Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA

08-RIV-Ontario Avenue

Initial Study with Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration



Prepared by County of Riverside Transportation Department

April 2025

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Project Information

Pursuant to: Division 13, Public Resources Code

Project Proponent:	County of Riverside Transportation Department 3525 14th Street, Riverside, California 92501
Project Title:	Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project
Project Location:	The project would occur along Ontario Avenue, approximately 800 feet east of Interstate 15 and the Santa Ana Mountains. Specifically, the project would occur in southwest Riverside County in the unincorporated community of El Cerrito in California.
Project Description:	The County of Riverside Transportation Department (County) proposes to widen and restripe Ontario Avenue from State Street to Diplomat Avenue to provide a four-travel lane facility consisting of two southbound lanes, two northbound lanes, one two-way left-turn lane, and two marked on-street bike lanes. The roadway is currently striped for a three-lane configuration with two southbound lanes, one northbound lane, one two-way left-turn lane, and no bike lanes. The project would entail resurfacing the existing roadway and widening along the east side between Diplomat Avenue and Rising Sun Road for a consistent 64-feet-wide curb-to-curb width. Other project improvements include the conversion of existing drainage inlets to catch basins and completing a missing sidewalk segment along the west side of Ontario Avenue between State Street and Piute Creek Road.
Findings	Pursuant to the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the County has determined that the project would not have a significant effect on the environment. Following an Initial Study (IS) and assessment of possible adverse impacts, the project was determined not to have a significant impact on the environment. Therefore, the County has prepared a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) in accordance with the provisions of CEQA.
Mitigation Measures:	Refer to Sections 2.1 through 2.20 of this Initial Study and to Appendix C, *Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program*.

The Initial Study is available by request by emailing dcopelan@rivco.org.

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Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration

Pursuant to: Division 13, Public Resources Code

Project Description

The County of Riverside (County) Transportation Department proposes to widen and restripe Ontario Avenue from State Street to Diplomat Avenue to provide a four-travel lane facility consisting of two southbound lanes, two northbound lanes, one two-way left-turn lane, and two marked on-street bike lanes. The roadway is currently striped for a three-lane configuration with two southbound lanes, one northbound lane, one two-way left-turn lane, and no bike lanes. The project would entail resurfacing the existing roadway and widening along the east side between Diplomat Avenue and Rising Sun Road for a consistent 64-feet-wide curb-to-curb width. Other project improvements include the conversion of existing drainage inlets to catch basins and completing a missing sidewalk segment along the west side of Ontario Avenue between State Street and Piute Creek Road. The County is the Lead Agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Determination

Pursuant to the provisions of the CEQA and the State and local CEQA guidelines, the County is the Lead Agency and charged with the responsibility of deciding whether to approve the project. This proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) is included to give notice to interested agencies and the public that it is the County's intent to adopt an MND for this project.

An Initial Study (IS) has been prepared for this project; pending public review, the County expects to determine from this study that the project would not have a significant effect on the environment for the following reasons:

The project would have no effect on:

- Agricultural and Forestry Resources, Energy, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Land Use and Planning, Mineral Resources, Population and Housing, Public Services, Recreation Resources, and Tribal Cultural Resources.

The project would have a less-than-significant effect on:

- Aesthetics, Air Quality, Cultural Resources, Geology, Soils, and Paleontological Resources, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, Hydrology and Water Quality, Noise, Transportation, Utilities and Service Systems, and Wildfire.

The project would have less-than-significant effect with mitigation for Biological Resources.

With the following mitigation measure (MM) incorporated, the project would have less-than-significant effect on Biological Resources:

MM BIO-13: Protection of Oak Trees

The County or its contractor will protect oak trees to the maximum extent possible by adhering to the County of Riverside Oak Tree Management Guidelines. The guidelines include the following design provisions: no construction activities or placement of structures are to occur within the protected zone of any oak tree (i.e., the drip line); no cut or fill slopes are to extend within the protected zone of any oak tree; sedimentation and siltation are to be controlled to avoid filling around the base of an oak tree; and the protected zone around an oak tree is to be clearly delineated to prevent impacts from construction operations and to prevent storage or parking of equipment within this zone. Construction limits adjacent to oak tree avoidance areas will be demarcated using environmentally sensitive area (ESA) fencing (e.g., orange snow fencing, silt fencing, signage). If an oak tree is required for removal, then the County of Riverside Tree Removal Ordinance shall be followed accordingly. This would require fulfilling mitigation commitments to Riverside Corona Resource Conservation District through the planting of oak trees in Horsethief Canyon to compensate for the removal of oak trees as required by the project.

Signature:

Jan Bulinski

Jan Bulinski
Environmental Project Manager
County of Riverside Transportation Department

5/8/2025
Date

Contents

Page

List of Appendices vi

List of Tables vii

List of Figures viii

Chapter 1 Proposed Project 1-1

1.1 Introduction 1-1

1.2 Environmental Setting 1-4

1.3 Project Purpose and Need 1-4

1.3.1 Purpose 1-4

1.3.2 Need 1-4

1.4 Project Description 1-5

1.5 Purpose of this Initial Study with Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration 1-13

1.6 Required Permits and Approvals 1-13

Chapter 2 CEQA Checklist 2-1

Environmental Factors Potentially Affected 2-1

Determination 2-1

2.1 Aesthetics 2-3

2.1.1 Regulatory Setting 2-3

2.1.2 Discussion of Environmental Evaluation Question 2.1: Aesthetics 2-5

2.1.3 Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures 2-7

2.2 Agricultural and Forestry Resources 2-8

2.2.1 Regulatory Setting 2-8

2.2.2 Discussion of Environmental Evaluation Question 2.2: Agricultural Resources 2-14

2.2.3 Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures 2-16

2.3 Air Quality 2-17

2.3.1 Regulatory Setting 2-17

2.3.2 Discussion of Environmental Evaluation Question 2.3: Air Quality 2-19

2.3.3 Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures 2-25

2.4 Biological Resources 2-27

2.4.1 Regulatory Setting 2-27

2.4.2 Discussion of Environmental Evaluation Question 2.4: Biological Resources 2-32

2.4.3 Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures 2-48

2.5 Cultural Resources 2-52
2.5.1 Regulatory Setting 2-52
2.5.2 Discussion of Environmental Evaluation Question 2.5: Cultural Resources 2-52
2.5.3 Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures 2-55
2.6 Energy 2-59
2.6.1 Regulatory Setting 2-59
2.6.2 Discussion of Environmental Evaluation Question 2.7: Energy 2-61
2.6.3 Avoidance, Minimization, or Mitigation Measures 2-62
2.7 Geology, Soils, and Paleontological Resources 2-63
2.7.1 Regulatory Setting 2-63
2.7.2 Discussion of Environmental Evaluation Question 2.7: Geology and Soils 2-65
2.7.3 Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures 2-72
2.8 Greenhouse Gas Emissions 2-73
2.8.1 Regulatory Setting 2-73
2.8.2 Discussion of Environmental Evaluation Question 2.8: Greenhouse Gas Emissions 2-80
2.8.3 Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures 2-82
2.9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials 2-83
2.9.1 Regulatory Setting 2-83
2.9.2 Discussion of Environmental Evaluation Question 2.9: Hazards and Hazardous Materials 2-84
2.9.3 Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures 2-89
2.10 Hydrology and Water Quality 2-90
2.10.1 Regulatory Setting 2-90
2.10.2 Discussion of Environmental Evaluation Question 2.10: Hydrology and Water Quality 2-94
2.10.3 Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures 2-99
2.11 Land Use and Planning 2-100
2.11.1 Regulatory Setting 2-100
2.11.2 Discussion of Environmental Evaluation Question 2.11: Land Use and Planning 2-101
2.11.3 Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures 2-102
2.12 Mineral Resources 2-103
2.12.1 Regulatory Setting 2-103
2.12.2 Discussion of Environmental Evaluation Question 2.12: Mineral Resources 2-104

2.12.3 Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures 2-105
2.13 Noise 2-106
2.13.1 Regulatory Setting 2-106
2.13.2 Discussion of Environmental Evaluation Question 2.13: Noise 2-107
2.13.3 Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures 2-120
2.14 Population and Housing 2-122
2.14.1 Regulatory Setting 2-122
2.14.2 Discussion of Environmental Evaluation Question 2.14: Population and Housing 2-122
2.14.3 Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures 2-123
2.15 Public Services 2-124
2.15.1 Regulatory Setting 2-124
2.15.2 Discussion of Environmental Evaluation Question 2.15: Public Services 2-124
2.15.3 Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures 2-126
2.16 Recreation 2-127
2.16.1 Regulatory Setting 2-127
2.16.2 Discussion of Environmental Evaluation Question 2.16: Recreation 2-127
2.16.3 Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures 2-127
2.17 Transportation 2-128
2.17.1 Regulatory Setting 2-128
2.17.2 Discussion of Environmental Evaluation Question 2.17: Transportation and Traffic 2-129
2.17.3 Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures 2-138
2.18 Tribal Cultural Resources 2-139
2.18.1 Regulatory Setting 2-139
2.18.2 Discussion of Environmental Evaluation Question 2.18: Tribal Cultural Resources 2-143
2.18.3 Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures 2-144
2.19 Utilities and Service Systems 2-148
2.19.1 Regulatory Setting 2-148
2.19.2 Discussion of Environmental Evaluation Question 2.19: Utilities and Service Systems 2-149
2.19.3 Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures 2-151
2.20 Wildfire 2-152
2.20.1 Regulatory Setting 2-152
2.20.2 Discussion of Environmental Evaluation Question 2.20: Wildfire 2-152
2.20.3 Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures 2-157

2.21 Mandatory Findings of Significance 2-158
2.21.1 Discussion of Environmental Evaluation Question 2.21: Mandatory Findings of Significance 2-158
2.22 Cumulative Impacts 2-160
2.22.1 Aesthetics 2-165
2.22.2 Air Quality 2-166
2.22.3 Biological Resources 2-166
2.22.4 Cultural Resources 2-169
2.22.5 Geology/Soils/Paleontological Resources 2-169
2.22.6 Hazards/Hazardous Materials 2-170
2.22.7 Hydrology and Water Quality 2-171
2.22.8 Noise 2-172
2.22.9 Transportation 2-172
2.22.10 Utilities and Service Systems 2-173
2.22.11 Wildfire 2-173
2.22.12 Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures 2-174
Chapter 3 List of Preparers 3-1
3.1 County of Riverside Transportation Department 3-1
3.2 ICF 3-1
Chapter 4 References 4-1
4.1 Chapter 2, CEQA Checklist 4-1
4.1.1 Aesthetics 4-1
4.1.2 Agricultural and Forestry Resources 4-1
4.1.3 Air Quality 4-2
4.1.4 Biological Resources 4-2
4.1.5 Cultural Resources 4-3
4.1.6 Energy 4-3
4.1.7 Geology, Soils, and Paleontological Resources 4-3
4.1.8 Greenhouse Gases 4-4
4.1.9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials 4-5
4.1.10 Hydrology and Water Quality 4-5
4.1.11 Land Use 4-6
4.1.12 Mineral Resources 4-6
4.1.13 Noise 4-6
4.1.14 Population and Housing 4-7
4.1.15 Public Services 4-7

4.1.16 Recreation 4-7
4.1.17 Transportation and Traffic 4-7
4.1.18 Tribal Cultural Resources 4-8
4.1.19 Utilities and Service Systems 4-8
4.1.20 Wildfire 4-8
4.1.21 Mandatory Findings of Significance 4-8
4.1.22 Cumulative Impacts 4-8

List of Appendices

Appendix A **Acronyms**

Appendix B **Emissions Estimates**

Appendix C **Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program**

Appendix D **Potential to Occur Table**

Appendix E **AB 52 Tribal Correspondence Record**

Appendix F **List of Technical Studies**

Appendix G **Response to Comments**

List of Tables

Table		Page
Table 1.6-1	Required Permits and Approvals	1-13
Table 2.3-1	Construction-Period Regional Mass Emissions (pounds per day)	2-21
Table 2.3-2	Construction-Period Localized Emissions (pounds per day)	2-21
Table 2.3-3	Summary of Comparative Emissions Analysis	2-23
Table 2.4-1	Oak Tree Inventory within Project BSA	2-42
Table 2.6-1	Project Energy Requirements during the Construction Period	2-61
Table 2.8-1	Modeled Annual CO_2e Emissions and VMT, by Scenario	2-81
Table 2.13-1	Short-Term Sound Level Measurements	2-111
Table 2.13-2	Long-Term Sound Level Measurements	2-111
Table 2.13-3	Typical Construction Noise Levels	2-112
Table 2.13-4	Typical Construction Noise Levels	2-113
Table 2.13-5	Existing Operational Traffic Noise Modeling Results	2-116
Table 2.13-6	Design Year 2048 Operational Traffic Noise Modeling Results	2-117
Table 2.13-7	Vibration Source Levels for Construction Equipment	2-119
Table 2.17-1	VMT within a 10-mile Radius	2-137
Table 2.18-1	Native American Contacts	2-140
Table 2.22-1	Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Future Projects List	2-163

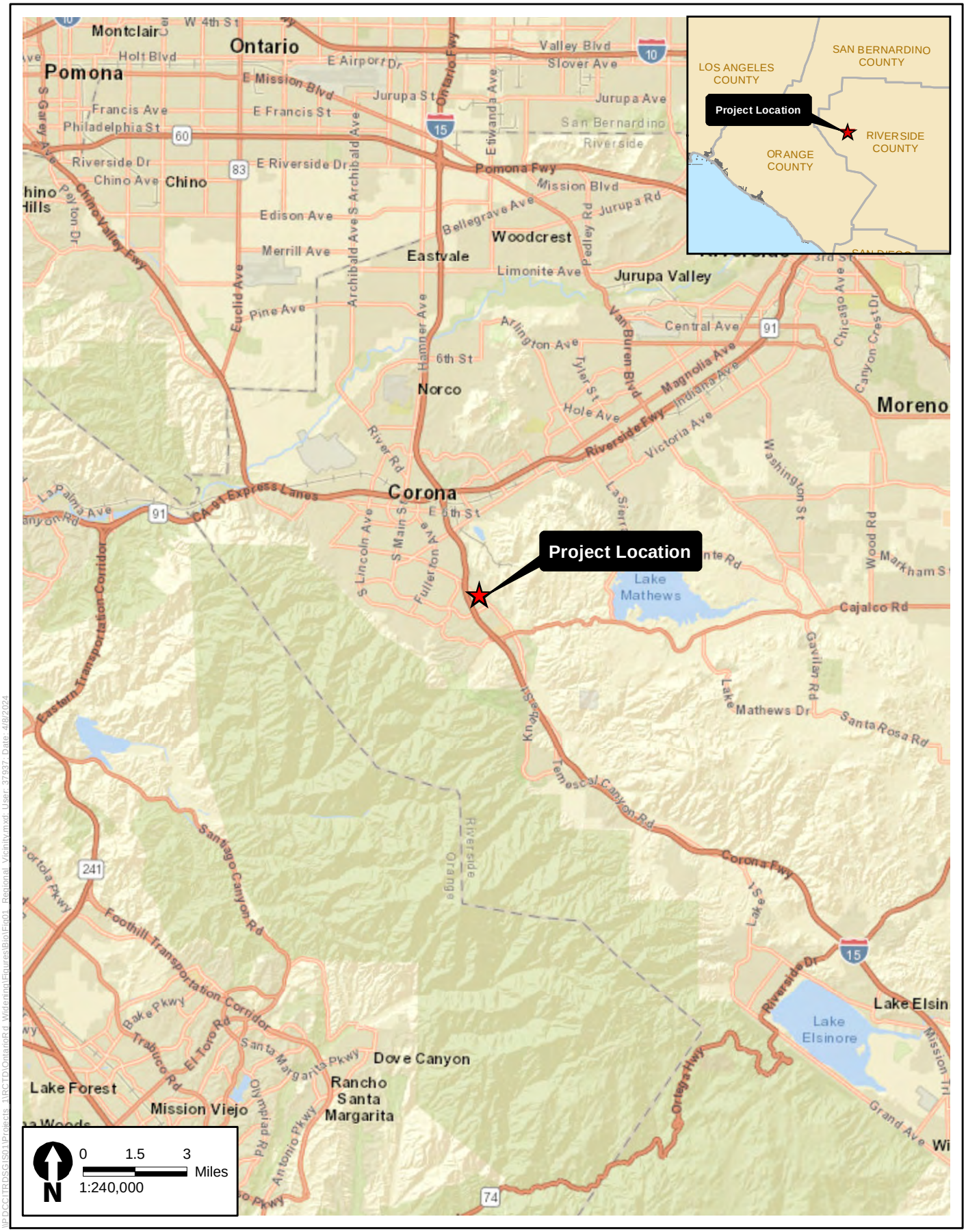
List of Figures

Figure		Page
Figure 1.1-1	Regional Vicinity	1-2
Figure 1.1-2	Project Location	1-3
Figure 1.4-1	Proposed Project (Sheet 1 of 3)	1-7
Figure 2.4-1	Vegetation and Land Cover Types	2-39
Figure 2.7-1	Geologic Hazards	2-67
Figure 2.13-1	Noise Measurement Locations	2-109
Figure 2.17-1	Study Area Intersections	2-133
Figure 2.17-2	Study Area Roadway Segments	2-135
Figure 2.20-1	Fire Hazard Severity Zones	2-155
Figure 2.22-1	Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Future Projects	2-161

Chapter 1 Proposed Project

1.1 Introduction

The County of Riverside (County) Transportation Department is proposing to widen and restripe Ontario Avenue from State Street to Diplomat Avenue to provide a four-travel lane facility consisting of two southbound lanes, two northbound lanes, one two-way left-turn lane, and two marked on-street bike lanes in the unincorporated community of El Cerrito in Riverside County, California (project). Refer to Figure 1.1-1 for the project vicinity and Figure 1.1-2 for the project location. The project would also include the conversion of existing drainage inlets to catch basins and completing a missing sidewalk segment along the west side of Ontario Avenue between State Street and Piute Creek Road. Ontario Avenue changes name to Temescal Canyon Road south of El Cerrito Road. The purpose of the project is to alleviate congestion on Ontario Avenue and Temescal Canyon Road and to provide a complete street to serve pedestrians, bicyclists, motorists, and transit riders of all abilities.



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Figure 1.1-1
Regional Vicinity
Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

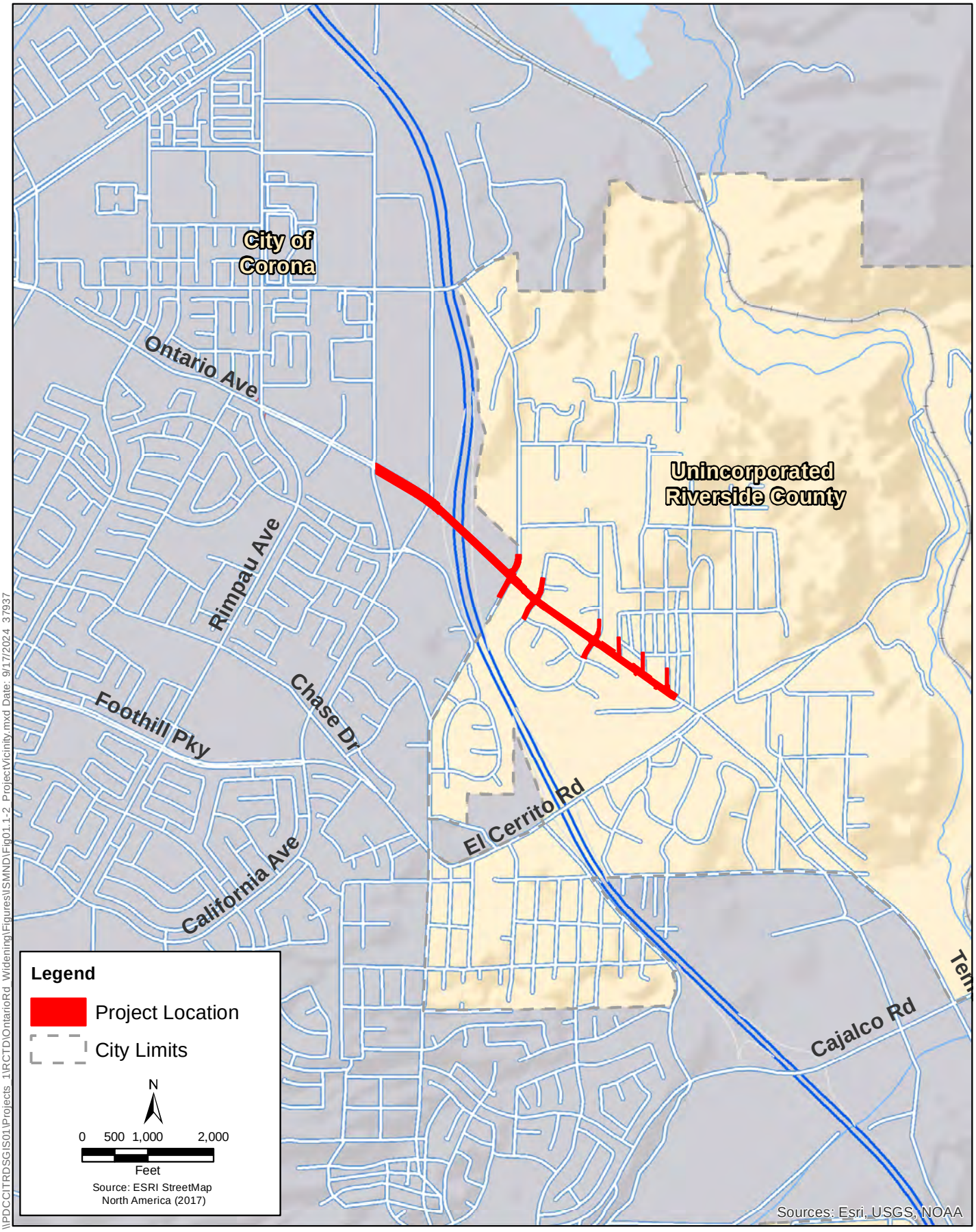


Figure 1.1-2
Project Location
Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

1.2 Environmental Setting

The project is located along the existing Ontario Avenue within the unincorporated community of El Cerrito in Riverside County, California (Figure 1.1-1 and Figure 1.1-2). The project extends for approximately 0.58 mile, from State Street to Diplomat Avenue. The roadway is currently striped for a three-lane configuration with two southbound lanes, one northbound lane, one two-way left-turn lane, and no bike lanes. The project is northeast of the Santa Ana Mountains. Land uses surrounding the project consist of mostly residential and commercial development with other land uses such as vacant land uses and the County maintenance yard. Interstate (I-) 15 is just west of the project. Hilly terrain stretches to the east of the project leading toward Lake Mathews.

Surface flows are limited to street drains, inlets, and gutters receiving urban runoff from Ontario Avenue and abutting residential communities. There are four drainage areas within the project area. Three of the drainage areas consist of paved asphalt road and concrete curb and gutter where the curb opening inlets have an opening length of 7 feet. One drainage area consists of paved asphalt road, dirt shoulder, and two concrete on-grade drop inlets. Temescal Wash is approximately 1 mile to the east of the project and drains northwest to Prado Basin and the Santa Ana River, which flows through Riverside and Orange Counties before emptying into the Pacific Ocean. The project corridor's elevation along Ontario Avenue ranges from 860 to 920 feet above mean sea level. The project site is relatively flat and gently slopes down in the general southeastern direction toward Temescal Canyon Road. Soils within the project limits include clayey sand and silty sand. The project is in the *Temescal Canyon Area Plan* of the *County of Riverside General Plan*.

1.3 Project Purpose and Need

1.3.1 Purpose

The purpose of this project is to:

- Improve traffic flow and alleviate congestion on Ontario Avenue and Temescal Canyon Road resulting from increased regional traffic and overflow from I-15 during peak traffic hours.
- Provide a complete street to serve pedestrians, bicyclists, motorists, and transit riders of all abilities.

1.3.2 Need

This project is needed because currently six intersections and three roadway segments along Temescal Canyon Road and Ontario Avenue experience congestion and traffic delays due to overflow traffic from I-15. Traffic delays in the project area are only projected to worsen in the future. The project is needed to improve local and regional traffic and conditions, reduce and alleviate traffic delays on Ontario Avenue and Temescal Canyon Road, and improve operational efficiency at intersections within the project area. Ontario Avenue north of El Cerrito Road is a

three-lane roadway with a two-way left-turn lane. Recent and proposed widening projects to the north and south of the project will improve traffic flow in the region. By widening Ontario Avenue to four lanes, with a two-way left-turn lane from State Street to Diplomat Avenue, the project would increase vehicle capacity and would improve traffic operational efficiency along the corridor.

1.4 Project Description

The County is proposing to widen and restripe Ontario Avenue from State Street to Diplomat Avenue to provide a four-travel lane facility consisting of two southbound lanes, two northbound lanes, one two-way left-turn lane, and two marked on-street bike lanes. The roadway is currently striped for a three-lane configuration with two southbound lanes, one northbound lane, one two-way left-turn lane, and no bike lanes. Recent and proposed widening projects to the north and south of the project would improve traffic flow in the region.

The southern end of the project abuts a separate County project to widen Ontario Avenue and Temescal Canyon Road from Diplomat Avenue to Tom Barnes Street. The northern end of the project abuts the City of Corona boundary line at State Street. The City of Corona has a proposed project to widen Ontario Avenue between I-15 and State Street and to install a new traffic signal at the intersection of State Street. Part of the scope of this project would include coordinating with the City of Corona's project design and the County's other project design. Based on the current timeline, the two County projects would most likely be implemented before the City's project.

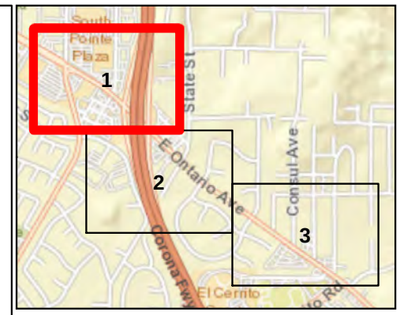
Much of Ontario Avenue from State Street to Diplomat Avenue is constrained by limited right-of-way (ROW) and existing developments on both sides of the roadway. To attain the four travel lanes, two-way left-turn lane, and bike lanes, the County is proposing the use of 10-foot-wide inside travel lanes, 11-foot-wide outside travel lanes, a 10-foot-wide median lane, and 6-foot-wide bike lanes.

In general, the project would consist of resurfacing the existing roadway within the project limits as well as widening along the east side for a consistent 64-foot-wide curb-to-curb width. The widening would be constrained to the eastern edge between Diplomat Avenue and Rising Sun Road, which would also require existing drainage inlets to be converted to catch basins as well as the intersection of State Street to allow for a transition into the existing striping to the north of State Street. The project is also proposing to complete the missing sidewalk segment along the west side of Ontario Avenue between State Street and Piute Creek Road.

The construction of Ontario Avenue as a four-lane facility is consistent with the road's designation as an Arterial Highway in the Circulation Element of the County's General Plan. However, in lieu of a raised median, a two-way left-turn lane would be painted to allow left-turn access to the multiple driveways along Ontario Avenue. In addition, travel lane and parkway widths would be narrowed to reduce the project's footprint and impact on adjacent properties.

Widening Ontario Avenue from State Street to Diplomat Avenue would require partial acquisitions and/or temporary construction easements (TCEs) from seven parcels. The proposed project, including TCEs and permanent partial acquisitions, are shown on Figure 1.4-1. None of the TCEs or permanent partial acquisitions would affect building structures; however, some driveways would need to be relocated.





Legend

- Project Design
- Maximum Disturbance Limits
- Striping Improvement Limits
- Construction Traffic Control Limits
- Right of Way Acquisition
- Temporary Construction Easement

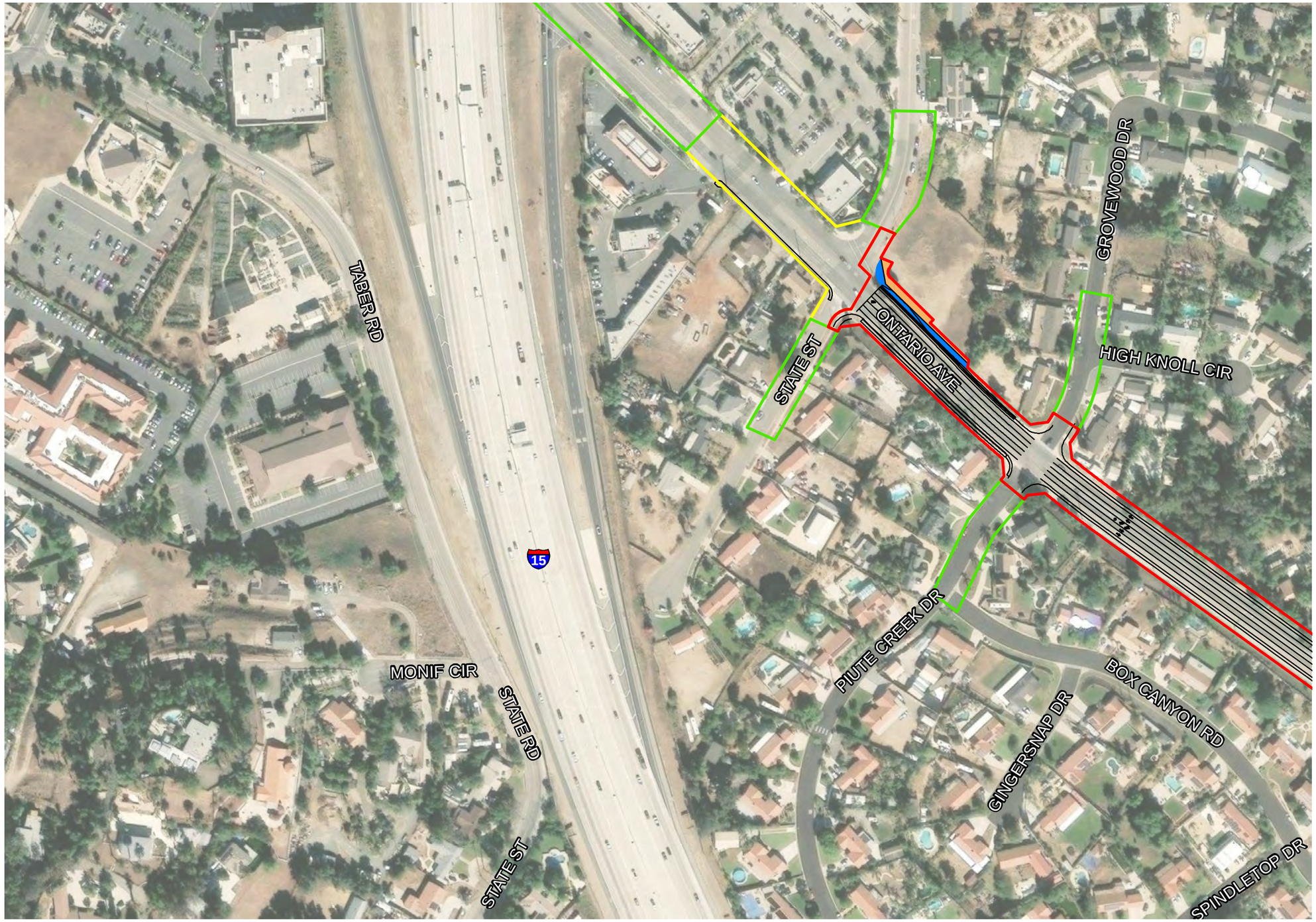
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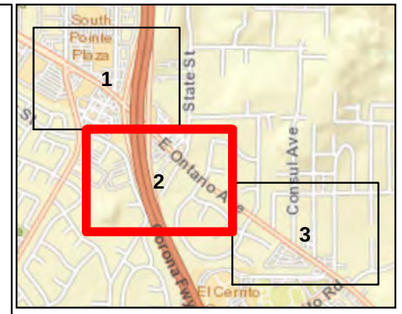
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Figure 1.4-1, Sheet 1 of 3
Proposed Project
Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

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Legend

- Project Design
- Maximum Disturbance Limits
- Striping Improvement Limits
- Construction Traffic Control Limits
- Right of Way Acquisition
- Temporary Construction Easement

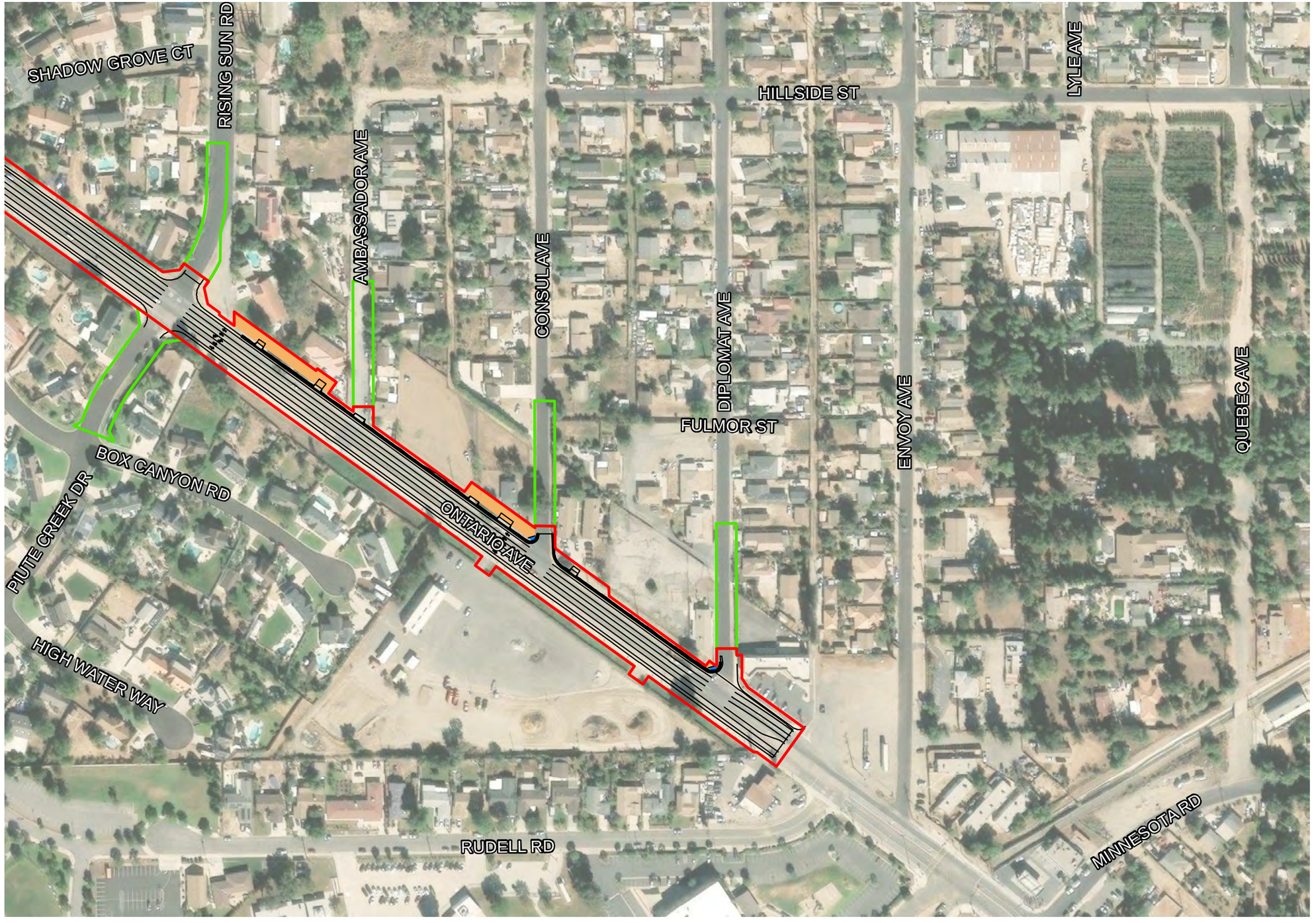
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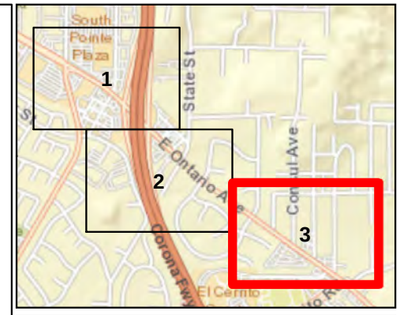
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Figure 1.4-1, Sheet 2 of 3
Proposed Project
Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

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Legend

- Project Design
- Maximum Disturbance Limits
- Striping Improvement Limits
- Construction Traffic Control Limits
- Right of Way Acquisition
- Temporary Construction Easement

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Figure 1.4-1, Sheet 3 of 3
Proposed Project
Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

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1.5 Purpose of this Initial Study with Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) was enacted in 1970 for the purpose of providing decision-makers and the public with information regarding environmental effects of projects, identifying means of avoiding environmental damage, and disclosing to the public the reasons behind a project's approval, even if it leads to environmental damage. As the CEQA Lead Agency, the County has determined that the project is subject to CEQA, and no exemptions apply. Therefore, preparation of an Initial Study (IS) is required.

The Initial Study is a preliminary analysis conducted by the Lead Agency, in consultation with other agencies (i.e., responsible or trustee agencies, as applicable), to determine whether there is substantial evidence that a project may have a significant effect on the environment. If the IS concludes that the project, with mitigation, may have a significant effect on the environment, an environmental impact report should be prepared; otherwise, the Lead Agency may adopt a Negative Declaration (ND) or Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND).

This IS has been prepared in accordance with CEQA (Public Resources Code [PRC] § 21000 et seq.) and the State CEQA Guidelines (Title 14, California Code of Regulations § 15000 et seq.).

1.6 Required Permits and Approvals

Permits, approvals, or agreements from the agencies and organizations listed in Table 1.6-1 would be required prior to the commencement of project activities.

Table 1.6-1 Required Permits and Approvals

Agency	Permit/Action	Status
State Water Resources Control Board	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Construction General Permit and Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)	Document to be prepared by contractor prior to construction.

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Chapter 2 CEQA Checklist

Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

The environmental factors checked below were determined to have a "Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation," as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

	Aesthetics		Agriculture Resources		Air Quality
X	Biological Resources		Cultural Resources		Paleontological Resources
	Geology/Soils		Greenhouse Gas Emissions		Hazards & Hazardous Materials
	Hydrology/Water Quality		Land Use/Planning		Mineral Resources
	Noise		Population/Housing		Public Services
	Recreation		Transportation/Traffic		Tribal Cultural Resources
	Utilities/Service Systems	X	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 the earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed on the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Jan Bulinski

Jan Bulinski
Environmental Project Manager
County of Riverside Transportation Department

5/8/2025
Date

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2.1 Aesthetics

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
I. AESTHETICS: Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, 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) In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from a publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☐	☒

2.1.1 Regulatory Setting

CEQA establishes that it is the policy of the State to take all action necessary to provide the people of the State "with…enjoyment of *aesthetic*, natural, scenic and historic environmental qualities" (PRC § 21001(b)).

County of Riverside

Riverside County General Plan

Multipurpose Open Space Element

The County recognizes the importance of scenic resources, including scenic corridors, as quality-of-life components for residents of the County of Riverside. The *County of Riverside General Plan*, Multipurpose Open Space Element (County of Riverside 2015), contains the following policies relevant to visual resources:

- **Policy OS 9.3.** Maintain and conserve superior examples of native trees, natural vegetation, stands of established trees, and other features for ecosystem, aesthetic, and water conservation purposes.
- **Policy OS 9.4**. Conserve the oak tree resources in the county.
- **Policy OS 21.1**. Identify and conserve the skylines, view corridors, and outstanding scenic vistas within Riverside County

- **Policy OS 22.1**. Design developments within designated scenic highway corridors to balance the objectives of maintaining scenic resources with accommodating compatible land uses.

Land Use Element

The County contains diverse and natural scenic views and corridors, many of which are viewed often along Riverside County's many roadways. As such, the County has officially recognized several roadways as either Designated or Eligible State or County Scenic Highways. The *County of Riverside General Plan*, Land Use Element (County of Riverside 2021a), contains policies relevant to the project and aesthetics:

- **Policy LU 14.1**. Preserve and protect outstanding scenic vistas and visual features for the enjoyment of the traveling public.
- **Policy LU 14.3**. Ensure that the design and appearance of new landscaping, structures, equipment, signs, or grading within Designated and Eligible State and County scenic highway corridors are compatible with the surrounding scenic setting or environment.

Circulation Element

The *County of Riverside General Plan*, Circulation Element (County of Riverside 2020), contains the following policies relevant to the project and aesthetics:

- **Policy C 4.4**. Plan for pedestrian access that is consistent with road design standards while designing street and road projects. Provisions for pedestrian paths or sidewalks and timing of traffic signals to allow safe pedestrian street crossing shall be included.
- **Policy C 4.6**. Consult the Riverside County Transportation Department as part of the development review process regarding any development proposals where pedestrian facilities may be warranted. The County of Riverside may require both the dedication and improvement of the pedestrian facilities as a condition of development approval.
- **Policy C 4.9**. Review all existing roadways without pedestrian facilities when they are considered for improvements to determine if new pedestrian facilities are warranted. New roadways should also be assessed for pedestrian facilities.
- **Policy C 19.1**. Preserve scenic routes that have exceptional or unique visual features in accordance with Caltrans' Scenic Highways Plan.
- **Policy C 20.1**. Ensure preservation of trees identified as superior examples of native vegetation within road rights-of-way through development proposals review process. Where the County of Riverside deems preservation to be infeasible, relocation and/or replacement shall be evaluated by a qualified arborist to ensure that impacts are mitigated.
- **Policy C 20.10**. Avoid, where practicable, disturbance of existing communities and biotic resource areas when identifying alignments for new roadways, or for improvements to existing roadways and other transportation system improvements.

Temescal Canyon Area Plan

The *County of Riverside General Plan Temescal Canyon Area Plan* (County of Riverside 2021b) contains the following policies relevant to the project and aesthetics:

- **TCAP 1.5**. Preserve existing oak and sycamore trees.
- **TCAP 14.1**. Protect the scenic highways in the Temescal Canyon Area Plan from change that would diminish the aesthetic value of adjacent properties in accordance with policies in the Scenic Corridors sections of the Land Use, Multipurpose Open Space, and Circulation Elements.
- **TCAP 17.1.** Protect viable oak woodlands through adherence to the Oak Tree Management Guidelines adopted by the County of Riverside.

2.1.2 Discussion of Environmental Evaluation Question 2.1: Aesthetics

a) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

No Impact.

The project and surrounding area's topography is relatively flat and gently slopes down in the general southeastern direction toward Temescal Canyon Road. Within the project corridor, there are limited views of the Gavilan Hills to the east and south, which are a range of the Temescal Mountains. According to the *County of Riverside General Plan*, Multipurpose Open Space Element (County of Riverside 2015), "Scenic vistas are points, accessible to the general public, that provide a view of the countryside." The project is in an urbanized area with surrounding land uses consisting of mostly residential and commercial development, vacant land uses, and the County maintenance yard. The widening of Ontario Avenue would not obstruct any views of Gavilan Hills because the project does not include the construction of any new large, vertical structures such as buildings or bridges. Therefore, views of the Gavilan Hills would be maintained. The project does not provide views of the countryside. In addition, the project is not within or adjacent to areas designated as scenic vistas. Therefore, there would be no impacts on scenic vistas as a result of the project.

b) Would the project substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a State scenic highway?

No Impact.

According to the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) List of Eligible and Officially Designated State Scenic Highways (Caltrans 2019) and the *County of Riverside General Plan*, Circulation Element (County of Riverside 2020), I-15 is eligible for designation as a California State Scenic Highway for the portion of the freeway that overlaps with the project's construction traffic control limits, as shown on Figure 1.4-1. However, I-15 is approximately 0.20 mile west of the project limits. Views of the project limits are not available from I-15 due to

intervening development, vegetation, and interchange grading. In addition, freeway travelers pass by so quickly that project features would not be discernable. Because the project is not within a State scenic highway and would be mostly obscured from view from I-15, or views of the project would be indiscernible, where available, no impacts on scenic highways are anticipated.

c) Would the project substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings in non-urbanized areas? Would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality in urbanized areas?

Less-than-Significant Impact.

The existing visual character of the project vicinity would not be degraded or substantially altered by the project. The project's roadway improvements would maintain the general form of the existing roadway, including the use of materials similar to those of the many nearby roadways in the vicinity. The project would not include implementation of any new large, vertical structures, such as buildings or bridges, that would otherwise obstruct views of existing scenic resources or change the visual character or quality of the community. Because of the predominance of similar transportation roadways and materials, it is expected that the project would blend very well with the existing visual landscape. The additional pavement associated with the roadway widening would be compatible with the existing Ontario Avenue.

The project would include the installation of sidewalks to complete a missing sidewalk segment along the west side of Ontario Avenue between State Street and Piute Creek Road. Installation of sidewalks along the project corridor would help provide complete streets for pedestrian travel and improve the streetscape design and visual character of Ontario Avenue within the project corridor. Increased sidewalk coverage would also help separate the roadway from pedestrians and would have the added benefits of providing safety and mobility for both pedestrian and roadway users. The implementation of sidewalks would be an added benefit to the overall visual character of the project corridor.

The widening of Ontario Avenue would not obstruct any views of Gavilan Hills because the project does not include the construction of any new large, vertical structures such as buildings and bridges. Therefore, views of Gavilan Hills would be maintained.

Changes associated with the project would result in slight alterations to the existing visual character of the site, but it would still appear largely consistent with the existing visual environment. The installation of curbs, gutters, and sidewalks along the length of the project corridor would create a roadway that is more visually unified. The overall visual impact of the project on the existing visual character and quality of the project area would be moderate-low and the impacts would be less than significant.

d) Would the project create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?

No Impact.

The project would not include new permanent lighting and construction would be limited to daylight hours. Therefore, the project would not create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area.

2.1.3 Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures

No avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures are required.

2.2 Agricultural and Forestry Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
II. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES: In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the State's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment Project; and the forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:				
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

2.2.1 Regulatory Setting

Federal

Farmland Protection Policy Act

Congress established the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) in 1981 to minimize the extent to which federal actions contribute to the unnecessary and irreversible conversion of farmland to nonagricultural uses. FPPA ensures that federal programs are compatible with State and local governments and private programs and policies to protect farmland. The Natural Resources

Conservation Service (NRCS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is the primary agency responsible for implementing and administering the FPPA.

The Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program (FRPP) and a corresponding rating system (Land Evaluation and Site Assessment) are part of the FPPA. Land Evaluation and Site Assessment is a tool used to determine agricultural suitability of land compared to demands created by nonagricultural uses of the land. The FRPP is a voluntary program that provides funding to State, local, and tribal government entities and nongovernmental organizations with existing farmland protection programs to purchase conservation easements. A minimum 30-year term is required for conservation easements, of which the NRCS provides up to 50 percent of the fair market value of the easements. Participating agencies and organizations agree to keep their land designated as agricultural use and retain all property rights for future agricultural use. The requirements of the FRPP would apply if the project resulted in the conversion of farmland.

State

California Land Conservation Act of 1965 (Williamson Act)

CEQA requires analysis of a project to determine whether it would convert agricultural land, Williamson Act contract land, and forest land to other uses. The main purposes of the Williamson Act are to preserve agricultural land and encourage open space preservation and efficient urban growth. The Williamson Act provides incentives to landowners through reduced property taxes to discourage the early conversion of agricultural and open space lands to other uses.

Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program

The California Department of Conservation established the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP) in 1982 to provide a consistent and impartial analysis of agricultural land use and land use conversion throughout California. The FMMP identifies farmlands in the State based on current land use information and soil survey data on soil characteristics that best support crop production as USDA and NRCS have compiled.

The Department of Conservation maintains the FMMP and monitors the conversion of farmland to and from agricultural use through its Important Farmland Inventory System. Farmlands are divided into the following categories based on their suitability for agriculture.

- **Prime Farmland:** This land has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics (e.g., soil quality, growing season, moisture supply) for the long-term production of crops in high yields. This land also must have been used for irrigated agricultural production at some time during the 4 years prior to the mapping date.
- **Farmland of Statewide Importance:** This land does not meet the criteria for Prime Farmland but has a good combination of physical and chemical characteristics, albeit with minor shortcomings, such as greater slopes or reduced ability to store moisture. This land must also have been under irrigated production during the prior mapping date. Per the

Riverside County General Plan, this category can include forest land, crop land, pastureland, rangeland, and other lands that are not urban or water.

- **Unique Farmland:** This is land other than the above categories that is currently used for the production of specific high-value food and fiber crops, such as citrus, avocados, and vegetables. This land may have lesser-quality soils, but still has the combination of traits needed to produce high-quality or high yields of specific crops. This category may include nonirrigated orchards or vineyards and olives, avocados, or grapes, among others. The land must also have been cropped at some time during the prior mapping date.
- **Farmland of Local Importance:** This land generally does not qualify for any of the above categories but has been deemed locally important by the Riverside County Board of Supervisors. This land may also have been suitable for Prime or Statewide Importance designations, but for the lack of available irrigation water. The category can include lands in production of major, but not unique, crops, as well as dairy lands and agricultural zones (including contract lands and those in jojoba production).
- **Grazing Land:** This includes lands with existing vegetation that are suited for grazing livestock.
- **Other Land:** This refers to land not included in any other category. Commonly, this includes low-density rural developments (with five subcategories), brush and timberlands, wetlands and riparian areas, confined livestock, poultry, or aquaculture facilities, and/or strip mines. Also included are waterbodies covering fewer than 40 acres and agricultural lands of fewer than 40 acres when surrounded by urban uses.

Regional and Local

County of Riverside

Riverside County General Plan

Multipurpose Open Space Element

The County recognizes the high socioeconomic value that agriculture has within the Riverside County. The two major conservation rationales noted in the *Riverside County General Plan* are to maintain the viability of the agricultural industry and preserve the resource represented by farmland—its productive soils and its secondary role as an open space amenity. The *Riverside County General Plan*, Multipurpose Open Space Element (County of Riverside 2015), contains policies relevant to agricultural resources.

- **Policy OS 7.2**: In cooperation with individual farmers, farming organizations, and farmland conservation organizations, the County of Riverside shall employ a variety of agricultural land conservation programs to improve the viability of farms and ranches and thereby ensure the long-term conservation of viable agricultural operations within Riverside County. The County of Riverside shall seek out available funding for farmland conservation. Examples of programs which may be employed include: land trusts; conservation easements (under certain circumstances, these may also provide federal and State tax benefits to farmers);

dedication incentives; Land Conservation Contracts; Farmland Security Act contracts; the Agricultural Land Stewardship Program Fund; agricultural education programs; transfer and purchase of development rights; providing adequate incentives (e.g. clustering and density bonuses) to encourage conservation of productive agricultural land in Riverside County's Incentive Program; and providing various resource incentives to landowners (e.g. establish a reliable and/or less costly supply of irrigation water). (AI 78)

- The County of Riverside shall establish a Farmland Protection and Stewardship Committee and the Board of Supervisors shall appoint its members. The Committee shall include members of the farming community as well as other individuals and organizations committed to farmland protections and stewardship. The Committee shall develop a strategy to preserve agricultural land within Riverside County and shall identify and prioritize agricultural lands for conservation. This strategy shall not only address the preservation of agricultural land but shall also promote sustainable agriculture within Riverside County. In developing its strategy, the Committee shall consider an array of proven techniques and, where necessary, adapt these techniques to address the unique conditions faced by the farming community within Riverside County. Riverside County staff shall assist the Committee in accomplishing its task. Riverside County Departments, that may be called upon to assist the Committee, include, but are not limited to the following: the Agricultural Commissioner, Planning Department, Assessor's Office and County Counsel. In developing its strategy, the Committee shall consult government and private organizations with expertise in farmland protection. These organizations may include, but are not limited to, the following: USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service; State Department of Conservation and its Division of Land Resource Protection; University of California Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education Program; the University of California Cooperative Extension; The Nature Conservancy; American Farmland Trust; The Conservation Fund; the Trust for Public Land; and the Land Trust Alliance.
- The Committee shall, from time to time, recommend to the Board of Supervisors the adoption of policies and/or regulation that it finds will further the goals of the farmland protection and stewardship. The Committee shall also advise the Board of Supervisors regarding proposed policies that curb urban sprawl and the accompanying conversion of agricultural land to urban development, and that support and sustain continued agriculture. Planning policies that may benefit farmland conservation and fall within the purview of the Committee for review include measures to promote efficient development in and around existing communities including clustering, incentive programs, transfer of development rights, and other planning tools.
- **Policy OS 7.3**: Encourage conservation of productive agricultural lands and preservation of prime agricultural lands.
- **Policy OS 7.4:** Encourage landowners to participate in programs that reduce soil erosion, improve soil quality, and address issues that relate to pest management. To this end, the County shall promote coordination between the Natural Resources Conservation Service, Resource Conservation Districts, UC Cooperative Extension, and other agencies and organizations.

- **Policy OS 7.5:** Encourage the combination of agriculture with other compatible open space uses in order to provide an economic advantage to agriculture. Allow by right, in areas designated Agriculture, activities related to the production of food and fiber, and support uses incidental and secondary to the on-site agricultural operation.

Land Use Element

The County considers widespread and diverse agriculture lands to be one of the most important land uses in terms of historic character and economic strength. The *Riverside County General Plan*, Land Use Element (County of Riverside 2021a), contains policies relevant to agricultural resources.

- **Policy LU 20.1:** Encourage retaining agriculturally designated lands where agricultural activity can be sustained at an operational scale, where it accommodates lifestyle choice, and in locations where impacts to and from potentially incompatible uses, such as residential uses, are minimized, through incentives such as tax credits.
- **Policy LU 20.2:** Protect agricultural uses, including those with industrial characteristics (dairies, poultry, hog farms, etc.) by discouraging inappropriate land division in the immediate proximity and allowing only uses and intensities that are compatible with agricultural uses.
- **Policy LU 20.4:** Encourage conservation of productive agricultural lands. Preserve prime agricultural lands for high-value crop production.
- **Policy LU 20.5:** Continue to participate in the California Land Conservation Act (the Williamson Act) of 1965.
- **Policy LU 20.6:** Require consideration of State agricultural land classification specifications when a 2.5-year Agriculture Foundation amendment to the General Plan is reviewed that would result in a shift from an agricultural to a non-agricultural use.
- **Policy LU 20.7:** Adhere to Riverside County's Right-to-Farm Ordinance.
- **Policy LU 20.8:** Encourage educational and incentive programs in coordination with the Riverside County Agricultural Commissioner's Office, the University of California Cooperative Extension Service, and the Riverside County Farm Bureau, that convey the importance of conserving watercourses and their associated habitat, as well as protective buffers for domestic and farm livestock grazing.

Temescal Canyon Area Plan

The *County of Riverside General Plan Temescal Canyon Area Plan* (County of Riverside 2021b) recognizes that agriculture has long been established in the Temescal Canyon area. While the Temescal Canyon area has lost some agriculture to other forms of development, other lands have been brought into agricultural production. The *Temescal Canyon Area Plan* does not contain additional policies related to agricultural resources.

County of Riverside Ordinances

Ordinance No. 509 (Establishing Agricultural Preserves)

Agricultural preserves are lands identified for, and devoted to, agricultural and compatible uses, and are established through resolutions adopted by the Riverside County Board of Supervisors. The purpose of this ordinance is to ensure that incompatible uses are not allowed within established agricultural preserves. The ordinance sets forth the powers of the County of Riverside in establishing and administering agricultural preserves pursuant to the California Land Conservation Act of 1965 (California Government Code § 51200, et seq.). The ordinance also establishes uniform rules for the agricultural and compatible uses allowed in an agricultural preserve. Land uses not covered in the ordinance are prohibited within agricultural preserves.

Ordinance No. 625 (Right to Farm)

The purpose of this ordinance is to "conserve, protect and encourage the development, improvement and continued viability of agricultural land and industries for the long-term production of food and other agricultural products, and for the economic well-being of the county's residents." It seeks to "balance the rights of farmers to produce food and other agricultural products with the rights of nonfarmers who own, occupy or use land within or adjacent to agricultural areas." Consequently, the ordinance includes regulations for reducing the loss of agricultural resources in Riverside County by limiting the circumstances under which agricultural operations may be deemed a "nuisance." It states that an agricultural activity that has been operating for more than 3 years on a site (assuming it was not a nuisance at the time it began) cannot be later classed as a public or private nuisance due to "any changed condition in or about the locality." This prevents, for example, existing dairies from being targeted by odor complaints from residents of housing units constructed in the surrounding area 3 or more years after the dairy use began. Furthermore, it requires buyers of properties within 300 feet of any land zoned primarily for agricultural purposes to be given notice of the preexisting agricultural use and its right to continue.

Resolution No. 84-526 (Riverside County Rules and Regulations Governing Agricultural Preserves)

These rules and regulations were adopted pursuant to California Government Code Section 51231 to govern agricultural preserve procedures within Riverside County and to aid in implementation of the Williamson Act. The rules and regulations address procedures for the initiation, establishment, enlargement, disestablishment, and diminishment of agricultural preserves. To protect existing agricultural lands and agricultural preserves within Riverside County, Division VI of the rules require a Comprehensive Agricultural Preserve Technical Advisory Committee (CAPTAC) to review and report on land use proposals and applications related to agricultural preserves and advise the Riverside County Board of Supervisors on the administration of agricultural preserves, as well as Williamson Act contract-related matters. In particular, CAPTAC is charged with reviewing any proposals for the diminishment or disestablishment of an agricultural preserve and providing its recommendations to the Board of Supervisors. Regarding diminishments and disestablishments, CAPTAC reviews the following findings:

- Whether a notice of nonrenewal has been served pursuant to the Williamson Act, Section 401 of these rules
- Whether the cancellation is likely to result in the removal of adjacent lands from agricultural use
- Whether the proposed alternative use of land is consistent with the provisions of the Riverside County General Plan
- Whether the cancellation will result in discontinuous patterns of urban development
- Whether there is proximate noncontracted land that is both available and suitable for the use for which the contracted land is being proposed
- Whether the development of the contracted land would provide more contiguous patterns of urban development than that of proximate noncontracted land

2.2.2 Discussion of Environmental Evaluation Question 2.2: Agricultural Resources

The analysis in this section is based on information provided in the *Riverside County General Plan* and the California Important Farmland Finder website[1] of the California Department of Conservation.

a) Would the project convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?

No Impact.

The California Department of Conservation FMMP Important Farmland Finder (2024a) did not identify any Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance within or adjacent to the project's limits of disturbance (LOD). The LOD is located along Ontario Avenue, approximately between State Street and Diplomat Avenue, and includes the proposed roadway widening, ROW acquisition areas, and TCE areas. The FMMP identified the project area as being within Urban and Built-up Land. As such, the project would not result in the conversion of FMMP-designated farmlands to non-agriculture uses. No potential impacts associated with Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance would occur. Therefore, there would be no impact.

[1] https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/ciff

b) Would the project conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?

No Impact.

The project LOD consists of land zoned as commercial-office (C-O), residential-agricultural (R-A-1), and general commercial (C-1/C-P) (County of Riverside 2024). The project would require a partial TCE and permanent partial acquisition from Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 277-020-012, which is zoned as residential-agricultural (R-A-1). Although APN 277-020-012 is zoned as residential-agricultural, the parcel is currently vacant with no active residential or agricultural land uses. Land within the project LOD and surrounding areas are also not under any Williamson Act contracts (California Department of Conservation 2024b).

The project is in an urbanized area with surrounding land uses consisting of mostly residential and commercial development, vacant land uses, and the County maintenance yard. There are no active agricultural land uses within or surrounding the project LOD. In addition, the FMMP identified the project area as being within Urban and Built-up Land (2024). There would be no conflicts with Williamson Act contracts or with active agricultural land uses. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated.

c) Would the project conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))?

No Impact.

The project does not involve the acquisition or conversion of any forest land, timberland, or timberland zoned Timberland Production land because there is no forest land or timberland within or surrounding the project LOD. The project would not conflict with the existing zoning or require re-zoning of any forest land. Therefore, there would be no impact.

d) Would the project result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

No Impact.

The project would not result in the loss or conversion of forest land because there is no forest land within or surrounding the project LOD. Therefore, there would be no impact.

e) Would the project involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

No Impact.

The project would include transportation facility improvements and widening of the median and shoulders. There are no foreseen changes from the project that would result in conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use or forest land to non-forest use. Therefore, there would be no impact.

2.2.3 Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures

No avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures are required.

2.3 Air Quality

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	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) 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☒	☐

2.3.1 Regulatory Setting

Federal

The Clean Air Act (CAA) was first enacted in 1963 but has been amended numerous times in subsequent years (i.e., 1967, 1970, 1977, and 1990). The CAA establishes National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and specifies future dates for achieving compliance. The CAA also mandates that the states submit and implement a State Implementation Plan (SIP) for local areas not meeting those standards. The plans must include pollution control measures that demonstrate how the standards would be met. The project area is within a basin designated as a nonattainment area for ozone (O_3) and particulate matter 2.5 micrometers or less in diameter ($PM_{2.5}$) and as a maintenance area for carbon monoxide (CO), particulate matter 10 micrometers or less in diameter (PM_{10}), and nitrogen dioxide under the CAA.

The 1990 amendments to the CAA identify specific emission-reduction goals for areas not meeting the NAAQS. These amendments require both a demonstration of reasonable further progress toward attainment and the incorporation of additional sanctions for failure to attain or meet interim milestones. The sections of the CAA that would most substantially affect development of the project include Title I (Nonattainment Provisions) and Title II (Mobile-Source Provisions).

Title I provisions were established with the goal of attaining the NAAQS for criteria pollutants. The Riverside County portion of the South Coast Air Basin (Basin), in which the project is located, fails to meet national standards for O_3 and $PM_{2.5}$, and therefore is considered a federal nonattainment area for those pollutants.

State

The California Clean Air Act, signed into law in 1988, requires all areas of the state to achieve and maintain the California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) by the earliest practical date. CAAQS incorporate additional standards for most criteria pollutants and set standards for other pollutants that the State recognizes. In general, State of California standards are more health-protective than the corresponding NAAQS. The State has also set standards for sulfates, hydrogen sulfide, vinyl chloride, and visibility-reducing particles. The Basin is in attainment with these California standards for sulfates, hydrogen sulfide, visibility-reducing particles, and vinyl chloride, but is a nonattainment area for O_3, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$.

Local

The project lies within the Riverside County portion of the Basin, which is under the jurisdiction of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). SCAQMD has jurisdiction over an area of approximately 10,743 square miles, including all of Orange County, Los Angeles County (except for Antelope Valley), the non-desert portion of western San Bernardino County, and the western and Coachella Valley portions of Riverside County; the Basin is a subregion of SCAQMD jurisdiction. Although air quality in this area has improved, the Basin requires continued diligence to meet air quality standards.

SCAQMD has adopted a series of air quality management plans (AQMPs) to meet CAAQS and NAAQS. These plans require, among other emissions-reducing activities, control technology for existing sources, control programs for area sources and indirect sources, an SCAQMD permitting system designed to allow no net increase in emissions from any new or modified (i.e., previously permitted) emission sources, and transportation-control measures. The 2022 AQMP is the most recent plan adopted by the SCAQMD Governing Board (December 2, 2022). The 2022 AQMP demonstrates that the Basin and the Coachella Valley meet the CAA requirements for the 70 parts per billion O_3 standard. The 2022 AQMP includes the integrated strategies and measures needed to meet the NAAQS.

To comply with the CAA in achieving NAAQS, SIPs are required to be developed for federal nonattainment and maintenance areas. In California, SIP development is a joint effort of the local air agencies and the California Air Resources Board (CARB) working with federal, State, and local agencies (including the Metropolitan Planning Organizations [MPOs]). Local AQMPs are prepared in response to federal and State requirements.

The SIP may include two important components relative to transportation conformity requirements—emissions budgets (for all criteria pollutant SIPs) and transportation control measures (TCMs) (for O_3 and CO SIPs only). Emissions budgets set an upper limit that transportation activities (for SIP purposes, motor vehicles are also known as *on-road mobile sources*) are permitted to emit. TCMs, required for "serious and above" O_3 nonattainment areas and "serious" CO nonattainment areas, are strategies to reduce emissions from on-road mobile sources. The Southern California Association of Governments' (SCAG's) 2024–2050 Regional Transportation Plan (RTP)/Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS) must conform to the applicable SIPs (i.e., emissions budgets and TCMs) in the SCAG region.

2.3.2 Discussion of Environmental Evaluation Question 2.3: Air Quality

a) Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

No Impact.

California is divided geographically into 15 air basins for the purpose of managing the State's air resources on a regional basis. Each air basin generally has similar meteorological and geographic conditions throughout. Local districts are responsible for preparing the portion of the SIP applicable within their boundaries for achieving attainment of ambient air quality standards, as required under the CAA. The project is in the South Coast Air Basin; SCAQMD has responsibility for managing the Basin's air resources and is responsible for bringing the Basin into attainment for federal and State air quality standards. To achieve this goal, each agency must prepare plans for the attainment of air quality standards, as well as plans for maintenance of those standards, once achieved.

The project is expected to result in nitrogen oxide (NO_X) emissions, which would contribute to the formation of O_3, secondary PM_{10}, and secondary $PM_{2.5}$ from photochemical reactions during project construction. Construction of the project is expected to result in temporary increases in daily emissions of CO, NO_X, $PM_{2.5}$, and PM_{10}. However, all temporary increases are projected to be well below the SCAQMD significance thresholds. Additionally, CO and NO_X emissions in 2025 and 2048 would decrease with implementation of the project in comparison to emissions in the area in 2025 and 2048 without the project, and existing emissions conditions in 2021. $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} emissions would increase in 2025 and 2048 with or without the project compared to emissions under the 2021 existing conditions. The increase in particulate matter is partly due to background growth in vehicle miles traveled (VMT) from 2021 to 2048 because particulate matter fugitive dust emissions are a function of VMT. Although particulate matter exhaust emission factors decrease over time, fugitive dust particulate matter emission factors remain constant. Consequently, total particulate matter emissions increase over time as a function of increases in VMT. However, due to traffic flow improvements and reduced VMT from the project, $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} emissions would decrease in 2025 and 2048 with implementation of the project in comparison to emissions in 2025 and 2048 without the project (see Table 2.3-3). As implementation of the project is projected to reduce criteria pollutant emissions in 2025 and 2048 compared to conditions without the project, the project would not be expected to conflict with the applicable air quality plan, the 2022 AQMP, or with regional goals for attaining and maintaining the CAAQS and NAAQS. Therefore, there would be no impact.

b) Would the project result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or State ambient air quality standard?

Less-than-Significant Impact.

The Basin region of Riverside County is classified as a nonattainment area for the federal 8-hour O_3 standard, a serious nonattainment area for the federal $PM_{2.5}$ standard, and a maintenance area for the federal CO and PM_{10} standards. The Basin is also classified as a nonattainment area for the State 8-hour O_3, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$ standards. Therefore, the primary pollutants of concern for the project are PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, and CO, as well as volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and NO_X (precursors to O_3).

Construction

During construction, short-term degradation of air quality may occur due to the release of particulate emissions (i.e., airborne dust) generated by excavation, grading, hauling, and other construction-related activities. Emissions from construction equipment also are expected and would include CO, NO_X, VOCs, directly emitted particulate matter (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$), and toxic air contaminants such as diesel exhaust particulate matter. O_3 is a regional pollutant derived from NO_X and VOCs in the presence of sunlight and heat.

Site preparation and roadway construction typically 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 generally 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. These activities could temporarily generate enough PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, and small amounts of CO, sulfur dioxide (SO_2), NO_X, and VOCs to be of concern, also known as *fugitive dust*.[2] 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 could deposit mud on local streets, which could be an added source of airborne dust after it dries. PM_{10} emissions would be expected to 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 in operation. Larger dust particles would generally settle near the source, whereas fine particles would be dispersed over greater distances from the construction site.

Table 2.3-1 shows the estimates of regional pollutants that would be generated during the construction period from both on-site sources (e.g., construction equipment) and offsite sources (e.g., worker vehicles). As shown therein, emissions would be greatest during the grading/excavation period, with anticipated maximum daily emissions of approximately 4 pounds of VOC, 31 pounds of NO_X, 39 pounds of CO, 4 pounds of PM_{10}, and 2 pounds of $PM_{2.5}$.

[2] *Fugitive dust* is particulate matter suspended in the air primarily from soil that has been disturbed by wind or other activities.

Emissions were estimated using the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) Linear Construction Module (version 2022.1.1.26) that the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association developed to quantify O_3 precursors, criteria pollutants, and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the construction and operation of new land use development and linear projects in California.

Table 2.3-1 Construction-Period Regional Mass Emissions (pounds per day)

Construction Phase	ROG[a]	NO_X	CO	SO_X	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Grubbing/Land Clearing	0.53	4.79	5.44	< 1	1.62	<1
Grading/Excavation	3.69	30.96	39.24	< 1	4.41	1.66
Drainage/Utilities/Sub-Grade	1.93	16.74	22.07	< 1	2.65	<1
Paving	<1	9.05	13.87	< 1	1.86	< 1
Maximum Daily Emissions	3.69	30.96	39.24	< 1	4.41	1.66
SCAQMD Regional Construction Threshold[b]	75	100	550	150	150	55

Source: Emissions estimates conducted using the CalEEMod Linear Construction Module (version 2022.1.1.26). Model assumes no overlap between project phases. See Appendix B.
Values are rounded to the nearest whole number.
[a] The terms VOCs and reactive organic gases (ROG) are used interchangeably. ROG is used in this table based on CalEEMod.
[b] Lead is not emitted from construction equipment and vehicles due to the use of unleaded fuels.
SO_X = sulfur oxides

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimates that construction activities for large development projects add 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, then emissions can be reduced by up to 50 percent. SCAQMD Rule 403, which requires projects to use water or dust palliative compounds, would reduce potential fugitive dust emissions during construction. The project would implement all applicable fugitive dust control measures required by SCAQMD Rule 403 during project construction as defined in **SM AQ-1**.

In addition to dust related PM_{10} emissions, heavy-duty trucks and construction equipment powered by gasoline and diesel engines would generate CO, SO_2, NO_X, VOCs, and some soot particulate (i.e., PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$) in exhaust emissions. The nearest sensitive receptors are residences in the surrounding project area and two schools (Just 4 Kids Preschool, 1585 E. Ontario Avenue, Corona; and Olive Branch Christian Academy, 7702 El Cerrito Road, Corona). Total on-site emissions from construction equipment were estimated using the CalEEMod Linear Construction Module to determine the extent to which local receptors would be affected (Table 2.3-2). As shown in Table 2.3-2, total localized emissions, which include on-site emissions from construction equipment, are estimated to be well below the SCAQMD Localized Significance Threshold (LST) for construction for the source receptor area the project is located in.

Table 2.3-2 Construction-Period Localized Emissions (pounds per day)

Construction Phase	CO	NO_X	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Grubbing/Land Clearing	4.50	4.06	1.27	0.31
Grading/Excavation	36.61	29.92	3.61	1.45

Construction Phase	CO	NO_X	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Drainage/Utilities/Sub-Grade	19.71	16.02	2.09	0.73
Paving	11.71	7.55	1.15	0.37
Maximum Daily On-Site Emissions	36.61	29.92	3.61	1.45
SCAQMD Localized Significance Threshold for Construction[a]	1,700	270	12.0	8.0

Source: Emissions estimates conducted using the CalEEmod Lineal Construction Module. See Appendix B.
[a] A 5-acre site and 25-meter receptor distances in Source Receptor Area 22 Norco/Corona was used; no LSTs have been established for VOC and SO_X.

SO_2 is generated by oxidation during the combustion of organic sulfur compounds contained in diesel fuel. Under California state law and CARB regulations, off-road diesel fuel used in California must meet the same sulfur and other standards as on-road diesel fuel (i.e., not more than 15 parts per million of sulfur), so SO_2-related issues due to diesel exhaust would be minimal.

Most of the construction impacts on air quality would be short term in duration and, therefore, would not result in long-term adverse conditions. Construction emissions are estimated to be well below both the SCAQMD Regional Threshold and LST for the project area. Implementation of **SM AQ-1** would avoid or further reduce any potential air quality impacts resulting from construction activities. Impacts would be less than significant.

Operation

The project does not propose any other land uses that would have long-term operational air emissions besides mobile sources.[3] For roadway improvement projects, regional emissions are a function of regional VMT and travel speeds. As such, the operational emissions analysis takes into account long-term changes in VMT and travel speeds expected to occur with the project and compared to existing conditions and conditions without the project. The project would increase the number of travel lanes on Ontario Avenue and would increase travel volumes compared to the existing (2021) conditions without the project. However, the project would decrease VMT in the 2025 Opening Year and 2048 Design Year compared to the VMT in the Opening Year and Design Year without the project.

The operational emissions analysis compares forecast emissions under existing/baseline conditions, without the project, and with the project using VMT estimates. Regional VMT data regarding existing conditions, without the project, and with the project, along with the CT-EMFAC2021 emission rates, were used to calculate CO, NO_X, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$, emissions under existing/baseline 2021, Opening Year 2025, and Design Year 2048 conditions. The results of the modeling are summarized in Table 2.3-3.

Table 2.3-3 summarizes modeled emissions by scenario. It also compares emissions with the project to emissions without the project and existing conditions. The differences in emissions

[3] The project's electrical demand should not differ from existing demands and would not result in direct onsite operational air emissions.

with and without the project in 2025 and 2048 represent emissions generated directly from implementing the project. Implementing the project is projected to reduce criteria pollutant emissions in 2025 and 2048 compared to conditions without the project in 2025 and 2048. Vehicular emission rates are anticipated to lessen in future years because of continuing improvements in engine technology and the retirement of older, higher-emitting vehicles. The emissions analysis presented in Table 2.3-3 indicates that $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} emissions would increase under 2025 and 2048 project conditions compared with existing (2021) conditions but NO_X and CO emissions would decrease. This is true as well for the conditions in 2025 and 2048 without the project compared to the existing (2021) conditions. These results are due to factors both internal and external to the project. The increase in particulate matter is partly due to background growth in VMT from 2021 to 2048 because particulate matter fugitive dust emissions are a function of VMT. Although particulate matter exhaust emission factors decrease over time, fugitive dust particulate matter emission factors remain constant. Consequently, total particulate matter emissions increase over time as a function of increases in VMT. The decreases in other pollutants are due to expected improvements in vehicle engine technology and fuel efficiency, as well as the turnover of older, more heavily polluting vehicles, which would reduce exhaust emissions.

Table 2.3-3 Summary of Comparative Emissions Analysis

Scenario/Analysis Year	CO (lbs/day)	PM_{10} (lbs/day)	$PM_{2.5}$ (lbs/day)	NO_X (surrogate for NO_2) (lbs/day)
2021 Existing Conditions				
Baseline (existing conditions) without project	17,833.4	6,594.2	1,117.4	5,151.1
Baseline with project	17,832.7	6,594.0	1,117.4	5,151.0
Increase from without project	*-0.7*	*-0.3*	*0.0*	*-0.2*
2025 Opening Year				
Without project	13,838.2	6,829.1	1,139.7	3,296.7
Increase from Existing	*-3,995.3*	*234.9*	*22.3*	*-1,854.5*
With project	13,837.5	6,828.7	1,139.7	3,296.5
Increase from Existing	*-3,996.0*	*234.5*	*22.3*	*-1,854.6*
Increase from without project	*-0.7*	*-0.3*	*-0.1*	*-0.2*
2048 Design Year				
Without project	9,694.6	9,371.8	1,526.5	2,176.7
Increase from Existing	*-4,142.8*	*2,543.1*	*386.9*	*-1,119.8*
With project	9,693.5	9,370.8	1,526.4	2,176.4
Increase from Existing	*-8,139.9*	*2,776.6*	*409.0*	*-2,974.7*
Increase from without project	*-1.1*	*-1.0*	*-0.2*	*-0.2*

Source: Emissions estimates conducted using CT-EMFAC2021. See Appendix B.
lbs = pounds; NO_2 = nitrogen dioxide

The emissions without and with the project in the 2025 Opening Year and 2048 Design Year are expected to increase PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ emissions compared with existing (2021) conditions but decrease NO_X and CO emissions.

Despite short-term construction emissions and increases in PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ emissions expected in 2025 and 2048 with and without the project relative to emissions under existing conditions in 2021, the project would not have adverse long-term impacts on localized or regional air quality. Therefore, project operations would not 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 PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, and CO, as well as VOC and NO_X (precursors to O_3). Impacts would be less than significant.

c) Would the project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Less-than-Significant Impact.

Sensitive land uses include residences, hospitals, schools, daycare centers, and other locations as the air district or CARB may determine to house individuals who are more susceptible to adverse health effects from air pollution (California Health and Safety Code § 42705.5(a)(5)). Sensitive land uses adjacent to the project site include residences adjacent to the project and two schools (Just 4 Kids Preschool, 1585 E. Ontario Avenue, Corona; and Olive Branch Christian Academy, 7702 El Cerrito Road, Corona).

Construction

As discussed above, the project would generate pollutant emissions during the construction period, which would be temporary and limited to the immediate area surrounding the construction activities. Based on the short-term duration and the fact that construction at any given location along the project alignment would be limited to approximately 1 week before construction would proceed on another project segment, impacts related to exposing sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations would be less than significant.

All criteria pollutants are associated with some form of health risk, such as asthma and other respiratory conditions. However, negative health effects associated with criteria pollutant emissions are highly dependent on a multitude of interconnected variables (e.g., cumulative concentrations, local meteorology and atmospheric conditions, the number and character of exposed individuals [e.g., age, health, gender]). In particular, O_3 can be formed through complex chemical reactions over long distances. Directly emitted particulate matter also does not always equate to a specific localized impact because emissions can be transported and dispersed. Given the factors that influence the formation and transport of pollution, quantifying specific health consequences from the project's construction emissions is not feasible because the models designed to evaluate future O_3 and particulate matter levels and resulting health effects are based on regional or national conditions. In other words, the minor increases in air pollution from the project's construction activities would not result in material changes to ambient air quality or human health.

As shown in Table 2.3-2, the project's estimated regional construction emissions would not be anticipated to exceed, and are actually far below, any of SCAQMD's regional significance thresholds for criteria pollutants. Furthermore, it should be noted that NAAQS and CAAQS are health-protective standards and define the maximum amount of ambient pollution that can be present without harming public health. SCAQMD's LSTs represent the level of pollutant emissions from on-site sources from a project that would not exceed the most stringent applicable federal or State ambient air quality standards. As such, projects with emissions below the applicable LSTs would not be in violation of the NAAQS or CAAQS, and, thus, EPA's and CARB's health-protective standards. As shown in Table 2.3-2, the maximum daily on-site emissions are not projected to exceed the applicable LSTs. Therefore, there would be no violations of the health-protective CAAQS or NAAQS, and impacts would be less than significant.

Operation

As shown in Table 2.3-3, implementation of the project would be expected to reduce operational emissions under existing (2021), Opening Year (2025) and Design Year (2048) conditions. Therefore, project operations would not be expected to expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. Impacts would be less than significant.

d) Would the project result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?

Less-than-Significant Impact.

Construction

Some phases of construction, particularly asphalt concrete paving, would result in emissions that may cause short-term odors in the immediate area of each paving site. Such odors would be quickly dispersed at the site and as distance from the site increases. Impacts from objectionable odors would be less than significant.

Operation

Project operation is not anticipated to create objectionable odors.

2.3.3 Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures

The following standard measure would be implemented to avoid or minimize potential impacts.

SM AQ-1

During clearing, grading, earthmoving, or excavation operations, fugitive dust emissions will be controlled by regular watering or other dust preventive measures using the following procedures, as specified in South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Rule 403. All material excavated or graded will be sufficiently watered to

prevent excessive amounts of dust. Watering will occur as required by SCAQMD and the County, with complete coverage, preferably in the late morning and after work is done for the day. All material transported on site or off site will be either sufficiently watered or securely covered to prevent excessive amounts of dust. The areas disturbed by clearing, grading, earthmoving, or excavation operations will be minimized so as to prevent excessive amounts of dust. These control techniques will be indicated in project specifications. Visible dust beyond the property line emanating from the project will be prevented to the maximum extent feasible.

2.4 Biological Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES: Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on State or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

2.4.1 Regulatory Setting

Wetlands and Other Waters

Wetlands and other waters are protected under a number of laws and regulations. At the federal level, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, more commonly referred to as the Clean Water Act (CWA) (33 United States Code [USC] 1344), is the primary law regulating wetlands and surface waters. One purpose of the CWA is to regulate the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States, including wetlands. Waters of the United States include navigable waters, interstate waters, territorial seas, and other waters that may be used in interstate or foreign commerce. To classify wetlands for the purposes of the CWA, a three-parameter approach is used that includes the presence of (1) hydrophytic (i.e., water-loving) vegetation; (2) wetland hydrology; and (3) hydric soils (i.e., soils formed during saturation or inundation). All three parameters must be present, under normal circumstances, for an area to be designated as a *jurisdictional wetland* under the CWA.

CWA Section 404 establishes a regulatory program that provides that discharge of dredged or fill material cannot be permitted if a practicable alternative exists that is less damaging to the aquatic

environment or if the nation's waters would be significantly degraded. The Section 404 permit program is run by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), with oversight by EPA.

USACE issues two types of Section 404 permits: General and Standard. There are two types of General permits: Regional permits and Nationwide permits. *Regional permits* are issued for a general category of activities when they are similar in nature and cause minimal environmental impacts. *Nationwide permits* are issued to allow a variety of minor project activities with no more than minimal effects. Ordinarily, projects that do not meet the criteria for a Nationwide permit may be permitted under one of USACE's Standard permits. There are two types of Standard permits: Individual permits and Letters of Permission. For *Standard permits*, USACE's decision to approve is based on compliance with EPA's Section 404(b)(1) Guidelines (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR]), and whether permit approval is in the public interest. EPA developed Section 404 (b)(1) Guidelines in conjunction with USACE; these guidelines allow the discharge of dredged or fill material into the aquatic system (i.e., waters of the United States) only if there is no practicable alternative that would have fewer adverse effects. Section 404 (b)(1) Guidelines state that USACE may not issue a permit if there is a least environmentally damaging practicable alternative to the proposed discharge that would have lesser effects on waters of the United States and not have any other significant adverse environmental consequences.

The Executive Order (EO) for the Protection of Wetlands (EO 11990) also regulates the activities of federal agencies with regard to wetlands. Essentially, this EO states that a federal agency, such as the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) or Caltrans, as assigned, cannot undertake or provide assistance for new construction in wetlands unless the head of the agency finds: (1) that there is no practicable alternative to the construction; and (2) the project includes all practicable measures to minimize harm.

At the State level, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs), and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) primarily regulate wetlands and waters. In certain circumstances, the California Coastal Commission (or Bay Conservation and Development Commission or Tahoe Regional Planning Agency) may also be involved. Sections 1600–1607 of the California Fish and Game Code require any agency that proposes a project that would substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow of or substantially change the bed or bank of a river, stream, or lake to notify CDFW before beginning construction. If CDFW determines that the project may substantially and adversely affect fish or wildlife resources, a Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement would be required. CDFW jurisdictional limits are usually defined by the tops of the stream or lake banks or the outer edge of riparian vegetation, whichever is wider. Wetlands under jurisdiction of USACE may or may not be included in the area covered by a Streambed Alteration Agreement obtained from CDFW.

The RWQCBs were established under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne) to oversee water quality. Discharges under Porter-Cologne are permitted by Waste Discharge Requirements and may be required even when the discharge is already permitted or exempt under the CWA. In compliance with CWA Section 401, the RWQCBs also issue water quality certifications for activities that may result in a discharge to waters of the United States.

This is required most frequently in tandem with a Section 404 permit request. Please see Section 2.10, *Hydrology and Water Quality*, for additional details.

Plant Species

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and CDFW have regulatory responsibility for the protection of special-status plant species. *Special-status* is a general term for species that are provided varying levels of regulatory protection. Special-status species are selected for protection because they are rare or subject to population and habitat declines. The highest level of protection is given to threatened and endangered species; these are species that are formally listed or proposed for listing as endangered or threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) or the California Endangered Species Act (CESA).

The regulatory requirements for the FESA can be found at 16 USC 1531, et seq.; see also 50 CFR 402. The regulatory requirements for the CESA can be found at California Fish and Game Code Section 2050 et seq. The project is also subject to the Native Plant Protection Act, found at California Fish and Game Code Section 1900–1913, and CEQA, PRC Sections 2100–21177.

Animal Species

Many State and federal laws regulate impacts on wildlife. USFWS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries, and CDFW are responsible for implementing these laws. This section discusses laws and regulations associated with animals not listed or proposed for listing under the FESA or CESA. Species listed or proposed for listing as threatened or endangered are discussed in the *Threatened and Endangered Species* section, below. All other special-status animal species are discussed here, including CDFW fully protected species and Species of Special Concern and USFWS or NOAA Fisheries candidate species.

Federal laws and regulations relevant to wildlife include the following:

- National Environmental Policy Act
- Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 USC 703–712, 50 CFR Part 10, 50 CFR Part 21)
- Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act

State laws and regulations relevant to wildlife include the following:

- CEQA
- California Fish and Game Code Sections 1600–1603
- California Fish and Game Code Sections 3500, 3503–3503.5, 3513, and 3800
- California Fish and Game Code Sections 4150 and 4152

Threatened and Endangered Species

The primary federal law protecting threatened and endangered species is the FESA: 16 USC 1531 et seq. See also 50 CFR 402. This act and later amendments provide for the conservation of endangered and threatened species and the ecosystems on which they depend. Under FESA Section 7, federal agencies, such as FHWA, are required to consult with USFWS and NOAA Fisheries to ensure that they are not undertaking, funding, permitting, or authorizing actions likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species or destroy or adversely modify designated critical habitat. *Critical habitat* is defined as geographic locations critical to the existence of a threatened or endangered species. The outcome of consultation under Section 7 may include a Biological Opinion with an Incidental Take statement, a Letter of Concurrence, or documentation of a No Effect finding. FESA Section 3 defines *take* as to "harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture or collect or any attempt at such conduct."

The State of California has enacted a similar law at the State level: the CESA, California Fish and Game Code Section 2050 et seq. The CESA emphasizes early consultation to avoid potential impacts on rare, endangered, and threatened species and develop appropriate planning to offset project-caused losses of listed species populations and their essential habitats. CDFW is the agency responsible for implementing the CESA. Fish and Game Code Section 2081 prohibits take of any species determined to be an endangered or threatened species or candidate species, and Section 3503–3503.5 states it is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird including birds of prey (Section 3503.5). *Take* is defined in Fish and Game Code Section 86 as to "hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill." The CESA allows for take incidental to otherwise lawful development projects; for these actions, CDFW issues an incidental take permit. For species listed under both the FESA and CESA that require a Biological Opinion under FESA Section 7, CDFW may also authorize impacts on CESA species by issuing a Consistency Determination under California Fish and Game Code Section 2080.1.

Local

Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan

The Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP), a comprehensive regional habitat conservation plan, was adopted in June 2003. Major participants in the regional planning effort included, but were not limited to, Caltrans, CDFW, USFWS, the County of Riverside, Riverside County Transportation Commission, 14 cities, and interested individuals and groups. The purpose of the MSHCP is to develop methods and procedures that provide for development while protecting environmental resources in the western Riverside County area over a 75-year period.

The project involves an existing road and is a Covered Activity under Volume I, Section 7.1 (Covered Activities Outside Criteria Area and Public/Quasi-Public [PQP] Lands) of the MSHCP. The project is outside of existing MSHCP Criteria Cells, so the project is not subject to Area Plan Criteria of the MSHCP Conservation Area, but the project is still subject to consistency with MSHCP policies that apply outside Criteria Areas (i.e., policies related to Riparian and

Riverine Areas and Vernal Pools, Narrow Endemic Plant Species, Additional Survey Needs and Procedures, and Funding/Fee Issues). In addition, no PQP[4] lands, Additional Reserve Lands, or MSHCP cores or linkages are within the biological study area (BSA). The BSA for the project consists of the project limits of disturbance (LOD) and a 150-foot buffer.

Additionally, no portions of the project occur in MSHCP survey areas. Therefore, no specific MSHCP surveys for biological resources including special-status amphibians, mammals, burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), Criteria Area Species, or Narrow Endemic Plants are required as part of the formal MSHCP analysis for this project.

Although the MSHCP does not provide survey areas for least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*), southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*), or western yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*), if potential habitat were present and potential direct or indirect effects could occur, then focused surveys would be necessary. The MSHCP also requires a full review of potential riparian/riverine and vernal pool resources regardless of whether the project is not within any Criteria Cells.

Because the project does not occur within MSHCP Criteria Areas, no Joint Project Review (JPR) is required. The JPR package typically includes a Public Projects JPR Form, MSHCP Consistency Analysis Report, and Determination of Biologically Equivalent or Superior Preservation Report for submittal to USFWS, CDFW, and Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority.

County of Riverside Tree Protection

Oak trees within the unincorporated community of El Cerrito are protected by the County of Riverside Oak Tree Management Guidelines and County of Riverside Tree Removal Ordinance (Chapter 12.08.050).

Avoidance measures under County guidelines are in place to protect oak trees as feasibly possible if tree removal can be avoided. The guidelines include the following design provisions:

- No construction activities or placement of structures are to occur within the protected zone of any oak tree (i.e., the drip line).
- No cut or fill slopes are to extend within the protected zone of any oak tree.
- Sedimentation and siltation are to be controlled to avoid filling around the base of an oak tree.
- The protected zone around an oak tree is to be clearly delineated to prevent impacts from construction operations and to prevent storage or parking of equipment within this zone.

[4] PQP lands are conservation lands that are managed by local, State, and federal agencies and are the backbone of the MSHCP reserve system.

If an oak tree is required for removal, then the County of Riverside Tree Removal Ordinance (Chapter 12.08.050) shall be followed accordingly. This would require proceeding with mitigation options—including the replacement of oak trees—from the respective regulatory agencies to offset impacts from the tree removal.

2.4.2 Discussion of Environmental Evaluation Question 2.4: Biological Resources

Information used in this section is from the *Biological Technical Memorandum for the Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project* (ICF 2024).

a) Would the project 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 Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

Special-status Plant Species

No Impact.

A literature review of the California Natural Diversity Database (CDFW 2024); California Native Plant Society Inventory of Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plants of California (CNPS 2024); and USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation Proposed, Threatened, and Endangered Species, and Critical Habitats Resource List (USFWS 2024) determined that 65 special-status plant species may potentially occur within the BSA. Nine of these species are federally and/or State-listed as threatened and/or endangered: Munz's onion (*Allium munzii*), San Diego ambrosia (*Ambrosia pumila*), Braunton's milkvetch (*Astragalus brauntonii*), thread-leaved brodiaea (*Brodiaea filifolia*), San Fernando Valley spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi* var. *fernandina*), slender-horned spineflower (*Dodecahema leptoceras*), Santa Monica dudleya (*Dudleya cymosa* ssp. *ovatifolia*), Gowen cypress (*Hesperocyparis goveniana*), and Santa Ana River woollystar (*Eriastrum densifolium* ssp. *sanctorum*). The BSA for special-status plants included a 150-foot buffer from the LOD.

Of the 65 special-status plant species identified as generally occurring in the surrounding region of the project area, all were determined to be absent because the project was outside of their known range, there was a lack of suitable habitat (e.g., no presence of suitable soils, elevation, wetlands, marshes, other key habitat features), and/or the species were not incidentally detected during the initial site survey and vegetation mapping on March 7, 2024. None of the nine federally and/or State-listed species have a potential to occur in the BSA.

Special-status Wildlife Species

Less-than-Significant Impact.

A literature review of the California Natural Diversity Database (CDFW 2024) and USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation Proposed, Threatened, and Endangered Species, and

Critical Habitats Resource List (USFWS 2024) determined that 64 wildlife species may potentially occur within the BSA; of the 64 species identified, 48 met the definition of a special-status species under this analysis (i.e., Watch List, State Rank, and Global Rank only species were excluded). Twenty of these species are federally and/or State-listed endangered or threatened or a candidate species: Crotch's bumblebee (*Bombus crotchii*), San Diego fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta sandiegonensis*), Quino checkerspot butterfly (*Euphydryas editha quino*), Riverside fairy shrimp (*Streptocephalus woottoni*), monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*), Santa Ana sucker (*Catostomus santaanae*), Southern California coast steelhead (Distinct Population Segment; *Oncorhynchus mykiss*), arroyo toad (*Anaxyrus californicus*), western spadefoot (*Spea hammondii*), western pond turtle (*Actinemys pallida*), tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*), Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsonii*), western snowy plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*), western yellow-billed cuckoo, southwestern willow flycatcher, California black rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*), coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*), least Bell's vireo, San Bernardino kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvus*), and Stephens' kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys stephensi*). The BSA included a 150-foot buffer that was used for general habitat assessments for special-status wildlife species; buffers were applied from the LOD.

Of the 48 special-status wildlife species identified as generally occurring in the surrounding region of the project area, 45 were considered absent (including all 20 listed and candidate species) because the project was outside of their known range, there was a lack of suitable habitat (e.g., no presence of suitable soils, elevation, wetlands, marshes, other key habitat features),, and/or the species was not incidentally observed during the field survey conducted for the project on March 7, 2024 (see Appendix D for details). These species are not discussed further. Three non-listed special-status wildlife species were determined to have a potential to occur on site and were investigated further: coastal whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*), golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), and western yellow bat (*Lasiurus xanthinus*). These species are discussed below.

Coastal Whiptail

Coastal whiptail is a non-listed special-status species (California Species of Special Concern) and is fully covered under the MSHCP. This lizard typically occurs in a wide variety of ecosystems that primarily feature hot and dry, open areas with sparse foliage, such as within chaparral, desert scrub, woodland, and riparian areas. In Southern California, this subspecies is found mostly west of the Peninsular Ranges and south of the Transverse Ranges and the *Aspidoscelis tigris* clade is divided into three subspecies throughout California, with species in Riverside County generally classified under the *Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri* subspecies. Males and females in Southern California usually begin mating in May with females laying eggs shortly thereafter, with typically one clutch of eggs laid per year. Eggs hatch between May and August.

The BSA contains only marginally suitable habitat for coastal whiptail in the understory of oak trees within residential backyards and in a patch of eucalyptus woodland mapped within the north portion of the BSA. Most of the habitat throughout the BSA is disturbed or developed, with very few areas within the BSA that are relatively undisturbed with intact native habitat aside from landscaped coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) trees. Foraging habitat occurs outside of the

LOD, as this species is unlikely to occur along Ontario Avenue itself, but rather in the adjacent residential yards. This species would only be expected to occur as a forager along these disturbed areas and would not be expected to breed within the BSA. No coastal whiptails were incidentally observed during the field survey for this project.

Because foraging habitat is limited to outside the LOD and the likelihood for this species to occur is low, no direct impacts on any individuals are anticipated. Any indirect impacts (e.g., noise, human presence) resulting from project activities are not expected to affect coastal whiptail beyond existing baseline conditions, should any individuals be present at the time of construction. Furthermore, avoidance and minimization measures (AMMs) **AMM BIO-3** through **AMM BIO-8** and **AMM BIO-11** (as described in full in Section 2.4.3) and standard measure **SM AQ-1** (as described in full in Section 2.3.3) will be included to avoid possible indirect impacts on suitable habitat occurring within the surrounding area, such as increased dust and fire risk resulting from construction activities. No further AMMs or compensatory mitigation is necessary for this species.

Golden Eagle

Golden eagle is a fully protected species per CDFW and is fully covered by the MSHCP. This species inhabits a number of different habitats, but it is most commonly observed in areas with open grassland, desert, or shrub-steppe habitats with an association of high topographic relief in the form of mountains or rolling hills. However, wintering eagles can be seen in more variable terrain wherever perches or prey are available. Most golden eagles in California are residents that breed from late January through August with a single clutch of one to three eggs, typically on a nest situated on steep cliffs or large trees.

The BSA only contains marginally suitable foraging habitat that rare, transient individuals could utilize. This species would be more likely to occur in the BSA as a flyover searching for prey, or as a flyover in transit to a more suitable hunting ground, such as toward the open space and hills adjacent to the Temescal Wash, approximately 1 mile east of the BSA. Tall eucalyptus trees mapped within the BSA outside of the LOD could theoretically serve as perching posts for golden eagles, although the potential for this is very low given the high degree of urbanization and development in the area. There is no potential for this species to breed within the BSA considering the lack of suitable trees or cliffs coupled with high vehicular and pedestrian activity that preclude this species from nesting.

Therefore, because the foraging habitat is so marginal and limited within the BSA and no suitable nesting habitat is present, no direct impacts on golden eagle are anticipated. Any indirect impacts (e.g., noise, human presence) resulting from project activities are not expected to affect golden eagle beyond existing baseline conditions, should any individuals be present at the time of construction. Furthermore, **AMM BIO-3** through **AMM BIO-8** and **AMM BIO-11** (as described in full in Section 2.4.3) and **SM AQ-1** (as described in full in Section 2.3.3) will be included to avoid possible indirect impacts on suitable foraging habitat occurring within the surrounding area, such as increased dust and fire risk resulting from construction activities. No further AMMs or compensatory mitigation is necessary for this species.

Western Yellow Bat

Western yellow bat is a species that occurs below 2,000 feet throughout valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats. They opt to roost in a number of trees throughout Southern California including Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) and western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), and under the dead fronds encircling palm trees. This bat is protected by CDFW as a Species of Special Concern, but it is not covered under the MSHCP.

Multiple Mexican fan palm trees (*Washingtonia robusta*) were documented within the BSA from the initial field survey, and mature palms with dead fronds were noted outside of the LOD but within the BSA. Due to access restrictions, palm fronds could not be fully inspected for evidence of bat sign (e.g., guano, staining, chirping). However, there is a very low potential that this species could utilize these trees as roosting sites and potentially forage over the BSA on route to more suitable hunting grounds. Temescal Wash roost sites observed in the BSA were limited to tall trees like palm trees or eucalyptus trees and there were no suitable bridges or other human-made structures that this species could utilize within the BSA. Therefore, because the roosting habitat is marginal and limited within the BSA, potential direct impacts on western yellow bats are only anticipated if project activities require the trimming or removal of trees. Large trees and snags would be examined by a qualified biologist prior to any tree trimming or removal to ensure that no roosting bats are present. Palm frond trimming, if necessary, would be conducted outside the maternity season (i.e., April 1–September 1) to avoid potential mortality of flightless young. To avoid direct impacts on roosting western yellow bats, implementation of **AMM BIO-12** will ensure that roosting habitat (i.e., palm trees and other suitable, tall trees) is adequately surveyed by a qualified bat biologist prior to tree trimming or removal activities to prevent possible injury or mortality of this species.

Any indirect impacts (e.g., noise, human presence) resulting from project activities are not expected to affect western yellow bat beyond existing baseline conditions, should any individuals be present at the time of construction. Because suitable roost habitat generally occurs outside of the LOD in tall trees, indirect impacts such as noise and human activity would not be substantially greater than the typical ambient conditions along Ontario Avenue, which experiences a high level of commuter traffic daily. Furthermore, **AMM BIO-3** through **AMM BIO-8** (as described in full in Section 2.4.3) and **SM AQ-1** (as described in full in Section 2.3.3) will be included to avoid possible indirect impacts on potential roosting western yellow bats, such as increased dust and noise resulting from construction activities. No further AMMs or compensatory mitigation is necessary following implementation of the above measures.

Because coastal whiptail and golden eagle are fully covered under the MSHCP, no compensatory mitigation or avoidance efforts are necessary other than what is required to maintain consistency with the MSHCP's conservation goals (as described under Response [f] below). Western yellow bat is not covered under the MSHCP and therefore requires implementation of a specific bat avoidance measure, as described in **AMM BIO-12**, to avoid potential impacts on this species. With implementation of **SM AQ-1** (as described in full in Section 2.3.3) and AMMs and best management practices (BMPs) required under the MSHCP (**AMM BIO-1** through **AMM BIO-9** and **AMM BIO-13**, as described in full in Section 2.4.3), no further measures are necessary for these species. Nest clearance surveys, as described in **AMM BIO-10**, will reduce the potential

for nesting birds to be affected during construction. With implementation of these measures, the project would be consistent with the MSHCP in this regard. No further AMMs or compensatory mitigation are required.

b) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

No impact.

The BSA occurs in the City of Corona and the unincorporated community of El Cerrito within Riverside County, with I-15 just west of the BSA (Figure 2.4-1). Areas along Ontario Avenue within the BSA primarily consist of residential and commercial development, with other vacant land uses and the County maintenance yard present as well. Unincorporated hilly terrain stretches farther to the east of the BSA leading toward Lake Mathews. Land types within the BSA range from mostly developed lands composed of ruderal and disturbed areas with patches of undeveloped lots adjacent to residential housing and local commercial businesses (Figure 2.4-1).

Based on the records search, 12 sensitive natural communities are reported to occur within the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle that includes the BSA (Corona South) and surrounding quadrangles (Prado Dam, Corona North, Riverside West, Lake Mathews, Alberhill, Santiago Peak, El Toro, and Black Star Canyon): California walnut woodland, Canyon live oak ravine forest, Riversidian alluvial fan sage scrub, Southern California arroyo chub/Santa Ana sucker stream, southern coast live oak riparian forest, southern cottonwood willow riparian forest, southern interior cypress forest, southern riparian forest, southern riparian scrub, southern sycamore alder riparian woodland, southern willow scrub, and valley needlegrass grassland (CDFW 2024). None of these sensitive communities were detected within the BSA during the field survey on March 7, 2024. No additional sensitive natural communities as defined by the MSHCP or other riparian habitat are present within the BSA. Due to the absence of riparian habitat and sensitive natural communities designated by CDFW and the MSHCP, no impacts on sensitive natural communities would occur, and no further action is required. In addition, no USFWS-designated critical habitat occurs within the BSA (USFWS 2024). Therefore, no impacts on critical habitat would occur, and no further action is required.

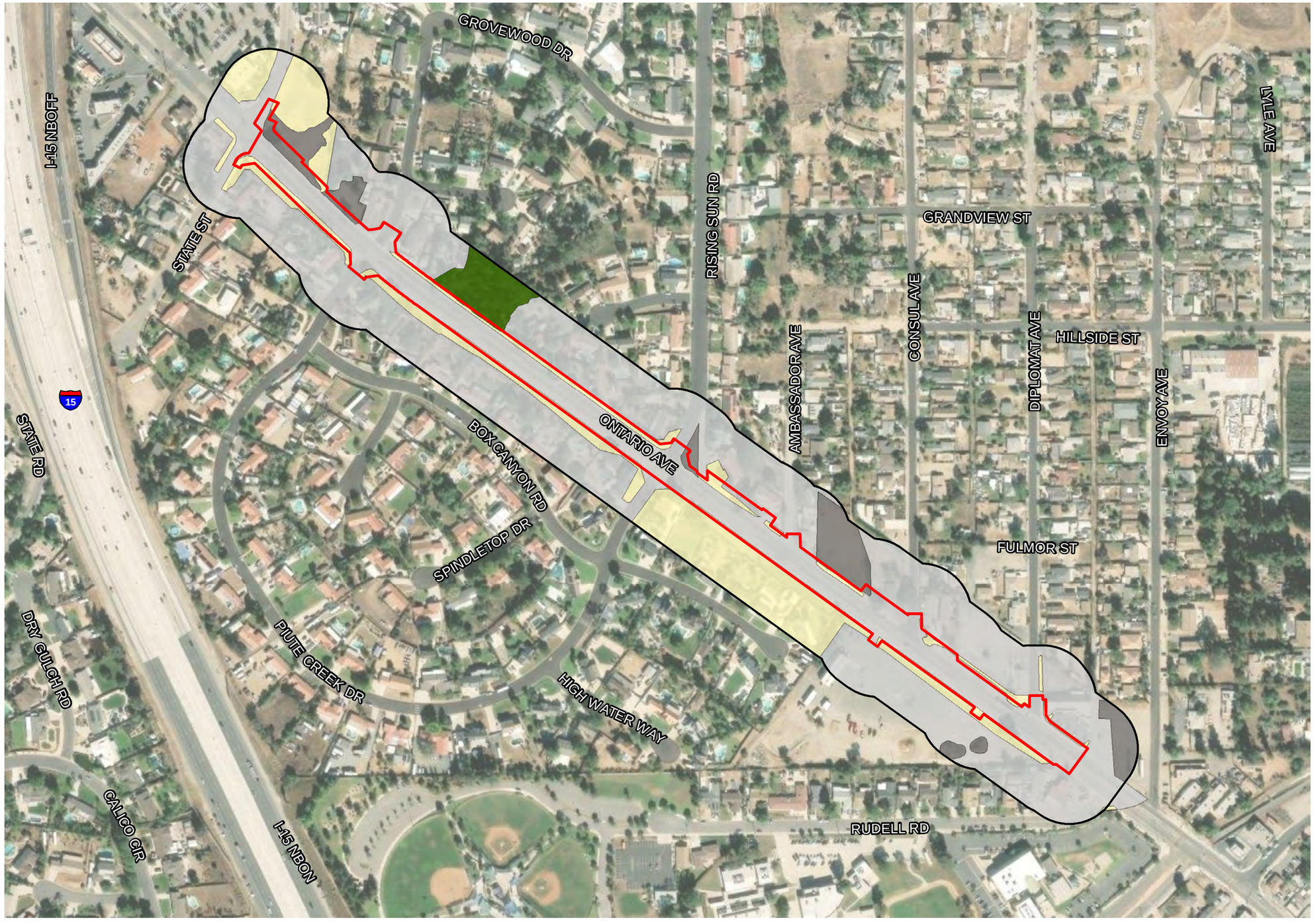
c) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on State or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

No impact.

No jurisdictional aquatic resources are present within the BSA. This was determined following the preliminary desktop review of the site that included analysis of aerial imagery, the National Hydrography Dataset, and the National Wetlands Inventory. This was verified during the field assessment on March 7, 2024, during which time biologists did not observe any aquatic resources that may be subject to agency jurisdiction. As such, no jurisdictional delineation was

required. Because there are no aquatic resources on site, there would be no impacts on jurisdictional features under the purview of the regulatory agencies, including USACE, RWQCB, or CDFW. Therefore, no AMMs or compensatory mitigation are needed, and no further action is required.

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Legend

- Study Area (150-ft Buffer)
- Limits of Disturbance

Vegetation and Land Cover Types

- Developed
- Disturbed
- Eucalyptus Woodland
- Ruderal

N

0 150 300 Feet

1:3,600

Figure 2.4-1
Vegetation and Land Cover Types
Ontario Avenue Road Widening Project

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d) Would the project 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?

Less-than-Significant Impact.

There are no identified wildlife movement corridors or linkages on or adjacent to the BSA, including missing linkages, essential habitat connectivity areas, landscape blocks, or essential fish habitat (CDFW 2024; NOAA Fisheries 2024). Most of the BSA consists of developed areas encapsulating Ontario Avenue, primarily dominated by residential development with scattered commercial businesses near the northern and southern portions of the BSA. The BSA is approximately 1 mile west of Temescal Wash, part of which is identified as part of the Proposed Extension of Existing Core 2 under the MSHCP. However, Temescal Wash is entirely outside of the BSA and wildlife movement would likely only occur north to south within the wash, as opposed to east-to-west movements toward Ontario Avenue. Ontario Avenue receives a relatively high amount of traffic, and overland travel through the BSA is generally not safe for terrestrial wildlife. The only feature that could potentially support wildlife movement within the surrounding project area would be the concrete El Cerrito Channel, which is southeast of the BSA limits. However, most of the El Cerrito Channel adjacent to the project BSA is channelized and underground, and because this feature is not within BSA limits, it does not warrant further discussion in relation to this project. Additionally, there are multiple residential parcels and property lines with associated fence lines and barbed wire fences that generally restrict wildlife movement across the landscape. Therefore, road-widening or traffic-control activities across the BSA are not anticipated to have an effect on established wildlife corridors, as none are present within the project limits, and features such as the El Cerrito Channel that potentially support wildlife movement are outside of the BSA and would not be affected by project implementation.

The BSA contains suitable nesting habitat (e.g., mature trees, shrubs, grasses, open areas for ground-nesting birds) for a variety of avian species, including raptors, protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act or California Fish and Game Code sections. Vegetation within the BSA provides suitable habitat for nesting birds and is likely utilized by many birds in the project area, although disturbances (e.g., traffic, noise, night lighting, human activity) from the surrounding heavily urbanized area would preclude nesting by species that are sensitive to human presence, including most special-status species. The project has the potential to affect active native resident and/or migratory bird nests if, and to the extent that, those trees and shrubs are trimmed or removed, or ground cover is removed, during the avian nesting season and they contain nests. In addition, construction could occur adjacent to active nests, causing nest failures or abandonment. Therefore, **AMM BIO-10** (as described in Section 2.4.3) will be included to avoid and/or minimize any potential impacts on nesting birds. With the inclusion of **AMM BIO-10**, the impact would be less than significant, and no compensatory mitigation is required.

e) Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation.

Protected trees are trees or tree communities that have been identified as having special significance and are provided protection by, and specifically identified in, county and city ordinances, codes, or general plans. Within the BSA, oak trees are protected by the County of Riverside Oak Tree Management Guidelines and County of Riverside Tree Removal Ordinance (Chapter 12.08.050), as all oak trees within the BSA fall within the unincorporated community of El Cerrito within Riverside County.

Per Title 12, Chapter 12.08.050 of the County of Riverside Tree Removal Ordinance, "no person, firm, corporation, public district, public agency or political subdivision shall remove or severely trim any tree planted in the ROW of any county highway without first obtaining a permit from the county transportation director to do so."

Per the County of Riverside Oak Tree Management Guidelines, an inventory of on-site oak trees through a biological study would be required as well as identifying and quantifying potential tree impacts. Avoidance measures under County guidelines are in place to protect the oak trees as feasibly as possible if tree removal can be avoided (see below for details).

An oak tree survey was performed within the BSA as part of the field survey that was conducted on March 7, 2024. A total of 15 oak trees were identified within the BSA (see Table 2.4-1). Thirteen coast live oaks were mapped along both the eastern and western road shoulders of Ontario Avenue within the LOD and two hybrid oak trees (landscaped ornamental trees) were detected at the southwest corner of the intersection of Ontario Avenue and Piute Creek Drive. Site access was limited to the public ROW during the oak tree survey. Coast live oak trees on private lands could not be precisely measured for diameter at breast height (DBH) and canopy cover or global positioning system (GPS) location, but all oak tree locations within the public ROW were recorded with GPS coordinates and DBH and canopy cover measurements were recorded. Oak trees that were inaccessible on private property were approximated via satellite imagery and DBH and canopy cover were estimated from the public ROW based on a visual assessment. If trees on private property require removal for the project, then right-of-entry permits would be obtained in order to access these properties.

Table 2.4-1 Oak Tree Inventory within Project BSA

Tree ID	Species	DBH (inches)	Estimated Canopy Cover (feet)	Location
1	Coast live oak[2]	35	21	33.841737°, -117.532071°
2	Coast live oak[1]	20–25	15–18	33.841767°, -117.532048°
3	Coast live oak[1, 2]	20–25	15–18	33.841738°, -117.532024°
4	Coast live oak	19	20	33.840558°, -117.530455°
5	Coast live oak[1]	19–22	25–27	33.840571°, -117.530416°
6	Coast live oak	26	24	33.839890°, -117.529308°

Tree ID	Species	DBH (inches)	Estimated Canopy Cover (feet)	Location
7	Coast live oak[2]	38	35–36	33.838787°, -117.527384°
8	Coast live oak[2]	35	40	33.837985°, -117.526038°
9	Coast live oak	22	30–32	33.838009°, -117.525736°
10	Coast live oak	22	30–32	33.838040°, -117.525737°
11	Coast live oak[2]	22	30	33.837683°, -117.525515°
12	Coast live oak[2]	29	34	33.837216°, -117.524705°
13	Coast live oak	50	53	33.836939°, -117.524698°
14	Hybrid oak	16	26	33.836939°, -117.524698°
15	Hybrid oak	13	20	33.838848°, -117.528049°

[1] Oak trees that were inaccessible on private property during the field survey that was conducted on March 7, 2024. DBH and canopy cover were estimated for these oak trees from the public ROW based on a visual assessment.
[2] Represents oak trees anticipated for removal per design plans.

All oak trees mapped in the BSA are within Riverside County and are protected under the County of Riverside Oak Tree Management Guidelines and County of Riverside Tree Removal Ordinance (Chapter 12.08.050).

The project would be in compliance with the County of Riverside Oak Tree Management Guidelines and County of Riverside Tree Removal Ordinance (Chapter 12.08.050), as well as any other municipal codes that pertain to biological resources. The County tree guidelines include the following design provisions: no construction activities or placement of structures are to occur within the protected zone of any oak tree (i.e., the drip line); no cut or fill slopes are to extend within the protected zone of any oak tree; sedimentation and siltation are to be controlled to avoid filling around the base of an oak tree; and the protected zone around an oak tree is to be clearly delineated to prevent impacts from construction operations and to prevent storage or parking of equipment within this zone. Construction limits adjacent to oak tree avoidance areas will be demarcated using environmentally sensitive area (ESA) fencing (e.g., orange snow fencing, silt fencing, signage). Currently, six of the 15 oak trees along Ontario Avenue are proposed for removal by the project (the remaining nine trees would be protected in place). However, the County will follow the County of Riverside Tree Removal Ordinance accordingly (see **MM BIO-13**). This requires proceeding with potential mitigation options such as the planting of oak trees in Horsethief Canyon to offset impacts from the tree removal. Therefore, the impact would be less than significant with mitigation. No additional AMMs or compensatory mitigation are required.

f) Would the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or State habitat conservation plan?

No Impact.

Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan

The entire BSA is within the boundaries of the MSHCP. However, the project is classified as a Covered Activity outside Criteria Area and PQP lands (Section 7.1 of the MSHCP Volume I).

The MSHCP fully addresses impacts under CEQA on the majority of the biological resources that have been identified as being potentially affected by the project. To ensure consistency with the MSHCP, measures are presented in this section, where appropriate, that follow the MSHCP requirements in Volume I, Sections 6.1.2 through 6.1.4, 6.3, and 7.5 of the plan. Because the project is outside of existing MSHCP Criteria Cells, the project is not subject to Area Plan Criteria of the MSHCP Conservation Area, but the project is still subject to consistency with MSHCP policies that apply outside Criteria Areas. No Criteria Cells with conservation areas, PQP lands, Additional Reserve Lands, or MSHCP cores or linkages are within the BSA.

Additionally, no portions of the project occur in MSHCP survey areas. Therefore, no specific MSHCP surveys for biological resources including amphibians, mammals, burrowing owl, Criteria Area Species, invertebrates, or Narrow Endemic Plants are required as part of the formal MSHCP analysis for this project. Furthermore, no MSHCP riparian/riverine resources were detected within the BSA during the field survey.

Therefore, a standalone MSHCP consistency review will not be required for the Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority, USFWS, and CDFW, and instead the contents of Section 2.4 of this IS, as well as the Biological Technical Memorandum, will serve as the consistency analysis and includes all provisions of the MSHCP that the project is subject to. No JPR package (including Public Projects JPR Form, MSHCP Consistency Analysis Report, and Determination of Biologically Equivalent or Superior Preservation Report) will be required for this project.

MSHCP Conserved Lands

The MSHCP has developed a region-wide approach to ensuring that connections between natural lands are maintained. PQP lands have been assessed for their long-term conservation value and provide functions and values to species and/or habitat that are considered valuable to the MSHCP. In addition, the MSHCP has established a system for acquiring Additional Reserve Lands, which contribute to Reserve Assembly.[5] Criteria Cells are approximately 160-acre-square

[5] The Reserve Assembly is the conservation of lands (i.e., PQP lands and Additional Reserve Lands) within the Conservation Areas through acquisition or other means to assemble the MSHCP Reserve System. The MSHCP has an overall goal of protecting 500,000 acres of conserved lands within the Reserve Assembly. The baseline conservation lands

areas that have been established throughout the Conservation Area and compose the Criteria Area.[6] These Criteria Cells help to guide the assembly of the Additional Reserve Lands by establishing conservation goals for each cell.

The project is not within any Criteria Cells and no Additional Reserve Lands or PQP lands are present within the BSA. The closest Additional Reserve Lands to the BSA are approximately 1 mile southeast of the LOD within Criteria Cells 2400 and 2402 as part of Temescal Wash. The nearest PQP lands are approximately 2.5 miles to the southeast of the BSA and are associated with the Lake Mathews and Estelle Mountain Reserve. Therefore, the project would have no impacts on these resources and no AMMs or compensatory mitigation are required. The project would be consistent with the MSHCP in this regard.

MSHCP Riparian/Riverine Resources

The MSHCP classification of riparian/riverine resources under Section 6.1.2 of the plan includes any areas that contain riparian vegetation, as well as any unvegetated areas that have flow year-round or only for portions of the year, connect to downstream riparian habitats, and provide biological functions or values to MSHCP Covered Species. Section 6.1.2 of the plan also includes vernal pools and fairy shrimp habitat, as well as habitat that serves to protect riparian bird species. Least Bell's vireo, southwestern willow flycatcher, and western yellow-billed cuckoo are covered species under the MSHCP. However, additional survey requirements must be met for these species if potentially suitable habitat is present.

Based on the initial desktop review and vegetation mapping in the field, it was determined that no MSHCP riparian/riverine resources are present within the BSA. No riparian vegetation occurs within the BSA, and only upland and ruderal plant species are present along the majority of Ontario Avenue. These upland vegetation communities provide no riparian or riverine value, such as for the above-mentioned riparian bird species that may breed, forage, or roost in suitable riparian habitat. Because no MSHCP riparian/riverine resources are present within the BSA, no AMMs or compensatory mitigation are required for this resource. The project would be consistent with the MSHCP in this regard.

MSHCP Covered Species

MSHCP Plants

The MSHCP requires additional data collection for special-status plants listed as Narrow Endemic Plant Survey Area (NEPSA) species within designated survey areas under Section 6.1.3 (RCIP 2003). If a project lies within the boundaries of a NEPSA (as defined and mapped by the MSHCP), habitat evaluations are required. If suitable habitat is present, then focused surveys must be performed to determine if the species occur within the project area.

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at inception of the MSHCP was 347,000 acres of PQP lands, with the goal of acquiring an additional 153,000 acres of Additional Reserve Lands.

[6] The area composed of Criteria Cells depicted on Figure 3-1 of the MSHCP, Volume I.

Plant species listed as fully covered under the MSHCP do not require surveys, and take authorization is provided under the MSHCP. For plant species that are listed under species-specific objectives, conservation requirements must be met prior to the species being classified as a covered species. Surveys may be required for certain plant species that are part of wetlands mapping, occur within Criteria Areas, or occur within MSHCP-designated mapped areas, such as NEPSA or Criteria Area species.

The project does not occur within any NEPSA survey area or Criteria Area Species Survey Area and, therefore, does not require habitat evaluations for any NEPSA or Criteria Area species. No special-status plant species, including NEPSA species or Criteria Area species, were observed during the field survey and there is no potential for these species to occur given the highly disturbed and developed environment.

The BSA does not contain any MSHCP Criteria Areas, MSHCP-designated mapped survey areas, or wetlands. As such, no impacts on any MSHCP plants are anticipated as a result of the project and no AMMs or compensatory mitigation are required. The project would be consistent with the MSHCP in this regard.

MSHCP Wildlife

Section 6.3.2 of the MSHCP requires additional data collection for amphibian species, mammal species, and burrowing owl. When a project falls within the boundaries of a survey area for one of these wildlife species (as defined and mapped by the MSHCP), habitat evaluations are required. If suitable habitat to support survey area–listed wildlife species is found to be present, then focused surveys must be performed to determine if the species occur within the project area.

Wildlife species listed as fully covered under the MSHCP do not require surveys, and take authorization is provided under the MSHCP. For wildlife species listed under species-specific objectives, conservation requirements must be met prior to the species being classified as a covered species. Surveys may be required for certain wildlife species that are part of wetlands mapping, occur within Criteria Areas, or occur within MSHCP-designated mapped species survey areas.

Two special-status wildlife species are fully covered under the MSHCP and have a low potential to occur within the BSA: coastal whiptail and golden eagle.

None of the aforementioned species covered under the MSHCP were observed during the field survey within the BSA. The potential for these species to occur within the BSA is low due to the nature of the development that occurs along Ontario Avenue (see the discussion for Response [a] above for details).

Project construction may result in temporary, indirect disturbance of these species, should they unexpectedly be present. Where animals (particularly reptiles and small mammals) are inside of burrows or are under vegetation for shelter, they may be crushed by construction equipment or vehicles, resulting in injury or mortality. However, suitable burrows that could provide refuge for these species such as coastal whiptail were not observed within the LOD; therefore, no direct

impacts are anticipated. Golden eagle would only be anticipated as a transient flyover species and would not utilize the BSA for nesting, so there is very low potential for indirect temporary disturbance by project construction activities.

Birds nesting in the surrounding area may be disturbed by construction noise, human presence, and general disturbance during the construction period, and any increase in long-term use of the road may reduce nesting opportunities within the BSA. Small amounts of habitat may be lost, but this is generally habitat that is highly disturbed and already contains an abundance of invasive species.

Because these species are fully covered under the MSHCP, no compensatory mitigation or avoidance efforts are necessary other than what is required to maintain consistency with the MSHCP's conservation goals. With the implementation of **SM AQ-1** (as described in full in Section 2.3.3) and AMMs and BMPs required under the MSHCP (**AMM BIO-1** through **AMM BIO-9** as described in full in Section 2.4.3), no further measures are necessary for these species. Nest clearance surveys as described in **AMM BIO-10** will reduce the potential for nesting birds to be affected during construction. With implementation of these measures, the project would be consistent with the MSHCP in this regard.

MSHCP Cores and Linkages

The project reach for Ontario Avenue is a highly used transportation route for commuting traffic, and the presence of commercial and residential development on both sides of the roadway serves to diminish movement opportunities for terrestrial wildlife (see Response [d] for details). There are no MSHCP cores or linkages within the BSA. Within the project region, Temescal Wash serves as a primary movement corridor for wildlife that are avoiding the development associated with El Cerrito Road and Ontario Avenue and traveling in a north-to-south direction. MSHCP Proposed Extension of Existing Core 2, which includes Temescal Wash, is approximately 1 mile east of the project and occurs entirely outside of the BSA. Wildlife movement would likely only occur north to south within the wash, as opposed to east-to-west movements across Ontario Avenue. Ontario Avenue receives a relatively high amount of traffic, and overland travel through the BSA is generally not safe for terrestrial wildlife.

No direct impacts would occur on any MSHCP cores or linkages as none are present within the BSA. In addition, Proposed Extension of Existing Core 2 occurs entirely outside of the BSA and, therefore, would not experience direct impacts as a result of the project. No edge effects, including lighting, invasive species, urban runoff, toxins, and domestic predators, are anticipated. Consequently, no impacts on any wildlife corridors are expected as a result of the project and no AMMs or compensatory mitigation are required. The project would be consistent with the MSHCP in this regard.

MSHCP Consistency Summary

With implementation of **SM AQ-1** (as described in full in Section 2.3.3) and AMMs required under the MSHCP (**AMM BIO-1** through **AMM BIO-9**, as described in full in Section 2.4.3), the project will be consistent with the MSHCP. Therefore, the project would not conflict with the

plan and, as such, there would be no impact on the MSHCP. No additional AMMs or compensatory mitigation measures are required.

2.4.3 Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures

The following avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures from the *Biological Technical Memorandum for the Ontario Widening and Restriping Project* (May 2024), as well as measures from Section 7.5.3 and Appendix C of the MSHCP, will be implemented to avoid or minimize potential impacts on biological resources. Implementation of **AMM BIO-1** through **AMM BIO-9** and **SM AQ-1** are required for the project to comply with MSHCP policies that apply to outside Criteria Areas (Section 7.1 of the MSHCP – Covered Activities Outside Criteria Area and PQP Lands). **SM AQ-1**, as discussed in Section 2.3, *Air Quality*, is a dust control measure that will also minimize impacts on adjacent vegetation during construction.

AMM BIO-1: Vegetation Clearing Restrictions

Clearing of natural vegetation will be performed outside of the active breeding season for passerine birds (i.e., February 1 through September 30) or raptors (i.e., January 15 through September 15). If construction activities and disturbances to vegetation cannot be avoided during the active breeding season, **AMM BIO-10** is required (refer to **AMM BIO-10** for the nesting bird survey requirements).

AMM BIO-2: Fire Prevention

When work is conducted during the fire season (as identified by the Riverside County Fire Department), appropriate fire-fighting equipment (e.g., extinguishers, shovels, water tankers) will be available on the project site during all phases of project construction to help minimize the chance of human-caused wildfires. Shields, protective mats, and/or other fire preventative methods will be used during grinding, welding, and other spark-inducing activities. Personnel trained in fire hazards, preventative actions, and responses to fires will advise contractors regarding fire risk from all construction-related activities.

AMM BIO-3: Biological Monitoring

The qualified project biologist will monitor construction activities for the duration of the proposed project at a frequency necessary to ensure that practicable measures are being employed and avoid incidental disturbance of habitat and species of concern outside the project footprint. Special attention will be provided to ensure that any ESA fencing required in **AMM BIO-4** is maintained. Additionally, monitoring and reporting will occur weekly if active nests are present for the duration of the construction activity to ensure implementation of BMPs. This will be done in tandem with **AMM BIO-4**, below, which includes the fencing of sensitive areas (oak tree avoidance areas).

AMM BIO-4: Construction Limits and ESA Fencing

Construction personnel will strictly limit their activities, vehicles, equipment, and construction materials to the proposed project footprint and designated staging areas and routes of travel. The construction area(s) will be the minimal area necessary to complete the proposed project and will be specified in the construction plans. Construction limits adjacent to oak tree avoidance areas will be demarcated using ESA fencing (e.g., orange snow fencing, silt fencing, signage). The ESA fencing will be reviewed at a frequency deemed necessary by the biological monitor (as indicated in **AMM BIO-3**) until the completion of all construction activities. Employees will be instructed that their activities are restricted to the construction areas. Access to sites will be from pre-existing access routes to the greatest extent possible.

AMM BIO-5: Exotic Species

Exotic plant species removed during construction will be properly handled to prevent sprouting or regrowth. Vegetation removed from the project site will be covered while being carried on trucks, and vegetation materials removed from the site will be disposed of in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

AMM BIO-6: Equipment Cleaning

Construction equipment will be cleaned of mud or other debris that may contain invasive plants and/or seeds and inspected to reduce the potential of spreading noxious weeds before mobilizing to the site and before leaving the site during the course of construction. The cleaning of equipment will occur at least 300 feet from ESA fencing and 50 feet from any drainages to prevent the spread of invasives.

AMM BIO-7: Water Pollution Control Plan

Plans for water pollution and erosion control (i.e., Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan [SWPPP]) will be prepared in accordance with project aquatic resource permits and other project requirements. The plans will describe sediment and hazardous materials control, dewatering or diversion structures, fueling and equipment management practices, and use of plant material for erosion control. Plans will be reviewed and approved by the County prior to construction.

AMM BIO-8: Biological Training

A qualified biologist will conduct a training session for project and construction personnel prior to any construction activities. The training will include a description of the species of concern and their habitats, the general provisions of the Endangered Species Acts (FESA and CESA) and the MSHCP, the need to adhere to the provisions of the acts and the MSHCP, the penalties associated with violating the provisions of the acts, and the general measures that are being implemented to conserve the species of concern as they relate to the proposed project.

AMM BIO-9: Waste Management

To avoid attracting predators of the species of concern, the project site will be kept as clean of debris as possible. All food-related trash items shall be enclosed in sealed containers and regularly removed from the site(s). Waste, dirt, or rubble, or trash will not be deposited on native habitat.

AMM BIO-10: Nesting Bird Preconstruction Surveys

Prior to vegetation removal or initial ground disturbance during the nesting bird season (February 1 through September 30), a pre-construction nesting bird survey must be conducted by a project biologist prior to the start of work. The nesting bird survey must include the project area plus a 300-foot buffer. Within 3-5 days of the nesting bird survey, all areas surveyed by the biologist must be cleared by the contractor or a supplemental nesting bird survey is required.

A minimum 500-foot no work buffer will be established around any active nests of a raptor species. A 300-foot no work buffer will be established around any active nests for other migratory birds. If an active nest is discovered during construction, the contractor must immediately stop work in the nesting area until the appropriate buffer is established. The contractor is prohibited from conducting work that could disturb the birds (as determined by the project biologist) in the buffer area until a qualified biologist determines the young have fledged. A reduced buffer can be established if determined appropriate by the project biologist.

AMM BIO-11: MSHCP Covered Species Avoidance

During construction, the placement of equipment within a stream or on adjacent banks or adjacent upland habitats occupied by MSHCP Covered Species that are outside of the project footprint will be avoided.

AMM BIO-12: Tree Roosting Bat Avoidance

Prior to tree removal or trimming, large trees and snags should be examined by a qualified bat biologist to ensure that no roosting bats are present. Palm frond trimming, if necessary, should be conducted outside the maternity season (i.e., April 1–September 1) to avoid potential mortality to flightless young. If trimming or removal of mature trees and snags is necessary for project construction, trimming or removal activities should be performed outside of the general bat maternity season (i.e., April 1–September 1) to avoid direct effects on nonvolant (flightless) young that may roost in trees within the LOD. If trimming or removal of trees during the general bat maternity season cannot be avoided, a qualified biologist will monitor tree removal unless nighttime surveys conducted within 1 week of removal indicates no tree-roosting bat activity within the LOD. The two-step frond removal and trimming method should be followed during tree trimming or removal:

Day 1: One must only trim the outermost fronds (no more than 50 percent of the palm fronds) using hand tools or chainsaws only (i.e., no dozers, backhoes, cranes, or other heavy equipment, other than to provide access for tree cutters using chainsaws).

Day 2: The palm tree must be felled. Day 2 activities must occur the day immediately following the Day 1 activities. To accomplish this, work may need to be phased and Day 1 / Day 2 steps can be repeated. Should bats emerge during the tree trimming, trimming activities must temporarily cease at the individual tree until bats are no longer actively emerging from the tree.

MM BIO-13: Protection of Oak Trees

The County or its contractor will protect oak trees to the maximum extent possible by adhering to the County of Riverside Oak Tree Management Guidelines. The guidelines include the following design provisions: no construction activities or placement of structures are to occur within the protected zone of any oak tree (i.e., the drip line); no cut or fill slopes are to extend within the protected zone of any oak tree; sedimentation and siltation are to be controlled to avoid filling around the base of an oak tree; and the protected zone around an oak tree is to be clearly delineated to prevent impacts from construction operations and to prevent storage or parking of equipment within this zone. Construction limits adjacent to oak tree avoidance areas will be demarcated using ESA fencing (e.g., orange snow fencing, silt fencing, signage). If an oak tree is required for removal, then the County of Riverside Tree Removal Ordinance shall be followed accordingly. This would require fulfilling mitigation commitments to Riverside Corona Resource Conservation District through the planting of oak trees in Horsethief Canyon to compensate for the removal of oak trees as required by the project.

2.5 Cultural Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
V. CULTURAL RESOURCES: Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to §15064.5?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	☐	☐	☒	☐

2.5.1 Regulatory Setting

Historical resources are considered under CEQA, as well as PRC Section 5024.1, which established the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). PRC Section 5024 requires State agencies to identify and protect State-owned resources that meet the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listing criteria.

2.5.2 Discussion of Environmental Evaluation Question 2.5: Cultural Resources

The information used in this section is from the *Cultural Resources Technical Study for the Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project* (ICF 2025).

The archaeological study area for the project was established as the project area, which consists of the LOD, construction traffic control limits, striping improvement limits, ROW acquisitions, and TCEs.

The built-environment study area for the project was established as the LOD, plus a buffer to account for potential impacts on built-environment resources. The study area comprises the project area, including construction traffic control limits, striping improvement limits, ROW acquisitions, and TCEs, plus any parcels adjacent to the LOD that contain a building within 50 feet of the LOD. Moreover, parcels on the west side of the project were not included in the study area because of their elevated topography and consistent concrete block walls. Therefore, parcels were included along the east side of Ontario Avenue only when they contained a building within 50 feet.

As part of the *Cultural Resources Technical Study*, a literature review and records search were conducted at the Eastern Information Center on April 16, 2024, and included the project area with an additional 0.25-mile buffer. The literature review included a search of the Sacred Lands File by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to determine if there are any known tribal cultural resources (TCRs) in the project vicinity. The literature review also included an

examination of historical U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps of the project area in order to inform expectations related to its historic-period archaeological sensitivity. An archaeological pedestrian survey and a built-environmental intensive-level pedestrian survey were also conducted.

The results indicate that 15 cultural resources studies have been conducted near the project area and six of those studies intersected the project area. Additionally, five previously recorded cultural resources intersect portions of the project area, all of which relate to mid-20th-century infrastructure, and include four road segments and one utility pole, as described below.

P-33-029210 is a segment of a historic-period road (Ontario Avenue) that runs half of the length of the project area, from Compton Avenue to State Street. P-33-029211 is a historic-period wooden utility pole at the southern corner of the intersection of State Street and Ontario Avenue. P-33-02912 is a historic segment of Compton Avenue that intersects the project area just west of I-15. P-33-029213 is a segment of State Street that intersects Ontario Avenue just southeast of I-15. P-33-029214 is a segment of the southwestern on-ramp to State Route (SR) 71 (now I-15).

The five resources were determined ineligible for listing in the CRHR during the 2020 Phase I cultural study completed for the Ontario Road Widening Project (ECORP 2020; ICF 2025). In addition, nine built-environment resources that were 45 years of age or older were identified within the built-environment study area. The nine resources were evaluated for the CRHR and found to be CRHR ineligible.

a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?

Less-than-Significant Impact.

Determining the significance of impacts on archaeological and historical resources is provided in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. According to CEQA, a project that causes a *substantial adverse change* in the significance of a *historical resource* or a *unique archaeological* resource has a significant effect on the environment (State CEQA Guidelines 15064.5, PRC Section 21083.2).

CEQA defines a substantial adverse change as follows.

- Physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired.
- Demolition or material alteration of the physical characteristics that convey the resource's historical significance and justify its designation as a historical resource.

Public agencies must treat any cultural resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant (14 California Code of Regulations 15064.5). A historic resource is considered significant if it meets the definition of a historical resource (as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(j)) or unique archaeological resource (as defined in PRC Section 21083.2).

The records search identified five historic-period 20th-century cultural resources within the project area. All five cultural resources have been previously found ineligible for the CRHR and are therefore not considered historical resources as defined by CEQA. In addition, nine built-environment resources that were 45 years of age or older were identified within the built-environment study area. The nine resources were evaluated for the CRHR and found to be CRHR ineligible. The nine resources are not historical resources pursuant to CEQA.

No prehistoric-period resources were identified within 0.25 mile of the project area in the records search, the results of the Sacred Lands File search were negative, and the pedestrian survey was negative for archaeological resources. The results of the historical topographic map review suggest that the project area may be considered to have a low sensitivity for 20th-century archaeological materials. The results suggest that the project is unlikely to encounter buried archaeological resources and unlikely to have an adverse impact on cultural resources or TCRs.

While it appears no cultural resources would be directly affected by project activities, there is always a possibility of encountering unanticipated buried archaeological materials during subsurface excavations, although it is considered low for this project. **SM CR-1** through **SM CR-4**, as discussed in Section 2.5.3, *Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures*, will be implemented during project construction to avoid potential adverse impacts on previously undocumented cultural resources or human remains in the event of an unanticipated discovery. Impacts are considered less than significant.

b) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?

Less-than-Significant Impact.

No archaeological resources were identified to be CRHR eligible. However, there is always a possibility of encountering unanticipated buried archaeological materials during subsurface excavations, although it is considered low for this project. **SM CR-1** through **SM CR-4** will be implemented during project construction to avoid potential adverse impacts on previously undocumented cultural resources or human remains in the event of an unanticipated discovery. Impacts are considered less than significant.

c) Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

Less-than-Significant Impact.

There are no known human burial grounds within or near the project area and there is a low potential for human remains to be encountered during construction. **SM CR-3** will be implemented and would include steps for compliance with applicable State laws in the unlikely event that human remains are discovered during ground-disturbing construction activities. Impacts are considered less than significant.

2.5.3 Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures

The following standard measures will be implemented to avoid or minimize potential impacts should cultural resources or human remains be unexpectedly discovered during construction.

SM CR-1: Cultural Resources Awareness Training

Prior to any project-related ground disturbance, the County shall ensure that all construction workers conducting ground disturbing activities receive training overseen by a qualified professional archaeologist who meets the U.S. Secretary of Interior Standards (SOI). The archaeologist will conduct a Cultural Resource Sensitivity Training, in conjunction with the Tribe's Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO), and/or designated Tribal Representative. The training session will focus on the archaeological and tribal cultural resources that may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities as well as the procedures to be followed in such an event.

SM CR-2: Inadvertent Discoveries Cultural Resources

If prehistoric- or historic-era archaeological resources are encountered anywhere during project construction, all ground disturbing activities within a 60-foot radius must halt until a qualified archaeologist and Tribal Monitor(s) can evaluate the nature and significance of the discovery and formulate appropriate treatment measures.

1. The qualified archaeologist and the Tribal Monitor(s) will have the authority to temporarily divert and/or stop work in the area of discovery to allow for the evaluation of the discovery.

2. Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits will be documented in the field and collected so that monitored work can proceed.

   If a potentially significant cultural resource(s) is discovered, an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) physical demarcation/barrier shall be constructed. The qualified archaeologist will notify the County and Consulting Tribe(s) of said discovery. The qualified archaeologist, in consultation with the County, the Consulting Tribe(s), and the Tribal Monitor(s), shall determine the significance of the discovered resource.

   Native American artifacts and finds suspected to be Native American in nature are to be considered as potential Tribal Cultural Resources until the County has determined otherwise through consultation with Consulting Tribe(s). A recommendation for the treatment and disposition of the Tribal Cultural Resource shall be made by the qualified archaeologist in consultation with the Tribal Monitor(s) and be submitted to the County for review and approval.

a. Potential treatments and dispositions of significant cultural resources can include:

i. Full avoidance.
ii. If avoidance is not feasible, preservation in place.
iii. If preservation in place is not feasible, all items shall be reburied in an area protected from any future impacts and within a permanent conservation easement or Deed Restriction.
iv. If all other options are proven to be infeasible, data recovery through excavation and then curation in a Curation Facility that meets the Federal Curation Standards (36 CFR 79).

3. No monitoring will occur outside of the project limits; any artifacts that are found on private land that are outside of the project limits and outside of the County right-of-way may be relinquished to the Consulting Tribe(s) by the landowner for suitable curation or disposition. The Consulting Tribe(s) will need to facilitate the discussions between the landowner and themselves.

SM CR-3: Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains

In the event that human remains are discovered at any time, during project activity, the following provisions will apply:

1. All ground disturbing activity will immediately be halted within 100 feet of the discovery. The County will be informed and will then immediately contact the Riverside County Coroner and the qualified archaeologist (if not already present). The County Coroner is to be contacted within 24 hours of discovery. The County Coroner has 48 hours to make his/her determination pursuant to California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5097.98. During these 48 hours, all remains, associated soils and artifacts will remain in situ, undisturbed, and will be protected from public viewing. A physical barrier will be constructed on the perimeter of the protected 100- foot radius area. The County will take appropriate measures to protect the discovery site from disturbance during all procedures and negotiations. This shall include restricting access to the discovery site and if needed, hiring 24-hour security. No photographs are to be taken of the discovery except by the Coroner, with the permission of the Consulting Tribe(s).

2. In accordance with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, if human remains are encountered no further disturbance will occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin of the remains and their disposition pursuant to California PRC Section 5097.98. If the remains are determined to be Native American, within 24 hours the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the County, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD will complete the inspection of the discovery within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD shall make a recommendation for the final

treatment and disposition, with appropriate dignity, of the remains and all associated funerary objects pursuant to California PRC Section 5097.98.

3. The qualified archaeologist will work with the MLD in regard to the treatment of the remains and all associated funerary objects and will ensure that any identified human remains will be secured while they are left in place and while treatment and disposition alternatives are being discussed. Information concerning the discovery and its location will not be disclosed pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code Section 6254.5(e).

4. The County will relinquish ownership of all Native American ancestral remains and cultural resources, including but not limited to, sacred items and funerary objects, found within County right-of-way. One or more of the following procedures will be followed and the County will provide evidence of same:

    a. A fully executed reburial agreement with the appropriate culturally affiliated Native American Tribe(s) or band(s). This will include measures and provisions to protect the reburial area from any future impacts. Reburial will not occur until all cataloguing and necessary recordation have been completed.

    b. A curation agreement with an appropriately qualified repository within Riverside County that meets federal standards per Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Part 79 will be established. The collections and associated records will be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within Riverside County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation.

5. Should reburial of collected cultural items be preferred, it will not occur until after a Monitoring Report, and potentially a Data Recovery Report (if one is prepared), has been submitted to the County and reviewed by the Consulting Tribe(s). Should curation be preferred, the County is responsible for all costs. The qualified repository selected, the curation methods, and a complete catalog of the collection will be included in the Data Recovery Report.

6. According to California Health and Safety Code, six or more human burials at one location constitute a cemetery (Section 8100), and disturbance of Native American cemeteries is a felony (Section 7052). In the event that the County and MLD are in disagreement regarding the disposition of the remains, State law will apply, and the median and decision process will occur with the NAHC (see California PRC Sections 5097.98(e) and 5097.94(k)).

SM CR-4: Monitoring of Previously Undisturbed Areas

The County of Riverside will retain a qualified archaeologist and a Tribal Monitor(s) to provide cultural resources monitoring during ground disturbing activities in areas of previously undisturbed soils associated with road widening and sidewalk construction.

Monitoring will not occur for asphalt milling and resurfacing as this work will occur above the road base layer. Prior to the start of construction, a Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan (CRMP) will be prepared by the qualified archaeologist describing the nature and responsibilities of all archaeological and cultural resource activities that occur on the project site. The archaeological monitor and Tribal Monitor(s) will be present on-site during ground disturbing activities such as, but not limited to, potholing, boring, grading, excavation, trenching, fence post replacement and removal or drilling within previously undisturbed and native soils. Monitoring will not occur for work activities that include the demolition and removal of non-native materials such as existing concrete, and asphalt pavement, or ground disturbing activities that occur within previously disturbed areas. At the conclusion of the project, the qualified archaeologist will prepare a monitoring report that will be submitted to the County for review and to Consulting Tribe(s) for review and comment. After review of all parties, the Final Monitoring Report and potentially a Final Data Recovery Report (if one is prepared) shall be submitted to the appropriate California Historical Resources Information Center (IC) and copies shall be provided to the Consulting Tribe(s).

2.6 Energy

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
VI. ENERGY. Would the project:				
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with or obstruct a State or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	☐	☐	☐	☒

2.6.1 Regulatory Setting

State

California Environmental Quality Act

State CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.2(b) and Appendix F, *Energy Conservation*, require an analysis of a project's energy use to determine if the project may result in significant environmental effects due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary use of energy or wasteful use of energy resources.

California Energy Commission

The California Energy Commission is the State's primary energy policy and planning agency. Created by the legislature in 1974, the commission has five major responsibilities.

- Forecasting future energy needs and keeping historical energy data
- Licensing thermal power plants 50 megawatts or larger
- Promoting energy efficiency through appliance and building standards
- Developing energy technologies and supporting renewable energy
- Planning for and directing the State's response to energy emergencies

Senate Bill (SB) 1389 (Chapter 568, Statutes of 2002) requires the commission to prepare a biennial integrated energy policy report assessing major energy trends and issues facing the State's electricity, natural gas, and transportation fuel sectors. The report also provides policy recommendations to conserve resources, protect the environment, and ensure reliable, secure, and diverse energy supplies. The Final 2023 Integrated Energy Policy Report was issued in February 2024 (CEC 2024).

Southern California Association of Governments

SCAG serves as the MPO for the region. The 2024–2050 RTP/SCS, adopted in 2024, and the Regional Comprehensive Plan are tools used for identifying the transportation priorities of the Southern California region. The policies and goals of both plans focus on the need to coordinate land use and transportation decisions to manage travel demand within the region. The Regional Comprehensive Plan lays out a strategy to reverse the current energy trends and diversify energy supplies to create clean, stable, and sustainable sources of energy. This strategy includes the reduction of fossil fuel consumption and an increase in the use of clean, renewable technologies.

Regional and Local

Riverside County General Plan

The *Riverside County General Plan*, Multipurpose Open Space and Air Quality Elements, establish the following applicable policies (County of Riverside 2015, 2018):

- **Policy OS 11.1:** Enforce the State Solar Shade Control Act, which promotes all feasible means of energy conservation and all feasible uses of alternative energy supply sources.
- **Policy OS 16.3:** Implement public transportation systems that utilize alternative fuels when possible, as well as associated urban design measures that support alternatives to private automobile use.
- **Policy OS 16.8:** Promote coordination of new public facilities with mass transit service and other alternative transportation services, including bicycles, and design structures to enhance mass transit, bicycle, and pedestrian use.
- **Policy AQ 4.1:** Require the use of all feasible building materials/methods which reduce emissions.
- **Policy AQ-9.2:** Attain performance goals and/or VMT reductions which are consistent with SCAG's Growth Management Plan.
- **Policy AQ-14.1:** Emphasize the use of high occupancy vehicle lanes, light rail and bus routes, and pedestrian and bicycle facilities when using transportation facility development to improve mobility and air quality.
- **Policy AQ 29.2:** The County shall implement programs and requirements to achieve the following objectives related to reducing greenhouse gas emissions through improving energy efficiency for County facilities and operations.

    a. Improve the energy efficiency of all existing and new County buildings.

    b. Improve the energy efficiency of County infrastructure operation (roads, water, waste disposal and treatment, buildings, etc.)

    c. Decrease energy use through incorporating renewable energy facilities (such as, solar array installations, individual wind energy generators, geothermal heat sources) on County facilities where feasible and appropriate.

2.6.2 Discussion of Environmental Evaluation Question 2.7: Energy

a) Would the project result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?

No Impact.

Construction

The project would use a minimal amount of energy relative to overall energy consumption in Riverside County and the State of California during proposed construction activities, such as grubbing, land clearing, grading, excavation, paving, and other construction-related activities. Construction-related energy demand would likely be greatest during the grading/excavation phase because of energy use associated with the excavation, handling, and transport of soils to and from the site. Energy consumed during construction would be temporary in nature and would not represent a significant demand on energy resources. Construction of the project would require construction equipment, vehicles, and workers to complete the project in a time- and cost-efficient manner. There are no unusual project characteristics that would necessitate the use of construction equipment, building materials, or methods that would be less energy efficient than at comparable construction sites in the region or State.

The direct energy consumption from mobile sources associated with project construction was calculated using emissions modeling outputs from CalEEMod, version 2022.1, which provides estimated carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e) emissions for the construction period. Construction-period CO_2e emissions were converted to equivalent gallons of diesel fuel and million British thermal units (BTUs). Fuel consumption for mobile sources was estimated by converting the CO_2e emission outputs using the rate of carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions per gallon of combusted diesel (10.21 kilograms per gallon) (EPA 2023). The estimated fuel consumption was converted to BTUs, assuming an energy intensity of 138,700 BTU per gallon of diesel (Bureau of Transportation Statistics 2024). The overall energy use for construction of the project is included below in Table 2.6-1.

Table 2.6-1 Project Energy Requirements during the Construction Period

Overall Construction Energy Use	Diesel Fuel Use (gallons)	Million BTUs
Project	23,600	3,300

Source: CalEEMod (version 2022.1) modeling and conversion calculations.
Notes: All figures have been rounded to the nearest 100.

Overall, California's diesel demand is projected to grow from 3.7 billion gallons in 2015 to 4.7 billion gallons in 2030 (CEC 2017). Although diesel fuel would be consumed by construction vehicles and equipment, the fuel consumption would be temporary in nature and represent only a negligible increase in regional demand, an insignificant amount relative to the 3.7 billion gallons consumed in 2015. Comparing the calculated diesel fuel demand of project construction to the

statewide diesel demand of 3.7 billion gallons in 2015 indicates project construction would represent 0.0006 percent of the statewide diesel demand. The diesel demand was compared to the 2015 statewide diesel demand to produce more conservative (i.e., higher) percentages of statewide demand compared to the projected diesel demand of 4.7 billion gallons in 2030. Regardless, the diesel demand of project construction would be insignificant compared to the statewide diesel demand. Given the extensive network of fueling stations throughout the project vicinity and the short-term (4-month) construction period, no new or expanded sources of energy or new infrastructure would be required to meet the energy demand associated with project construction. As such, project construction would not result in wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated.

Operation

During operation, the project would accommodate existing traffic demand, but it would not create new demand, directly or indirectly. The project would increase traffic capacity and is expected to reduce congestion and improve operational efficiency in the project area. Additionally, implementation of the project is expected to reduce VMT and associated CO_2e emissions in the project area compared to the No-Build Alternative during existing (2021) conditions and conditions in the 2025 Opening Year and 2048 Design Year. Therefore, operation of the project is expected to reduce energy demand in the project area. As such, operation of the project is not expected to result in a wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated.

b) Would the project conflict with or obstruct a State or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?

No Impact.

As summarized above, although temporary energy impacts could occur during construction of the project, the total indirect energy impacts would not be substantial at the regional level, and the total project impact on regional energy supplies would be minor. As such, the project would not conflict with or obstruct a State or local renewable energy or energy efficiency plan. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated.

2.6.3 Avoidance, Minimization, or Mitigation Measures

No avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures are required.

2.7 Geology, Soils, and Paleontological Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
VII. GEOLOGY, SOILS, AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES: Would the project:				
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area, or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42?	☐	☐	☐	☒
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☐	☐	☒
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☐	☐	☒
iv) Landslides?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste-water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☐	☒	☐

2.7.1 Regulatory Setting

State

Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act

The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act of 1972 regulates the development and construction of buildings intended for human occupancy to avoid the hazard of surface fault rupture along known active faults. It defines criteria for identifying active faults, giving legal weight to terms such as *active*, and establishes a process for reviewing building proposals in and adjacent to earthquake fault zones.

Seismic Hazards Mapping Act of 1990

The Seismic Hazards Mapping Act of 1990 is intended to minimize the loss of life and property by identifying and mitigating seismic hazards, such as those associated with strong ground shaking, liquefaction, landslides, other ground failures, or other hazards caused by earthquakes. In addition, it requires cities and counties to regulate development within mapped seismic hazard zones.

California Environmental Quality Act

For geologic and topographic features, the applicable federal law is the Historic Sites Act of 1935, which establishes a national registry of natural landmarks and protects "outstanding examples of major geological features." Topographic and geologic features are also protected under CEQA.

Paleontology is a natural science focused on the study of ancient animal and plant life as it is preserved in the geologic record as fossils. Under California law, paleontological resources are protected by CEQA.

California Public Resources Code

PRC Section 5097.5 provides protection for paleontological resources on public lands in California, which are defined as lands owned by, or under the jurisdiction of, the State, or any city, county district, authority, or public corporation, or any agency thereof. Under PRC Section 5097.5, it is a misdemeanor for a person to knowingly and willfully excavate upon, or remove, destroy, injure, or deface, any vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints, or any other paleontological feature situated on public lands without the express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction of the lands.

Regional and Local

County of Riverside

The *Riverside County General Plan*, Multipurpose Open Space Element (2015a), includes the following policies to ensure that paleontological resources are appropriately considered:

- **Policy OS 19.6:** Whenever existing information indicates that a site proposed for development has high paleontological sensitivity as shown on Figure OS-8 [of the Riverside County General Plan], a paleontological resource impact mitigation program (PRIMP) shall be filed with the Riverside County Geologist prior to site grading. The PRIMP shall specify the steps to be taken to mitigate impacts to paleontological resources.
- **Policy OS 19.7:** Whenever existing information indicates that a site proposed for development has low paleontological sensitivity as shown on Figure OS-8 [of the Riverside County General Plan], no direct mitigation is required unless a fossil is encountered during site development. Should a fossil be encountered, the Riverside County Geologist shall be notified and a paleontologist shall be retained by the project proponent. The paleontologist

shall document the extent and potential significance of the paleontological resources on the site and establish appropriate mitigation measures for further site development.

- **Policy OS 19.8:** Whenever existing information indicates that a site proposed for development has undetermined paleontological sensitivity as shown on Figure OS-8 [of the Riverside County General Plan], a report shall be filed with the Riverside County Geologist documenting the extent and potential significance of the paleontological resources prior to approval of that department.
- **Policy OS 19.9:** Whenever paleontological resources are found, the Riverside County Geologist shall direct them to a facility within Riverside County for their curation, including the Western Science Center [WSC] in the City of Hemet.

2.7.2 Discussion of Environmental Evaluation Question 2.7: Geology and Soils

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

a.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.

No Impact.

The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act was passed in 1972 to mitigate the hazards of surface faulting to structures. Under the act, the California State Geologist identifies areas in the state that are at risk from surface fault rupture. The main purpose of the act is to prevent construction of buildings used for human occupancy where traces of active faults are evident on the Earth's surface. Impacts from fault rupture are limited to the immediate area of the fault zone, where the fault breaks along the surface, unlike damage from ground shaking, which can occur at great distance from the fault. Such a rupture could potentially displace or deform the ground surface. According to the California Geological Survey's *Earthquake Zones of Required Investigation*, no documented active faults are in the vicinity of the project (CGS 2024). Therefore, fault rupture is unlikely to occur during project implementation. Additionally, the project area is not within a State of California Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Hazard Zone (CGS 2024), and project features do not include the addition of new structures meant for human occupancy within 50 feet of an active fault. The project LOD is approximately 1.8 miles northeast from the nearest Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault: Glen Ivey North Fault (as part of the Elsinore Fault Zone) (see Figure 2.7-1). As such, people or structures would not be exposed to substantial adverse effects from a rupture of a known earthquake fault. No impact would occur.

a.ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?

No Impact.

As with most of Southern California, the project site would be subject to strong ground shaking in the event of a major earthquake. Strong seismic shaking effects on the project area (resulting from large earthquakes originating from nearby faults) can include landslides, ground cracking, and settlement. These effects are a possibility throughout Southern California and are dependent on the distance between the project area and the causal fault and on-site geology. The closest major active fault zones that could produce these effects in the project area include the Elsinore Fault Zone, San Jacinto Fault Zone, and San Andreas Fault Zone, although there are smaller faults with less information about them nearby (see Figure 2.7-1). The Glen Ivy North fault is the closest active fault (approximately 1.8 miles southwest from the project area) and, as a result, the project could be subject to future seismic shaking and strong ground motion resulting from seismic activity. Implementation of the project would not include a significant seismic ground shaking risk increase than what is a part of existing conditions.

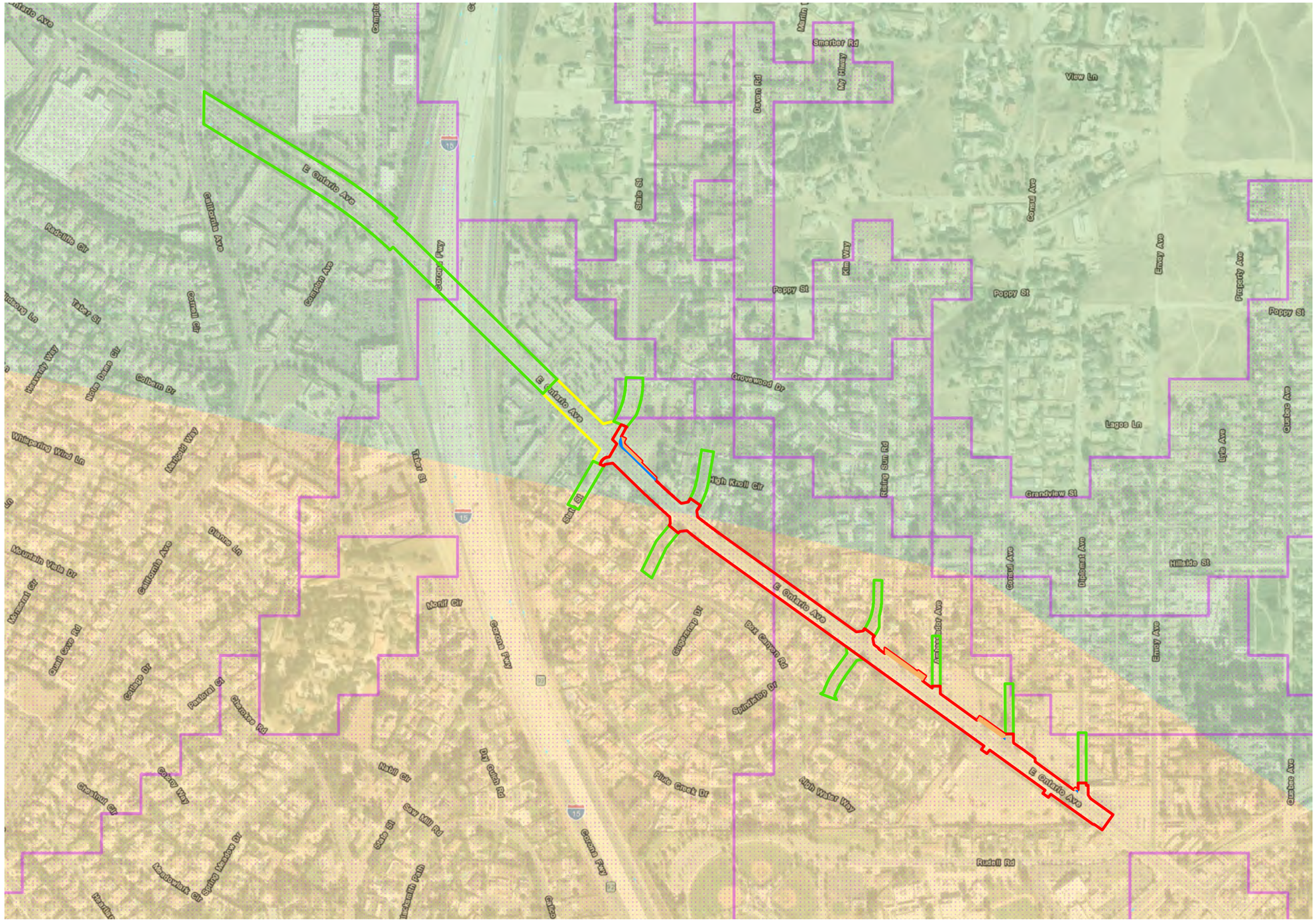
The project would widen and restripe Ontario Avenue from State Street to Diplomat Avenue. As such, the project would not feature a substantial number of people or structures (including structures meant for human occupancy) in the short or long term, and the project is required to adhere to standard seismic design practices. Operation of the project is not anticipated to exacerbate existing geological conditions. No impact would occur.

a.iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

No Impact.

Liquefaction occurs when saturated, low-density, loose materials (e.g., sand or silty sand) are weakened and transformed from a solid to a near-liquid state as a result of increased pore water pressure. The increase in pressure is caused by strong ground motion from an earthquake. Liquefaction more often occurs in areas underlain by silts and fine sands and where shallow groundwater exists. Factors known to influence liquefaction potential include composition and thickness of soil layers, grain size, relative density, groundwater level, degree of saturation, and both intensity and duration of ground shaking.

According to the California Geological Survey *Earthquake Zone of Required Investigation* (CGS 2024), the project site is not within a liquefaction zone. However, per the *Riverside County General Plan* Safety Element (County of Riverside 2015b) and online liquefaction geographic information system data (County of Riverside 2024), the project is within a very low liquefaction zone (see Figure 2.7-1).



Legend

- Liquefaction Zones

Lanslide Susceptibility

- Moderate
- Low

Project Components

- Maximum Disturbance Limits
- Striping Improvement Limits
- Construction Traffic Control Limits
- Right of Way Acquisition
- Temporary Construction Easement

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

1 inch = 500 feet

Figure 2.7-1
Geologic Hazards
Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

DOC:\TRDSGIS\Projects_LRC\TDOutputs_Widening\Plans\MXD\Fig02.7-1_GeologicHazards.mxd User: SYS Date: 9/17/2024

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The Glen Ivy North fault could potentially cause seismic shaking and strong ground motion at the project site; however, the project is not anticipated to experience seismic-related ground failure. In addition, the project is a roadway widening project and would not feature a substantial number of people or structures (including structures meant for human occupancy) in the short or long term. The project would not exacerbate existing conditions. Additionally, the project is required to adhere to standard seismic design practices, further reducing the potential for seismic phenomena–related impacts. The potential risk would be similar, if not the same, as existing conditions. No impact would occur.

a.iv) Landslides?

No Impact.

Landslides, slope failures, and mudflows of earth materials generally occur where slopes are steep and/or the earth materials are too weak to support themselves. Earthquake-induced landslides may also occur due to seismic ground shaking. As shown on Figure 2.7-1, the project is within an area of low to moderate susceptibility for landslides. However, the topography within the project area is relatively flat and no natural slopes are present within the site. Additionally, the site is not within an earthquake-induced landslide potential zone according to the California Geological Survey *Earthquake Zone of Required Investigation* (CGS 2024). The closest landslide potential zones are 6 miles west of the project area in the Santa Ana Mountains (CGS 2024). As mentioned, the Glen Ivey North fault could potentially cause seismic shaking and strong ground motion at the project site; however, construction and operation of the project is not anticipated to exacerbate current geologic conditions, including the susceptibility to landslides in the area. The potential risk would be similar to existing conditions. No impact would occur.

b) Would the project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

Less-than-Significant Impact.

Site clearing and grubbing, earthmoving activities, and excavation during construction would result in soil disturbance, rendering surface soil susceptible to erosion. Similarly, compaction of soils by heavy construction machinery may reduce the infiltration capacity of soils exposed during construction and increase runoff and erosion potential. During construction, the contractor would be required to comply with all applicable provisions and requirements of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Construction General Permit including preparation and implementation of a project-specific SWPPP. The SWPPP will include BMPs and erosion-control measures (e.g., silt fencing, gravel sandbag barriers, straw wattles) that would be implemented on site (as necessary) during construction activities to control runoff and erosion during construction activities. Throughout operation, the proposed drainage infrastructure improvements, such as the conversion of existing drainage inlets to catch basins, are designed to maintain existing drainage patterns and reduce potential for impacts from on-site stormwater leaving the site. Drainage patterns would be maintained post-construction. Moreover, the project is a roadway widening project and does not include any long-term feature that would

expose project area soils to erosional processes during operations. Impacts would be less than significant.

c) Would the project 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?

No Impact.

Collapsible soils are those that undergo settlement upon wetting, even without the application of additional load, which occurs when water weakens the bonds between soil particles and reduces the bearing capacity of that soil (known as hydrocompaction). Collapsible soils are typically associated with alluvial fans, windblown materials, or colluvium. Soil collapse can occur when the land surface is saturated to depths greater than those reached by typical rain events. This saturation eliminates the clay bonds that hold the soil grains together. Land subsidence in California generally occurs in areas where fluid (petroleum and groundwater) removal has occurred; in arid areas, this is due to hydrocompaction of loose near-surface soils (USGS n.d.). Land subsidence is a gradual settling or sudden sinking of the surface, owing to subsurface movement of Earth materials.

According to the USDA NRCS online Web Soil Survey Mapping Program (USDA NRCS 2024), the project LOD is underlain by Arbuckle gravelly loam soils. In addition, according to the *Pavement Report* prepared by the County for the project (County of Riverside 2023), soil samples were collected in 2021 at the project site, up to 5 feet below ground surface, to identify the existing condition of the pavement and subgrade soils. The report identified subsurface soils as clayey sand and silty sand/clayey sand.

The potential for liquefaction and landslides is discussed above under Response (a). Although it is possible that unstable geologic units or soils are found within the project area's subsurface, the project is a roadway widening project and would not feature a substantial number of people or structures in the short or long term. Additionally, the project is required to adhere to standard seismic design practices. Moreover, the potential risk would be similar to existing conditions. No impact would occur.

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

No Impact.

Expansive soils are typically composed of clays and can undergo a volume change with changes in moisture content. They have tendencies to expand and soften when wet and harden when dry. If not properly considered prior to the construction of structures, this expansive behavior can damage foundations and other building components.

As noted above under Response (c), soils within the project LOD consist of Arbuckle gravelly loam, clayey sand, and silty sand/clayey sand. Although it is possible that soils with expansive characteristics are found in the project area, the project is a roadway widening project and would not feature a substantial number of people or structures in the short or long term. Additionally, the project is required to adhere to standard seismic design practices. Moreover, the potential risk would be similar to existing conditions. No impact would occur.

e) Would the project 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?

No Impact.

The project would widen Ontario Avenue. As such, no septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems are being proposed as part of the project. No impact would occur.

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

Less-than-Significant Impact.

The project is a roadway widening project and would not feature substantial soil disturbance, nor would it include soil disturbance at depths that would typically contain a unique paleontological resource.

The surface of the project LOD is primarily mapped as late to middle Pleistocene-age old alluvial fan deposits (Qofg) (Bargas Environmental Consulting, LLC 2023). While not mapped within the boundaries of the project site, modern artificial fill materials are likely present immediately below the project site due to previous roadway construction and development. These disturbed fill sediments could potentially contain fossil materials that were unintentionally introduced during earlier excavations. However, such fossil materials would be removed from their original geologic and stratigraphic contexts and thus would not be of paleontological interest or significance. Modern artificial fill deposits may be encountered during project construction and are considered to have a low paleontological sensitivity due to their disturbed nature. The late to middle Pleistocene-age old alluvial fan deposits (Qofg) have a high paleontological sensitivity because similar Pleistocene-age deposits have produced significant Ice Age taxa throughout Riverside County.

In order to address the potential for discovery of paleontological resources, should they be uncovered during construction, a Paleontological Mitigation Plan (PMP) as described below under Section 2.7.3, *Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures*, as **SM GEO-1**, will be prepared prior to any ground disturbance at the project site. Should paleontological resources be unearthed unexpectedly during construction, the PMP will be implemented, particularly requiring paleontological monitoring for ground-disturbing activities in areas mapped at the surface as late to middle Pleistocene-age old alluvial fan deposits (Qofg). Implementation of this PMP will reduce potential adverse impacts on paleontological resources as a result of project-

related construction and grading to a less-than-significant level, in accordance with CEQA. Impacts would be less than significant.

Paleontological monitoring is not required during any ground-disturbing activities determined to be entirely within modern artificial fill.

2.7.3 Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures

The following standard measure will be implemented to address potential paleontological resource impacts should they be unearthed unexpectedly during construction.

SM GEO-1

Prior to any ground disturbance at the project site, a PMP will be prepared by a qualified professional paleontologist. Should paleontological resources be unearthed unexpectedly during construction, the PMP will be implemented. The PMP will follow the guidelines and recommendations of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology. The PMP details the requirements for paleontological monitoring:

- Having the qualified paleontologist consult with the grading and excavation contractors.
- Paleontological monitoring for ground-disturbing activities in areas mapped at the surface as late to middle Pleistocene-age old alluvial fan deposits (Qofg).
- The paleontological monitor has the authority to temporarily halt or redirect construction or grading work to evaluate potential paleontological resources. When work is halted or redirected, the Principal Paleontologist shall be contacted immediately, and shall implement the notification, documentation, evaluation, and treatment procedures outlined in the PMP as expeditiously as possible to avoid potential project delays.
- Having the qualified paleontologist or paleontological monitor salvage and recover paleontological resources should any be discovered.
- Monitors will document the progress of construction through photography, field notes, and GPS mapping.
- Completing a final summary report of the findings and significance of any salvaged or recovered paleontological resource.

2.8 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
VIII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS: Would the project:				
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	☐	☒

2.8.1 Regulatory Setting

Federal

President Joseph R. Biden recently signed several federal EOs related to GHG emissions and climate resiliency. EO 13990, signed in January 2021, set a national goal of achieving a 50- to 52-percent reduction from 2005 levels in economy-wide net GHG pollution by 2030. EO 14057, signed in December 2021, requires federal agencies to develop strategic processes for achieving, among other things, carbon-free electricity by 2030 and 100 percent zero-emission vehicle acquisitions by 2035. President Biden also signed two bills—the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (2021) and Inflation Reduction Act (2022)—that provide funding for infrastructure improvements that will reduce GHG emissions and bolster resilience to climate change. Despite these actions, there is currently no federal law or legislatively mandated national GHG-reduction target.

State

California has adopted statewide legislation addressing various aspects of climate change and GHG-emissions mitigation. The legislation establishes a broad framework for the State's long-term GHG-reduction and climate change–adaptation program. Various California governors have also issued several EOs related to the State's evolving climate-change policy. Summaries of key policies, regulations, and legislation at the State level that are relevant to the project are described below.

Assembly Bill 1493

With the passage of Assembly Bill (AB) 1493 (referred to as Pavley I) in 2002, California launched an innovative and proactive approach to dealing with GHG emissions and climate change at the State level. AB 1493 requires CARB to develop and implement regulations to reduce automobile and light-truck GHG emissions. These stricter emissions standards were designed to apply to automobiles and light trucks beginning with the model year 2009. Although litigation challenged these regulations, and EPA initially denied California's related request for a waiver, the waiver request was granted.

Executive Order S-3-05

On June 1, 2005, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger signed EO S-3-05. The goal of this EO was to reduce California's GHG emissions to (1) 2000 levels by 2010; (2) 1990 levels by 2020; and (3) 80 percent below the 1990 levels by 2050. EO S-3-05 also calls for the California Environmental Protection Agency to prepare biennial science reports on the potential impact of continued global warming on certain sectors of the California economy. As a result of the scientific analysis presented in these biennial reports, a comprehensive Climate Adaptation Strategy was released in December 2009, following extensive interagency coordination and stakeholder input. The latest of these reports, the Climate Action Team Biennial Report, was published in December 2010.

Assembly Bill 32

One goal of EO S-03-05 was further reinforced by AB 32 (Chapter 488, Statutes of 2006), the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, which requires the State to reduce GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. Since AB 32 was adopted, CARB, the California Energy Commission, the California Public Utilities Commission, and the Building Standards Commission have been developing regulations that would help meet the goals of AB 32. Under AB 32, CARB is required to prepare a Scoping Plan and update it every 5 years. The Scoping Plan was approved in 2008, the first update approved in 2014, and an additional update was approved in 2017 (see discussion of SB 32, below). The Scoping Plan identifies specific measures for reducing GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 and requires CARB and other State agencies to develop and enforce regulations and other initiatives for reducing GHGs. Specifically, the AB 32 Scoping Plan articulates a key role for local governments, recommending they establish GHG-reduction goals for both their municipal operations and the community that are consistent with those of the State.

Executive Order S-01-07: Low Carbon Fuel Standard

With EO S-01-07, Governor Schwarzenegger set forth the Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS) for California in 2007. Under this EO, the carbon intensity of California's transportation fuels is to be reduced by at least 10 percent by 2020. In September 2018, the LCFS regulation was amended to increase the statewide goal to a 20-percent reduction in carbon intensity of California's transportation fuels by at least by 2030.

Senate Bill 375

SB 375, signed into law by Governor Schwarzenegger on September 30, 2008, became effective January 1, 2009. This law requires the State's 18 MPOs to develop the SCS as part of their RTPs, through integrated land use and transportation planning, and demonstrate an ability to attain the GHG emissions-reduction targets that CARB established for the region by 2020 and 2035. This would be accomplished through either the financially constrained SCS, as part of the RTP, or an unconstrained alternative planning strategy. If regions develop integrated land use, housing, and transportation plans that meet the SB 375 targets, new projects in these regions can be relieved of certain CEQA review requirements.

Executive Order B-30-15

Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr. signed EO B-30-15 on April 29, 2015. EO B-30-15 established a medium-term goal for 2030 of reducing GHG emissions by 40 percent below 1990 levels and requires CARB to update its current AB 32 Scoping Plan to identify measures to meet the 2030 target. EO B-30-15 supports EO S-3-05, but is only binding on State agencies.

Senate Bill 32 and Assembly Bill 197

SB 32 (2016) requires CARB to ensure that statewide GHG emissions are reduced to at least 40 percent below the 1990 level by 2030, consistent with the target set forth in EO B-30-15. AB 197, the companion bill to SB 32, creates requirements to form a Joint Legislative Committee on Climate Change Policies, requires CARB to prioritize direct emission reductions and consider social costs when adopting regulations to reduce GHG emissions beyond the 2020 statewide limit, requires CARB to prepare reports on sources of GHGs and other pollutants, establishes six-year terms for voting members of CARB, and adds two legislators as nonvoting members of CARB. CARB adopted the *2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan* in November 2017 to meet the GHG reduction requirement set forth in SB 32. The 2017 Scoping Plan proposes continuing the major programs of the previous Scoping Plan, including cap-and-trade regulations, the LCFS, more efficient cars, trucks, and freight movement, and a renewables portfolio standard, as well as reducing methane emissions from agricultural and other wastes.

Senate Bill 32: Climate Change Scoping Plan

In December 2017, CARB approved the *2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan Update*, which builds on the programs set in place as part of the previous Scoping Plan drafted to meet the 2020 reduction targets per AB 32. The *2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan Update* proposes meeting the 2030 goal by accelerating the focus on zero and near-zero technologies for moving freight, continued investment in renewables, greater use of low-carbon fuels—including electricity and hydrogen—stronger efforts to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants (i.e., methane, black carbon, and fluorinated gases), further efforts to create walkable communities with expanded mass transit and other alternatives to traveling by car, continuing the cap-and-trade program, and ensuring that natural lands become carbon sinks[7] to provide additional emissions reductions and flexibility in meeting the target. The *2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan Update* also recommends that local governments aim to achieve community-wide efficiency of 6 metric tons of CO_2e per capita by 2030 and 2 metric tons of CO_2e per capita by 2050 to be used in local climate action planning. These efficiency targets would replace the "15 percent from 2008 levels by 2020" approach recommended in the initial Scoping Plan, which would allow for local governments to grow in a sustainable manner (CARB 2016).

[7] A *carbon sink* is a natural or artificial resource that absorbs and stores the atmosphere's carbon.

Mobile Source Strategy

In May 2016, CARB developed the Mobile Source Strategy to provide an integrated action plan that establishes an integrated planning perspective and common vision for transforming the mobile sector. The Mobile Source Strategy supports multiple planning efforts, including the SIPs, the Scoping Plan, the Short-Lived Climate Pollutant Reduction Strategy (discussed below), and the Sustainable Freight Action Plan. The Mobile Source Strategy outlines CARB's approach to reducing emissions from mobile sources. The strategy includes actions to modernize and upgrade transportation infrastructure, enhance system-wide efficiency and mobility options, and promote clean economic growth.

Executive Order B-55-18

Signed by Governor Brown on September 10, 2018, EO B-55-18 acknowledges the environmental, community, and public health risks posed by future climate change. It further recognizes the climate stabilization goal adopted by 194 states and the European Union under the Paris Agreement. Based on the worldwide scientific agreement that carbon neutrality must be achieved by midcentury, EO B-55-18 establishes a new State goal to achieve carbon neutrality as soon as possible, and no later than 2045, and to achieve and maintain net negative emissions thereafter. The EO charges CARB with developing a framework for implementing and tracking progress toward these goals. This EO extends EO S-3-05, but is only binding on State agencies. However, given this directive, it is likely that the carbon-neutral goal by 2045 would make its way into future revisions to the Scoping Plan, which must be updated every 5 years.

Assembly Bill 1279

AB 1279 (Health and Safety Code Section 38562.2) codified the State's 2045 GHG emissions target expressed under EO B-55-18. The bill required California to achieve net-zero GHG emissions (i.e., reach a balance between the GHGs emitted and removed from the atmosphere) no later than 2045 and to achieve and maintain net-negative GHG emissions from then on. It also mandated an 85-percent reduction in statewide anthropogenic (i.e., human-made) GHG emissions (from 1990 levels) by 2045. AB 1279 recognized that meeting these targets would require direct GHG-emission reductions and removal of CO_2 from the atmosphere, as well as a nearly complete transition from fossil fuels. As such, the bill directed CARB to work with relevant State agencies to ensure that Scoping Plan updates include measures that put California on a trajectory to achieve these targets. It also tasked CARB with implementing strategies that facilitate CO_2-removal solutions and carbon capture, utilization, and storage technologies. To evaluate the State's progress, AB 1279 required that CARB report progress toward these targets annually to the California State Legislature. The bill directed that CARB, by 2035, must assess the feasibility and tradeoffs of reducing statewide anthropogenic GHG emissions to 85 percent below 1990 levels by 2045 and report its findings to the California State Legislature.

Pursuant to EO B-55-18 and AB 1279, CARB updated the 2017 Scoping Plan to address implementation of GHG-reduction strategies to meet the 2045 reduction target. The 2022 Scoping Plan for Achieving Carbon Neutrality, approved in November 2022, built on GHG-reduction measures detailed in the previous Scoping Plans and included additional measures to

capture and store atmospheric carbon through the State's natural and working lands, using a variety of mechanical approaches. By incorporating GHG-emissions reduction and carbon-capture methods, the 2022 Scoping Plan identified a technologically feasible, cost-effective path to achieve carbon neutrality by 2045 (CARB 2022).

Vehicle Efficiency, Vehicle Miles Traveled, and Zero-Emissions/Low-Carbon Vehicle Standards

Executive Order S-01-07, Low Carbon Fuel Standard

California EO S-01-07 mandated: (1) that a statewide goal be established to reduce the carbon intensity of California's transportation fuels by at least 10 percent by 2020 (achieved); and (2) that an LCFS for transportation fuels be established in California. The EO initiated a research and regulatory process at CARB. In 2018, CARB passed amendments to the LCFS that set a target of reducing fuel-carbon intensity by 20 percent by 2030, compared to a 2010 baseline.

Assembly Bill 1493

With the passage of AB 1493, also known as Pavley I, in 2002, California launched an innovative and proactive approach to dealing with GHG emissions and climate change at the State level. AB 1493 required CARB to develop and implement regulations to reduce automobile and light-truck GHG emissions. These stricter emissions standards were designed to apply to automobiles and light trucks beginning with model year 2009. Although litigation challenged these regulations and EPA initially denied California's related request for a waiver, the waiver request was granted. In 2012, additional strengthening of the Pavley I standards (referred to as the Advanced Clean Cars measure) was adopted for vehicle model years 2017–2025. Together, the two standards are expected to increase average fuel economy to roughly 54.5 miles per gallon in 2025.

Advanced Clean Cars II

In August 2022, CARB voted to approve the Advanced Clean Cars II proposal, which would dramatically reduce emissions from passenger cars for model years 2026 through 2035. This goal requires an increasing proportion of new vehicles to be zero-emission vehicles, with the goal of 100 percent zero-emissions for new vehicles sold by 2035 (CARB 2022).

Advanced Clean Truck Regulation

CARB adopted the Advanced Clean Truck Regulation in October 2020 to accelerate a large-scale transition of zero-emission medium- and heavy-duty vehicles. The regulation requires the sale of zero-emission medium- and heavy-duty vehicles as an increasing percentage of total annual California sales from 2024 to 2035. By 2035, zero-emission truck/chassis sales would need to be 55 percent of Class 2b–3 truck sales, 75 percent of Class 4–8 straight truck sales, and 40 percent of truck tractor sales. By 2045, every new medium- and heavy-duty truck sold in California will be zero-emission.

Senate Bill 375, Sustainable Communities Strategy

SB 375[8] (September 2008) provided a planning process that coordinated land use planning, RTPs, and funding priorities to help California meet the GHG-reduction goals established in AB 32. SB 375 required that RTPs developed by MPOs include an SCS. The goal of the SCS is to reduce regional VMT through land use planning and consequent transportation patterns. CARB first released the regional targets in September 2010 and updated them in March 2018.

Regional

South Coast Air Quality Management District

As discussed in Section 2.3, *Air Quality*, SCAQMD has primary responsibility for development and implementation of rules and regulations to attain NAAQS and CAAQS, as well as permitting new or modified sources, developing air quality management plans, and adopting and enforcing air pollution regulations within the basin. CARB's Scoping Plans do not provide an explicit role for local air districts with respect to implementing the reduction goals of SB 32 and AB 32, but CARB does state that it would work actively with air districts in coordinating emissions reporting, encouraging and coordinating GHG reductions, and providing technical assistance in quantifying reductions. The ability of air districts to control emissions (both criteria pollutants and GHGs) is provided primarily through permitting, but also through their roles as CEQA leads or commenting agencies, the establishment of CEQA thresholds, and the development of analytical requirements for CEQA documents. Although SCAQMD has developed interim thresholds for industrial and other land use development projects, it has not developed thresholds for transportation projects.

Local

Riverside County Climate Action Plan

The County of Riverside adopted a Climate Action Plan (CAP) Update in November 2019, which set the goal for the County to reduce GHG emissions to 40 percent below 1990 levels by the year 2030, to be consistent with the statewide goal identified in SB 32 (County of Riverside 2019). The CAP Update describes the County's GHG emissions for the year 2017; projects how these emissions would increase into 2020, 2030, and 2050; and includes strategies to reduce emissions to a level consistent with the State of California's emissions reduction targets. The County of Riverside CAP Update has three primary purposes:

1. Present the County's updated GHG inventory, forecasts, and target setting for achieving sustainability by utilizing resources effectively, reducing GHG emissions, and preparing for potential climate-related impacts.

[8] California Government Code Sections 14522.1, 14522.2, 65080, 65080, 65080.01, 65400, 65583, 65584.01, 65584.02, 65584.04, 65587, and 65588, and PRC Sections 2161.3, 21155, and 21159.28.

2. Identify how the County would effectively implement the CAP Update to comply with the State and local GHG-reduction policies by promoting economic competitiveness, obtaining funding for program implementation, and tracking and monitoring the progress of plan implementation over time.

3. Allow streamlined CEQA compliance for new development by completing CEQA compliance for the CAP Update and developing screening tools that provide clear guidance to developers and other project proponents.

Riverside County General Plan

The *Riverside County General Plan*, Land Use Element, Circulation Element, and Air Quality Element (County of Riverside 2018, 2020, 2021), establish the following applicable policies:

Land Use Element

- **Policy LU 2.1(f):** Site development to capitalize upon multi-modal transportation opportunities and promote compatible land use arrangements that reduce reliance on the automobile.
- **Policy LU 3.1(d):** Create street and trail networks that directly connect local destinations, and that are friendly to pedestrians, equestrians, bicyclists, and others using non-motorized forms of transportation.
- **Policy LU 11.4:** Provide options to the automobile in communities, such as transit, bicycle and pedestrian trails, to help improve air quality.
- **Policy LU 13.4:** Incorporate safe and direct multi-modal linkages in the design and development of projects, as appropriate.

Circulation Element

- **Policy C 1.2:** Support development of a variety of transportation options for major employment and activity centers including direct access to transit routes, primary arterial highways, bikeways, park-n-ride facilities, and pedestrian facilities.
- **Policy C 1.5:** Evaluate the planned circulation system as needed to enhance the arterial highway network to respond to anticipated growth and mobility needs.
- **Policy C 1.7:** Encourage and support the development of projects that facilitate and enhance the use of alternative modes of transportation, including pedestrian-oriented retail and activity centers, dedicated bicycle lanes and paths, and mixed-use community centers.
- **Policy C 5.2:** Encourage the use of drought-tolerant native plants and the use of recycled water for roadway landscaping.
- **Policy C 20.14:** Encourage the use of alternative non- motorized transportation and the use of non-polluting vehicles.

Air Quality Element

- **Policy 14.1:** Monitor traffic and congestion to determine when and where the County needs new transportation facilities to achieve increased mobility efficiency.
- **Policy AQ 20.1:** Reduce VMT by requiring expanded multi-modal facilities and services that provide transportation alternatives, such as transit, bicycle and pedestrian modes. Improve connectivity of the multi-modal facilities by providing linkages between various uses in the developments.
- **Policy AQ 20.3:** Reduce VMT and GHG emissions by improving circulation network efficiency.

2.8.2 Discussion of Environmental Evaluation Question 2.8: Greenhouse Gas Emissions

a) Would the project generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

No Impact.

Construction

Construction-period GHG emissions would be expected to result from material processing, on-site construction equipment use, and traffic delays due to construction. These emissions would be generated at different levels throughout the construction period; their frequency of occurrence can be reduced through innovations in plans and specifications and by implementing better traffic management during construction phases. In addition, with innovations such as longer pavement lives and changes in materials, GHG emissions produced during construction can be offset to some degree by longer intervals between maintenance and rehabilitation activities.

Construction-period emissions were estimated using the CalEEMod Linear Construction Module (version 2022.1.1.26), utilizing project-specific parameters provided by the project design team. Approximately 241 metric tons of CO_2e are expected to be generated over the 4-month construction duration (see Appendix B). Due to the short-term duration of construction activities, impacts related to generation of GHGs would be less than significant.

Operation

The project would increase the number of travel lanes on Ontario Avenue and implementation of the project would increase VMT compared to the existing (2021) conditions. However, as mentioned in Section 2.3, *Air Quality*, the VMT would decrease with the implementation of the project in the 2025 Opening Year and 2048 Design Year in comparison to conditions in the Opening and Design Year without the project. Therefore, the project would not increase emissions of GHGs following the construction period. No operational impacts related to GHG emissions are anticipated to occur.

Regional VMT data for existing (2021) conditions and conditions in the 2025 Opening Year and 2048 Design Year with and without the project, along with CT-EMFAC2021 emission rates, were used to calculate CO_2 emissions under existing (2021) and Opening Year and Design Year conditions with and without the project. The results of the modeling are summarized below in Table 2.8-1 and included in Appendix B. As shown in Table 2.8-1, implementation of the project is not projected to result in an increase in GHG emissions compared with the existing 2021 conditions and conditions in 2025 and 2048 without implementation of the project. This is because the project would not increase VMT and, as such, would not increase annual GHG emissions relative to the conditions in 2025 and 2048 without the project. Both VMT and GHG emissions would be reduced with implementation of the project compared to VMT and GHG emissions in 2025 and 2048 without the project. In addition, GHG emissions with and without the project in 2025 and 2048 would not increase relative to emissions under existing (2021) conditions. This is due to improvements in engine emissions technologies as well as the retirement of older vehicles.

Table 2.8-1 Modeled Annual CO_2e Emissions and VMT, by Scenario

Scenario	CO_2e Emissions (Metric Tons/Year)	Annual VMT[1]
Existing (2021)		
Existing/Baseline (2021)	1,212,806.4	2,942,368,109
Existing with Project	1,212,760.3	2,942,256,375
Increase from without project	*-46.1*	*-111,734*
Open to Traffic (2025)		
Without project	1,153,887.5	3,052,391,746
Increase from Existing	*-58,918.9*	110,023,637
With project	1,153,828.7	3,052,236,290
Increase from Existing	*-58,977.6*	109,868,181
Increase from without project	*-58.8*	*-155,456*
Horizon Year (2048)		
Without project	1,078,971.2	3,685,028,960
Increase from Existing	*-133,835.2*	742,660,851
With project	1,078,851.8	3,684,621,235
Increase from Existing	*-133,954.5*	742,253,126
Increase from without project	*-119.4*	*-407,725*

Source: CT-EMFAC2021
[1] Annual VMT values derived from daily VMT values multiplied by 347, per CARB methodology (CARB 2008).

Given that both the annual VMT and GHG emissions would decrease with implementation of the project in the 2025 Opening Year and 2048 Design Year in comparison to both the existing 2021 conditions and the Opening and Design Year conditions without the project, the project would have no significant operational impact on the cumulative GHG emissions in the region. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated.

b) Would the project conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?

No Impact.

There are no impacts related to the potential for the project to conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs.

Because project construction is scheduled to begin in 2026, construction activities to implement the project would occur after the Riverside County CAP target date of 2020, and a number of the transportation-related policies are applicable to the project. Many of the policies are statewide policies that would result in GHG reductions in Riverside County, such as the Pavley standards for passenger and light-duty vehicles, the LCFS, and tire pressure and low rolling-resistance tire measures. Among the local policies that would be implemented in the project area and coincide with project implementation are measure R2-T5, which involves roadway improvements, including signal synchronization and transportation flow management; and measure R2-T8, which enforces anti-idling policies. The project would not preclude any of the State or local efforts to reduce GHG emissions; therefore, the project would not conflict with the County's CAP. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated.

2.8.3 Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures

No avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures are required.

2.9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
IX. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS: Would the project:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Impair implementation of, or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires??	☐	☐	☐	☒

2.9.1 Regulatory Setting

Hazardous materials, including hazardous substances and wastes, are regulated by many State and federal laws. Statutes govern the generation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials, substances, and waste and also the investigation and mitigation of waste releases, air and water quality, human health, and land use.

The primary federal laws regulating hazardous wastes/materials are the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA). The purpose of the CERCLA, often referred to as *Superfund*, is to identify and clean up abandoned contaminated sites so that public health and welfare are not compromised. The RCRA provides for cradle-to-grave regulation of hazardous waste generated by operating entities. Other federal laws include:

- Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act of 1992
- CWA
- CAA

- Safe Drinking Water Act
- Occupational Safety and Health Act
- Atomic Energy Act
- Toxic Substances Control Act
- Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act

In addition to the acts listed above, EO 12088, Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards, mandates that necessary actions be taken to prevent and control environmental pollution when federal activities or federal facilities are involved.

The State of California regulates hazardous materials, waste, and substances under the authority of the California Health and Safety Code and is authorized by the federal government to implement the RCRA in the state. California law also addresses specific handling, storage, transportation, disposal, treatment, reduction, cleanup, and emergency planning of hazardous waste. Porter-Cologne restricts disposal of wastes and requires cleanup of wastes that are below hazardous waste concentrations but could affect ground and surface water quality. California regulations that address waste management and prevention and contamination cleanup include Title 22, Division 4.5, *Environmental Health Standards for the Management of Hazardous Waste*; Title 23, *Waters*; and Title 27, *Environmental Protection.*

Worker and public health and safety are key issues when addressing hazardous materials that may affect human health and the environment. Proper management and disposal of hazardous material is vital if it is found, disturbed, or generated during project construction.

2.9.2 Discussion of Environmental Evaluation Question 2.9: Hazards and Hazardous Materials

The information used in this section is from the *Hazardous Waste Initial Site Assessment Memorandum for the Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project* (ISA Memo) (Dokken Engineering 2024).

a) Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?

Less-than-Significant Impact.

Construction

Construction of the project would involve the routine transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials such as solvents, paints, oils, grease, and fuels. Such transport, use, and disposal must comply with applicable regulations, such as those discussed in Section 2.9.1, *Regulatory Setting*. Although materials such as solvents, paints, oils, grease, and fuels would be transported, used, and disposed of during construction, this would be a temporary occurrence. It is expected that any spills or releases involving such materials would be small, localized, and cleaned up as they

occur, in compliance with standard practices for handling such materials. In addition, a SWPPP must be implemented during project construction for coverage under the Construction General Permit,[9] in accordance with the requirements of the SWRCB. The SWPPP requires implementation of BMPs for hazardous materials storage and soil stockpiles, inspections, maintenance, employee training, and the containment of releases to prevent runoff to stormwater collection systems or waterways (SWRCB 2024). Therefore, with implementation of standard construction practices and applicable regulations along with the preparation of a project-specific SWPPP, construction of the project would not create a significant hazard for the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials during construction. This impact would be less than significant.

Operation

During operation of the project, roadway maintenance could involve small amounts of hazardous materials. These could include common materials such as cleaners, paints, adhesives, and solvents. Such materials are considered common and would not be stored on site or used in quantities that would result in a significant release. Any spills involving these materials would be small, localized, and cleaned up as they occur. This impact would be less than significant.

b) Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?

Less-than-Significant Impact.

A project-specific ISA Memo (Dokken Engineering 2024) was prepared to provide environmental input regarding the potential presence of sites with hazardous materials impacts in or adjacent to the project corridor with the potential to affect the project (sites with the potential to affect the project would be identified as Recognized Environmental Conditions [RECs] as defined by ASTM Standard E1527-21). The ISA Memo identified the following potential RECs for the project:

- Potential for discovery of unknown hazards materials and contamination during project construction activities
- Hazardous waste generated during project construction activities
- Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) from electrical transformers
- Yellow paint and thermoplastic traffic striping, which may contain lead chromate

There is a potential for the discovery of unknown hazardous materials and site contamination during project construction activities. For example, construction workers may encounter abandoned underground storage tanks or soil contamination during site excavation activities. In

[9] The General Permit regulates discharges to waters of the United States from stormwater and authorized non-stormwater associated with construction activity from sites that disturb 1 or more acres of land surface, or that are part of a common plan of development or sale that disturbs more than 1 acre of land surface.

addition, there are wooden utility poles with pole-mounted electrical transformers along Ontario Avenue. PCBs may be encountered from the electrical transformers if the utility poles are relocated or removed as part of the project. The project may also generate hazardous waste from project construction activities, such as the removal of existing yellow paint and thermoplastic traffic striping materials, which may contain lead chromate, as well as the removal of treated wood waste (TWW) such as from wooden utility poles that may contain creosote and pentachlorophenol that are used as wood preservatives. To address the potential exposure to these materials, the ISA Memo included the following recommendations:

- Discovery of unknown hazards and site contamination: For any previously unknown hazardous waste/material encountered during construction, the procedures outlined in Table 7.1-1, Unknown Hazards Procedures, of Caltrans' Construction Manual latest revision dated December 2022 shall be followed.
- Construction generated hazardous waste: The contractor shall comply with the County of Riverside and Caltrans standard specifications regarding the proper handling and disposal of project-generated waste at a proper disposal facility.
- PCBs from electrical transformers: Any leaking transformers observed during the course of the project should be considered a potential PCB hazard. Should leaks from electrical transformers (that will either remain within the construction limits or will require removal and/or relocation) be encountered during construction, the transformer fluid should be sampled and analyzed by qualified personnel for detectable levels of PCBs.

  Should PCBs be detected, the transformer should be removed and disposed of in accordance with Title 22, Division 4.5 of the California Code of Regulations, and any other appropriate regulatory agency. Any stained soil encountered below electrical transformers with detectable levels of PCBs should also be handled and disposed of in accordance with Title 22, Division 4.5 of the California Code of Regulations, and any other appropriate regulatory agency.
- Yellow paint and thermoplastic: During construction, if yellow paint or thermoplastic is present and would be removed by the project; and the date of installation is either unknown or prior to 1997 (paint) or 2006 (thermoplastic), construction activity will comply with Section 14-11.12 of the Caltrans standard specification, and waste should be handled and disposed of according to city, County, and Caltrans guidelines.

For TWW, the construction contractor will ensure that treated wood objects are handled as TWW and managed per Chapter 34, Title 22 California Code of Regulations Sections 67386.1 through 67386.12, "Alternative Management Standards for Treated Wood Waste." All TWW shall be properly disposed at a landfill permitted to accept TWW.

With implementation of the recommendations found in the project-specific ISA Memo and proper handling and disposal of TWW, as discussed above, impacts would be less than significant.

c) Would the project emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?

Less-than-Significant Impact.

The closest schools to the project site are the Just 4 Kids Preschool at 1585 E. Ontario Avenue, Corona (immediately adjacent to the project LOD, northern end), the Olive Branch Christian Academy at 7702 El Cerrito Road, Corona (170 feet southeast of the project LOD), and the El Cerrito Middle School at 7610 El Cerrito Road, Corona (400 feet southwest of the project LOD).

Although schools are immediately adjacent to and near the project site, no significant impacts are expected related to the handling of hazardous materials or wastes. As stated under Response (a), routine transport, use, disposal of hazardous materials during construction of the project will be done in compliance with applicable regulations, such as those discussed in Section 2.9.1, *Regulatory Setting*. In addition, as discussed under Response (b), other hazardous waste and materials that may be encountered during project construction activities, such as unknown hazards and site contamination, construction-generated hazardous waste, PCBs, yellow paint and thermoplastic striping, and TWW, would be addressed via recommendations noted in the ISA Memo and with proper handling and disposal of TWW. Impacts would be less than significant.

d) Would the project be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?

No Impact.

The project-specific ISA Memo did not identify any REC sites to be listed on the Cortese list, either within or adjacent to the project footprint. No impact would occur.

e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?

No Impact.

The project site is not within an airport land use plan or within 2 miles of an airport. The closest airport is the Corona Municipal Airport at 1900 Aviation Drive in the City of Corona, approximately 5.1 miles to the north-northwest of the project site. Therefore, implementation of the project would not result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area. No impact would occur.

f) Would the project impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

Less-than-Significant Impact.

Construction activities would require changes that may cause some minor effects on emergency vehicle response in some situations, but emergency vehicles traveling through the area would not be subject to traffic control devices such as stop signs or traffic signals and would be able to bypass other vehicles. In addition, the construction contractor will coordinate with emergency agencies during all traffic control operations conducted as a result of project construction. Moreover, the project would not result in substantial traffic queuing along major arterials (such as Ontario Avenue, Temescal Canyon Road, or El Cerrito Road) and would not allow any construction vehicles or equipment to park or remain stationary within a roadway. Furthermore, larger construction vehicles entering and exiting the site would be guided by personnel using signs and flags to direct traffic. Lastly, the project would not include any characteristics (e.g., permanent road closures, long-term blocking of road access) that would physically impair or otherwise interfere with emergency response or evacuation in the project vicinity. A Traffic Control Plan (TCP) (**SM TR-1**) will be prepared and implemented to minimize traffic delays and to maintain traffic flow and safety. The contractor and County will coordinate with emergency agencies during traffic control operations.

Furthermore, the project's objective is to alleviate congestion along Ontario Avenue and Temescal Canyon Road during peak traffic hours. Therefore, implementation of the project would improve emergency response in the project area. Impacts would be less than significant.

g) Would the project expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?

No Impact.

The project site is in a developed and urbanized area of the unincorporated community of El Cerrito and is not within a wildland area. Furthermore, the site is not within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ) according to the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection's (CAL FIRE's) *State Responsibility Area Fire Hazard Severity Zones, Riverside County* (CAL FIRE 2023). Although this is the case, CAL FIRE data identify a Moderate FHSZ just north of the project LOD from the intersection of Ontario Avenue and State Street. Refer to Section 2.20, *Wildfire*, for a map showing the location of the FHSZ. Although it is possible that a wildfire could affect areas adjacent to the project, the project itself consists of roadway improvements and would not expose additional people or structures to potential impacts other than those already part of the existing conditions. The project's objective is to alleviate congestion along Ontario Avenue and Temescal Canyon Road during peak traffic hours. Therefore, implementation of the project would improve emergency response in the project area, including potential response to wildfires. No impact would occur.

2.9.3 Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures

The following standard measure, **SM TR-1: Traffic Control Plan**, will be implemented to avoid or minimize traffic delays. No additional measures are required.

SM TR-1: Traffic Control Plan

A TCP will be prepared for the project. The goals of the TCP during project construction will include minimizing traffic delay or time spent in queue; maintaining traffic flow throughout the project area and the surrounding areas; and providing a safe environment for the work force, motorists, and pedestrians. The TCP will include traffic routing plans for vehicles and pedestrians, signage, and location of physical barricades to protect the work zone.

2.10 Hydrology and Water Quality

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

2.10.1 Regulatory Setting

Federal

Clean Water Act

In 1972, Congress amended the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, making the addition of pollutants to the waters of the United States from any point source unlawful unless the discharge is in compliance with an NPDES permit. Congress has amended the act several times, and it is known today as the CWA. The objective of the CWA is "to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters." In the 1987 amendments, Congress directed dischargers of stormwater from municipal and industrial/construction point sources to comply with the NPDES permit scheme. Important CWA sections are:

- **Sections 303 and 304**, which require states to promulgate water quality standards, criteria, and guidelines.
- **Section 401**, which requires an applicant for a federal license or permit to conduct any activity that may result in a discharge to waters of the United States to obtain certification

from the State that the discharge will comply with other provisions of the act. (Most frequently required in tandem with a Section 404 permit request [see below].)

- **Section 402**, which establishes NPDES, a permitting system for the discharge of any pollutant (except dredged or fill material) into waters of the United States. RWQCBs administer this permitting program in California. Section 402(p) requires permits for discharges of stormwater from industrial/construction and Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s).
- **Section 404**, which establishes a permit program for the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States. USACE administers this permit program.

USACE issues two types of 404 Permits: Standard and General permits. For General permits, there are two types: Regional permits and Nationwide permits. *Regional permits* are issued for a general category of activities when they are similar in nature and have a minimal environmental effect. *Nationwide permits* are issued to authorize a variety of minor project activities with no more than minimal effects. There are also two types of Standard permits: Individual permits and Letters of Permission. Ordinarily, projects that do not meet the criteria for a Nationwide permit may be permitted under one of USACE's Standard permits. For Standard permits, USACE's decision to approve is based on compliance with EPA's Section 404(b)(1) Guidelines (40 CFR 230) and whether permit approval is in the public interest. The 404(b)(1) Guidelines, developed by EPA in conjunction with USACE, allow the discharge of dredged or fill material into the aquatic system (i.e., waters of the United States) only if there is no practicable alternative that would have fewer adverse effects. The guidelines state that USACE may not issue a permit if there is a least environmentally damaging practicable alternative to the proposed discharge that would have fewer adverse effects on waters of the United States and no other significant adverse environmental consequences. Per the guidelines, documentation is needed to verify that a sequence of avoidance, minimization, and compensation measures has been followed, in that order. The guidelines also restrict permitting activities that violate water quality or toxic effluent standards, jeopardize the continued existence of listed species, violate marine sanctuary protections, or cause "significant degradation" to waters of the United States. In addition, every permit from USACE, even if not subject to the 404(b)(1) Guidelines, must meet general requirements (see 33 CFR 320.4).

National Flood Insurance Program

In 1968, Congress created the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) in response to the rising cost of taxpayer-funded disaster relief for flood victims and the increasing amount of damage caused by floods. The NFIP makes federally backed flood insurance available for communities that agree to adopt and enforce floodplain management ordinances to reduce future flood damage. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) manages the NFIP. FEMA creates Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) that designate 100-year floodplain zones and delineate flood hazard areas. A *100-year floodplain zone* is the area that has a one in 100 (1-percent) chance of being flooded in any year, based on historical data.

The project LOD is within FEMA FIRM map number 06065C1360G (dated August 28, 2008) (FEMA 2008). The project LOD is predominantly within Zone X (unshaded), which are areas of

minimal flood hazard, usually depicted on FEMA FIRMs as above the 500-year flood level. A small portion of the project LOD, east of Ontario Avenue between Ambassador Avenue and Consul Avenue, is within Zone A, which are flood hazard areas subject to inundation by the 1-percent-annual-chance flood event.

State

Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

Porter-Cologne, established in 1969 under Division 7 (Water Quality) of the California Water Code, complements the CWA. Porter-Cologne established SWRCB and divided the State into nine regions, each overseen by an RWQCB. SWRCB is the primary State agency with responsibility for protecting the quality of the State's surface and groundwater supplies, although much of its daily implementation authority is delegated to the RWQCBs, which are responsible for implementing CWA Sections 401, 402, and 303(d). In general, SWRCB manages both water rights and statewide regulation of water quality; the RWQCBs focus exclusively on water quality within their regions.

Porter-Cologne provides for development and periodic review of Water Quality Control Plans (i.e., basin plans) for each region. *Basin plans* identify beneficial uses of waterbodies and their tributaries, as well as water quality objectives to protect those uses. Basin plans are implemented primarily by using the NPDES permitting system to regulate waste discharges so that water quality objectives are met. Basin plans are updated every three years and provide the technical basis for determining Waste Discharge Requirements and taking enforcement actions.

Beneficial uses represent the services and qualities of a waterbody (i.e., the reasons the waterbody is considered valuable). Water quality objectives represent the standards necessary to protect and support designated beneficial uses.

The project lies within the jurisdiction of the Santa Ana RWQCB, which is responsible for implementing the Water Quality Control Plan for the Santa Ana River Basin, last updated June 2019 to include approved amendments.

State Water Resources Control Board and Regional Water Quality Control Boards

SWRCB adjudicates water rights, sets water pollution control policy, and issues water board orders on matters of statewide application. It also oversees water quality functions throughout the State by approving basin plans, total maximum daily loads, and NPDES permits. The RWQCBs are responsible for protecting beneficial uses of water resources within their regional jurisdictions, using planning, permitting, and enforcement authorities to meet this responsibility.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems

CWA Section 402 mandates programmatic permits for municipalities to address stormwater discharges, which are regulated under the NPDES General Permit for MS4 Permit.

MS4 permits require cities and counties to develop and implement programs and measures that reduce pollutants in stormwater discharges to the maximum extent possible, including through management practices, control techniques, system design, engineering methods, and other measures, as appropriate. As part of permit compliance, permit holders create stormwater management plans for their respective locations. These plans outline the requirements for municipal operations, industrial and commercial businesses, construction sites, and planning and land development. The requirements may include multiple measures to control pollutants in stormwater discharges. During implementation of specific projects under the program, project applicants are required to follow the guidance contained in the stormwater management plans, as defined by the permit holder in that location. Therefore, the project would comply with the Riverside County and Santa Ana Region MS4 Permit.

Construction General Permit

Construction General Permit (Order No. 2022-0057-DWQ), adopted on September 8, 2022, became effective on September 1, 2023. The permit regulates stormwater discharges from construction sites that result in a Disturbed Soil Area of 1 acre or greater or smaller sites that are part of a larger common plan of development. For all projects subject to the Construction General Permit, applicants are required to develop and implement an effective SWPPP.

By law, all stormwater discharges associated with construction activity where clearing, grading, and excavation results in soil disturbance of at least 1 acre must comply with the provisions of the Construction General Permit. Operators of regulated construction sites are required to develop SWPPPs; implement sediment, erosion, and pollution prevention control measures; and obtain coverage under the Construction General Permit.

The Construction General Permit separates projects into Risk Levels 1, 2, or 3. *Risk levels*, determined during the planning and design phases, are based on the potential for erosion and pollution transport to receiving waters. Requirements apply according to the risk level determined. For example, a Risk Level 3 (i.e., highest risk) project requires compulsory stormwater runoff pH and turbidity monitoring, as well as pre- and post-construction aquatic biological assessments during specified seasonal windows.

Construction General Permit Risk Level Assessment

A construction site risk assessment will need to be completed to obtain a Construction General Permit. Construction risk levels are based on the procedure described in the Construction General Permit, including two major elements: (1) project sediment risk (i.e., the relative amount of sediment that can be discharged, given the project and location details); and (2) receiving-

water risk (i.e., the risk sediment discharges pose to the receiving waters). *Project sediment risk* is determined by multiplying the R, K, and LS factors from the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation to obtain an estimate of project-related bare-ground soil loss, expressed in tons per acre. *Receiving-water risk* is based on whether a project drains to a sediment-sensitive water body. A *sediment-sensitive water body* is on the most-recent Section 303(d) list of waterbodies impaired by sediment, has an EPA-approved total maximum daily load implementation plan for sediment, or has the beneficial uses of cold freshwater habitat (COLD), spawning, reproduction, and/or early development (SPWN), and migration of aquatic organisms (MIGR). It is anticipated the project would be a Risk Level 1.

2.10.2 Discussion of Environmental Evaluation Question 2.10: Hydrology and Water Quality

The information used in this section is from the *Transportation Project BMP Template* (TranSystems 2024a) and the *Hydrology Study* (TranSystems 2024b) that were both prepared for the project in August 2024.

a) Would the project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?

Less-than-Significant Impact.

The project is in Riverside County and within the Santa Ana River Watershed (Hydrologic Unit 801.0, Hydrologic Sub-Area 801.25). The receiving waterbody for the project is the El Cerrito Channel, which drains to Temescal Wash (also known as Temescal Creek, Reach 2). Temescal Wash flows northwest before its confluence with Santa Ana River Reach 3 and Prado Dam near the cities of Norco and Corona. The Santa Ana River flows southwest from Riverside County into Orange County toward the Pacific Ocean.

Temescal Wash is not listed as an impaired waterbody on the CWA 303(d) List for the 2024 California Integrated Report (SWRCB 2024). The Santa Ana River Basin Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) identifies beneficial uses for surface waters in the Santa Ana region (SWRCB 2019). The Basin Plan defines beneficial uses of water as those necessary for the survival or well-being of humans, plants, and wildlife. The Basin Plan list the following existing or potential beneficial uses for Temescal Creek, Reach 2: municipal and domestic supply (MUN), agricultural supply (AGR), industrial service supply (IND), groundwater recharge (GWR), water contact recreation (REC1), non-contact water recreation (REC2), warm freshwater habitat (WARM), wildlife habitat (WILD), and rare, threatened, or endangered species (RARE). MUN beneficial uses are excepted.

Temporary construction BMPs, Design Pollution Prevention (DPP) BMPs, and treatment BMPs would be implemented to remove pollutants from stormwater runoff generated from the project. Temporary construction BMPs can include fiber rolls, silt fence, stabilized construction entrance/exit, and concrete washouts. Temporary construction BMPs would be identified in the SWPPP identified under **SM WQ-1** and prepared by the contractor during the construction phase

(as required by the NPDES Construction General Permit). DPP and treatment BMPs can include minimizing road widths, street sweeping, drainage facility inspection and maintenance, catch basin stenciling and signage, trash capture devices, and protecting slopes and channels. As such, with implementation of temporary construction BMPs and permanent DPP and treatment BMPs, the overall receiving-water risk for this project is considered to be low.

Potential project impacts on existing water quality include temporary increases in sediments, oil, grease, and chemical pollutants during construction as well as potential long-term discharges of sediments and other pollutants that collect in stormwater runoff. Short-term or temporary construction impacts on water quality have the potential to occur during demolition; minor land-disturbance activities, material, and equipment use and storage at staging areas; and other construction activities. The total disturbed soil area for the project would be approximately 51,760 square feet (1.19 acres). Because the project would disturb a soil area that is at least 1 acre, an NPDES Construction General Permit will be required. **SM WQ-1** requires that the project comply with the Construction General Permit in effect at the time the project goes to construction by developing and implementing the aforementioned SWPPP (a requirement of the permit). The SWPPP, a standard County requirement implemented on all projects where it is applicable, is a project-specific document that calculates the site's risk level during construction, includes guidelines for monitoring and reporting, and provides an Erosion Control Plan and BMP details for the construction site. The selected BMPs are consistent with the practices required under the Construction General Permit. The construction contractor would be required to regularly inspect and maintain the BMPs to ensure they are in good working order, as required in the Construction General Permit.

Long-term impacts on water quality could occur from the increased impervious area (approximately 8,383 square feet [0.19 acre] of new impervious area) and operational and maintenance activities. The project would require existing drainage facilities to be protected in place or modified to continue to collect and convey runoff. Drainage patterns would be maintained post-construction. The project roadway improvements have been designed to have a minimum travel lane and parkway width to reduce the project's footprint and impact on adjacent properties. In addition, the design of the project to have a minimum road width would meet the post-construction BMP requirements of the MS4 Permit (Order No. R8-20100-0033, NPDES Permit No. CAS618033). This will reduce the amount of impervious surface introduced in the project, which therefore minimizes runoff and the potential effects of downstream erosion. Potential impacts will be reduced from these operational and maintenance activities because design of the project would comply with the requirements of the NPDES permit and Waste Discharge Requirements for the County of Riverside's MS4 Permit. The project site is not within a high-risk receiving watershed. In addition, potential construction-related impacts would be temporary in nature, lasting the length of construction. As a result, the project would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements. Lastly, **SM WQ-1** will further ensure that potential water quality impacts are minimized or avoided. Therefore, impacts would be considered less than significant.

b) Would the project substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?

No Impact.

Depth to groundwater within the project area is approximately 140 to 170 feet below ground surface per the Riverside County Stormwater & Water Conservation Tracking Tool (TranSystems 2024a). Groundwater monitoring data from 2012 and 2022, collected east of the project corridor and maintained by the California Department of Water Resources, were reviewed and the depth to groundwater was measured between approximately 85 and 130 feet below ground surface (TranSystems 2024a).

The depth of disturbance for the project would be a maximum of 3 feet for the roadway pavement and 6 feet for the drainage catch basins. The project would not encounter groundwater due to minimal excavation activities. In addition, the project would not affect groundwater supplies because the project is a transportation roadway improvement project that would not use substantial amounts of water. Although one of the intermittent beneficial uses of the Temescal Creek, Reach 2 is groundwater recharge (GWR), changes, if any, to groundwater occurrences and levels due to project construction and operation would not substantially decrease regional groundwater production or interfere with existing groundwater recharge. Dewatering activities are not anticipated to be necessary for this project, due to the minimal amount of excavation needed. No impact related to the depletion of groundwater supplies or substantial interference with groundwater recharge would occur.

c) Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:

c.i) Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?

No Impact.

Earth-moving, sediment-laden flow from runoff flowing over the disturbed soil areas and other construction activities could cause minor erosion and runoff of topsoil into the drainage facilities during construction. With the inclusion of **SM WQ-1**, developing the SWPPP and implementing construction BMPs will minimize the potential for construction-related surface water pollution and ensure that water quality in the receiving waters would not be compromised by erosion or sedimentation during construction. The project would also require existing drainage facilities to be protected in place or modified to continue to collect and convey runoff. The project would implement DPP and treatment BMPs, thereby reducing potential long-term erosion or siltation risks. The project would not alter existing drainage pattern of the site or area and would not result in substantial erosion or siltation on or off site. Therefore, there would be no impact.

c.ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?

No Impact.

As mentioned, the project is subject to the Riverside MS4 Permit Transportation Project guidance (County of Riverside 2012). The guidance does not establish specific minimum size or impervious area criteria that trigger project coverage. Instead, the guidance (1) establishes minimum BMP design principles and techniques that shall be considered for all projects to which the guidance applies; (2) summarizes site constraints that should be evaluated with each project; and (3) provides project-specific BMP feasibility criteria for consideration to evaluate the feasibility of incorporating green infrastructure elements into the project. The project is anticipated to result in increases in stormwater runoff flow because the project improvements would have a net increase of impervious surface. Overall, approximately 8,383 square feet (0.19 acre) of new impervious surfaces would be constructed. This would increase runoff volumes and peak discharges; however, the project would include drainage improvements, including replacing existing drop inlets on the east side of Ontario Avenue, between Rising Sun Road and Consult Avenue, with curb opening catch basins to convey runoff flows from the project area to the El Cerrito Channel.

The project LOD is predominantly within FEMA Zone X (unshaded), areas of minimal flood hazard, usually depicted on FIRMs as above the 500-year flood level. A small portion of the project LOD, east of Ontario Avenue between Ambassador Avenue and Consul Avenue, is within Zone A, which are flood hazard areas subject to inundation by the 1-percent-annual-chance flood event (i.e., 100-year flood). No depths or base flood elevations are known within this zone. No bridge or stream channel work is anticipated by the project.

A construction site risk assessment was not performed for the project. However, it is anticipated the project would be a Risk Level 1 because the project site is not within a high-risk receiving watershed. In addition, potential construction-related impacts would be temporary in nature, lasting the length of construction. Long-term operational impacts of additional flows from the increase in impervious surfaces would be less than significant because existing drop inlets on the east side of Ontario Avenue, between Rising Sun Road and Consul Avenue, would be replaced with curb opening catch basins to adequately convey flows from the project area to the El Cerrito Channel. The project would not substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a matter that would result in flooding on or off site. Therefore, there would be no impact.

c.iii) create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?

No Impact.

The project would result in an increase in impervious surface area that would result in an increase in stormwater runoff. Existing storm drain facilities within Ontario Avenue adequately convey flows from the project area to the El Cerrito Channel. Existing curb opening catch basins

would remain in place and existing drop inlets on the east side of Ontario Avenue, between Rising Sun Road and Consul Avenue, would be replaced with curb opening catch basins to adequately convey flows from the project area to the El Cerrito Channel.

Construction-related impacts on water quality would be minimized by the installation of construction BMPs, such as fiber rolls, silt fence, stabilized construction entrance/exit, and concrete washouts. Long-term effects would be addressed via implementation of permanent DPP and treatment BMPs. As previously mentioned, DPP and treatment BMPs would include minimizing road widths, street sweeping, drainage facility inspection and maintenance, catch basin stenciling and signage, trash racks, and protecting slopes and channels; therefore, long-term impacts of changes to drainage patterns are not anticipated. Due to the implementation of permanent BMPs (including **SM WQ-1**), it is not anticipated that the project would result in hydrologic impacts, such as flooding, that would result in the exceedance of the drainage system's capacity or contribute a substantial amount of polluted runoff. Therefore, no impacts related to the capacity of existing and planned stormwater drainage systems would occur. In addition, an NPDES Construction General Permit and a SWPPP (**SM WQ-1**) will be implemented to address sediment control during construction activities.

The project would not create or contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. Therefore, there would be no impact.

c.iv) impede or redirect flood flows?

No Impact.

There would be no changes to drainage patterns associated with the project and construction of the project is not expected to impede or redirect flood flow. Construction impacts will be minimized through the inclusion of **SM WQ-1**. Therefore, there would be no impact.

d) Would the project risk release of pollutants to project inundation in flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones?

No Impact.

As described under Response (c)ii, the project area is predominantly within FEMA Zone X (unshaded), areas of minimal flood hazard, and the project is not expected to contribute to area flooding. Additionally, the project area is not within an area susceptible to inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow. Therefore, the risk of pollutant discharge from floods, tsunamis, or seiches would be low, and impacts would not occur.

e) Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?

No Impact.

As indicated in the Basin Plan, El Cerrito Channel and Temescal Creek, Reach 2 have no water quality objectives; therefore, the project is not expected to cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards and thereby conflict with the Basin Plan. Project construction requires compliance with the Santa Ana River Basin Plan and NPDES Construction General Permit, which requires compliance with State and federal water quality regulations regarding construction and operational water quality discharge. The project would not conflict with or obstruct the implementation of any applicable water quality control plans or groundwater management plans. No impacts would occur.

2.10.3 Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures

The following standard measure will be implemented to avoid or minimize potential impacts.

SM WQ-1: Construction SWPPP

The project will comply with the NPDES Construction General Permit in effect at the time the project goes to construction by developing and implementing a SWPPP. The SWPPP is a project-specific document that calculates the site's risk level during construction, includes guidelines for monitoring and reporting, and provides an Erosion Control Plan and BMP details for the construction site. The SWPPP also includes Construction Site BMPs, which are implemented to minimize sediment and erosion during construction. Permit Registration Documents, which include a Notice of Intent, Risk Assessment, Site Map, SWPPP, and other compliance-related documents required by the Construction General Permit, would be electronically filed through SWRCB's Storm Water Multiple Application and Report Tracking System (SMARTS) prior to the start of construction. Additionally, a Notice of Termination will be electronically filed through SMARTS.

2.11 Land Use and Planning

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
XI. LAND USE AND PLANNING: Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

2.11.1 Regulatory Setting

No federal or State regulations apply to this resource.

Regional and Local

County of Riverside

Riverside County General Plan

Land Use Element

Commercial land uses are critical to the long term economic and fiscal stability of the County of Riverside. Commercial uses help to provide jobs for local residents, contribute to enhancing and balancing communities economically, and facilitate a tax base that aids in providing needed public facilities and services. The Commercial Regional (CR) land use designation allows for the development of commercial retail uses at a neighborhood, community, and regional level, as well as for professional office and tourist-oriented commercial uses. It is the goal of the general plan to accommodate commercial demand, stimulate focused commercial centers, accommodate a variety and range of uses, and ensure that new or rehabilitated commercial structures and centers enhance the character of the area and are integrated into the community they are intended to service. The *Riverside County General Plan*, Land Use Element (County of Riverside 2021a), contains the following policies relevant to land use.

- **LU 1.5:** The County of Riverside shall participate in regional efforts to address issues of mobility, transportation, traffic congestion, economic development, air and water quality, watershed and habitat management with cities, local and regional agencies, stakeholders, Indian nations, and surrounding jurisdictions. (AI 4, 16)
- **LU 13.6:** Require that adequate and accessible circulation facilities exist to meet the demands of a proposed land use. (AI 3)

- **LU 28.6:** Require setbacks and other design elements to buffer residential units to the extent possible from the impacts of abutting agricultural, roadway, commercial, and industrial uses. (AI 3)
- **LU 32.9:** Integrate pedestrian, equestrian and bicycle-friendly street and trail networks connecting community centers with surrounding land uses. (AI 3)

Temescal Canyon Area Plan

The *Riverside County General Plan Temescal Canyon Area Plan* (County of Riverside 2021b) focuses on preserving the unique features in the Temescal Canyon area and, at the same time, guides the accommodation of future growth. The *Temescal Canyon Area Plan* is organized around 27 Area Plan land use designations. These land uses derive from, and provide more detailed direction than, the five General Plan Foundation Component land uses: Open Space, Agriculture, Rural, Rural Community, and Community Development. The *Temescal Canyon Area Plan* contains the following policies relevant to land use.

- **TCAP 11.1** Design and develop the vehicular roadway system in accordance with the functional classifications and standards specified in the Circulation Element.
- **TCAP 11.2** Maintain Riverside County's roadway Level of Service standards as described in the Circulation Element.

2.11.2 Discussion of Environmental Evaluation Question 2.11: Land Use and Planning

a) Would the project physically divide an established community?

No Impact.

The project extends for approximately 0.58 mile, from State Street to Diplomat Avenue. Land uses surrounding the project consist of mostly residential and commercial development with other land uses such as vacant land uses and the County maintenance yard.

Construction would result in temporary effects by causing a temporary increase in traffic and congestion during construction in the project area. Temporary effects would not result in long-term changes to regional population characteristics. The project would result in minor changes in land use, would have a minor influence on economic vitality, and is not anticipated to encourage increased population density or construction of additional housing. Implementation of a TCP (**SM TR-1)** will reduce or avoid potential traffic impacts during construction, avoiding changes to community character and cohesion.

Operation of the project would have minimal effects on community cohesion. The proposed Ontario Avenue widening would not introduce a barrier that would divide any existing communities, separate residences from community facilities, result in substantial growth, or impede connectivity between neighborhoods. Ontario Avenue is an existing roadway and

improvements would occur predominantly within the existing ROW. The project would not physically divide an established community. Therefore, there would be no impact.

b) Would the project cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

No Impact.

The *Riverside County General Plan*, Land Use Element, and the *Temescal Canyon Area Plan* (County of Riverside 2021a, 2021b) include policies that support circulation system improvements as detailed above. The project is consistent with these plans and would help to fulfill the aforementioned goals, policies, and objectives.

The construction of Ontario Avenue as a four-lane facility is consistent with the road's designation as an Arterial Highway in the Circulation Element of the County's general plan. However, in lieu of a raised median, a two-way left-turn lane would be painted to allow left-turn access to the multiple driveways along Ontario Avenue. In addition, travel lane and parkway widths would be narrowed. These minor changes to the raised median design would enhance mobility, while narrowing the travel lane and parkway widths would reduce the project's footprint and impact on adjacent properties.

The proposed improvements would alleviate congestion on Ontario Avenue and Temescal Canyon Road, located south of El Cerrito Road, and provide a complete street to serve pedestrians, bicyclists, motorists, and transit riders of all abilities. The project is consistent with the goals and policies of the County of Riverside's planning documents. Therefore, there would be no impact.

2.11.3 Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures

SM TR-1: Traffic Control Plan, detailed in Section 2.17, *Transportation*, will be implemented to avoid or minimize traffic impacts. No additional measures are required.

2.12 Mineral Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
XII. MINERAL RESOURCES: Would the project:				
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

2.12.1 Regulatory Setting

No federal regulations apply to this resource.

State

California Surface Mining and Reclamation Act

The California Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 requires the State Geologist to classify land into Mineral Resource Zones (MRZs), according to the known or inferred mineral potential of the land. The Department of Conservation's Division of Mine Reclamation and the State Mining and Geology Board are jointly charged with ensuring proper administration to the act's requirements. The process is based solely on geology, without regard to existing land use or land ownership. The primary goal of mineral land classification is to ensure that the mineral potential of land is recognized before land-use decisions are made that could preclude mining.

Local

Riverside County General Plan

The *Riverside County General Plan*, Multipurpose Open Space Element (County of Riverside 2015), establishes the following applicable policies:

- **Policy OS 14.2:** Restrict incompatible land uses within the impact area of existing or potential surface mining areas.
- **Policy OS 14:** Restrict land uses incompatible with mineral resource recovery within areas designated Open Space-Mineral Resources and within areas designated by the State Mining and Geology Board as being of regional or statewide significance.

2.12.2 Discussion of Environmental Evaluation Question 2.12: Mineral Resources

a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the State?

No Impact.

The mineral resources addressed in this section pertain to those resources that are classified under the State Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975. Riverside County has diverse mineral resources, including extensive deposits of clay, limestone, iron, sand, and important aggregates (i.e., crushed rock, sand, and gravel) that have been influential in the development of the area and serve as an important component of the county's economy. The Surface Mining and Reclamation Act designates MRZs that are of statewide or regional importance. MRZs are designated into four classes that indicate the potential for a specific area to contain significant mineral resources:

- **MRZ-1:** Areas where the available geologic information indicates there is little or no likelihood of significant mineral deposits
- **MRZ-2:** Areas underlain by mineral deposits where geological data indicate that significant measured or indicated resources are present or where adequate information indicates that significant mineral deposits are present or where it is judged that a high likelihood for their presence exists
- **MRZ-3:** Areas containing known mineral occurrences of undetermined mineral resources significance
- **MRZ-4:** Areas of known mineral occurrences where geological information does not rule out the presence or absence of significant mineral resources

Riverside County has designated the land within the project's LOD as MRZ-3 (County of Riverside 2015). However, there are no known mineral resources or extraction operations within or near the project's LOD (USGS 2011). The project LOD has previously experienced substantial ground disturbance due to construction of Ontario Avenue and urban development surrounding much of the project alignment. Additionally, there are no active mines near the project alignment (California Department of Conservation 2023). Therefore, construction and operation of the project would not cause a loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the State. There would be no impact on mineral resources.

b) Would the project result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?

No Impact.

As previously discussed above under Response (a), the Project LOD has previously experienced substantial ground disturbance due to construction of Ontario Avenue and urban development surrounding much of the project alignment. Because the project would occur in an area where there are no known mineral resources or extraction operations, there would be no loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site. Therefore, there would be no impact on mineral resources.

2.12.3 Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures

No avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures are required.

2.13 Noise

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
XIII. NOISE: Would the project:				
a) Generate a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in a local general plan or noise ordinance or applicable standards of other agencies?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Generate excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Be located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan, or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport and expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒

2.13.1 Regulatory Setting

State

CEQA requires a strictly baseline-versus-design-year build analysis to assess whether a project would have a noise impact. If a project is determined to have a significant noise impact under CEQA, then mitigation measures must be incorporated into the project, unless those measures are not feasible. The CEQA noise analysis is included at the end of this section.

Regional and Local

County of Riverside

Policy N1.3 of the *Riverside County General Plan* specifies the maximum acceptable levels for noise-sensitive land uses, which include residential uses within the County. Exterior noise levels for the County are limited to a weighted, 24-hour average noise level of 65 A-weighted decibels (dBA) community noise equivalent level (CNEL) (County of Riverside 2015). The general plan also references Caltrans guidance regarding vibration-related annoyance.

The County of Riverside's Municipal Code (Chapter 9.52.020 I) addresses construction noise, stating,

> whenever a construction site is within one-quarter of a mile of an occupied residence or residences, no construction activities will be undertaken between the hours of six p.m. and six a.m. during the months of June through September and between the hours of six p.m. and six a.m. during the months of October through May. Exceptions to these standards will be allowed only with the written consent of the building official (County of Riverside 2019).

Additionally, the County's Municipal Code (Chapter 9.52.020 B) exempts capital improvement projects of a governmental agency from the requirements in the County's Municipal Code.

2.13.2 Discussion of Environmental Evaluation Question 2.13: Noise

Existing Conditions

The existing conditions were obtained during field measurement which took place from Thursday, June 27, 2024, through Friday, June 28, 2024. Field measurements consisted of three short-term (15-minute) measurements and two long-term (24-hour) measurements. Short-term (ST) noise measurements were conducted using one Larson Davis model LxT sound level meter (SLM) serial number 0004005. The SLM is classified as a Type 1 instrument, as defined in American National Standard Institute (ANSI) Specification S1.4-1984 and International Electrotechnical Commission Publications 804 and 651. The meters were set to the "slow" time-response mode and the A-weighting filter network. The calibration of all SLMs was checked before and after the measurements using Larson Davis Model CAL200 acoustical calibrators (Serial Number 6645). Long-term (LT) measurements were conducted using two Piccolo SLMs. These are Type 2 instruments, as defined in ANSI Specification S1.4-1984 and International Electrotechnical Commission Publications 804 and 651. The LT measurement locations are identified on Figure 2.13-1. The purpose of these measurements was to identify diurnal noise traffic noise patterns throughout a typical day/night cycle. Table 2.13-1 and Table 2.13-2 show the results of the ST and LT field measurements, respectively. Noise sources noted during field measurements included traffic along Ontario Avenue and other sources typical of an urbanized environment such as distant landscaping, birds, and trees rustling. Traffic noise from I-15 represented the baseline noise level for all measurement locations.

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Legend

- Long-Term Noise Measurement Location
- Short-Term Noise Measurement Location
- Maximum Disturbance Limits
- Right of Way Acquisition
- Temporary Construction Easement

N

0 150 300 Feet

1:3,600

Figure 2.13-1
Noise Measurement Locations
Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

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Table 2.13-1 Short-Term Sound Level Measurements

Site ID	Location	Measurement Period			Distance to Centerline (feet)	Noise Sources	Noise Measurement Results (dBA)					
		Date	Start Time	Duration (mm:ss)			L_{eq}	L_{max}	L_{min}	L_{90}	L_{50}	L_{25}
ST-1	Across from 1585 E. Ontario Ave	06/27/2024	10:05	15:00	93	Traffic along E. Ontario	65.7	77.2	55.3	58.5	64.3	67.0
ST-2	7480 Piute Creek Rd		1030	15:00	121	Traffic along E. Ontario	61.7	72.2	46.1	50.6	59.1	62.5
ST-3	19391 E. Ontario Ave		10:55	15:00	35	Traffic along E. Ontario	70.1	84.8	58.9	54.2	66.9	71.7

L_{25} = level of noise exceeded 25% of the time; L_{50} = level of noise exceeded 50% of the time; L_{90} = level of noise exceeded 90% of the time; L_{eq} = equivalent noise level; L_{max} = maximum noise level; L_{min} = minimum noise level

Table 2.13-2 Long-Term Sound Level Measurements

Site ID	Location	Date	Start Time	Distance to Centerline	Day Time (7:00 a.m. through 7:00 p.m.) L_{eq}	Evening (7:00 p.m. through 10:00 p.m.) L_{eq}	Nighttime (10:00 p.m. through 7:00 a.m.) L_{eq}	CNEL
LT-1	Across from 7210 Piute Creek Dr	6/2724 through 6/28/24	10:00	35	74–77.4	72.9–76	64.4–76.6	78.8
LT-2	19391 Consul Ave		10:00	35	72.5–78.5	72–76.1	63.5–76.1	77.9

L_{eq} = equivalent noise level

a) Would the project generate a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance or applicable standards of other agencies?

Less-than-Significant Impact.

Construction

Construction activities would cause short-term elevated noise levels at the surrounding residences. Based on construction phasing for similar roadway widening projects, phasing would include such activities as grubbing/land clearing, grading/excavation, drainage/utilities/subgrade, and paving. Construction equipment such as crawler tractors, excavators, graders, scrapers, pavers, and rollers would be used during the individual phases of construction. Table 2.13-3 below presents noise levels for construction equipment representative of equipment that would be used on the project site.

Table 2.13-3 Typical Construction Noise Levels

Equipment	Noise Levels at 50 feet from Source (dBA L_{max})	Usage Factor [1] (%)
Crawler Tractor (based on front end loader)	79.1	40
Excavator	80.7	40
Grader	85	20
Scraper	83.6	40
Paver	77.2	20
Roller	80	20

Source: FHWA 2006
[1] Usage Factor is the percentage of time which a piece of equipment is operating at full power.
L_{max} = maximum noise level

Table 2.13-4 shows the phases, two-loudest equipment, and respective noise levels at a reference distance of 50 feet and at the closest noise sensitive receptor (M02.04).[10]

[10] The distance to the closest modeled receiver (M02.04) was calculated from the acoustical average distance. The acoustical average distance is calculated by taking the square root of the product of farthest distance and the closest distance from a receiver.

Table 2.13-4 Typical Construction Noise Levels

Phase	Equipment Type (Reference Noise level at 50 feet, dBA L_{eq})	Combined Noise Levels at 50-foot Reference Distance (dBA L_{eq})	Combined Noise Level at the Worst-Case Acoustic Average Distance[1] (dBA L_{eq})
Grubbing/Land Clearing	Crawler Tractor (based on front end loader) (75)	79	70
	Excavator (77)		
Grading/Excavation	Grader (81)	83	74
	Scraper (80)		
Drainage/Utilities/ Subgrade	Grader (81)	83	74
	Scraper (80)		
Paving	Truck, Pickup (75)	77	67
	Compressor, Air (80)		

Source: FHWA 2006
[1] The worst-case acoustic average distance (approximately 145 feet) is based on modeled receiver M02.04. Refer to Figure 2.13-1 for the modeling locations.
L_{eq} = equivalent noise level

The closest modeled receiver (M02.04) is approximately 145 feet from the centerline of the project alignment. At this distance, construction noise is estimated to range between 67 and 74 dBA equivalent noise level (L_{eq}),[11] with the grading/excavation and drainage/utilities/subgrade phases anticipated to be the loudest phases of construction. Existing ambient noise levels measured at measurement location ST-2 (which is a similar distance to the closest sensitive receiver) were 62 dBA L_{eq}. Construction noise levels would be audible at locations throughout the project alignment.

Table 2.13-4 additionally shows that noise levels at 50 feet would generally range from 77 to 83 dBA L_{eq} during peak periods. These noise levels represent the worst-case scenario that would only occur when equipment was within 50 feet of any property line. However, noise levels would be below this the majority of the time, as construction equipment would be farther than 50 feet from any receiver.

The County exempts noise from capital improvement projects and limits construction work to between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. during the months of June through September, and

[11] Noise levels predicted at the closest receiver location do not account for any intervening shielding (e.g., property line barriers, localized topography). Therefore, these noise levels are considered conservative.

between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. during the months of October through May. In addition, construction noise would not exceed the Federal Transit Administration Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment Detailed Analysis Construction Noise Criteria of 80 dBA 8-hour Leq for residential land use (FTA 2018). Therefore, impacts related to construction noise would be considered less than significant.

In addition to on-site construction equipment noise, the project would include the use of construction haul trucks to import and/or export materials to and from the site. According to project construction details approved by the County, up to 42 total one-way haul truck trips to and from the project site would occur for soil and asphalt delivery and backhaul on a worst-case construction day. Haul truck pass-by noise has been measured to be 84 dBA and may increase local ambient noise levels while a truck is driving by a receptor (FTA 2018). However, these increases are short in duration and generally considered not significant because noise would dissipate as the truck drives farther away.

Based on existing average daily traffic (ADT) volumes and calculated vehicle mix percentages, there are approximately 197 existing heavy trucks that travel on Ontario Avenue, between State Street and El Cerrito Road.[12] The addition of 42 heavy trucks due to construction is anticipated to result in less than a 1-dB increase in traffic noise.[13] Therefore, impacts related to construction haul noise would be considered less than significant.

Construction noise would not be in excess of the limits of any applicable noise standards, because construction noise is generally exempt from the County's noise ordinance, provided that construction activities occur during the permitted hours. For construction activities more than 0.25 mile from an occupied residence, construction noise would be exempt from the noise ordinance at any time of the day. When construction of the project occurs within 0.25 mile of an occupied residence, noise impacts would be addressed by prohibiting noise-generating construction activity between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. June through September, and 6:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. October through May as restricted by Ordinance No. 847 of the County of Riverside Code of Ordinances, Noise Regulation. Additionally, incorporation of noise control measure **SM NOI-1**, as discussed in Section 2.13.3, *Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures*, is recommended to reduce potential construction noise levels to the greatest extent practical. While this measure is not required because construction noise levels for the project are already exempt and considered less than significant, it will further reduce the effects of noise on nearby residences if included during construction. Impacts from project construction would be less than significant.

[12] Existing ADTs for Ontario Avenue, east of State Street (19,684 vehicles), were provided by Translutions, Inc. Based on traffic counts along this roadway segment, also provided by Translutions Inc., a heavy truck vehicle mix percentage was calculated to be 1 percent, resulting in approximately 197 existing heavy trucks.

[13] As a 3-dBA increase in sound would generally be barely detectable, an increase of 0.8 dBA would not be perceptible.

Operations

The Traffic Operations Analysis Report (TOAR) prepared by Translutions, Inc. in 2024 was used to determine potential traffic impacts from the project. Table 2.13-5 and Table 2.13-6 present the traffic volumes under the existing and existing with project and Design Year 2048 No-Build and Build conditions, respectively. Based on the TOAR, the project would not result in increased traffic volumes along the project alignment. The project would generally widen Ontario Avenue to one additional lane in each direction, moving the closest roadway lane approximately 12 feet closer to modeled receivers. To determine potential impacts related to operational traffic noise, a screening analysis was completed using Federal Interagency Committee on Aviation Noise (FICAN) guidance (FICAN 1992). Although the FICAN screening analysis was demonstrated in airport noise analysis issues and identified a project-related increase over applicable standards, it can be used to assess noise increases related to various modes of transportation, including operational traffic noise. The screening analysis shows that noise-sensitive land uses will be at or above 65 dBA CNEL; project-related noise increases up to 1.5 decibels (dB) are allowed. In cases where project-related noise increases exceed 1.5 dB, further analysis should be conducted.

Table 2.13-5 Existing Operational Traffic Noise Modeling Results

Receiver ID	ADT	Distance (feet) under Existing Condition[1]	Distance (feet) under Existing with Project Condition[1,2]	Modeled Existing Noise Level (dBA, CNEL)	Modeled Existing with Project Noise Level (dBA, CNEL)	Modeled Increase (dB)
M01.01	19,684	60	48	69.5	70.6	1.1
M01.02		83	71	68.1	68.7	0.6
M01.03		71	59	68.7	69.6	0.9
M01.04		91	79	67.7	68.3	0.6
M01.05		92	80	67.6	68.2	0.6
M02.01		72	60	68.7	69.5	0.8
M02.02		55	43	70.0	71.1	1.1
M02.03		49	37	70.5	71.6	1.1
M02.04		33	33	72.0	72.0	0.0
M02.05		59	47	69.6	70.7	1.1

Source: Translutions, Inc. 2024

Notes: Per confirmation from project traffic engineers, ADTs for existing and existing with project conditions would be identical (19,684 vehicles).

[1] Due to model limitations, the closest distance that could be modeled is 33 feet.

[2] Existing with project distances are 12 feet, or the approximate width of a new travel lane, closer than distances under existing conditions.

Table 2.13-6 Design Year 2048 Operational Traffic Noise Modeling Results

Receiver ID	ADT	Distance (feet) under Year 2048 No-Build Condition[1]	Distance (feet) under Year 2048 Build Condition[1,2]	Modeled Year 2048 No-Build Condition Noise Level (dBA, L_{dn})	Modeled Year 2048 Build Condition Noise Level (dBA, L_{dn})	Modeled Increase (dB)
M01.01	26,901	60	48	70.9	72.0	1.1
M01.02		83	71	69.4	70.1	0.6
M01.03		71	59	70.1	71.0	0.9
M01.04		91	79	69.0	69.6	0.6
M01.05		92	80	69.0	69.6	0.6
M02.01		72	60	70.0	70.9	0.8
M02.02		55	43	71.3	72.4	1.1
M02.03		49	37	71.9	73.0	1.1
M02.04		33	33	73.3	73.3	0.0
M02.05		59	47	71.0	72.1	1.1

Source: Translutions, Inc. 2024
Notes: Per confirmation from project traffic engineers, ADTs for year 2048 Build and No Build conditions would be identical.
[1] Due to model limitations, the closest distance that could be modeled is 33 feet.
[2] Year 2048 Build Conditions distances are 12 feet, or the approximate width of a new travel lane, closer than distances under Year 2048 No Build conditions.
L_{dn} = day/night average sound level

As shown in Table 2.13-5, existing traffic noise along this roadway segment is predicted to be between 67.6 to 72.0 dBA CNEL. Under existing with project conditions, traffic noise is predicted to be between 68.2 and 72.0 dBA CNEL. Modeled noise levels under these two conditions exceed 65 dBA CNEL. Therefore, an increase of 1.5 dB would require additional consideration. Table 2.13-5 shows that the highest project-related noise increase would be 1.1 dB.

Similarly, Table 2.13-6 shows the comparison of modeled traffic noise levels under Design Year 2048 No-Build and Build conditions. Modeling results from No-Build condition predict traffic noise levels to range between 69.0 and 73.3 dBA CNEL. Build conditions traffic noise levels were estimated to be between 69.6 and 73.3 dBA CNEL. Implementation of the project is anticipated to result in a traffic noise increase of up to 1.1 dB. Although modeled noise levels would exceed the 65 dBA CNEL screening analysis threshold, project-related traffic noise increases are anticipated to be less than 1.5 dB.

In the case of both existing and Design Year 2048 conditions, the project is estimated to result in up to a 1.1-dB increase, which is below the FICAN increase criterion of 1.5 dB. Additionally, an increase of 1.1 dB would not generally be considered a noticeable change in noise level.[14] Because project-related noise increases would be less than the FICAN guidance criteria, impacts related to operational traffic noise are considered to be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

b) Would the project generate excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

Less-than-Significant Impact.

Construction of the project would involve the use of construction equipment that could generate ground-borne vibration. The *Riverside County General Plan* references Caltrans guidelines for vibration-related annoyance. For this reason, Caltrans vibration guidelines are used to analyze construction vibration. The most vibration-intensive equipment proposed for construction activities generally used for roadway widening projects include a vibratory roller, front-end loader, grader, excavator, and backhoe. Due to the nature of construction progression, equipment would move linearly along the project corridor, operating near structures for a short period of time before moving farther away. Table 2.13-7 shows vibration levels associated with these types of construction equipment at a reference distance of 25 feet and various distances from the project LOD.

[14] A 3-dB increase is generally considered a "barely perceptible" increase in noise.

Table 2.13-7 Vibration Source Levels for Construction Equipment

Equipment	Reference PPV at 25 Feet	PPV at 20 Feet	PPV at 100 Feet	PPV at 140 Feet	PPV at 400 Feet
Vibratory roller	0.210	0.293	0.026	0.016	0.003
Large bulldozer[1]	0.089	0.124	0.011	0.007	0.001
Small bulldozer[2]	0.003	0.004	0.000	0.000	0.000

Source: FTA 2018
[1] Representative of an excavator and grader.
[2] Representative of a backhoe, front-end loader, and small excavator.
PPV = peak particle velocity

As a conservative estimate, existing structures (e.g., residential and commercial structures), are considered "older residential structures," which have a Caltrans Damage Criterion of 0.3 peak particle velocity (PPV) inch per second (in/sec). Use of vibration-intensive equipment, such as a vibratory roller, would need to occur within 20 feet of an existing structure to exceed the Caltrans damage criterion of 0.3 PPV in/sec for "older residential structures." Of these existing structures, vibration-intensive equipment would operate within an acoustic average distance of 140 feet. Table 2.13-7 shows the estimated vibration level of a vibratory roller would be 0.016 PPV in/sec at a distance of 140 feet, and would not exceed the Caltrans Damage Criterion of 0.3 PPV in/sec for older residential structures. Although it is possible that equipment could operate closer than 140 feet, this would be brief and would not be expected to result in structural damage. Furthermore, equipment would move farther away from structures and the work would progress along the project corridor. For these reasons, vibration-related damage impacts on existing adjacent structures would be considered less than significant.

Vibration annoyance generally occurs during nighttime hours when people are typically asleep. However, because no nighttime construction work is proposed for this project, this analysis considers daytime vibration-related annoyance at nearby educational facilities. A preschool is at the northeast corner of Ontario Avenue and State Street, at an acoustic average distance of 400 feet. Should vibration levels emitted by equipment exceed the Caltrans "strongly perceptible" criterion of 0.1 PPV in/sec, vibration-related annoyance would be considered significant. Table 2.13-7 shows that the use of a vibratory roller at an acoustic average distance of 400 feet from the preschool is anticipated to result in a vibration level of 0.003 PPV in/sec and would not exceed this threshold. Use of vibration-intensive construction equipment would be temporary, only lasting for 4 months. Additionally, construction work would move linearly along the corridor, meaning equipment would be used at this worst-case distance for a short period of time before moving farther away. Impacts related to vibration annoyance would be considered less than significant.

c) Would the project be located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan, or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport and expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

No Impact.

The project site is not within an airport land use plan or within 2 miles of an airport. The closest airport is the Corona Municipal Airport at 1900 Aviation Drive in the City of Corona, approximately 5.1 miles to the north-northwest of the project site. The project would not expose people working in the project area to excessive noise levels resulting from a public airport, public use airport, or private airstrip. There would be no impact related to aircraft noise from private airstrips or public use airports.

2.13.3 Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures

The following standard measure is recommended to reduce potential construction noise levels to the greatest extent practical. This is a standard noise reduction measure typical for all construction roadway projects. Regardless of the implementation of this standard measure, construction noise levels for the project are already exempt and considered less than significant.

SM NOI-1

Construction noise would be temporary and limited to the duration of construction. The following noise control measures will be incorporated into the project contract specifications in order to minimize construction noise effects:

- All noise-producing project equipment and vehicles using internal combustion engines will be equipped with mufflers, air-inlet silencers where appropriate, and any other shrouds, shields, or other noise-reducing features in good operating condition that meet or exceed original factory specifications. Mobile or fixed "package" equipment (e.g., arc-welders, air compressors) will be equipped with shrouds and noise-control features that are readily available for that type of equipment.
- All mobile or fixed noise-producing equipment used on the project that is regulated for noise output by a local, State, or federal agency will comply with such regulation while in the course of project activity.
- Electrically powered equipment will be used instead of pneumatic or internal combustion–powered equipment, where feasible.
- Material stockpiles and mobile equipment staging, parking, and maintenance areas will be located as far as practicable from noise-sensitive receptors.
- Construction site and access road speed limits will be established and enforced during the construction period.
- The hours of construction, including noisy maintenance activities and all spoils and material transport, will be restricted to the periods and days permitted by the local

noise or other applicable ordinance. Noise-producing project activity will comply with local noise control regulations affecting construction activity or obtain exemptions therefrom.

- The use of noise-producing signals, including horns, whistles, alarms, and bells, will be for safety warning purposes only.
- All residential and business units within 500 feet of the construction site shall be sent a notice regarding the construction schedule. A sign, legible at a distance of 50 feet, shall also be posted at the construction site. All notices and the signs shall indicate the dates and duration of construction activities.
- The on-site construction supervisor will have the responsibility and authority to receive and resolve noise complaints. A clear appeal process to the owner will be established prior to construction commencement that will allow for resolution of noise problems that cannot be immediately solved by the site supervisor.

2.14 Population and Housing

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

2.14.1 Regulatory Setting

No federal, State, or local regulations apply to this resource.

2.14.2 Discussion of Environmental Evaluation Question 2.14: Population and Housing

a) Would the project induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?

No impact.

The project would widen and restripe Ontario Avenue from State Street to Diplomat Avenue to provide a four-travel lane facility consisting of two southbound lanes, two northbound lanes, one two-way left-turn lane, and two marked on-street bike lanes. The purpose of the project is to alleviate congestion on Ontario Avenue and Temescal Canyon Road and to provide a complete street to serve pedestrians, bicyclists, motorists, and transit riders of all abilities. The project is not expected to induce growth beyond that already anticipated by the local general and regional plans. The construction of Ontario Avenue as a four-lane facility is consistent with the road's designation as an Arterial Highway in the Circulation Element of the County's general plan. Therefore, the project is consistent with the goals and policies of the *Riverside County General Plan* Land Use Element and the *Temescal Canyon Area Plan.*

The project would add roadway capacity and decrease automobile traffic due to added capacity in the area. It would also improve bicycle and pedestrian networks in the area, further reduce automobile travel, and result in a net reduction of VMT in the influence area. The project would not induce substantial population growth in the area, directly or indirectly. The pattern and rate of population and housing growth would be consistent with those contemplated in existing plans for the area. No developable land areas would be made more accessible by the project, and the project would not open new areas to development or lead to changes in land use and density.

Therefore, the project would not contribute to unplanned growth in the area and is not considered growth inducing. No direct or indirect long-term impacts related to population growth are anticipated with implementation of the project, and there would be no impact.

b) Would the project displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

No Impact.

The project would widen the median and shoulders along Ontario Avenue and be constructed preliminary within the existing road ROW. The project would not require relocation or displacement of residences or businesses. There would be no impact.

2.14.3 Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures

No avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures are required.

2.15 Public Services

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
XV. PUBLIC SERVICES:				
a) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities; need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the following public services:				
i) Fire protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
ii) Police protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
iii) Schools?	☐	☐	☐	☒
iv Parks?	☐	☐	☐	☒
v) Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒

2.15.1 Regulatory Setting

No federal, State, or local regulations apply to this resource.

2.15.2 Discussion of Environmental Evaluation Question 2.15: Public Services

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

a.i) Fire protection?

No Impact.

Fire protection and emergency medical services for the project area are provided by the Riverside County Fire Department. The nearest fire station is Riverside County Fire Department Station 13 (3777 Neece Street, Corona), approximately 2.3 miles north of the project LOD (Riverside County Fire Department 2024).

The project involves the widening of an existing roadway. The project would not induce population growth, increase the demand for new fire protection facilities, or require the need for physical alteration of existing fire protection facilities. Therefore, there would be no impact.

a.ii) Police protection?

No Impact.

Law enforcement and police protection services for the project area are provided by the Riverside County Sheriff's Department. The nearest police station is the Riverside County Sheriff's Office – Lake Mathews Station (9 Latitude Way, Corona), approximately 0.75 mile southeast of the project LOD (Riverside County Sheriff's Department 2024).

The project involves the widening of an existing roadway. The project would not induce population growth, increase the demand for new police facilities, or require the need for physical alteration of existing police facilities. Therefore, there would be no impact.

a.iii) Schools?

No Impact.

The closest schools to the project site are the Just 4 Kids Preschool at 1585 E. Ontario Avenue, Corona (immediately adjacent to the project LOD, northern end), the Olive Branch Christian Academy at 7702 El Cerrito Road, Corona (170 feet southeast of the project LOD), and the El Cerrito Middle School at 7610 El Cerrito Road, Corona (400 feet southwest of the project LOD).

The project involves the widening of an existing roadway. The project would not induce population growth, increase the demand for new school facilities, or require the need for physical alteration of existing school facilities. Therefore, there would be no impact.

a.iv) Parks?

No Impact.

The closest public park is El Cerrito Sports Park (7500 El Cerrito Drive in Riverside County), approximately 0.20 mile south of the project LOD. The El Cerrito Sports Park is 26 acres and includes soccer, softball, and baseball fields, a tennis court, barbecues, and a children's playground.

The project involves the widening of an existing roadway. The project would not induce population growth, increase the demand for new public parks, or require the need for physical alteration of existing parks. Therefore, there would be no impact.

a.v) Other Public Facilities?

No Impact.

The nearest medical center offering emergency services is the Corona Regional Medical Center (800 S. Main Street, Corona), approximately 3 miles northwest of the project LOD. In addition, the nearest public library is the El Cerrito Branch Public Library (7581 Rudell Road in Riverside

County), approximately 0.15 mile south of the project LOD. The El Cerrito Branch Public Library is part of the Riverside County Library System.

As previously discussed, the project involves the widening of an existing roadway. The project would not induce population growth and would not increase the demand for additional emergency services or other public facilities, including hospitals and libraries. The project would also not require the need for physical alteration of existing hospitals or libraries. Therefore, there would be no impact.

2.15.3 Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures

No avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures are required.

2.16 Recreation

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
XVI. RECREATION:				
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities, such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

2.16.1 Regulatory Setting

No federal, State, or local regulations apply to this resource.

2.16.2 Discussion of Environmental Evaluation Question 2.16: Recreation

a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?

No Impact.

The project would not induce the use of existing parks or recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration would occur or be accelerated. Therefore, there would be no impact.

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?

No Impact.

The project would not include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities. Therefore, there would be no impact.

2.16.3 Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures

No avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures are required.

2.17 Transportation

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

2.17.1 Regulatory Setting

The *Riverside County General Plan*, Circulation Element, establishes the following applicable policies (County of Riverside 2020):

- **Policy C 1.2:** Support development of a variety of transportation options for major employment and activity centers including direct access to transit routes, primary arterial highways, bikeways, park-n-ride facilities, and pedestrian facilities.
- **Policy C 1.5:** Evaluate the planned circulation system as needed to enhance the arterial highway network to respond to anticipated growth and mobility needs.
- **Policy C 1.6:** Cooperate with and where appropriate lead local, regional, state, and federal agencies to establish an efficient circulation system.
- **Policy C 1.7:** Encourage and support the development of projects that facilitate and enhance the use of alternative modes of transportation, including pedestrian-oriented retail and activity centers, dedicated bicycle lanes and paths, and mixed-use community centers.
- **Policy C 3.2:** Maintain the existing transportation network, while providing for future expansion and improvement based on travel demand, and the development of alternative travel modes.
- **Policy C 3.13:** Design street intersections, where appropriate, to assure the safe, efficient passage of through-traffic and the negotiation of turning movements.
- **Policy C 3.24:** Provide a street network with quick and efficient routes for emergency vehicles, meeting necessary street widths, turn-around radius, secondary access, and other factors as determined by the Transportation Department in consultation with the Fire Department and other emergency service providers.

- **Policy C 4.2:** Maximize visibility and access for pedestrians and encourage the removal of barriers (walls, easements, and fences) for safe and convenient movement of pedestrians. Special emphasis should be placed on the needs of disabled persons considering Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) regulations.
- **Policy C 4.4:** Plan for pedestrian access that is consistent with road design standards while designing street and road projects. Provisions for pedestrian paths or sidewalks and timing of traffic signals to allow safe pedestrian street crossing shall be included.

The *Riverside County General Plan Temescal Canyon Area Plan* establishes the following applicable policies (County of Riverside 2021):

- **TCAP 11.1:** Design and develop the vehicular roadway system per Figure 7, Circulation, and in accordance with the functional classifications and standards specified in the Circulation Element.
- **TCAP 11.2:** Maintain Riverside County's roadway Level of Service standards as described in the Circulation Element.

2.17.2 Discussion of Environmental Evaluation Question 2.17: Transportation and Traffic

a) Would the project conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadways, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?

No Impact.

The construction of Ontario Avenue as a four-lane facility is consistent with the road's designation as an Arterial Highway in the Circulation Element of the County's general plan. An arterial highway can be defined as a divided highway primarily for through traffic to which access from abutting property shall be kept at a minimum and generally consists of four to six lanes (County of Riverside 2020). However, in lieu of a raised median, a two-way left-turn lane would be painted to allow left-turn access to the multiple driveways along Ontario Avenue. In addition, travel lane and parkway widths would be narrowed. These minor changes to the raised median design would enhance mobility, while narrowing the travel lane and parkway widths would reduce the project's footprint and impact on adjacent properties. The project would resurface the existing roadway and widen the eastern side for a consistent 64-foot-wide curb-to-curb width. Therefore, construction of Ontario Avenue as a four-lane facility is consistent with the road's designation as an Arterial Highway in the County's general plan.

Once operational, the project is expected to increase traffic capacity to accommodate overflow traffic from I-15 and reduce traffic delays. With the added capacity in the area, the project is also expected to alleviate traffic congestion. In addition, Class II bike lanes would be added along Ontario Avenue connecting to the existing bicycle corridor along Temescal Canyon Road. New sidewalks would provide safe routes to schools and businesses, further promoting active transportation. Therefore, the project would improve bicycle and pedestrian networks in the area,

further reduce automobile travel, and result in a net reduction of VMT in the area (Translutions, Inc. 2024a).

As such, the project would not conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, roadways, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities. No impact would occur.

b) Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?

No Impact.

A TOAR was prepared for the project that evaluated traffic operations at 19 intersections and eight roadway segments within the project area (Translutions, Inc. 2024a). The intersections and roadway segments included in the study area are listed below and depicted in Figure 2.17-1 and Figure 2.17-2.

Study Area Intersections

1. Compton Avenue and Ontario Avenue
2. I-15 southbound ramps and Ontario Avenue
3. I-15 northbound ramps and Ontario Avenue
4. State Street and Ontario Avenue
5. Ontario Avenue and Rudell Road
6. Ontario Avenue and Envoy Avenue
7. I-15 southbound ramps and El Cerrito Road
8. I-15 northbound ramps and El Cerrito Road
9. Ontario Avenue–Temescal Canyon Road and El Cerrito Road
10. Temescal Canyon Road and Minnesota Road
11. Temescal Canyon Road and Grant Street–Jolora Avenue
12. Temescal Canyon Road and Jolora Avenue
13. Temescal Canyon Road and Coronita Street
14. Temescal Canyon Road and Tom Barnes Road
15. Temescal Canyon Road and Cajalco Road

16. Bedford Canyon Road and Eagle Glen Parkway

17. I-15 southbound ramps and Cajalco Road

18. I-15 northbound ramps and Cajalco Road

19. Grand Oaks and Cajalco Road

Study Area Roadway Segments

1. Cajalco Road between Grand Oaks and Temescal Canyon Road
2. Cajalco Road between I-15 northbound ramps and Grand Oaks
3. El Cerrito Road between I-15 northbound ramps and Temescal Canyon Road
4. Ontario Avenue between I-15 northbound ramps and State Street
5. Ontario Avenue between State Street and El Cerrito Road
6. Temescal Canyon Road between El Cerrito Road and Jolora Avenue
7. Temescal Canyon Road between Jolora Avenue and Tom Barnes Street
8. Temescal Canyon Road between Tom Barnes Street and Cajalco Road

Based on County guidelines, the TOAR evaluated the following scenarios under No-Build and Build conditions:

- Existing Conditions (Year 2021)
- Opening Year Conditions (Year 2025)
- Design Year Conditions (Year 2048)

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Figure 2.17-1
Study Area Intersections
Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

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Figure 2.17-2
Study Area Roadway Segments
Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

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In addition to the TOAR, a VMT[15] analysis was conducted for the project (Translutions, Inc. 2024b, 2024c). The VMT analysis evaluated the effects of the project on VMT within a 10-mile area of the traffic study area. The RIVCOM model was used to evaluate the change in VMT for the project. The model was run for Model Base Year (2018) and Model Future Year (2045). In addition, VMT data for the analysis years included in the TOAR (Years 2021, 2025, and 2048) were calculated. Table 2.17-1 shows the VMT data results for the project. When compared to the No-Build conditions, the Build conditions under both the existing and future year are expected to result in a decrease in VMT. Therefore, the project would not conflict or be inconsistent with State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3. No impact would occur.

Table 2.17-1 VMT within a 10-mile Radius

Year	Without Project	With Project
2018	8,241,643	8,241,416
2045	10,381,877	10,380,796
2021	8,479,447	8,479,125
2025	8,796,518	8,796,070
2048	10,619,680	10,618,505

Source: Translutions, Inc. 2024b

c) Would the project substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?

No Impact.

The project would resurface and widen Ontario Avenue from State Street to Diplomat Avenue to provide a four-travel lane facility with 6-foot-wide bike lanes. The roadway is currently striped for a three-lane configuration with no bike lanes. Much of Ontario Avenue from State Street to Diplomat Avenue is constrained by limited ROW and existing developments on both sides of the roadway. In general, the project would resurface the existing roadway within the project LOD and widen the eastern side for a consistent 64-foot-wide curb-to-curb width. The project would also complete a missing sidewalk segment along the west side of Ontario Ave between State Street and Piute Creek Road.

The northern end of this project abuts the City of Corona boundary line at State Street. The City of Corona has a proposed project to widen Ontario Avenue between I-15 and State Street and to install a new traffic signal at the intersection of State Street. The project includes coordinating with the City of Corona's project design and the County's other project design. However, no new traffic signals would be included as part of the project.

[15] VMT refers to the measure of vehicle miles traveled per capita, which is calculated by the total annual miles of vehicle traveled divided by the total population in a state or in an urbanized area.

Resurfacing and widening of Ontario Avenue are expected to improve traffic operational efficiency. In addition, the proposed roadway modifications and improvements, including the incorporation of bike lanes and missing sidewalks, would contribute to more complete streets and are intended to result in roadway segments that better serve pedestrians, bicyclists, motorists, and transit riders of all abilities. Therefore, the project is expected to improve traffic circulation and would not increase hazards due to a geometric design or incompatible uses. No impact would occur.

d) Would the project result in inadequate emergency access?

Less-than-Significant Impact.

As described earlier in Section 2.15, construction of the project could affect the response times for emergency service providers. Temporary impacts on circulation and access could potentially result from construction activities that may require partial closures of traffic lanes. This could lead to an increase in delay times for emergency response vehicles during construction. However, any delays, should they occur, affecting emergency response vehicles will be addressed through implementation of a TCP (**SM TR-1)**. The TCP would include emergency travel routes and access to, through and around active construction areas. In addition, the County's public affairs will also communicate with emergency service responders on any potential detours and/or closures during construction. With the implementation of a TCP, potential impacts on response times during construction would be reduced. Once operational, improvements to traffic flow and congestion would be expected to improve emergency access and emergency response times within the project LOD, which would have a beneficial impact on emergency response times. Therefore, impacts on emergency access are considered less than significant.

2.17.3 Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures

The following standard measure will be implemented to avoid or minimize impacts.

SM TR-1: Traffic Control Plan

A TCP will be prepared for the project. The goals of the TCP during project construction will include minimizing traffic delay or time spent in queue; maintaining traffic flow throughout the project area and the surrounding areas; and providing a safe environment for the work force, motorists, and pedestrians. The TCP will include traffic routing plans for vehicles and pedestrians, signage, and location of physical barricades to protect the work zone.

2.18 Tribal Cultural Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
XVIII. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES: Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:				
a) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k), or	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	☐	☐	☐	☒

2.18.1 Regulatory Setting

CEQA requires the consideration of cultural resources that are historical resources and TCRs, as well as "unique" archaeological resources. PRC Section 5024.1 established the CRHR and outlined the necessary criteria for a cultural resource to be considered eligible for listing in the CRHR and, therefore, a historical resource. *Historical resources* are defined in PRC Section 5020.1(j). In 2014, AB 52 added the term *tribal cultural resources* to CEQA; AB 52 is commonly referenced instead of CEQA when discussing the process to identify TCRs (as well as identifying measures to avoid, preserve, or mitigate effects on them). Defined in PRC Section 21074(a), a TCR is a CRHR- or local register-eligible site, feature, place, cultural landscape, or object that has a cultural value to a California Native American tribe. TCRs must also meet the definition of a historical resource. Unique archaeological resources are referenced in PRC Section 21083.2.

Native American Tribal Consultation

The NAHC was contacted on April 4, 2024, for a review of its Sacred Lands File and list of potentially interested Native American groups and individuals. The NAHC responded via email on April 19, 2024, stating that the Sacred Lands File search results were negative, which indicates that the project area does not overlap a sacred land that holds significance for any California Native American groups. In addition, the NAHC provided a contact list of Native American tribes who may have interest in the project and have knowledge of cultural resources in the area.

To initiate tribal consultation under AB 52, the County sent notification letters to six tribal representatives on May 22, 2024. The letters included a description of the project and a map. A summary of the tribal consultation is provided in Table 2.18-1. Tribal consultation is an ongoing process through the life of the project; as such, the County will continue to consult with all interested tribes as responses are received, if any. Refer to Appendix E for the AB 52 tribal correspondence record.

Table 2.18-1 Native American Contacts

Native American Group/Individual	Consultation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson, Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation	The tribe responded on July 15, 2024, via email and requested to engage in consultation with the County. The County provided digital copies of the records search results and geotechnical report on June 16, 2024, via email. The County provided plan and profile design drawings on July 24, 2024, via email. The tribe requested further information on the grade depth, which the County provided on July 29, 2024, via email. The tribe requested on August 15, 2024 for a consultation meeting. The County provided suggested dates and times on August 19, 2024 via email. The County provided a copy of the Cultural Resource Technical Study on August 20, 2024 via SharePoint and on August 28, 2024 via email. The tribe confirmed on September 4, 2024 via email receipt of the Cultural Resources Technical Study and will follow up on setting up a consultation meeting. The tribe requested a copy of the project/contact letter and map via email on October 22, 2024, which the County provided via email on October 23, 2024. The County and the tribe had a consultation meeting on October 30, 2024 and December 3, 2024. The County provided revised cultural measures to the tribe for review via email on November 19, 2024, and had requested for the tribe to provide information on known tribal cultural resources or archaeological sites in the area to support any monitoring request. The tribe provided additional background information on the tribe via email on December 3, 2024. The tribe emailed their version of cultural measures on December 6, 2024. The County provided the final version of the cultural measures to the tribe on January 13, 2025 via email, which were included in the IS/MND. The County provided the tribe a Notice of Consultation Conclusion letter on January 27, 2025, via email and USPS certified mail. The tribe provided additional information on the tribe's background and revisions to the cultural measures on February 6, 2025 via email. The County provided a copy of the updated Cultural Resource Technical Study to the tribe on February 20, 2025 via SharePoint. The report was updated to include additional information on the tribe's background. The County also sent an email to the tribe on February 20, 2025 with responses to the tribe's revisions of the cultural measures. The County informed the tribe the County will be proceeding with the cultural measures that were previously sent to the tribe, which were included in the IS/MND. The County also informed the tribe public circulation of the IS/MND is scheduled to begin on February 28, 2025. The County requested for the tribe to provide dates/times if it wants to consult further and to provide any maps showing substantial evidence of the area.

Native American Group/Individual	Consultation
Ann Brierty, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Morongo Band of Mission Indians	The tribe responded on June 26, 202,4 via email, requested to engage in consultation with the County, and requested copies of project design and mass grading maps, geotechnical reports, records search, and the resulting cultural study. The tribe also recommended tribal monitoring during pedestrian survey and ground disturbance. The County provided the records search results, ISA Memo, and geotechnical report via email on June 27, 2024. The County provided plan and profile design drawings on July 24, 2024, via email, and the Cultural Resources Technical Study on August 20, 2024, via SharePoint. The tribe confirmed on August 28, 2024, via email receipt of the Cultural Resources Technical Study and will follow up on setting up a consultation meeting. The County provided as-built plans and photos of areas that will be disturbed by the project on September 24, 2024, as requested by the tribe on September 19, 2024. On October 24, 2024, the tribe provided via email edits to the cultural measures that were listed in the Cultural Resources Technical Study and requested for tribal monitors during ground disturbing activities and to consult. The County provided the revised cultural measures to the tribe for review on November 19, 2024 via email and requested for the tribe to reach out if they still want to consult after reviewing the revised cultural measures. The County sent a follow-up email on December 2, 2024 to see if the tribe still wanted to consult. The tribe emailed edits to the cultural measures on December 12, 2024. The County provided the final version of the cultural measures to the tribe on January 13, 2025 via email, which were included in the IS/MND. The County provided the tribe a Notice of Consultation Conclusion letter on January 27, 2025, via email and USPS certified mail. The County sent an updated Cultural Resources Technical Study through a Sharepoint link on February 20, 2025 and informed the tribe the report was updated to include additional background information on the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation.
Ebru Ozdil, Cultural Resources Coordinator, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians	The tribe responded on June 24, 2024, via email and requested to engage in consultation with the County. The tribe noted that the preferred mitigation is complete avoidance. The County provided the records search results and the geotechnical report via email on June 24, 2024, and the tribe confirmed receipt on the same day. The County provided plan and profile design drawings on July 24, 2024, via email. The County sent the Cultural Resources Technical Study on August 20, 2024, via SharePoint. The tribe confirmed receipt of the Cultural Resources Technical Study on August 28, 2024, via email. The consultation meeting between the County and the tribe was held on September 12, 2024. The tribe requested a Scoping Letter from the senior archaeologist, which was prepared and sent to the tribe on September 20, 2024. The County sent the tribe the revised cultural measures on November 19, 2024 and the final version of the cultural measures on January 13, 2025 via email, which were included in the IS/MND. The County provided the tribe a Notice of Consultation Conclusion letter on January 27, 2025, via email and USPS certified mail. The County sent the tribe an updated Cultural Resources Technical Study through a Sharepoint link on February 20, 2025 and informed the tribe the report was updated to include additional background information on the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation.

Native American Group/Individual	Consultation
Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians	The tribe responded on June 27, 2024, via email and requested to engage in consultation with the County. The tribe noted that they had information about potential TCRs and eligible resources in the area that they would like to discuss confidentially. The tribe asked that project information and notifications be sent via email. The County sent a copy of the outreach letter from May 22, 2024, and copies of the records search results and the geotechnical report on June 28, 2024, via email. The County sent plan and profile design drawings on July 24, 2024, via email and the Cultural Resources Technical Study on August 20, 2024, via email. The County sent follow-up emails to the tribe on August 28, 2024 and on September 4 and 16, 2024, to confirm receipt of the Cultural Resources Technical Study and/or to see if they want to consult. No response from the tribe has been received. The County sent the tribe the final version of the cultural measures on January 13, 2025 via email, which were included in the IS/MND. The County provided the tribe a Notice of Consultation Conclusion letter on January 27, 2025, via email and USPS certified mail. The County sent the tribe an updated Cultural Resources Technical Study through a Sharepoint link on February 20, 2025 and informed the tribe the report was updated to include additional background information on the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation.
Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians	The tribe responded on June 17, 2024, via email that the project is within the Traditional Use Area of the Luiseño people and requested existing documents of the cultural survey. The County provided copies of the records search results and geotechnical report on June 19, 2024, via email. The tribe responded on July 23, 2024, via email that they defer monitoring services to the Pechanga Band of Indians and Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians and have no further comments at this time.
Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Pala Band of Mission Indians	The tribe responded by phone on June 27, 2024, that they will defer consultation to more proximal tribes.

2.18.2 Discussion of Environmental Evaluation Question 2.18: Tribal Cultural Resources

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

a) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k)?

Less-than-Significant Impact.

The records search identified the following five historic-period 20th-century cultural resources within the project area:

- P-33-029210 is a segment of a historic-period road (Ontario Avenue) that runs half of the length of the project area, from Compton Avenue to State Street.
- P-33-029211 is a historic-period wooden utility pole at the southern corner of the intersection of State Street and Ontario Avenue.
- P-33-02912 is a historic segment of Compton Avenue that intersects the project area just west of I-15.
- P-33-029213 is a segment of State Street that intersects Ontario Avenue just southeast of I-15.
- P-33-029214 is a segment of the southwestern on-ramp to SR 71 (now I-15).

All five resources have been previously found ineligible for the CRHR and are therefore not considered historical resources as defined by CEQA. Of the six tribal representatives who received notification of the project, four requested to engage with the County in formal consultation but none have provided information on potential TCRs or eligible resources in the area. No prehistoric-period resources were identified within 0.25 mile of the project area in the records search, the results of the Sacred Lands File search were negative, and the pedestrian survey was negative for archaeological resources. The results of the historical topographic map review suggest that the project area may be considered to have a low sensitivity for 20th-century archaeological materials. The results suggest that the project is unlikely to encounter buried archaeological resources and unlikely to have an adverse impact on cultural resources or TCRs.

In addition, previous construction of Ontario Avenue, the intersecting roads and intersections, and the development of the adjacent commercial and residential properties in the vicinity have likely heavily disturbed much of the surface deposits throughout the project LOD. Therefore, the potential for the project to encounter or affect subsurface cultural materials during construction is also considered low. **SM CR-1** will require cultural resources awareness training for all

construction workers conducting ground disturbing activities. **SM CR-2** will be implemented if any subsurface cultural materials are encountered during construction. **SM CR-3** will be implemented if any human remains are unexpectedly encountered during construction. **SM CR-4** will require preparation of a Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan, which would include monitoring of ground disturbing activities in areas of previously undisturbed soils associated with road widening and sidewalk construction. Therefore, with the implementation of **SM CR-1** through **SM CR-4**, impacts would be less than significant.

b) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1? In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

No Impact.

Based on the AB 52 consultation process, the County determined that no impacts would occur on TCRs given the lack of substantial evidence and criteria set forth in PRC Section 5024.1(c). No impacts on cultural resources are anticipated as a result of project activities (refer to Responses [a] and [b] in Section 2.5.2); therefore, the project would not cause a change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5.

2.18.3 Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures

During construction, standard measures **SM CR-1** through **SM CR-4**, as detailed below, will be implemented to avoid or minimize potential impacts should cultural resources or human remains be unexpectedly discovered during construction.

SM CR-1: Cultural Resources Awareness Training

Prior to any project-related ground disturbance, the County shall ensure that all construction workers conducting ground disturbing activities receive training overseen by a qualified professional archaeologist who meets the U.S. Secretary of Interior Standards (SOI). The archaeologist will conduct a Cultural Resource Sensitivity Training, in conjunction with the Tribe's Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO), and/or designated Tribal Representative. The training session will focus on the archaeological and tribal cultural resources that may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities as well as the procedures to be followed in such an event.

SM CR-2: Inadvertent Discoveries Cultural Resources

If prehistoric- or historic-era archaeological resources are encountered anywhere during project construction, all ground disturbing activities within a 60-foot radius must halt until a qualified archaeologist and Tribal Monitor(s) can evaluate the nature and significance of the discovery and formulate appropriate treatment measures.

1. The qualified archaeologist and the Tribal Monitor(s) will have the authority to temporarily divert and/or stop work in the area of discovery to allow for the evaluation of the discovery.

2. Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits will be documented in the field and collected so that monitored work can proceed.

   If a potentially significant cultural resource(s) is discovered, an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) physical demarcation/barrier shall be constructed. The qualified archaeologist will notify the County and Consulting Tribe(s) of said discovery. The qualified archaeologist, in consultation with the County, the Consulting Tribe(s), and the Tribal Monitor(s), shall determine the significance of the discovered resource.

   Native American artifacts and finds suspected to be Native American in nature are to be considered as potential Tribal Cultural Resources until the County has determined otherwise through consultation with Consulting Tribe(s). A recommendation for the treatment and disposition of the Tribal Cultural Resource shall be made by the qualified archaeologist in consultation with the Tribal Monitor(s) and be submitted to the County for review and approval.

   a. Potential treatments and dispositions of significant cultural resources can include:

      i. Full avoidance.
      ii. If avoidance is not feasible, preservation in place.
      iii. If preservation in place is not feasible, all items shall be reburied in an area protected from any future impacts and within a permanent conservation easement or Deed Restriction.
      iv. If all other options are proven to be infeasible, data recovery through excavation and then curation in a Curation Facility that meets the Federal Curation Standards (36 CFR 79).

3. No monitoring will occur outside of the project limits; any artifacts that are found on private land that are outside of the project limits and outside of the County right-of-way may be relinquished to the Consulting Tribe(s) by the landowner for suitable curation or disposition. The Consulting Tribe(s) will need to facilitate the discussions between the landowner and themselves.

SM CR-3: Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains

In the event that human remains are discovered at any time, during project activity, the following provisions will apply:

1. All ground disturbing activity will immediately be halted within 100 feet of the discovery. The County will be informed and will then immediately contact the Riverside County Coroner and the qualified archaeologist (if not already present). The County Coroner is to be contacted within 24 hours of discovery. The County

Coroner has 48 hours to make his/her determination pursuant to California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5097.98. During these 48 hours, all remains, associated soils and artifacts will remain in situ, undisturbed, and will be protected from public viewing. A physical barrier will be constructed on the perimeter of the protected 100- foot radius area. The County will take appropriate measures to protect the discovery site from disturbance during all procedures and negotiations. This shall include restricting access to the discovery site and if needed, hiring 24-hour security. No photographs are to be taken of the discovery except by the Coroner, with the permission of the Consulting Tribe(s).

2. In accordance with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, if human remains are encountered no further disturbance will occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin of the remains and their disposition pursuant to California PRC Section 5097.98. If the remains are determined to be Native American, within 24 hours the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the County, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD will complete the inspection of the discovery within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD shall make a recommendation for the final treatment and disposition, with appropriate dignity, of the remains and all associated funerary objects pursuant to California PRC Section 5097.98.

3. The qualified archaeologist will work with the MLD in regard to the treatment of the remains and all associated funerary objects and will ensure that any identified human remains will be secured while they are left in place and while treatment and disposition alternatives are being discussed. Information concerning the discovery and its location will not be disclosed pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code Section 6254.5(e).

4. The County will relinquish ownership of all Native American ancestral remains and cultural resources, including but not limited to, sacred items and funerary objects, found within County right-of-way. One or more of the following procedures will be followed and the County will provide evidence of same:

    a. A fully executed reburial agreement with the appropriate culturally affiliated Native American Tribe(s) or band(s). This will include measures and provisions to protect the reburial area from any future impacts. Reburial will not occur until all cataloguing and necessary recordation have been completed.

    b. A curation agreement with an appropriately qualified repository within Riverside County that meets federal standards per Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Part 79 will be established. The collections and associated records will be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within Riverside County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation.

5. Should reburial of collected cultural items be preferred, it will not occur until after a Monitoring Report, and potentially a Data Recovery Report (if one is prepared), has been submitted to the County and reviewed by the Consulting Tribe(s). Should curation be preferred, the County is responsible for all costs. The qualified repository selected, the curation methods, and a complete catalog of the collection will be included in the Data Recovery Report.

6. According to California Health and Safety Code, six or more human burials at one location constitute a cemetery (Section 8100), and disturbance of Native American cemeteries is a felony (Section 7052). In the event that the County and MLD are in disagreement regarding the disposition of the remains, State law will apply, and the median and decision process will occur with the NAHC (see California PRC Sections 5097.98(e) and 5097.94(k)).

SM CR-4: Monitoring of Previously Undisturbed Areas

The County of Riverside will retain a qualified archaeologist and a Tribal Monitor(s) to provide cultural resources monitoring during ground disturbing activities in areas of previously undisturbed soils associated with road widening and sidewalk construction. Monitoring will not occur for asphalt milling and resurfacing as this work will occur above the road base layer. Prior to the start of construction, a Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan (CRMP) will be prepared by the qualified archaeologist describing the nature and responsibilities of all archaeological and cultural resource activities that occur on the project site. The archaeological monitor and Tribal Monitor(s) will be present on-site during ground disturbing activities such as, but not limited to, potholing, boring, grading, excavation, trenching, fence post replacement and removal or drilling within previously undisturbed and native soils. Monitoring will not occur for work activities that include the demolition and removal of non-native materials such as existing concrete, and asphalt pavement, or ground disturbing activities that occur within previously disturbed areas. At the conclusion of the project, the qualified archaeologist will prepare a monitoring report that will be submitted to the County for review and to Consulting Tribe(s) for review and comment. After review of all parties, the Final Monitoring Report and potentially a Final Data Recovery Report (if one is prepared) shall be submitted to the appropriate California Historical Resources Information Center (IC) and copies shall be provided to the Consulting Tribe(s).

2.19 Utilities and Service Systems

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
XIX. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS: Would the project:				
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider, which serves or may serve the project, that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Comply with federal, State, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☐	☒

2.19.1 Regulatory Setting

The *Riverside County General Plan*, Circulation Element (County of Riverside 2020), establishes the following applicable policies:

- **Policy C.4:** Utilize existing infrastructure and utilities to the maximum extent practicable and provide for the logical, timely, and economically efficient extension of infrastructure and services.
- **Policy C 25.1:** Promote and encourage efficient provisions of utilities such as water, wastewater, and electricity that support Riverside County's Land Use Element at buildout.
- **Policy C 25.2:** Locate new and relocated utilities underground when possible and feasible. All remaining utilities shall be located or screened in a manner that minimizes their visibility by the public.

2.19.2 Discussion of Environmental Evaluation Question 2.19: Utilities and Service Systems

a) Would the project require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?

Less-than-Significant Impact.

The project would affect existing surface and subsurface utility facilities, requiring protection in place, removal, or relocation. The project would include replacing existing drop inlets on the east side of Ontario Avenue, between Rising Sun Road and Consult Avenue, with curb opening catch basins to convey runoff flows from the project area to the El Cerrito Channel. The depth of disturbance would be 6 feet for the drainage catch basins. In addition, the project would require relocation of approximately four telecommunication utility poles on the east side of Ontario Avenue, between State Street and Grovewood Drive/Piute Creek Drive. Relocation plans for any utilities that would potentially need to be relocated, removed, or protected in place will be determined during the final design phase as specified in **SM UT-1** and **SM UT-2**. In addition, it is not anticipated that utility conflicts would occur during construction with the inclusion of **SM UT-2**. The standard measure requires the County to coordinate with affected utility providers to inform any affected utility users in advance about any potential service disruptions. Furthermore, the affected utilities would be relocated in accordance with State law and regulations and County policies. As a result, impacts from the potential relocation of utility facilities are considered less than significant.

b) Would the project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?

No Impact.

The project would alleviate congestion along Ontario Avenue and Temescal Canyon Road during peak traffic hours and would not require new or expanded water entitlements. Water used during construction would be limited to water trucked to the site for dust control. The amount of water used during construction would be minimal. Operation of the project is not expected to result in an increase in demand for water used for landscape irrigation. As a result, the project would not require the water districts serving the vicinity of the surrounding project area to provide new or expanded facilities to meet the need for water during construction and operation of the project. No impact would occur.

c) Would the project result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?

No Impact.

The project is a transportation improvement project. The project would not construct any new residential or non-residential structures that could induce population or employment growth. Therefore, the project would not increase the demand for wastewater treatment or affect capacity of wastewater treatment facilities. No impacts would occur.

d) Would the project generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?

No Impact.

During construction, waste materials such as vegetation, other plant material, and excess soils and solid waste such as concrete, asphalt, and wood would be collected. The waste collected during construction would be properly disposed of at an existing landfill or recycled. The amount of waste that would be generated during construction of the project would be limited and would occur only during the construction period. The amount of waste would be only a very small amount of the total waste disposed of or recycled at area recycling facilities and landfills, on both a daily and annual basis. Therefore, the amount of waste generated during construction of the project is anticipated to be accommodated by the existing recycling and landfill facilities in Riverside County.

Trash/waste removal would continue consistent with current maintenance activities during operation. There would be similar amounts of trash/waste collected during operation of the project compared to existing conditions, because the project would consist of widening the existing roadway. Therefore, the amount of waste generated during operation of the project would be negligible, and there would be no impact.

e) Would the project comply with federal, State, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

No Impact.

The project is a transportation project that would not generate a substantial amount of solid waste during construction activities or maintenance during project operation. Maintenance within the project LOD would involve roadway maintenance including pavement maintenance, roadside litter/sweeping, and upkeep of signs and markers. Solid waste generated during the construction and operational phases of the project would be disposed of in accordance with federal, State, and local regulations related to construction waste and recycling, which would minimize the amount of waste material entering local landfills. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated.

2.19.3 Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures

The following standard project measures will be implemented to avoid or minimize potential impacts.

SM UT-1

During final design, relocation plans for any utilities that will potentially need to be relocated, removed, or protected in place will be prepared in consultation with the affected utility relocation providers/owners. If relocation is necessary, the final design will focus on relocating utilities within the ROW or other existing public ROWs and/or easements. For all utility relocation activities, the County will coordinate with affected utility owners regarding potential utility relocations and the affected utility owners will inform affected utility users in advance of the date and timing of potential service disruptions. If relocation outside of existing or additional public ROWs and/or easements required for the project is necessary, the final design will focus on relocating those affected utilities.

SM UT-2

Prior to and during construction, the County shall ensure that the components of the utility plans provided in the project specifications are properly implemented by the contractor.

2.20 Wildfire

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
XX. WILDFIRE: If located in or near State responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:				
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	☐	☐	☐	☒

2.20.1 Regulatory Setting

SB 1241 required the Office of Planning and Research, the Natural Resources Agency, and CAL FIRE to develop amendments to the CEQA Checklist for the inclusion of questions related to fire hazard impacts for projects on lands classified as Very High FHSZs. The 2018 updates to the State CEQA Guidelines expanded this to include projects "near" these Very High FHSZs.

2.20.2 Discussion of Environmental Evaluation Question 2.20: Wildfire

a) Would the project substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

Less-than-Significant Impact.

The project limits traverse the unincorporated community of El Cerrito in Riverside County. The County of Riverside has an Emergency Operations Plan that provides guidelines for emergency response planning, preparation, training, and execution throughout the jurisdictions. Construction of the project would result in temporary impacts from possible lane closures and detours. The temporary closures and detours may result in short-term effects on emergency response and evacuation along and in the vicinity of the surrounding project area. This could result in increased travel times for emergency service providers. During project construction, a TCP (**SM TR-1** will be implemented to minimize these obstructions, which will help to ensure continued emergency access to the project area and nearby properties. The project would not substantially

impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. Additionally, all project construction would follow State and federal fire regulations.

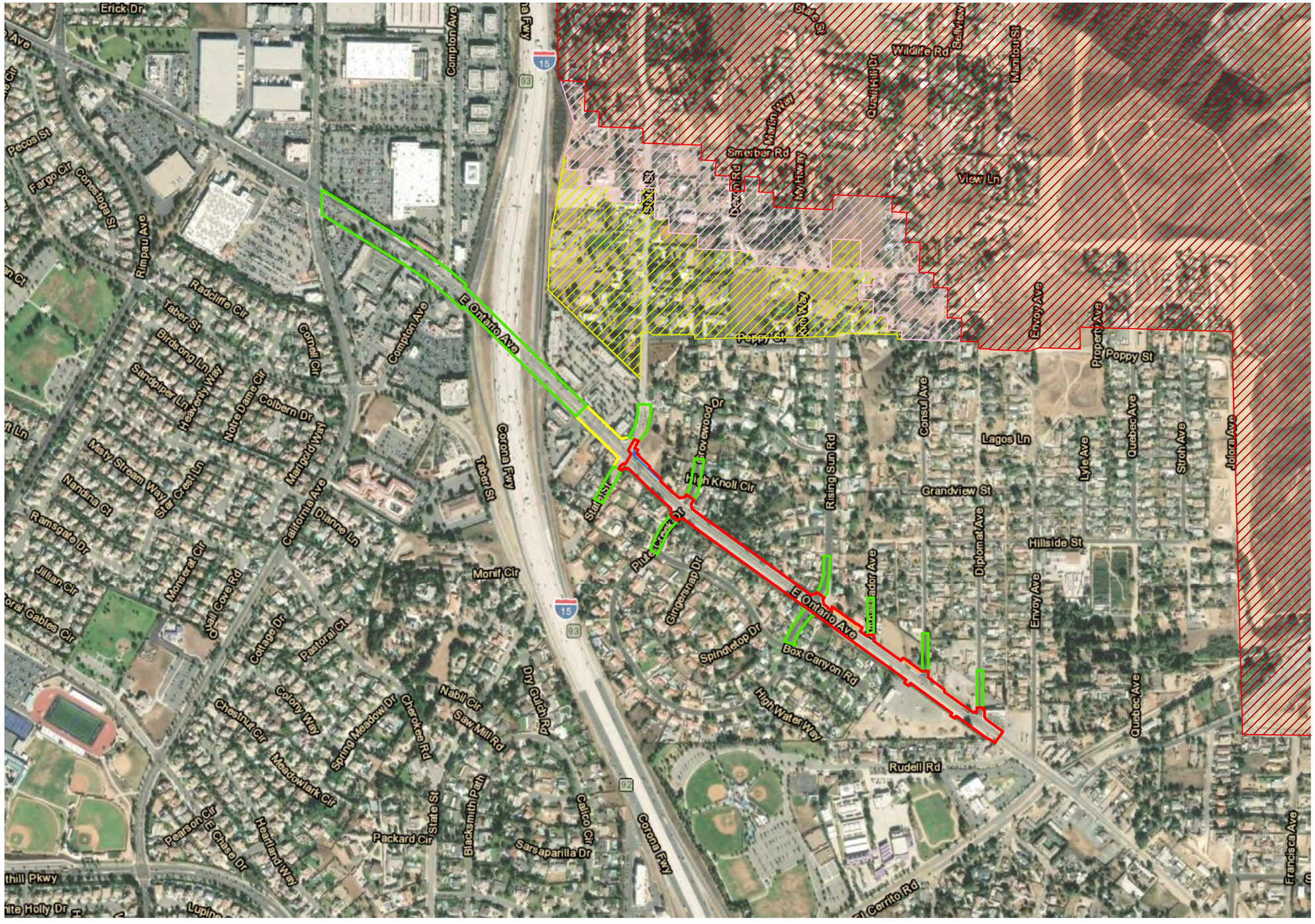
Furthermore, once operational, the project is expected to alleviate congestion along Ontario Avenue and Temescal Canyon Road during peak traffic hours. Therefore, operation of the project would improve emergency response in the project area. As such, there would be a less-than-significant impact.

b) Would the project exacerbate wildfire risks due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?

No Impact.

The project is in a developed and urbanized area of the unincorporated community of El Cerrito and is not within a wildland area. The site is not within a Very High FHSZ according to CAL FIRE's *State Responsibility Area Fire Hazard Severity Zones*, *Riverside County* (CAL FIRE 2023). However, CAL FIRE data identify a Moderate FHSZ just north of the project LOD from the intersection of Ontario Avenue and State Street (refer to Figure 2.20-1). Although it is possible that a wildfire could affect areas adjacent to the project, the project itself consists of roadway improvements and would not expose additional people or structures to potential impacts other than those already part of the existing conditions. The project consists of widening and resurfacing the existing roadway and would not install any infrastructure, such as new power lines or other utilities, that could exacerbate existing wildfire risk or expose people or structures to significant wildfire risk. Therefore, there would be no impact.

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Legend

Project Components

- Maximum Disturbance Limits
- Striping Improvement Limits
- Construction Traffic Control Limits
- Right of Way Acquisition
- Temporary Construction Easement

Fire Hazard Severity Zone

- Very High
- High
- Moderate

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

1 inch = 667 feet

Figure 2.20-1
Fire Hazard Severity Zones
Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

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c) Would the project require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?

No Impact.

The project would widen Ontario Avenue from three lanes to four lanes. Work would include roadway modifications, pavement widening, and relocation of approximately four telecommunication utility poles on the eastern side of Ontario Avenue between State Street and Grovewood Drive/Piute Creek Drive. Any affected utilities would be relocated in accordance with State law and regulations and County policies. By increasing the width of the existing roadway and including bike lanes and sidewalks, the project would be contributing to a more effective firebreak by reducing vegetation adjacent to the roadside and providing additional areas for emergency response vehicle staging. Therefore, construction and operation of the project are not expected to exacerbate wildfire conditions, and there would be no impact.

d) Would the project expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?

No Impact.

The project would widen Ontario Avenue and increase the impervious surface area that would generate additional surface runoff. However, the project would include drainage improvements, including replacing existing drop inlets on the east side of Ontario Avenue, between Rising Sun Road and Consult Avenue, with curb opening catch basins to convey runoff flows from the project area to the El Cerrito Channel.

The project site is relatively flat and gently slopes down in the general southeastern direction toward Temescal Canyon Road. The project itself consists of roadway improvements and would not expose additional people or structures to potential impacts other than those already part of the existing conditions. Therefore, there would be no impact.

2.20.3 Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures

During construction, **SM TR-1: Traffic Control Plan**, detailed in Section 2.17, *Transportation*, will be implemented to ensure adequate emergency access. No additional measures are required.

2.21 Mandatory Findings of Significance

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

2.21.1 Discussion of Environmental Evaluation Question 2.21: Mandatory Findings of Significance

a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?

Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation.

As discussed in Section 2.4, *Biological Resources*, the project would not 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, or reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal. No impacts would occur on such biological resources.

An oak tree survey was conducted on March 7, 2024, for the project. A total of 15 oak trees were identified within 150 feet of the project limits. The project may require removal of six coast live oak trees, two of which do not occur within the County ROW and four of which are within the County ROW. All oak trees within Riverside County are protected under the County of Riverside Oak Tree Management Guidelines and County of Riverside Tree Removal Ordinance

(Chapter 12.08.050). The removal of any oak tree will require proceeding with potential mitigation options to offset impacts from the tree removal (see **MM BIO-13**, as discussed in Section 2.4, *Biological Resources*). The project will comply with the County of Riverside Oak Tree Management Guidelines and County of Riverside Tree Removal Ordinance (Chapter 12.08.050). This would require fulfilling mitigation commitments to Riverside Corona Resource Conservation District through the planting of oak trees in Horsethief Canyon to compensate for the removal of oak trees as required by the project.

The project would not eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory. No impact on historical resources would occur because no eligible resources are within the project area.

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)?

Less-than-Significant Impact.

As detailed below in Section 2.22, *Cumulative Impacts*, the project would not result in cumulatively considerable effects when combined with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects and, therefore, would have a less-than-significant impact.

c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

Less-than-Significant Impact.

Operation of the project would not result in the exposure of persons to any substantially adverse natural or human-made hazards that could directly or indirectly cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, such as geologic hazards, air emissions, hazardous materials, or flooding. All potential effects that could result in substantial exposure of persons to hazards during construction of the project are fully addressed with recommended AMMs, and no permanent impacts have been identified as significant in this IS. AMMs, as well as standard measures, would be implemented as part of the project in order to reduce or avoid the potential impacts the project would have on the environment. Impacts would be less than significant.

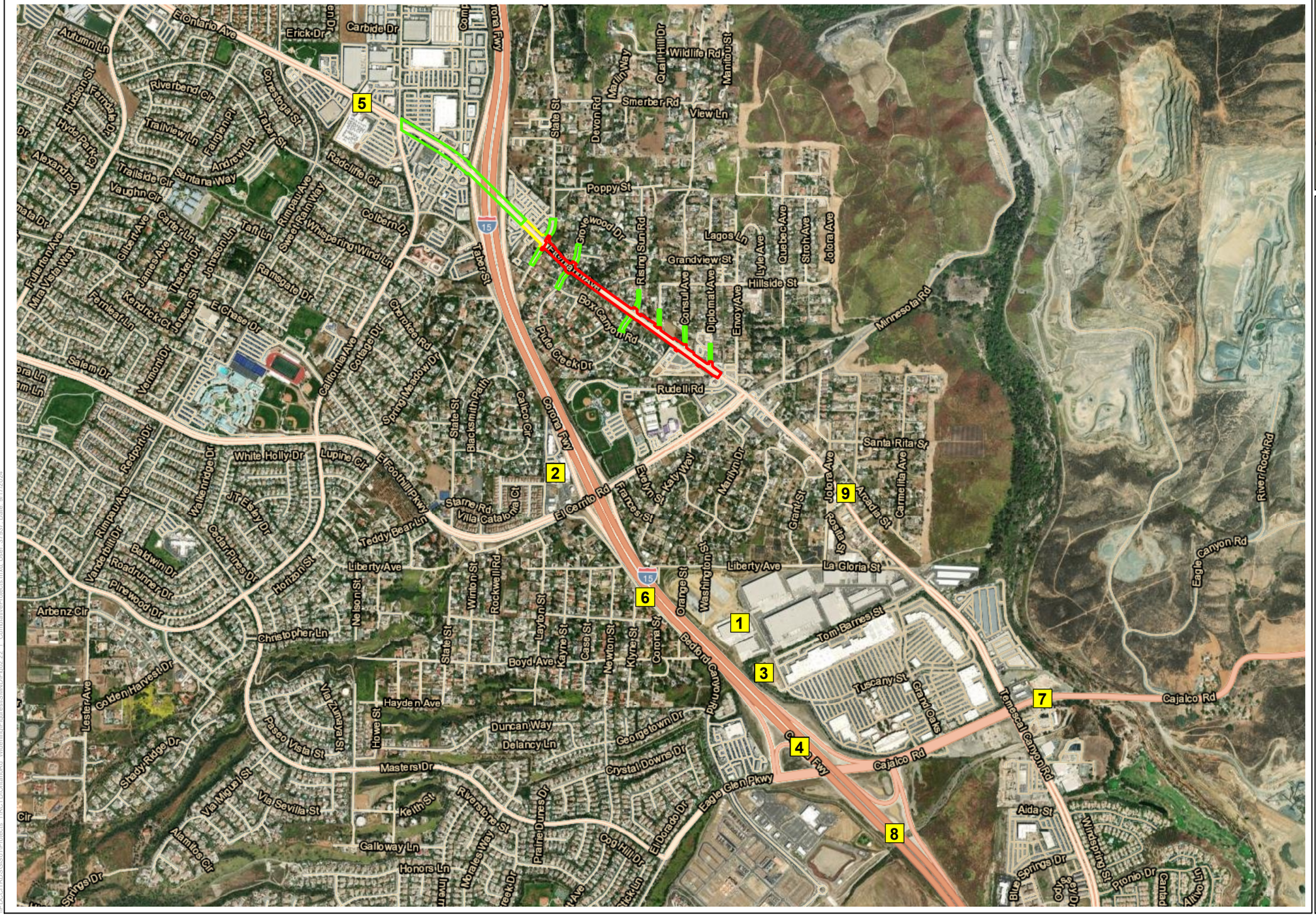
2.22 Cumulative Impacts

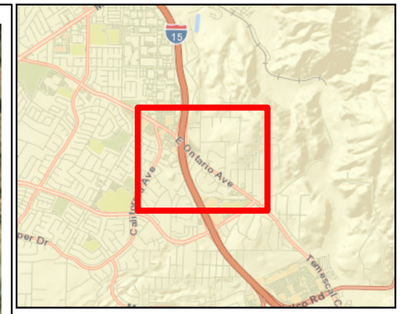
Cumulative impacts are those that result from past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, combined with the potential impacts of this project. A *cumulative effect assessment* looks at the collective impacts individual land use plans and projects pose. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor, but collectively substantial, impacts taking place over a period of time.

Cumulative impacts on resources in the project area may result from residential, commercial, industrial, and highway development, as well as from agricultural development and the conversion to more intensive agricultural cultivation. These land use activities can degrade habitat and species diversity through consequences such as displacement and fragmentation of habitats and populations, alteration of hydrology, contamination, erosion, sedimentation, disruption of migration corridors, changes in water quality, and introduction or promotion of predators. They can also contribute to potential community impacts identified for the project, such as changes in community character, traffic patterns, housing availability, and employment.

State CEQA Guidelines Section 15130 describes when a cumulative impact analysis is necessary and what elements are necessary for an adequate discussion of cumulative impacts. The definition of *cumulative impacts* under CEQA can be found in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15355.

A review of the City of Corona, County, and regional agency websites was conducted in order to compile a list of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects in the project vicinity. The projects considered in the review of potential cumulative impacts are shown on Figure 2.22-1 and listed in Table 2.22-1.





Legend

- Maximum Disturbance Limits
- Striping Improvement Limits
- Construction Traffic Control Limits
- Cumulative Projects
  - 1 - Latitude Business Park
  - 2 - Foothill Center
  - 3 - Woodspring Suites Hotel
  - 4 - I-15 Interim Corridor Operations Project
  - 5 - Ontario Avenue
  - 6 - I-15 Express Lanes Project
  - 7 - Cajalco Road Widening
  - 8 - I-15 Express Lanes Project Southern Extension
  - 9 - Temescal Canyon Road Widening Project - El Cerrito Segment

N

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

1:16,800

Figure 2.22-1
Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Future Projects
Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

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Table 2.22-1 Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Future Projects List

Figure 2.22-1 Reference No.	Project Name	Lead Agency	Location	Proposed Use	Status
1	Cajalco Road Widening	Riverside County Transportation Commission	Cajalco Road between Temescal Canyon Road to the west and I-215 to the east	Widening of Cajalco Road between Temescal Canyon Road and I-215	**Proposed:** Final design anticipated to begin in fall 2025.
2	Woodspring Suites Hotel	City of Corona	South side of Tom Barnes Street, east of I-15	48,413-square-foot, 4-story hotel containing 122 rooms on 5.02 acres	**Constructed** 2023
3	Latitude Business Park	City of Corona	East of I-15, at the northwest corner of Tom Barnes Street and Temescal Canyon Road	15 parcels totaling 74.49 acres for the development of 13 industrial buildings	**Constructed** 2022
4	Foothill Center	City of Corona	Corner of Foothill Parkway and I-15	82,870-square-foot commercial center consisting of a service station, 2 drive-through restaurant pads, 2 dine-in pads, 24,000-square-foot in-line tenant building, and a 4-story, 119-room hotel	**Constructed** 2023
5	Ontario Avenue Widening	City of Corona	Ontario Avenue from California Avenue to State Street	Widening of the north side of Ontario Avenue to increase vehicle capacity	**Under construction:** Completion is expected in 2025.
6	I-15 Express Lanes Project	Riverside County Transportation Commission	I-15 from Cajalco Road to SR-60	Addition of two tolled Express Lanes to I-15 in each direction, a distance of approximately 15 miles	**Constructed** 2021

Figure 2.22-1 Reference No.	Project Name	Lead Agency	Location	Proposed Use	Status
7	I-15 Express Lanes Project Southern Extension	Riverside County Transportation Commission	I-15 from south of Cajalco Road in Corona to Central Ave in Lake Elsinore	Addition of two tolled express lanes to I-15 in each direction, widening of 11 bridges, and adding six soundwalls	**Proposed:** Environmental clearance underway
8	Interstate 15 Interim Corridor Operations Project	Riverside County Transportation Commission	Southbound I-15, Cajalco Road on-ramp to Weirick Road off-ramp	Addition of a non-tolled lane to southbound I-15 between the Cajalco Road on-ramp and the Weirick Road off-ramp	**Constructed** 2022
9	Temescal Canyon Road Widening Project - El Cerrito Segment	Riverside County Transportation Commission	Along Temescal Canyon Road from El Cerrito Road to Tom Barnes Street	Widening of Temescal Canyon Road to 4 lanes with sidewalk from Tom Barnes Road northerly 0.8 mile to El Cerrito Road	**Proposed:** Environmental clearance underway. Construction anticipated for the start of 2026

Sources: City of Corona 2024; REXCO Development 2024; RCTC 2024, 2022a, 2022b; SCAG 2024

The following analysis evaluates the project's potential to contribute considerably to a cumulative impact. As discussed previously, the project would have no effect on agricultural and forestry resources, cultural resources, energy, GHG emissions, land use and planning, mineral resources, population and housing, public services, and recreational resources, and it would not contribute either directly or indirectly to a cumulatively considerable impact in these resource areas. The potential for the project to result in cumulative impacts that would be considered significant in the above-mentioned resource areas is considered low because no impacts are anticipated from the project on these resources, and the project does not have the potential to result in cumulative impacts that would affect the health or sustainability of any of these resource areas.

For resources identified as having a less-than-significant impact or a less-than-significant impact with mitigation, a preliminary review of the potential impacts identified was conducted to determine if a reasonably foreseeable cumulative impact could occur. Based on this review, it was determined that the resources that could potentially contribute to significant cumulative impacts to a potentially considerable degree when combined with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects are aesthetics, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, geology/soils and paleontological resources, hazards/hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, noise, transportation, TCRs, and utilities and service systems. However, as demonstrated below, the project in conjunction with the projects listed in Table 2.22-1 would not result in cumulatively considerable impacts.

2.22.1 Aesthetics

The resource study area (RSA) for aesthetics includes the project LOD, construction traffic control limits, and the general surrounding vicinity. It is the area of land that is visible from, adjacent to, and outside the ROW, and it is determined by topography, vegetation, and viewing distance. The project and surrounding area's setting is relatively flat and gently slopes down in the general southeastern direction toward Temescal Canyon Road. Within the project corridor, there are limited views of the Gavilan Hills to the east and south, which are a range of the Temescal Mountains.

As previously discussed in Section 2.1, *Aesthetics*, the project is not within or adjacent to areas designated as scenic vistas, and there would be no impacts on scenic vistas as a result of the project. The existing visual character of the project vicinity would not be degraded or substantially altered by the project. Changes associated with the project would result in slight alterations to the existing visual character of the area within the RSA but would still appear largely consistent with the existing visual environment. However, the installation of curbs, gutters, and sidewalks along the length of the project corridor would create a roadway that is more visually unified.

Oak tree removal would be the most notable visual change as a result of the project; however, the project will comply with the County of Riverside Oak Tree Management Guidelines and County of Riverside Tree Removal Ordinance (Chapter 12.08.050), which also provides potential mitigation options to offset the tree removals (**MM BIO-13**). Therefore, the project, in

consideration with the cumulative projects, would not result in a significant cumulative impact related to aesthetics.

2.22.2 Air Quality

The RSA for cumulative air quality impacts is within the South Coast Air Basin under the jurisdiction of SCAQMD. The Basin is in attainment with the CAAQS for sulfates, hydrogen sulfide, visibility-reducing particles, and vinyl chloride, but is a nonattainment area for O_3, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$.

Construction of the project would involve ground disturbance, hauling, and vehicle usage that would emit criteria air pollutants and toxic air contaminants. Project-related construction and operational emissions would be minimal and below SCAQMD's regional significance thresholds, which means they are unlikely to result in a cumulatively considerable impact. In addition, the project will comply with fugitive dust regulations, including implementation of all applicable fugitive dust control measures required by SCAQMD Rule 403 during project construction as defined in **SM AQ-1**. Therefore, cumulative impacts from the project, in combination with the cumulative projects, would not be cumulatively considerable.

2.22.3 Biological Resources

The RSA used for assessing cumulative impacts on biological resources is based on the BSA. The BSA for the project consists of the project's LOD and a 150-foot buffer. The LOD is located along Ontario Avenue, approximately between State Street and Diplomat Avenue, and includes the proposed roadway widening, ROW acquisition areas, and TCE areas.

No portions of the project occur in MSHCP survey areas. The project is outside of existing MSHCP Criteria Cells, so it is not subject to Area Plan Criteria of the MSHCP Conservation Area, but the project is still subject to consistency with MSHCP policies that apply outside Criteria Areas (i.e., policies related to Riparian and Riverine Areas and Vernal Pools, Narrow Endemic Plant Species, Additional Survey Needs and Procedures, and Funding/Fee Issues). In addition, no PQP lands, Additional Reserve Lands, or MSHCP cores or linkages are within the BSA.

Oak Trees

Within the BSA, trees are protected by the County of Riverside Oak Tree Management Guidelines and County of Riverside Tree Removal Ordinance (Chapter 12.08.050). A total of 15 oak trees were identified within 150 feet of the project limits. The project may require removal of six coast live oak trees, two of which do not occur within the County ROW and four of which are within the County ROW. All oak trees within Riverside County are protected under the County of Riverside Oak Tree Management Guidelines and County of Riverside Tree Removal Ordinance (Chapter 12.08.050). The project will comply with avoidance measures under County guidelines to protect oak trees, such as using ESA fencing (e.g., orange snow fencing, silt fencing, signage) to delineate protection zones around oak trees. If an oak tree is required for

removal, then the project will comply with the County of Riverside Tree Removal Ordinance (Chapter 12.08.050), which provides potential mitigation options to offset the tree removals (**MM BIO-13**). This would require fulfilling mitigation commitments to Riverside Corona Resource Conservation District through the planting of oak trees in Horsethief Canyon to compensate for the removal of oak trees as required by the project. With implementation of **MM BIO-13**, the project, in combination with other planned projects, would not result in substantial cumulative impacts on oak trees.

Plant Species

The BSA does not contain any MSHCP Criteria Areas, MSHCP-designated mapped survey areas, or wetlands. As such, no impacts on any MSHCP plants are anticipated as a result of the project and no AMMs or compensatory mitigation are required. Therefore, the project, in combination with other planned projects, would not result in substantial cumulative impacts on plant species.

Animal Species

As discussed in Section 2.4, *Biological Resources*, three non-listed special-status wildlife species have a low potential to occur within the BSA: coastal whiptail, golden eagle, and western yellow bat. Because coastal whiptail and golden eagle are fully covered under the MSHCP, no compensatory mitigation or avoidance efforts are necessary other than what is required to maintain consistency with the MSHCP's conservation goals. Western yellow bat is not covered under the MSHCP and therefore requires implementation of a specific bat avoidance measure, as described in **AMM BIO-12**, to avoid potential impacts on this species. With implementation of **SM AQ-1** (as described in full in Section 2.3.3) and AMMs and BMPs required under the MSHCP (**AMM BIO-1** through **AMM BIO-9** and **AMM BIO-12**, as described in full in Section 2.4.3), no further measures are necessary for these species. Furthermore, nest clearance surveys, as described in **AMM BIO-10**, will reduce the potential for nesting birds to be affected during construction.

As previously discussed in Section 2.4.2, no direct impacts on potential wildlife corridors would occur on any MSHCP cores or linkages, as none are present within the BSA. In addition, Proposed Extension of Existing Core 2 occurs entirely outside of the BSA and, therefore, would not experience direct impacts as a result of the project. No edge effects, including lighting, invasive species, urban runoff, toxins, and domestic predators, are anticipated. Consequently, no impacts on any wildlife corridors are expected as a result of the project and no AMMs or compensatory mitigation are required. The project would be consistent with the MSHCP in this regard. Therefore, the project, in combination with other planned projects, would not result in substantial cumulative impacts on animal species.

Riparian Habitat or Other Sensitive Natural Communities

Areas along Ontario Avenue within the BSA primarily consist of residential and commercial development, with other vacant land uses and the County maintenance yard, as well. No sensitive communities were detected within the BSA during the field survey on March 7, 2024.

No additional sensitive natural communities as defined by the MSHCP or other riparian habitat are present within the BSA. Due to the absence of riparian habitat and sensitive natural communities designated by CDFW and the MSHCP, no impacts on sensitive natural communities would occur, and no further action is required. In addition, no USFWS-designated critical habitat occurs within the BSA (USFWS 2024). Therefore, the project, in combination with other planned projects, would not result in substantial cumulative impacts on riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities.

Wetlands and Other Waters

As previously discussed in Section 2.4.2, no jurisdictional aquatic resources are present within the BSA. Because there are no aquatic resources on site, there would be no impacts on USACE/RWQCB wetlands, CDFW vegetated streambed, or CDFW associated riparian vegetation. Therefore, the project, in combination with other planned projects, would not result in substantial cumulative impacts on wetlands and other waters.

MSHCP Riparian/Riverine Resources

Based on the initial desktop review and vegetation mapping in the field, it was determined that no MSHCP riparian/riverine resources are present within the BSA. No riparian vegetation occurs within the BSA, and only upland and ruderal plant species are present along the majority of Ontario Avenue. These upland vegetation communities provide no riparian or riverine value, such as for riparian bird species that may breed, forage, or roost in suitable riparian habitat. Because no MSHCP riparian/riverine resources are present within the BSA, no AMMs or compensatory mitigation are required for this resource. Therefore, the project, in combination with other planned projects, would not result in substantial cumulative impacts.

MSHCP Covered Species

As described in Section 2.4.2, none of the fully covered special-status plant species identified in the literature review or MSHCP NEPSA species were detected within the BSA during the rare plant surveys. As such, no impacts on any MSHCP plants are anticipated as a result of the project. Therefore, the project, in combination with other planned projects, would not result in substantial cumulative impacts related to MSHCP plants.

A total of two special-status wildlife species are fully covered under the MSHCP and have a low potential to occur within the BSA: coastal whiptail and golden eagle. As described in Section 2.4.2, the potential for these species to occur within the BSA is low due to the nature of the development that occurs along Ontario Avenue.

Project construction and operation may result in direct or indirect mortality of these species, should they be present. Where animals (particularly reptiles and small mammals) are inside of burrows or are under vegetation for shelter, they may be crushed by construction equipment or vehicles, resulting in injury or mortality. However, suitable burrows that could provide refuge for these species were not observed within the LOD; therefore, the potential for mortality of these species is very low.

Birds nesting in the surrounding area may be disturbed by construction noise, human presence, and general disturbance during the construction period, and any increase in long-term use of the road may reduce nesting opportunities within the BSA. Small amounts of habitat may be lost, but this is generally habitat that is highly disturbed and already contains an abundance of invasive species.

With implementation of **SM AQ-1** (as described in full in Section 2.3.3) and AMMs and BMPs required under the MSHCP (**AMM BIO-1** through **AMM BIO-9**, as described in full in Section 2.4.3), the project will be consistent with the MSHCP and no further measures would be necessary for these species. Nest clearance surveys as described in **AMM BIO-10** will reduce the potential for nesting birds to be affected during construction. Therefore, the project, in combination with other planned projects, would not result in substantial cumulative impacts.

2.22.4 Cultural Resources

The RSA for cultural resources is established as the archaeological study area and built-environment study area (see Section 2.5, *Cultural Resources*, for more information). As discussed in Section 2.5, *Cultural Resources*, no prehistoric-period resources were identified within 0.25 mile of the project area in the records search, the results of the Sacred Lands File search were negative, and the pedestrian survey was negative for archaeological resources. The results of the historical topographic map review suggest that the project area may be considered to have a low sensitivity for 20th-century archaeological materials. The results suggest that the project is unlikely to encounter buried archaeological resources and unlikely to have an adverse impact on cultural resources or TCRs.

While it appears no cultural resources would be directly affected by project activities, there is always a possibility of encountering unanticipated buried archaeological materials during subsurface excavations, although it is considered low for this project. **SM CR-1** through **SM CR-4** will be implemented to minimize potential adverse impacts on previously undocumented cultural materials in the event of an unanticipated discovery during construction.

Based on the results of the cultural resource record searches, surveys, and Native American consultation, there is no evidence of human remains within the project area that the project would affect. However, **SM CR-3** will be implemented to minimize impacts if human remains were unexpectedly encountered during construction.

None of the projects listed in Table 2.22-1 occur in the project LOD and, therefore, the contribution of the project to the cumulative destruction of cultural resources would not be cumulatively considerable.

2.22.5 Geology/Soils/Paleontological Resources

The RSA for geology, soils and paleontology is established as the project LOD. The project, in conjunction with other planned projects in the vicinity, may result in short-term increases in erosion due to grading activities. Earthwork in the project area would be performed in accordance with standard measures, as described in Section 2.10.3, *Avoidance, Minimization,*

and Mitigation Measures, in Section 2.10, *Hydrology and Water Quality*. Development in the seismically active region can put people and structures at risk from a wide range of earthquake-related effects, including seismic ground shaking. The existing level of seismic risk exposure represents a significant cumulative impact. However, as discussed above, various mechanisms are in place to reduce risks at the project level, including project-specific hazards evaluation processes mandated by the Seismic Hazards Mapping Act, as well as seismic design standards promulgated by the applicable building codes. Although there would be some residual level of risk because seismic hazards cannot be entirely avoided, the project would not contribute considerably to the existing cumulative impact related to seismic hazards. In addition, other cumulative projects would affect or be affected by geologic conditions/constraints at their project sites; such impacts generally do not combine with similar effects that could occur with other projects and therefore would not be expected to affect cumulative geological effects in the region.

The project LOD is within an area of high paleontological sensitivity. Although this is the case, the project would be required to comply with federal and State laws and regulations and local laws and ordinances as they relate to paleontological resources. Cumulative project impacts on paleontological resources would vary based on the footprint of each project. All projects that could affect paleontological resources would be required to evaluate and assess impacts and, if necessary, provide mitigation measures as required by CEQA. Furthermore, a PMP (**SM GEO-1**) will be implemented for this project, which will reduce or avoid potential impacts on paleontological resources in the project area, should they be discovered during construction. Therefore, the contribution of the project to the cumulative destruction of subsurface paleontological resources would not be cumulatively considerable.

Once the project and other projects are operational, they would not have the potential to affect unknown and nonrenewable paleontological resources. Therefore, operation of the project, in conjunction with other projects, would not result in significant cumulative impacts under CEQA related to unknown and nonrenewable paleontological resources.

2.22.6 Hazards/Hazardous Materials

The RSA for hazards and hazardous materials consists of sites within the project area and nearby properties in the vicinity (up to 1 mile). In general, only projects occurring in the vicinity of the project are considered due to the limited potential impact area associated with the release of hazardous materials into the environment. Reasonably foreseeable projects in the project's surroundings could result in construction impacts related to the routine transport, disposal, or handling of hazardous materials; intermittent use and transport of petroleum-based lubricants, solvents, and fuels; and transport of affected soil to and from sites.

However, hazardous waste generated during construction of any project would be collected, properly characterized for disposal, and transported in compliance with regulations such as those described under Section 2.9.1, *Regulatory Setting*. In addition, affected sites under development would undergo remediation (as necessary) under oversight of applicable State and local agencies, effectively reducing the number of contaminants found in the RSA. Hazardous materials are

strictly regulated by local, State, and federal laws. Specifically, these laws are designed to ensure that hazardous materials do not result in a gradual increase in toxins in the environment. For each of the reasonably foreseeable projects under consideration, various project-specific measures would be implemented as a condition of development approval to mitigate risks associated with exposure to hazardous materials. For these reasons, the project, in combination with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects, would not result in a significant cumulative hazards or hazardous materials impact. The project's contribution to cumulative impacts would therefore not be cumulatively considerable.

2.22.7 Hydrology and Water Quality

The RSA for surface hydrology and water quality is the Santa Ana Watershed, the Prado Flood Control Basin, the El Cerrito Channel, and Temescal Wash as receiving waterbodies. The context for cumulative hydrology and water quality impacts is geographic and a function of whether impacts could affect surface water features/watersheds, municipal storm drainage systems of the County of Riverside, or floodplains. Cumulative development could affect water quality if the land use changes, the intensity of the land use changes, or drainage conditions are altered to facilitate the introduction of pollutants to surface or groundwater resources. Changes in land use would alter the type and quantity of pollutants in stormwater runoff. An increase in the intensity of a land use would increase potential pollutant loads. Alterations in drainage patterns could increase pollutant loads by increasing the amount of stormwater runoff, transporting pollutants in stormwater runoff, causing or contributing to erosion if the rate of runoff increases, or exposing vulnerable areas to infiltration or runoff. Related projects would need to analyze current storm drain systems to assess runoff capacity. Cumulative growth and development could cause an increase in stormwater runoff, which would have an impact on the current storm systems. If the storm drain system does not have adequate capacity for increased runoff, then the storm drain system would need to be upgraded to accommodate the increases. An assessment would need to be conducted during new development to make sure the increase in stormwater is managed appropriately.

Other roadway widening projects listed in Table 2.22-1 would require new drainage facilities to accommodate stormwater runoff and therefore would not exceed the capacity of existing or otherwise planned drainage facilities in the surrounding areas. Development of the project could degrade stormwater quality through an increase in impervious surface area, as well as an increase in contaminated runoff, which could ultimately violate water quality standards and affect beneficial uses within the Santa Ana Watershed. The project does not represent a substantial departure from the existing land use of the area but does increase the impervious surface area. However, water quality impacts will be further avoided or minimized with the inclusion of **SM WQ-1**, through which the project will comply with the SWRCB Construction General Permit in effect at the time the project goes to construction by developing and implementing a SWPPP.

Construction of the project as well as other planned projects in the vicinity would result in surface disturbances through the grading and compaction associated with typical development activities. Other roadway widening projects listed in Table 2.22-1 would result in similar types of impacts on water quality as the project. However, future land use and transportation projects

would be required to comply with NPDES requirements (for projects disturbing more than one acre), MS4 Permits, and County requirements and guidance. Related projects would also be required to implement water quality BMPs at the time of development. In addition, groundwater dewatering during construction of the project is not anticipated. In the event dewatering is required for other planned projects in the vicinity, dewatering would be temporary and would not result in a loss of groundwater supplies. Development in highly urbanized areas would not be expected to increase the amount of impervious surfaces substantially because development would be occurring mostly in areas with a substantial amount of existing impervious surfaces. Therefore, groundwater recharged from rainfall would not be affected adversely. These measures would help ensure that future development within the Santa Ana Watershed would not have a cumulative adverse water quality impact. Cumulative impacts on water quality, as well as the project's contribution to cumulative impacts, would not be cumulatively considerable.

2.22.8 Noise

The RSA for noise includes the area within 0.5 mile of each side of the project. Construction activities would cause short-term elevated noise levels at the surrounding residences. It is reasonable to assume that other projects could occur within this time frame in close proximity to the project alignment. Projects identified to be constructed during this time could include commercial and roadway developments in the vicinity of the project area. Even if construction of any project listed in Table 2.22-1 were to occur within the same time frame of construction of the project, and in close proximity, construction noise would not be considered cumulatively considerable, as construction noise is generally exempt from the County's noise ordinance, provided that construction activities occur during the permitted hours.

Under CEQA, an impact would occur if, once in operation, the project would exceed an increase of 1.5 dB at any receiver that exceeded the 65 dBA CNEL (relative to the existing condition) threshold during the Design Year, and if the project would result in a 3-dB increase at any receiver that during the existing condition was between 60 and 65 dBA CNEL. Additionally, an impact would occur if the project would result in an increase of 5 dB or more at any receiver below 60 dBA CNEL under the existing condition.

The noise modeling in Section 2.13, *Noise*, predicts traffic noise level increases relative to the existing condition by less than 1 dB (based on the existing noise level) under the project. As a 3-dBA increase in sound would generally be barely detectable, an increase of less than 1 dB would not be perceptible. Additionally, **SM NOI-1** was identified to reduce potential construction noise levels to the greatest extent practical. Regardless of the implementation of this standard measure, cumulative impacts on noise, as well as the project's contribution to cumulative impacts, would not be cumulatively considerable.

2.22.9 Transportation

The RSA for transportation includes the total length of the project (approximately 0.6 mile long) and the 19 intersections and eight roadway segments listed in Section 2.17, *Transportation* (refer to Figure 2.17-1 and Figure 2.17-2). The project and the future transportation projects will

include a TCP, as referenced in **SM TR-1**, to minimize traffic delays and to maintain traffic flow and safety. In addition, the County's public affairs will communicate with motorists, residents, transit facilities, and emergency service responders on any potential detours and/or closures. Construction impacts would be temporary and less than significant and will be further reduced or avoided with the inclusion of **SM TR-1**. Construction-related impacts from the project would not result in cumulatively considerable traffic impacts.

To the extent that construction periods of the project and related projects overlap, there is a potential for cumulative local level traffic impacts from multiple project detours and lane reductions occurring simultaneously adjacent to the project area to result in deterioration of traffic operations on local roadways. However, the related projects that have the potential to occur at the same time as the project would not occur directly within the RSA for this resource. Therefore, when combined with other development and transportation projects, the project would not cause a substantial change because construction sites and schedules would be staggered throughout Riverside County as shown in Table 2.22-1. Therefore, the project would not contribute to a cumulative impact related to transportation.

2.22.10 Utilities and Service Systems

The RSA for the analysis of cumulative impacts associated with utilities and service systems consists of Riverside County. The project would not involve the construction of new utility facilities for use by the project; however, relocation or modification of some existing surface or subsurface utility facilities could be required due to project-related ground disturbance, resulting in intermittent disruptions of utilities during construction. However, implementation of **SM UT-1** and **SM UT-2** will avoid and/or minimize these impacts during construction. Other projects listed in Table 2.22-1 would also have to coordinate with utilities to minimize disruptions. Therefore, when combined with other past, present, and foreseeable future projects, impacts would be minimal and temporary and would not constitute a cumulative impact.

The project would require some water for construction activities. Any wastewater generated during construction would be minimal and the project would have sufficient water supplies and would be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity. As with the project, other past, present, and foreseeable future projects would likely generate a minimal amount of wastewater, have sufficient water supplies, and be served by a landfill with sufficient space. Therefore, there would be no cumulative impact.

2.22.11 Wildfire

The RSA includes the community of El Cerrito in unincorporated Riverside County. The project would not install any facilities that would exacerbate impacts related to wildfire. The project is near a Moderate FHSZ, just north of the project LOD from the intersection of Ontario Avenue and State Street. However, the project would make improvements to an existing roadway and would not lead to increased human presence in hazardous areas. By increasing the width of the existing roadway from three lanes to four lanes, the project would be contributing to a more-effective firebreak by reducing vegetation adjacent to the roadside and providing additional areas

for emergency response vehicle staging. During construction of the project, emergency response times could increase temporarily as a result of temporary lane closures, detours, speed reductions, and the presence of construction personnel and equipment in the area. **SM TR-1** will be included to further maintain emergency access to the project area and nearby properties.

To the extent that construction periods of the project and related projects overlap, there is a potential for cumulative local-level emergency response time delays, including fire service. However, the related projects that could occur at the same time of the project would not occur directly within the project vicinity. Therefore, the project would not contribute to a cumulative impact related to wildfire.

2.22.12 Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures

No additional measures are needed beyond those identified under the individual resource discussions.

Chapter 3 List of Preparers

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Chapter 4 References

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Appendix A Acronyms

Term	Definition
AB	Assembly Bill
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
ADT	average daily traffic
AMM	avoidance and minimization measure
ANSI	American National Standard Institute
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
AQMP	air quality management plan
Basin	South Coast Air Basin
Basin Plan	Santa Ana River Basin Water Quality Control Plan
BMP	best management practice
BSA	biological study area
BTUs	British thermal units
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CalEEMod	California Emissions Estimator Model
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CAP	Climate Action Plan
CAPTAC	Comprehensive Agricultural Preserve Technical Advisory Committee
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CNEL	community noise equivalent level
CO	carbon monoxide
CO_2	carbon dioxide
CO_2e	carbon dioxide equivalent
County	County of Riverside
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CWA	Clean Water Act
dB	decibel
dBA	A-weighted decibels
DBH	diameter at breast height
DPP	Design Pollution Prevention
EO	Executive Order
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Term	Definition
ESA	environmentally sensitive area
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FESA	Federal Endangered Species Act
FHSZ	Fire Hazard Severity Zone
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FICAN	Federal Interagency Committee on Aviation Noise
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
FMMP	Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program
FPPA	Farmland Protection Policy Act
FRPP	Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program
GHG	greenhouse gas
GPS	global positioning system
I-	Interstate
in/sec	inch per second
IS	Initial Study
ISA Memo	*Hazardous Waste Initial Site Assessment Memorandum for the Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project*
JPR	Joint Project Review
LCFS	Low Carbon Fuel Standard
L_{eq}	equivalent noise level
LOD	limits of disturbance
LST	Localized Significance Threshold
LT	long-term
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
MND	mitigated negative declaration
MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization
MRZ	Mineral Resource Zone
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
MSHCP	Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEPSA	Narrow Endemic Plant Survey Area
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NO_X	nitrogen oxide
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
O_3	ozone
PCBs	polychlorinated biphenyls
PM_{10}	particulate matter 10 micrometers or less in diameter

Term	Definition
$PM_{2.5}$	particulate matter 2.5 micrometers or less in diameter
PMP	Paleontological Mitigation Plan
Porter-Cologne	Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act
PPV	peak particle velocity
PQP	Public/Quasi-Public
PRC	Public Resources Code
project	Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976
REC	Recognized Environmental Condition
ROW	right-of-way
RSA	resource study area
RTP	Regional Transportation Plan
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SB	Senate Bill
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SCS	Sustainable Communities Strategy
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SLM	sound level meter
SMARTS	Storm Water Multiple Application and Report Tracking System
SO_2	sulfur dioxide
SR	State Route
ST	short-term
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TCE	temporary construction easement
TCM	transportation control measure
TCP	Traffic Control Plan
TCR	tribal cultural resource
TOAR	Traffic Operations Analysis Report
TWW	treated wood waste
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USC	United States Code
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
VMT	vehicle miles traveled
VOC	volatile organic compound

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Appendix B Emissions Estimates

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Ontario Road Widening 2 Detailed Report

Table of Contents

1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

1.2. Land Use Types

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

2. Emissions Summary

2.1. Construction Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

2.2. Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated

3. Construction Emissions Details

3.1. Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing (2026) - Unmitigated

3.3. Linear, Grading & Excavation (2026) - Unmitigated

3.5. Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade (2026) - Unmitigated

3.7. Linear, Paving (2026) - Unmitigated

4. Operations Emissions Details

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

4.10.2. Above and Belowground Carbon Accumulation by Land Use Type - Unmitigated

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

5. Activity Data

5.1. Construction Schedule

5.2. Off-Road Equipment

5.2.1. Unmitigated

5.3. Construction Vehicles

5.3.1. Unmitigated

5.4. Vehicles

5.4.1. Construction Vehicle Control Strategies

5.5. Architectural Coatings

5.6. Dust Mitigation

5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

5.6.2. Construction Earthmoving Control Strategies

5.7. Construction Paving

5.8. Construction Electricity Consumption and Emissions Factors

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

6. Climate Risk Detailed Report

6.1. Climate Risk Summary

6.2. Initial Climate Risk Scores

6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

6.4. Climate Risk Reduction Measures

7. Health and Equity Details

7.1. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Scores

7.2. Healthy Places Index Scores

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

7.4. Health & Equity Measures

7.5. Evaluation Scorecard

7.6. Health & Equity Custom Measures

8. User Changes to Default Data

1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Ontario Road Widening 2
Construction Start Date	1/1/2026
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.20
Precipitation (days)	19.2
Location	33.83925, -117.528363
County	Riverside-South Coast
City	Unincorporated
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	South Coast
TAZ	5460
EDFZ	11
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas
App Version	2022.1.1.26

1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description
Road Widening	0.58	Mile	7.00	0.00	—	—	—	—

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

2. Emissions Summary

2.1. Construction Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

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

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	2.31	1.93	16.7	22.1	0.04	0.63	2.02	2.65	0.58	0.29	0.86	—	5,064	5,064	0.20	0.23	4.75	5,112
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	4.39	3.69	31.0	39.2	0.08	1.32	3.09	4.41	1.21	0.43	1.65	—	8,959	8,959	0.34	0.20	0.10	9,027
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.67	0.56	4.84	6.22	0.01	0.20	0.54	0.74	0.18	0.08	0.26	—	1,443	1,443	0.05	0.04	0.36	1,457
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.12	0.10	0.88	1.14	< 0.005	0.04	0.10	0.14	0.03	0.01	0.05	—	239	239	0.01	0.01	0.06	241

2.2. Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated

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

Year	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	2.31	1.93	16.7	22.1	0.04	0.63	2.02	2.65	0.58	0.29	0.86	—	5,064	5,064	0.20	0.23	4.75	5,112

Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	4.39	3.69	31.0	39.2	0.08	1.32	3.09	4.41	1.21	0.43	1.65	—	8,959	8,959	0.34	0.20	0.10	9,027
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	0.67	0.56	4.84	6.22	0.01	0.20	0.54	0.74	0.18	0.08	0.26	—	1,443	1,443	0.05	0.04	0.36	1,457
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	0.12	0.10	0.88	1.14	< 0.005	0.04	0.10	0.14	0.03	0.01	0.05	—	239	239	0.01	0.01	0.06	241

3. Construction Emissions Details

3.1. Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing (2026) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.55	0.46	4.04	4.49	0.01	0.21	—	0.21	0.20	—	0.20	—	632	632	0.03	0.01	—	634
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.21	0.21	—	0.02	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.85	0.85	< 0.005	0.09	0.09	—	3.51	3.51	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	3.69
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Roa Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.11	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	15.6	15.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	15.6
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.09	0.09	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.09
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Roa d Equipm ent	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	2.58	2.58	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.59
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.76	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.04	0.04	—	178	178	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	180
Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.20	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.05	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	—	181	181	< 0.005	0.03	0.01	189
Hauling	0.02	0.01	0.47	0.11	< 0.005	0.01	0.11	0.12	0.01	0.03	0.04	—	406	406	0.01	0.07	0.02	426
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	4.43	4.43	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	4.49
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	4.45	4.45	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	4.67
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	10.0	10.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	10.5
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.73	0.73	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.74
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.74	0.74	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.77
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.66	1.66	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.74

3.3. Linear, Grading & Excavation (2026) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	4.16	3.50	29.9	36.6	0.07	1.31	—	1.31	1.20	—	1.20	—	7,644	7,644	0.31	0.06	—	7,670
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.45	1.45	—	0.16	0.16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.85	0.85	< 0.005	0.09	0.09	—	3.51	3.51	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	3.69
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.40	0.34	2.87	3.50	0.01	0.13	—	0.13	0.12	—	0.12	—	733	733	0.03	0.01	—	735
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.14	0.14	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Onsite truck	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.08	0.08	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	0.33	0.33	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.35
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.07	0.06	0.52	0.64	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	121	121	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	122
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.03	0.03	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.06	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.06
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.20	0.18	0.19	2.40	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.58	0.00	0.13	0.13	—	558	558	0.01	0.02	0.05	565
Vendor	0.02	0.01	0.54	0.16	< 0.005	0.01	0.14	0.14	0.01	0.04	0.05	—	482	482	0.01	0.07	0.03	504
Hauling	0.01	< 0.005	0.31	0.07	< 0.005	0.01	0.07	0.08	0.01	0.02	0.03	—	271	271	0.01	0.04	0.01	284
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	54.2	54.2	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.09	54.9
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	46.2	46.2	< 0.005	0.01	0.05	48.4
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	26.0	26.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	27.3
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	8.97	8.97	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	9.09
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	7.65	7.65	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	8.01
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	4.30	4.30	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	4.51

3.5. Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade (2026) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	2.14	1.79	16.0	19.7	0.04	0.62	—	0.62	0.57	—	0.57	—	4,089	4,089	0.17	0.03	—	4,103
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.62	0.62	—	0.07	0.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.85	0.85	< 0.005	0.09	0.09	—	3.48	3.48	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	3.65
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	2.14	1.79	16.0	19.7	0.04	0.62	—	0.62	0.57	—	0.57	—	4,089	4,089	0.17	0.03	—	4,103
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.62	0.62	—	0.07	0.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.85	0.85	< 0.005	0.09	0.09	—	3.51	3.51	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	3.69
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.18	0.15	1.35	1.68	< 0.005	0.05	—	0.05	0.05	—	0.05	—	347	347	0.01	< 0.005	—	348

Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.05	0.05	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07	0.07	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	0.30	0.30	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.31
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.03	0.03	0.25	0.31	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	57.5	57.5	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	57.7
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.05	0.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.14	0.13	0.12	2.15	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.09	0.09	—	414	414	0.02	0.01	1.40	420
Vendor	0.02	0.01	0.45	0.14	< 0.005	0.01	0.12	0.13	0.01	0.03	0.04	—	421	421	0.01	0.07	1.15	442
Hauling	0.01	< 0.005	0.15	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.04	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	135	135	< 0.005	0.02	0.28	142
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.13	0.12	0.13	1.63	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.09	0.09	—	380	380	0.01	0.01	0.04	385
Vendor	0.02	0.01	0.47	0.14	< 0.005	0.01	0.12	0.13	0.01	0.03	0.04	—	422	422	0.01	0.07	0.03	441
Hauling	0.01	< 0.005	0.16	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.04	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	135	135	< 0.005	0.02	0.01	142
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	32.7	32.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	33.2
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	35.8	35.8	< 0.005	0.01	0.04	37.5

Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	11.5	11.5	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	12.1
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	5.42	5.42	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	5.49
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	5.93	5.93	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	6.21
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.90	1.90	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	2.00

3.7. Linear, Paving (2026) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.97	0.81	7.53	11.7	0.02	0.30	—	0.30	0.28	—	0.28	—	1,768	1,768	0.07	0.01	—	1,774
Onsite truck	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.85	0.85	< 0.005	0.09	0.09	—	3.48	3.48	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	3.65
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.03	0.03	0.27	0.42	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	63.0	63.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	63.2
Onsite truck	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.12	0.12	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.13
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.08	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	10.4	10.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	10.5
Onsite truck	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.11	0.10	0.09	1.72	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.07	0.07	—	331	331	0.01	0.01	1.12	336
Vendor	0.06	0.03	1.41	0.44	0.01	0.02	0.38	0.40	0.02	0.10	0.12	—	1,324	1,324	0.03	0.20	3.62	1,390
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	11.0	11.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	11.1
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	47.2	47.2	< 0.005	0.01	0.06	49.4
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.82	1.82	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.84
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	7.81	7.81	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	8.19
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

4. Operations Emissions Details

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

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

Vegetati	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.2. Above and Belowground Carbon Accumulation by Land Use Type - Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

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

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

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

5. Activity Data

5.1. Construction Schedule

Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Days Per Week	Work Days per Phase	Phase Description
Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	1/1/2026	1/13/2026	5.00	9.00	—
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Linear, Grading & Excavation	1/14/2026	3/4/2026	5.00	35.0	—
Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	3/5/2026	4/17/2026	5.00	31.0	—
Linear, Paving	Linear, Paving	4/18/2026	5/6/2026	5.00	13.0	—

5.2. Off-Road Equipment

5.2.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	Signal Boards	Electric	Average	1.00	8.00	6.00	0.82
Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	Crawler Tractors	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	87.0	0.43
Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	Excavators	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Excavators	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Crawler Tractors	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	87.0	0.43
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Graders	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	148	0.41

Linear, Grading & Excavation	Rollers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Signal Boards	Electric	Average	1.00	8.00	6.00	0.82
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	4.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Rubber Tired Loaders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	150	0.36
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Scrapers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	423	0.48
Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	Scrapers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	423	0.48
Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	Rough Terrain Forklifts	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	96.0	0.40
Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	Signal Boards	Electric	Average	1.00	8.00	6.00	0.82
Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	Graders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	148	0.41
Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	Plate Compactors	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	8.00	0.43
Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	Pumps	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	11.0	0.74
Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	Air Compressors	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	37.0	0.48
Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	Generator Sets	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	14.0	0.74
Linear, Paving	Rollers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Linear, Paving	Paving Equipment	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	89.0	0.36
Linear, Paving	Pavers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	81.0	0.42
Linear, Paving	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Linear, Paving	Signal Boards	Electric	Average	1.00	8.00	6.00	0.82

5.3. Construction Vehicles

5.3.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Trip Type	One-Way Trips per Day	Miles per Trip	Vehicle Mix
Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	—	—	—	—
Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	Worker	14.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	Vendor	6.00	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	Hauling	6.00	20.0	HHDT
Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	Onsite truck	1.00	0.58	HHDT
Linear, Grading & Excavation	—	—	—	—
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Worker	44.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Vendor	16.0	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Hauling	4.00	20.0	HHDT
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Onsite truck	1.00	0.58	HHDT
Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	—	—	—	—
Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	Worker	30.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	Vendor	14.0	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	Hauling	2.00	20.0	HHDT
Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	Onsite truck	1.00	0.58	HHDT
Linear, Paving	—	—	—	—
Linear, Paving	Worker	24.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Linear, Paving	Vendor	44.0	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Linear, Paving	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Linear, Paving	Onsite truck	1.00	0.58	HHDT

5.4. Vehicles

5.4.1. Construction Vehicle Control Strategies

Non-applicable. No control strategies activated by user.

5.5. Architectural Coatings

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

5.6. Dust Mitigation

5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

Phase Name	Material Imported (Cubic Yards)	Material Exported (Cubic Yards)	Acres Graded (acres)	Material Demolished (sq. ft.)	Acres Paved (acres)
Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	0.00	300	7.00	0.00	—
Linear, Grading & Excavation	0.00	1,000	7.00	0.00	—
Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	0.00	300	7.00	0.00	—

5.6.2. Construction Earthmoving Control Strategies

Control Strategies Applied	Frequency (per day)	PM10 Reduction	PM2.5 Reduction
Water Exposed Area	2	61%	61%

5.7. Construction Paving

Land Use	Area Paved (acres)	% Asphalt
Road Widening	7.00	100%

5.8. Construction Electricity Consumption and Emissions Factors

kWh per Year and Emission Factor (lb/MWh)

Year	kWh per Year	CO2	CH4	N2O
2026	117	532	0.03	< 0.005

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Vegetation Land Use Type	Vegetation Soil Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)

6. Climate Risk Detailed Report

6.1. Climate Risk Summary

Cal-Adapt midcentury 2040–2059 average projections for four hazards are reported below for your project location. These are under Representation Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5 which assumes GHG emissions will continue to rise strongly through 2050 and then plateau around 2100.

Climate Hazard	Result for Project Location	Unit
Temperature and Extreme Heat	18.4	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	2.90	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm

Sea Level Rise	—	meters of inundation depth
Wildfire	12.9	annual hectares burned

Temperature and Extreme Heat data are for grid cell in which your project are located. The projection is based on the 98th historical percentile of daily maximum/minimum temperatures from observed historical data (32 climate model ensemble from Cal-Adapt, 2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.
Extreme Precipitation data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The threshold of 20 mm is equivalent to about ¾ an inch of rain, which would be light to moderate rainfall if received over a full day or heavy rain if received over a period of 2 to 4 hours. Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.
Sea Level Rise data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from Radke et al. (2017), as reported in Cal-Adapt (Radke et al., 2017, CEC-500-2017-008), and consider inundation location and depth for the San Francisco Bay, the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta and California coast resulting different increments of sea level rise coupled with extreme storm events. Users may select from four scenarios to view the range in potential inundation depth for the grid cell. The four scenarios are: No rise, 0.5 meter, 1.0 meter, 1.41 meters
Wildfire data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from UC Davis, as reported in Cal-Adapt (2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5), and consider historical data of climate, vegetation, population density, and large (> 400 ha) fire history. Users may select from four model simulations to view the range in potential wildfire probabilities for the grid cell. The four simulations make different assumptions about expected rainfall and temperature are: Warmer/drier (HadGEM2-ES), Cooler/wetter (CNRM-CM5), Average conditions (CanESM2), Range of different rainfall and temperature possibilities (MIROC5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

6.2. Initial Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	2	0	0	N/A
Extreme Precipitation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sea Level Rise	1	0	0	N/A
Wildfire	1	0	0	N/A
Flooding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drought	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	0	0	0	N/A

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.
The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.
The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores do not include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	2	1	1	3

Extreme Precipitation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sea Level Rise	1	1	1	2
Wildfire	1	1	1	2
Flooding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drought	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	1	1	1	2

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.
The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.
The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.4. Climate Risk Reduction Measures

7. Health and Equity Details

7.1. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Scores

The maximum CalEnviroScreen score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects a higher pollution burden compared to other census tracts in the state.

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Exposure Indicators	—
AQ-Ozone	80.0
AQ-PM	87.6
AQ-DPM	69.4
Drinking Water	73.7
Lead Risk Housing	43.5
Pesticides	0.00
Toxic Releases	70.4
Traffic	80.0
Effect Indicators	—

CleanUp Sites	18.7
Groundwater	35.7
Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	83.5
Impaired Water Bodies	0.00
Solid Waste	75.7
Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	12.5
Cardio-vascular	73.0
Low Birth Weights	57.4
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	67.3
Housing	42.8
Linguistic	47.7
Poverty	54.2
Unemployment	33.6

7.2. Healthy Places Index Scores

The maximum Health Places Index score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects healthier community conditions compared to other census tracts in the state.

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Economic	—
Above Poverty	52.4573335
Employed	23.22597203
Median HI	54.67727448
Education	—
Bachelor's or higher	31.19466188
High school enrollment	22.01976132
Preschool enrollment	18.51661748
Transportation	—

Auto Access	95.6242782
Active commuting	30.41190812
Social	—
2-parent households	76.38906711
Voting	38.79122289
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	68.53586552
Park access	4.863338894
Retail density	36.32747337
Supermarket access	17.57987938
Tree canopy	15.95021173
Housing	—
Homeownership	82.71525728
Housing habitability	84.74271782
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	46.13114333
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	94.14859489
Uncrowded housing	44.92493263
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	25.56140126
Arthritis	6.0
Asthma ER Admissions	82.3
High Blood Pressure	8.6
Cancer (excluding skin)	21.2
Asthma	32.2
Coronary Heart Disease	8.3
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	13.3
Diagnosed Diabetes	27.5
Life Expectancy at Birth	21.6

Cognitively Disabled	36.6
Physically Disabled	13.7
Heart Attack ER Admissions	29.0
Mental Health Not Good	35.7
Chronic Kidney Disease	14.8
Obesity	28.9
Pedestrian Injuries	89.1
Physical Health Not Good	27.0
Stroke	19.7
Health Risk Behaviors	—
Binge Drinking	60.3
Current Smoker	32.9
No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	31.8
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	0.0
SLR Inundation Area	0.0
Children	48.8
Elderly	45.2
English Speaking	82.9
Foreign-born	38.5
Outdoor Workers	18.3
Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—
Impervious Surface Cover	85.1
Traffic Density	90.2
Traffic Access	23.0
Other Indices	—
Hardship	55.6
Other Decision Support	—

2016 Voting	59.7

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	67.0
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	38.0
Project Located in a Designated Disadvantaged Community (Senate Bill 535)	No
Project Located in a Low-Income Community (Assembly Bill 1550)	No
Project Located in a Community Air Protection Program Community (Assembly Bill 617)	No

a: The maximum CalEnviroScreen score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects a higher pollution burden compared to other census tracts in the state.
b: The maximum Health Places Index score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects healthier community conditions compared to other census tracts in the state.

7.4. Health & Equity Measures

No Health & Equity Measures selected.

7.5. Evaluation Scorecard

Health & Equity Evaluation Scorecard not completed.

7.6. Health & Equity Custom Measures

No Health & Equity Custom Measures created.

8. User Changes to Default Data

Screen	Justification
Construction: Dust From Material Movement	project will require paving
Construction: Trips and VMT	added in worker and materials hauling trips

1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Ontario Road Widening 2
Construction Start Date	1/1/2026
Lead Agency	
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.2
Precipitation (days)	19.2
Location	33.83925, -117.528363
County	Riverside-South Coast
City	Unincorporated
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	South Coast
TAZ	5460
EDFZ	11
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas
App Version	2022.1.1.26

1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description
Road Widening	0.58	Mile	7	0				

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

Sector	#	Measure Title

2. Emissions Summary

2.1. Construction Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO_2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO_2	$NBCO_2$	CO_2T	CH_4	N_2O	R	CO_2e
Daily, Summer (Max)																		
Unmit.		2.31	1.93	16.7	22.1	0.04	0.63	2.02	2.65	0.58	0.29	0.86		5064	5064	0.2	0.23	4.75	5112
Daily, Winter (Max)																		
Unmit.		4.39	3.69	31	39.2	0.08	1.32	3.09	4.41	1.21	0.43	1.65		8959	8959	0.34	0.2	0.1	9027
Average Daily (Max)																		
Unmit.		0.67	0.56	4.84	6.22	0.01	0.2	0.54	0.74	0.18	0.08	0.26		1443	1443	0.05	0.04	0.36	1457
Annual (Max)																		
Unmit.		0.12	0.1	0.88	1.14 < 0.005		0.04	0.1	0.14	0.03	0.01	0.05		239	239	0.01	0.01	0.06	241

2.2. Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated

Year	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO_2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO_2	$NBCO_2$	CO_2T	CH_4	N_2O	R	CO_2e
Daily - Summer (Max)																		
2026		2.31	1.93	16.7	22.1	0.04	0.63	2.02	2.65	0.58	0.29	0.86		5064	5064	0.2	0.23	4.75	5112
Daily - Winter (Max)																		
2026		4.39	3.69	31	39.2	0.08	1.32	3.09	4.41	1.21	0.43	1.65		8959	8959	0.34	0.2	0.1	9027
Average Daily																		
2026		0.67	0.56	4.84	6.22	0.01	0.2	0.54	0.74	0.18	0.08	0.26		1443	1443	0.05	0.04	0.36	1457
Annual																		
2026		0.12	0.1	0.88	1.14 < 0.005		0.04	0.1	0.14	0.03	0.01	0.05		239	239	0.01	0.01	0.06	241

3. Construction Emissions Details

3.1. Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing (2026) - Unmitigated

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO_2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO_2	$NBCO_2$	CO_2T	CH_4	N_2O	R	CO_2e
Onsite																		
Daily, Summer (Max)																		
Daily, Winter (Max)																		
Off-Road Equipment		0.55	0.46	4.04	4.49	0.01	0.21		0.21	0.2		0.2		632	632	0.03	0.01		634
Dust From Material Movement								0.21	0.21		0.02	0.02						
Onsite truck		0.00005	< 0.005	0.02	0.01	0.00005	0.00005	0.85	0.85	0.00005	0.09	0.09		3.51	3.51	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	3.69
Average Daily																		
Off-Road Equipment		0.01	0.01	0.1	0.11	0.00005	0.01		0.01	0.00005		0.00005		15.6	15.6	0.00005	0.00005		15.6
Dust From Material Movement								0.01	0.01		0.00005	0.00005						
Onsite truck		0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.02	0.02	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005		0.09	0.09	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.09
Annual																		
Off-Road Equipment		0.00005	0.00005	0.02	0.02	0.00005	0.00005		0.00005	0.00005		0.00005		2.58	2.58	0.00005	0.00005		2.59
Dust From Material Movement								0.00005	0.00005		0.00005	0.00005						
Onsite truck		0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005		0.01	0.01	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.01
Total onsite daily max (lbs/day)		0.55	0.46	4.06	4.50	0.01	0.21	1.06	1.27	0.20	0.11	0.31	0.00	635.51	635.51	0.03	0.01	0.00	637.69
total onsite annual (tons/yr)		0.0001	0.0001	0.02005	0.02005	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.00015	0.0001	0.0001	0.00015	0	2.59	2.59	0.0001	0.0001	0.00005	2.6
Offsite																		
Daily, Summer (Max)																		
Daily, Winter (Max)																		
Worker		0.06	0.06	0.06	0.76	0	0	0.18	0.18	0	0.04	0.04		178	178 < 0.005		0.01	0.02	180
Vendor		0.01	0.00005	0.2	0.06 < 0.005	< 0.005		0.05	0.05 < 0.005		0.01	0.02		181	181 < 0.005		0.03	0.01	189
Hauling		0.02	0.01	0.47	0.11 < 0.005		0.01	0.11	0.12	0.01	0.03	0.04		406	406	0.01	0.07	0.02	426
Average Daily																		
Worker		0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.02	0	0	0.00005	0.00005	0	0.00005	0.00005		4.43	4.43	0.00005	0.00005	0.01	4.49
Vendor		0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005		4.45	4.45	0.00005	0.00005	0.01	4.67
Hauling		0.00005	0.00005	0.01	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005		10	10	0.00005	0.00005	0.01	10.5
Annual																		
Worker		0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0	0	0.00005	0.00005	0	0.00005	0.00005		0.73	0.73	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.74
Vendor		0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005		0.74	0.74	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.77
Hauling		0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005		1.66	1.66	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	1.74
total offsite daily max (lbs/day)		0.09	0.07005	0.73	0.93	0	0.01	0.34	0.35	0.01	0.08	0.1	0	765	765	0.01	0.11	0.05	795
Total onsite & offsite daily max (lbs/day)		**0.64**		**0.53**	**4.79**	**5.43**	**0.01**	**0.22**	**1.40**	**1.62**	**0.21**	**0.19**	**0.41**	**0.00**	**1400.51**	**1400.51**	**0.04**	**0.12**	**0.05**	**1432.69**
total offsite annual (tons/yr)		0.00015	0.00015	0.00015	0.00015	0.00010	0.00010	0.00015	0.00015	0.00010	0.00015	0.00015	0.00000	3.13000	3.13000	0.00015	0.00015	0.00015	3.25000
Total onsite & offsite annual (tons/yr)		**0.00025**		**0.00025**	**0.02020**	**0.02020**	**0.00020**	**0.00020**	**0.00025**	**0.00030**	**0.00020**	**0.00025**	**0.00030**	**0.00000**	**5.72000**	**5.72000**	**0.00025**	**0.00025**	**0.00020**	**5.85000**

3.3. Linear, Grading & Excavation (2026) - Unmitigated

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO_2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO_2	$NBCO_2$	CO_2T	CH_4	N_2O	R	CO_2e
Onsite																		
Daily, Summer (Max)																		
Daily, Winter (Max)																		
Off-Road Equipment		4.16	3.5	29.9	36.6	0.07	1.31		1.31	1.2		1.2		7644	7644	0.31	0.06		7670
Dust From Material Movement								1.45	1.45		0.16	0.16						
Onsite truck		0.00005	0.00005	0.02	0.01	0.00005	0.00005	0.85	0.85	0.00005	0.09	0.09		3.51	3.51	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	3.69
Average Daily																		
Off-Road Equipment		0.4	0.34	2.87	3.5	0.01	0.13		0.13	0.12		0.12		733	733	0.03	0.01		735
Dust From Material Movement								0.14	0.14		0.01	0.01						
Onsite truck		0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.08	0.08	0.00005	0.01	0.01		0.33	0.33	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.35
Annual																		
Off-Road Equipment		0.07	0.06	0.52	0.64	0.00005	0.02		0.02	0.02		0.02		121	121	0.00005	0.00005		122
Dust From Material Movement								0.03	0.03		0.00005	0.00005						
Onsite truck		0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.01	0.01	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005		0.06	0.06	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.06
Total onsite daily max (lbs/day)		4.16005		3.50005	29.92	36.61	0.07005	1.31005	2.3	3.61	1.20005	0.25	1.45	0	7647.51	7647.51	0.31005	0.06005	0.00005	7673.69
total onsite annual (tons/yr)		0.07005		0.06005	0.52005	0.64005	0.0001	0.02005	0.04	0.06	0.02005	0.0001	0.0201		121.06	121.06	0.0001	0.0001	0.00005	122.06
Offsite																		
Daily, Summer (Max)																		
Daily, Winter (Max)																		
Worker		0.2	0.18	0.19	2.4	0	0	0.58	0.58	0	0.13	0.13		558	558	0.01	0.02	0.05	565
Vendor		0.02	0.01	0.54	0.16	0.00005	0.01	0.14	0.14	0.01	0.04	0.05		482	482	0.01	0.07	0.03	504
Hauling		0.01	0.00005	0.31	0.07	0.00005	0.01	0.07	0.08	0.01	0.02	0.03		271	271	0.01	0.04	0.01	284
Average Daily																		
Worker		0.02	0.02	0.02	0.24	0	0	0.05	0.05	0	0.01	0.01		54.2	54.2	0.00005	0.00005	0.09	54.9
Vendor		0.00005	0.00005	0.05	0.02	0.00005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005		46.2	46.2	0.00005	0.01	0.05	48.4
Hauling		0.00005	0.00005	0.03	0.01	0.00005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005		26	26	0.00005	0.00005	0.02	27.3
Annual																		
Worker		0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.04	0	0	0.01	0.01	0	0.00005	0.00005		8.97	8.97	0.00005	0.00005	0.01	9.09
Vendor		0.00005	0.00005	0.01	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005		7.65	7.65	0.00005	0.00005	0.01	8.01
Hauling		0.00005	0.00005	0.01	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005		4.3	4.3	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	4.51
total offsite daily max (lbs/day)		0.23		0.19005	1.04	2.63	0.0001	0.02	0.79	0.8	0.02	0.19	0.21	0	1311	1311	0.03	0.13	0.09	1353
Total onsite & offsite daily max (lbs/day)		**4.39005**		**3.6901**	**30.96**	**39.24**	**0.07015**	**1.33005**	**3.09**	**4.41**	**1.22005**	**0.44**	**1.66**		**8958.51**	**8958.51**	**0.34005**	**0.19005**	**0.09005**	**9026.69**
total offsite annual (tons/yr)		0.00015		0.00015	0.02005	0.0401	0.0001	0.0001	0.0101	0.0101	0.0001	0.00015	0.00015		20.92	20.92	0.00015	0.00015	0.02005	21.61
Total onsite & offsite annual (tons/yr)		**0.0702**		**0.0602**	**0.5401**	**0.68015**	**0.0002**	**0.02015**	**0.0501**	**0.0701**	**0.02015**	**0.00025**	**0.02025**		**141.98**	**141.98**	**0.00025**	**0.00025**	**0.0201**	**143.67**

3.5. Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade (2026) - Unmitigated

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO_2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO_2	$NBCO_2$	CO_2T	CH_4	N_2O	R	CO_2e
Onsite																		
Daily, Summer (Max)																		
Off-Road Equipment		2.14	1.79	16	19.7	0.04	0.62		0.62	0.57		0.57		4089	4089	0.17	0.03		4103
Dust From Material Movement								0.62	0.62		0.07	0.07						
Onsite truck		0.00005	0.00005	0.02	0.01	0.00005	0.00005	0.85	0.85	0.00005	0.09	0.09		3.48	3.48	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	3.65
Daily, Winter (Max)																		
Off-Road Equipment		2.14	1.79	16	19.7	0.04	0.62		0.62	0.57		0.57		4089	4089	0.17	0.03		4103
Dust From Material Movement								0.62	0.62		0.07	0.07						
Onsite truck		0.00005	0.00005	0.02	0.01	0.00005	0.00005	0.85	0.85	0.00005	0.09	0.09		3.51	3.51	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	3.69
Average Daily																		
Off-Road Equipment		0.18	0.15	1.35	1.68	0.00005	0.05		0.05	0.05		0.05		347	347	0.01	< 0.005		348
Dust From Material Movement								0.05	0.05		0.01	0.01						
Onsite truck		0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	< 0.005	0.00005	0.00005	0.07	0.07	0.00005	0.01	0.01		0.3	0.3	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.31
Annual																		
Off-Road Equipment		0.03	0.03	0.25	0.31	0.00005	0.01		0.01	0.01		0.01		57.5	57.5	0.00005	0.00005		57.7
Dust From Material Movement								0.01	0.01		0.00005	0.00005						
Onsite truck		0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	< 0.005	0.00005	0.00005	0.01	0.01	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005		0.05	0.05	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.05
Total onsite daily max (lbs/day)		2.14005		1.79005	16.02	19.71	0.04005	0.62005	1.47	2.09	0.57005	0.16	0.73	0	4092.48	4092.48	0.17005	0.03005	0.00005	4106.65
total onsite annual (tons/yr)		0.03005		0.03005	0.25005	0.31	0.0001	0.01005	0.02	0.03	0.01005	0.0001	0.0101	0	57.55	57.55	0.0001	0.0001	0.00005	57.75
Offsite																		
Daily, Summer (Max)																		
Worker		0.14	0.13	0.12	2.15	0	0	0.39	0.39	0	0.09	0.09		414	414	0.02	0.01	1.4	420
Vendor		0.02	0.01	0.45	0.14	0.00005	0.01	0.12	0.13	0.01	0.03	0.04		421	421	0.01	0.07	1.15	442
Hauling		0.01	0.00005	0.15	0.04	0.00005	0.00005	0.04	0.04	0.00005	0.01	0.01		135	135	0.00005	0.02	0.28	142
Daily, Winter (Max)																		
Worker		0.13	0.12	0.13	1.63	0	0	0.39	0.39	0	0.09	0.09		380	380	0.01	0.01	0.04	385
Vendor		0.02	0.01	0.47	0.14	0.00005	0.01	0.12	0.13	0.01	0.03	0.04		422	422	0.01	0.07	0.03	441
Hauling		0.01	0.00005	0.16	0.04	0.00005	0.00005	0.04	0.04	0.00005	0.01	0.01		135	135	0.00005	0.02	0.01	142
Average Daily																		
Worker		0.01	0.01	0.01	0.15	0	0	0.03	0.03	0	0.01	0.01		32.7	32.7	0.00005	0.00005	0.05	33.2
Vendor		0.00005	0.00005	0.04	0.01	0.00005	0.00005	0.01	0.01	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005		35.8	35.8	0.00005	0.01	0.04	37.5
Hauling		0.00005	0.00005	0.01	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005		11.5	11.5	0.00005	< 0.005	0.01	12.1
Annual																		
Worker		0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.03	0	0	0.01	0.01	0	0.00005	0.00005		5.42	5.42	0.00005	0.00005	0.01	5.49
Vendor		0.00005	0.00005	0.01	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005		5.93	5.93	0.00005	0.00005	0.01	6.21
Hauling		0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005		1.9	1.9	0.00005	0.00005 < 0.005		2
total offsite daily max (lbs/day)		0.17		0.14005	0.72	2.33	0.0001	0.01005	0.55	0.56	0.01005	0.13	0.14	0	970	970	0.03005	0.1	2.83	1004
Total onsite & offsite daily max (lbs/day)		**2.31005**		**1.9301**	**16.74**	**22.04**	**0.04015**	**0.6301**	**2.02**	**2.65**	**0.5801**	**0.29**	**0.87**		**5062.48**	**5062.48**	**0.2001**	**0.13005**	**2.83005**	**5110.65**
total offsite annual (tons/yr)		0.00015		0.00015	0.0101	0.0301	0.0001	0.0001	0.0101	0.0101	0.0001	0.00015	0.00015		13.25	13.25	0.00015	0.00015	0.02	13.7
Total onsite & offsite annual (tons/yr)		**0.0302**		**0.0302**	**0.26015**	**0.3401**	**0.0002**	**0.01015**	**0.0301**	**0.0401**	**0.01015**	**0.00025**	**0.01025**	**0**	**70.8**	**70.8**	**0.00025**	**0.00025**	**0.02005**	**71.45**

3.7. Linear, Paving (2026) - Unmitigated

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO_2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO_2	$NBCO_2$	CO_2T	CH_4	N_2O	R	CO_2e
Onsite																		
Daily, Summer (Max)																		
Off-Road Equipment		0.97	0.81	7.53	11.7	0.02	0.3		0.3	0.28		0.28		1768	1768	0.07	0.01	1774
Onsite truck		0.00005	0.00005	0.02	0.01	0.00005	0.00005	0.85	0.85	0.00005	0.09	0.09		3.48	3.48	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	3.65
Daily, Winter (Max)																		
Average Daily																		
Off-Road Equipment		0.03	0.03	0.27	0.42	0.00005	0.01		0.01	0.01		0.01		63	63	0.00005	0.00005		63.2
Onsite truck		0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.03	0.03	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005		0.12	0.12	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.13
Annual																		
Off-Road Equipment		0.01	0.01	0.05	0.08	0.00005	0.00005		0.00005	0.00005		0.00005		10.4	10.4	0.00005	0.00005		10.5
Onsite truck		0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.01	0.01	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005		0.02	0.02	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.02
Total onsite daily max (lbs/day)		0.97005	0.81005	7.55	11.71	0.02005	0.30005	0.85	1.15	0.28005	0.09	0.37	0	1771.48	1771.48	0.07005	0.01005	0.00005	1777.65
total onsite annual (tons/yr)		0.01005	0.01005	0.05005	0.08005	0.0001	0.0001	0.01	0.01005	0.0001	0.00005	0.0001		10.42	10.42	0.0001	0.0001	0.00005	10.52
Offsite																		
Daily, Summer (Max)																		
Worker		0.11	0.1	0.09	1.72	0	0	0.31	0.31	0	0.07	0.07		331	331	0.01	0.01	1.12	336
Vendor		0.06	0.03	1.41	0.44	0.01	0.02	0.38	0.4	0.02	0.1	0.12		1324	1324	0.03	0.2	3.62	1390
Hauling		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Daily, Winter (Max)																		
Average Daily																		
Worker		0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.05	0	0	0.01	0.01	0	0.00005	0.00005		11	11	0.00005	0.00005	0.02	11.1
Vendor		0.00005	0.00005	0.05	0.02	0.00005	0.00005	0.01	0.01	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005		47.2	47.2	0.00005	0.01	0.06	49.4
Hauling		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Annual																		
Worker		0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.01	0	0	0.00005	0.00005	0	0.00005	0.00005		1.82	1.82	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	1.84
Vendor		0.00005	0.00005	0.01	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005		7.81	7.81	0.00005	0.00005	0.01	8.19
Hauling		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
total offsite daily max (lbs/day)		0.17	0.13	1.5	2.16	0.01	0.02	0.69	0.71	0.02	0.17	0.19	0	1655	1655	0.04	0.21	4.74	1726
Total onsite & offsite daily max (lbs/day)		**1.14005**	**0.94005**	**9.05**	**13.87**	**0.03005**	**0.32005**	**1.54**	**1.86**	**0.30005**	**0.26**	**0.56**		**3426.48**	**3426.48**	**0.11005**	**0.22005**	**4.74005**	**3503.65**
total offsite annual (tons/yr)		0.0001	0.0001	0.01005	0.01005	0.00005	0.00005	0.0001	0.0001	0.00005	0.0001	0.0001		9.63	9.63	0.0001	0.0001	0.01005	10.03
Total onsite & offsite annual (tons/yr)		**0.01015**	**0.01015**	**0.0601**	**0.0901**	**0.00015**	**0.00015**	**0.0101**	**0.01015**	**0.00015**	**0.00015**	**0.0002**		**20.05**	**20.05**	**0.0002**	**0.0002**	**0.0101**	**20.55**

4. Operations Emissions Details

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

Vegetation	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO_2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO_2	$NBCO_2$	CO_2T	CH_4	N_2O	R	CO_2e
Daily, Summer (Max)																		
Total																		
Daily, Winter (Max)																		
Total																		
Annual																		
Total																		

4.10.2. Above and Belowground Carbon Accumulation by Land Use Type - Unmitigated

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO_2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO_2	$NBCO_2$	CO_2T	CH_4	N_2O	R	CO_2e
Daily, Summer (Max)																		
Total																		
Daily, Winter (Max)																		
Total																		
Annual																		
Total																		

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

Species	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO_2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO_2	$NBCO_2$	CO_2T	CH_4	N_2O	R	CO_2e
Daily, Summer (Max)																		
Avoided																		
Subtotal																		
Sequestered																		
Subtotal																		
Removed																		
Subtotal																		
Daily, Winter (Max)																		
Avoided																		
Subtotal																		
Sequestered																		
Subtotal																		
Removed																		
Subtotal																		
Annual																		
Avoided																		
Subtotal																		
Sequestered																		
Subtotal																		
Removed																		
Subtotal																		

5. Activity Data

5.1. Construction Schedule

Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Days Per Week	Work Days per Pha	Phase Description
Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	1/1/2026	1/13/2026	5	9	
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Linear, Grading & Excavation	1/14/2026	3/4/2026	5	35	
Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	3/5/2026	4/17/2026	5	31	
Linear, Paving	Linear, Paving	4/18/2026	5/6/2026	5	13	

5.2. Off-Road Equipment

5.2.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	Signal Boards	Electric	Average	1	8	6	0.82
Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	Crawler Tractors	Diesel	Average	1	8	87	0.43
Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	Excavators	Diesel	Average	2	8	36	0.38
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Excavators	Diesel	Average	3	8	36	0.38
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Crawler Tractors	Diesel	Average	1	8	87	0.43
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Graders	Diesel	Average	2	8	148	0.41
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Rollers	Diesel	Average	2	8	36	0.38
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Signal Boards	Electric	Average	1	8	6	0.82
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	4	8	84	0.37
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Rubber Tired Loaders	Diesel	Average	1	8	150	0.36
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Scrapers	Diesel	Average	2	8	423	0.48
Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	Scrapers	Diesel	Average	1	8	423	0.48
Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	Rough Terrain Forklifts	Diesel	Average	1	8	96	0.4
Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	3	8	84	0.37
Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	Signal Boards	Electric	Average	1	8	6	0.82
Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	Graders	Diesel	Average	1	8	148	0.41
Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	Plate Compactors	Diesel	Average	1	8	8	0.43
Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	Pumps	Diesel	Average	1	8	11	0.74
Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	Air Compressors	Diesel	Average	1	8	37	0.48
Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	Generator Sets	Diesel	Average	1	8	14	0.74
Linear, Paving	Rollers	Diesel	Average	2	8	36	0.38
Linear, Paving	Paving Equipment	Diesel	Average	1	8	89	0.36
Linear, Paving	Pavers	Diesel	Average	1	8	81	0.42
Linear, Paving	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	3	8	84	0.37
Linear, Paving	Signal Boards	Electric	Average	1	8	6	0.82

5.3. Construction Vehicles

5.3.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Trip Type	One-Way Trips per Day	Miles per Trip	Vehicle Mix
Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing				
Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	Worker	14	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	Vendor	6	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	Hauling	6	20	HHDT
Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	Onsite truck	1	0.58	HHDT
Linear, Grading & Excavation				
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Worker	44	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Vendor	16	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Hauling	4	20	HHDT
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Onsite truck	1	0.58	HHDT
Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade				
Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	Worker	30	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	Vendor	14	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	Hauling	2	20	HHDT
Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	Onsite truck	1	0.58	HHDT
Linear, Paving				
Linear, Paving	Worker	24	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Linear, Paving	Vendor	44	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Linear, Paving	Hauling	0	20	HHDT
Linear, Paving	Onsite truck	1	0.58	HHDT

5.4. Vehicles

5.4.1. Construction Vehicle Control Strategies

Control Strategies Applied	PM10 Reduction	PM2.5 Reduction

5.5. Architectural Coatings

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

5.6. Dust Mitigation

5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

Phase Name	Material Imported (Cubic Yards)	Material Exported (Cubi	Acres Graded (ac	Material Demoli	Acres Paved (acres)
Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	0	300	7	0	
Linear, Grading & Excavation	0	1000	7	0	
Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	0	300	7	0	

5.6.2. Construction Earthmoving Control Strategies

Control Strategies Applied	Frequency (per day)	PM10 Reduction	PM2.5 Reduction
Water Exposed Area	2	61	61

5.7. Construction Paving

Land Use	Area Paved (acres)	% Asphalt
Road Widening	7	100

5.8. Construction Electricity Consumption and Emissions Factors

Year	kWh per Year	CO2	CH4	N2O
2026	117	532	0.03	< 0.005

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Vegetation Land Use Type	Vegetation Soil Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/y)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)

6. Climate Risk Detailed Report

6.1. Climate Risk Summary

Cal-Adapt midcentury 2040–2059 average projections for four hazards are reported below for your project location. These are under Representation Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5 which assumes GHG emissions will continue to rise strongly through 2050 and then plateau around 2100.

Climate Hazard	Result for Project Location	Unit
Temperature and Extreme Heat	18.4	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	2.9	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm
Sea Level Rise		meters of inundation depth
Wildfire	12.9	annual hectares burned

Temperature and Extreme Heat data are for grid cell in which your project are located. The projection is based on the 98th historical percentile of daily maximum/minimum temperatures from observed historical data (32 climate model ensemble from Cal-Adapt, 2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

Extreme Precipitation data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The threshold of 20 mm is equivalent to about ¾ an inch of rain, which would be light to moderate rainfall if received over a full day or heavy rain if received over a period of 2 to 4 hours. Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

Sea Level Rise data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from Radke et al. (2017), as reported in Cal-Adapt (Radke et al., 2017, CEC-500-2017-008), and consider inundation location and depth for the San Francisco Bay, the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta and California coast resulting different increments of sea level rise coupled with extreme storm events. Users may select from four scenarios to view the range in potential inundation depth for the grid cell. The four scenarios are: No rise, 0.5 meter, 1.0 meter, 1.41 meters

Wildfire data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from UC Davis, as reported in Cal-Adapt (2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5), and consider historical data of climate, vegetation, population density, and large (> 400 ha) fire history. Users may select from four model simulations to view the range in potential wildfire probabilities for the grid cell. The four simulations make different assumptions about expected rainfall and temperature are: Warmer/drier (HadGEM2-ES), Cooler/wetter (CNRM-CM5), Average conditions (CanESM2), Range of different rainfall and temperature possibilities (MIROCS). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

6.2. Initial Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capaci	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat		2	0	0 N/A
Extreme Precipitation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sea Level Rise		1	0	0 N/A
Wildfire		1	0	0 N/A
Flooding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drought	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation		0	0	0 N/A

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.
The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.
The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores do not include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capaci	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat		2	1	1 3
Extreme Precipitation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sea Level Rise		1	1	1 2
Wildfire		1	1	1 2
Flooding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drought	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation		1	1	1 2

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.
The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.
The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.4. Climate Risk Reduction Measures

7. Health and Equity Details

7.1. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Scores

The maximum CalEnviroScreen score is 100. A high score (*i.e.*, greater than 50) reflects a higher pollution burden compared to other census tracts in the state.

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Exposure Indicators	
AQ-Ozone	80
AQ-PM	87.6
AQ-DPM	69.4
Drinking Water	73.7
Lead Risk Housing	43.5
Pesticides	0
Toxic Releases	70.4
Traffic	80
Effect Indicators	
CleanUp Sites	18.7
Groundwater	35.7
Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	83.5
Impaired Water Bodies	0
Solid Waste	75.7
Sensitive Population	
Asthma	12.5
Cardio-vascular	73
Low Birth Weights	57.4
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	
Education	67.3
Housing	42.8
Linguistic	47.7
Poverty	54.2
Unemployment	33.6

7.2. Healthy Places Index Scores

The maximum Health Places Index score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects healthier community conditions compared to other census tracts in the state.

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Economic	
Above Poverty	52.4573335
Employed	23.22597203
Median HI	54.67727448
Education	
Bachelor's or higher	31.19466188
High school enrollment	22.01976132
Preschool enrollment	18.51661748
Transportation	
Auto Access	95.6242782
Active commuting	30.41190812
Social	
2-parent households	76.38906711
Voting	38.79122289
Neighborhood	
Alcohol availability	68.53586552
Park access	4.863338894
Retail density	36.32747337
Supermarket access	17.57987938
Tree canopy	15.95021173
Housing	
Homeownership	82.71525728
Housing habitability	84.74271782
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burd	46.13114333
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	94.14859489
Uncrowded housing	44.92493263
Health Outcomes	
Insured adults	25.56140126
Arthritis	6
Asthma ER Admissions	82
High Blood Pressure	8.6
Cancer (excluding skin)	21
Asthma	32
Coronary Heart Disease	8.3
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	13
Diagnosed Diabetes	28
Life Expectancy at Birth	22
Cognitively Disabled	37
Physically Disabled	14
Heart Attack ER Admissions	29
Mental Health Not Good	36
Chronic Kidney Disease	15
Obesity	29
Pedestrian Injuries	89
Physical Health Not Good	27
Stroke	20
Health Risk Behaviors	
Binge Drinking	60
Current Smoker	33
No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	32
Climate Change Exposures	
Wildfire Risk	0
SLR Inundation Area	0
Children	49
Elderly	45
English Speaking	83
Foreign-born	38
Outdoor Workers	18
Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	
Impervious Surface Cover	85
Traffic Density	90
Traffic Access	23
Other Indices	
Hardship	56
Other Decision Support	
2016 Voting	60

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location	67
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location	38
Project Located in a Designated Disadvantage	No
Project Located in a Low-Income Community (N	o
Project Located in a Community Air Protection	No

a: The maximum CalEnviroScreen score is 100. A high score (*i.e.*, greater than 50) reflects a higher pollution burden compared to other census tracts in the state.
b: The maximum Health Places Index score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects healthier community conditions compared to other census tracts in the state.

7.4. Health & Equity Measures

Measure Title	Co-Benefits Achieved

7.5. Evaluation Scorecard

Category	Number of Applicable Measures	Total Points Earned by J	Max Possible Poi	Weighted Score

7.6. Health & Equity Custom Measures

Measure Title	Sponsor

8. User Changes to Default Data

Screen	Justification
Construction: Dust From Material Movement	project will require paving
Construction: Trips and VMT	added in worker and materials hauling trips

Criteria Pollutant Emissions

Daily Regional Emissions (g/day)

Alternative	PM2.5	PM10	NOx	CO	ROG
Existing	506,849.40	2,991,135.90	2,336,560.40	8,089,242.20	454,903.60
Existing with Project	506,830.10	2,991,022.30	2,336,471.70	8,088,935.10	454,886.30
2025 No Build	516,982.40	3,097,672.60	1,495,371.30	6,276,988.70	374,341.20
2025 Build	516,956.10	3,097,514.80	1,495,295.10	6,276,669.00	374,322.10
2048 No Build	692,432.80	4,251,052.10	987,337.40	4,397,477.40	250,760.90
2048 Build	692,356.20	4,250,581.70	987,228.20	4,396,990.90	250,733.20

Daily Regional Emissions (pounds/day)

Alternative	PM2.5	PM10	NOx	CO	ROG
Existing	1,117.4	6,594.2	5,151.1	17,833.4	1,002.9
Existing with Project	1,117.4	6,594.0	5,151.0	17,832.7	1,002.8
Increase from No Build	*0.0*	*-0.3*	*-0.2*	*-0.7*	*0.0*
2025 No Build	1,139.7	6,829.1	3,296.7	13,838.2	825.3
Increase from Existing	*22.3*	*234.9*	*-1,854.5*	*-3,995.3*	*-177.6*
2025 Build	1,139.7	6,828.7	3,296.5	13,837.5	825.2
Increase from Existing	*22.3*	*234.5*	*-1,854.6*	*-3,996.0*	*-177.6*
Increase from No Build	*-0.1*	*-0.3*	*-0.2*	*-0.7*	*0.0*
2048 No Build	1,526.5	9,371.8	2,176.7	9,694.6	552.8
Increase from Existing	*386.9*	*2,543.1*	*-1,119.8*	*-4,142.8*	*-272.4*
2048 Build	1,526.4	9,370.8	2,176.4	9,693.5	552.8
Increase from Existing	*409.0*	*2,776.6*	*-2,974.7*	*-8,139.9*	*-450.1*
Increase from No Build	*-0.2*	*-1.0*	*-0.2*	*-1.1*	*-0.1*

Climate Change Emissions

Daily Regional Emissions (g/day)

Alternative	CO2	N2O	CH4	CO2e
Existing	3,435,386,678.80	195,204.50	62,465.20	3,495,119,249.80
Existing with Project	3,435,256,222.80	195,197.10	62,462.80	3,494,986,528.60
2025 No Build	3,270,323,248.50	180,120.10	53,006.10	3,325,324,190.80
2025 Build	3,270,156,693.40	180,111.00	53,003.40	3,325,154,856.40
2048 No Build	3,057,721,760.70	169,798.70	44,215.10	3,109,427,150.80
2048 Build	3,057,383,443.30	169,779.90	44,210.20	3,109,083,108.50

Daily Regional Emissions (Metric Tons/day)

Alternative	CO2	N2O	CH4	CO2e
Existing	3,435.4	0.2	0.1	3,495.1
Existing with Project	3,435.3	0.2	0.1	3,495.0
Increase from No Build	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1
2025 No Build	3,270.3	0.2	0.1	3,325.3
Increase from Existing	*-165.1*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*-169.8*
2025 Build	3,270.2	0.2	0.1	3,325.2
Increase from Existing	*-165.2*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*-170.0*
Increase from No Build	*-0.2*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*-0.2*
2048 No Build	3,057.7	0.2	0.0	3,109.4
Increase from Existing	*-377.7*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*-385.7*
2048 Build	3,057.4	0.2	0.0	3,109.1
Increase from Existing	*-378.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*-386.0*
Increase from No Build	*-0.3*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*-0.3*

Annual Emissions (Metric Tons)

Alternative	**CO2**	**N2O**	**CH4**	**CO2e**
Existing	1,192,079.2	67.74	21.68	1,212,806.4
Existing with Project	1,192,033.9	67.73	21.67	1,212,760.3
Increase from No Build	-45.3	0.0	0.0	-46.1
2025 No Build	1,134,802.2	62.50	18.39	1,153,887.5
Increase from Existing	*-57,277.0*	*-5.2*	*-3.3*	*-58,918.9*
2025 Build	1,134,744.4	62.50	18.39	1,153,828.7
Increase from Existing	*-57,334.8*	*-5.2*	*-3.3*	*-58,977.6*
Increase from No Build	*-57.8*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*-58.8*
2048 No Build	1,061,029.5	58.92	15.34	1,078,971.2
Increase from Existing	*-131,049.7*	*-8.8*	*-6.3*	*-133,835.2*
2048 Build	1,060,912.1	58.91	15.34	1,078,851.8
Increase from Existing	*-131,167.1*	*-8.8*	*-6.3*	*-133,954.5*
Increase from No Build	*-117.4*	*-0.01*	*0.00*	*-119.4*

File Name:	Ontario Ave Widening - 2021 without project - Annual.EM
CT-EMFAC2021 Version:	1.0.2.0
Run Date:	6/17/2024 13:55
Area:	Riverside (SC)
Analysis Year:	2021
Season:	Annual

==========

Vehicle Category	VMT Fraction Across Category	Diesel VMT Fraction Within Category	Gas VMT Fraction Within Category
Truck 1	0.038	0.53	0.47
Truck 2	0.059	0.956	0.02
Non-Truck	0.903	0.007	0.975

==========

Road Type:	Major/Collector		
Silt Loading Factor:	CARB	0.08 g/m2	
Precipitation Correction:	CARB	P = 51 days	N = 365 days

==========

Road Length:	1	miles
Volume:	8,479,447	vehicles per hour
Number of Hours:	1	hours
VMT:	8479447	miles

VMT Distribution by Speed Bin (mph):

<= 5 mph	0.05%
10 mph	0.33%
15 mph	0.54%
20 mph	1.14%
25 mph	4.92%
30 mph	8.89%
35 mph	7.98%
40 mph	12.96%
45 mph	9.29%
50 mph	7.90%
55 mph	7.00%
60 mph	5.16%
65 mph	7.04%
70 mph	26.79%
75 mph	0.00%

==========

Summary of Emissions

Pollutant Name	Running Exhaust (grams)	Running Loss (grams)	Tire Wear (grams)	Brake Wear (grams)	Road Dust (grams)	Total (grams)	Total (pounds)	Total (US tons)
PM2.5	30,777.30	-	19,850.40	42,611.20	413,610.50	506,849.40	1,117.41	0.559
PM10	32,623.20	-	79,393.10	121,747.60	2,757,372.00	2,991,135.90	6,594.33	3.297
NOx	2,336,560.40	-	-	-	-	2,336,560.40	5,151.23	2.576
CO	8,089,242.20	-	-	-	-	8,089,242.20	17,833.73	8.917
HC	279,331.60	216,966.70	-	-	-	496,298.20	1,094.15	0.547
TOG	314,518.90	231,965.40	-	-	-	546,484.30	1,204.79	0.602
ROG	222,938.20	231,965.40	-	-	-	454,903.60	1,002.89	0.501
1,3-Butadiene	869.3	0	-	-	-	869.3	1.916	< 0.001
Acetaldehyde	4,846.10	-	-	-	-	4,846.10	10.684	0.005
Acrolein	68.5	-	-	-	-	68.5	0.151	< 0.001
Benzene	10,064.10	3,348.00	-	-	-	13,412.10	29.569	0.015
Diesel PM	21,062.60	-	-	-	-	21,062.60	46.435	0.023
Ethylbenzene	2,997.60	2,167.10	-	-	-	5,164.70	11.386	0.006
Formaldehyde	10,793.60	-	-	-	-	10,793.60	23.796	0.012
Naphthalene	856.2	0	-	-	-	856.2	1.888	< 0.001
POM	251.8	-	-	-	-	251.8	0.555	< 0.001
DEOG	55,982.50	-	-	-	-	55,982.50	123.42	0.062
CO2	3,435,386,678.80	-	-	-	-	3,435,386,678.80	7,573,730.69	3,786.87
N2O	195,204.50	-	-	-	-	195,204.50	430.352	0.215
CH4	62,465.20	-	-	-	-	62,465.20	137.712	0.069
BC	4,476.90	-	-	-	-	4,476.90	9.87	0.005
HFC	-	5,949.40	-	-	-	5,949.40	13.116	0.007

==========

Summary of GHG Emissions

Pollutant Name	Emissions (metric tons)	CO2e (metric tons)
CO2	3,435.39	3,435.39
N2O	0.20	58.171
CH4	0.062	1.562
BC	0.004	2.059
HFC	0.006	8.508
Total CO2e	-	3,505.69

==========

Summary of Consumptions

Gasoline	316,719.04	gallons
Diesel	82,278.51	gallons
Natural Gas	3,007.60	diesel-equivalent gallons
Electricity	42,374.30	kilowatt-hours

==========END==========

File Name:	Ontario Ave Widening - 2021 with project - Annual.EM
CT-EMFAC2021 Version:	1.0.2.0
Run Date:	6/17/2024 13:56
Area:	Riverside (SC)
Analysis Year:	2021
Season:	Annual

==========

Vehicle Category	VMT Fraction Across Category	Diesel VMT Fraction Within Category	Gas VMT Fraction Within Category
Truck 1	0.038	0.53	0.47
Truck 2	0.059	0.956	0.02
Non-Truck	0.903	0.007	0.975

==========

Road Type:	Major/Collector		
Silt Loading Factor:	CARB	0.08 g/m2	
Precipitation Correction:	CARB	P = 51 days	N = 365 days

==========

Road Length:	1	miles
Volume:	8,479,125	vehicles per hour
Number of Hours:	1	hours
VMT:	8479125	miles

VMT Distribution by Speed Bin (mph):

<= 5 mph	0.05%
10 mph	0.33%
15 mph	0.54%
20 mph	1.14%
25 mph	4.92%
30 mph	8.89%
35 mph	7.98%
40 mph	12.96%
45 mph	9.29%
50 mph	7.90%
55 mph	7.00%
60 mph	5.16%
65 mph	7.04%
70 mph	26.79%
75 mph	0.00%

==========

Summary of Emissions

Pollutant Name	Running Exhaust (grams)	Running Loss (grams)	Tire Wear (grams)	Brake Wear (grams)	Road Dust (grams)	Total (grams)	Total (pounds)	Total (US tons)
PM2.5	30,776.10	-	19,849.60	42,609.60	413,594.80	506,830.10	1,117.37	0.559
PM10	32,622.00	-	79,390.00	121,742.90	2,757,267.30	2,991,022.30	6,594.08	3.297
NOx	2,336,471.70	-	-	-	-	2,336,471.70	5,151.04	2.576
CO	8,088,935.10	-	-	-	-	8,088,935.10	17,833.05	8.917
HC	279,321.00	216,958.40	-	-	-	496,279.40	1,094.11	0.547
TOG	314,507.00	231,956.60	-	-	-	546,463.50	1,204.75	0.602
ROG	222,929.80	231,956.60	-	-	-	454,886.30	1,002.85	0.501
1,3-Butadiene	869.3	0	-	-	-	869.3	1.916	< 0.001
Acetaldehyde	4,845.90	-	-	-	-	4,845.90	10.683	0.005
Acrolein	68.5	-	-	-	-	68.5	0.151	< 0.001
Benzene	10,063.70	3,347.90	-	-	-	13,411.60	29.568	0.015
Diesel PM	21,061.80	-	-	-	-	21,061.80	46.433	0.023
Ethylbenzene	2,997.50	2,167.00	-	-	-	5,164.50	11.386	0.006
Formaldehyde	10,793.20	-	-	-	-	10,793.20	23.795	0.012
Naphthalene	856.2	0	-	-	-	856.2	1.888	< 0.001
POM	251.8	-	-	-	-	251.8	0.555	< 0.001
DEOG	55,980.40	-	-	-	-	55,980.40	123.416	0.062
CO2	3,435,256,222.80	-	-	-	-	3,435,256,222.80	7,573,443.08	3,786.72
N2O	195,197.10	-	-	-	-	195,197.10	430.336	0.215
CH4	62,462.80	-	-	-	-	62,462.80	137.707	0.069
BC	4,476.80	-	-	-	-	4,476.80	9.87	0.005
HFC	-	5,949.20	-	-	-	5,949.20	13.116	0.007

==========

Summary of GHG Emissions

Pollutant Name	Emissions (metric tons)	CO2e (metric tons)
CO2	3,435.26	3,435.26
N2O	0.20	58.169
CH4	0.062	1.562
BC	0.004	2.059
HFC	0.006	8.507
Total CO2e	-	3,505.55

==========

Summary of Consumptions

Gasoline	316,707.01	gallons
Diesel	82,275.39	gallons
Natural Gas	3,007.49	diesel-equivalent gallons
Electricity	42,372.69	kilowatt-hours

==========END==========

File Name:	Ontario Ave Widening - 2025 without project- Annual.EM
CT-EMFAC2021 Version:	1.0.2.0
Run Date:	6/17/2024 13:57
Area:	Riverside (SC)
Analysis Year:	2025
Season:	Annual

==========

Vehicle Category	VMT Fraction Across Category	Diesel VMT Fraction Within Category	Gas VMT Fraction Within Category
Truck 1	0.035	0.515	0.477
Truck 2	0.06	0.952	0.019
Non-Truck	0.905	0.006	0.95

==========

Road Type:	Major/Collector		
Silt Loading Factor:	CARB	0.08 g/m2	
Precipitation Correction:	CARB	P = 51 days	N = 365 days

==========

Road Length:	1	miles
Volume:	8,796,518	vehicles per hour
Number of Hours:	1	hours
VMT:	8796518	miles

VMT Distribution by Speed Bin (mph):

<= 5 mph	0.11%
10 mph	0.45%
15 mph	0.70%
20 mph	1.59%
25 mph	5.25%
30 mph	9.20%
35 mph	8.40%
40 mph	12.83%
45 mph	8.77%
50 mph	7.88%
55 mph	7.56%
60 mph	5.35%
65 mph	6.78%
70 mph	25.12%
75 mph	0.00%

==========

Summary of Emissions

Pollutant Name	Running Exhaust (grams)	Running Loss (grams)	Tire Wear (grams)	Brake Wear (grams)	Road Dust (grams)	Total (grams)	Total (pounds)	Total (US tons)
PM2.5	22,892.10	-	20,636.60	43,462.30	429,991.40	516,982.40	1,139.75	0.57
PM10	24,327.20	-	82,537.70	124,180.90	2,866,626.80	3,097,672.60	6,829.20	3.415
NOx	1,495,371.30	-	-	-	-	1,495,371.30	3,296.73	1.648
CO	6,276,988.70	-	-	-	-	6,276,988.70	13,838.39	6.919
HC	194,139.80	214,232.90	-	-	-	408,372.60	900.307	0.45
TOG	215,812.40	229,042.50	-	-	-	444,854.90	980.737	0.49
ROG	145,298.60	229,042.50	-	-	-	374,341.20	825.281	0.413
1,3-Butadiene	598	0	-	-	-	598	1.318	< 0.001
Acetaldehyde	3,634.30	-	-	-	-	3,634.30	8.012	0.004
Acrolein	44.1	-	-	-	-	44.1	0.097	< 0.001
Benzene	6,921.20	3,305.80	-	-	-	10,227.00	22.547	0.011
Diesel PM	14,082.50	-	-	-	-	14,082.50	31.047	0.016
Ethylbenzene	2,046.20	2,139.90	-	-	-	4,186.10	9.229	0.005
Formaldehyde	8,017.50	-	-	-	-	8,017.50	17.676	0.009
Naphthalene	583.4	0	-	-	-	583.4	1.286	< 0.001
POM	182.4	-	-	-	-	182.4	0.402	< 0.001
DEOG	30,534.40	-	-	-	-	30,534.40	67.317	0.034
CO2	3,270,323,248.50	-	-	-	-	3,270,323,248.50	7,209,828.14	3,604.91
N2O	180,120.10	-	-	-	-	180,120.10	397.097	0.199
CH4	53,006.10	-	-	-	-	53,006.10	116.858	0.058
BC	3,751.00	-	-	-	-	3,751.00	8.27	0.004
HFC	-	4,655.60	-	-	-	4,655.60	10.264	0.005

==========

Summary of GHG Emissions

Pollutant Name	Emissions (metric tons)	CO2e (metric tons)
CO2	3,270.32	3,270.32
N2O	0.18	53.676
CH4	0.053	1.325
BC	0.004	1.725
HFC	0.005	6.657
Total CO2e	-	3,333.71

==========

Summary of Consumptions

Gasoline	297,294.83	gallons
Diesel	81,900.30	gallons
Natural Gas	2,922.29	diesel-equivalent gallons
Electricity	127,475.97	kilowatt-hours

==========END==========

File Name:	Ontario Ave Widening - 2025 with project- Annual.EM
CT-EMFAC2021 Version:	1.0.2.0
Run Date:	6/17/2024 18:01
Area:	Riverside (SC)
Analysis Year:	2025
Season:	Annual

==========

Vehicle Category	VMT Fraction Across Category	Diesel VMT Fraction Within Category	Gas VMT Fraction Within Category
Truck 1	0.035	0.515	0.477
Truck 2	0.06	0.952	0.019
Non-Truck	0.905	0.006	0.95

==========

Road Type:	Major/Collector		
Silt Loading Factor:	CARB	0.08 g/m2	
Precipitation Correction:	CARB	P = 51 days	N = 365 days

==========

Road Length:	1	miles
Volume:	8,796,070	vehicles per hour
Number of Hours:	1	hours
VMT:	8796070	miles

VMT Distribution by Speed Bin (mph):

<= 5 mph	0.11%
10 mph	0.45%
15 mph	0.70%
20 mph	1.59%
25 mph	5.25%
30 mph	9.20%
35 mph	8.40%
40 mph	12.83%
45 mph	8.77%
50 mph	7.88%
55 mph	7.56%
60 mph	5.35%
65 mph	6.78%
70 mph	25.12%
75 mph	0.00%

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Summary of Emissions

Pollutant Name	Running Exhaust (grams)	Running Loss (grams)	Tire Wear (grams)	Brake Wear (grams)	Road Dust (grams)	Total (grams)	Total (pounds)	Total (US tons)
PM2.5	22,890.90	-	20,635.60	43,460.00	429,969.50	516,956.10	1,139.69	0.57
PM10	24,325.90	-	82,533.50	124,174.60	2,866,480.80	3,097,514.80	6,828.85	3.414
NOx	1,495,295.10	-	-	-	-	1,495,295.10	3,296.56	1.648
CO	6,276,669.00	-	-	-	-	6,276,669.00	13,837.69	6.919
HC	194,129.90	214,221.90	-	-	-	408,351.80	900.262	0.45
TOG	215,801.40	229,030.80	-	-	-	444,832.20	980.687	0.49
ROG	145,291.20	229,030.80	-	-	-	374,322.10	825.239	0.413
1,3-Butadiene	598	0	-	-	-	598	1.318	< 0.001
Acetaldehyde	3,634.10	-	-	-	-	3,634.10	8.012	0.004
Acrolein	44.1	-	-	-	-	44.1	0.097	< 0.001
Benzene	6,920.80	3,305.70	-	-	-	10,226.50	22.546	0.011
Diesel PM	14,081.80	-	-	-	-	14,081.80	31.045	0.016
Ethylbenzene	2,046.10	2,139.80	-	-	-	4,185.90	9.228	0.005
Formaldehyde	8,017.10	-	-	-	-	8,017.10	17.675	0.009
Naphthalene	583.4	0	-	-	-	583.4	1.286	< 0.001
POM	182.4	-	-	-	-	182.4	0.402	< 0.001
DEOG	30,532.80	-	-	-	-	30,532.80	67.313	0.034
CO2	3,270,156,693.40	-	-	-	-	3,270,156,693.40	7,209,460.95	3,604.73
N2O	180,111.00	-	-	-	-	180,111.00	397.077	0.199
CH4	53,003.40	-	-	-	-	53,003.40	116.852	0.058
BC	3,750.80	-	-	-	-	3,750.80	8.269	0.004
HFC	-	4,655.30	-	-	-	4,655.30	10.263	0.005

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Summary of GHG Emissions

Pollutant Name	Emissions (metric tons)	CO2e (metric tons)
CO2	3,270.16	3,270.16
N2O	0.18	53.673
CH4	0.053	1.325
BC	0.004	1.725
HFC	0.005	6.657
Total CO2e	-	3,333.54

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Summary of Consumptions

Gasoline	297,279.68	gallons
Diesel	81,896.13	gallons
Natural Gas	2,922.14	diesel-equivalent gallons
Electricity	127,469.48	kilowatt-hours

==========END==========

File Name:	Ontario Ave Widening - 2048 without project- Annual.EM		
CT-EMFAC2021 Version:	1.0.2.0		
Run Date:	6/17/2024 18:02		
Area:	Riverside (SC)		
Analysis Year:	2048		
Season:	Annual		

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Vehicle Category	VMT Fraction Across Category	Diesel VMT Fraction Within Category	Gas VMT Fraction Within Category
Truck 1	0.03	0.251	0.277
Truck 2	0.086	0.73	0.006
Non-Truck	0.884	0.003	0.903

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Road Type:	Major/Collector		
Silt Loading Factor:	CARB	0.08 g/m2	
Precipitation Correction:	CARB	P = 51 days	N = 365 days

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Road Length:	1	miles
Volume:	10,619,680	vehicles per hour
Number of Hours:	1	hours
VMT:	1.06E+07	miles

VMT Distribution by Speed Bin (mph):

<= 5 mph	0.23%
10 mph	0.54%
15 mph	1.20%
20 mph	2.14%
25 mph	5.96%
30 mph	9.02%
35 mph	8.28%
40 mph	12.21%
45 mph	8.61%
50 mph	7.72%
55 mph	7.30%
60 mph	6.88%
65 mph	7.69%
70 mph	22.21%
75 mph	0.00%

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Summary of Emissions

Pollutant Name	Running Exhaust (grams)	Running Loss (grams)	Tire Wear (grams)	Brake Wear (grams)	Road Dust (grams)	Total (grams)	Total (pounds)	Total (US tons)
PM2.5	15,297.90	-	26,411.10	54,842.90	595,880.90	692,432.80	1,526.55	0.763
PM10	16,169.00	-	105,634.00	156,692.30	3,972,556.70	4,251,052.10	9,371.97	4.686
NOx	987,337.40	-	-	-	-	987,337.40	2,176.71	1.088
CO	4,397,477.40	-	-	-	-	4,397,477.40	9,694.78	4.847
HC	101,454.60	176,485.00	-	-	-	277,939.60	612.752	0.306
TOG	110,504.40	188,685.20	-	-	-	299,189.60	659.6	0.33
ROG	62,075.70	188,685.20	-	-	-	250,760.90	552.833	0.276
1,3-Butadiene	261.8	0	-	-	-	261.8	0.577	< 0.001
Acetaldehyde	1,299.30	-	-	-	-	1,299.30	2.864	0.001
Acrolein	24.9	-	-	-	-	24.9	0.055	< 0.001
Benzene	2,842.20	2,723.20	-	-	-	5,565.50	12.27	0.006
Diesel PM	11,693.30	-	-	-	-	11,693.30	25.779	0.013
Ethylbenzene	865.2	1,762.80	-	-	-	2,628.00	5.794	0.003
Formaldehyde	2,930.30	-	-	-	-	2,930.30	6.46	0.003
Naphthalene	234.7	0	-	-	-	234.7	0.517	< 0.001
POM	61.8	-	-	-	-	61.8	0.136	< 0.001
DEOG	12,985.20	-	-	-	-	12,985.20	28.628	0.014
CO2	3,057,721,760.70	-	-	-	-	3,057,721,760.70	6,741,122.12	3,370.56
N2O	169,798.70	-	-	-	-	169,798.70	374.342	0.187
CH4	44,215.10	-	-	-	-	44,215.10	97.478	0.049
BC	1,385.10	-	-	-	-	1,385.10	3.054	0.002
HFC	-	207.1	-	-	-	207.1	0.457	< 0.001

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Summary of GHG Emissions

Pollutant Name	Emissions (metric tons)	CO2e (metric tons)
CO2	3,057.72	3,057.72
N2O	0.17	50.6
CH4	0.044	1.105
BC	0.001	0.637
HFC	< 0.001	0.296
Total CO2e	-	3,110.36

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Summary of Consumptions

Gasoline	266,925.34	gallons
Diesel	85,857.61	gallons
Natural Gas	2,271.80	diesel-equivalent gallons
Electricity	746,310.66	kilowatt-hours

==========END==========

File Name:	Ontario Ave Widening - 2048 with project- Annual.EM
CT-EMFAC2021 Version:	1.0.2.0
Run Date:	6/17/2024 18:04
Area:	Riverside (SC)
Analysis Year:	2048
Season:	Annual

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Vehicle Category	VMT Fraction Across Category	Diesel VMT Fraction Within Category	Gas VMT Fraction Within Category
Truck 1	0.03	0.251	0.277
Truck 2	0.086	0.73	0.006
Non-Truck	0.884	0.003	0.903

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Road Type:	Major/Collector		
Silt Loading Factor:	CARB	0.08 g/m2	
Precipitation Correction:	CARB	P = 51 days	N = 365 days

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Road Length:	1	miles
Volume:	10,618,510	vehicles per hour
Number of Hours:	1	hours
VMT:	1.06E+07	miles

VMT Distribution by Speed Bin (mph):

<= 5 mph	0.23%
10 mph	0.54%
15 mph	1.20%
20 mph	2.14%
25 mph	5.96%
30 mph	9.02%
35 mph	8.28%
40 mph	12.21%
45 mph	8.61%
50 mph	7.72%
55 mph	7.30%
60 mph	6.88%
65 mph	7.69%
70 mph	22.21%
75 mph	0.00%

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Summary of Emissions

Pollutant Name	Running Exhaust (grams)	Running Loss (grams)	Tire Wear (grams)	Brake Wear (grams)	Road Dust (grams)	Total (grams)	Total (pounds)	Total (US tons)
PM2.5	15,296.20	-	26,408.20	54,836.80	595,814.90	692,356.20	1,526.38	0.763
PM10	16,167.30	-	105,622.30	156,675.00	3,972,117.20	4,250,581.70	9,370.93	4.685
NOx	987,228.20	-	-	-	-	987,228.20	2,176.47	1.088
CO	4,396,990.90	-	-	-	-	4,396,990.90	9,693.71	4.847
HC	101,443.40	176,465.50	-	-	-	277,908.90	612.684	0.306
TOG	110,492.20	188,664.40	-	-	-	299,156.50	659.527	0.33
ROG	62,068.80	188,664.40	-	-	-	250,733.20	552.772	0.276
1,3-Butadiene	261.8	0	-	-	-	261.8	0.577	< 0.001
Acetaldehyde	1,299.10	-	-	-	-	1,299.10	2.864	0.001
Acrolein	24.9	-	-	-	-	24.9	0.055	< 0.001
Benzene	2,841.90	2,722.90	-	-	-	5,564.90	12.268	0.006
Diesel PM	11,692.00	-	-	-	-	11,692.00	25.776	0.013
Ethylbenzene	865.1	1,762.60	-	-	-	2,627.70	5.793	0.003
Formaldehyde	2,930.00	-	-	-	-	2,930.00	6.459	0.003
Naphthalene	234.7	0	-	-	-	234.7	0.517	< 0.001
POM	61.8	-	-	-	-	61.8	0.136	< 0.001
DEOG	12,983.80	-	-	-	-	12,983.80	28.624	0.014
CO2	3,057,383,443.30	-	-	-	-	3,057,383,443.30	6,740,376.26	3,370.19
N2O	169,779.90	-	-	-	-	169,779.90	374.301	0.187
CH4	44,210.20	-	-	-	-	44,210.20	97.467	0.049
BC	1,384.90	-	-	-	-	1,384.90	3.053	0.002
HFC	-	207	-	-	-	207	0.456	< 0.001

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Summary of GHG Emissions

Pollutant Name	Emissions (metric tons)	CO2e (metric tons)
CO2	3,057.38	3,057.38
N2O	0.17	50.594
CH4	0.044	1.105
BC	0.001	0.637
HFC	< 0.001	0.296
Total CO2e	-	3,110.02

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Summary of Consumptions

Gasoline	266,895.80	gallons
Diesel	85,848.11	gallons
Natural Gas	2,271.55	diesel-equivalent gallons
Electricity	746,228.09	kilowatt-hours

==========END==========

Appendix C Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

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Date: (4/30/2025) Project Phase: 1 ☒ PA/ED ☐ PS&E ☐ Construction	**Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project)**										
Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures	**Section # in Env. Doc.**	**Environmental Analysis Source** (Technical Study, Environmental Document, and/or Technical Discipline)	**Responsible for Development and/or Implementation of Measure**	**Timing/Phase**	**If applicable, corresponding construction provision:** (standard, special, non-standard)	**Action(s) Taken to Implement Measure**	**Measure Completed (Date and Initials)**		**Remarks**	**Environmental Compliance**	
										YES	**NO**
Air Quality											
SM AQ-1. During clearing, grading, earthmoving, or excavation operations, fugitive dust emissions will be controlled by regular watering or other dust preventive measures using the following procedures, as specified in South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Rule 403. All material excavated or graded will be sufficiently watered to prevent excessive amounts of dust. Watering will occur as required by SCAQMD and the County, with complete coverage, preferably in the late morning and after work is done for the day. All material transported on site or off site will be either sufficiently watered or securely covered to prevent excessive amounts of dust. The areas disturbed by clearing, grading, earthmoving, or excavation operations will be minimized so as to prevent excessive amounts of dust. These control techniques will be indicated in project specifications. Visible dust beyond the property line emanating from the project will be prevented to the maximum extent feasible.	Section 2.3.3	IS/MND, Section 2.3.3	Contractor	Construction							
Biological Resources											
See SM AQ-1.											
AMM BIO-1, Vegetation Clearing Restrictions. Clearing of natural vegetation will be performed outside of the active breeding season for passerine birds (i.e., February 1 through September 30) or raptors (i.e., January 15 through September 15). If construction activities and disturbances to vegetation cannot be avoided during the active breeding season, **AMM BIO-10** is required (refer to **AMM BIO-10** for the nesting bird survey requirements).	Section 2.4.3	IS/MND, Section 2.4.3	Contractor	Construction							
AMM BIO-2, Fire Prevention. When work is conducted during the fire season (as identified by the Riverside County Fire Department), appropriate fire-fighting equipment (e.g., extinguishers, shovels, water tankers) will be available on the project site during all phases of project construction to help minimize the chance of human-caused wildfires. Shields, protective mats, and/or other fire preventative methods will be used during grinding, welding, and other spark-inducing activities. Personnel trained in fire hazards, preventative actions, and responses to fires will advise contractors regarding fire risk from all construction-related activities.	Section 2.4.3 IS	IS/MND, Section 2.4.3	Contractor/ Qualified Personnel	Construction							

Date: (4/30/2025) Project Phase: 1 ☒ PA/ED ☐ PS&E ☐ Construction	Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project)										
Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures	**Section # in Env. Doc.**	**Environmental Analysis Source** (Technical Study, Environmental Document, and/or Technical Discipline)	**Responsible for Development and/or Implementation of Measure**	**Timing/Phase**	**If applicable, corresponding construction provision:** (standard, special, non-standard)	**Action(s) Taken to Implement Measure**	**Measure Completed (Date and Initials)**		**Remarks**	**Environmental Compliance**	
										YES	**NO**
AMM BIO-3, Biological Monitoring. The qualified project biologist will monitor construction activities for the duration of the proposed project at a frequency necessary to ensure that practicable measures are being employed and avoid incidental disturbance of habitat and species of concern outside the project footprint. Special attention will be provided to ensure that any environmentally sensitive area (ESA) fencing required in **AMM BIO-4** is maintained. Additionally, monitoring and reporting will occur weekly if active nests are present for the duration of the construction activity to ensure implementation of best management practices (BMPs). This will be done in tandem with **AMM BIO-4**, below, which includes the fencing of sensitive areas (oak tree avoidance areas).	Section 2.4.3	IS/MND, Section 2.4.3	Qualified Biologist	Construction							
AMM BIO-4, Construction Limits and ESA Fencing. Construction personnel will strictly limit their activities, vehicles, equipment, and construction materials to the proposed project footprint and designated staging areas and routes of travel. The construction area(s) will be the minimal area necessary to complete the proposed project and will be specified in the construction plans. Construction limits adjacent to oak tree avoidance areas will be demarcated using ESA fencing (e.g., orange snow fencing, silt fencing, signage). The ESA fencing will be reviewed at a frequency deemed necessary by the biological monitor (as indicated in **AMM BIO-3**) until the completion of all construction activities. Employees will be instructed that their activities are restricted to the construction areas. Access to sites will be from pre-existing access routes to the greatest extent possible.	Section 2.4.3	IS/MND, Section 2.4.3	Contractor/ Qualified Biologist	Construction							
AMM BIO-5, Exotic Species. Exotic plant species removed during construction will be properly handled to prevent sprouting or regrowth. Vegetation removed from the project site will be covered while being carried on trucks, and vegetation materials removed from the site will be disposed of in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.	Section 2.4.3	IS/MND, Section 2.4.3	Contractor/ Qualified Biologist	Pre-construction/ Construction							
AMM BIO-6, Equipment Cleaning. Construction equipment will be cleaned of mud or other debris that may contain invasive plants and/or seeds and inspected to reduce the potential of spreading noxious weeds before mobilizing to the site and before leaving the site during the course of construction. The cleaning of equipment will occur at least 300 feet from ESA fencing and 50 feet from any drainages to prevent the spread of invasives.	Section 2.4.3	IS/MND, Section 2.4.3	Contractor/ Qualified Biologist	Construction							

Date: (4/30/2025) Project Phase: 1 ☒ PA/ED ☐ PS&E ☐ Construction	Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project)										
Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures	**Section # in Env. Doc.**	**Environmental Analysis Source** (Technical Study, Environmental Document, and/or Technical Discipline)	**Responsible for Development and/or Implementation of Measure**	**Timing/Phase**	**If applicable, corresponding construction provision:** (standard, special, non-standard)	**Action(s) Taken to Implement Measure**	**Measure Completed (Date and Initials)**		**Remarks**	**Environmental Compliance**	
										YES	**NO**
AMM BIO-7, Water Pollution Control Plan. Plans for water pollution and erosion control (i.e., Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan [SWPPP]) will be prepared in accordance with project aquatic resource permits and other project requirements. The plans will describe sediment and hazardous materials control, dewatering or diversion structures, fueling and equipment management practices, and use of plant material for erosion control. Plans will be reviewed and approved by the County prior to construction.	Section 2.4.3	IS/MND, Section 2.4.3	Qualified Biologist	Pre-construction/ Construction							
AMM BIO-8, Biological Training. A qualified biologist will conduct a training session for project and construction personnel prior to any construction activities. The training will include a description of the species of concern and their habitats, the general provisions of the Endangered Species Acts (federal Endangered Species Act [FESA] and California Endangered Species Act [CESA]) and the Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP), the need to adhere to the provisions of the acts and the MSHCP, the penalties associated with violating the provisions of the acts, and the general measures that are being implemented to conserve the species of concern as they relate to the proposed project.	Section 2.4.3	IS/MND, Section 2.4.3	Qualified Biologist	Construction							
AMM BIO-9, Waste Management. To avoid attracting predators of the species of concern, the project site will be kept as clean of debris as possible. All food-related trash items shall be enclosed in sealed containers and regularly removed from the site(s). Waste, dirt, or rubble, or trash will not be deposited on native habitat.	Section 2.4.3	IS/MND, Section 2.4.3	Contractor	Construction							
AMM BIO-10, Nesting Bird Preconstruction Surveys. Prior to vegetation removal or initial ground disturbance during the nesting bird season (February 1 through September 30), a pre-construction nesting bird survey must be conducted by a project biologist prior to the start of work. The nesting bird survey must include the project area plus a 300-foot buffer. Within 3-5 days of the nesting bird survey, all areas surveyed by the biologist must be cleared by the contractor or a supplemental nesting bird survey is required. A minimum 500-foot no work buffer will be established around any active nests of a raptor species. A 300-foot no work buffer will be established around any active nests for other migratory birds. If an active nest is discovered during construction, the contractor must immediately stop work in the nesting area until the appropriate buffer is established. The contractor is prohibited from conducting work that could disturb the birds (as determined by the project biologist) in the buffer area until a qualified biologist determines	Section 2.4.3	Biological Technical Memo; IS/MND, Section 2.4.3	Qualified Biologist	Pre-construction/ Construction							

Date: (4/30/2025) Project Phase: 1 ☒ PA/ED ☐ PS&E ☐ Construction		Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project)									
Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures	**Section # in Env. Doc.**	**Environmental Analysis Source** (Technical Study, Environmental Document, and/or Technical Discipline)	**Responsible for Development and/or Implementation of Measure**	**Timing/Phase**	**If applicable, corresponding construction provision:** (standard, special, non-standard)	**Action(s) Taken to Implement Measure**	**Measure Completed (Date and Initials)**		**Remarks**	**Environmental Compliance**	
										YES	**NO**
the young have fledged. A reduced buffer can be established if determined appropriate by the project biologist.											
AMM BIO-11, MSHCP Covered Species Avoidance. During construction, the placement of equipment within a stream or on adjacent banks or adjacent upland habitats occupied by MSHCP covered species that are outside of the project footprint will be avoided.	Section 2.4.3	IS/MND, Section 2.4.3	Qualified Biologist	Construction							
AMM BIO-12: Tree Roosting Bat Avoidance. Prior to tree removal or trimming, large trees and snags should be examined by a qualified bat biologist to ensure that no roosting bats are present. Palm frond trimming, if necessary, should be conducted outside the maternity season (i.e., April 1–September 1) to avoid potential mortality to flightless young. If trimming or removal of mature trees and snags is necessary for project construction, trimming or removal activities should be performed outside of the general bat maternity season (i.e., April 1–September 1) to avoid direct effects on nonvolant (flightless) young that may roost in trees within the limits of disturbance (LOD). If trimming or removal of trees during the general bat maternity season cannot be avoided, a qualified biologist will monitor tree removal unless nighttime surveys conducted within 1 week of removal indicates no tree-roosting bat activity within the LOD. The two-step frond removal and trimming method should be followed during tree trimming or removal: Day 1: One must only trim the outermost fronds (no more than 50 percent of the palm fronds) using hand tools or chainsaws only (i.e., no dozers, backhoes, cranes, or other heavy equipment, other than to provide access for tree cutters using chainsaws). Day 2: The palm tree must be felled. Day 2 activities must occur the day immediately following the Day 1 activities. To accomplish this, work may need to be phased and Day 1 / Day 2 steps can be repeated. Should bats emerge during the tree trimming, trimming activities must temporarily cease at the individual tree until bats are no longer actively emerging from the tree.	Section 2.4.3	Biological Technical Memo; IS/MND, Section 2.4.3	Qualified Biologist	Construction							
MM BIO-13: Protection of Oak Trees. The County or its contractor will protect oak trees to the maximum extent possible by adhering to the County of Riverside Oak Tree Management Guidelines. The guidelines include the following design provisions: no construction activities or placement of structures are to occur within the protected zone of any oak tree (i.e., the drip line); no cut or fill slopes are to extend within the protected zone of any oak tree; sedimentation and siltation are to be controlled to avoid filling around the base of an oak tree; and the protected zone around an	Sections 2.1.3, 2.4.3	Biological Technical Memo; IS/MND, Section 2.4.3	Contractor/ Qualified Biologist	Construction							

Date: (4/30/2025) Project Phase: 1 ☒ PA/ED ☐ PS&E ☐ Construction	Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project)										
Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures	**Section # in Env. Doc.**	**Environmental Analysis Source** (Technical Study, Environmental Document, and/or Technical Discipline)	**Responsible for Development and/or Implementation of Measure**	**Timing/Phase**	**If applicable, corresponding construction provision:** (standard, special, non-standard)	**Action(s) Taken to Implement Measure**	**Measure Completed (Date and Initials)**		**Remarks**	**Environmental Compliance**	
										YES	**NO**
oak tree is to be clearly delineated to prevent impacts from construction operations and to prevent storage or parking of equipment within this zone. Construction limits adjacent to oak tree avoidance areas will be demarcated using ESA fencing (e.g., orange snow fencing, silt fencing, signage). If an oak tree is required for removal, then the County of Riverside Tree Removal Ordinance shall be followed accordingly. This would require fulfilling mitigation commitments to Riverside Corona Resource Conservation District through the planting of oak trees in Horsethief Canyon to compensate for the removal of oak trees as required by the project.											
Cultural Resources											
SM CR-1: **Cultural Resources Awareness Training.** Prior to any project-related ground disturbance, the County shall ensure that all construction workers conducting ground disturbing activities receive training overseen by a qualified professional archaeologist who meets the U.S. Secretary of Interior Standards (SOI). The archaeologist will conduct a Cultural Resource Sensitivity Training, in conjunction with the Tribe's Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO), and/or designated Tribal Representative. The training session will focus on the archaeological and tribal cultural resources that may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities as well as the procedures to be followed in such an event.	Section 2.5.3	Cultural Resources Technical Study; IS/MND, Section 2.5.3	Contractor/Project Engineer/ Qualified Archaeologist	Pre-construction/ Construction						
SM CR-2: **Inadvertent Discoveries Cultural Resources.** If prehistoric- or historic-era archaeological resources are encountered anywhere during project construction, all ground disturbing activities within a 60-foot radius must halt until a qualified archaeologist and Tribal Monitor(s) can evaluate the nature and significance of the discovery and formulate appropriate treatment measures. 1. The qualified archaeologist and the Tribal Monitor(s) will have the authority to temporarily divert and/or stop work in the area of discovery to allow for the evaluation of the discovery. 2. Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits will be documented in the field and collected so that monitored work can proceed. If a potentially significant cultural resource(s) is discovered, an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) physical demarcation/barrier shall be constructed. The qualified archaeologist will notify the County and Consulting Tribe(s) of said discovery. The qualified archaeologist, in consultation	Section 2.5.3	Cultural Resources Technical Study; IS/MND, Section 2.5.3	Contractor/Project Engineer/ Qualified Archaeologist	Construction						

Date: (4/30/2025) Project Phase: 1 ☒ PA/ED ☐ PS&E ☐ Construction	Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project)										
Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures	**Section # in Env. Doc.**	**Environmental Analysis Source** (Technical Study, Environmental Document, and/or Technical Discipline)	**Responsible for Development and/or Implementation of Measure**	**Timing/Phase**	**If applicable, corresponding construction provision:** (standard, special, non-standard)	**Action(s) Taken to Implement Measure**	**Measure Completed (Date and Initials)**		**Remarks**	**Environmental Compliance**	
										YES	**NO**
with the County, the Consulting Tribe(s), and the Tribal Monitor(s), shall determine the significance of the discovered resource. Native American artifacts and finds suspected to be Native American in nature are to be considered as potential Tribal Cultural Resources until the County has determined otherwise through consultation with Consulting Tribe(s). A recommendation for the treatment and disposition of the Tribal Cultural Resource shall be made by the qualified archaeologist in consultation with the Tribal Monitor(s) and be submitted to the County for review and approval. a. Potential treatments and dispositions of significant cultural resources can include: i. Full avoidance. ii. If avoidance is not feasible, preservation in place. iii. If preservation in place is not feasible, all items shall be reburied in an area protected from any future impacts and within a permanent conservation easement or Deed Restriction. iv. If all other options are proven to be infeasible, data recovery through excavation and then curation in a Curation Facility that meets the Federal Curation Standards (36 CFR 79). 3. No monitoring will occur outside of the project limits; any artifacts that are found on private land that are outside of the project limits and outside of the County right-of-way may be relinquished to the Consulting Tribe(s) by the landowner for suitable curation or disposition. The Consulting Tribe(s) will need to facilitate the discussions between the landowner and themselves.											
SM CR-3: **Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains.** In the event that human remains are discovered at any time, during project activity, the following provisions will apply: 1. All ground disturbing activity will immediately be halted within 100 feet of the discovery. The County will be informed and will then immediately contact the Riverside County Coroner and the qualified archaeologist (if not already present). The County Coroner is to be contacted within 24 hours of discovery. The County Coroner has 48 hours to make his/her determination pursuant to California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5097.98. During these 48 hours, all remains, associated soils	Section 2.5.3	Cultural Resources Technical Study; IS/MND, Section 2.5.3	Contractor/Project Engineer/ Qualified Archaeologist/ California State Native American Heritage Commission	Construction							

Date: (4/30/2025) Project Phase: 1 ☒ PA/ED ☐ PS&E ☐ Construction	Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project)									
Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures	**Section # in Env. Doc.**	**Environmental Analysis Source** (Technical Study, Environmental Document, and/or Technical Discipline)	**Responsible for Development and/or Implementation of Measure**	**Timing/Phase**	**If applicable, corresponding construction provision:** (standard, special, non-standard)	**Action(s) Taken to Implement Measure**	**Measure Completed (Date and Initials)**	**Remarks**	**Environmental Compliance**	
									YES	**NO**
and artifacts will remain in situ, undisturbed, and will be protected from public viewing. A physical barrier will be constructed on the perimeter of the protected 100- foot radius area. The County will take appropriate measures to protect the discovery site from disturbance during all procedures and negotiations. This shall include restricting access to the discovery site and if needed, hiring 24-hour security. No photographs are to be taken of the discovery except by the Coroner, with the permission of the Consulting Tribe(s). 2. In accordance with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, if human remains are encountered no further disturbance will occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin of the remains and their disposition pursuant to California PRC Section 5097.98. If the remains are determined to be Native American, within 24 hours the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the County, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD will complete the inspection of the discovery within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD shall make a recommendation for the final treatment and disposition, with appropriate dignity, of the remains and all associated funerary objects pursuant to California PRC Section 5097.98. 3. The qualified archaeologist will work with the MLD in regard to the treatment of the remains and all associated funerary objects and will ensure that any identified human remains will be secured while they are left in place and while treatment and disposition alternatives are being discussed. Information concerning the discovery and its location will not be disclosed pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code Section 6254.5(e). 4. The County will relinquish ownership of all Native American ancestral remains and cultural resources, including but not limited to, sacred items and funerary objects, found within County right-of-way. One or more of the following procedures will be followed and the County will provide evidence of same: a. A fully executed reburial agreement with the appropriate culturally affiliated Native American Tribe(s) or band(s). This will include measures and provisions to protect the reburial area from any future impacts. Reburial will not occur until all cataloguing and necessary recordation have been completed.										

Date: (4/30/2025) Project Phase: 1 ☒ PA/ED ☐ PS&E ☐ Construction	**Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project)**										
Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures	**Section # in Env. Doc.**	**Environmental Analysis Source** (Technical Study, Environmental Document, and/or Technical Discipline)	**Responsible for Development and/or Implementation of Measure**	**Timing/Phase**	**If applicable, corresponding construction provision:** (standard, special, non-standard)	**Action(s) Taken to Implement Measure**	**Measure Completed (Date and Initials)**		**Remarks**	**Environmental Compliance**	
										YES	**NO**
b. A curation agreement with an appropriately qualified repository within Riverside County that meets federal standards per Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Part 79 will be established. The collections and associated records will be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within Riverside County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. 5. Should reburial of collected cultural items be preferred, it will not occur until after a Monitoring Report, and potentially a Data Recovery Report (if one is prepared), has been submitted to the County and reviewed by the Consulting Tribe(s). Should curation be preferred, the County is responsible for all costs. The qualified repository selected, the curation methods, and a complete catalog of the collection will be included in the Data Recovery Report. 6. According to California Health and Safety Code, six or more human burials at one location constitute a cemetery (Section 8100), and disturbance of Native American cemeteries is a felony (Section 7052). In the event that the County and MLD are in disagreement regarding the disposition of the remains, State law will apply, and the median and decision process will occur with the NAHC (see California PRC Sections 5097.98(e) and 5097.94(k)).											
SM CR-4: **Monitoring of Previously Undisturbed Areas.** The County of Riverside will retain a qualified archaeologist and a Tribal Monitor(s) to provide cultural resources monitoring during ground disturbing activities in areas of previously undisturbed soils associated with road widening and sidewalk construction. Monitoring will not occur for asphalt milling and resurfacing as this work will occur above the road base layer. Prior to the start of construction, a Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan (CRMP) will be prepared by the qualified archaeologist describing the nature and responsibilities of all archaeological and cultural resource activities that occur on the project site. The archaeological monitor and Tribal Monitor(s) will be present on-site during ground disturbing activities such as, but not limited to, potholing, boring, grading, excavation, trenching, fence post replacement and removal or drilling within previously undisturbed and native soils. Monitoring will not occur for work activities that include the demolition and removal of non-native materials such as existing concrete, and asphalt pavement, or ground disturbing activities that occur within previously disturbed areas. At the conclusion of the project, the	Section 2.5.3	Cultural Resources Technical Study; IS/MND, Section 2.5.3	Contractor/Project Engineer/ Qualified Archaeologist	Pre-construction/ Construction/ Post-construction						

Date: (4/30/2025) Project Phase: 1 ☒ PA/ED ☐ PS&E ☐ Construction	Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project)										
Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures	**Section # in Env. Doc.**	**Environmental Analysis Source** (Technical Study, Environmental Document, and/or Technical Discipline)	**Responsible for Development and/or Implementation of Measure**	**Timing/Phase**	**If applicable, corresponding construction provision:** (standard, special, non-standard)	**Action(s) Taken to Implement Measure**	**Measure Completed (Date and Initials)**		**Remarks**	**Environmental Compliance**	
										YES	**NO**
qualified archaeologist will prepare a monitoring report that will be submitted to the County for review and to Consulting Tribe(s) for review and comment. After review of all parties, the Final Monitoring Report and potentially a Final Data Recovery Report (if one is prepared) shall be submitted to the appropriate California Historical Resources Information Center (IC) and copies shall be provided to the Consulting Tribe(s).											
Geology, Soils, and Paleontological Resources											
SM GEO-1: Prior to any ground disturbance at the project site, a Paleontological Mitigation Plan (PMP) will be prepared by a qualified professional paleontologist. Should paleontological resources be unearthed unexpectedly during construction, the PMP will be implemented. The PMP will follow the guidelines and recommendations of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology. The PMP details the requirements for paleontological monitoring: • Having the qualified paleontologist consult with the grading and excavation contractors. • Paleontological monitoring for ground-disturbing activities in areas mapped at the surface as late to middle Pleistocene-age old alluvial fan deposits (Qofg). • The paleontological monitor has the authority to temporarily halt or redirect construction or grading work to evaluate potential paleontological resources. When work is halted or redirected, the Principal Paleontologist shall be contacted immediately, and shall implement the notification, documentation, evaluation, and treatment procedures outlined in the PMP as expeditiously as possible to avoid potential project delays. • Having the qualified paleontologist or paleontological monitor salvage and recover paleontological resources should any be discovered. • Monitors will document the progress of construction through photography, field notes, and global positioning system (GPS) mapping. • Completing a final summary report of the findings and significance of any salvaged or recovered paleontological resource.	Section 2.7.3	IS/MND, Section 2.7.3	Project Engineer/ Designer Contractor	Design/ Construction							
Hazards and Hazardous Materials											
See SM TR-1.											

Date: (4/30/2025) Project Phase: 1 ☒ PA/ED ☐ PS&E ☐ Construction	Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project)										
Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures	**Section # in Env. Doc.**	**Environmental Analysis Source** (Technical Study, Environmental Document, and/or Technical Discipline)	**Responsible for Development and/or Implementation of Measure**	**Timing/Phase**	**If applicable, corresponding construction provision:** (standard, special, non-standard)	**Action(s) Taken to Implement Measure**	**Measure Completed (Date and Initials)**		**Remarks**	**Environmental Compliance**	
										YES	**NO**
Hydrology and Water Quality											
SM WQ-1: **Construction SWPPP.** The project will comply with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Construction General Permit in effect at the time the project goes to construction by developing and implementing a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The SWPPP is a project-specific document that calculates the site's risk level during construction, includes guidelines for monitoring and reporting, and provides an Erosion Control Plan and best management practice (BMP) details for the construction site. The SWPPP also includes Construction Site BMPs, which are implemented to minimize sediment and erosion during construction. Permit Registration Documents, which include a Notice of Intent, Risk Assessment, Site Map, SWPPP, and other compliance-related documents required by the Construction General Permit, would be electronically filed through the State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCB's) Storm Water Multiple Application and Report Tracking System (SMARTS) prior to the start of construction. Additionally, a Notice of Termination will be electronically filed through SMARTS.	Section 2.10.3	IS/MND, Section 2.10.3	Project Engineer/ Contractor	Design/Pre-construction/ Construction/ Post-construction							
Land Use and Planning											
See SM TR-1.											
Noise											
SM NOI-1: Construction noise would be temporary and limited to the duration of construction. The following noise control measures will be incorporated into the project contract specifications in order to minimize construction noise effects: • All noise-producing project equipment and vehicles using internal combustion engines will be equipped with mufflers, air-inlet silencers where appropriate, and any other shrouds, shields, or other noise-reducing features in good operating condition that meet or exceed original factory specifications. Mobile or fixed "package" equipment (e.g., arc-welders, air compressors) will be equipped with shrouds and noise-control features that are readily available for that type of equipment. • All mobile or fixed noise-producing equipment used on the project that is regulated for noise output by a local, State, or federal agency will comply with such regulation while in the course of project activity.	Section 2.13.3	IS/MND, Section 2.13.3	County/Contractor	Construction							

Date: (4/30/2025) Project Phase: 1 ☒ PA/ED ☐ PS&E ☐ Construction	**Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project)**										
Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures	**Section # in Env. Doc.**	**Environmental Analysis Source** (Technical Study, Environmental Document, and/or Technical Discipline)	**Responsible for Development and/or Implementation of Measure**	**Timing/Phase**	**If applicable, corresponding construction provision:** (standard, special, non-standard)	**Action(s) Taken to Implement Measure**	**Measure Completed (Date and Initials)**		**Remarks**	**Environmental Compliance**	
										YES	**NO**
• Electrically powered equipment will be used instead of pneumatic or internal combustion–powered equipment, where feasible. • Material stockpiles and mobile equipment staging, parking, and maintenance areas will be located as far as practicable from noise-sensitive receptors. • Construction site and access road speed limits will be established and enforced during the construction period. • The hours of construction, including noisy maintenance activities and all spoils and material transport, will be restricted to the periods and days permitted by the local noise or other applicable ordinance. Noise-producing project activity will comply with local noise control regulations affecting construction activity or obtain exemptions therefrom. • The use of noise-producing signals, including horns, whistles, alarms, and bells, will be for safety warning purposes only. • All residential units within 500 feet of the construction site shall be sent a notice regarding the construction schedule. A sign, legible at a distance of 50 feet, shall also be posted at the construction site. All notices and the signs shall indicate the dates and duration of construction activities. • The on-site construction supervisor will have the responsibility and authority to receive and resolve noise complaints. A clear appeal process to the owner will be established prior to construction commencement that will allow for resolution of noise problems that cannot be immediately solved by the site supervisor.											
Transportation											
SM TR-1: Traffic Control Plan. A Traffic Control Plan (TCP) will be prepared for the project. The goals of the TCP during project construction will include minimizing traffic delay or time spent in queue; maintaining traffic flow throughout the project area and the surrounding areas; and providing a safe environment for the work force, motorists, and pedestrians. The TCP will include traffic routing plans for vehicles and pedestrians, signage, and location of physical barricades to protect the work zone.	Section 2.9.3, 2.11.3, 2.15.3, 2.17.3	IS/MND, Section 2.17.3	County/Contractor	Design/Pre-construction/ Construction							
Tribal Cultural Resources											
See SM CR-1 through SM CR-4.											
Utilities and Service Systems											
SM UT-1: During final design, relocation plans for any utilities that will potentially need to be relocated, removed, or protected in	Section 2.19.3	IS/MND, Section 2.19.3	County	Design/Pre-construction							

Date: (4/30/2025) Project Phase: 1 ☒ PA/ED ☐ PS&E ☐ Construction	Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project)										
Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures	**Section # in Env. Doc.**	**Environmental Analysis Source** (Technical Study, Environmental Document, and/or Technical Discipline)	**Responsible for Development and/or Implementation of Measure**	**Timing/Phase**	**If applicable, corresponding construction provision:** (standard, special, non-standard)	**Action(s) Taken to Implement Measure**	**Measure Completed (Date and Initials)**		**Remarks**	**Environmental Compliance**	
										YES	**NO**
place will be prepared in consultation with the affected utility relocation providers/owners. If relocation is necessary, the final design will focus on relocating utilities within the right-of-way (ROW) or other existing public ROWs and/or easements. For all utility relocation activities, the County will coordinate with affected utility owners regarding potential utility relocations and the affected utility owners will inform affected utility users in advance of the date and timing of potential service disruptions. If relocation outside of existing or additional public ROWs and/or easements required for the project is necessary, the final design will focus on relocating those affected utilities.										
SM UT-2: Prior to and during construction, the County shall ensure that the components of the utility plans provided in the project specifications are properly implemented by the contractor.	Section 2.19.3	IS/MND, Section 2.19.3	County	Design/Pre-construction/ Construction							
Wildfire											
See SM TR-1.											

Appendix D Potential to Occur Table

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COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS[a] (FED/STATE/ CNPS)	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	SPECIFIC HABITAT[c] PRESENT/ ABSENT	RATIONALE
PLANTS					
Chaparral Sand-Verbena	*Abronia villosa* var. *aurita*	-/-/1B.1	Found in sandy soil within coastal scrub and mostly broad alluvial fans and benches. Known to occur in northern Orange County, western Riverside County, San Diego County and southern Imperial County. It blooms from January to August at elevations from 262 feet (ft.) to 5,248 ft. It is threatened by flood control activities.	HA	The Biological Study Area (BSA) consists entirely of developed and disturbed land. The BSA lacks any suitable habitat or soils for this species.
Yucaipa Onion	*Allium marvinii*	-/-/1B.2	Found in clay soils within chaparral. Elevation ranges from 2,493 ft. to 3,494 ft. It blooms from March through May. Known to occur in the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains near Beaumont and Calimesa (Roberts et al. 2004).	HA	The BSA lacks any suitable habitat or soils for this species. The BSA also occurs outside the elevation range (~900ft) and outside the geographic range the species is known to occur within.
Munz's Onion	*Allium munzii*	E/T/1B.1	Found on mesic exposures or seasonally moist microsites in grassy openings in coastal sage scrub, chaparral, juniper woodland, valley, and foothill grasslands in clay soils. Associated with a special "clay soil flora" found in southwestern Riverside County. At least one population (Bachelor Mountain) is reported to be associated with pyroxenite outcrops instead of clay.	HA	No clay soils or suitable habitat are present within the BSA for this species. The BSA is outside of the known geographic range for this species.
San Diego Ambrosia	*Ambrosia pumila*	E/-/1B.1	Occurs in open floodplain terraces or in the watershed margins of vernal pools. This species occurs in a variety of associations that are dominated by sparse nonnative grasslands or ruderal habitat in association with river terraces, vernal pools, and alkali playas. San Diego ambrosia generally occurs at low elevations generally less than 1,600 ft. in the Riverside populations and less than 600 ft. in San Diego County.	HA	The BSA is outside of the known geographic range for this species. Patches of ruderal habitat and non-native grasses are present; however, there are no river terraces, vernal pools, playas, or similar wetland areas present within the BSA.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS[a] (FED/STATE/ CNPS)	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	SPECIFIC HABITAT[c] PRESENT/ ABSENT	RATIONALE
Western Spleenwort	*Asplenium vespertinum*	-/-/4.2	Occurs in rocky areas within chaparral, cismontane woodlands, and coastal scrubs. Blooming occurs from February to June at elevations of 590 to 3,280 ft.	HA	The BSA is outside of the known geographic range for this species. No associated vegetation communities occur within the project area or buffer.
Braunton's Milkvetch	*Astragalus brauntonii*	E/-/1B.1	Can be found within chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands. Often found within recently burned areas. Flowers emerge between January and August. Occurs at an elevation of 13 to 2,099 ft.	HA	The BSA is outside of the known geographic range for this species. No associated vegetation communities occur within the project area or buffer.
Coulter's Saltbush	*Atriplex coulteri*	-/-/1B.2	Known to occur in coastal dunes, coastal bluff scrub, coastal sage scrub, and grassland habitats. Often on ocean bluffs or ridgetops, but also known from low places with some alkalinity. Found in heavy, usually clay soils and often with some alkalinity. Tolerant of some disturbance (e.g., light grazing) but is restricted to intact, natural communities. Elevation ranges from 10 to 1,509 ft. Blooms from March to October. Occurrences within Riverside County are misidentified based on careful reexamination of specimens (Roberts et al. 2004).	HA	The BSA is outside of the known geographic range for this species. No clay soils or suitable habitat are present within the project area or buffer.
Malibu Baccharis	*Baccharis malibuensis*	-/-/1B.1	This shrub has been identified to occur within Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego counties, but limited to small, fragmented populations that rarely exceed 200 plants. This plant is known to occur within chapparal, coastal sage scrub, and oak woodland communities.	HA	The BSA is outside of the known geographic range for this species, and no associated vegetation communities occur within the project area or buffer.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS[a] (FED/STATE/ CNPS)	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	SPECIFIC HABITAT[c] PRESENT/ ABSENT	RATIONALE
San Diego County Viguiera	*Bahiopsis laciniata*	-/-/4.3	A perennial shrub that is found within chaparral and coastal scrub habitats. This grows between 195 and 2,460 ft and typically blooms between February and June. This is locally common in San Diego County, and occurrences outside of this area are thought as possibly being introduced.	HA	No suitable habitat is present within the BSA for this species. The BSA is outside of the known geographic range for this species.
Thread-leaved Brodiaea	*Brodiaea filifolia*	T/E/1B.1	Found in heavy soils (e.g., clay) in coastal sage scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and vernal pools from 80 ft – 3,675 ft. Within western Riverside County found in southern Santa Ana Mountains, Santa Rosa Plateau, and alkali flats of the San Jacinto River flood plain and west of Hemet (Roberts et al., 2004).	HA	The BSA lacks any suitable habitat or soils for this species. The BSA also occurs outside the elevation range (~900ft) and outside the geographic range the species is known to occur within.
Brewer's calandrinia	*Calandrinia breweri*	-/-/4.2	Annual herb, blooming from March through June, but sometimes as early as January. Native primarily to the coastal mountains and canyons of California and Baja California. Found in recently burned and otherwise disturbed habitats.	HA	The BSA is outside of the known geographic range for this species and is located on the leeward (dry) side of the Santa Ana Mountains.
Catalina Mariposa Lily	*Calochortus catalinae*	-/-/4.2	Found in chaparral, cismontane woodlands, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands. Occurs at elevations between 45 and 2,295 ft and blooms as early as February, but typically blooms between March and June. This species is threatened by development.	HA	No suitable habitat is present in the study area, of which the majority has been developed. The few undeveloped patches within the BSA appeared to be regularly disturbed/mowed which would likely inhibit, if not entirely exclude, any sensitive monocots like *Calochortus*.
Plummer's Mariposa Lily	*Calochortus plummerae*	-/-/4.2	Found on rocky and sandy areas with granitic or alluvial material in coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and valley and foothill grasslands from 295 ft to 5,280 ft.	HA	The study area lacks any suitable habitat for this species. The few undeveloped patches within the BSA appeared to be regularly disturbed/mowed which would likely inhibit, if not entirely exclude, any sensitive monocots like *Calochortus*.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS[a] (FED/STATE/ CNPS)	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	SPECIFIC HABITAT[c] PRESENT/ ABSENT	RATIONALE
Intermediate Mariposa Lily	*Calochortus weedii* var. *intermedius*	-/-/1B.2	The typical blooming period extends from May to July. This species is known to occur in dry chaparral, valley grassland and coastal sage scrub. It is often on sandstone outcrops in areas from elevation 590 to 2,805 ft. Soil affinities include sandy, clay, and rocky soils.	HA	The BSA lacks any suitable habitat or for this species, and no associated vegetation communities occur within the project area or buffer.
Lucky Morning-glory	*Calystegia felix*	-/-/1B.1	Annual herb that blooms from March to September. Often associated with wetlands and marshes with silty loam or alkaline soils, but also drier areas. Also, found in alluvial riparian scrub and meadows and seeps.	HA	The study area's soils include gravelly loam (97.4%) and very fine sandy loam (0.1%); however, no wetland or wetland-adjacent habitats are present within the study area, and the study area occurs outside of the species known geographic range.
Santa Barbara Morning-glory	*Calystegia sepium ssp. binghamiae*	-/-/1A	The blooming period for this perennial rhizomatous herb is April to May. This primarily coastal species is found in salt marshes and wetland-riparian habitats. This ssp. was known only from one type locality in Santa Barbara with contention over similar taxa found; it is currently considered extirpated.	HA	The BSA is outside of the known geographic range for this species, and no suitable habitat is present within the project area or buffer.
Lewis' evening-primrose	*Camissoniopsis lewisii*	-/-/3	An annual herb that occurs within coastal bluff scrub, cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands. Sometimes associated with clay and sandy soils. Blooms form March to early summer.	HA	The BSA is outside of the known geographic range for this species, and the study area lacks the coastal and dune/strand nature of this species preferred habitat.
Payson's jewelflower	*Caulanthus simulans*	-/-/4.2	Occurs in sandy, granitic soils within chaparral and coastal scrub. Grows between elevations of 295 and 7,220 ft and typically blooms between March and May but can also bloom between February and June. Confused with C. heterophyllus var. pseudosimulans (unpublished), which is more coastal.	HA	The study area lacks the appropriate soils for this species and is slightly outside the known geographic range. This species also tends to be intolerant of urbanization and competing invasives, and both threats are prevalent in the study area.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS[a] (FED/STATE/ CNPS)	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	SPECIFIC HABITAT[c] PRESENT/ ABSENT	RATIONALE
Smooth Tarplant	*Centromadia pungens* ssp. *laevis*	-/-/1B.1	Found in fine or alkaline soils of seasonally wet chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodland, fallow fields, drainage ditches, and moist situations within valley and foothill grasslands below about 2,000 ft elevation. Tolerant of rural and agricultural land use. Found primarily in southwestern Riverside County, but also a few sites in the interior valleys of San Bernardino, Los Angeles, and San Diego Counties.	HA	The study area is slightly outside of the species known range, and may have been historically present prior to urbanization/human disturbance. No associated native alkaline/wetland plants or communities were identified as present within the BSA, and the habitat is likely not appropriate for the species despite its broad tolerance due to surrounding disturbance.
Peninsular spineflower	*Chorizanthe leptotheca*	-/-/4.2	Found on alluvial fans and granitic soils within chaparral, coastal scrub, and lower montane coniferous forests. Elevations range from 980 to 6,235 ft and blooms between May and August. Much habitat already lost to development; also threatened by non-native grasses. Closely related to and difficult to distinguish from *C. staticoides*.	HA	No suitable habitat for this species is located within the BSA. Invasive grasses and ruderals that exclude the species dominate much of the open spaces within the study area.
San Fernando Valley Spineflower	*Chorizanthe parryi* var. *fernandina*	-/E/1B.1	An annual herb found in sandy areas within mixed grassland and chaparral communities. The species occurs at elevations ranging from 295–1,640 ft. Blooming period is from April to July. This species has a severely limited distribution and is only known in Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura Counties.	HA	The BSA is outside the current known geographic range for the species, and no associated plant communities are present within the study area.
Parry's Spineflower	*Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi*	-/-/1B.1	Found on dry sandy soils on slopes and flats, within coastal sage scrub and chaparral.	HA	The BSA lacks any of the habitat qualities consistent with this species presence and is outside the current known geographic range for the species.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS[a] (FED/STATE/ CNPS)	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	SPECIFIC HABITAT[c] PRESENT/ ABSENT	RATIONALE
Long-spined Spineflower	*Chorizanthe polygonoides* var. *longispina*	-/-/1B.2	Associated primarily with heavy, often rocky, clay soils in southern needlegrass grassland, and openings in coastal sage scrub and chaparral. The species has been described as occurring on sandy and gravelly soil but this appears to be infrequently the case.	HA	The study area is outside the current known geographic range for the species, and no associated plant communities or clay soils are present within the study area.
San Miguel Savory	*Clinopodium chandleri*	-/-/1B.2	Associated with rocky, gabbroic, and metavolcanic substrates in valley and foothill grassland, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and riparian woodland. The majority of populations and individuals are associated with the Santa Rosa Plateau and the Santa Ana Mountains. Known from 3 miles south of De Luz Road in the Santa Ana Mountains and 3 miles southwest of Murrieta near Warner's Ranch. Expected within the vicinity of the Santa Rosa Plateau, the Hogbacks, and the Santa Ana Mountains. Elevation range for this species is 65– 3,530 ft, and blooming period is from March to July.	HA	The study area is outside of the current known range for the species; however, multiple iNaturalist records exist further south by the quad boundary near Arcilla. These records only appear to be present in undeveloped and largely natural communities, which is not consistent with the habitat present in the BSA.
Summer Holly	*Comarostaphylis diversifolia ssp. diversifolia*	-/-/1B.2	Found in chaparral and cismontane woodlands between 95 and 2,590 ft. Blooming period typically occurs between April and June. Threatened by development, urbanization, and gravel mining.	HA	Habitat within the study area is not consistent with the habitat typically occupied by the species. The study area is also outside of the current known range for the species.
Small-flowered Morning Glory	*Convolvulus simulans*	-/-/4.2	Grows in clay and serpentinite seeps within chaparral openings, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands. Elevations range from 95 to 2,430 ft and blooming period occurs between March and July. Rare in southern CA. Threatened by development and vehicles	HA	The BSA lacks any of the habitat qualities consistent with this species presence and is outside the current known geographic range for the species.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS[a] (FED/STATE/ CNPS)	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	SPECIFIC HABITAT[c] PRESENT/ ABSENT	RATIONALE
Paniculate tarplant	*Deinandra paniculata*	-/-/4.2	This annual herb has a limited distribution with the species known from Orange, western Riverside, southwestern San Bernardino, and southwestern San Diego counties. It regularly grows in sandy or mesic conditions within sage scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools but can also occur in dry nonnative grasslands. Blooming period is April thru November.	HP	Marginal suitable habitat is present in the disturbed nonnative grasslands in the BSA. However, the soils within the BSA do not match the type preferred by the species, and records for the species throughout the greater area occur in suitable soils as well as far less disturbed or ruderal habitat. This species is not expected to occur.
Cleveland's bush monkeyflower	*Diplacus clevelandii*	-/-/4.2	Known to grow within gabbroic and rocky soils, often in openings and disturbed areas within chaparral, cismontane woodlands, and lower montane coniferous forests. Elevations range from 1,475 to 6,560 ft, and blooming typically occurs between April and July.	HA	The study area is outside the known geographic and elevation range for the species. No associated vegetation communities are present within the project area or buffer.
Slender-horned Spineflower	*Dodecahema leptoceras*	E/E/1B.1	Found on flood deposited fine sand terraces and washes in Riversidian alluvial fan sage scrub from 656 to 2,493 ft. Also associated with cismontane woodland and chaparral having suitable hydrology and fine sands.	HA	No intact alluvial fan habitat is present within the BSA, and the study area is outside the known geographic range for the species.
Santa Monica Dudleya	*Dudleya cymosa* ssp. *ovatifolia*	T/-/1B.1	This perennial herb is found in chaparral and coastal sage scrub on volcanic and rocky sedimentary soils. Known to occur at elevations of 500 to 5,400 ft.	HA	The BSA is outside the known geographic range for the species, and no appropriate soils or habitat is present within the study area.
Many-stemmed Dudleya	*Dudleya multicaulis*	-/-/1B.2	Found on the coastal slopes of southern California from Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties south, from about 50 ft to 2,600 ft elevation. It usually grows on poor soils, often on clay or at the margins of gabbroic rock outcrops in coastal sage scrub and grassland communities.	HA	No significant rock outcrops or intact sage scrub/native grasslands are present within the BSA. Numerous records for the species exist in the greater area; however, given the frequent mowing and other disturbances experienced by the few open patches within the project area, the species is exceedingly unlikely to survive even if appropriate habitat present.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS[a] (FED/STATE/ CNPS)	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	SPECIFIC HABITAT[c] PRESENT/ ABSENT	RATIONALE
Sticky Dudleya	*Dudleya viscida*	-/-/1B.2	Grows on rocky soils within coastal bluff scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodlands, and coastal scrub. Elevations range from 30 to 1,805 ft, and blooming occurs between May and June. Known only from approximately 20 occurrences. Threatened by development and road construction.	HA	The BSA is outside the known geographic range for the species, and no appropriate rocky soils or habitat is present within the study area.
Santa Ana River Woollystar	*Eriastrum densifolium* ssp. *sanctorum*	E/E/1B.1	A perennial herb known from a single extended but heavily fragmented population in Riverside and San Bernardino counties; it formerly extended into Orange County. An inhabitant of alluvial fan sage scrub in sandy to gravelly soils and typically blooms during the period of June through August. Can be found at the elevation from 450 to 2,000 feet.	HA	No intact alluvial fan habitat is present within the BSA, and the study area is outside the known geographic range for the species.
Palomar monkeyflower	*Erythranthe diffusa*	-/-/4.3	Occurs in sandy or gravelly soils within chaparral and lower montane coniferous forests. Grows between 4,000 to 6,005 ft and blooms between April and June. Threatened by recreational activities and development.	HA	The BSA is outside the known elevation range for the species, and no associated plant communities occur within the study area.
Palmer's Grapplinghook	*Harpagonella palmeri*	-/-/4.2	Found within chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands. Often associated with clay soils. Occurs at elevations of 65 to just over 3,130 feet. Blooming period begins in March and ends in May.	HA	The BSA is outside the known geographic range for the species, and no associated plant communities occur within the study area.
Tecate Cypress	*Hesperocyparis forbesii*	-/-/1B.1	A perennial evergreen tree found within closed-cone coniferous forest and chaparral. Associated with clay and gabbroic/metavolcanic soils Elevation range of 427 –4921 ft.	HA	The BSA is outside the known geographic range for the species, and no suitable soils occur within the study area.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS[a] (FED/STATE/ CNPS)	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	SPECIFIC HABITAT[c] PRESENT/ ABSENT	RATIONALE
Gowen Cypress	*Hespercocyparis goveniana*	T/-/1B.2	A perennial evergreen tree found within closed cone coniferous forest and maritime chaparral. Elevation range of 100 to 985 ft. Natural occurrences for the species is limited to the greater Monterey area.	HA	The BSA is outside the known geographic range for the species, and no suitable habitat occurs within the study area.
Vernal barley	*Hordeum intercedens*	-/-/3.2	Associated with mesic grasslands, vernal pools, and large saline flats or depressions. In Riverside County, found in the Domino, Willows, and Traver soils series and is associated with alkali flats and flood plains within the alkali vernal plains community. Within this community vernal barley is primarily associated with alkali annual grasslands and vernal pools and to a lesser extent alkali scrub and alkali playa.	HA	The BSA is outside the known geographic range for the species, and no suitable habitat occurs within the study area.
Mesa Horkelia	*Horkelia cuneata* var. *puberula*	-/-/1B.1	This perennial herb blooms from February until September. It grows in sandy and gravelly soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, or coastal scrub at elevations from 230 to 2,657 ft.	HA	The BSA is outside the known geographic range for the species, and no suitable habitat occurs within the study area.
Southern California Black Walnut	*Juglans californica*	-/-/4.2	Found in alluvial areas within chaparral, cismontane woodlands, coastal scrub, and riparian woodlands. Known to occur between 160 and 2,955 ft, and bloom from September to May. Walnut forest is a much fragmented, rare, and declining vegetation community. Threatened by urbanization, grazing, nonnative plants, and possibly by lack of natural reproduction.	HA	No intact alluvial fan habitat is present within the BSA, and the study area lacks any native woodland or riparian communities.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS[a] (FED/STATE/ CNPS)	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	SPECIFIC HABITAT[c] PRESENT/ ABSENT	RATIONALE
Coulter's Goldfields	*Lasthenia glabrata* ssp. *coulteri*	-/-/1B.1	Wide-ranging herb in southern California, with known occurrences including Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego and other counties. This is an annual herb, blooming from February through June in saline places such as coastal saltmarsh, inland playas, and vernal pools below about 4,002 foot elevation.	HA	The BSA is outside the known geographic range for the species, and no suitable habitat occurs within the study area.
Heart-leaved Pitcher Sage	*Lepechinia cardiophylla*	-/-/1B.2	Species is a perennial shrub and occurs in closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, and cismontane woodland. Species typically occurs at elevations ranging from 1705-4495 ft and blooms from April to July.	HA	The study area is outside the known elevation range for the species, and no associated plant communities occur within the study area.
Robinson's Pepper-Grass	*Lepidium virginicum* var. *robinsonii*	-/-/4.3	Found in dry soils in chaparral and coastal sage scrub openings up to 3,100-foot elevation.	HA	None of the plant communities associated with this species occur within the BSA. Records of the species in the greater area suggests it is not tolerant of heavily urbanized or disturbed habitat such as what is within the study area.
Ocellated Humboldt lily	*Lilium humboldtii* ssp. *ocellatum*	-/-/4.2	This perennial herb occurs in openings in riparian corridors in coniferous forests, oak woodlands and chaparral from 95 to 5,905 ft. Typically occurs on lower stream benches, but can occur on shaded, dry slopes, beneath a dense coniferous canopy and cismontane oak woodland. Most populations are in the Santa Ana Mountains or the north slope of the Palomar Mountains, but the species is known from Cleveland and San Bernardino Forest in low-elevation riparian areas and seeps of chaparral canyons. Blooming occurs between March and July or as late as August.	HA	None of the plant communities or habitat associated with this species occur within the BSA. Records of the species in the greater area suggests it is not tolerant of heavily urbanized or disturbed habitat such as what is within the study area.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS[a] (FED/STATE/ CNPS)	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	SPECIFIC HABITAT[c] PRESENT/ ABSENT	RATIONALE
Small-Flowered Microseris	*Microseris douglasii* ssp. *platycarpha*	-/-/4.2	This annual herb is found in clay soils in cismontane woodlands, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, and vernal pools. Elevations range from 45 to 3,510 ft and flowers bloom from March through May.	HA	The study area is outside the current known geographic range for the species, and no associated plant communities or clay soils are present within the study area.
Jokerst's Monardella	*Monardella australis* ssp. *jokerstii*	-/-/1B.1	This perennial herb occurs on steep scree or talus slopes between breccia and in secondary alluvial benches along drainages and washes. Habitats include chaparral and lower montane coniferous forests. Flowers bloom between July and September and at elevations of 4,425 and 5,740 ft.	HA	The BSA is outside the known geographic and elevation range of the species, and no suitable habitat occurs within the study area.
Intermediate Monardella	*Monardella hypoleuca* ssp. *intermedia*	-/-/1B.3	This perennial herb can be found within the understory of chaparral, cismontane woodland, and less frequently in lower montane coniferous forests. It occurs at elevations ranging from 984 – 3510 ft. The species is in bloom from June to August.	HA	None of the plant communities or habitat associated with this species occur within the BSA. Records of the species in the greater area suggests it is not tolerant of heavily urbanized or disturbed habitat such as what is within the study area.
Hall's Monardella	*Monardella macrantha* ssp. *hallii*	-/-/1B.3	This perennial herb blooms from June through August and is found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane conifer forest, broadleaved upland forest, and valley/foothill grassland, from about 2,394 to 7,200 ft. Within Riverside County, the species is uncommon on north-facing slopes in chaparral or conifer forest; found in the Santa Ana and Agua Tibia Mountains.	HA	The BSA is outside the known geographic and elevation range of the species, and no suitable habitat occurs within the study area.
Mud Nama	*Nama stenocarpa*	-/-/2B.2	This herb blooms from January to July. It inhabits marshes and swamps, such as at lake margins and riverbanks, and grows at elevations ranging from 16 to 1,640 ft. Within Riverside County only known from the northern shores of Mystic Lake (Roberts et al. 2004).	HA	The study area is outside the known geographic range for the species. No suitable riparian, wetland, or wetland adjacent habitat exists within the BSA.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS[a] (FED/STATE/ CNPS)	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	SPECIFIC HABITAT[c] PRESENT/ ABSENT	RATIONALE
Chaparral Nolina	*Nolina cismontana*	-/-/1B.2	Inhabits sandstone or gabbro soils in chaparral and coastal scrub at elevations of 459 to 4,182 ft. It is found in mountainous areas along the coast such as Ventura, Matilija, Thousand Oaks, Calabasas, San Juan Capistrano, Santiago Peak, Pala, Sitton Peak, Pechanga, and Viejas Mountains.	HA	None of the plant communities or soils associated with this species occur within the BSA. Records of the species in the greater area suggests it is not tolerant of heavily urbanized or disturbed habitat such as what is within the study area.
California Beardtongue	*Penstemon californicus*	-/-/1B.2	Found in sandy soils within chaparral, lower montane coniferous forests, and pinyon and juniper woodlands between 3,835 and 7,545 ft. Typically flowers between May and June, though can flower as late as August.	HA	The study area is outside the known geographic and elevation range of the species, and no suitable habitat or associated plant communities occur within the study area.
Allen's Pentachaeta	*Pentachaeta aurea ssp. allenii*	-/-/1B.1	An annual herb occurring at elevations ranging from 164-1,640 ft. Occurs in openings within coastal scrub, southern oak woodland, and valley and foothill grassland. The blooming period occurs from March to June.	HA	The study area is outside of the known geographic range for the species. No true grassland exists within the BSA; however, patches of non-native grass and ruderal are present, but this species does not seem to tolerate heavy invasive competition.
Hubby's phacelia	*Phacelia hubbyi*	-/-/4.2	Annual herb that occurs within chapparal, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands. Elevation ranges from 0 to 3,280 ft and typically blooms from April to July. Prefers gravelly, rocky, or talus habitat.	HA	The study area is outside of the known geographic range for the species. Most available records seem to exist exclusively on the windward (wetter) side of the mountains. The study area is located on the leeward (drier) side of the Santa Ana Mountains and is likely too dry and hot for the species to occur.
Santiago Peak Phacelia	*Phacelia keckii*	-/-/1B.3	Annual herb the occurs within closed-cone coniferous forests and chaparral. Flowers bloom between May and June and grow from 1,785 to 5,250 ft. Known only from the Santa Ana and Agua Tibia Mountains.	HA	The study area is outside the known elevation range of the species, and no suitable habitat or associated plant communities occur within the study area.

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Brand's Star Phacelia	*Phacelia stellaris*	-/-/1B.1	Known only from approximately 10 occurrences, this species occurs within coastal dunes and coastal scrub habitats at elevations ranging between 3 and 131 ft. Blooms from March through June. Local documentation along the Santa Ana River (CNPS 2006). Suitable habitat for Brand's phacelia includes coastal dunes and/or coastal scrub in sandy openings, sandy benches, dunes, sandy washes, or flood plains of rivers and is restricted to clay soils at elevations between 0 and 1350 ft. (Dudek 2003).	HA	The study area is outside the known geographic range for the species. No suitable dune habitat exists within the BSA.
Chaparral rein orchid	*Piperia cooperi*	-/-/4.2	Perennial herb found in generally dry sites in shrubland, chaparral, cismontane woodlands, and valley and foothill grasslands. Can occur from 45 to 5,200 ft and is known to bloom between March and June.	HA	The study area is outside of the known geographic range for the species. No true grassland exists within the BSA; however, patches of non-native grass and ruderal are present, but this species does not seem to tolerate heavy invasive competition.
Narrow-petaled rein orchid	*Piperia leptopetala*	-/-/4.3	Perennial herb occurring in generally dry sites in shrublands, cismontane woodlands, lower montane coniferous forests, and upper montane coniferous forests. Occur at elevations from 1,245 and 7,300 ft and bloom from May to July.	HA	The study area is outside the known geographic and elevation range of the species, and no suitable habitat or associated plant communities occur within the study area.
White Rabbit-tobacco	*Pseudognaphaliu m leucocephalum*	-/-/2B.2	This perennial herb is found in dry, sandy creek bottoms within chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland habitats; often on sandy or gravelly soils; in San Timoteo Canyon and Santa Ana Mountains; appears restricted to the sandy margins of washes or with debris cones feeding from steep canyons, and natural, seasonal hydrology.	HA	The study area is outside the known geographic range of the species, and no suitable habitat occurs within the study area.

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Engelmann Oak	*Quercus engelmannii*	-/-/4.2	Found in chaparral, cismontane woodlands, riparian woodlands, and valley and foothill grasslands. Elevations range from 160 to 4,265 ft, and flowers bloom from March to April. Protected in part of the Santa Rosa Plateau Reserve in Riverside County.	HA	The BSA is outside the known geographic range of the species, and no suitable habitat occurs within the study area.
Fish's Milkwort	*Polygala cornuta* var. *fishiae*	-/-/4.3	This deciduous shrub blooms from May to August in oak woodland, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and riparian woodland habitats from about 328 to 3608-foot elevation. It is known from occurrences in Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, Santa Barbara, San Diego, and Ventura counties and from Baja California, Mexico.	HA	None of the plant communities or habitat associated with this species occur within the BSA. Records of the species in the greater area suggests it is not tolerant of heavily urbanized or disturbed habitat such as what is within the study area.
Coulter's Matilija Poppy	*Romneya coulteri*	-/-/4.2	Often found in burn areas within chaparral and coastal scrub at 65 to 3,935 ft. Flowers typically bloom from March to July but can bloom as late at August.	HA	The study area lacks the preferred habitat for this species. The few undeveloped patches within the BSA appeared to be regularly disturbed/mowed which would likely inhibit, if not entirely exclude perennial shrub species like *Romneya coulteri*.
Chaparral Ragwort	*Senecio aphanactis*	-/-/2B.2	Found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub habitats from 49 to 2,625 ft. in elevation. Also associated with alkaline soils.	HA	The BSA is outside the known geographic range of the species, and no suitable habitat or soils occur within the study area.
Salt Spring Checkerbloom	*Sidalcea neomexicana*	-/-/2B.2	Found thinly scattered throughout Southern California, including Los Angeles, Ventura, Orange, and Riverside Counties as well as Baja California. The documented elevation range in California is 49 to 5,018 ft. This species is associated with alkaline meadows and is typically found associated with Salt Grass (Distichlis spicata). Within Riverside County, the species is scarce and tied to alkaline seeps and springs; perhaps extirpated (Roberts et al. 2004).	HA	The study area is outside the known geographic range of the species. No suitable habitat or soils occur within the study area.

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San Bernardino Aster	*Symphyotrichum defoliatum*	-/-/1B.2	Found in cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, and valley and foothill grassland. Also, near ditches and stream springs. Blooms from July to November at elevations from 6 to 6700 ft.	HA	None of the plant communities or habitat associated with this species occur within the BSA. Records of the species in the greater area suggests it is not tolerant of heavily urbanized or disturbed habitat such as what is within the study area.
California Screw Moss	*Tortula californica*	-/-/1B.2	This moss occurs in sandy soil in chenopod scrub and valley and foothill grassland. Elevation range of 33 to 4,790 ft.	HA	The BSA is outside the known geographic range for this species. None of the plant communities or habitat associated with this species occur within the BSA. Records of the species in the greater area suggests it is not tolerant of heavily urbanized or disturbed habitat such as what is within the study area.
INVERTEBRATES					
Crotch Bumblebee	*Bombus crotchii*	-/SC/-	Nests underground. Coastal California east to the Sierra– Cascade crest and south into Mexico. Food plant genera include *Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia*, and *Eriogonum*. In California, this species inhabits open grassland and scrub habitats. Nests in the ground, using abandoned rodent burrows or similar cavities, or above ground in logs or similar structures.	HA	No suitable habitat is present in the BSA. This species is not expected to occur in the Limits of Disturbance (LOD) due to the disturbed nature of the LOD. Candidacy for Crotch Bumble Bee was reinstated on Sep 30, 2022. As such, it receives the same legal protection given to Endangered or Threatened species.
San Diego Fairy Shrimp	*Branchinecta sandiegonensis*	E/-/-	A commonly found fairy shrimp on coastal mesas of San Diego County. Also documented within Orange and Riverside counties but not as frequently. Occurs within shallow (< 30 cm deep), unpredictable, and seasonally astatic pools (Erikson & Belk, 1999). Soils where species has been found are often associated with chaparral, coastal sage scrub and annual grasslands.	HA	There is no suitable habitat to support this species within the BSA. Soils in the BSA are not conducive to support this species as well.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS[a] (FED/STATE/ CNPS)	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	SPECIFIC HABITAT[c] PRESENT/ ABSENT	RATIONALE
Quino Checkerspot Butterfly	*Euphydryas editha quino*	E/-/-	Habitat associations seem to be tied to both host plant species and topography. Larvae feed on *Plantago erecta*, *Plantago patagonia*, *Antirrhinum coulterianum*, *Cordylanthus rigidus* (and possibly other *Plantago* species) and *Collinsia concolor* and *Castilleja exserta*. Adults nectar mostly on small annuals; often occur on open or sparsely vegetated rounded hilltops, ridgelines, and occasionally rocky outcrops. Habitat components have been found in association with, but not restricted to vernal pools, sage scrub, chaparral, native and nonnative grassland, and open oak and juniper woodland communities. The key component seems to be open-canopied habitats.	HA	This species' typical host plants are not expected to occur within the BSA. The absence of any native vegetation communities and high amount of disturbance within the study area is likely to exclude this sensitive species, whose decline is in large part due to expanding urbanization.
Riverside Fairy Shrimp	*Streptocephalus woottoni*	E/-/-	Restricted to deep seasonal vernal pools, vernal pool like ephemeral ponds, and stock ponds and other human modified depressions. Species prefers warm-water pools that have low to moderate dissolved solids, are less predictable, and remain filled for extended periods of time. Basins that support Riverside fairy shrimp are typically dry a portion of the year, but usually are filled by late fall, winter, or spring rains, and may persist through. All known habitat lies within annual grasslands, which may be interspersed through chaparral or coastal sage scrub vegetation. In Riverside County, found in pools formed over the following soils: Murrieta stony clay loams, Las Posas series, Wyman clay loam, and Willows soils.	HA	There is no suitable habitat to support this species within the BSA. Soils in the BSA are not conducive to support this species as well.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS[a] (FED/STATE/ CNPS)	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	SPECIFIC HABITAT[c] PRESENT/ ABSENT	RATIONALE
Monarch Butterfly (California overwintering population)	*Danaus plexippus*	FC/-/-	Overwintering groves trees include Monterey pine (*Pinus radiata*) Monterey cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*), Coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menzesii*), Torrey pine (*Pinus torreyana*), western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), bishop pine (*Pinus radiata*) and others. Monarchs are reliant on milkweeds (*Asclepias* spp.) as host plants for caterpillars and adults require a diverse range of flowers for nectar as fuel during breeding.	HA	Monarchs could potentially occur incidentally in the study area; however, overwintering sites for monarchs are coastal and the study area is inland. Native Milkweed within the BSA is not anticipated due to the mowing and frequent disturbance, and therefore no suitable foraging or breeding habitat for monarchs is present.
FISH					
Santa Ana Sucker	*Catostomus santaanae*	T/-/-	Previously, has been found in the Los Angeles, San Gabriel and Santa Ana river systems of southern California. Most streams are fairly small and shallow, with currents ranging from swift to sluggish. Streams are subject to periodic severe flooding. Species is abundant where waters are cool and unpolluted, though they can occur where waters are fairly turbid. Often occurs where boulders, rubble and sand are the main bottom materials and they are associated with growths of filamentous algae and Chara; the species feeds mostly on algae, and detritus; small numbers of aquatic insect larvae are also taken, mostly by the larger individuals (Greenfield et al. 1970).	HA	There is currently no known habitat for Santa Ana Sucker within the BSA or any suitable tributaries flowing through the study area. Therefore, the species has no potential to occur within the BSA.
Arroyo Chub	*Gila orcuttii*	-/SSC/-	Occur within warm, fluctuating streams and found within slow moving sections of stream containing sandy or muddy bottoms. In Riverside County, occurs within the Santa Ana and Santa Margarita River tributaries.	HA	There is currently no known habitat for Arroyo Chub within the BSA or any suitable tributaries flowing through the study area. Therefore, the species has no potential to occur within the BSA.

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Southern Steelhead-southern California Distinct Population Segment	*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus* pop. 10	E/SC/-	An anadromous fish that has physiological tolerances to warm water and changing conditions. Historically occurred throughout coastal drainages of Southern California. South of Los Angeles, the species is now restricted to the San Juan Creek, and San Mateo Creek, and San Luis Rey River watersheds.	HA	There is currently no known habitat for Steelhead within the BSA or any suitable tributaries flowing through the study area. Therefore, the species has no potential to occur within the BSA.
Santa Ana Speckled Dace	*Rhinichthys osculus ssp. 8*	-/SSC/-	Formerly widespread in mountain portions of the Santa Ana, San Gabriel, and Los Angeles watersheds. Populations were scattered in foothill areas, and rare in lowlands. This subspecies of speckled dace is assumed extirpated from most of the Santa Ana River below Seven Oaks Dam (CDFG 1995, Moyle 2002). They were last seen in the Santa Ana River near Rialto in 2001 (G. Abbas, pers. comm., 2008).	HA	There is currently no known habitat for Santa Ana Speckled Dace within the BSA or any suitable tributaries flowing through the study area. Therefore, the species has no potential to occur within the BSA.
AMPHIBIANS					
Arroyo Toad	*Anaxyrus californicus*	E/SSC/-	Found in rivers with willows, cottonwoods, and sycamores. This species prefers sandy/gravelly areas in drier parts of its range near washes or intermittent streams with clear standing water that is required for egg deposition.	HA	This species requires very specific habitat characteristics that do not occur within the BSA. The species is also largely intolerant to urbanization and development, which dominates the study area. This species has no potential to occur within the BSA.
Western Spadefoot	*Spea hammondii*	PT/SSC/-	Found primarily in grassland habitats but can be found in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands. Vernal pools and seasonal ponds are essential for breeding and egg laying. It is found at sea level to 4,500 ft. in elevation.	HA	Western Spadefoots can tolerate some disturbance and adjacent developments; however, the BSA lacks any hydrologic features consistent with their habitat and breeding needs, and no undeveloped strips of upland habitat connecting to any such features exist, thus the species is considered to have no potential to occur within the study area.

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Coast Range Newt	*Taricha torosa*	-/SSC/-	Species frequent terrestrial habitats, but breed in ponds, reservoirs, and slow-moving streams. Limited information on movement between wetland sites hampers characterization of requirements at this potentially critical period in the life cycle. Loss of wetland habitats and introduction of nonnative predators, including crayfishes, appear to be the main causes of declines.	HA	There is no suitable terrestrial or aquatic habitat for this species within the BSA.
REPTILES					
Southern California Legless Lizard	*Anniella stebbinsi*	-/SSC/-	Habitat is primarily areas with sandy or loose loamy soils under the sparse vegetation of beaches, chaparral, or pine-oak woodland, and open, well-shaded terraces in mature riparian natural communities. Leaf litter is commonly present. Soil disturbances such as agriculture and mining, as well as requirements for soil moisture and relatively cool microclimates limit distribution, and account in part for local declines and extirpations (Jennings and Hayes 1994).	HA	The study area is largely comprised of gravelly loam, which is not the preferred media of Legless Lizards, and no other typical habitat components are present within the BSA for the species. This species can tolerate some level of development and urbanization, but the extent of the urbanization and absence of any natural communities within the BSA suggests the species will not occur within the study area.
California Glossy Snake	*Arizona elegans occidentalis*	-/SSC/-	This snake inhabits arid scrub, rocky washes, grasslands, and chaparral. Elevation ranges from below sea level to 7,218 ft.	HA	None of the habitat components typical of this species occur within the BSA. The species also appears largely intolerant to urbanization and development, which dominates the study area.
Coastal Whiptail	*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*	-/SSC/-	Habitats include disturbed coastal sage scrub-chaparral mix and cleared areas of chaparral with a sandy/rocky substrate.	HP	This species is highly tolerant to a variety of habitat conditions, and while no natural vegetation communities are present within the BSA, the species could reasonably forage in the disturbed lots and backyards running along the LOD.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS[a] (FED/STATE/ CNPS)	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	SPECIFIC HABITAT[c] PRESENT/ ABSENT	RATIONALE
San Diego Banded Gecko	*Coleonyx variegatus abbotti*	-/SSC/-	Occurs in a wide variety of sage scrub and chaparral habitats where suitable cover exists. Associated with granite outcrops and boulder fields where there is also ground debris.	HA	There is no suitable habitat or surface cover for this species. This species has no potential to occur within the BSA.
Red-Diamond Rattlesnake	*Crotalus ruber*	-/SSC/-	As far north as Puente Hills in Yorba Linda and southwest San Bernardino County, and occurs south to Loreto, Baja California, Mexico; known elevation range is sea level to just under 15,000 feet, but apparently rare above about 3,940 feet; greatest frequency in areas of heavy brush, such as Chamise chaparral, but also in open areas at lower densities; boulders and rocky outcrops.	HA	There is no suitable habitat or surface cover for this species. This species has no potential to occur within the BSA.
Emys marmorata	Western Pond Turtle	PT/SSC/-	Found in association with permanent or nearly permanent water in a fairly wide variety of habitat types. It is omnivorous, taking a wide variety of plant and animal food. The pond turtle requires basking sites such as partially submerged logs, rocks, mats of floating vegetation, or open mud banks.	HA	There is no suitable terrestrial or aquatic habitat for this species within the BSA.
Coast Horned Lizard	*Phrynosoma blainvillei*	-/SSC /-	Found in arid and semi-arid climate conditions in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, primarily below 2,000 ft in elevation. Critical factors are the presence of loose soils with a high sand fraction; an abundance of native ants or other insects, especially harvester ants (*Pogonomyrmex* spp.); and the availability of both sunny basking spots and dense cover for refuge.	HA	This species is very sensitive to human disturbance and largely intolerant of urbanized areas. No habitat qualities preferred by this species are present within the BSA.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS[a] (FED/STATE/ CNPS)	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	SPECIFIC HABITAT[c] PRESENT/ ABSENT	RATIONALE
Coast Patch-nosed Snake	*Salvadora hexalepis virgultea*	-/SSC/-	Mostly restricted to habitats with a strong but broken shrub component, especially somewhat open chaparral and black sage (*Salvia mellifera*) or relatively mature, dense coastal sage scrub (personal communication, W. E. Haas, Varanus Biological Services), and may require ground burrows of unknown characteristics for overwintering and refuge.	HA	This species has semi-specific habitat requirements and is largely intolerant of urbanized areas. No habitat qualities preferred by this species are present within the BSA.
Two-striped Garter Snake	*Thamnophis hammondii*	-/SSC/-	It is often in water and rarely found far from it, though it is also known to inhabit intermittent streams having rocky beds bordered by willow thickets or other dense vegetation. They will also inhabit large riverbeds if riparian vegetation is available, and even occur in artificial impoundments if both aquatic vegetation and suitable prey items (small amphibians and fish) are present (Jennings and Hayes 1994).	HA	There is no suitable terrestrial or aquatic habitat for this species within the BSA.
BIRDS					
Tricolored Blackbird	*Agelaius tricolor*	-/T&SSC/-	Nests in dense colonies in marshes and occasionally in moist thickets, agricultural fields, or sewage treatment plants.	HA	No suitable nesting or foraging habitat is present within the BSA.
Grasshopper Sparrow	*Ammodramus savannarum*	-/SSC/-	Widespread distribution throughout California. The grasshopper sparrow uses predominantly open grassland with use of some other habitats including alluvial, playa, and sparse coastal sage scrub when sufficient amounts of intermittent grass or grassland habitat are available (Garrett and Dunn 1981).	HA	No suitable nesting or foraging habitat is present within the BSA.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS[a] (FED/STATE/ CNPS)	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	SPECIFIC HABITAT[c] PRESENT/ ABSENT	RATIONALE
Golden Eagle	*Aquila chrysaetos*	-/CFP/-	Forages in grassland and open savannah of many types. It tolerates considerable variation in topography and elevation. It prefers to hunt moderate-sized prey, especially California Ground Squirrels (Spermophilus beecheyi) and rabbits, but will occasionally take larger prey, such as Mule Deer (Odocoileus hemionus) fawns. It is very sensitive to human disturbance, especially near nest sites.	Nesting: HA Foraging: HP	The only open patches of habitat present within the BSA are small and fragmented. California Ground Squirrels, and an abundance of their burrows, were noted as present along the LOD during the initial site visit. Foraging within these small patches would be highly unlikely, but possible. No nesting habitat is present within the BSA. This species has additional protection under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA).
Long-eared Owl	*Asio otus*	-/SSC/-	In southern California, the species breeds and roosts in riparian and oak forests, and hunts small mammals at night in adjacent open habitats; known to breed at several dozen locales in San Diego and Orange Counties (Bloom 1994; personal communication, W. E. Haas), and probably do so in smaller numbers in other coastal Southern California counties as well. Species is relatively intolerant to man-made disturbances and in particular night lighting. Foraging lands need to be rodent rich and relatively close to roosting and/or nesting habitat.	HA	There is no suitable riparian habitat for this species within the BSA, and the highly urbanized nature of the study area, abundance of vehicle traffic, and artificial lights would very likely deter any from foraging within the BSA.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS[a] (FED/STATE/ CNPS)	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	SPECIFIC HABITAT[c] PRESENT/ ABSENT	RATIONALE
Burrowing Owl	*Athene cunicularia*	-/SSC/-	Inhabits open, dry, nearly or quite level, grassland; prairie; desert floor; shrubland should be considered potential habitat if shrub cover is below 30% (CBOC 1997). In coastal southern California, a substantial fraction of birds are found in microhabitats highly altered by man, including flood control and irrigation basins, dikes, and banks, abandoned fields surrounded by agriculture, and road cuts and margins. Strong association between Burrowing Owls and burrowing mammals, especially ground squirrels (*Spermophilus* spp.); however they will also occupy man-made niches such as banks and ditches, piles of broken concrete, and even abandoned structures (Haug et al. 1993).	Nesting: HA Foraging: HA	While there are suitable ground squirrel burrows present along the road shoulder, these are directly adjacent to traffic from Ontario Avenue and the abutting side streets with little to no buffer from pedestrian or vehicular traffic. The few vacant, disturbed lots and debris piles present throughout the BSA are also immediately adjacent to infrastructure and residential housing, and the disked field present in the BSA did not appear to support ground squirrel burrows or otherwise suitable features used by burrowing owl. This species is not expected to occur given the high degree of disturbance from people and traffic in the area.
Swainson's Hawk	*Buteo swainsoni*	-/T/-	Only occurs as a migrant in southern California and can occur in a group, foraging over recently disked agricultural fields. The species breeds on the western plains of North America and southwest Canada from Texas to the Yukon. Preferred foraging habitats include prairies, plains, and other wide-open ranges with minimal tree cover.	Nesting: HA Foraging: HA	No suitable Sawinson's Hawk nesting habitat occurs within the BSA. The species can forage in more urbanized areas, but prefers agricultural or other large, expansive fields; the small patches of undeveloped area within the BSA do not present suitable foraging habitat for the species.
Coastal Cactus Wren	*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis*	-/SSC/-	An obligate, nonmigratory resident of the coastal sage scrub plant community. Frequents deserts and other arid terrain with thickets, patches, or tracts of larger, branching cacti, stiff-twigged, thorny shrubs, and small trees. Although it lives over a wide range from Texas to the Pacific ocean, it is limited to regions with thorny shrubs and trees that offer nesting sites.	HA	No suitable nesting or foraging habitat is present within the BSA.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS[a] (FED/STATE/ CNPS)	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	SPECIFIC HABITAT[c] PRESENT/ ABSENT	RATIONALE
Western Snowy Plover	*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*	T/SSC/-	Requires open, relatively flat areas with little or no vegetation, including undisturbed beaches, salt flats, playas, dredge spoils, levees, and river bars. Winter distribution is more coastal and may include sewage treatment ponds and agricultural wastewater sites.	HA	No suitable nesting or foraging habitat is present within the BSA.
Northern Harrier	*Circus hudsonius*	-/SSC/-	Species hunts low to the ground mostly in open country, nesting on the ground. Prey diversity is high, though small mammals are most commonly taken. It was formerly a fairly common breeder in much of coastal southern California, but now is nearly extirpated in this role due to loss of native open habitats, especially marshes. It remains fairly common in open country with low human disturbance during migration and in winter.	Nesting: HA Foraging: HA	No suitable Northern Harrier nesting habitat occurs within the BSA. The species can forage in more urbanized areas, but prefers agricultural or other large, expansive fields or wetlands; the small patches of undeveloped area within the BSA do not present suitable foraging habitat for the species.
Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo	*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*	T/E/-	Only a handful of tiny populations remaining in all of California today. Losses are tied to obvious loss of nearly all suitable habitat, but other factors may also be involved. Relatively broad, well-shaded riparian forests are utilized, although it tolerates some disturbance. A specialist to some degree on tent caterpillars, with a remarkably fast development of young covering only 18 - 21 days from incubation to fledging.	HA	The BSA lacks any natural riparian habitat. No suitable nesting or foraging habitat is present within the BSA.
Yellow Rail	*Coturnicops noveboracensis*	-/SSC/-	Found in shallow marshes and wet meadows. During the winter, they are found in drier fresh-water and brackish marshes and deep grass and rice fields.	HA	The BSA lacks any natural riparian habitat. No suitable nesting or foraging habitat is present within the BSA.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS[a] (FED/STATE/ CNPS)	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	SPECIFIC HABITAT[c] PRESENT/ ABSENT	RATIONALE
White-tailed Kite	*Elanus leucurus*	-/CFP/-	Species hunts in open country. This is a strongly lowland species, apparently rare anywhere in California above 2,000 ft. Nests are flimsy and are located low in trees and large shrubs near foraging areas in savannahs and at edges between open habitat and woodland or forest areas. Its diet is largely restricted to small mammals such as voles and mice.	Nesting: HA Foraging: HA	No suitable White-tailed Kite nesting habitat occurs within the BSA. The species can forage in more urbanized areas, but prefers open woodlands, grasslands, marshes, or other large, expansive fields; the small patches of undeveloped area within the BSA do not present suitable foraging habitat for the species.
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	*Empidonax traillii extimus*	E/E/-	Highly restricted distribution in southern California as a breeder. It occupies extensive riparian forests, wet meadows, and lower montane riparian habitats primarily below 4,000 ft. Occurs in riparian habitats along rivers, streams, or other wetlands, where dense growths of willows (*Salix* spp.), *Baccharis* spp., Arrowweed (*Pluchea* spp.), buttonbush (*Cephalanthus* spp.), tamarisk (*Tamarix* spp.) Russian olive (*Eleagnus* spp.) or other plants are present, often with a scattered overstory of cottonwood (*Populus* spp.).	HA	The BSA lacks any natural riparian habitat. No suitable nesting or foraging habitat is present within the BSA.
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	D/E&CFP/-	Primarily in or near seacoasts, rivers, swamps, and large lakes. Eats mainly fish and carrion, and formerly nested locally along the coast of southern California. This species is a localized winter resident and rare migrant, with only very rare breeding efforts in coastal southern California (e.g., Lake Skinner, Riverside County).	Nesting: HA Foraging: HA	There is no suitable habitat for foraging or nesting within the BSA.
Yellow-breasted Chat	*Icteria virens*	-/SSC /-	Nests in low thickets in dense riparian habitats. It eats a variety of invertebrates. It is a local and uncommon breeder and rare migrant across southern California.	HA	The BSA lacks any natural riparian habitat. No suitable nesting or foraging habitat is present within the BSA.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS[a] (FED/STATE/ CNPS)	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	SPECIFIC HABITAT[c] PRESENT/ ABSENT	RATIONALE
California Black Rail	*Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*	-/T&CFP/-	Primarily found in shallow coastal and interior marshes. Nesting occurs in shallow saltmarsh uplands and wet meadow, and they historically have nested in coastal marshes of southern California.	HA	The BSA lacks any natural riparian habitat. No suitable nesting or foraging habitat is present within the BSA.
Coastal California Gnatcatcher	*Polioptila californica californica*	T/SSC/-	Year-round obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub habitat. Nests are composed of grasses, spiderwebs, down, and small leaves and are almost exclusively found in coastal sage scrub throughout southern California and Baja California.	HA	The BSA lacks any sage scrub habitat. No suitable nesting or foraging habitat is present within the BSA.
Yellow Warbler	*Setophaga petechia*	-/SSC/-	Nests in the upper story of riparian habitats in southern California. It is also a common, widespread migrant in spring and fall, occupying a wide variety of habitats at that time.	HA	The study area lacks any natural riparian habitat. No suitable nesting or foraging habitat is present within the BSA.
Least Bell's Vireo	V*ireo bellii pusillus*	E/E/-	Found as a summer resident of southern California where it inhabits low riparian growth in the vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms below 2,000 ft. Species selects dense vegetation low in riparian zones for nesting; most frequently located in riparian stands between 5 and 10 years old; when mature riparian woodland is selected, vireos nest in areas with a substantial robust understory of willows as well as other plant species (Goldwasser 1981).	HA	The study area lacks any natural riparian habitat. No suitable nesting or foraging habitat is present within the BSA.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS[a] (FED/STATE/ CNPS)	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	SPECIFIC HABITAT[c] PRESENT/ ABSENT	RATIONALE
MAMMALS					
Pallid Bat	*Antrozous pallidus*	-/SSC/-	Throughout southern California most often in grasslands, also in mixed conifer forest; shrublands, woodlands, & forest; most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting; yearlong resident in most of range. The species is not thought to migrate so maternity colonies and winter roosts are expected to occur in vicinity of each other; roost and maternity sites are rock crevices, old buildings, bridges, caves, mines, and hollow trees. Gregarious, often roosting in colonies, but disbanding between August and October and relatively inactive during winter. Low, slow flyers. Forages on invertebrates on the ground such as grasshoppers, crickets, beetles, scorpions, centipedes, etc.	HA	There is no expansive rocky or cave/crevice features that might suffice as roosting habitat, and no large, dry open grasslands suitable for foraging within the BSA.
San Bernardino Kangaroo Rat	*Dipodomys merriami parvus*	E/E&SSC/-	Prefers soils of sandy loam, occasionally to sandy gravel, in open to moderately shrubby habitats, especially intermediate seral stages of alluvial fan sage scrub up to 1,970 feet from active channels.	HA	0.1% of the BSA is comprised of sandy loam, with the majority (97.4%) being considered gravelly loam. While the soils may be suitable, the absence of any natural plant communities, and highly disturbed and fragmented nature of the few undeveloped areas suggest this species has no suitable habitat within the BSA.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS[a] (FED/STATE/ CNPS)	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	SPECIFIC HABITAT[c] PRESENT/ ABSENT	RATIONALE
Stephens' Kangaroo Rat	*Dipodomys stephensi*	T/T/-	The Stephens' kangaroo rat is found almost exclusively in open grasslands or sparse shrublands with cover of less than 50 % during the summer. Species avoids dense grasses (for example, nonnative bromes [*Bromus* spp.]) and are more likely to inhabit areas where the annual forbs disarticulate in the summer and leave more open areas. Soil type also is an important habitat factor. As a fossorial (burrowing) animal, the species typically is found in sandy and sandy loam soils with a low clay to gravel content, although there are exceptions where they can utilize the burrows of Botta's Pocket Gopher (Thomomys bottae) and California Ground Squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*). Tends to avoid rocky soils. Slope is a factor in occupation; tends to use flatter slopes (i.e., < 30%), but may be found on steeper slopes in trace densities (i.e., < 1 individual per hectare). Furthermore, the species may use steeper slopes for foraging, but not for burrows. In general, the highest abundances of species occur on gentle slopes less than 15 percent.	HA	There is no suitable habitat (i.e., sparse shrublands or grasslands) present throughout the BSA, which is highly developed and urbanized. Disturbed lots that are present on-site do not meet habitat requirements for this species, which prefer broader, more open areas to forage. This species is not expected to occur.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS[a] (FED/STATE/ CNPS)	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	SPECIFIC HABITAT[c] PRESENT/ ABSENT	RATIONALE
California Western Mastiff Bat	*Eumops perotis californicus*	-/SSC/-	Found throughout the coastal lowlands up to drier mid-elevation mountains but avoid the Mohave and Colorado deserts. Habitats include dry woodlands, shrublands, grasslands, and occasionally even developed areas. This big bat forages in flight, primarily taking insects in the order Hymenoptera (bees, wasps, and ants). Most prey species are relatively small, low to the ground, and weak-flying. For roosting, appears to favor rocky, rugged areas in lowlands where abundant suitable crevices are available for day roosts. There appears to be little use of night roosts. Roost sites may be in natural rock or in tall buildings, large trees or elsewhere, but must be at least 2 inches wide and 12 inches deep, and narrow to at most 1 inch at the upper end. Nursery roosts must be deeper yet. All roosts open well up on a cliff or other steep face, at least 10 ft vertically above the substrate, to allow flight from the roost. Roosts may be communal (up to 100 individuals) or solitary, and commonly include other species of bats. This species appears to not migrate but performs seasonal movements.	HA	Roosting isn't expected to occur within the BSA due to a lack of suitable natural or artificial features. Due to the high amount of urbanization in the BSA, and minimal open habitat, no suitable foraging sites occur within the study area.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS[a] (FED/STATE/ CNPS)	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	SPECIFIC HABITAT[c] PRESENT/ ABSENT	RATIONALE
Western Yellow Bat	*Lasiurus xanthinus*	-/SSC/-	Occurs from southern California and western Arizona south into Mexico. Apparently non-colonial and non-hibernating. Roosts primarily in the untrimmed, dead fronds of fan palms (native and nonnative) but will also use other trees including cottonwoods. Possible for both seasonal movement and year-round residence. Foraging is associated with open water (also lawns, orchards, and riparian vegetation) in grassy and scrub landscapes. Feeds on varied insects. No specific threats known apart from cosmetic trimming of dead fronds on ornamentally planted palms.	HP	A few fan palm trees were identified both along public ROW and in residential backyards outside of the LOD during the initial site visit. Given the species' apparent tolerance for non-native vegetation and disturbed landscapes, marginally suitable roosting and foraging habitat likely occurs within the BSA.
San Diego Desert Woodrat	*Neotoma lepida intermedia*	-/SSC/-	Dry and/or sunny shrublands, especially (but not requiring) areas with cacti and abundant rocks and crevices. Does not require a source of drinking water. Sage scrub communities are frequently occupied.	HA	The BSA lacks any sage scrub or native cactus communities. No suitable rocky habitat is present within the BSA.
Pocketed Free-tailed Bat	*Nyctinomops femorosaccus*	-/SSC/-	Found rarely in southwestern California; found in southeastern deserts of California, with portions of western Riverside County apparently on the periphery of their range. Species roost in high rock crevices, bridges, roofs, buildings, and cliffs, and forage primarily on large moths, especially over water. Habitats are arid.	HA	There is no suitable habitat found to support this species for foraging or roosting. This species is not expected to occur.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS[a] (FED/STATE/ CNPS)	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	SPECIFIC HABITAT[c] PRESENT/ ABSENT	RATIONALE
Southern Grasshopper Mouse	*Onychomys torridus ramona*	-/SSC/-	Wide variety of dry to moderately dry scrub, grassland and woodland habitats across southern California, exclusive of the more mesic coastal areas from Ventura County north. Grasshopper mice have large home ranges and occur in low densities. Little is known about the habitat requirements of this species and it is believed to occur on flat, sandy, valley floors. Known to occur in the San Jacinto Valley in Riverside County among scattered brush on a gravelly valley floor. Probably found in a variety of low, open, and semi-open scrub areas including coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, sagebrush, riparian scrub, and annual grasslands with shrubs. Recent records for this species on the desert slopes of the San Gabriel Mountains and the Peninsular Ranges, near Sage (2004) and Aguanga (2015) in Riverside County. There are no recent records from southwestern Riverside County (records from 1908, 1923, 1932).	HA	There is no suitable habitat found to support this species. This species is not expected to occur.
VEGETATION COMMUNITIES					
California Walnut Woodland	N/A	CNDDB	N/A	HA	This community does not occur within the study area.
Canyon Live Oak Ravine Forest	N/A	CNDDB	N/A	HA	This community does not occur within the study area.
Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub	N/A	CNDDB	N/A	HA	This community does not occur within the study area.
Southern California Arroyo Chub/Santa Ana Sucker Stream	N/A	CNDDB	N/A	HA	This community does not occur within the study area.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS[a] (FED/STATE/ CNPS)	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	SPECIFIC HABITAT[c] PRESENT/ ABSENT	RATIONALE
Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	N/A	CNDDB	N/A	HA	This community does not occur within the study area.
Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	N/A	CNDDB	N/A	HA	This community does not occur within the study area.
Southern Interior Cypress Forest	N/A	CNDDB	N/A	HA	This community does not occur within the study area.
Southern Riparian Forest	N/A	CNDDB	N/A	HA	This community does not occur within the study area.
Southern Riparian Scrub	N/A	CNDDB	N/A	HA	This community does not occur within the study area.
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	N/A	CNDDB	N/A	HA	This community does not occur within the study area.
Southern Willow Scrub	N/A	CNDDB	N/A	HA	This community does not occur within the study area.
Valley Needlegrass Grassland	N/A	CNDDB	N/A	HA	This community does not occur within the study area.

[a] Status Codes

Federal

E = Federally listed; Endangered
PE = Proposed Endangered
T = Federally listed; Threatened
FC = Federal Candidate for Listing
FSC = Federal Species of Concern
D = Delisted

State

T = State listed; Endangered
E = State listed; Threatened
SC = State Candidate for Listing
R = Rare (Native Plant Protection Act)
CSC = California Species of Special Concern
CFP = California Fully Protected Species

Appendix E AB 52 Tribal Correspondence Record

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Native American AB 52 Consultation Log

Native American Group/Individual	Date of 1st Contact: Letter	Date of Response	Date of 2nd Contact: Phone/Email	Date of Response	Summary of Conversations
Mr. Andrew Salas Chairperson, Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation	May 22, 2024	No response	June 27, 2024	July 15, 2024	July 15, 2024: The tribe responded via email and PDF letter attachment with a request to engage in consultation. July 16, 2024: Mr. Don Copeland provided digital copies of the records search results and geotechnical report via email attachment. July 24, 2024: Mr. Copeland sent plan and profile design drawings to the tribe by email as PDF attachments. July 25, 2024: The tribe sent an email asking how deep the grade will be. July 29, 2024: Mr. Copeland responded via email that the paving portion is 0.4 inches, sidewalk will be 4-6 inches in previously disturbed areas, and that three SCE poles on the east side may need to be moved. If the poles are moved, then new poles will be installed to a depth of 8 feet, and if the poles are put underground, then trenching of approximately 4 feet deep would be needed. August 15, 2024: The tribe responded via email to request for a consultation meeting. August 19, 2024: Mr. Copeland provided dates/times to the tribe via email to set up the consultation meeting. August 20, 2024: Mr. Copeland sent the Cultural Resources Technical Study to the tribe through a Sharepoint link. August 28, 2024: Mr. Copeland sent a follow-up email to the tribe to confirm receipt of the Cultural Resources Technical Study. The tribe responded stating they could not open the Sharepoint link to access the report. Mr. Copeland sends the report as an attachment via email. September 4, 2024: Mr. Copeland sent a follow-up email to the tribe to confirm receipt of the Cultural Resources Technical Study. The tribe confirmed receipt and said they will provide dates/times to set up a consultation meeting. September 16, 2024: Mr. Copeland provided dates/times to the tribe via email to set up a consultation meeting. The tribe selected October 29, 2024 at 11 am for the meeting. September 17, 2024: The tribe sent the meeting conference phone number and passcode via email to Mr. Copeland. October 22, 2024: The tribe requested a copy of the project/contact letter and map via email. October 23, 2024: Mr. Copeland provided the tribe the project/contact letter, maps, and design plans via email. October 28, 2024: The tribe requested via email to reschedule the consultation meeting to October 30, 204 at 4:30 pm.

Native American AB 52 Consultation Log

Native American Group/Individual	Date of 1st Contact: Letter	Date of Response	Date of 2nd Contact: Phone/Email	Date of Response	Summary of Conversations
					October 29, 2024: Mr. Copeland confirmed via email that he can attend the consultation meeting with tribe on October 30, 2024 at 4:30 pm. October 30, 2024: The County and tribe had a consultation meeting via phone. November 19, 2024: Mr. Copeland sent to the tribe revised cultural measures via email. He also asked the tribe to provide information on known tribal cultural resources or archaeological sites in the area to support any monitoring request. The tribe requested a consultation meeting for December 3, 2024 at 4:30 pm. November 25, 2024: The tribe sent the meeting conference phone number and passcode via email to Mr. Copeland. December 3, 2024: The tribe provided the County with additional background information on the tribe via email. The County and tribe had a consultation meeting via phone. December 5, 2024: Mr. Copeland requested via email for the tribe to send over their mitigation measures. December 6, 2024: The tribe emailed their version of cultural measures. January 13, 2025: Mr. Copeland provided the final version of the cultural measures to the tribe via email and PDF attachment. The measures will be included in the IS/MND. The tribe emailed asking for a third meeting to discuss protecting tribal cultural resources. Mr. Copeland emailed the tribe recapping they have had two meetings, the County has addressed and included some of the revisions to the cultural measures that the tribe had requested, and that a Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan will be prepared in which the tribe will be able to review and comment on. The County asked what additional measures the tribe was requesting to protect tribal cultural resources. January 27, 2025: Mr. Copeland sent the tribe a Notice of Consultation Conclusion letter by email as a PDF attachment and by USPS certified mail. February 6, 2025: The tribe provided additional information on the tribe's background and revisions to the cultural measures via email and PDF letter attachments. February 20, 2025: Mr. Copeland sent the updated Cultural Resources Technical Study to the tribe through a Sharepoint link. The report was updated to include additional information on the tribe's background. Mr. Copeland also sent an email with responses to the tribe's revisions of the cultural measures. He informed them the County will be proceeding with the cultural measures that were previously sent to the tribe and that they have been incorporated into the IS/MND. Mr. Copeland also informed the tribe public circulation of the IS/MND is scheduled to begin on February 28, 2025. Mr. Copeland requested for the tribe to provide dates/times if they want to consult further and to provide any maps showing substantial evidence of the area.

Native American AB 52 Consultation Log

Native American Group/Individual	Date of 1st Contact: Letter	Date of Response	Date of 2nd Contact: Phone/Email	Date of Response	Summary of Conversations
Ms. Ann Brierty Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Morongo Band of Mission Indians	May 22, 2024	June 26, 2024	June 27, 2024	September 19, 2024	June 26, 2024: The tribe responded via email and PDF letter attachment with requests to engage in consultation and for copies of project design and mass grading maps, geotechnical reports, records search, and the resulting cultural study. The tribe also recommended tribal monitoring during pedestrian survey and ground disturbance. June 27, 2024: Mr. Don Copeland responded via email with PDF attachments of the records search results, ISA memo, and geotechnical report. Mr. Copeland also stated in his response email that the project involves minimal widening, there are no mass grading plans, and project design maps will be sent to the tribe when they are available. July 24, 2024: Mr. Copeland sent plan and profile design drawings to the tribe by email as PDF attachments. August 20, 2024: Mr. Copeland sent the Cultural Resources Technical Study to the tribe through a Sharepoint link. August 28, 2024: Mr. Copeland sent an email to the tribe to confirm receipt of the Cultural Resources Technical Study. The tribe confirmed receipt of the report and will take 30 days to review. The tribe will circle back on setting up a consultation meeting. September 19, 2024: The tribe asked via email if there are any grading areas that have not undergone previous disturbance. They also requested for as-built plans. September 24, 2024: County sent as-builts and photos of areas to be disturbed by the project to the tribe, as requested. The tribe emailed back confirming they could download the files. October 24, 2024: The tribe responded via email and PDF letter attachment with requests to edit the listed measures in the Cultural Resources Technical Study. The tribe also requested tribal monitors during ground disturbing activities and to consult. November 19, 2024: Mr. Copeland sent to the tribe via email the revised cultural measures, which included some of the tribe's suggested edits. Mr. Copeland also asked for the tribe to reach out if they still want to consult after reviewing the cultural measures. December 2, 2024: Mr. Copeland asked the tribe via email if they still want to consult. December 12, 2024: The tribe emailed edits to the cultural measures sent to them on November 19, 2024. January 13, 2025: Mr. Copeland provided the final version of the cultural measures to the tribe via email and PDF attachment. The revised cultural measures will be included in the IS/MND. January 27, 2025: Mr. Copeland sent the tribe a Notice of Consultation Conclusion letter by email as a PDF attachment and by USPS certified mail. February 20, 2025: Mr. Copeland sent the updated Cultural Resources Technical Study to the tribe through a Sharepoint link. The report was updated to include additional background information on the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation.

Native American AB 52 Consultation Log

Native American Group/Individual	Date of 1st Contact: Letter	Date of Response	Date of 2nd Contact: Phone/Email	Date of Response	Summary of Conversations
Ms. Ebru Ozdil Cultural Resources Coordinator, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians	May 22, 2024	June 24, 2024	June 25, 2024	July 24, 2024	June 24, 2024: The tribe responded by email with a PDF attachment of the County's outreach letter. The tribe requested to engage in consultation. The tribe also requested to assist the County in preparation of the project's environmental document and identifying potential TCRs, evaluating potential effects to resources, and developing mitigation strategies. The tribe noted that the preferred mitigation is complete avoidance and requested that the County contact Ms. Ozdil within 30 days to begin the consultation process. June 24, 2024: Mr. Don Copeland responded via email with PDF attachments of the records search and the geotechnical report. The tribe confirmed receipt of the email attachments. July 24, 2024: Mr. Copeland sent plan and profile design drawings to the tribe by email as PDF attachments. July 24, 2024: The tribe responded via email requesting a consultation meeting. July 25, 2024: Mr. Copeland responded via email with suggested dates and times to set up the consultation meeting. August 1, 2024: Mr. Copeland sent a follow-up email to inquire if the tribe would still like a consultation meeting to be set up. August 6, 2024: The tribe sent over proposed meeting date/time via email. Mr. Copeland responded via email with alternative date and times. August 13, 2024: Mr. Copeland sent a follow-up email with suggested dates and times for a consultation meeting. August 20, 2024: Mr. Copeland sent the Cultural Resources Technical Study to the tribe through a Sharepoint link. August 28, 2024: Mr. Copeland sent a follow-up email to the tribe to confirm receipt of the Cultural Resources Technical Study. The tribe confirmed they were able to download a copy of the report. August 30, 2024: The tribe sent an email to Mr. Copeland with suggested dates and times for a consultation meeting. September 3, 2024: Mr. Copeland and the tribe set the consultation meeting for September 12, 2024, 2 pm. September 12, 2024: The County and tribe had a consultation meeting. During the consultation meeting, the tribe requested a Scoping Letter from the senior archaeologist. September 17, 2024: Tribe sent an example Scoping Letter via email. September 20, 2024: The senior archaeologist sent the Scoping Letter to the tribe via email. No response from the tribe has been received. November 19, 2024: Mr. Copeland sent to the tribe revised cultural measures via email.

Native American AB 52 Consultation Log

Native American Group/Individual	Date of 1st Contact: Letter	Date of Response	Date of 2nd Contact: Phone/Email	Date of Response	Summary of Conversations
					December 4, 2024: Mr. Copeland followed-up via email to confirm if the tribe had reviewed the cultural measures. The tribe responded via email stating they will check internally if the team had reviewed the cultural measures. January 13, 2025: Mr. Copeland provided the final version of the cultural measures to the tribe via email as a PDF attachment. The revised cultural measures will be included in the IS/MND. January 27, 2025: Mr. Copeland sent the tribe a Notice of Consultation Conclusion letter by email as a PDF attachment and by USPS certified mail. February 20, 2025: Mr. Copeland sent the updated Cultural Resources Technical Study to the tribe through a Sharepoint link. The report was updated to include additional background information on the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation.
Mr. Joseph Ontiveros Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians	May 22, 2024	No response	June 27, 2024	June 27, 2024	June 27, 2024: The tribe responded via phone to indicate that they wish to engage in consultation and noted that they have information about potential TCRs and eligible resources in the area that they would like to discuss confidentially with the agency. The tribe asked that project information and notifications be sent via email to Mr. Ontiveros and Ms. Valdez. June 28, 2024: Mr. Don Copeland responded via email with PDF attachments of the outreach letter and copies of the records search results and geotechnical report. July 24, 2024: Mr. Copeland sent plan and profile design drawings to the tribe by email as PDF attachments. August 20, 2024: Mr. Copeland sent the Cultural Resources Technical Study to the tribe through a Sharepoint link. August 28, 2024: Mr. Copeland sent a follow-up email to the tribe to confirm receipt of the Cultural Resources Technical Study. September 4, 2024: Mr. Copeland sent a follow-up email to the tribe to confirm receipt of the Cultural Resources Technical Study. September 16, 2024: Mr. Copeland sent a follow-up email to the tribe to confirm receipt of the Cultural Resources Technical Study and to see if they would like to have a consultation meeting. January 13, 2025: Mr. Copeland provided the final version of the cultural measures to the tribe via email and PDF attachment. The measures will be included in the IS/MND. January 27, 2025: Mr. Copeland sent the tribe a Notice of Consultation Conclusion letter by email as a PDF attachment and by USPS certified mail. February 20, 2025: Mr. Copeland sent the updated Cultural Resources Technical Study to the tribe through a Sharepoint link. The report was updated to include additional background information on the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation.

Native American AB 52 Consultation Log

Native American Group/Individual	Date of 1st Contact: Letter	Date of Response	Date of 2nd Contact: Phone/Email	Date of Response	Summary of Conversations
Ms. Cheryl Madrigal Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians	May 22, 2024	June 17, 2024	June 19, 2024	July 23, 2024	June 17, 2024: The tribe responded via email and PDF letter attachment indicating that the project is within the Traditional Use Area of the Luiseño people and had requested existing documents of the cultural survey (e.g. archaeological site records, shapefiles, geotechnical report, and grading plans). June 18, 2024: Mr. Don Copeland responded via email that he is working on the tribe's request for existing documents. June 19, 2024: Mr. Copeland responded via email with PDF attachments of copies of the records search results and geotechnical report. July 23, 2024: The tribe responded via email that they defer monitoring services to the Pechanga Band of Indians and Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians and have no further comments at this time.
Dr. Shasta Gaughen Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Pala Band of Mission Indians	May 22, 2024	No response	June 27, 2024	June 27, 2024	June 27, 2024: The tribe responded by phone to indicate that they will defer consultation to more proximal tribes.

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

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

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Ontario Avenue Widening Project

County: Riverside

USGS Quadrangle Name: Corona South

Township: 4S **Range:** 6W **Section(s):** 5, 6, 8

Company/Firm/Agency: ICF

Street Address: 525 B Street Suite 1700

City: San Diego **Zip:** 92101

Phone: (760) 207-4242

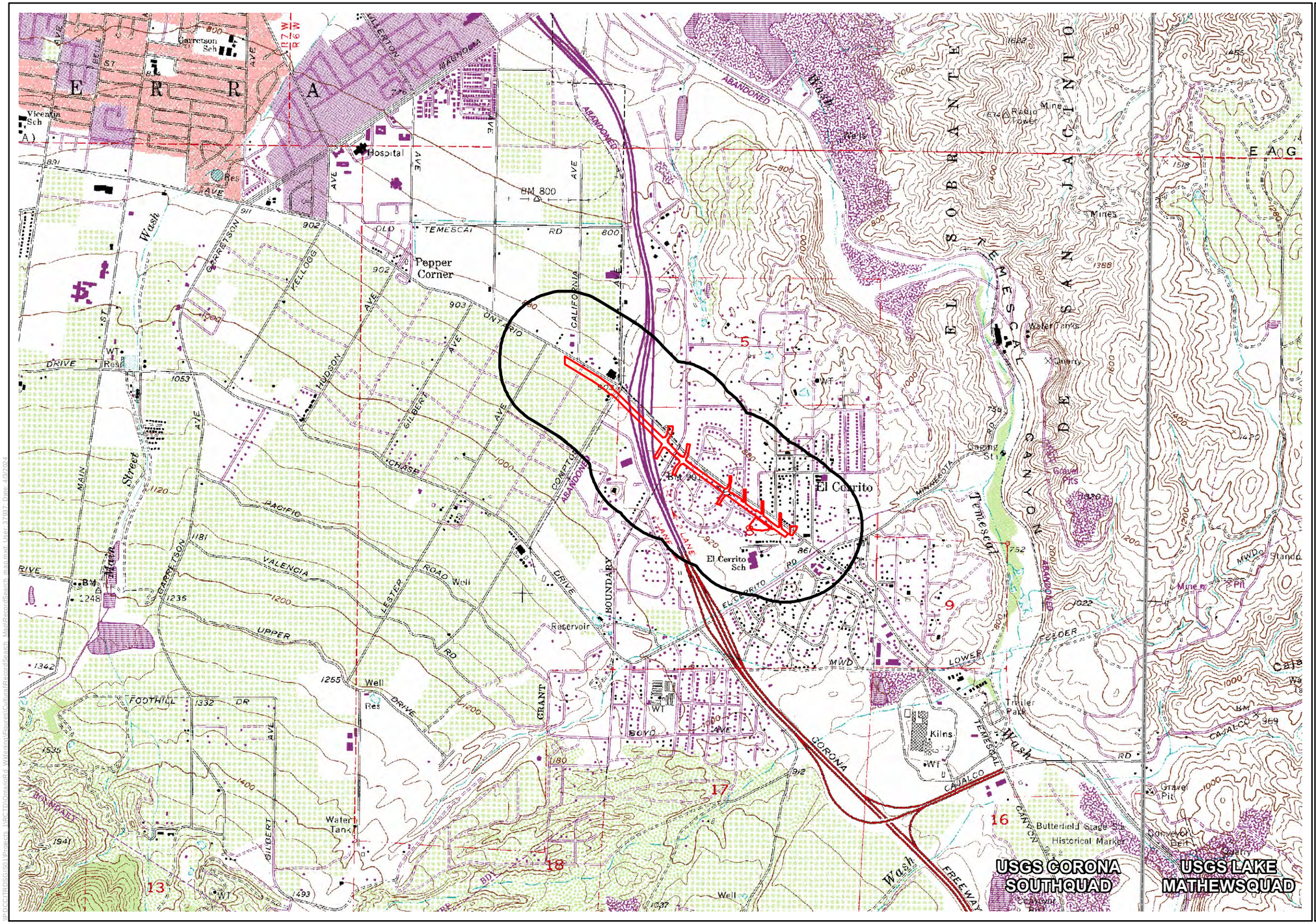
Fax:

Email: katherine.sinsky@icf.com

Project Description:

The proposed project would add a northbound Ontario Avenue lane from Diplomat Avenue to State Street in Corona and El Cerrito by restriping the street and widening the existing pavement by about four feet. The project also proposes to construct a sidewalk on the southwest side of the road, from Piute Creek Drive North to State Street, and a curb and gutter on the northeast side of the road from Diplomat Avenue to Rising Sun Road. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), with the County of Riverside as the lead CEQA agency.

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Record Search
USGS Corona South and Lake Matthews Quad

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NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

April 19, 2024

Katherine Sinsky
ICF

Via Email to: Katherine.Sinsky@icf.com

Re: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, Ontario Avenue Widening Project, Riverside County

To Whom It May Concern:

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)) ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.

The AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

    - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

      All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

3. The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was negative.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

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

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
4/19/2024

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Lacy Padilla, Director of Historic Preservation/THPO	5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	(760) 333-5222	(760) 699-6919	ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	1/11/2024
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Tribal Operations,	84-001 Avenue 54 Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 398-4722		info@augustinetribe-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	4/18/2024
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	F	Doug Welmas, Chairperson	84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Indio, CA, 92203	(760) 342-2593	(760) 347-7880	jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	BobbyRay Esaprza, Cultural Director	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Erica Schenk, Chairperson	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 590-0942	(951) 763-2808	chair@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	2/1/2024
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		anthonymad2002@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	N	Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787		admin@gabrielenoindians.org	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	8/18/2023
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	N	Andrew Salas, Chairperson	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787		admin@gabrielenoindians.org	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	8/18/2023
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	N	Anthony Morales, Chairperson	P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA, 91778	(626) 483-3564	(626) 286-1262	GTTribalcouncil@aol.com	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	12/4/2023
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Robert Dorame, Chairperson	P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA, 90707	(562) 761-6417	(562) 761-6417	gtongva@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	3/16/2023
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator	P.O. Box 941078 Simi Valley, CA, 93094	(626) 407-8761		christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	3/16/2023
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation	N	Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 Los Angeles, CA, 90012	(951) 807-0479		sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	3/28/2023
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Charles Alvarez, Chairperson	23454 Vanowen Street West Hills, CA, 91307	(310) 403-6048		Chavez1956metro@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	5/30/2023
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director	P.O. Box 3919 Seal Beach, CA, 90740	(909) 262-9351		tongvatcr@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	5/30/2023
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians	N	Sonia Johnston, Chairperson	P.O. Box 25628 Santa Ana, CA, 92799			sonia.johnston@sbcglobal.net	Juaneno	Orange,Riverside,San Diego	
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes	N	Joyce Perry, Cultural Resource Director	4955 Paseo Segovia Irvine, CA, 92603	(949) 293-8522		kaamalam@gmail.com	Juaneno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	3/17/2023
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation 84A	N	Heidi Lucero, Chairperson, THPO	31411-A La Matanza Street San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675	(562) 879-2884		jbmian.chairwoman@gmail.com	Juaneno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	3/28/2023
La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Norma Contreras, Chairperson	22000 Highway 76 Pauma Valley, CA, 92061	(760) 742-3771			Luiseno	Orange,Riverside,San Diego	
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians	F	Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson	P.O. Box 189 Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189	(760) 782-0711	(760) 782-0712		Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Ann Brierty, THPO	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5259	(951) 572-6004	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Robert Martin, Chairperson	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5110	(951) 755-5177	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3515		sgaughen@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	11/27/2023
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Christopher Nejo, Legal Analyst/Researcher	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3564		cnejo@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	11/27/2023

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
4/19/2024

Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3537		awallick@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	11/27/2023
Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Temet Aguilar, Chairperson	P.O. Box 369 Pauma Valley, CA, 92061	(760) 742-1289	(760) 742-3422	bennaecalac@aol.com	Luiseno	Orange,Riverside,San Diego	
Pechanga Band of Indians	F	Tuba Ebru Ozdil, Pechanga Cultural Analyst	P.O. Box 2183 Temecula, CA, 92593	(951) 770-6313	(951) 695-1778	eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	8/2/2023
Pechanga Band of Indians	F	Steve Bodmer, General Counsel for Pechanga Band of Indians	P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, CA, 92593	(951) 770-6171	(951) 695-1778	sbodmer@pechanga-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	8/2/2023
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman - Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 210-8739		culturalcommittee@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	5/16/2023
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 261-0254		historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	5/16/2023
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council	P.O.Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(760) 919-3600		executivesecretary@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	5/16/2023
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson	P.O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-4105	(951) 763-4325	admin@ramona-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Linton, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 803-3548		jlinton@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	5/31/2023
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Cheryl Madrigal, Cultural Resources Manager/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 648-3000		cmadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	5/31/2023
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Denise Turner Walsh, Attorney General	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 689-5727		dwalsh@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	7/7/2023
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Laurie Gonzalez, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 484-4835		lgonzalez@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	5/31/2023
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	sestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	4/8/2024
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	vminott@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	4/8/2024
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-6261	(951) 654-4198	jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/14/2023
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5279	(951) 654-4198	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/14/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Thomas Tortez, Chairperson	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300	(760) 397-8146	thomas.tortez@tmdci.org	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	10/30/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Gary Resvaloso, TM MLD	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 777-0365		grestmtm@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	10/30/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Mary Belardo, Cultural Committee Vice Chair	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		belardom@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	10/30/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Abraham Becerra, Cultural Coordinator	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		abecerra@tmdci.org	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	10/30/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Alesia Reed, Cultural Committee Chairwoman	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		lisareed990@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	10/30/2023

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

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Ontario Avenue Widening Project, Riverside County.

Record: PROJ-2024-002110
Report Type: AB52 GIS
Counties: Riverside
NAHC Group: All

COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE
TRANSPORTATION AND LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Dennis Acuna, P. E., T. E.
Director of Transportation

Hector D. Davila, P.E.
Deputy for Transportation/Capital Projects

Russell Williams
Deputy for Transportation/Planning and Development

Transportation Department

May 22, 2024

Andrew Salas, Chairperson
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation
PO Box 393, Covina, CA 91723

Subject: Formal Notification under Assembly Bill 52 for the Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

Dear Chairperson Salas,

The County of Riverside Transportation Department (County) is proposing to construct the Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project (Project) in Riverside County, California (see Figure 1). The Project would involve widening and restriping Ontario Avenue from three to four travel lanes from State Street to Diplomat Avenue, adding bicycle lanes in both directions, and constructing a new sidewalk along the west side of Ontario Avenue to complete a missing segment between State Street and Piute Creek Road.

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A California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search and an intensive pedestrian survey were conducted for the Project. An in-person records search was conducted at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) on April 16, 2024. The results indicate that 15 cultural resources studies have been conducted near the project area and five of those studies intersected the project area. Additionally, five previously recorded cultural resources intersect portions of the project area, all of which relate to mid-20th century infrastructure and include four road segments and one utility pole. The five resources were determined ineligible for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) during the 2020 Phase I cultural study completed for the Ontario Road Widening Project (ECORP 2020). No prehistoric period resources were identified near the project area in the records search, and the pedestrian survey was negative for archaeological resources.

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Please send correspondence to:

Don Copeland, Senior Transportation Planner
County of Riverside Transportation Department
3525 14th Street
Riverside, CA 92501
dcopelan@rivco.org
phone (951) 955-6759

Respectfully,

Don Copeland

Don Copeland
Senior Transportation Planner
County of Riverside Transportation Department
Attachments: Figure 1 – Project Location

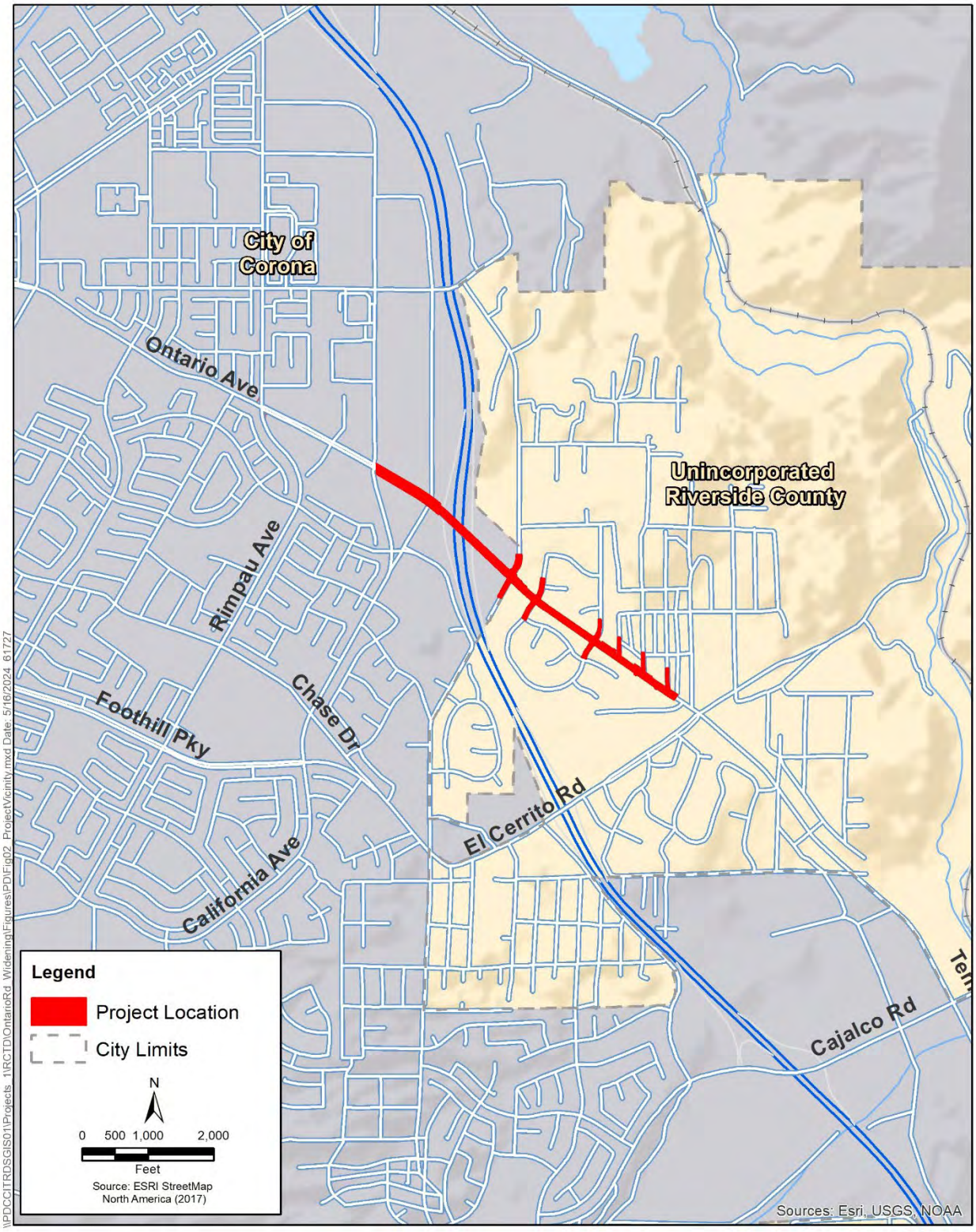


Figure 1
Project Location
Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

4080 Lemon Street, 8th Floor · Riverside, CA 92501 · (951) 955-6740
P.O. Box 1090 · Riverside, CA 92502-1090 · FAX (951) 955-3198

COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE
TRANSPORTATION AND LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Dennis Acuna, P. E., T. E.
Director of Transportation

Hector D. Davila, P.E.
Deputy for Transportation/Capital Projects

Russell Williams
Deputy for Transportation/Planning and Development

Transportation Department

May 22, 2024

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

Subject: Formal Notification under Assembly Bill 52 for the Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

Dear Ms. Brierty,

The County of Riverside Transportation Department (County) is proposing to construct the Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project (Project) in Riverside County, California (see Figure 1). The Project would involve widening and restriping Ontario Avenue from three to four travel lanes from State Street to Diplomat Avenue, adding bicycle lanes in both directions, and constructing a new sidewalk along the west side of Ontario Avenue to complete a missing segment between State Street and Piute Creek Road.

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Don Copeland

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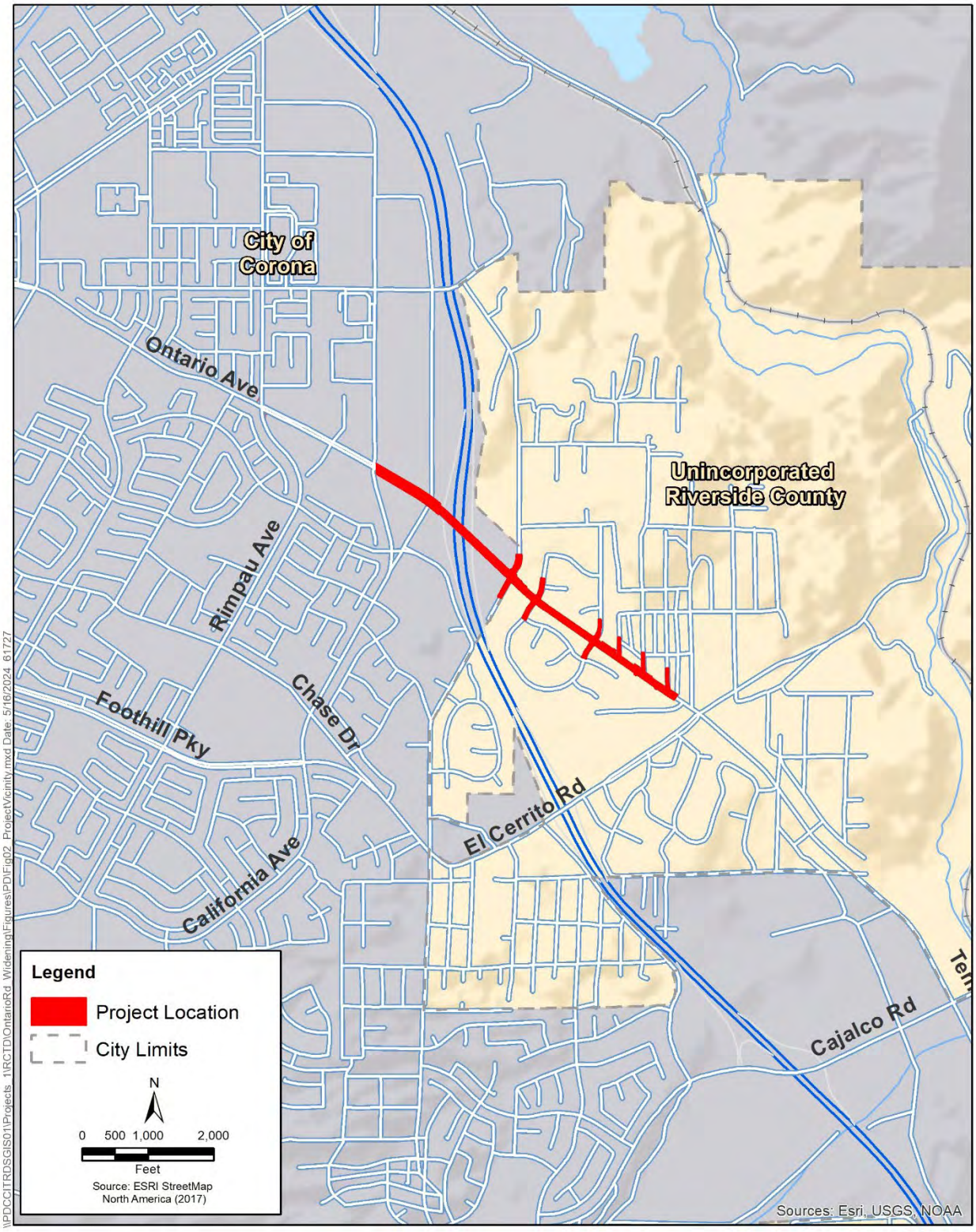


Figure 1
Project Location
Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

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P.O. Box 1090 · Riverside, CA 92502-1090 · FAX (951) 955-3198

COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE
TRANSPORTATION AND LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Dennis Acuna, P. E., T. E.
Director of Transportation

Hector D. Davila, P.E.
Deputy for Transportation/Capital Projects

Russell Williams
Deputy for Transportation/Planning and Development

Transportation Department

May 22, 2024

Ebru Ozdil, Cultural Analyst
Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians
PO Box 2183, Temecula, CA 92593

Subject: Formal Notification under Assembly Bill 52 for the Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

Dear Ms. Ozdil,

The County of Riverside Transportation Department (County) is proposing to construct the Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project (Project) in Riverside County, California (see Figure 1). The Project would involve widening and restriping Ontario Avenue from three to four travel lanes from State Street to Diplomat Avenue, adding bicycle lanes in both directions, and constructing a new sidewalk along the west side of Ontario Avenue to complete a missing segment between State Street and Piute Creek Road.

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phone (951) 955-6759

Respectfully,

Don Copeland

Don Copeland
Senior Transportation Planner
County of Riverside Transportation Department
Attachments: Figure 1 – Project Location

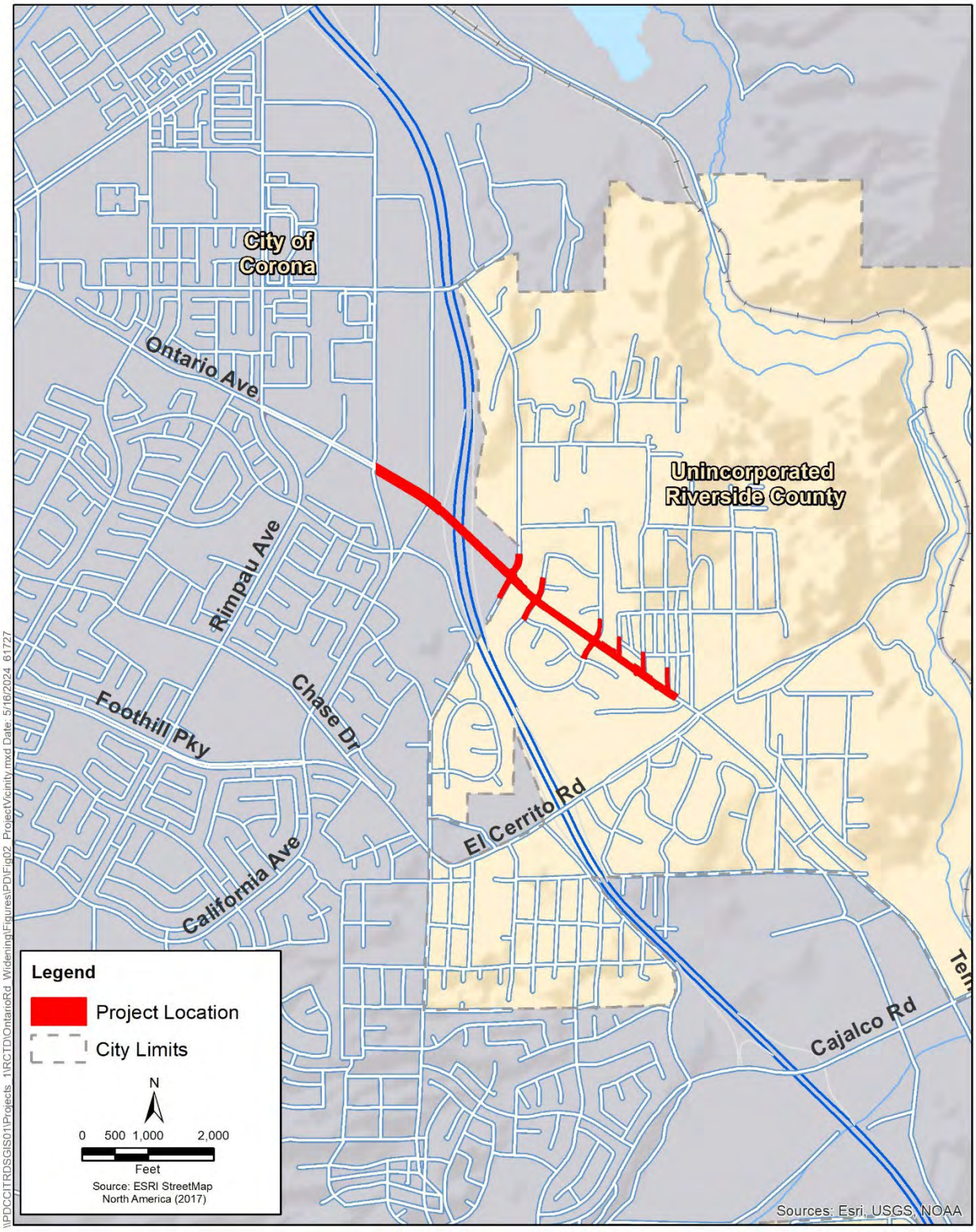


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Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

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COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE
TRANSPORTATION AND LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Dennis Acuna, P. E., T. E.
Director of Transportation

Hector D. Davila, P.E.
Deputy for Transportation/Capital Projects

Russell Williams
Deputy for Transportation/Planning and Development

Transportation Department

May 22, 2024

Joseph Ontiveros, Chairperson, THPO
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
PO Box 487, San Jacinto, CA 92581

Subject: Formal Notification under Assembly Bill 52 for the Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

Dear Chairman Ontiveros,

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dcopelan@rivco.org
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Respectfully,

Don Copeland

Don Copeland
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County of Riverside Transportation Department
Attachments: Figure 1 – Project Location

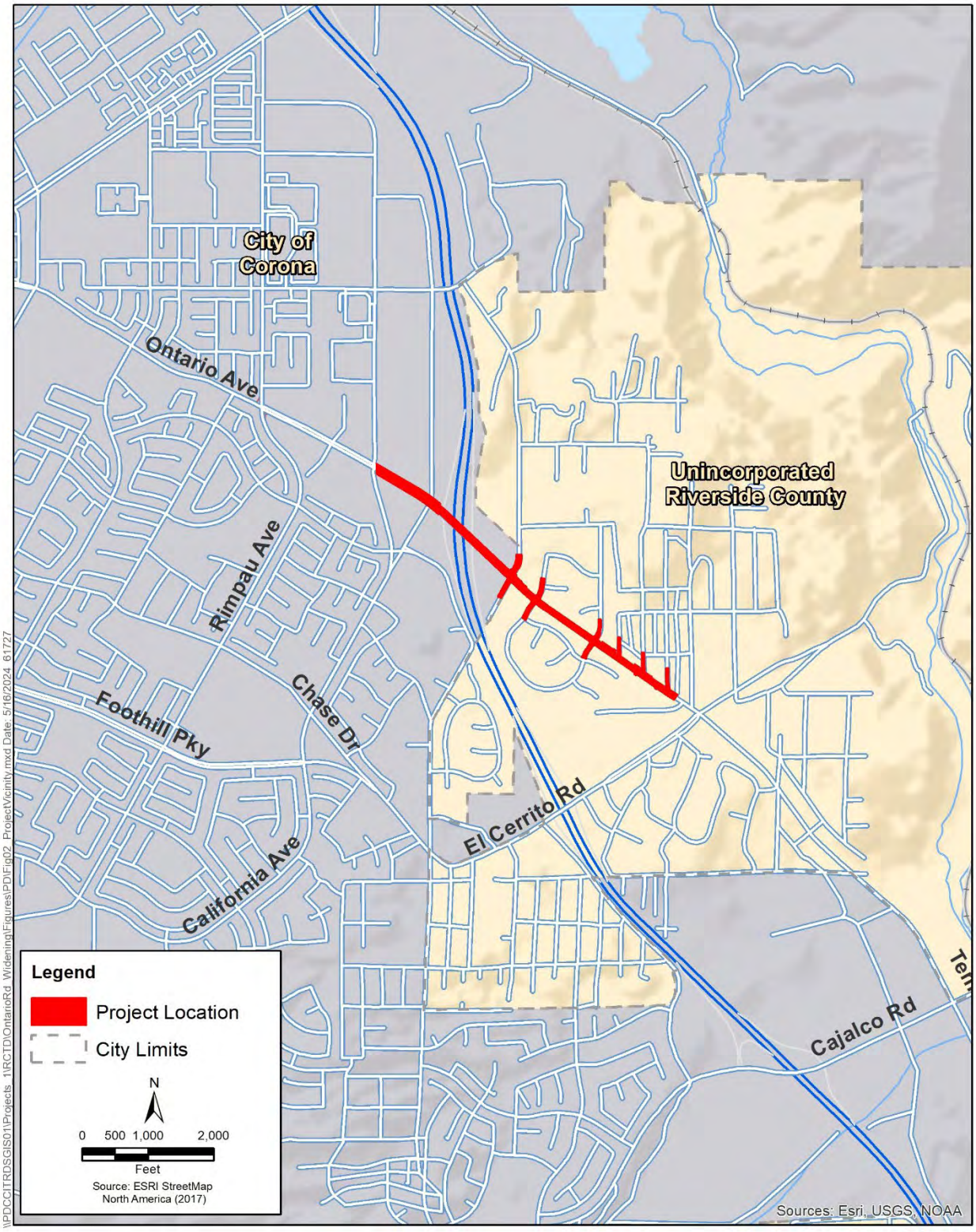


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Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

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P.O. Box 1090 · Riverside, CA 92502-1090 · FAX (951) 955-3198

COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE
TRANSPORTATION AND LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCY

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Director of Transportation

Hector D. Davila, P.E.
Deputy for Transportation/Capital Projects

Russell Williams
Deputy for Transportation/Planning and Development

Transportation Department

May 22, 2024

Cheryl Madrigal, THPO
Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians
One Government Center Lane, Valley Center, CA 92082

Subject: Formal Notification under Assembly Bill 52 for the Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

Dear Ms. Madrigal,

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Riverside, CA 92501
dcopelan@rivco.org
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Don Copeland

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Senior Transportation Planner
County of Riverside Transportation Department
Attachments: Figure 1 – Project Location

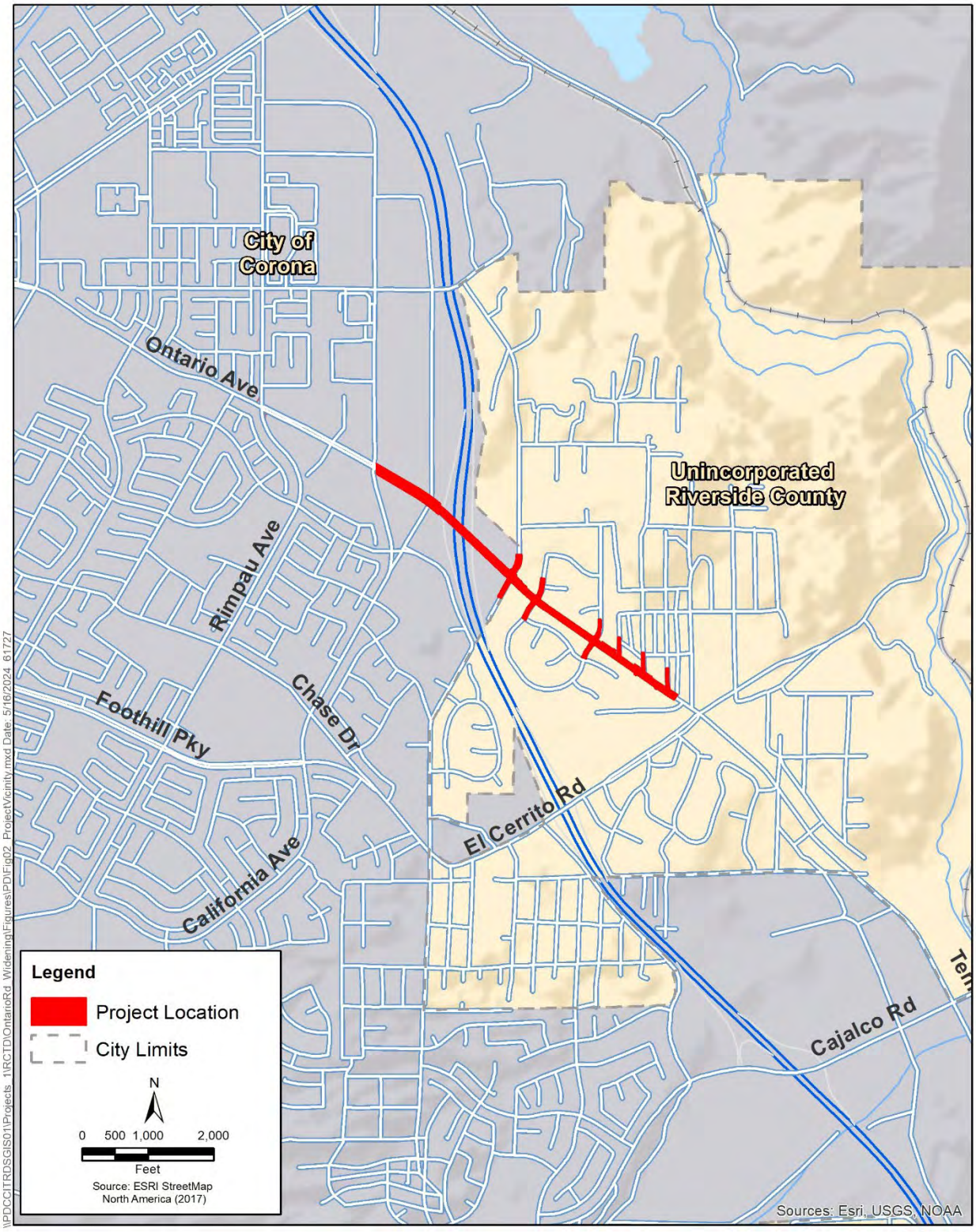


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COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE
TRANSPORTATION AND LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Dennis Acuna, P. E., T. E.
Director of Transportation

Hector D. Davila, P.E.
Deputy for Transportation/Capital Projects

Russell Williams
Deputy for Transportation/Planning and Development

Transportation Department

May 22, 2024

Shasta Gaughen, THPO
Pala Band of Mission Indians
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road, Pala, CA 92059

Subject: Formal Notification under Assembly Bill 52 for the Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

Dear Ms. Gaughen,

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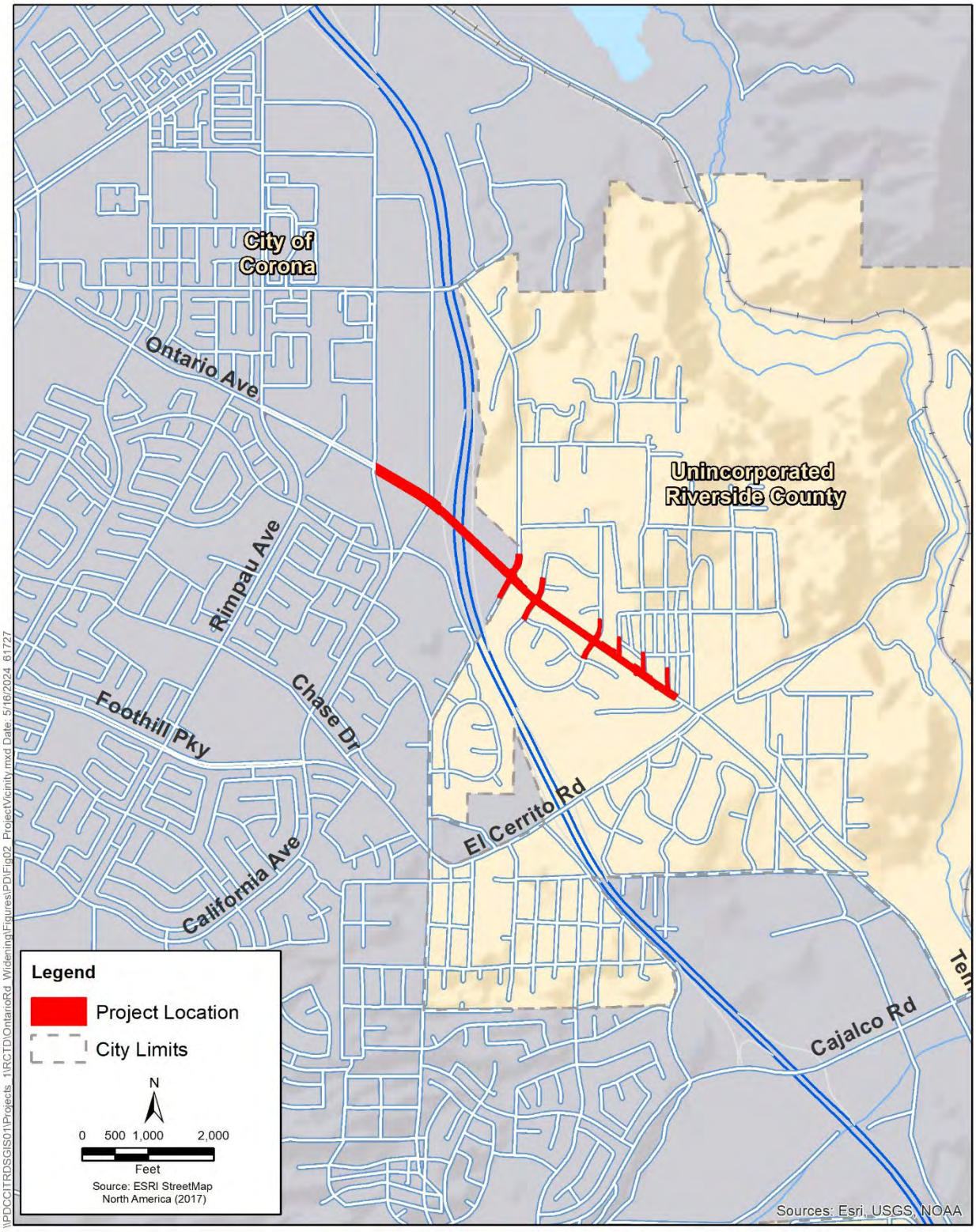


Figure 1
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- ☐ Priority Mail Express
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- ☐ Signature Confirmation Restricted Delivery

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1.	7021 2720 0002 1309 3151	Joseph Ontiveros, Chairperson, THPO Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians PO Box 487 San Jacinto CA 92581													
2.	7021 2720 0002 1309 2772	Andrew Salas, Chairperson Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation PO Box 393 Covina CA 91723													
3.	7021 2720 0002 1309 3168	Ann Brierty, THPO Morongo Band of Mission Indians 12700 Pumarra Road Banning CA 92220													
4.	7021 2720 0002 1309 3175	Shasta Gaughen, THPO Pala Band of Mission Indians PMB 50 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala CA 92059													
5.	7021 2720 0002 1309 3205														
6.	7021 2720 0002 1309 3182	Cheryl Madrigal, THPO Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians One Government Center Lane Valley Center CA 92082													
7.		Ebru Ozdil, Cultural Analyst Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians PO Box 2183 Temecula CA 92593													
8.															

Handling Charge - if Registered and over $50,000 in value

Adult Signature Required

Adult Signature Restricted Delivery

Restricted Delivery

Return Receipt

Signature Confirmation

Signature Confirmation Restricted Delivery

Special Handling

Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation

From: Copeland, Don
To: admin@gabrielenoindians.org
Subject: Copeland, Don shared the folder "Ontario Widening Cultural Tech Memo" with you
Date: Thursday, February 20, 2025 10:10:49 AM
Attachments: AttachedImage
AttachedImage
AttachedImage
AttachedImage

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Copeland, Don shared a folder with you

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Attached is a link to the updated Cultural Technical Study for the Ontario Widening and Restriping Project near Corona, CA. It includes updated information sent by the Gabrieleno Tribe in an email on February 2, 2025, for historical and cultural accuracy.

 Ontario Widening Cultural Tech Memo

 This link only works for the direct recipients of this message.

Open



This email is generated through Riverside County (RivCo.org)'s use of Microsoft 365 and may contain content that is controlled by Riverside County (RivCo.org).

From:	Copeland, Don
To:	Gabrieleno Administration
Cc:	Andy Salas; Christina Swindall; Sophia Pina; Bulinski, Jan
Subject:	RE: Ontario Ave Widening and Restriping Project
Date:	Thursday, February 20, 2025 9:50:00 AM
Attachments:	Ontario_Ave_Cultural Measures_Final.pdf

Thank you for your input on Section 4.2.2 of the cultural report. A link to the updated document will be forwarded to you today. Below is information from the Project Archeologist who is responsible for the Cultural Report. We will be writing up a Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan and send to you for review when it is ready.

I have been looking through my files and cannot find any maps that you have sent over showing substantial evidence. Could you please provide the email that would have been sent with these maps.

Cultural Resources input from the Project Archeologist:

1. Misrepresentation of Kizh Nation Ancestry
   a. The report does not discuss the direct lineage of any tribe and does not provide an argument against the presence of the Gabrielino/Kizh Nation/ Tongva people in the project area.
   b. Several of the provided references have been incorporated into the revised report. Not all have been included as they provide identical information. The consultant thanks the tribe for providing additional references we were not aware of for incorporating into the report.
2. Selective Omission of Key References in your Report
   a. The report was revised to include the variations on the name “Kizh” as provided by Mr. Salas.
   b. The report does not mention Whittier Narrows and therefore does not imply that Whittier Narrows was the only location where the Kizh Nation was known. Our report indicates that the Kizh Nation occupied much of present-day Los Angeles and Orange Counties. This area included the watersheds of the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, Rio Hondo, and Santa Ana Rivers, an area that encompassed all of the Los Angeles Basin as well as into San Bernardino and Riverside.

5. The Historical Misnomer of “Tongva”

   a. Multiple tribal groups use “Tongva” as their official name therefore this report uses both Kizh Nation and Tongva and gives preferences to neither one.

In reference to editing of the Cultural Measures:

Cultural Resources Awareness Training (CR-1)

Your Request: The training must be developed and led entirely by the Consulting Tribe, not a third-party archaeologist.

County Response: work crews will need archeological WEAP training which will be given by an archaeologist. The current Measure states that this will occur "in conjunction with the Tribe's Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) and /or designated Tribal Representative." The Measure gives your Tribe the opportunity to train the work crew. Therefore, no need to edit the Measure.

Inadvertent Discoveries Measure (CR-2)
Your Request: Any discovery must immediately halt work, and the determination of significance must be made exclusively by the Tribe in consultation with the County.
County Response: Measure states that all ground disturbing activities within a 60-foot radius must halt. There will be collaboration between the County, Consulting Tribes and Tribal monitors to determine the significance of the resource. Through consultation with the Tribes, it will be determined if the resource is a Tribal Cultural Resource. If so, treatment will be determined between consultation with the County and the Tribes. The Verbiage is in the Measure for Consultation on what to do with a found resource, therefore, there is no reason to edit the Measure.

Human Remains Discovery Measure (CR-3)
Your Request: The Most Likely Descendant (MLD) and the Consulting Tribe must be solely responsible for the treatment of ancestral remains, without non-Tribal intervention.
County Response: If human remains are found, the coroner must make a determination of origin according to PRC Section 5097.98. If determined to be Native American, the NAHC is notified they will notify the MLD. The MLD will make a recommendation for the final treatment and disposition of the remains. The County will relinquish ownership of all Native American ancestral remains and cultural resources. You request would appear to be addressed in the Measure.

Reburial and Curation Requirements (CR3 & CR 4)
Your Request: All artifacts and remains must be reburied in culturally appropriate locations chosen by the Consulting Tribe, with permanent protections against future disturbance.
County Response: CR3 gives options of fully executed reburial agreement or curation agreement, whatever is agreed upon. The Measure includes protecting the reburial area from any future impacts. The measure appears to address your concerns.

Monitoring Provisions Do Not Extend Beyond the Project Limits (CR-4)
Your Request: Monitoring must be expanded beyond the project boundaries where cultural resources are at risk, and Tribe must be consulted on all discoveries, regardless of land ownership.
County Response: the Project is only allowed to monitor in what is considered the project area, or County lands. We are not allowed on private property or can direct private landowners on what to do.

Attached are the Cultural Measures that were forwarded to you on January 28th and February

5th, 2025. The Project will be moving forward with these Measures and will be in the ISMND. Public circulation of the ISMND is scheduled to begin February 28th. If you would like to Consult further, please send along available times.

Don Copeland
Senior Transportation Planner
County of Riverside Transportation Department
3525 14th Street
Riverside, CA 92501
Office: (951) 955-6759
Cell: (951) 897-0677

From: Gabrieleno Administration <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>
Sent: Thursday, February 6, 2025 2:54 PM
To: Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
Cc: Mari Pritchard Parker <mapp@pacbell.net>; Lauren Arenson <ljarenson@gmail.com>; ICRM <indigenous.crm@gmail.com>; Aurelia Torres <indigenous.crm2@gmail.com>; Joe Castillo <joeacastillo@aol.com>; Andy Salas <chairman@gabrielenoindians.org>; Christina Swindall <secretary@gabrielenoindians.org>; Sophia Pina <sophia_pina@gabrielenokizh.org>; Acuna, Dennis <DACUNA@RIVCO.ORG>
Subject: Re: Ontario Ave Widening and Restriping Project

CAUTION: This email originated externally from the **Riverside County** email system. **DO NOT** click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Dear Don Copeland,

I hope this email finds you well. Please find attached a formal letter from Chief Andrew Salas of the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation, addressing critical inaccuracies and omissions in Section 4.2.2 of your report. Given the importance of historical and cultural accuracy, the Tribe is requesting a review of the concerns outlined in the letter, along with the necessary corrections to ensure proper representation of the Kizh Nation.

Additionally, we would like to bring to your attention that Chief Andrew Salas has been officially documented by the **State of California's Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)** as the **Most Likely Descendant (MLD)** of human remains discovered near the project area and within his Tribe's ancestral territory. This designation formally acknowledges his direct ancestral and cultural connection to this geographic region, further emphasizing the importance of accurate representation and consultation in matters affecting the Tribe's heritage.

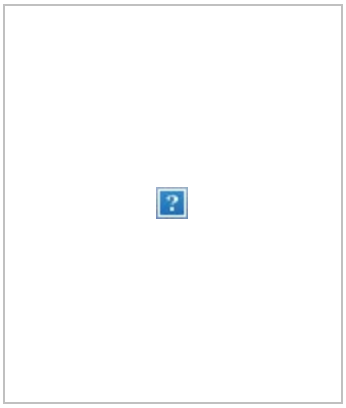
Furthermore, the **Kizh Nation formally opposes the proposed mitigation measures** outlined for this project, as they do not sufficiently reflect the Tribe's consultation efforts or adequately safeguard cultural resources in this highly sensitive area. During consultation, substantial evidence was provided, including maps, protective measures, and recommendations intended to support compliance with CEQA. Ensuring these considerations are properly reflected remains a priority for the Tribe. In light of this, we ask that you utilize the mitigations we have provided, which

we have attached again for your convenience.

We would appreciate the opportunity to discuss these points further and request a follow-up meeting at your earliest convenience. Additionally, I have copied esteemed scholars and professionals who can provide further historical and academic insight as needed.

Best regards,
Sophia Pina

Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
PO Box 393
Covina, CA 91723
Office: 844-390-0787
website: www.gabrielenoindians.org



The region where Gabrieleño culture thrived for more than twelve thousand years encompassed most of Los Angeles County, more than half of Orange County and portions of Riverside and San Bernardino counties. It was the labor of the Gabrieleño who built the missions, ranchos and the pueblos of Los Angeles. They were trained in the trades, and they did the construction and maintenance, as well as the farming and managing herds of livestock. The Gabrieleño are the ones who did all this work, and they really are the foundation of the early economy of the Los Angeles area. That's a contribution that Los Angeles has not recognized--the fact that in its early decades, without the Gabrieleño, the community simply would not have survived.

Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

Cultural Resources Measures

CR-1 – Cultural Resources Awareness Training

Prior to any project-related ground disturbance, the County shall ensure that all construction workers conducting ground disturbing activities receive training overseen by a qualified professional archaeologist who meets the U.S. Secretary of Interior Standards (SOI). The archaeologist will conduct a Cultural Resource Sensitivity Training, in conjunction with the Tribe's Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO), and/or designated Tribal Representative. The training session will focus on the archaeological and tribal cultural resources that may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities as well as the procedures to be followed in such an event.

CR-2 – Inadvertent Discoveries Cultural Resources

If prehistoric- or historic-era archaeological resources are encountered anywhere during project construction, all ground disturbing activities within a 60-foot radius must halt until a qualified archaeologist and Tribal Monitor(s) can evaluate the nature and significance of the discovery and formulate appropriate treatment measures.

1. The qualified archaeologist and the Tribal Monitor(s) will have the authority to temporarily divert and/or stop work in the area of discovery to allow for the evaluation of the discovery.
2. Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits will be documented in the field and collected so that monitored work can proceed.

   If a potentially significant cultural resource(s) is discovered, an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) physical demarcation/barrier shall be constructed. The qualified archaeologist will notify the County and Consulting Tribe(s) of said discovery. The qualified archaeologist, in consultation with the County, the Consulting Tribe(s), and the Tribal Monitor(s), shall determine the significance of the discovered resource.

   Native American artifacts and finds suspected to be Native American in nature are to be considered as potential Tribal Cultural Resources until the County has determined otherwise through consultation with Consulting Tribe(s). A recommendation for the treatment and disposition of the Tribal Cultural Resource shall be made by the qualified archaeologist in consultation with the Tribal Monitor(s) and be submitted to the County for review and approval.

   a. Potential treatments and dispositions of significant cultural resources can include:

      i. Full avoidance.
      ii. If avoidance is not feasible, preservation in place.

iii. If preservation in place is not feasible, all items shall be reburied in an area protected from any future impacts and within a permanent conservation easement or Deed Restriction.
iv. If all other options are proven to be infeasible, data recovery through excavation and then curation in a Curation Facility that meets the Federal Curation Standards (36 CFR 79).

3. No monitoring will occur outside of the project limits; any artifacts that are found on private land that are outside of the project limits and outside of the County right-of-way may be relinquished to the Consulting Tribe(s) by the landowner for suitable curation or disposition. The Consulting Tribe(s) will need to facilitate the discussions between the landowner and themselves.

CR-3 – Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains

In the event that human remains are discovered at any time, during project activity, the following provisions will apply:

1. All ground disturbing activity will immediately be halted within 100 feet of the discovery. The County will be informed and will then immediately contact the Riverside County Coroner and the qualified archaeologist (if not already present). The County Coroner is to be contacted within 24 hours of discovery. The County Coroner has 48 hours to make his/her determination pursuant to California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5097.98. During these 48 hours, all remains, associated soils and artifacts will remain in situ, undisturbed, and will be protected from public viewing. A physical barrier will be constructed on the perimeter of the protected 100-foot radius area. The County will take appropriate measures to protect the discovery site from disturbance during all procedures and negotiations. This shall include restricting access to the discovery site and if needed, hiring 24-hour security. No photographs are to be taken of the discovery except by the Coroner, with the permission of the Consulting Tribe(s)
2. In accordance with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, if human remains are encountered no further disturbance will occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin of the remains and their disposition pursuant to California PRC Section 5097.98. If the remains are determined to be Native American, within 24 hours the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the County, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD will complete the inspection of the discovery within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD shall make a recommendation for the final treatment and disposition, with appropriate dignity, of the remains and all associated funerary objects pursuant to California PRC Section 5097.98.
3. The qualified archaeologist will work with the MLD in regard to the treatment of the remains and all associated funerary objects and will ensure that any identified human remains will be

secured while they are left in place and while treatment and disposition alternatives are being discussed. Information concerning the discovery and its location will not be disclosed pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code Section 6254.5(e).

4. The County will relinquish ownership of all Native American ancestral remains and cultural resources, including but not limited to, sacred items and funerary objects, found within County right-of-way. One or more of the following procedures will be followed and the County will provide evidence of same:

    a. A fully executed reburial agreement with the appropriate culturally affiliated Native American Tribe(s) or band(s). This will include measures and provisions to protect the reburial area from any future impacts. Reburial will not occur until all cataloguing and necessary recordation have been completed.

    b. A curation agreement with an appropriately qualified repository within Riverside County that meets federal standards per Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Part 79 will be established. The collections and associated records will be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within Riverside County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation.

5. Should reburial of collected cultural items be preferred, it will not occur until after a Monitoring Report, and potentially a Data Recovery Report (if one is prepared), has been submitted to the County and reviewed by the Consulting Tribe(s). Should curation be preferred, the County is responsible for all costs. The qualified repository selected, the curation methods, and a complete catalog of the collection will be included in the Data Recovery Report.

6. According to California Health and Safety Code, six or more human burials at one location constitute a cemetery (Section 8100), and disturbance of Native American cemeteries is a felony (Section 7052). In the event that the County and MLD are in disagreement regarding the disposition of the remains, State law will apply, and the median and decision process will occur with the NAHC (see California PRC Sections 5097.98(e) and 5097.94(k)).

CR-4 – Monitoring of Previously Undisturbed Areas

The County of Riverside will retain a qualified archaeologist and a Tribal Monitor(s) to provide cultural resources monitoring during ground disturbing activities in areas of previously undisturbed soils associated with road widening and sidewalk construction. Monitoring will not occur for asphalt milling and resurfacing as this work will occur above the road base layer. Prior to the start of construction, a Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan (CRMP) will be prepared by the qualified archaeologist describing the nature and responsibilities of all archaeological and cultural resource activities that occur on the project site. The archaeological monitor and Tribal Monitor(s) will be present on-site during ground disturbing activities such as, but not limited to, potholing, boring, grading, excavation, trenching, fence post replacement and removal or drilling

within previously undisturbed and native soils. Monitoring will not occur for work activities that include the demolition and removal of non-native materials such as existing concrete, and asphalt pavement, or ground disturbing activities that occur within previously disturbed areas. At the conclusion of the project, the qualified archaeologist will prepare a monitoring report that will be submitted to the County for review and to Consulting Tribe(s) for review and comment. After review of all parties, the Final Monitoring Report and potentially a Final Data Recovery Report (if one is prepared) shall be submitted to the appropriate California Historical Resources Information Center (IC) and copies shall be provided to the Consulting Tribe(s).

GABRIELENO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS – KIZH NATION - PROPOSED TCR MITIGATION MEASURES

TCR-1: Retain a Native American Monitor Prior to Commencement of Ground-Disturbing Activities

A. The project applicant/lead agency shall retain a Native American Monitor from or approved by the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation. The monitor shall be retained prior to the commencement of any "ground-disturbing activity" for the subject project at all project locations (i.e., both on-site and any off-site locations that are included in the project description/definition and/or required in connection with the project, such as public improvement work). "Ground-disturbing activity" shall include, but is not limited to, demolition, pavement removal, potholing, auguring, grubbing, tree removal, boring, grading, excavation, drilling, and trenching.
B. A copy of the executed monitoring agreement shall be submitted to the lead agency prior to the earlier of the commencement of any ground-disturbing activity, or the issuance of any permit necessary to commence a ground-disturbing activity.
C. The monitor will complete daily monitoring logs that will provide descriptions of the relevant ground-disturbing activities, the type of construction activities performed, locations of ground-disturbing activities, soil types, cultural-related materials, and any other facts, conditions, materials, or discoveries of significance to the Tribe. Monitor logs will identify and describe any discovered TCRs, including but not limited to, Native American cultural and historical artifacts, remains, places of significance, etc., (collectively, tribal cultural resources, or "TCR"), as well as any discovered Native American (ancestral) human remains and burial goods. Copies of monitor logs will be provided to the project applicant/lead agency upon written request to the Tribe.
D. On-site tribal monitoring shall conclude upon the latter of the following (1) written confirmation to the Kizh from a designated point of contact for the project applicant/lead agency that all ground-disturbing activities and phases that may involve ground-disturbing activities on the project site or in connection with the project are complete; or (2) a determination and written notification by the Kizh to the project applicant/lead agency that no future, planned construction activity and/or development/construction phase at the project site possesses the potential to impact Kizh TCRs.

TCR-2: Unanticipated Discovery of Tribal Cultural Resource Objects (Non-Funerary/Non-Ceremonial)

A. Upon discovery of any TCRs, all construction activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery shall cease (i.e., not less than the surrounding 50 feet) and shall not resume until the discovered TCR has been fully assessed by the Kizh monitor and/or Kizh archaeologist. The Kizh will recover

and retain all discovered TCRs in the form and/or manner the Tribe deems appropriate, in the Tribe's sole discretion, and for any purpose the Tribe deems appropriate, including for educational, cultural and/or historic purposes.

TCR-3: Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains and Associated Funerary or Ceremonial Objects

A. Native American human remains are defined in PRC 5097.98 (d)(1) as an inhumation or cremation, and in any state of decomposition or skeletal completeness. Funerary objects, called associated grave goods in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, are also to be treated according to this statute.
B. If Native American human remains and/or grave goods are discovered or recognized on the project site, then Public Resource Code 5097.9 as well as Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 shall be followed.
C. Human remains and grave/burial goods shall be treated alike per California Public Resources Code section 5097.98(d)(1) and (2).
D. Preservation in place (i.e., avoidance) is the preferred manner of treatment for discovered human remains and/or burial goods.
E. Any discovery of human remains/burial goods shall be kept confidential to prevent further disturbance.

PLEASE NOTE THE FOLLOWING:

Any/all revisions to the Kizh's proposed TCR mitigations set forth above must be requested in writing, and not more than ten (30) calendar days from the date that we consulted on the subject Project so that we can conclude consultation. Requested revisions shall be delivered to the Kizh via email at admin@gabrielenoindians.org, and in a Word document, redline format. Please include as the email subject: "REQUEST FOR MITIGATION REVISIONS," and identify the project name and location/address. If revisions are not requested within 10 calendar days of consultation, the Kizh's proposed mitigations are presumed accepted as proposed (i.e., as set forth above). The laws preserving the confidentiality of Native

The laws preserving the confidentiality of Native American documents and records prohibits the inclusion of any information about the location of Native American artifacts, sites, sacred lands, or any other information that is exempt from public disclosure pursuant to the Public Records Act. (Cal. Code Regs. § 15120(d) Rocklin (2011) 197 Cal.App.4th 200, at p. 220. Please be advised that these protective mitigation measures are property of the KIZH Nation Tribal

government and no other entity or Tribal government nor should they be utilized for any other Tribal government or entity and are protected under the AB52 confidentiality act

Thank you for your anticipated cooperation.

From: Copeland, Don
To: Gabrieleno Administration
Subject: AB-52 Consultation for the Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project - Conclusion Letter
Date: Monday, January 27, 2025 2:55:00 PM
Attachments: Ontario Av-AB52 Conclusion to Consultation-Gabrileno.pdf

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Attached is the Conclusion Letter for the Ontario Ave Widening and Restriping Project. Letter also sent by Certified Mail. Let me know if there are any questions.

Don Copeland
Senior Transportation Planner
County of Riverside Transportation Department
3525 14th Street
Riverside, CA 92501
Office: (951) 955-6759
Cell: (951) 897-0677

COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE
TRANSPORTATION AND LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Dennis Acuna, P. E., T. E.
Director of Transportation

Hector D. Davila, P.E.
Deputy for Transportation/Capital Projects

Russell Williams
Deputy for Transportation/Planning and Development

Transportation Department

January 27, 2025

Andrew Salas, Chairperson
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation
PO Box 393
Covina, CA 91723

Subject: Notice of Consultation Conclusion for Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project Pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 20180.3.1 and 21080.3.2 (AB 52)

Dear Mr. Salas, Chairperson:

This letter serves as a formal notification that the County of Riverside (County) is concluding consultation with the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation (Tribe) for the proposed Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project pursuant to Public Resources Codes Section 2108.3.1 and 21080.3.2 (AB 52). The County has contacted the Tribe to provide information regarding potential tribal cultural resources that may be impacted by the Project on May 22, 2024. The County received correspondence from the Tribe on July 15, 2024, requesting consultation. Documentation was provided to the Tribe on July 16 and 24, 2024, and on August 15, 2024, the Tribe confirmed a request for consultation. The Cultural Resources Technical Study was sent through a link on August 20, 2024. A consultation call occurred on October 30, 2024, to discuss cultural measures. November 19, 2024, revised cultural measures were emailed to the Tribe. December 3, 2024, a second consultation meeting occurred to discuss cultural measures. December 6, 2024, the Tribe emailed an edited version of cultural measures to the County. January 13, 2025, the County edited the cultural measures with input from the Tribe and emailed final version of cultural measures to all tribes. January 13, 2025, Tribe asked for a third meeting to discuss protecting tribal cultural resources. January 13, 2025, the County emailed back stating that there have been two consultation meetings, and the County included requested edits of cultural measures from the Tribe into the final version of the cultural measues. The County emailed looking for clarification on what is needed to protect tribal cultural resources. There has been no response.

No impacts to tribal cultural resources are anticipated from the Project. The Project will implement standard measures regarding inadvertent discoveries during construction until either an archaeologist or County Coroner can assess the discovery and follow the protocols in the cultural documentation. There will be a Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan written, which the Tribe will be able to review and comment on.

These measures will be included in the Project's Initial Study with Mitigated Negative Declaration, which is tentatively scheduled for public review in February 2025. At this time, the County is concluding AB 52 consultation with the Tribe for the Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project. If the Tribe does not agree that consultation for this Project has concluded, please notify me via telephone or email within 7 days.

Sincerely,

Signed: Don Copeland

Don Copeland, Senior Transportation Planner

4080 Lemon Street, 8th Floor · Riverside, CA 92501 · (951) 955-6740
P.O. Box 1090 · Riverside, CA 92502-1090 · FAX (951) 955-3198

Outlook

Re: Ontario Ave Widening and Restriping Project

From Gabrieleno Administration <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>
Date Fri 12/6/2024 12:05 PM
To Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>

1 attachment (244 KB)
Ontario Ave Widening and Restriping project _Mitigation Measures .pdf;

Hello Don

Please see the attached mitigation measures below.

Best regards,

Brandy Salas

Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
PO Box 393
Covina, CA 91723
Office: 844-390-0787
website: www.gabrielenoindians.org

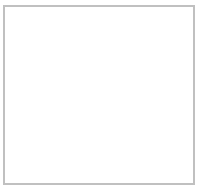
The region where Gabrieleño culture thrived for more than twelve thousand years encompassed most of Los Angeles County, more than half of Orange County and portions of Riverside and San Bernardino counties. It was the labor of the Gabrieleño who built the missions, ranchos and the pueblos of Los Angeles. They were trained in the trades, and they did the construction and maintenance, as well as the farming and managing herds of livestock. The Gabrieleño are the ones who did all this work, and they really are the foundation of the early economy of the Los Angeles area. That's a contribution that Los Angeles has not recognized--the fact that in its early decades, without the Gabrieleño, the community simply would not have survived.

On Thu, Dec 5, 2024 at 9:15 AM Gabrieleno Administration <admin@gabrielenoindians.org> wrote:

> Good morning Don ,
>
> Yes we will be providing them to you shortly . Thank you

Best regards,

Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
PO Box 393
Covina, CA 91723
Office: 844-390-0787
website: www.gabrielenoindians.org



The region where Gabrieleño culture thrived for more than twelve thousand years encompassed most of Los Angeles County, more than half of Orange County and portions of Riverside and San Bernardino counties. It was the labor of the Gabrieleño who built the missions, ranchos and the pueblos of Los Angeles. They were trained in the trades, and they did the construction and maintenance, as well as the farming and managing herds of livestock. The Gabrieleño are the ones who did all this work, and they really are the foundation of the early economy of the Los Angeles area. That's a contribution that Los Angeles has not recognized--the fact that in its early decades, without the Gabrieleño, the community simply would not have survived.

On Thu, Dec 5, 2024 at 8:57 AM Copeland, Don <dcopelan@rivco.org> wrote:

> Thank you for the call on Tuesday. You mentioned that you had some Mitigation Measures written up, could you please send those over, it would be greatly appreciated.
>
> Don Copeland
>
> Senior Transportation Planner
>
> County of Riverside Transportation Department
>
> 3525 14th Street
>
> Riverside, CA 92501
>
> Office: (951) 955-6759
>
> Cell: (951) 897-0677

From: Gabrieleno Administration <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>
Sent: Tuesday, December 3, 2024 3:40 PM
To: Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
Cc: Matthew Teutimez <Matthew.Teutimez@gabrielenoindians.org>; Sophia Pina <sophia_pina@gabrielenokizh.org>; ICRM <indigenous.crm@gmail.com>
Subject: Re: Ontario Ave Widening and Restriping Project

Hi Don

Here's some additional information just to give you a better understanding of our meeting today . Where the name Cerritos involved from . Thanks

Best regards,

Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation

PO Box 393
Covina, CA 91723

Office: 844-390-0787

website: www.gabrielenoindians.org

The region where Gabrieleño culture thrived for more than twelve thousand years encompassed most of Los Angeles County, more than half of Orange County and portions of Riverside and San Bernardino counties. It was the labor of the Gabrieleño who built the missions, ranchos and the pueblos of Los Angeles. They were trained in the trades, and they did the construction and maintenance, as well as the farming and managing herds of livestock. The Gabrieleño are the ones who did all this work, and they really are the foundation of the early economy of the Los Angeles area. That's a contribution that Los Angeles has not recognized--the fact that in its early decades, without the Gabrieleño, the community simply would not have survived.

On Tue, Dec 3, 2024 at 1:49 PM Copeland, Don <dcopelan@rivco.org> wrote:

> Attaching the cultural mitigation measures that I sent earlier, talk to you at 430pm.

Don Copeland

Senior Transportation Planner

County of Riverside Transportation Department

3525 14th Street

Riverside, CA 92501

Office: (951) 955-6759

Cell: (951) 897-0677

From: Gabrieleno Administration <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>
Sent: Monday, November 25, 2024 9:27 AM
To: Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
Subject: Re: Ontario Ave Widening and Restriping Project

Hello Don

Sounds good. Here is our dial in number (626)343-5588 Passcode 1234.

Admin Specialist
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
PO Box 393
Covina, CA 91723

Office: 844-390-0787

website: www.gabrielenoindians.org



The region where Gabrieleño culture thrived for more than eight centuries encompassed most of Los Angeles County, more than half of Orange County and portions of Riverside and San Bernardino counties. It was the labor of the Gabrieleño who built the missions, ranchos and the pueblos of Los Angeles. They were trained in the trades, and they did the construction and maintenance, as well as the farming and managing of herds of livestock. "The Gabrieleño are the ones who did all this work, and they really are the foundation of the early economy of the Los Angeles area ". "That's a contribution that Los Angeles has not recognized--the fact that in its early decades, without the Gabrieleño, the community simply would not have survived."

On Mon, Nov 25, 2024 at 6:57 AM Copeland, Don <dcopelan@rivco.org> wrote:

> Yes, December 3 at 430pm will work.
>
> Don Copeland
>
> Senior Transportation Planner
>
> County of Riverside Transportation Department
>
> 3525 14th Street
>
> Riverside, CA 92501
>
> Office: (951) 955-6759
>
> Cell: (951) 897-0677
>
> ---
>
> **From:** Gabrieleno Administration <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>
> **Sent:** Tuesday, November 19, 2024 3:58 PM
> **To:** Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
> **Subject:** Re: Ontario Ave Widening and Restriping Project

Hello Don

Thank you for your email. We would like to set up a call to discuss the language. We have December 3 at 4:30pm. Please let us know if this time works for you.

Thank you

Brandy Salas

Admin Specialist
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
PO Box 393
Covina, CA 91723

Office: 844-390-0787

website: www.gabrielenoindians.org



The region where Gabrieleño culture thrived for more than eight centuries encompassed most of Los Angeles County, more than half of Orange County and portions of Riverside and San Bernardino counties. It was the labor of the Gabrieleño who built the missions, ranchos and the pueblos of Los Angeles. They were trained in the trades, and they did the construction and maintenance, as well as the farming and managing of herds of livestock. "The Gabrieleño are the ones who did all this work, and they really are the foundation of the early economy of the Los Angeles area ". "That's a contribution that Los Angeles has not recognized--the fact that in its early decades, without the Gabrieleño, the community simply would not have survived."

On Tue, Nov 19, 2024 at 1:16 PM Copeland, Don <dcopelan@rivco.org> wrote:

> As per our Consultation meeting on 10/30/2024, attached are the Mitigation Measures that the County plans to have in place for the Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping project near Corona. Let us know if you have any comments on the measures or would like to

have a call to discuss them. If you will be requesting monitoring, please supply information on known tribal cultural resources or archaeological sites in the area to support the monitoring request. Thank you for your time.

Don Copeland

Senior Transportation Planner

County of Riverside Transportation Department

3525 14th Street

Riverside, CA 92501

Office: (951) 955-6759

Cell: (951) 897-0677

From: Gabrieleno Administration <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>
Sent: Wednesday, October 30, 2024 11:20 AM
To: Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
Subject: Re: Ontario Ave Widening and Restriping Project

Hello Don

Thank you for your email. Here is our dial in number (626)343-5588 Passcode 1234.

Admin Specialist
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
PO Box 393
Covina, CA 91723

Office: 844-390-0787

website: www.gabrielenoindians.org



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On Tue, Oct 29, 2024 at 7:58 AM Copeland, Don <dcopelan@rivco.org> wrote:

> Yes, that will work
>
> Don
>
> ---
>
> **From:** Gabrieleno Administration <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>
> **Sent:** Monday, October 28, 2024 10:31:52 PM
> **To:** Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
> **Subject:** Re: Ontario Ave Widening and Restriping Project
>
> Hello Don
>
> I am sorry for the late response. We will have to reschedule our meeting once again Chairman Salas is under the weather and has not yet fully recovered. He is asking if we can change the meeting to Wednesday October 30 at 4:30 pm. Please let us know if this will work for you.
>
> Thank you
>
> Admin Specialist
> Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation

PO Box 393
Covina, CA 91723

Office: 844-390-0787

website: www.gabrielenoindians.org

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On Mon, Oct 28, 2024 at 10:28 AM Gabrieleno Administration <admin@gabrielenoindians.org> wrote:

> Hello Don
>
> Yes we are confirmed for tomorrow at 11am. Here is our dial in number once again (626)343-5588 Passcode 1234.
>
> Thank you
>
> Brandy Salas
>
> Admin Specialist
> Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
> PO Box 393
> Covina, CA 91723
>
> Office: 844-390-0787

website: www.gabrielenoindians.org



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On Mon, Oct 28, 2024 at 7:45 AM Copeland, Don <dcopelan@rivco.org> wrote:

> Good morning, just wanted to confirm our call for AB52 for the Ontario Ave Widening and Restriping project for tomorrow at 11am.
>
> Don Copeland
>
> Senior Transportation Planner
>
> County of Riverside Transportation Department
>
> 3525 14th Street
>
> Riverside, CA 92501
>
> Office: (951) 955-6759
>
> Cell: (951) 897-0677

From: Gabrieleno Administration <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>
Sent: Tuesday, September 17, 2024 10:24 AM
To: Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
Subject: Re: Ontario Ave Widening and Restriping Project

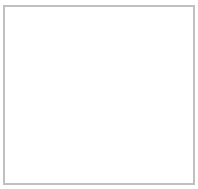
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On Tue, Sep 17, 2024 at 7:02 AM Copeland, Don <dcopelan@rivco.org> wrote:

Yes, that time will work for us. Would you like me to send out a Teams meeting notice, or would you prefer to do that? If you would like me to, can you send me names and contact info of people you would like to attend, thank you.

Don Copeland

Senior Transportation Planner

County of Riverside Transportation Department

3525 14th Street

Riverside, CA 92501

Office: (951) 955-6759

Cell: (951) 897-0677

From: Gabrieleno Administration <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>
Sent: Monday, September 16, 2024 12:40 PM
To: Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
Subject: Re: Ontario Ave Widening and Restriping Project

Hello Don

Thank you for your email. Unfortunately Chairman Salas's schedule is fully booked this month the next time Chairman Salas is available for a phone call will be on October 29th at 11am. Please let us know if this time works for you.

Thank you

Brandy Salas

Admin Specialist
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation

PO Box 393
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On Mon, Sep 16, 2024 at 8:55 AM Copeland, Don <dcopelan@rivco.org> wrote:

> Here are some dates for the next week.
>
> Thursday 19th – 8am, 11am, 1pm
>
> Friday 20th – all day
>
> Monday 23rd – all day
>
> Tuesday 24th – 10 or 11am
>
> Wednesday 25th – 10 or 11am
>
> Thursday 26th – 9am, 2pm
>
> I will be out of the office from September 30th through October 7th. I will be back in the office on the 8th.

Don Copeland

Senior Transportation Planner

County of Riverside Transportation Department

3525 14th Street

Riverside, CA 92501

Office: (951) 955-6759

Cell: (951) 897-0677

From: Gabrieleno Administration <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>
Sent: Wednesday, September 4, 2024 10:14 AM
To: Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
Subject: Re: Ontario Ave Widening and Restriping Project

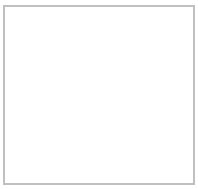
Hello Don

I am sorry for the delay. I will get back to you with some times and dates.

Admin Specialist
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
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On Mon, Aug 19, 2024 at 7:22 AM Copeland, Don <dcopelan@rivco.org> wrote:

> Here are some available times:
>
> Monday the 19th, I know it is quick but we do have some time today, 10am-3pm
>
> Monday the 26th, 8am – 11am. 230pm.
>
> Thursday 29th, 8 or 9am, 1130am, 1-3pm.
>
> Let us know if any of these will work for you.
>
> Don Copeland
>
> Senior Transportation Planner
>
> County of Riverside Transportation Department
>
> 3525 14th Street
>
> Riverside, CA 92501
>
> Office: (951) 955-6759

Cell: (951) 897-0677

From: Gabrieleno Administration <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>
Sent: Thursday, August 15, 2024 11:30 PM
To: Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
Subject: Re: Ontario Ave Widening and Restriping Project

Hello Don

Thank you'd or your email. We do have concerns on the project and would like to set up a time to discuss the project.

Thank you

Admin Specialist
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Los Angeles area ". "That's a contribution that Los Angeles has not recognized--the fact that in its early decades, without the Gabrieleño, the community simply would not have survived."

On Mon, Jul 29, 2024 at 8:03 AM Copeland, Don <dcopelan@rivco.org> wrote:

> The paving portion is 0.4 inches, sidewalk will be 4-6 inches in previously disturbed areas. There are three SCE poles on the east side, these may need to be moved. If they move the poles, new poles go down about 8 feet, if they decide to put them underground, they would need to trench about 4 feet deep.
>
> Don Copeland
>
> Senior Transportation Planner
>
> County of Riverside Transportation Department
>
> 3525 14th Street
>
> Riverside, CA 92501
>
> Office: (951) 955-6759
>
> Cell: (951) 897-0677

From: Gabrieleno Administration <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>
Sent: Thursday, July 25, 2024 1:45 PM
To: Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
Subject: Re: Ontario Ave Widening and Restriping Project

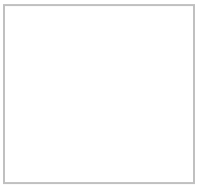
Hello Don

How deep will the grade be?

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Covina, CA 91723

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On Wed, Jul 24, 2024 at 7:05 AM Copeland, Don <dcopelan@rivco.org> wrote:

> Here is the Plan Profile for the Ontario Widening Project in Corona, showing location of impacts.
>
> Don Copeland
>
> Senior Transportation Planner
>
> County of Riverside Transportation Department

3525 14th Street

Riverside, CA 92501

Office: (951) 955-6759

Cell: (951) 897-0677

From: Copeland, Don
Sent: Tuesday, July 16, 2024 7:44 AM
To: Gabrieleno Administration <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>
Subject: RE: Ontario Ave Widening and Restriping Project

Thank you for your response on wanting to Consult through AB52 for the Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project. Attached is the Cultural Records Search. Due to size, I will be sending the Geotech and Pavement Report in a second email. Since this is a small widening (about 4 feet on the east side) and striping project, there are no grading plans. Please let me know if there is anything else you need to move forward with the Consultation.

Don Copeland

Senior Transportation Planner

County of Riverside Transportation Department

3525 14th Street

Riverside, CA 92501

Office: (951) 955-6759

Cell: (951) 897-0677

From: Gabrieleno Administration <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>
Sent: Monday, July 15, 2024 1:36 PM
To: Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
Subject: Ontario Ave Widening and Restriping Project

CAUTION: This email originated externally from the **Riverside County** email system. **DO NOT** click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Hello Don Copeland

Please see the attachment below

Thank you

Brandy Salas

Admin Specialist
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
PO Box 393
Covina, CA 91723

Office: 844-390-0787

website: www.gabrielenoindians.org

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foundation of the early economy of the Los Angeles area ". "That's a contribution that Los Angeles has not recognized--the fact that in its early decades, without the Gabrieleño, the community simply would not have survived."

Confidentiality Disclaimer

This email is confidential and intended solely for the use of the individual(s) to whom it is addressed. The information contained in this message may be privileged and confidential and protected from disclosure. If you are not the author's intended recipient, be advised that you have received this email in error and that any use, dissemination, forwarding, printing, or copying of this email is strictly prohibited. If you have received this email in error please delete all copies, both electronic and printed, and contact the author immediately.

County of Riverside California

GABRIELENO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS - KIZH NATION
Historically known as The Gabrielino Tribal Council - San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
recognized by the State of California as the aboriginal tribe of the Los Angeles basin

Project Name: Ontario Ave Widening and Restriping Project

Dear Don Copeland,

Thank you for your letter dated May 21,2024 regarding AB52 consultation. The above proposed project location is within our Ancestral Tribal Territory; therefore, our Tribal Government requests to schedule a consultation with you as the lead agency, to discuss the project and the surrounding location in further detail.

Please contact us at your earliest convenience. ***Please Note:AB 52, "consultation" shall have the same meaning as provided in SB 18 (Govt. Code Section 65352.4).***

Thank you for your time,

Andrew Salas, Chairman
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation
1(844)390-0787

Andrew Salas, Chairman | Nadine Salas, Vice-Chairman | Dr. Christina Swindall Martinez, secretary
Albert Perez, treasurer I | Martha Gonzalez Lemos, treasurer II | Richard Gradias, Chairman of the council of Elders

PO Box 393 Covina, CA 91723 admin@gabrielenoindians.org

From:	Copeland, Don
To:	Gabrieleno Administration
Subject:	RE: Ontario Ave Widening and Restriping Project
Date:	Wednesday, October 23, 2024 6:59:00 AM
Attachments:	2024-05-21_AB 52 Letter_Gabrieleno.pdf Ontario Map.pdf EXH-Ontario Ave Plan Profile_2024-05-15.pdf Vicinity Map.pdf

---

Let me know if you are looking for anything else.

Don Copeland
Senior Transportation Planner
County of Riverside Transportation Department
3525 14th Street
Riverside, CA 92501
Office: (951) 955-6759
Cell: (951) 897-0677

From: Gabrieleno Administration <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>
Sent: Tuesday, October 22, 2024 4:23 PM
To: Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
Subject: Re: Ontario Ave Widening and Restriping Project

Hello Don

Can you please provide the project letter with attached maps?

Admin Specialist
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
PO Box 393
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On Tue, Sep 17, 2024 at 10:45 AM Gabrieleno Administration <admin@gabrielenoindians.org> wrote:

> Hello Don
>
> Sounds good. A call will be easier for Chairman Salas in case he is called on site.
>
> Admin Specialist
> Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
> PO Box 393
> Covina, CA 91723
> Office: 844-390-0787
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>
> 
>
> *The region where Gabrieleño culture thrived for more than eight centuries encompassed most of Los Angeles County, more than half of Orange County and portions of Riverside and San Bernardino counties. It was the labor of the Gabrieleño who built the missions, ranchos and the pueblos of Los Angeles. They were trained in the trades, and they did the construction and maintenance, as well as the farming and managing of herds of livestock. "The Gabrieleño are the ones who did all this work, and they really are the foundation of the early economy of the Los Angeles area ". "That's a contribution that Los Angeles has not recognized--the fact that in its early decades, without the Gabrieleño, the community simply would not have survived."*
>
> On Tue, Sep 17, 2024 at 10:35 AM Copeland, Don <dcopelan@rivco.org> wrote:
>
> > Sounds good, thank you. With call in I assume we will not be screen sharing, is that correct? Just want to make sure how I need to prepare for the meeting.
> >
> > Don Copeland
> > Senior Transportation Planner
> > County of Riverside Transportation Department
> > 3525 14th Street
> > Riverside, CA 92501
> > Office: (951) 955-6759

Cell: (951) 897-0677

From: Gabrieleno Administration <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>
Sent: Tuesday, September 17, 2024 10:24 AM
To: Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
Subject: Re: Ontario Ave Widening and Restriping Project

Hello Don

Thank you for your email. Here is our dial in number (626)343-5588 Passcode 1234.

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On Tue, Sep 17, 2024 at 7:02 AM Copeland, Don <dcopelan@rivco.org> wrote:

> Yes, that time will work for us. Would you like me to send out a Teams meeting notice, or would you prefer to do that? If you would like me to, can you send me names and contact info of people you would like to attend, thank you.
>
> Don Copeland
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Sent: Monday, September 16, 2024 12:40 PM
To: Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
Subject: Re: Ontario Ave Widening and Restriping Project

Hello Don

Thank you for your email. Unfortunately Chairman Salas's schedule is fully booked this month the next time Chairman Salas is available for a phone call will be on October 29th at 11am. Please let us know if this time works for you.

Thank you

Brandy Salas
Admin Specialist
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On Mon, Sep 16, 2024 at 8:55 AM Copeland, Don <dcopelan@rivco.org> wrote:

> Here are some dates for the next week.

Thursday 19th – 8am, 11am, 1pm
Friday 20th – all day
Monday 23rd – all day
Tuesday 24th – 10 or 11am
Wednesday 25th – 10 or 11am
Thursday 26th – 9am, 2pm

I will be out of the office from September 30th through October 7th. I will be back in the office on the 8th.

Don Copeland
Senior Transportation Planner
County of Riverside Transportation Department
3525 14th Street
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Office: (951) 955-6759
Cell: (951) 897-0677

From: Gabrieleno Administration <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>
Sent: Wednesday, September 4, 2024 10:14 AM
To: Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
Subject: Re: Ontario Ave Widening and Restriping Project

Hello Don

I am sorry for the delay. I will get back to you with some times and dates.

Admin Specialist
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> Let us know if any of these will work for you.
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> Don Copeland
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> ---
>
> **From:** Gabrieleno Administration <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>
> **Sent:** Thursday, August 15, 2024 11:30 PM
> **To:** Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
> **Subject:** Re: Ontario Ave Widening and Restriping Project
>
> Hello Don
>
> Thank you'd or your email. We do have concerns on the project and would like to set up a time to discuss the project.
>
> Thank you
>
> Admin Specialist
> Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
> PO Box 393
> Covina, CA 91723
> Office: 844-390-0787

website: www.gabrielenoindians.org



The region where Gabrieleño culture thrived for more than eight centuries encompassed most of Los Angeles County, more than half of Orange County and portions of Riverside and San Bernardino counties. It was the labor of the Gabrieleño who built the missions, ranchos and the pueblos of Los Angeles. They were trained in the trades, and they did the construction and maintenance, as well as the farming and managing of herds of livestock. "The Gabrieleño are the ones who did all this work, and they really are the foundation of the early economy of the Los Angeles area " . "That's a contribution that Los Angeles has not recognized--the fact that in its early decades, without the Gabrieleño, the community simply would not have survived."

On Mon, Jul 29, 2024 at 8:03 AM Copeland, Don <dcopelan@rivco.org> wrote:

> The paving portion is 0.4 inches, sidewalk will be 4-6 inches in previously disturbed areas. There are three SCE poles on the east side, these may need to be moved. If they move the poles, new poles go down about 8 feet, if they decide to put them underground, they would need to trench about 4 feet deep.
>
> Don Copeland
> Senior Transportation Planner
> County of Riverside Transportation Department
> 3525 14th Street
> Riverside, CA 92501
> Office: (951) 955-6759
> Cell: (951) 897-0677
>
> ---
>
> **From:** Gabrieleno Administration <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>
> **Sent:** Thursday, July 25, 2024 1:45 PM
> **To:** Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
> **Subject:** Re: Ontario Ave Widening and Restriping Project
>
> Hello Don
>
> How deep will the grade be?
>
> Admin Specialist

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
PO Box 393
Covina, CA 91723
Office: 844-390-0787
website: www.gabrielenoindians.org

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On Wed, Jul 24, 2024 at 7:05 AM Copeland, Don <dcopelan@rivco.org> wrote:

> Here is the Plan Profile for the Ontario Widening Project in Corona, showing location of impacts.
>
> Don Copeland
> Senior Transportation Planner
> County of Riverside Transportation Department
> 3525 14th Street
> Riverside, CA 92501
> Office: (951) 955-6759
> Cell: (951) 897-0677
>
> ---
>
> **From:** Copeland, Don
> **Sent:** Tuesday, July 16, 2024 7:44 AM
> **To:** Gabrieleno Administration <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>
> **Subject:** RE: Ontario Ave Widening and Restriping Project
>
> Thank you for your response on wanting to Consult through AB52 for the Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project. Attached is the Cultural Records Search. Due to size, I will be sending the Geotech and Pavement Report in a second email. Since this is a small widening (about 4 feet on the east side) and striping project,

there are no grading plans. Please let me know if there is anything else you need to move forward with the Consultation.

Don Copeland
Senior Transportation Planner
County of Riverside Transportation Department
3525 14th Street
Riverside, CA 92501
Office: (951) 955-6759
Cell: (951) 897-0677

From: Gabrieleno Administration <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>
Sent: Monday, July 15, 2024 1:36 PM
To: Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
Subject: Ontario Ave Widening and Restriping Project

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Hello Don Copeland

Please see the attachment below

Thank you

Brandy Salas
Admin Specialist
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
PO Box 393
Covina, CA 91723
Office: 844-390-0787
website: www.gabrielenoindians.org

The region where Gabrieleño culture thrived for more than eight centuries encompassed most of Los Angeles County, more than half of Orange County and portions of Riverside and San Bernardino counties. It was the labor of the Gabrieleño who built the missions, ranchos and the pueblos of Los Angeles. They were trained in the trades, and they did the construction and maintenance, as well as the farming and managing of herds of livestock. "The Gabrieleño are the ones who did all this work, and they really are the foundation of the early economy of the

Los Angeles area ". "That's a contribution that Los Angeles has not recognized--the fact that in its early decades, without the Gabrieleño, the community simply would not have survived."

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County of Riverside California

From: Copeland, Don
To: admin@gabrielenoindians.org
Subject: Copeland, Don shared the folder "Ontario Widening & Restriping Project" with you
Date: Wednesday, August 28, 2024 12:21:43 PM
Attachments: AttachedImage
AttachedImage
AttachedImage
AttachedImage

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Copeland, Don shared a folder with you

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Let me know if this works

Don

Ontario Widening & Restriping Project

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From: Copeland, Don
To: admin@gabrielenoindians.org
Subject: RE: Copeland, Don shared the folder "Ontario Widening & Restriping Project" with you
Date: Wednesday, August 28, 2024 8:20:00 AM
Attachments: image001.png
image002.png
image003.png
image004.png
image005.png

Last week I sent over a link to the Cultural Technical Memo for Ontario Widening & Restriping Project. Could you please confirm that you could download the document. Would you still like to set up a meeting for Consultation?

Don Copeland
Senior Transportation Planner
County of Riverside Transportation Department
3525 14th Street
Riverside, CA 92501
Office: (951) 955-6759
Cell: (951) 897-0677

From: Copeland, Don
Sent: Tuesday, August 20, 2024 11:00 AM
To: admin@gabrielenoindians.org
Subject: Copeland, Don shared the folder "Ontario Widening & Restriping Project" with you

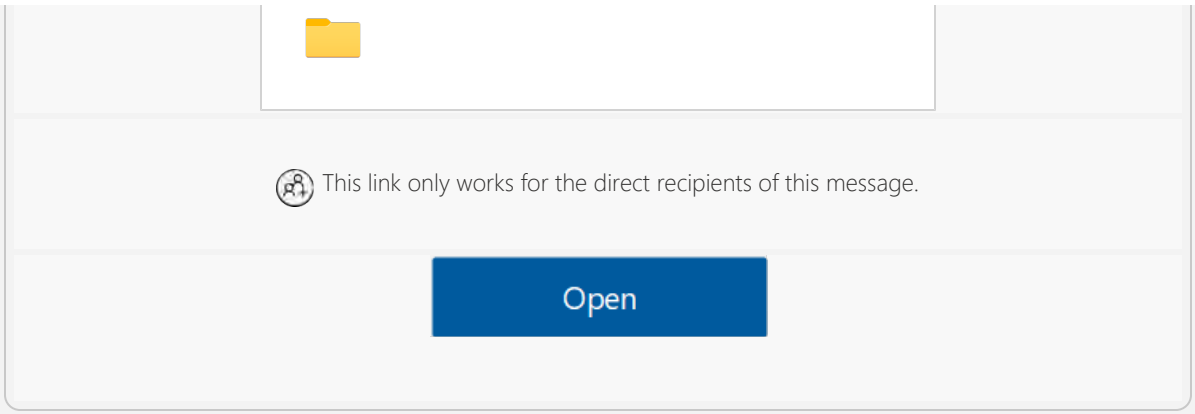


Copeland, Don shared a folder with you

Here is a link to access the Cultural Technical Study for the Ontario Widening and Restriping Project. Please confirm that you have received this, thank you.

Don

Ontario Widening & Restriping Project



Enterprise Login

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Morongo Band of Mission Indians

From: Copeland, Don
To: abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov
Subject: Copeland, Don shared the folder "Ontario Widening Cultural Tech Memo" with you
Date: Thursday, February 20, 2025 11:15:05 AM
Attachments: AttachedImage
AttachedImage
AttachedImage
AttachedImage

-->



Copeland, Don shared a folder with you

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Attached is a link to the updated Cultural Technical Study for the Ontario Widening and Restriping Project near Corona, CA. It includes updated information sent by the Gabrieleno Tribe in an email on February 2, 2025, for historical and cultural accuracy in relation to their tribe.

 Ontario Widening Cultural Tech Memo

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From:	Copeland, Don
To:	Sarah Bertman
Cc:	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov; Joan Schneider; Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Subject:	AB-52 Consultation for the Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project - Conclusion Letter
Date:	Monday, January 27, 2025 2:55:00 PM
Attachments:	Ontario Av-AB52 Conclusion to Consultation-Morongo.pdf

Attached is the Conclusion Letter for the Ontario Ave Widening and Restriping Project. Letter also sent by Certified Mail. Let me know if there are any questions.

Don Copeland
Senior Transportation Planner
County of Riverside Transportation Department
3525 14th Street
Riverside, CA 92501
Office: (951) 955-6759

Cell: (951) 897-0677

COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE
TRANSPORTATION AND LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Dennis Acuna, P. E., T. E.
Director of Transportation

Hector D. Davila, P.E.
Deputy for Transportation/Capital Projects

Russell Williams
Deputy for Transportation/Planning and Development

Transportation Department

January 27, 2025

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

Subject: Notice of Consultation Conclusion for Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project Pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 20180.3.1 and 21080.3.2 (AB 52)

Dear Ms. Brierty-THPO:

This letter serves as a formal notification that the County of Riverside (County) is concluding consultation with the Morongo Band of Mission Indians (Tribe) for the proposed Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project pursuant to Public Resources Codes Section 2108.3.1 and 21080.3.2 (AB 52). The County has contacted the Tribe to provide information regarding potential tribal cultural resources that may be impacted by the Project on May 22, 2024. The County received correspondence from the Tribe on June 26, 2024, via email and PDF letter, with request to engage in consultation. Tribe requested copies of design and grading maps, Geotech reports, records search and cultural study. Tribe also requested tribal monitoring. June 27, 2024, the County responded by email with all information requested, except mass grading plans as Project has minimal impact and does not have mass grading plans. July 24, 2024, the County sent profile design drawings to the Tribe by email. August 20, 2024, the County sent the Cultural Resources Technical Study to the Tribe through a link. August 28, 2024, Tribe confirmed by email that they were able to download Cultural Resources Technical Study (CRTS), they will review and circle back to set up consultation meeting. September 19, 2024, Tribe ask via email if there are grading areas no undergone previous disturbance. Also requested as-built plans. September 24, 2024, County emailed as-built plans and photos of the areas to be disturbed. October 24, 2024, Tribe emailed requesting to edit the listed measures in the CRTS, Tribe also requested tribal monitoring. November 19, 2024, the County sent to the Tribe via email the revised cultural measures, which include some of the Tribes suggested edits. County asked for the Tribe to reach out if they still want to consult. November 19, 2024, County sent revised cultural measures to the Tribe via email. December 12, 2024, Tribe emailed edits to the cultural measures sent to them on November 19, 2024. January 13, 2025, County emailed final version of cultural measures to the Tribe.

No impacts to tribal cultural resources are anticipated from the Project. The Project will implement standard measures regarding inadvertent discoveries during construction until either an archaeologist or County Coroner can assess the discovery and follow the protocols in the cultural documentation. There will be a Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan written, which the Tribe will be able to review and comment on.

These measures will be included in the Project's Initial Study with Mitigated Negative Declaration, which is tentatively scheduled for public review in February 2025. At this time, the County is concluding AB 52 consultation with the Tribe for the Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project. If the Tribe does not agree that consultation for this Project has concluded, please notify me via telephone or email within 7 days.

Sincerely,

Signed: Don Copeland
Don Copeland, Senior Transportation Planner

From:	Copeland, Don
To:	Sarah Bertman; Ann Brierty
Cc:	Joan Schneider; Tribal Historic Preservation Office; Vu, Uyenlan
Subject:	AB-52 Consultation for the Riverside County Transportation Department Ontario Avenue Widening Project
Date:	Monday, January 13, 2025 10:34:00 AM
Attachments:	Ontario_Ave_Cultural Measures_Final.pdf

Attached are the final version of the Mitigation Measures that will be put in the ISMND. We will be writing up a Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan (CRMP) that will discuss monitoring. Construction is schedule for Spring of 2026, as we get closer to construction, we will write the CRMP, this will be submitted to you for review and comment. Let me know if there are any questions.

Don Copeland
Senior Transportation Planner
County of Riverside Transportation Department
3525 14th Street
Riverside, CA 92501
Office: (951) 955-6759
Cell: (951) 897-0677

Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

Cultural Resources Measures

CR-1 – Cultural Resources Awareness Training

Prior to any project-related ground disturbance, the County shall ensure that all construction workers conducting ground disturbing activities receive training overseen by a qualified professional archaeologist who meets the U.S. Secretary of Interior Standards (SOI). The archaeologist will conduct a Cultural Resource Sensitivity Training, in conjunction with the Tribe's Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO), and/or designated Tribal Representative. The training session will focus on the archaeological and tribal cultural resources that may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities as well as the procedures to be followed in such an event.

CR-2 – Inadvertent Discoveries Cultural Resources

If prehistoric- or historic-era archaeological resources are encountered anywhere during project construction, all ground disturbing activities within a 60-foot radius must halt until a qualified archaeologist and Tribal Monitor(s) can evaluate the nature and significance of the discovery and formulate appropriate treatment measures.

1. The qualified archaeologist and the Tribal Monitor(s) will have the authority to temporarily divert and/or stop work in the area of discovery to allow for the evaluation of the discovery.
2. Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits will be documented in the field and collected so that monitored work can proceed.

   If a potentially significant cultural resource(s) is discovered, an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) physical demarcation/barrier shall be constructed. The qualified archaeologist will notify the County and Consulting Tribe(s) of said discovery. The qualified archaeologist, in consultation with the County, the Consulting Tribe(s), and the Tribal Monitor(s), shall determine the significance of the discovered resource.

   Native American artifacts and finds suspected to be Native American in nature are to be considered as potential Tribal Cultural Resources until the County has determined otherwise through consultation with Consulting Tribe(s). A recommendation for the treatment and disposition of the Tribal Cultural Resource shall be made by the qualified archaeologist in consultation with the Tribal Monitor(s) and be submitted to the County for review and approval.

   a. Potential treatments and dispositions of significant cultural resources can include:

      i. Full avoidance.
      ii. If avoidance is not feasible, preservation in place.

iii. If preservation in place is not feasible, all items shall be reburied in an area protected from any future impacts and within a permanent conservation easement or Deed Restriction.
iv. If all other options are proven to be infeasible, data recovery through excavation and then curation in a Curation Facility that meets the Federal Curation Standards (36 CFR 79).

3. No monitoring will occur outside of the project limits; any artifacts that are found on private land that are outside of the project limits and outside of the County right-of-way may be relinquished to the Consulting Tribe(s) by the landowner for suitable curation or disposition. The Consulting Tribe(s) will need to facilitate the discussions between the landowner and themselves.

CR-3 – Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains

In the event that human remains are discovered at any time, during project activity, the following provisions will apply:

1. All ground disturbing activity will immediately be halted within 100 feet of the discovery. The County will be informed and will then immediately contact the Riverside County Coroner and the qualified archaeologist (if not already present). The County Coroner is to be contacted within 24 hours of discovery. The County Coroner has 48 hours to make his/her determination pursuant to California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5097.98. During these 48 hours, all remains, associated soils and artifacts will remain in situ, undisturbed, and will be protected from public viewing. A physical barrier will be constructed on the perimeter of the protected 100-foot radius area. The County will take appropriate measures to protect the discovery site from disturbance during all procedures and negotiations. This shall include restricting access to the discovery site and if needed, hiring 24-hour security. No photographs are to be taken of the discovery except by the Coroner, with the permission of the Consulting Tribe(s)
2. In accordance with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, if human remains are encountered no further disturbance will occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin of the remains and their disposition pursuant to California PRC Section 5097.98. If the remains are determined to be Native American, within 24 hours the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the County, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD will complete the inspection of the discovery within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD shall make a recommendation for the final treatment and disposition, with appropriate dignity, of the remains and all associated funerary objects pursuant to California PRC Section 5097.98.
3. The qualified archaeologist will work with the MLD in regard to the treatment of the remains and all associated funerary objects and will ensure that any identified human remains will be

secured while they are left in place and while treatment and disposition alternatives are being discussed. Information concerning the discovery and its location will not be disclosed pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code Section 6254.5(e).

4. The County will relinquish ownership of all Native American ancestral remains and cultural resources, including but not limited to, sacred items and funerary objects, found within County right-of-way. One or more of the following procedures will be followed and the County will provide evidence of same:

    a. A fully executed reburial agreement with the appropriate culturally affiliated Native American Tribe(s) or band(s). This will include measures and provisions to protect the reburial area from any future impacts. Reburial will not occur until all cataloguing and necessary recordation have been completed.

    b. A curation agreement with an appropriately qualified repository within Riverside County that meets federal standards per Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Part 79 will be established. The collections and associated records will be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within Riverside County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation.

5. Should reburial of collected cultural items be preferred, it will not occur until after a Monitoring Report, and potentially a Data Recovery Report (if one is prepared), has been submitted to the County and reviewed by the Consulting Tribe(s). Should curation be preferred, the County is responsible for all costs. The qualified repository selected, the curation methods, and a complete catalog of the collection will be included in the Data Recovery Report.

6. According to California Health and Safety Code, six or more human burials at one location constitute a cemetery (Section 8100), and disturbance of Native American cemeteries is a felony (Section 7052). In the event that the County and MLD are in disagreement regarding the disposition of the remains, State law will apply, and the median and decision process will occur with the NAHC (see California PRC Sections 5097.98(e) and 5097.94(k)).

CR-4 – Monitoring of Previously Undisturbed Areas

The County of Riverside will retain a qualified archaeologist and a Tribal Monitor(s) to provide cultural resources monitoring during ground disturbing activities in areas of previously undisturbed soils associated with road widening and sidewalk construction. Monitoring will not occur for asphalt milling and resurfacing as this work will occur above the road base layer. Prior to the start of construction, a Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan (CRMP) will be prepared by the qualified archaeologist describing the nature and responsibilities of all archaeological and cultural resource activities that occur on the project site. The archaeological monitor and Tribal Monitor(s) will be present on-site during ground disturbing activities such as, but not limited to, potholing, boring, grading, excavation, trenching, fence post replacement and removal or drilling

within previously undisturbed and native soils. Monitoring will not occur for work activities that include the demolition and removal of non-native materials such as existing concrete, and asphalt pavement, or ground disturbing activities that occur within previously disturbed areas. At the conclusion of the project, the qualified archaeologist will prepare a monitoring report that will be submitted to the County for review and to Consulting Tribe(s) for review and comment. After review of all parties, the Final Monitoring Report and potentially a Final Data Recovery Report (if one is prepared) shall be submitted to the appropriate California Historical Resources Information Center (IC) and copies shall be provided to the Consulting Tribe(s).

From:	Sarah Bertman
To:	Copeland, Don; Ann Brierty
Cc:	Joan Schneider; Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Subject:	Re: AB-52 Consultation for the Riverside County Transportation Department Ontario Avenue Widening Project
Date:	Thursday, December 12, 2024 3:22:39 PM
Attachments:	Riverside_County_Ontario_Ave_Widening_MMS_MBMI_Edits_12.11.2024.pdf Cultural Resource Mitigation Measures Morongo_THPO_12.4.2024.pdf

Hi Don,

MBMI THPO staff have reviewed the County's Mitigation Measures (MMs) for the Ontario Ave. Widening Project.

If you agree with our edits/comments and plan to accept our changes, I can send you the Word document version of the document for your convenience.

Please see the attached PDF with our edits/comments and a copy of the MBMI MMs for reference.

Best,
Sarah

Sarah Bertman (she/her/hers)
Tribal Archaeologist
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA 92220
Phone and Text: (951)728-0877
sbertman@morongo-nsn.gov

MORONGO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS
A SOVEREIGN NATION

From: Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
Sent: Wednesday, December 4, 2024 7:39 AM
To: Sarah Bertman <sbertman@morongo-nsn.gov>; Ann Brierty <ABrierty@morongo-nsn.gov>
Cc: Joan Schneider <jschneider@morongo-nsn.gov>; Tribal Historic Preservation Office

<thpo@morongo-nsn.gov>
Subject: FW: AB-52 Consultation for the Riverside County Transportation Department Ontario Avenue Widening Project

Checking in to see if you have been able to review the mitigation measures.

Don

From: Copeland, Don
Sent: Tuesday, November 19, 2024 1:16 PM
To: Sarah Bertman <sbertman@morongo-nsn.gov>
Cc: abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov; Joan Schneider <jschneider@morongo-nsn.gov>; Tribal Historic Preservation Office <thpo@morongo-nsn.gov>; Bulinski, Jan <JBulinski@RIVCO.ORG>
Subject: AB-52 Consultation for the Riverside County Transportation Department Ontario Avenue Widening Project

As per email below, attached are the Mitigation Measures that the County plans to have in place for the Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping project near Corona. We reviewed your proposed Measures that were attached to the email and combined information in them and included it with our Measures.
Let us know if you have any comments on the Measures, or if you would still like to set up a meeting to discuss them. If you will be requesting monitoring, please supply information on known tribal cultural resources or archaeological sites in the area to support the monitoring request.

Thank you.

Don Copeland
Senior Transportation Planner
County of Riverside Transportation Department
3525 14th Street
Riverside, CA 92501
Office: (951) 955-6759
Cell: (951) 897-0677

From: Sarah Bertman <sbertman@morongo-nsn.gov>
Sent: Thursday, October 24, 2024 10:08 PM
To: Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
Cc: Ann Brierty <ABrierty@morongo-nsn.gov>; Joan Schneider <jschneider@morongo-nsn.gov>; Tribal Historic Preservation Office <thpo@morongo-nsn.gov>
Subject: AB-52 Consultation for the Riverside County Transportation Department Ontario Avenue

Widening Project

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The Morongo Band of Mission Indians (Tribe/MBMI) Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) has completed its review of the Cultural Resource Documents received by our Office.

Projects within this area are sensitive for cultural resources regardless of the presence or absence of remaining surface artifacts and features. Tribal cultural resources are non-renewable resources and therefore of high importance to the Morongo Tribe and tribal participation (a.k.a. Tribal Monitors) is requested by MBMI THPO during all ground disturbing activities.

After reviewing this document, there are several concerns that the Tribe has.

Please see the attached letter.

After reviewing the letter, we would like to set up a meeting to discuss the mitigation measures. If there are any specific dates or times that work for you, please let us know. If not, we can establish a few meeting dates/times for you to select from.

We look forward to working with you and your team.

Best,
Sarah

Sarah Bertman (she/her/hers)
Tribal Archaeologist
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA 92220
Phone and Text: (951)728-0877
sbertman@morongo-nsn.gov

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County of Riverside California

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Morongo Band of Mission Indians Cultural Resource Mitigation Measures:

CR-1: **Native American Treatment Agreement** Prior to the issuance of grading permits, the applicant shall enter into a Tribal Monitoring Agreement with the Morongo Band of Mission Indians for the project. The Tribal Monitor(s) shall be on-site during all ground-disturbing activities (including, but not limited to, clearing, grubbing, tree and bush removal, grading, trenching, fence post placement and removal, construction excavation, excavation for all utility and irrigation lines, and landscaping phases of any kind). The Tribal Monitor(s) shall have the authority to temporarily divert, redirect, or halt the ground-disturbing activities to allow identification, evaluation, and potential recovery of cultural resources and/or tribal cultural resources.

CR-2: **Retention of Archaeologist** Prior to any ground-disturbing activities (including, but not limited to, clearing, grubbing, tree and bush removal, grading, trenching, fence post replacement and removal, construction excavation, excavation for all utility and irrigation lines, and landscaping phases of any kind), and prior to the issuance of grading permits, the Applicant shall retain a qualified archaeologist who meets the U.S. Secretary of the Interior Standards (SOI). The archaeologist shall be present during all ground-disturbing activities to identify any known or suspected archaeological and/or cultural resources. The archaeologist will conduct a Cultural Resource Sensitivity Training, in conjunction with the Tribe[s] Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO), and/or designated Tribal Representative. The training session will focus on the archaeological and tribal cultural resources that may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities as well as the procedures to be followed in such an event.

CR-3: **Cultural Resource Management Plan** Prior to any ground-disturbing activities the project archaeologist shall develop a Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP) and/or Archaeological Monitoring and Treatment Plan (AMTP) to address the details, timing, and responsibilities of all archaeological and cultural resource activities that occur on the project site. This Plan shall be written in consultation with the consulting Tribe[s] and shall include the following: approved Mitigation Measures (MM)/Conditions of Approval (COA), contact information for all pertinent parties, parties' responsibilities, procedures for each MM or COA, and an overview of the project schedule.

CR-4: Pre-Grade Meeting The retained qualified archeologist and Consulting Tribe[s] representative shall attend the pre-grade meeting with the grading contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring plan.

CR-5: On-site Monitoring During all ground-disturbing activities the qualified archaeologist and the Tribal Monitor(s) shall be on-site full-time. The frequency of inspections shall depend on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and any discoveries of Tribal Cultural Resources as defined in California Public Resources Code Section 21074. Archaeological and Native American monitoring will be discontinued when the depth of grading and the soil conditions no longer retain the potential to contain cultural deposits. The qualified archaeologist, in consultation with the Tribal Monitor(s), shall be responsible for determining the duration and frequency of monitoring.

CR-6: Inadvertent Discovery of Cultural Resources In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are unearthed during construction, the qualified archaeologist and the Tribal Monitor(s) shall have the authority to temporarily divert and/or temporarily halt ground-disturbance operations in the area of discovery to allow for the evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits shall be minimally documented in the field and collected so the monitored grading can proceed.

If a potentially significant cultural resource(s) is discovered, work shall stop within a 60-foot perimeter of the discovery and an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) physical demarcation/barrier constructed. All work shall be diverted away from the vicinity of the find, so that the find can be evaluated by the qualified archaeologist and Tribal Monitor[s]. The archaeologist shall notify the Lead Agency and consulting Tribe[s] of said discovery. The qualified archaeologist, in consultation with the Lead Agency, the consulting Tribe[s], and the Native American monitor, shall determine the significance of the discovered resource. A recommendation for the treatment and disposition of the Tribal Cultural Resource shall be made by the qualified archaeologist in consultation with the

Tribe[s] and the Native American monitor[s] and be submitted to the Lead Agency for review and approval. Below are the possible treatments and dispositions of significant cultural resources in order of CEQA preference:

A. Full avoidance.

B. If avoidance is not feasible, Preservation in place.

If Preservation in place is not feasible, all items shall be reburied in an area away from any future impacts and reside in a permanent conservation easement or Deed Restriction.

C. If all other options are proven to be infeasible, data recovery through excavation and then curation in a Curation Facility that meets the Federal Curation Standards (36 CFR 79)

CR-7: Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains The Morongo Band of Mission Indians requests the following specific conditions to be imposed in order to protect Native American human remains and/or cremations. **No photographs are to be taken except by the coroner, with written approval by the consulting Tribe[s].**

A. Should human remains and/or cremations be encountered on the surface or during any and all ground-disturbing activities (i.e., clearing, grubbing, tree and bush removal, grading, trenching, fence post placement and removal, construction excavation, excavation for all water supply, electrical, and irrigation lines, and landscaping phases of any kind), work in the immediate vicinity of the discovery shall immediately stop within a 100-foot perimeter of the discovery. The area shall be protected by the establishment of an ESA with a marked boundary. Project personnel/observers will be restricted from entry into the ESA. The County Coroner is to be contacted within 24 hours of discovery. The County Coroner has 48 hours to make his/her determination pursuant to State and Safety Code §7050.5. and Public Resources Code (PRC) § 5097.98.

B. In the event that the human remains and/or cremations are identified as Native American, the Coroner shall notify the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours of determination pursuant to subdivision (c) of HSC §7050.5.

C. The Native American Heritage Commission shall immediately notify the person or persons it believes to be the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). The MLD has 48 hours, upon being granted access to the Project site, to inspect the site of discovery and make his/her recommendation for final treatment and disposition, with appropriate dignity, of the remains and all associated grave goods pursuant to PRC §5097.98

D. If the Morongo Band of Mission Indians has been named the Most Likely Descendant (MLD), the Tribe may wish to rebury the human remains and/or cremation and sacred items in their place of discovery with no further disturbance where they will reside in perpetuity. The place(s) of reburial will not be disclosed by any party and is exempt from the California Public Records Act (California Government Code § 6254[r]). Reburial location of human remains and/or cremations will be determined by the Tribe's Most Likely Descendant (MLD), the landowner, and the City Planning Department.

CR-8: **FINAL REPORT:** The final report[s] created as a part of the project (AMTP, isolate records, site records, survey reports, testing reports, etc.) shall be submitted to the Lead Agency and Consulting Tribe[s] for review and comment. After approval of all parties, the final reports are to be submitted to the appropriate Information Center (IC), and the Consulting Tribe[s].

Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

Cultural Resources Measures

CR-1 – Cultural Resources Awareness Training

Commented [SB1]: See MBMI CR-2

Prior to any project-related ground disturbance, the County shall ensure that all construction workers conducting ground disturbing activities receive training overseen by a qualified professional archaeologist who meets the U.S. Secretary of Interior Standards (SOI). ~~is experienced in teaching non-specialists to ensure that contractors can recognize archaeological resources in the event that any are discovered during construction.~~ The archaeologist shall be present during all ground-disturbing activities to identify any known or suspected archaeological and/or cultural resources. The archaeologist will conduct a Cultural Resource Sensitivity Training, in conjunction with the Tribe[s] Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO), and/or designated Tribal Representative. The training session will focus on the archaeological and tribal cultural resources that may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities as well as the procedures to be followed in such an event.

CR-2 – Inadvertent Discoveries Cultural Resources

If prehistoric- or historic-era archaeological resources are encountered anywhere during project construction, all ground-disturbing work ~~in the area must halt~~ within a 60-foot radius must halt until the~~a~~ qualified archaeologist and Tribal Monitor(s) can evaluate the nature and significance of the ~~find~~ discovery and formulate appropriate treatment measure~~s~~.

The qualified archaeologist and the Tribal~~-~~ Monitor will have the authority to temporarily divert and/or stop work in the area of discovery to allow for the evaluation of the ~~find~~ discovery.

Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits will be documented in the field and collected so that monitored work can proceed.

If a potentially significant cultural resource(s) is discovered, an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) ~~physical demarcation/barrier shall be constructed~~~~shall be demarcated~~. The qualified archaeologist will notify the County and Consulting T~~t~~ribe(s) of ~~the~~ said discovery. The qualified archaeologist, in consultation with the County, the Consulting Tribe(s), and the Tribal Monitor, shall determine the significance of the discovered resource.~~.~~

Native American artifacts and finds suspected to be Native American in nature are to be considered as potential Tribal Cultural Resources until the County has determined otherwise through consultation with Consulting T~~t~~ribes. A recommendation for the treatment and disposition of the Tribal Cultural Resource shall be made by the qualified archaeologist in

consultation with the Tribal Monitor(s) and be submitted to the County for review and approval.

~~The County and consulting tribes will determine mutually acceptable treatment of Tribal Cultural Resources.~~

Potential treatments and dispositions of significant cultural resources can include:

i. Full avoidance.
ii. If avoidance is not feasible, preservation in place.
If preservation in place is not feasible, all items shall be reburied in an area protected from any future impacts and within a permanent conservation easement or Deed Restriction.
iii. If all other options are proven to be infeasible, data recovery through excavation and then curation in a Curation Facility that meets the Federal Curation Standards (36 CFR 79.~~1~~).

CR-3 – ~~Unanticipated~~ Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains ~~Discovery~~

In the event that human remains are discovered at any time, during project activity, the following provisions will apply:

All ~~construction~~ ground-disturbing activity will immediately be halted within 100-foot radius of the discovery. The County will be informed and will then immediately contact the Riverside County Coroner and the qualified archaeologist (if not already present). The County Coroner is to be contacted within 24 hours of discovery. The County Coroner has 48 hours to make his/her determination pursuant to State and Safety Code §7050.5. and Public Resources Code (PRC) § 5097.98. ~~The coroner will have two working days to inspect the remains after receiving notification.~~ During ~~this~~ these 48 hours~~time~~, all remains, associated soils and artifacts will remain in situ, undisturbed, and will be protected from public viewing. A physical barrier will be constructed on the perimeter of the protected 100-ft radius area. The County will take appropriate measures to protect the discovery site from disturbance during all procedures and negotiations. This shall include restricting access to the discovery site and the need to hire 24-hour security. **No photographs are to be taken of the discovery** except by the Coroner, with the permission of the Consulting Tribe(s).

In accordance with State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, if human remains are encountered no further disturbance will occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of the origin of the remains and their disposition pursuant to California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. Work will be suspended within a 100-ft radius protected area until the disposition of the remains is implemented.

Commented [SB2]: See MBMI CR-7, C

1. . If the remains are determined to be Native American ~~and not under the Coroner's jurisdiction~~, within 24 hours the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD).

With the permission of the County, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD will complete the inspection of the discovery within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD ~~may~~ shall make a recommendation for the final treatment and disposition, with appropriate dignity, of the remains and all associated funerary objects pursuant to PRC §5097.98 ~~scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.~~

2. The qualified archaeologist will work with the MLD in regard to the treatment of the remains and all associated funerary objects and will ensure that any identified human remains will be secured while they are left in place and while treatment and disposition alternatives are being discussed. Information concerning the discovery and its location will not be disclosed pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code Section 6254.5(e).

3. The County will relinquish ownership of all Native American ancestral remains and cultural resources~~,~~ including, but not limited to, sacred items and ~~, burial goods~~funerary objects ~~, and all Native American archaeological artifacts and non-human remains~~ found within the County right-of-way. One or more of the following ~~prodedures~~procedures will be followed and the County will provide evidence of same:

   a. A fully executed reburial agreement with the appropriate culturally affiliated Native American T~~t~~ribe(s) or band(s). This will include measures and provisions to protect the ~~future~~ reburial area from any future impacts. Reburial will not occur until all cataloguing and ~~basic~~ necessary recordation have been completed.

   b. A curation agreement with an appropriately qualified repository within Riverside County that meets federal standards per Code of Federal Regulations, (CRF) Title 36, Part 79 ~~and therefore would be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/researchers for further study~~ will be established. The collections and associated records will be transferred, including title, to this qualified curation facility within Riverside County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation.

5. ~~4.~~Should reburial of collected cultural items be preferred, it will not occur until after a Monitoring Report and a Data Recovery Report has been submitted to the County after review by the Consulting Tribes. Should curation be preferred, the County is responsible for all costs. The qualified repository selected, the curation methods, and a complete catalog of the collection will be included in the Data Recovery Report.

6. Artifacts found outside the County right-of-way are not subject to these requirements and may be relinquished to the T~~t~~ribe(s) by the property owner for suitable curation or ownership. It is the responsibility of the Consulting T~~t~~ribe(s) to come to an agreement with the property owner.

7. According to California Health and Safety Code, six or more human burials at one location constitute a cemetery (Section 8100), and disturbance of Native American cemeteries is a

Commented [SB3]: This statement needs rewording. If the County is the lead agency for this project and the artifacts, etc., are found on private lands (outside of the ROW) that are part of the project, then it is still the County's responsibility to determine the disposition of those cultural materials.

felony (Section 7052). In the event that the County and MLD are in disagreement regarding the disposition of the remains, State law will apply, and the mediation and decision process will occur with the NAHC (see California Public Resources Code Sections 5097.98(e) and 5097.94(k)).

CR-4 – Monitoring of Previously Undisturbed Areas

The County of Riverside will retain a qualified archaeologist and a Tribal Monitor to provide cultural resources monitoring during ground disturbing activities in areas of previously undisturbed soils. Prior to the start of construction, a Cultural Resource Monitoring Plan (CRMP) will be prepared by the qualified archaeologist describing the nature and responsibilities of all archaeological and cultural resource activities that occur on the project site. The Archaeological Monitor and Tribal Monitor will be present on-site during ground disturbing activities such as, but not limited to, potholing, boring, grading, excavation, trenching, fence post replacement and removal or drilling within previously undisturbed and native soils. Monitoring will also occur for work activities that include the demolition and removal of non-native materials such as existing concrete, asphalt pavement, and pavement base layers, or ground disturbing activities that occur within previously disturbed areas. At the conclusion of the project, the qualified archaeologist will prepare a monitoring report that will be submitted to the County for review and to tribes for review and comment. After approval of all parties, the Final Reports shall be submitted to the appropriate Archaeological Information Center (AIC), and copies shall be provided to the Consulting Tribe[s].

From:	Sarah Bertman
To:	Copeland, Don
Cc:	Ann Brierty; Joan Schneider; Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Subject:	AB-52 Consultation for the Riverside County Transportation Department Ontario Avenue Widening Project
Date:	Thursday, October 24, 2024 10:11:18 PM
Attachments:	RIVCO TD Ontario Ave Widen MM MBMI 24Oct24_THPO.pdf

CAUTION: This email originated externally from the **Riverside County** email system. **DO NOT** click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

The Morongo Band of Mission Indians (Tribe/MBMI) Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) has completed its review of the Cultural Resource Documents received by our Office.

Projects within this area are sensitive for cultural resources regardless of the presence or absence of remaining surface artifacts and features. Tribal cultural resources are non-renewable resources and therefore of high importance to the Morongo Tribe and tribal participation (a.k.a. Tribal Monitors) is requested by MBMI THPO during all ground disturbing activities.

After reviewing this document, there are several concerns that the Tribe has.

Please see the attached letter.

After reviewing the letter, we would like to set up a meeting to discuss the mitigation measures. If there are any specific dates or times that work for you, please let us know. If not, we can establish a few meeting dates/times for you to select from.

We look forward to working with you and your team.

Best,
Sarah

Sarah Bertman (she/her/hers)
Tribal Archaeologist
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA 92220
Phone and Text: (951)728-0877
sbertman@morongo-nsn.gov

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TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

dcopelan@rivco.org

Don Copeland, Senior Transportation Planner
County of Riverside Transportation Department
3525 14th Street
Riverside, CA 92501

MORONGO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS
A SOVEREIGN NATION

October 24, 2024

RE: AB-52 Consultation for the Riverside County Transportation Department Ontario Avenue Widening Project

The Morongo Band of Mission Indians (Tribe/MBMI) Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) has completed its review of the Cultural Resource Documents received by our Office.

The County of Riverside Transportation Department (Department) proposes to widen and restripe Ontario Avenue from three to four travel lanes from State Street to Diplomat Avenue, adding bicycle lanes in both directions, and constructing a new sidewalk along the west side of Ontario Avenue to complete a missing segment between State Street and Piute Creek Road.

A Cultural Resource Study (Study) was prepared by IFC in August of 2024 on behalf of the Department. The Study documents identification efforts and determined:

- Five (5) resources were determined ineligible for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) during the 2020 Phase I cultural study completed for the Ontario Road Widening Project (ECORP 2020).
- No prehistoric period resources were identified near the project area in the records search, and the pedestrian survey was negative for archaeological resources

Projects within this area are sensitive for cultural resources regardless of the presence or absence of remaining surface artifacts and features. Tribal cultural resources are non-renewable resources and therefore of high importance to the Morongo Tribe and tribal participation (a.k.a. Tribal Monitors) is requested by MBMI THPO during all ground disturbing activities.

After reviewing this document, there are several concerns that the Tribe has, these include:

1. The retention and participation of a Tribal Monitor in the event that any inadvertent discoveries are made. See MBMI CR-6.
2. The treatment and disposition of inadvertent discoveries. See MBMI CR-6, A-D.
3. The treatment of inadvertently discovered human remains. Most importantly, including the security that **no photographs are to be taken except by the coroner, with written approval by the consulting Tribe[s].** See MBMI CR-7, A-D.
4. A final report(s) created as part of the project shall be submitted to the Lead Agency and Consulting Tribe(s) for review and comment.

We look forward to working with the- Department to protect these irreplaceable resources out of respect for ancestors of the Morongo people who left them there, and for the people of today and for generations to come.

Please see the following Mitigation Measures to be included in the Project Environmental Document:

Cultural Resource Mitigation Measures:

CR-1: **Tribal Monitoring Services Agreement** Prior to the issuance of grading permits, the applicant shall enter into a Tribal Monitoring Services Agreement with the Morongo Band of Mission Indians (MBMI) for the Project. The Tribal Monitor shall be on-site during all ground-disturbing activities (including, but not limited to, clearing, grubbing, tree and bush removal, grading, trenching, fence post placement and removal, construction excavation, excavation for all utility and irrigation lines, and landscaping phases of any kind). The Tribal Monitor shall have the authority to temporarily divert, redirect, or halt the ground-disturbing activities to allow identification, evaluation, and potential recovery of cultural resources.

CR-2: **Retention of Archaeologist** Prior to any ground-disturbing activities (including, but not limited to, clearing, grubbing, tree and bush removal, grading, trenching, fence post replacement and removal, construction excavation, excavation for all utility and irrigation lines, and landscaping phases of any kind), and prior to the issuance of grading permits, the Applicant shall retain a Qualified Archaeologist who meets the U.S. Secretary of the Interior Standards (SOI). The Archaeologist shall be present during all ground-disturbing activities to identify any known or suspected archaeological and/or cultural resources. The Archaeologist will conduct a Cultural Resource Sensitivity Training, in conjunction with the Tribe[s] Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO), and/or designated Tribal Representative. The training session will focus on the archaeological and tribal cultural resources that may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities as well as the procedures to be followed in such an event.

CR-3: **Cultural Resource Management Plan** Prior to any ground-disturbing activities the project Archaeologist shall develop a Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP) and/or Archaeological Monitoring and Treatment Plan (AMTP) to address the details, timing, and responsibilities of all archaeological and cultural resource activities that occur on the project site. This Plan shall be written in consultation with the consulting Tribe[s] and shall include the following: approved Mitigation Measures (MM)/Conditions of Approval (COA), contact information for all pertinent parties, parties' responsibilities, procedures for each MM or COA, and an overview of the project schedule.

CR-4: Pre-Grade Meeting The retained Qualified Archeologist and Consulting Tribe[s] representative shall attend the pre-grade meeting with the grading contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring plan.

CR-5: On-site Monitoring During all ground-disturbing activities the Qualified Archaeologist and the Tribal Monitor shall be on-site full-time. The frequency of inspections shall depend on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and any discoveries of Tribal Cultural Resources as defined in California Public Resources Code Section 21074. Archaeological and Tribal Monitoring will be discontinued when the depth of grading and the soil conditions no longer retain the potential to contain cultural deposits. The Qualified Archaeologist, in consultation with the Tribal Monitor, shall be responsible for determining the duration and frequency of monitoring.

CR-6: Inadvertent Discovery of Cultural Resources In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are unearthed during construction, the Qualified Archaeologist and the Tribal Monitor shall have the authority to temporarily divert and/or temporarily halt ground-disturbance operations in the area of

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discovery to allow for the evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits shall be minimally documented in the field and collected so the monitored grading can proceed.

If a potentially significant cultural resource(s) is discovered, work shall stop within a 60-foot perimeter of the discovery and an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) physical demarcation/barrier constructed. All work shall be diverted away from the vicinity of the find, so that the find can be evaluated by the Qualified Archaeologist and Tribal Monitor[s]. The Archaeologist shall notify the Lead Agency and consulting Tribe[s] of said discovery. The Qualified Archaeologist, in consultation with the Lead Agency, the consulting Tribe[s], and the Tribal Monitor, shall determine the significance of the discovered resource. A recommendation for the treatment and disposition of the Tribal Cultural Resource shall be made by the Qualified Archaeologist in consultation with the Tribe[s] and the Tribal Monitor[s] and be submitted to the Lead Agency for review and approval. Below are the possible treatments and dispositions of significant cultural resources in order of CEQA preference:

A. Full avoidance.

B. If avoidance is not feasible, Preservation in place.

C. If Preservation in place is not feasible, all items shall be reburied in an area away from any future impacts and reside in a permanent conservation easement or Deed Restriction.

D. If all other options are proven to be infeasible, data recovery through excavation and then curation in a Curation Facility that meets the Federal Curation Standards (CFR 79.1)

CR-7: Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains The Morongo Band of Mission Indians requests the following specific conditions to be imposed in order to protect Native American human remains and/or cremations. **No photographs are to be taken except by the coroner, with written approval by the consulting Tribe[s].**

A. Should human remains and/or cremations be encountered on the surface or during any and all ground-disturbing activities (i.e., clearing, grubbing, tree and bush removal, grading, trenching, fence post placement and removal, construction excavation, excavation for all water supply, electrical, and irrigation lines, and landscaping phases of any kind), work in the immediate vicinity of the discovery shall immediately stop within a 100-foot perimeter of the discovery. The area shall be protected; project personnel/observers will be restricted. The County Coroner is to be contacted within 24 hours of discovery. The County Coroner has 48 hours to make his/her determination pursuant to State and Safety Code §7050.5. and Public Resources Code (PRC) § 5097.98.

B. In the event that the human remains and/or cremations are identified as Native American, the Coroner shall notify the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours of determination pursuant to subdivision (c) of HSC §7050.5.

C. The Native American Heritage Commission shall immediately notify the person or persons it believes to be the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). The MLD has 48 hours, upon being granted access to the Project site, to inspect the site of discovery and make his/her recommendation for final treatment and disposition, with appropriate dignity, of the remains and all associated grave goods pursuant to PRC §5097.98

D. If the Morongo Band of Mission Indians has been named the Most Likely Descendant (MLD), the Tribe may wish to rebury the human remains and/or cremation and sacred items in their place of discovery with no further disturbance where they will reside in perpetuity. The place(s) of reburial

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will not be disclosed by any party and is exempt from the California Public Records Act (California Government Code § 6254[r]). Reburial location of human remains and/or cremations will be determined by the Tribe's Most Likely Descendant (MLD), the landowner, and the City Planning Department.

CR-8: **FINAL REPORT:** The final report[s] created as a part of the project (AMTP, isolate records, site records, survey reports, testing reports, etc.) shall be submitted to the Lead Agency and Consulting Tribe[s] for review and comment. After approval of all parties, the final reports are to be submitted to the appropriate Information Center, and the Consulting Tribe[s].

This letter does not conclude consultation. Upon review of the requested Measures the MBMI THPO may further provide recommendations or guidance.

The lead contact for this Project is Bernadette Ann Brierty, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO). MBMI Tribal Archaeologist, Sarah Bertman will be assisting the Tribe in the review of this project. Please do not hesitate to contact us at ABrierty@morongo-nsn.gov, THPO@morongo-nsn.gov, sbertman@morongo-nsn.gov or (951) 663-2842, should you have any questions. The Tribe looks forward to meaningful government-to-government consultation with the City.

Respectfully,

Bernadette Ann Brierty

Bernadette Ann Brierty
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Morongo Band of Mission Indians

CC: Morongo THPO

12700 Pumarra Road – Banning, CA 92220 – (951) 755-5259 – Fax (951) 572-6004 – THPO@morongo-nsn.gov

From: Laura Chatterton
To: Copeland, Don
Subject: Re: Copeland, Don shared the folder "Ontario Widening & Restriping Project" with you
Date: Tuesday, September 24, 2024 12:18:53 PM
Attachments: image001.png
image002.png
image003.png
image004.png
image005.png
image006.png
image007.png
image008.png

I was able to download the files, thank you for your assistance.

We will be in touch upon our review.

Respectfully,

Laura Chatterton
Cultural Resource Specialist
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA 92220
O: (951) 755.5256
C: (951) 663.7570

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From: Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
Sent: Tuesday, September 24, 2024 12:01 PM
To: Laura Chatterton <lchatterton@morongo-nsn.gov>
Subject: RE: Copeland, Don shared the folder "Ontario Widening & Restriping Project" with you

Just sending to you if I messed this up again, let me know if this works and I can send it to others if you would like.

Ontario As-Builts.zip

From: Laura Chatterton <lchatterton@morongo-nsn.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, September 24, 2024 11:53 AM
To: Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>; Tribal Historic Preservation Office <thpo@morongo-nsn.gov>; Joan Schneider <jschneider@morongo-nsn.gov>
Cc: Ann Brierty <ABrierty@morongo-nsn.gov>
Subject: Re: Copeland, Don shared the folder "Ontario Widening & Restriping Project" with you

Same error message, unfortunately.

That didn't work

We're sorry, but lchatterton@morongo-nsn.gov can't be found in the rivcounty-my.sharepoint.com directory. Please try again later, while we try to automatically fix this for you.

Here are a few ideas:

- Click here to sign in with a different account to this site.
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If that doesn't help, contact your support team and include these technical details:

Correlation ID: ce7853a1-10e1-6000-647d-734456cd02b1
Date and Time: 9/24/2024 11:51:47 AM
URL: https://rivcounty-my.sharepoint.com/personal/dcopelan_rivco_org/Documents/Ontario As-Builts.zip?csf=1&web=1&e=NxHKut&CID=8d6ae108-e630-42e6-b671-bd3807d0e184
User: lchatterton@morongo-nsn.gov
Issue Type: User not in directory.

Laura Chatterton
Cultural Resource Specialist
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
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C: (951) 663.7570

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From: Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
Sent: Tuesday, September 24, 2024 11:49 AM
To: Laura Chatterton <lchatterton@morongo-nsn.gov>; Tribal Historic Preservation Office <thpo@morongo-nsn.gov>; Joan Schneider <jschneider@morongo-nsn.gov>
Cc: Ann Brierty <ABrierty@morongo-nsn.gov>
Subject: RE: Copeland, Don shared the folder "Ontario Widening & Restriping Project" with you

Just figured out how to use this, I added in your emails, let me know if this works.

Ontario As-Builts.zip

From: Laura Chatterton <lchatterton@morongo-nsn.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, September 24, 2024 11:35 AM
To: Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>; Tribal Historic Preservation Office <thpo@morongo-nsn.gov>; Joan Schneider <jschneider@morongo-nsn.gov>
Cc: Ann Brierty <ABrierty@morongo-nsn.gov>
Subject: Re: Copeland, Don shared the folder "Ontario Widening & Restriping Project" with you

Good morning, Mr. Copeland,

The link for the As-Builts creates the following error message:

That didn't work

We're sorry, but lchatterton@morongo-nsn.gov can't be found in the rivcounty-my.sharepoint.com directory. Please try again later, while we try to automatically fix this for you.

Here are a few ideas:

- Click here to sign in with a different account to this site.
  This will sign you out of all other Office 365 services that you're signed into at this time.
- If you're using this account on another site and don't want to sign out, start your browser in Private Browsing mode for this site (show me how).

If that doesn't help, contact your support team and include these technical details:

Correlation ID: c37753a1-f0e1-6000-901d-1c047b3c15bf
Date and Time: 9/24/2024 11:33:33 AM
URL: https://rivcounty-my.sharepoint.com/personal/dcopelan_rivco_org/Documents/Ontario As-Builts.zip?csf=1&web=1&e=lbpjcw&CID=9477a9fe-893c-47b8-a13e-7695790f9e26
User: lchatterton@morongo-nsn.gov
Issue Type: User not in directory.

Please advise.

Laura Chatterton
Cultural Resource Specialist
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA 92220
O: (951) 755.5256
C: (951) 663.7570

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From: Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
Sent: Tuesday, September 24, 2024 11:30 AM
To: Laura Chatterton <lchatterton@morongo-nsn.gov>; Tribal Historic Preservation Office <thpo@morongo-nsn.gov>; Joan Schneider <jschneider@morongo-nsn.gov>
Cc: Ann Brierty <ABrierty@morongo-nsn.gov>
Subject: RE: Copeland, Don shared the folder "Ontario Widening & Restriping Project" with you

Are these maps what you are looking for? All areas of this project were impacted when the road was put in, houses built etc. I have attached some photos where widening or sidewalk installation will occur. Let me know if you need anything else.
Alfredo just sent me over what we have for As-Builts, let me know if you can download these.

The schedule shows the Environmental Document will be circulated for review in November.

Ontario As-Builts.zip

Don Copeland
Senior Transportation Planner
County of Riverside Transportation Department
3525 14th Street
Riverside, CA 92501
Office: (951) 955-6759
Cell: (951) 897-0677

From: Laura Chatterton <lchatterton@morongo-nsn.gov>
Sent: Thursday, September 19, 2024 2:48 PM

To: Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>; Tribal Historic Preservation Office <thpo@morongo-nsn.gov>; Joan Schneider <jschneider@morongo-nsn.gov>
Cc: Ann Brierty <ABrierty@morongo-nsn.gov>
Subject: Re: Copeland, Don shared the folder "Ontario Widening & Restriping Project" with you

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Good afternoon, Mr. Copeland,

In review of the Cultural Reports received by our Office on August 20, 2024, it is noted that much of the Project Limits is within previously disturbed areas related to the construction of Ontario Avenue. Do you have as-built or other documentation that shows the extent of this disturbance?
Will there be grading in areas that have not undergone previous disturbance?

Laura Chatterton
Cultural Resource Specialist
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA 92220
O: (951) 755.5256
C: (951) 663.7570

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From: Laura Chatterton <lchatterton@morongo-nsn.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, August 28, 2024 10:24 AM
To: Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>; Tribal Historic Preservation Office <thpo@morongo-nsn.gov>; Joan Schneider <jschneider@morongo-nsn.gov>
Cc: Ann Brierty <ABrierty@morongo-nsn.gov>
Subject: Re: Copeland, Don shared the folder "Ontario Widening & Restriping Project" with you

Good morning, Mr. Copeland,

Our Office accessed the provided files on August 20, 2024. Our Office prefers to complete review of the documents prior to scheduling a meeting. We typically need 30 days for our review. Do you have an anticipated date of public circulation of the environmental document?

We look forward to working with your Team to protect irreplaceable cultural and tribal cultural resources.

Respectfully,

Laura Chatterton
Cultural Resource Specialist
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA 92220
O: (951) 755.5256
C: (951) 663.7570

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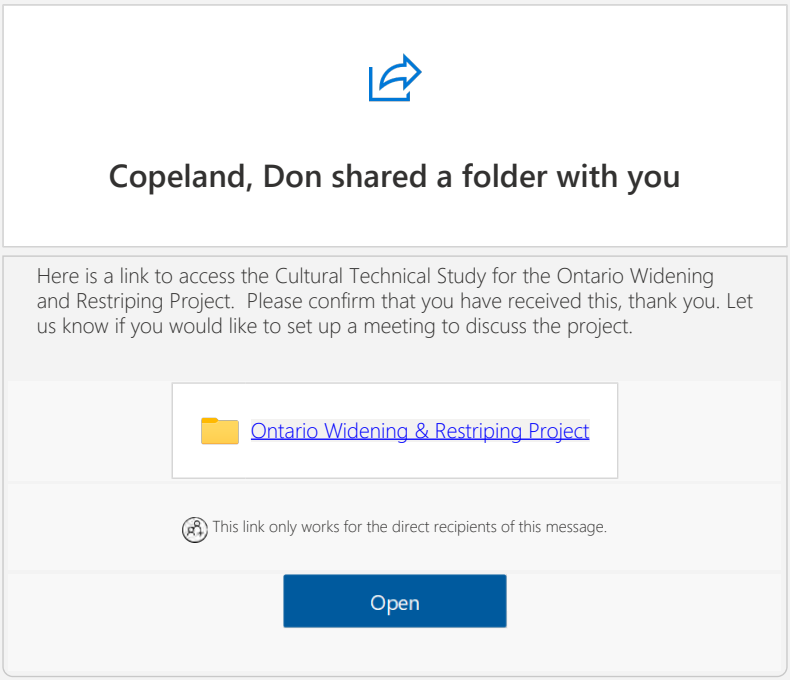
From: Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
Sent: Wednesday, August 28, 2024 8:23 AM
To: Tribal Historic Preservation Office <thpo@morongo-nsn.gov>; Joan Schneider <jschneider@morongo-nsn.gov>
Cc: Ann Brierty <ABrierty@morongo-nsn.gov>; Laura Chatterton <lchatterton@morongo-nsn.gov>
Subject: RE: Copeland, Don shared the folder "Ontario Widening & Restriping Project" with you

Last week I sent over a link to the Cultural Technical Memo for Ontario Widening & Restriping Project. Could you please confirm that you could download the document. Would you still like to set up a meeting for Consultation?

Don Copeland

Senior Transportation Planner
County of Riverside Transportation Department
3525 14th Street
Riverside, CA 92501
Office: (951) 955-6759
Cell: (951) 897-0677

From: Copeland, Don
Sent: Tuesday, August 20, 2024 11:11 AM
To: thpo@morongo-nsn.gov
Subject: Copeland, Don shared the folder "Ontario Widening & Restriping Project" with you



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County of Riverside California

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From: Copeland, Don
To: Laura Chatterton
Subject: RE: AB 52 and SB18 Consultation for Ontario Avenue Widening County of Riverside, California
Date: Thursday, June 27, 2024 2:47:00 PM

All field work has been completed. As mentioned, Cultural memo will be ready in August. Project is mostly a restriping project, widening will be about 4 feet on the east side in previously disturbed areas.

Don Copeland
Senior Transportation Planner
County of Riverside Transportation Department
3525 14th Street
Riverside, CA 92501
Office: (951) 955-6759
Cell: (951) 897-0677

From: Laura Chatterton <lchatterton@morongo-nsn.gov>
Sent: Thursday, June 27, 2024 12:02 PM
To: Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
Subject: Re: AB 52 and SB18 Consultation for Ontario Avenue Widening County of Riverside, California

Have the surveys for the Study been completed?

Our letter also requested participation in surveys to aid in the identification of Tribal Cultural resources.

REspectfully,

Laura Chatterton

Cultural Resource Specialist

Tribal Historic Preservation Office

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

12700 Pumarra Road

Banning, CA 92220

O: (951) 755.5256

C: (951) 663.7570

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From: Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
Sent: Thursday, June 27, 2024 11:57 AM
To: Laura Chatterton <lchatterton@morongo-nsn.gov>
Subject: RE: AB 52 and SB18 Consultation for Ontario Avenue Widening County of Riverside, California

Cultural memo is scheduled to be ready early August.

Don Copeland
Senior Transportation Planner
County of Riverside Transportation Department
3525 14th Street
Riverside, CA 92501
Office: (951) 955-6759
Cell: (951) 897-0677

From: Laura Chatterton <lchatterton@morongo-nsn.gov>
Sent: Thursday, June 27, 2024 10:34 AM
To: Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
Subject: Re: AB 52 and SB18 Consultation for Ontario Avenue Widening County of Riverside, California

Good Morning,

Is the Cultural Report Available as well? I just see the Files for the Records Search.

Respectfully,

Laura Chatterton

Cultural Resource Specialist

Tribal Historic Preservation Office

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

12700 Pumarra Road

Banning, CA 92220

O: (951) 755.5256

C: (951) 663.7570

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From: Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
Sent: Thursday, June 27, 2024 10:31 AM
To: Laura Chatterton <lchatterton@morongo-nsn.gov>
Subject: RE: AB 52 and SB18 Consultation for Ontario Avenue Widening County of Riverside, California

Thanks Laura

From: Laura Chatterton <lchatterton@morongo-nsn.gov>
Sent: Thursday, June 27, 2024 10:18 AM
To: Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
Cc: Ann Brierty <ABrierty@morongo-nsn.gov>; Laura Chatterton <lchatterton@morongo-nsn.gov>; Joan Schneider <jschneider@morongo-nsn.gov>
Subject: Re: AB 52 and SB18 Consultation for Ontario Avenue Widening County of Riverside, California

Good Morning,

Both emails have been received.

We look forward to reviewing and will be in touch.

Respectfully,

Laura Chatterton

Cultural Resource Specialist

Tribal Historic Preservation Office

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

12700 Pumarra Road

Banning, CA 92220

O: (951) 755.5256

C: (951) 663.7570

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From: Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
Sent: Thursday, June 27, 2024 9:59 AM
To: Tribal Historic Preservation Office <thpo@morongo-nsn.gov>
Cc: Ann Brierty <ABrierty@morongo-nsn.gov>; Laura Chatterton <lchatterton@morongo-nsn.gov>; Joan Schneider <jschneider@morongo-nsn.gov>
Subject: RE: AB 52 and SB18 Consultation for Ontario Avenue Widening County of Riverside, California

Second email

From: Copeland, Don

Sent: Thursday, June 27, 2024 9:53 AM
To: 'Tribal Historic Preservation Office' <thpo@morongo-nsn.gov>
Cc: Ann Brierty <ABrierty@morongo-nsn.gov>; Laura Chatterton <lchatterton@morongo-nsn.gov>; Joan Schneider <jschneider@morongo-nsn.gov>
Subject: RE: AB 52 and SB18 Consultation for Ontario Avenue Widening County of Riverside, California

Thank you for responding back and letting us know that you would like to Consult on the Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project through AB52. Please be aware that there is no Federal Funding for the project, therefore, there is no NEPA involvement so SB18 is not involved.
Attached are the results of the Cultural Records Search and Geotech Report. The project has minimal widening (about 4 feet), therefore, there are no mass grading plans. Design plans are not available at this time, but we can forward those on when they are available. I have attached the ISA Memo.
Let me know if you need anything else at this time.

Don Copeland
Senior Transportation Planner
County of Riverside Transportation Department
3525 14th Street
Riverside, CA 92501
Office: (951) 955-6759
Cell: (951) 897-0677

From: Tribal Historic Preservation Office <thpo@morongo-nsn.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, June 26, 2024 2:51 PM
To: Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
Cc: Ann Brierty <ABrierty@morongo-nsn.gov>; Laura Chatterton <lchatterton@morongo-nsn.gov>; Joan Schneider <jschneider@morongo-nsn.gov>
Subject: AB 52 and SB18 Consultation for Ontario Avenue Widening County of Riverside, California

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The Morongo Band of Mission Indians (Tribe/MBMI) Tribal Historic Preservation Office received the County of Riverside County (County) letter regarding the above referenced project on June 24, 2024. The proposed Ontario Avenue Widening Project (Project) is located within the ancestral territory and traditional use area of the Cahuilla and Serrano people of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians.

Tribal cultural resources are non-renewable resources and therefore of high importance to the Morongo Tribe, therefore, tribal participation (a.k.a. tribal monitors) is recommended during all ground disturbing activities. We look forward to working with the County to protect these irreplaceable resources out of respect for ancestors of the Morongo people who left them there, and

for the people of today and for generations to come.

Projects within this area are potentially sensitive for cultural resources regardless of the presence or absence of remaining surface artifacts and features. Our office requests to initiate government-to-government consultation under Assembly Bill (AB) 52 (California Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1) and Senate Bill (SB) 18 (Government Code § 65352).
Please see our attached letter.

Respectfully,

Laura Chatterton

Cultural Resource Specialist

Tribal Historic Preservation Office

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

12700 Pumarra Road

Banning, CA 92220

O: (951) 755.5256

C: (951) 663.7570

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County of Riverside California

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VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

dcopelan@rivco.org

Dan Copeland, Senior Transportation Planner
County of Riverside Transportation Department
3525 14th Street
Riverside, CA 92501

MORONGO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS
A SOVEREIGN NATION

June 26, 2024

RE: AB 52 and SB18 Consultation for Ontario Avenue Widening County of Riverside, California

The Morongo Band of Mission Indians (Tribe/MBMI) Tribal Historic Preservation Office received the County of Riverside County (County) letter regarding the above referenced project on June 24, 2024. The proposed Ontario Avenue Widening Project (Project) is located within the ancestral territory and traditional use area of the Cahuilla and Serrano people of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians.

Tribal cultural resources are non-renewable resources and therefore of high importance to the Morongo Tribe, therefore, tribal participation (a.k.a. tribal monitors) is recommended during all ground disturbing activities. We look forward to working with the County to protect these irreplaceable resources out of respect for ancestors of the Morongo people who left them there, and for the people of today and for generations to come.

Projects within this area are potentially sensitive for cultural resources regardless of the presence or absence of remaining surface artifacts and features. Our office requests to initiate government-to-government consultation under Assembly Bill (AB) 52 (California Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1) and Senate Bill (SB) 18 (Government Code § 65352) and requests the following from the County to ensure meaningful consultation:

- Currently proposed Project design and Mass Grading Maps
- A records search conducted at the appropriate California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) center with at least a 1.0-mile search radius from the project boundary. If this work has already been done, please furnish copies of the cultural resource documentation (ArcMap Shapefiles, reports and site records) generated through this search so that we can compare and review with our records to begin productive consultation.
- Tribal participation (a.k.a. tribal monitors) during the pedestrian survey and testing, if this fieldwork has not already taken place. In the event that archaeological crews have completed this work, our office requests a copy of the current Phase I study or other cultural assessments (including the cultural resources inventory).
- Geotechnical Report

This letter does not conclude consultation. Upon receipt of the requested documents the MBMI THPO may further provide recommendations and/or mitigation measures.

The lead contact for this Project is Bernadette Ann Brierty, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO).

MBMI Cultural Resource Specialist Laura Chatterton, will be assisting the Tribe in the review of this project. Please do not hesitate to contact us at ABrierty@morongo-nsn.gov, THPO@morongo-nsn.gov, lchatterton@morongo-nsn.gov or (951) 663-2842, should you have any questions. The Tribe looks forward to meaningful government-to-government consultation with the County.

Respectfully,



Bernadette Ann Brierty
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Morongo Band of Mission Indians

CC: Morongo THPO

12700 Pumarra Road – Banning, CA 92220 – (951) 755-5259 – Fax (951) 572-6004 – THPO@morongo-nsn.gov

Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians

From: Copeland, Don
To: jochoa@pechanga-nsn.gov
Subject: Copeland, Don shared the folder "Ontario Widening Cultural Tech Memo" with you
Date: Thursday, February 20, 2025 11:17:51 AM
Attachments: AttachedImage
AttachedImage
AttachedImage
AttachedImage

-->



Copeland, Don shared a folder with you

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Attached is a link to the updated Cultural Technical Study for the Ontario Widening and Restriping Project near Corona, CA. It includes updated information sent by the Gabrieleno Tribe in an email on February 2, 2025, for historical and cultural accuracy in relation to their tribe.

Ontario Widening Cultural Tech Memo

This link only works for the direct recipients of this message.

Open

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From:	Copeland, Don
To:	Juan Ochoa
Cc:	Ebru Ozdil; Molly Earp; Paul Macarro; Tina Thompson Mendoza
Subject:	AB-52 Consultation for the Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project - Conclusion Letter
Date:	Monday, January 27, 2025 2:56:00 PM
Attachments:	Ontario Av-AB52 Conclusion to Consultation-Pechanga.pdf

Attached is the Conclusion Letter for the Ontario Ave Widening and Restriping Project. Letter also sent by Certified Mail. Let me know if there are any questions.

Don Copeland
Senior Transportation Planner
County of Riverside Transportation Department
3525 14th Street
Riverside, CA 92501
Office: (951) 955-6759
Cell: (951) 897-0677

COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE
TRANSPORTATION AND LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Dennis Acuna, P. E., T. E.
Director of Transportation

Hector D. Davila, P.E.
Deputy for Transportation/Capital Projects

Russell Williams
Deputy for Transportation/Planning and Development

Transportation Department

January 27, 2025

Ebru Ozdil – Cultural Analyst
Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians
PO Box 2183
Temecula, CA 92593

Subject: Notice of Consultation Conclusion for Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project Pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 20180.3.1 and 21080.3.2 (AB 52)

Dear Ms. Ozdil:

This letter serves as a formal notification that the County of Riverside (County) is concluding consultation with the Morongo Band of Mission Indians (Tribe) for the proposed Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project pursuant to Public Resources Codes Section 2108.3.1 and 21080.3.2 (AB 52). The County has contacted the Tribe to provide information regarding potential tribal cultural resources that may be impacted by the Project on May 22, 2024. The County received correspondence from the Tribe on June 24, 2024, requesting to engage in consultation and for all project information. June 25, 2024, the County emailed all information requested, including the records search and geotechnical report. July 24, 2024, the County sent profile design drawings to the Tribe by email. July 24, 2024, the Tribe requested consultation. August 20, 2024, the County sent the Cultural Resources Technical Report to the Tribe via a link. September 12, 2024, a consultation meeting occurred. During this meeting cultural measures were discussed and a Scoping Letter from the project archaeologist was requested. September 20, 2024, Scoping Letter was sent to the Tribe. November 19, 2024, revised cultural measures were sent to the Tribe for review. December 4, 2024, Juan Ochoa with the tribe emailed and said he would check with the team on the cultural measures sent November 19, 2024. January 13, 2025, County emailed final version of cultural measures to the Tribe.

No impacts to tribal cultural resources are anticipated from the Project. The Project will implement standard measures regarding inadvertent discoveries during construction until either an archaeologist or County Coroner can assess the discovery and follow the protocols in the cultural documentation. There will be a Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan written, which the Tribe will be able to review and comment on.

These measures will be included in the Project's Initial Study with Mitigated Negative Declaration, which is tentatively scheduled for public review in February 2025. At this time, the County is concluding AB 52 consultation with the Tribe for the Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project. If the Tribe does not agree that consultation for this project has concluded, please notify me via telephone or email within 7 days.

Sincerely,

Signed: Don Copeland
Don Copeland, Senior Transportation Planner

4080 Lemon Street, 8th Floor · Riverside, CA 92501 · (951) 955-6740
P.O. Box 1090 · Riverside, CA 92502-1090 · FAX (951) 955-3198

From:	Copeland, Don
To:	Juan Ochoa; Ebru Ozdil
Cc:	Molly Earp; Paul Macarro; Tina Thompson Mendoza; Vu, Uyenlan
Subject:	AB-52 Consultation for the Riverside County Transportation Department Ontario Avenue Widening Project
Date:	Monday, January 13, 2025 10:39:00 AM
Attachments:	Ontario_Ave_Cultural Measures_Final.pdf

Attached are the final version of the Mitigation Measures that will be put in the ISMND for the Ontario Ave Widening Project. We will be writing up a Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan (CRMP) that will discuss monitoring. Construction is schedule for Spring of 2026, as we get closer to construction, we will write the CRMP, this will be submitted to you for review and comment. Let me know if there are any questions.

Don Copeland
Senior Transportation Planner
County of Riverside Transportation Department
3525 14th Street
Riverside, CA 92501
Office: (951) 955-6759
Cell: (951) 897-0677

Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

Cultural Resources Measures

CR-1 – Cultural Resources Awareness Training

Prior to any project-related ground disturbance, the County shall ensure that all construction workers conducting ground disturbing activities receive training overseen by a qualified professional archaeologist who meets the U.S. Secretary of Interior Standards (SOI). The archaeologist will conduct a Cultural Resource Sensitivity Training, in conjunction with the Tribe's Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO), and/or designated Tribal Representative. The training session will focus on the archaeological and tribal cultural resources that may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities as well as the procedures to be followed in such an event.

CR-2 – Inadvertent Discoveries Cultural Resources

If prehistoric- or historic-era archaeological resources are encountered anywhere during project construction, all ground disturbing activities within a 60-foot radius must halt until a qualified archaeologist and Tribal Monitor(s) can evaluate the nature and significance of the discovery and formulate appropriate treatment measures.

1. The qualified archaeologist and the Tribal Monitor(s) will have the authority to temporarily divert and/or stop work in the area of discovery to allow for the evaluation of the discovery.
2. Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits will be documented in the field and collected so that monitored work can proceed.

   If a potentially significant cultural resource(s) is discovered, an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) physical demarcation/barrier shall be constructed. The qualified archaeologist will notify the County and Consulting Tribe(s) of said discovery. The qualified archaeologist, in consultation with the County, the Consulting Tribe(s), and the Tribal Monitor(s), shall determine the significance of the discovered resource.

   Native American artifacts and finds suspected to be Native American in nature are to be considered as potential Tribal Cultural Resources until the County has determined otherwise through consultation with Consulting Tribe(s). A recommendation for the treatment and disposition of the Tribal Cultural Resource shall be made by the qualified archaeologist in consultation with the Tribal Monitor(s) and be submitted to the County for review and approval.

   a. Potential treatments and dispositions of significant cultural resources can include:

      i. Full avoidance.
      ii. If avoidance is not feasible, preservation in place.

iii. If preservation in place is not feasible, all items shall be reburied in an area protected from any future impacts and within a permanent conservation easement or Deed Restriction.
iv. If all other options are proven to be infeasible, data recovery through excavation and then curation in a Curation Facility that meets the Federal Curation Standards (36 CFR 79).

3. No monitoring will occur outside of the project limits; any artifacts that are found on private land that are outside of the project limits and outside of the County right-of-way may be relinquished to the Consulting Tribe(s) by the landowner for suitable curation or disposition. The Consulting Tribe(s) will need to facilitate the discussions between the landowner and themselves.

CR-3 – Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains

In the event that human remains are discovered at any time, during project activity, the following provisions will apply:

1. All ground disturbing activity will immediately be halted within 100 feet of the discovery. The County will be informed and will then immediately contact the Riverside County Coroner and the qualified archaeologist (if not already present). The County Coroner is to be contacted within 24 hours of discovery. The County Coroner has 48 hours to make his/her determination pursuant to California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5097.98. During these 48 hours, all remains, associated soils and artifacts will remain in situ, undisturbed, and will be protected from public viewing. A physical barrier will be constructed on the perimeter of the protected 100-foot radius area. The County will take appropriate measures to protect the discovery site from disturbance during all procedures and negotiations. This shall include restricting access to the discovery site and if needed, hiring 24-hour security. No photographs are to be taken of the discovery except by the Coroner, with the permission of the Consulting Tribe(s)
2. In accordance with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, if human remains are encountered no further disturbance will occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin of the remains and their disposition pursuant to California PRC Section 5097.98. If the remains are determined to be Native American, within 24 hours the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the County, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD will complete the inspection of the discovery within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD shall make a recommendation for the final treatment and disposition, with appropriate dignity, of the remains and all associated funerary objects pursuant to California PRC Section 5097.98.
3. The qualified archaeologist will work with the MLD in regard to the treatment of the remains and all associated funerary objects and will ensure that any identified human remains will be

secured while they are left in place and while treatment and disposition alternatives are being discussed. Information concerning the discovery and its location will not be disclosed pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code Section 6254.5(e).

4. The County will relinquish ownership of all Native American ancestral remains and cultural resources, including but not limited to, sacred items and funerary objects, found within County right-of-way. One or more of the following procedures will be followed and the County will provide evidence of same:

    a. A fully executed reburial agreement with the appropriate culturally affiliated Native American Tribe(s) or band(s). This will include measures and provisions to protect the reburial area from any future impacts. Reburial will not occur until all cataloguing and necessary recordation have been completed.

    b. A curation agreement with an appropriately qualified repository within Riverside County that meets federal standards per Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Part 79 will be established. The collections and associated records will be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within Riverside County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation.

5. Should reburial of collected cultural items be preferred, it will not occur until after a Monitoring Report, and potentially a Data Recovery Report (if one is prepared), has been submitted to the County and reviewed by the Consulting Tribe(s). Should curation be preferred, the County is responsible for all costs. The qualified repository selected, the curation methods, and a complete catalog of the collection will be included in the Data Recovery Report.

6. According to California Health and Safety Code, six or more human burials at one location constitute a cemetery (Section 8100), and disturbance of Native American cemeteries is a felony (Section 7052). In the event that the County and MLD are in disagreement regarding the disposition of the remains, State law will apply, and the median and decision process will occur with the NAHC (see California PRC Sections 5097.98(e) and 5097.94(k)).

CR-4 – Monitoring of Previously Undisturbed Areas

The County of Riverside will retain a qualified archaeologist and a Tribal Monitor(s) to provide cultural resources monitoring during ground disturbing activities in areas of previously undisturbed soils associated with road widening and sidewalk construction. Monitoring will not occur for asphalt milling and resurfacing as this work will occur above the road base layer. Prior to the start of construction, a Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan (CRMP) will be prepared by the qualified archaeologist describing the nature and responsibilities of all archaeological and cultural resource activities that occur on the project site. The archaeological monitor and Tribal Monitor(s) will be present on-site during ground disturbing activities such as, but not limited to, potholing, boring, grading, excavation, trenching, fence post replacement and removal or drilling

within previously undisturbed and native soils. Monitoring will not occur for work activities that include the demolition and removal of non-native materials such as existing concrete, and asphalt pavement, or ground disturbing activities that occur within previously disturbed areas. At the conclusion of the project, the qualified archaeologist will prepare a monitoring report that will be submitted to the County for review and to Consulting Tribe(s) for review and comment. After review of all parties, the Final Monitoring Report and potentially a Final Data Recovery Report (if one is prepared) shall be submitted to the appropriate California Historical Resources Information Center (IC) and copies shall be provided to the Consulting Tribe(s).

From:	Juan Ochoa
To:	Copeland, Don; Ebru Ozdil
Cc:	Molly Earp; Paul Macarro; Tina Thompson Mendoza
Subject:	RE: Pechanga Tribe"s AB52 Request for Consultation on Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project
Date:	Wednesday, December 4, 2024 11:04:59 AM

Hi Don,

I will check with the team on the review of the mitigation measures.

Best,

Juan Ochoa, MLIS
Assistant Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Pechanga Cultural Resources Department
P.O. Box 2183
Temecula, CA 92593
Office:(951)-770-6308
jochoa@pechanga-nsn.gov

From: Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
Sent: Wednesday, December 4, 2024 7:38 AM
To: Juan Ochoa <jochoa@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Ebru Ozdil <eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov>
Cc: Molly Earp <mearp@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Paul Macarro <pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Tina Thompson Mendoza <tmendoza@pechanga-nsn.gov>
Subject: FW: Pechanga Tribe's AB52 Request for Consultation on Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

Checking in to see if you have been able to review the mitigation measures.

Don

From: Copeland, Don
Sent: Tuesday, November 19, 2024 1:15 PM
To: Juan Ochoa <jochoa@pechanga-nsn.gov>
Cc: Ebru Ozdil <eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Molly Earp <mearp@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Paul Macarro <pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Tina Thompson Mendoza <tmendoza@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Bulinski, Jan <JBulinski@RIVCO.ORG>
Subject: RE: Pechanga Tribe's AB52 Request for Consultation on Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

As per our Consultation meeting on 9/12/2024, attached are the Mitigation Measures that the County plans to have in place for the Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping project near Corona. Let us know if you have any comments on the measures or would like to have a call to discuss them. If you will be requesting monitoring, please supply information on known tribal cultural resources or archaeological sites in the area to support the monitoring request. Thank you for your time.

Don Copeland
Senior Transportation Planner
County of Riverside Transportation Department
3525 14th Street
Riverside, CA 92501
Office: (951) 955-6759
Cell: (951) 897-0677

From: Juan Ochoa <jochoa@pechanga-nsn.gov>
Sent: Friday, August 30, 2024 11:01 AM
To: Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
Cc: Ebru Ozdil <eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Molly Earp <mearp@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Paul Macarro <pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Tina Thompson Mendoza <tmendoza@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Bulinski, Jan <JBulinski@RIVCO.ORG>
Subject: RE: Pechanga Tribe's AB52 Request for Consultation on Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project
Importance: High

Hi Don,

Sorry for the delay. The team is available September 12 2pm-3pm and September 13 11am-12pm. If any of these work for you, please send us a calendar invite with the link to the meeting.

Regards,

Juan Ochoa, MLIS
Assistant Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
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jochoa@pechanga-nsn.gov

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Cc: Ebru Ozdil <eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Molly Earp <mearp@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Paul Macarro <pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Tina Thompson Mendoza <tmendoza@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Bulinski, Jan <JBulinski@RIVCO.ORG>
Subject: RE: Pechanga Tribe's AB52 Request for Consultation on Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

Looking at next week,

Here are more available dates:

Monday the 19th, time available are from 10am though 3pm.
Monday the 26th, 8am – noon. 230pm.
Thursday 29th, 8 or 9am, 11am, 1-3pm.

Let us know if any of these will work for you.

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3525 14th Street
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Office: (951) 955-6759
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From: Copeland, Don
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 11:48 AM
To: Juan Ochoa <jochoa@pechanga-nsn.gov>
Cc: Ebru Ozdil <eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Molly Earp <mearp@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Paul Macarro <pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Tina Thompson Mendoza <tmendoza@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Bulinski, Jan <JBulinski@RIVCO.ORG>
Subject: RE: Pechanga Tribe's AB52 Request for Consultation on Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

Would any of the Thursday the 8th times work: August 8th, 8am, 11am or 1pm.

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Subject: RE: Pechanga Tribe's AB52 Request for Consultation on Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

Hi Don,

We have a opening this week for Wednesday August 7 11am-12pm. Let me know if this works for you. If not, I'll check with the team on additional dates.

Regards,

Juan Ochoa, MLIS
Assistant Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Pechanga Cultural Resources Department
P.O. Box 2183
Temecula, CA 92593
Office:(951)-770-6308
jochoa@pechanga-nsn.gov

From: Juan Ochoa
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 9:08 AM
To: 'Copeland, Don' <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
Cc: Ebru Ozdil <eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Molly Earp <mearp@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Paul Macarro <pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Tina Thompson Mendoza <tmendoza@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Bulinski, Jan <JBulinski@RIVCO.ORG>
Subject: RE: Pechanga Tribe's AB52 Request for Consultation on Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

Hi Don,

I am gathering dates from the team to hopefully get this scheduled soon. If you have any availability for the next few weeks, please send along for our consideration.

Best,

Juan Ochoa, MLIS
Assistant Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Pechanga Cultural Resources Department
P.O. Box 2183
Temecula, CA 92593
Office:(951)-770-6308
jochoa@pechanga-nsn.gov

From: Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
Sent: Thursday, August 1, 2024 1:17 PM
To: Juan Ochoa <jochoa@pechanga-nsn.gov>

Cc: Ebru Ozdil <eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Molly Earp <mearp@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Paul Macarro <pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Tina Thompson Mendoza <tmendoza@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Bulinski, Jan <JBulinski@RIVCO.ORG>
Subject: RE: Pechanga Tribe's AB52 Request for Consultation on Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

Checking in to see if you still wanted me to set up a meeting.

Don Copeland
Senior Transportation Planner
County of Riverside Transportation Department
3525 14th Street
Riverside, CA 92501
Office: (951) 955-6759
Cell: (951) 897-0677

From: Copeland, Don
Sent: Thursday, July 25, 2024 9:44 AM
To: Juan Ochoa <jochoa@pechanga-nsn.gov>
Cc: Ebru Ozdil <eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Molly Earp <mearp@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Paul Macarro <pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Tina Thompson Mendoza <tmendoza@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Bulinski, Jan <JBulinski@RIVCO.ORG>
Subject: RE: Pechanga Tribe's AB52 Request for Consultation on Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

I can set up a Teams meeting. Let me know if you can make any of the following suggested times: August 1st, 8am or 1 or 2pm. August 8th, 8am, 11am or 1pm.

Don Copeland
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Office: (951) 955-6759
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From: Juan Ochoa <jochoa@pechanga-nsn.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, July 24, 2024 8:38 AM

To: Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
Cc: Ebru Ozdil <eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Molly Earp <mearp@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Paul Macarro <pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Tina Thompson Mendoza <tmendoza@pechanga-nsn.gov>
Subject: RE: Pechanga Tribe's AB52 Request for Consultation on Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

Thank you for providing that exhibit, Don. Do you have any availability within the first two weeks of August to set up a consultation meeting?

Best,

Juan Ochoa, MLIS
Assistant Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
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P.O. Box 2183
Temecula, CA 92593
Office:(951)-770-6308
jochoa@pechanga-nsn.gov

From: Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
Sent: Wednesday, July 24, 2024 7:03 AM
To: Juan Ochoa <jochoa@pechanga-nsn.gov>
Cc: Ebru Ozdil <eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Molly Earp <mearp@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Paul Macarro <pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Tina Thompson Mendoza <tmendoza@pechanga-nsn.gov>
Subject: RE: Pechanga Tribe's AB52 Request for Consultation on Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

Here is the Plan Profile for Ontario Widening showing where the impacts are located.

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Office: (951) 955-6759
Cell: (951) 897-0677

From: Juan Ochoa <jochoa@pechanga-nsn.gov>
Sent: Monday, June 24, 2024 3:04 PM
To: Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
Cc: Ebru Ozdil <eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Molly Earp <mearp@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Paul Macarro <pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Tina Thompson Mendoza <tmendoza@pechanga-nsn.gov>
Subject: Pechanga Tribe's AB52 Request for Consultation on Ontario Avenue Widening and

Restriping Project

CAUTION: This email originated externally from the **Riverside County** email system. **DO NOT** click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Dear Don Copeland,

This letter is written on behalf of the Pechanga Band of Indians (hereinafter, "the Tribe") a federally recognized Indian tribe and sovereign government in response to the AB 52 notice provided by the County of Riverside Transportation Department (County).

This email serves as the Tribe's formal request to begin consultation under AB 52 for this Project. Per AB 52, we intend to assist the County in determining the type of environmental document that should be prepared for this Project (i.e. EIR, MND, ND); with identifying potential tribal cultural resources (TCRs); determining whether potential substantial adverse effects will occur to them; and to develop appropriate preservation, avoidance and/or mitigation measures, as appropriate. CEQA, as amended by AB 52, requires the County to avoid damaging effects to the significance of a tribal cultural resource. As such, the preferred TCR mitigation is complete avoidance and the Tribe requests that all efforts to preserve sensitive TCRs be made as early in the development process as possible.

Please add the Tribe to your distribution list(s) for public notices and circulation of all documents, including environmental review documents, archaeological reports, development plans, conceptual grading plans (if available), and all other applicable documents pertaining to this Project. The Tribe further requests to be directly notified of all public hearings and scheduled approvals concerning this Project, and that these comments be incorporated into the record of approval for this Project.

The Pechanga Tribe asserts that the Undertaking is a part of '*Atáaxum* (Luiseño) territory, and therefore the Tribe's aboriginal territory as evidenced by the existence of cultural features associated with religious practice and an extensive artifact record in the vicinity of the Project. This culturally sensitive area is affiliated with the Pechanga Band of Indians because of the Tribe's cultural ties to this area as well as our extensive history with the County and other projects within the area.

As you know, the AB 52 consultation process is ongoing and continues until appropriate mitigation has been agreed upon for the TCRs that may be impacted by the Project. As such, under both AB 52 and CEQA, we look forward to working closely with the County on ensuring that a full, comprehensive environmental review of the Project's impacts is completed.

In addition to those rights granted to the Tribe under AB 52, the Tribe reserves the right to fully participate in the environmental review process, as well as to provide further comment on the Project's impacts to cultural resources and potential mitigation for such impacts.

The Pechanga Tribe looks forward to working together with the County of Riverside Transportation Department in protecting the invaluable Pechanga cultural resources found in the Project area. The formal contact person for this Project will be Ebru Ozdil. Please contact her at 951-770-6313 or at eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov within 30 days of receiving this consultation request so that we can begin the consultation process. Thank you.

Juan Ochoa, MLIS
Assistant Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Pechanga Cultural Resources Department
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Temecula, CA 92593
Office:(951)-770-6308
jochoa@pechanga-nsn.gov
CONFIDENTIALITY NOTE: “This message and any documents or files attached to it contains confidential information and may be legally privileged. Recipients should not file copies of this message and/or attachments with publicly accessible records. If you are not the intended recipient or authorized agent for the intended recipient, you have received this message and attachments in error, and any review, dissemination, or reproduction is strictly prohibited. If you are not the intended recipient, please immediately notify us by reply email or by telephone at 951-770-6308, and destroy the original transmission and its attachments without reading them or saving them.”

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If you are not the author's intended recipient, be advised that you have received this email in error and that any use, dissemination, forwarding, printing, or copying of this email is strictly prohibited. If you have received this email in error please delete all copies, both electronic and printed, and contact the author immediately.

County of Riverside California

From:	Copeland, Don
To:	Juan Ochoa
Cc:	Ebru Ozdil; Molly Earp; Paul Macarro; Tina Thompson Mendoza; Bulinski, Jan
Subject:	RE: Pechanga Tribe"s AB52 Request for Consultation on Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project
Date:	Tuesday, November 19, 2024 1:15:00 PM
Attachments:	2024-11-18_Ontario_Revised Cultural Measures.docx

As per our Consultation meeting on 9/12/2024, attached are the Mitigation Measures that the County plans to have in place for the Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping project near Corona. Let us know if you have any comments on the measures or would like to have a call to discuss them. If you will be requesting monitoring, please supply information on known tribal cultural resources or archaeological sites in the area to support the monitoring request. Thank you for your time.

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Office: (951) 955-6759
Cell: (951) 897-0677

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Cc: Ebru Ozdil <eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Molly Earp <mearp@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Paul Macarro <pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Tina Thompson Mendoza <tmendoza@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Bulinski, Jan <JBulinski@RIVCO.ORG>
Subject: RE: Pechanga Tribe's AB52 Request for Consultation on Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project
Importance: High

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Regards,

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Sent: Wednesday, July 24, 2024 7:03 AM
To: Juan Ochoa <jochoa@pechanga-nsn.gov>
Cc: Ebru Ozdil <eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Molly Earp <mearp@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Paul Macarro <pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Tina Thompson Mendoza <tmendoza@pechanga-nsn.gov>
Subject: RE: Pechanga Tribe's AB52 Request for Consultation on Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

Here is the Plan Profile for Ontario Widening showing where the impacts are located.

Don Copeland
Senior Transportation Planner
County of Riverside Transportation Department
3525 14th Street
Riverside, CA 92501

Office: (951) 955-6759
Cell: (951) 897-0677

From: Juan Ochoa <jochoa@pechanga-nsn.gov>
Sent: Monday, June 24, 2024 3:04 PM
To: Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
Cc: Ebru Ozdil <eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Molly Earp <mearp@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Paul Macarro <pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Tina Thompson Mendoza <tmendoza@pechanga-nsn.gov>
Subject: Pechanga Tribe's AB52 Request for Consultation on Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

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Dear Don Copeland,

This letter is written on behalf of the Pechanga Band of Indians (hereinafter, "the Tribe") a federally recognized Indian tribe and sovereign government in response to the AB 52 notice provided by the County of Riverside Transportation Department (County).

This email serves as the Tribe's formal request to begin consultation under AB 52 for this Project. Per AB 52, we intend to assist the County in determining the type of environmental document that should be prepared for this Project (i.e. EIR, MND, ND); with identifying potential tribal cultural resources (TCRs); determining whether potential substantial adverse effects will occur to them; and to develop appropriate preservation, avoidance and/or mitigation measures, as appropriate. CEQA, as amended by AB 52, requires the County to avoid damaging effects to the significance of a tribal cultural resource. As such, the preferred TCR mitigation is complete avoidance and the Tribe requests that all efforts to preserve sensitive TCRs be made as early in the development process as possible.

Please add the Tribe to your distribution list(s) for public notices and circulation of all documents, including environmental review documents, archaeological reports, development plans, conceptual grading plans (if available), and all other applicable documents pertaining to this Project. The Tribe further requests to be directly notified of all public hearings and scheduled approvals concerning this Project, and that these comments be incorporated into the record of approval for this Project.

The Pechanga Tribe asserts that the Undertaking is a part of '*Atáaxum* (Luiseño) territory, and therefore the Tribe's aboriginal territory as evidenced by the existence of cultural features associated with religious practice and an extensive artifact record in the vicinity of the Project. This culturally sensitive area is affiliated with the Pechanga Band of Indians because of the Tribe's cultural ties to this area as well as our extensive history with the County and other projects within the area.

As you know, the AB 52 consultation process is ongoing and continues until appropriate mitigation has been agreed upon for the TCRs that may be impacted by the Project. As such, under both AB 52 and CEQA, we look forward to working closely with the County on

ensuring that a full, comprehensive environmental review of the Project's impacts is completed.

In addition to those rights granted to the Tribe under AB 52, the Tribe reserves the right to fully participate in the environmental review process, as well as to provide further comment on the Project's impacts to cultural resources and potential mitigation for such impacts.

The Pechanga Tribe looks forward to working together with the County of Riverside Transportation Department in protecting the invaluable Pechanga cultural resources found in the Project area. The formal contact person for this Project will be Ebru Ozdil. Please contact her at 951-770-6313 or at eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov within 30 days of receiving this consultation request so that we can begin the consultation process. Thank you.

Juan Ochoa, MLIS
Assistant Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Pechanga Cultural Resources Department
P.O. Box 2183
Temecula, CA 92593
Office:(951)-770-6308
jochoa@pechanga-nsn.gov
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County of Riverside California

Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

Cultural Resources Measures

CR-1 – Cultural Resources Awareness Training

Prior to any project-related ground disturbance, the County shall ensure that all construction workers conducting ground disturbing activities receive training overseen by a qualified professional archaeologist who is experienced in teaching non-specialists to ensure that contractors can recognize archaeological resources in the event that any are discovered during construction.

CR-2 – Inadvertent Discoveries Cultural Resources

If prehistoric- or historic-era archaeological resources are encountered anywhere during project construction, work in the area must halt within a 60-foot radius until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find and formulate appropriate evaluation and/or treatment measures.

1. The qualified archaeologist and the tribal monitor will have the authority to temporarily divert and/or stop work in the area of discovery to allow for the evaluation of the find.
2. Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits will be documented in the field and collected so that monitored work can proceed.

   If a potentially significant cultural resource(s) is discovered, an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) shall be demarcated. The archaeologist will notify the County and consulting tribe(s) of the discovery.

   Native American artifacts and finds suspected to be Native American in nature are to be considered as potential Tribal Cultural Resources until the County has determined otherwise through consultation with consulting tribes. The County and consulting tribes will determine mutually acceptable treatment of Tribal Cultural Resources.

   a. Potential treatments and dispositions of significant cultural resources can include:

      i. Full avoidance.
      ii. If avoidance is not feasible, preservation in place.
      iii. If preservation in place is not feasible, all items shall be reburied in an area away from any future impacts and reside in a permanent conservation easement or Deed Restriction.
      iv. If all other options are proven to be infeasible, data recovery through excavation and then curation in a Curation Facility that meets the Federal Curation Standards (CFR 79.1).

CR-3 – Unanticipated Human Remains Discovery

In the event that human remains are discovered during construction at any time, the following provisions will apply:

1. All construction activity will immediately be halted within 100 feet of the discovery. The County will be informed and will then immediately contact the Riverside County Coroner and the qualified archaeologist, if not already present. The coroner will have two working days to inspect the remains after receiving notification. During this time, all remains, associated soils, and artifacts will remain in situ and will be protected from public viewing. The County will take appropriate measures to protect the discovery site from disturbance during any negotiations. This may include restricting access to the discovery site and the need to hire 24-hour security. No photographs are to be taken of the find except by the coroner.

2. In accordance with State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, if human remains are encountered no further disturbance will occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. If the remains are determined to be Native American and not under the Coroner's jurisdiction, within 24 hours the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the County, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD will complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials. Work will be suspended within a 100-foot radius of the remains until the MLD's recommendations are implemented.

3. The qualified archaeologist will work with the MLD in regard to the treatment of the remains and all associated funerary objects and will ensure that any identified human remains will be secured while they are left in place and while treatment decisions are in progress. Information concerning the discovery will not be disclosed pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code Section 6254.5(e).

4. The County will relinquish ownership of all Native American cultural resources, including sacred items, burial goods, and all Native American archaeological artifacts and non-human remains found within County right-of-way through one or more of the following methods and provide evidence of same:

5. A fully executed reburial agreement with the appropriate culturally affiliated Native American tribes or bands. This will include measures and provisions to protect the future reburial area from any future impacts. Reburial will not occur until all cataloguing and basic recordation have been completed.

6. A curation agreement with an appropriately qualified repository within Riverside County that meets federal standards per Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Part 79 and therefore would be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/researchers for further study. The collections and associated records will be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within Riverside County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation.
7. Should reburial of collected cultural items be preferred, it will not occur until after a Monitoring Report/Data Recovery Report has been submitted to the County. Should curation be preferred, the County is responsible for all costs and the repository and curation method will be described in the Data Recovery Report.
8. Artifacts found outside the County right-of-way are not subject to these requirements and may be relinquished to the tribe(s) by the property owner for suitable curation or ownership. It is the responsibility of the tribe(s) to come to an agreement with the property owner.
9. According to California Health and Safety Code, six or more human burials at one location constitute a cemetery (Section 8100), and disturbance of Native American cemeteries is a felony (Section 7052). In the event that the County and MLD are in disagreement regarding the disposition of the remains, State law will apply, and the median and decision process will occur with the NAHC (see California Public Resources Code Sections 5097.98(e) and 5097.94(k)).

CR-4 – Monitoring of Previously Undisturbed Areas

The County of Riverside will retain a qualified archaeologist and a tribal monitor to provide cultural resources monitoring during ground disturbing activities in areas of previously undisturbed soils. Prior to the start of construction, a monitoring plan will be prepared that describes the nature of the cultural resources monitoring work, procedures to follow in the event of unanticipated discovery, and reporting requirements. The archaeological monitor and tribal monitor will only be present on-site during construction that involves ground disturbing activities such as, but not limited to, potholing, boring, grading, excavation, trenching or drilling within previously undisturbed and native soils. Monitoring will not occur for work activities that include the demolition and removal of non-native materials such as existing concrete, asphalt pavement, and pavement base layers, or ground disturbing activities that occur within previously disturbed areas. At the conclusion of the project, the archaeologist will prepare a monitoring report that will be submitted to the County for review and to tribes for comment.

From:	Chmiel, Karolina
To:	eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov
Cc:	Copeland, Don; Vu, Uyenlan
Subject:	RCTD Ontario Avenue Road Widening- Scoping/Due Diligence Outreach letter
Date:	Friday, September 20, 2024 1:47:55 PM
Attachments:	2024-09-20_Pechanga_Scoping Letter.pdf image001.png

---

Hello,

Please see attached for a scoping/due diligence outreach letter for the RCTD Ontario Avenue Road Widening Project.
Thank you

-Karolina

Karolina Chmiel, M.A. | Senior Manager, Archaeology | 858.444.3936 (direct) | 847.227.7510 (mobile) | Karolina.Chmiel@icf.com | icf.com | **ICF** | 525 B Street, Suite 1700 San Diego, CA 92101 | 858.578.0573 (fax)



September 20, 2024

Ebru Ozdil
Cultural Analyst
Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians
PO Box 2183
Temecula, CA 92593

Subject: Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project, T4S, R6W, Sections 5, 6, and 8, Corona South 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangle, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Ozdil:

ICF is conducting the cultural resources review for the Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project (Project) in Riverside County, California, to support preparation of the environmental documents (see attached map), for the County of Riverside, Transportation Department. As part of our background research, we would like to invite you to share any knowledge of potential cultural resources within the Project Area. Please note – this request is **not** part of any formal local, state, or federal consultation process, and all requests for consultation should be directed to the County of Riverside Transportation Department (County) as the Lead CEQA Agency.

A California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search and an intensive pedestrian survey were conducted for the Project. An in-person records search was conducted at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) on April 16, 2024. The results indicate that 15 cultural resources studies have been conducted near the project area and five of those studies intersected the project area. Additionally, five previously recorded cultural resources intersect portions of the project area, all of which relate to mid-20th century infrastructure and include four road segments and one utility pole. The five resources were determined ineligible for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) during the 2020 Phase I cultural study completed for the Ontario Road Widening Project (ECORP 2020). No prehistoric period resources were identified near the project area in the records search, and the pedestrian survey was negative for archaeological resources.

A Sacred Lands File (SLF) Search was requested on April 3, 2024, through the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and the NAHC responded on April 19, 2024. The results of the SLF search were **negative**. The NAHC also provided a Native American contact list in their response that included your contact information. We understand that negative results do not preclude the existence of cultural resources, and that a tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource, which is why we are contacting you.

Project Location and Description

The Project is located in Section 5, 6, 8 of Township 4 South and Range 6 West of the Corona South 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle map in Riverside County, California. The Project would involve

widening and restriping Ontario Avenue from three to four travel lanes from State Street to Diplomat Avenue, adding bicycle lanes in both directions, and constructing a new sidewalk along the west side of Ontario Avenue to complete a missing segment between State Street and Piute Creek Road.

Ontario Avenue changes name to Temescal Canyon Road south of El Cerrito Road. The purpose of the Project is to alleviate congestion on Temescal Canyon Road and to provide a complete street to serve pedestrians, bicyclists, motorists, and transit riders of all abilities.

The project area is entirely developed and consists of existing paved roadways, concrete curb and associated storm drains, unpaved road shoulders, and concrete sidewalk. The surrounding areas are characteristic of suburban residential development with commercial uses at the northern and southern ends of the project limits. The depth of disturbance would be a maximum of three feet for the roadway pavement and six feet for the drainage catch basins. The vertical maximum disturbance above ground would be about 40 feet for the height of the utility poles. The project area encompasses a total of 17.2 acres.

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you wish to share any knowledge of cultural resources within or adjacent to the project area. Any information, concerns, or recommendations regarding cultural resources within the project area can be shared with Karolina Chmiel, Senior Archaeologist, at the address, email, or phone number provided below. Any information you share will be confidential and used to inform mitigation strategies. We greatly appreciate your time and any information you may provide.

Please send correspondence to:

Karolina Chmiel, Senior Archaeologist
ICF
525 B Street, Suite 1700
San Diego, CA 92101
Karolina.chmiel@icf.com
phone (858) 444-3936

Sincerely,



Karolina Chmiel
Senior Archaeologist
ICF

Attachment: Figure 1 – Project Location

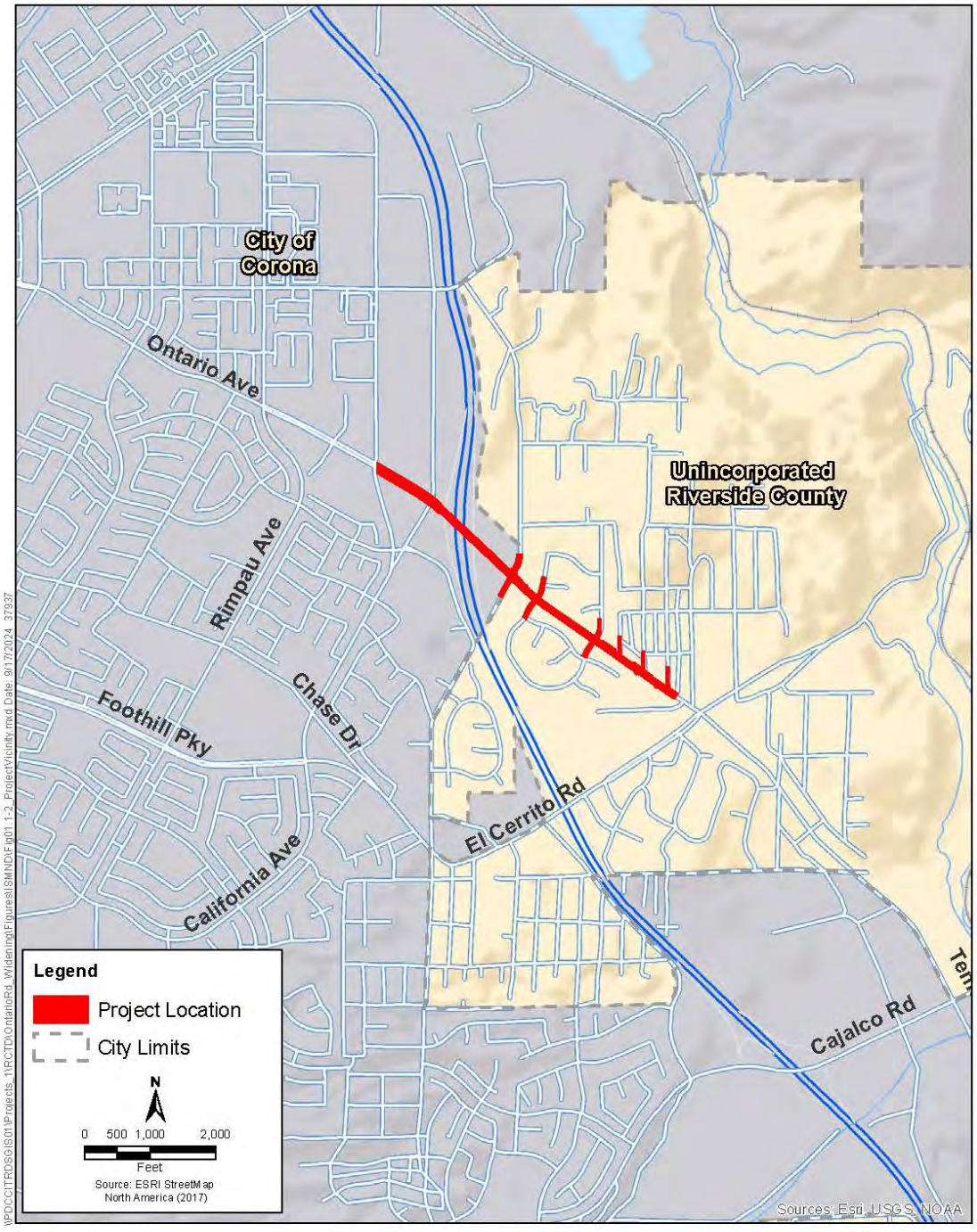


Figure 1.1-2
Project Location
Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

From:	Molly Earp
To:	Copeland, Don; Juan Ochoa; Ebru Ozdil; Paul Macarro; Tina Thompson Mendoza
Cc:	Bulinski, Jan
Subject:	RE: Ontario Ave Widening Project - Scoping Letter.
Date:	Tuesday, September 17, 2024 3:27:22 PM

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Hi Don,

Scoping letters are standard for CEQA.

Thanks,

Molly Earp
Office: (951) 770-6314

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From: Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
Sent: Tuesday, September 17, 2024 2:35 PM
To: Juan Ochoa <jochoa@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Ebru Ozdil <eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Molly Earp <mearp@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Paul Macarro <pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Tina Thompson Mendoza <tmendoza@pechanga-nsn.gov>
Cc: Bulinski, Jan <JBulinski@RIVCO.ORG>
Subject: RE: Ontario Ave Widening Project - Scoping Letter.

Just wanted to check in, with all the information that we have forwarded below, are you still in the need of a Scoping Letter? There is no NEPA, so no Section 106 on this project. Let us know, thank you.

Don Copeland
Senior Transportation Planner
County of Riverside Transportation Department
3525 14th Street
Riverside, CA 92501
Office: (951) 955-6759
Cell: (951) 897-0677

From: Copeland, Don
Sent: Tuesday, September 17, 2024 7:23 AM
To: Juan Ochoa <jochoa@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Ebru Ozdil <eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Molly Earp <mearp@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Paul Macarro <pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Tina Thompson Mendoza <tmendoza@pechanga-nsn.gov>
Cc: Bulinski, Jan <JBulinski@RIVCO.ORG>
Subject: Ontario Ave Widening Project - Scoping Letter.

Thank you for the meeting last Thursday. During the meeting, you mentioned the Archeologist for the project to send a Scoping Letter to you. In speaking with the Archeologist, she is not clear on what your request entails. Could you please pass along more information, or an example, so we can get you what you need.

Attached is the AB52 letter that was sent on May 22nd.

Cultural Records Search and Geotech and Pavement Report were emailed to you on June 24th.

The Plan Profile was emailed to you on July 24th.

Cultural Technical Study was sent you in a link on August 20th.

Let me know if you need anything else from us, thank you.

Don Copeland
Senior Transportation Planner
County of Riverside Transportation Department
3525 14th Street
Riverside, CA 92501
Office: (951) 955-6759
Cell: (951) 897-0677

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County of Riverside California

From:	Molly Earp
To:	Copeland, Don; Juan Ochoa; Ebru Ozdil; Paul Macarro; Tina Thompson Mendoza
Cc:	Bulinski, Jan
Subject:	RE: Ontario Ave Widening Project - Scoping Letter.
Date:	Tuesday, September 17, 2024 9:21:19 AM
Attachments:	Scoping example_Redacted.pdf

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Good Morning Don,

A scoping letter is a standard information request that gets sent to Tribes by the archaeologist. A part of the archaeologist's required record searches for a standard Phase I archaeological report is to reach out to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to see if the proposed Project falls within any Sacred Lands Files (SLF) that Tribes have submitted to the NAHC or if the Project lies within the traditional land of any Tribes. The NAHC will then let them know if the SLF search is positive or negative and to which Tribe the positive search is. In addition, the NAHC response letter will include a list of Tribes that the archaeologist will need to send scoping notices. These scoping notices are, in an ideal world, a two-fold process. The first is that it brings early awareness of a project to the Tribes and the second is that it allows the contacted Tribe the opportunity to provide tribal information about the project area that they feel is important to include in the Phase I cultural report or the Tribes can provide initial requests for project implementation.

I have included a redacted copy of a standard scoping notice as an example for RCTC and the archaeological consultant.

Molly Earp
Office: (951) 770-6314

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From: Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
Sent: Tuesday, September 17, 2024 7:23 AM
To: Juan Ochoa <jochoa@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Ebru Ozdil <eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Molly Earp <mearp@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Paul Macarro <pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Tina Thompson Mendoza <tmendoza@pechanga-nsn.gov>
Cc: Bulinski, Jan <JBulinski@RIVCO.ORG>
Subject: Ontario Ave Widening Project - Scoping Letter.

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what your request entails. Could you please pass along more information, or an example, so we can get you what you need.

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The Plan Profile was emailed to you on July 24th.

Cultural Technical Study was sent you in a link on August 20th.

Let me know if you need anything else from us, thank you.

Don Copeland
Senior Transportation Planner
County of Riverside Transportation Department
3525 14th Street
Riverside, CA 92501
Office: (951) 955-6759
Cell: (951) 897-0677

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County of Riverside California

From: Copeland, Don
To: jochoa@pechanga-nsn.gov
Cc: Ebru Ozdil; Molly Earp; Paul Macarro; Tina Thompson Mendoza
Subject: RE: Copeland, Don shared the folder "Ontario Widening & Restriping Project" with you
Date: Wednesday, August 28, 2024 8:21:00 AM
Attachments: image001.png
image002.png
image003.png
image004.png
image005.png

Last week I sent over a link to the Cultural Technical Memo for Ontario Widening & Restriping Project. Could you please confirm that you could download the document. Would you still like to set up a meeting for Consultation?

Don Copeland
Senior Transportation Planner
County of Riverside Transportation Department
3525 14th Street
Riverside, CA 92501
Office: (951) 955-6759
Cell: (951) 897-0677

From: Copeland, Don
Sent: Tuesday, August 20, 2024 11:06 AM
To: jochoa@pechanga-nsn.gov
Subject: Copeland, Don shared the folder "Ontario Widening & Restriping Project" with you

Copeland, Don shared a folder with you

Here is a link to access the Cultural Technical Study for the Ontario Widening and Restriping Project. Please confirm that you have received this, thank you.

Ontario Widening & Restriping Project

This link only works for the direct recipients of this message.

Open

Enterprise Login

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From:	Juan Ochoa
To:	Copeland, Don
Cc:	Ebru Ozdil; Molly Earp; Paul Macarro; Tina Thompson Mendoza; Bulinski, Jan
Subject:	RE: Pechanga Tribe"s AB52 Request for Consultation on Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project
Date:	Friday, August 30, 2024 11:01:01 AM
Importance:	High

Hi Don,

Sorry for the delay. The team is available September 12 2pm-3pm and September 13 11am-12pm. If any of these work for you, please send us a calendar invite with the link to the meeting.

Regards,

Juan Ochoa, MLIS
Assistant Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Pechanga Cultural Resources Department
P.O. Box 2183
Temecula, CA 92593
Office:(951)-770-6308
jochoa@pechanga-nsn.gov

From: Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
Sent: Tuesday, August 13, 2024 11:19 AM
To: Juan Ochoa <jochoa@pechanga-nsn.gov>
Cc: Ebru Ozdil <eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Molly Earp <mearp@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Paul Macarro <pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Tina Thompson Mendoza <tmendoza@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Bulinski, Jan <JBulinski@RIVCO.ORG>
Subject: RE: Pechanga Tribe's AB52 Request for Consultation on Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

Looking at next week,

Here are more available dates:

Monday the 19th, time available are from 10am though 3pm.

Monday the 26th, 8am – noon. 230pm.

Thursday 29th, 8 or 9am, 11am, 1-3pm.

Let us know if any of these will work for you.

Don Copeland
Senior Transportation Planner
County of Riverside Transportation Department
3525 14th Street
Riverside, CA 92501

Office: (951) 955-6759
Cell: (951) 897-0677

From: Copeland, Don
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 11:48 AM
To: Juan Ochoa <jochoa@pechanga-nsn.gov>
Cc: Ebru Ozdil <eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Molly Earp <mearp@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Paul Macarro <pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Tina Thompson Mendoza <tmendoza@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Bulinski, Jan <JBulinski@RIVCO.ORG>
Subject: RE: Pechanga Tribe's AB52 Request for Consultation on Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

Would any of the Thursday the 8th times work: August 8th, 8am, 11am or 1pm.

Don Copeland
Senior Transportation Planner
County of Riverside Transportation Department
3525 14th Street
Riverside, CA 92501
Office: (951) 955-6759
Cell: (951) 897-0677

From: Juan Ochoa <jochoa@pechanga-nsn.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 9:19 AM
To: Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
Cc: Ebru Ozdil <eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Molly Earp <mearp@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Paul Macarro <pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Tina Thompson Mendoza <tmendoza@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Bulinski, Jan <JBulinski@RIVCO.ORG>
Subject: RE: Pechanga Tribe's AB52 Request for Consultation on Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

Hi Don,

We have a opening this week for Wednesday August 7 11am-12pm. Let me know if this works for you. If not, I'll check with the team on additional dates.

Regards,

Juan Ochoa, MLIS
Assistant Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

Pechanga Cultural Resources Department
P.O. Box 2183
Temecula, CA 92593
Office:(951)-770-6308
jochoa@pechanga-nsn.gov

From: Juan Ochoa
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 9:08 AM
To: 'Copeland, Don' <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
Cc: Ebru Ozdil <eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Molly Earp <mearp@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Paul Macarro <pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Tina Thompson Mendoza <tmendoza@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Bulinski, Jan <JBulinski@RIVCO.ORG>
Subject: RE: Pechanga Tribe's AB52 Request for Consultation on Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

Hi Don,

I am gathering dates from the team to hopefully get this scheduled soon. If you have any availability for the next few weeks, please send along for our consideration.

Best,

Juan Ochoa, MLIS
Assistant Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Pechanga Cultural Resources Department
P.O. Box 2183
Temecula, CA 92593
Office:(951)-770-6308
jochoa@pechanga-nsn.gov

From: Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
Sent: Thursday, August 1, 2024 1:17 PM
To: Juan Ochoa <jochoa@pechanga-nsn.gov>
Cc: Ebru Ozdil <eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Molly Earp <mearp@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Paul Macarro <pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Tina Thompson Mendoza <tmendoza@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Bulinski, Jan <JBulinski@RIVCO.ORG>
Subject: RE: Pechanga Tribe's AB52 Request for Consultation on Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

Checking in to see if you still wanted me to set up a meeting.

Don Copeland
Senior Transportation Planner
County of Riverside Transportation Department
3525 14th Street
Riverside, CA 92501

Office: (951) 955-6759
Cell: (951) 897-0677

From: Copeland, Don
Sent: Thursday, July 25, 2024 9:44 AM
To: Juan Ochoa <jochoa@pechanga-nsn.gov>
Cc: Ebru Ozdil <eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Molly Earp <mearp@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Paul Macarro <pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Tina Thompson Mendoza <tmendoza@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Bulinski, Jan <JBulinski@RIVCO.ORG>
Subject: RE: Pechanga Tribe's AB52 Request for Consultation on Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

I can set up a Teams meeting. Let me know if you can make any of the following suggested times: August 1st, 8am or 1 or 2pm. August 8th, 8am, 11am or 1pm.

Don Copeland
Senior Transportation Planner
County of Riverside Transportation Department
3525 14th Street
Riverside, CA 92501
Office: (951) 955-6759
Cell: (951) 897-0677

From: Juan Ochoa <jochoa@pechanga-nsn.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, July 24, 2024 8:38 AM
To: Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
Cc: Ebru Ozdil <eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Molly Earp <mearp@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Paul Macarro <pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Tina Thompson Mendoza <tmendoza@pechanga-nsn.gov>
Subject: RE: Pechanga Tribe's AB52 Request for Consultation on Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

Thank you for providing that exhibit, Don. Do you have any availability within the first two weeks of August to set up a consultation meeting?

Best,

Juan Ochoa, MLIS
Assistant Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Pechanga Cultural Resources Department
P.O. Box 2183

Temecula, CA 92593
Office:(951)-770-6308
jochoa@pechanga-nsn.gov

From: Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
Sent: Wednesday, July 24, 2024 7:03 AM
To: Juan Ochoa <jochoa@pechanga-nsn.gov>
Cc: Ebru Ozdil <eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Molly Earp <mearp@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Paul Macarro <pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Tina Thompson Mendoza <tmendoza@pechanga-nsn.gov>
Subject: RE: Pechanga Tribe's AB52 Request for Consultation on Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

Here is the Plan Profile for Ontario Widening showing where the impacts are located.

Don Copeland
Senior Transportation Planner
County of Riverside Transportation Department
3525 14th Street
Riverside, CA 92501
Office: (951) 955-6759
Cell: (951) 897-0677

From: Juan Ochoa <jochoa@pechanga-nsn.gov>
Sent: Monday, June 24, 2024 3:04 PM
To: Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
Cc: Ebru Ozdil <eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Molly Earp <mearp@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Paul Macarro <pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Tina Thompson Mendoza <tmendoza@pechanga-nsn.gov>
Subject: Pechanga Tribe's AB52 Request for Consultation on Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

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Dear Don Copeland,

This letter is written on behalf of the Pechanga Band of Indians (hereinafter, "the Tribe") a federally recognized Indian tribe and sovereign government in response to the AB 52 notice provided by the County of Riverside Transportation Department (County).

This email serves as the Tribe's formal request to begin consultation under AB 52 for this Project. Per AB 52, we intend to assist the County in determining the type of environmental document that should be prepared for this Project (i.e. EIR, MND, ND); with identifying potential tribal cultural resources (TCRs); determining whether potential substantial adverse effects will occur to them; and to develop appropriate preservation, avoidance and/or

mitigation measures, as appropriate. CEQA, as amended by AB 52, requires the County to avoid damaging effects to the significance of a tribal cultural resource. As such, the preferred TCR mitigation is complete avoidance and the Tribe requests that all efforts to preserve sensitive TCRs be made as early in the development process as possible.

Please add the Tribe to your distribution list(s) for public notices and circulation of all documents, including environmental review documents, archaeological reports, development plans, conceptual grading plans (if available), and all other applicable documents pertaining to this Project. The Tribe further requests to be directly notified of all public hearings and scheduled approvals concerning this Project, and that these comments be incorporated into the record of approval for this Project.

The Pechanga Tribe asserts that the Undertaking is a part of '*Atáaxum* (Luiseño) territory, and therefore the Tribe's aboriginal territory as evidenced by the existence of cultural features associated with religious practice and an extensive artifact record in the vicinity of the Project. This culturally sensitive area is affiliated with the Pechanga Band of Indians because of the Tribe's cultural ties to this area as well as our extensive history with the County and other projects within the area.

As you know, the AB 52 consultation process is ongoing and continues until appropriate mitigation has been agreed upon for the TCRs that may be impacted by the Project. As such, under both AB 52 and CEQA, we look forward to working closely with the County on ensuring that a full, comprehensive environmental review of the Project's impacts is completed.

In addition to those rights granted to the Tribe under AB 52, the Tribe reserves the right to fully participate in the environmental review process, as well as to provide further comment on the Project's impacts to cultural resources and potential mitigation for such impacts.

The Pechanga Tribe looks forward to working together with the County of Riverside Transportation Department in protecting the invaluable Pechanga cultural resources found in the Project area. The formal contact person for this Project will be Ebru Ozdil. Please contact her at 951-770-6313 or at eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov within 30 days of receiving this consultation request so that we can begin the consultation process. Thank you.

Juan Ochoa, MLIS
Assistant Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Pechanga Cultural Resources Department
P.O. Box 2183
Temecula, CA 92593
Office:(951)-770-6308
jochoa@pechanga-nsn.gov
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County of Riverside California

From:	Juan Ochoa
To:	Copeland, Don
Cc:	Ebru Ozdil; Molly Earp; Paul Macarro; Tina Thompson Mendoza; Bulinski, Jan
Subject:	RE: Pechanga Tribe"s AB52 Request for Consultation on Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project
Date:	Monday, June 24, 2024 3:54:46 PM

Hi Don,

Both emails and attachments were received. Are there any site plans available as well?

Thank you,

Juan Ochoa, MLIS
Assistant Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Pechanga Cultural Resources Department
P.O. Box 2183
Temecula, CA 92593
Office:(951)-770-6308
jochoa@pechanga-nsn.gov

From: Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
Sent: Monday, June 24, 2024 3:53 PM
To: Juan Ochoa <jochoa@pechanga-nsn.gov>
Cc: Ebru Ozdil <eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Molly Earp <mearp@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Paul Macarro <pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Tina Thompson Mendoza <tmendoza@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Bulinski, Jan <JBulinski@RIVCO.ORG>
Subject: RE: Pechanga Tribe's AB52 Request for Consultation on Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

Second email

Don Copeland
Senior Transportation Planner
County of Riverside Transportation Department
3525 14th Street
Riverside, CA 92501
Office: (951) 955-6759
Cell: (951) 897-0677

From: Copeland, Don
Sent: Monday, June 24, 2024 3:52 PM
To: 'Juan Ochoa' <jochoa@pechanga-nsn.gov>
Cc: 'Ebru Ozdil' <eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov>; 'Molly Earp' <mearp@pechanga-nsn.gov>; 'Paul Macarro' <pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov>; 'Tina Thompson Mendoza' <tmendoza@pechanga-

nsn.gov>; Bulinski, Jan <JBulinski@RIVCO.ORG>
Subject: RE: Pechanga Tribe's AB52 Request for Consultation on Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

Email was kicked back because it was too large, I will send documents in two emails.

Don Copeland
Senior Transportation Planner
County of Riverside Transportation Department
3525 14th Street
Riverside, CA 92501
Office: (951) 955-6759
Cell: (951) 897-0677

From: Copeland, Don
Sent: Monday, June 24, 2024 3:48 PM
To: Juan Ochoa <jochoa@pechanga-nsn.gov>
Cc: Ebru Ozdil <eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Molly Earp <mearp@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Paul Macarro <pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Tina Thompson Mendoza <tmendoza@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Bulinski, Jan <JBulinski@RIVCO.ORG>
Subject: RE: Pechanga Tribe's AB52 Request for Consultation on Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

Thank you for your response on wanting to Consult through AB52 for the Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project. Attached is the Cultural Records Search and Geotech and Pavement Report. Since this is a small widening and striping project, there are no grading plans. Please let me know if there is anything else you need to move forward with the Consultation.

Don Copeland
Senior Transportation Planner
County of Riverside Transportation Department
3525 14th Street
Riverside, CA 92501
Office: (951) 955-6759
Cell: (951) 897-0677

From: Juan Ochoa <jochoa@pechanga-nsn.gov>
Sent: Monday, June 24, 2024 3:04 PM

To: Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
Cc: Ebru Ozdil <eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Molly Earp <mearp@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Paul Macarro <pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Tina Thompson Mendoza <tmendoza@pechanga-nsn.gov>
Subject: Pechanga Tribe's AB52 Request for Consultation on Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

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Dear Don Copeland,

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This email serves as the Tribe's formal request to begin consultation under AB 52 for this Project. Per AB 52, we intend to assist the County in determining the type of environmental document that should be prepared for this Project (i.e. EIR, MND, ND); with identifying potential tribal cultural resources (TCRs); determining whether potential substantial adverse effects will occur to them; and to develop appropriate preservation, avoidance and/or mitigation measures, as appropriate. CEQA, as amended by AB 52, requires the County to avoid damaging effects to the significance of a tribal cultural resource. As such, the preferred TCR mitigation is complete avoidance and the Tribe requests that all efforts to preserve sensitive TCRs be made as early in the development process as possible.

Please add the Tribe to your distribution list(s) for public notices and circulation of all documents, including environmental review documents, archaeological reports, development plans, conceptual grading plans (if available), and all other applicable documents pertaining to this Project. The Tribe further requests to be directly notified of all public hearings and scheduled approvals concerning this Project, and that these comments be incorporated into the record of approval for this Project.

The Pechanga Tribe asserts that the Undertaking is a part of '*Atáaxum* (Luiseño) territory, and therefore the Tribe's aboriginal territory as evidenced by the existence of cultural features associated with religious practice and an extensive artifact record in the vicinity of the Project. This culturally sensitive area is affiliated with the Pechanga Band of Indians because of the Tribe's cultural ties to this area as well as our extensive history with the County and other projects within the area.

As you know, the AB 52 consultation process is ongoing and continues until appropriate mitigation has been agreed upon for the TCRs that may be impacted by the Project. As such, under both AB 52 and CEQA, we look forward to working closely with the County on ensuring that a full, comprehensive environmental review of the Project's impacts is completed.

In addition to those rights granted to the Tribe under AB 52, the Tribe reserves the right to fully participate in the environmental review process, as well as to provide further comment on the Project's impacts to cultural resources and potential mitigation for such impacts.

The Pechanga Tribe looks forward to working together with the County of Riverside

Transportation Department in protecting the invaluable Pechanga cultural resources found in the Project area. The formal contact person for this Project will be Ebru Ozdil. Please contact her at 951-770-6313 or at eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov within 30 days of receiving this consultation request so that we can begin the consultation process. Thank you.

Juan Ochoa, MLIS
Assistant Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Pechanga Cultural Resources Department
P.O. Box 2183
Temecula, CA 92593
Office:(951)-770-6308
jochoa@pechanga-nsn.gov
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County of Riverside California

From:	Juan Ochoa
To:	Copeland, Don
Cc:	Ebru Ozdil; Molly Earp; Paul Macarro; Tina Thompson Mendoza
Subject:	Pechanga Tribe"s AB52 Request for Consultation on Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project
Date:	Monday, June 24, 2024 3:05:33 PM
Attachments:	Ontario Ave. Widening - # 3422, AB52, County of Riverside Transportation (5.21.24).pdf

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Dear Don Copeland,

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the Project area. The formal contact person for this Project will be Ebru Ozdil. Please contact her at 951-770-6313 or at eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov within 30 days of receiving this consultation request so that we can begin the consultation process. Thank you.

Juan Ochoa, MLIS
Assistant Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Pechanga Cultural Resources Department
P.O. Box 2183
Temecula, CA 92593
Office:(951)-770-6308
jochoa@pechanga-nsn.gov
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COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE
TRANSPORTATION AND LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Dennis Acuna, P. E., T. E.
Director of Transportation

Hector D. Davila, P.E.
Deputy for Transportation/Capital Projects

Russell Williams
Deputy for Transportation/Planning and Development

Transportation Department

RECEIVED
JUN 05 2024
By

May 21, 2024

Ebru Ozdil, Cultural Analyst
Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians
PO Box 2183, Temecula, CA 92593

Subject: Formal Notification under Assembly Bill 52 for the Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

Dear Ms. Ozdil,

The County of Riverside Transportation Department (County) is proposing to construct the Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project (Project) in Riverside County, California (see Figure 1). The Project would involve widening and restriping Ontario Avenue from three to four travel lanes from State Street to Diplomat Avenue, adding bicycle lanes in both directions, and constructing a new sidewalk along the west side of Ontario Avenue to complete a missing segment between State Street and Piute Creek Road.

Ontario Avenue changes name to Temescal Canyon Road south of El Cerrito Road. The purpose of the Project is to alleviate congestion on Temescal Canyon Road and to provide a complete street to serve pedestrians, bicyclists, motorists, and transit riders of all abilities.

The project area is entirely developed and consists of existing paved roadways, concrete curb and associated storm drains, unpaved road shoulders, and concrete sidewalk. The surrounding areas are characteristic of suburban residential development with commercial uses at the northern and southern ends of the project limits. The depth of disturbance would be a maximum of three feet for the roadway pavement and six feet for the drainage catch basins. The vertical maximum disturbance above ground would be about 40 feet for the height of the utility poles.

A California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search and an intensive pedestrian survey were conducted for the Project. An in-person records search was conducted at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) on April 16, 2024. The results indicate that 15 cultural resources studies have been conducted near the project area and five of those studies intersected the project area. Additionally, five previously recorded cultural resources intersect portions of the project area, all of which relate to mid-20th century infrastructure and include four road segments and one utility pole. The five resources were determined ineligible for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) during the 2020 Phase I cultural study completed for the Ontario Road Widening Project (ECORP 2020). No prehistoric period resources were identified near the project area in the records search, and the pedestrian survey was negative for archaeological resources.

A Sacred Lands File (SLF) Search was requested on April 3, 2024, through the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and the NAHC responded on April 19, 2024. The results of the SLF search were negative. The NAHC also provided a Native American contact list with their response.

Please consider this letter formal notification of the proposed project as required under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), specifically PRC § 21080.3.1 and Chapter 532 Statutes of 2014 (i.e., AB 52). Pursuant to PRC 21080.3.1(d), if you would like to consult under AB 52 on this Project with the County, please notify us in writing within 30 calendar days of receipt of this letter. Please provide a designated lead contact person. Your comments and concerns will be important to the County as we move forward with the project.

Please send correspondence to:

Don Copeland, Senior Transportation Planner
County of Riverside Transportation Department
3525 14th Street
Riverside, CA 92501
dcopelan@rivco.org
phone (951) 955-6759

Respectfully,

Don Copeland

Don Copeland
Senior Transportation Planner
County of Riverside Transportation Department
Attachments: Figure 1 – Project Location

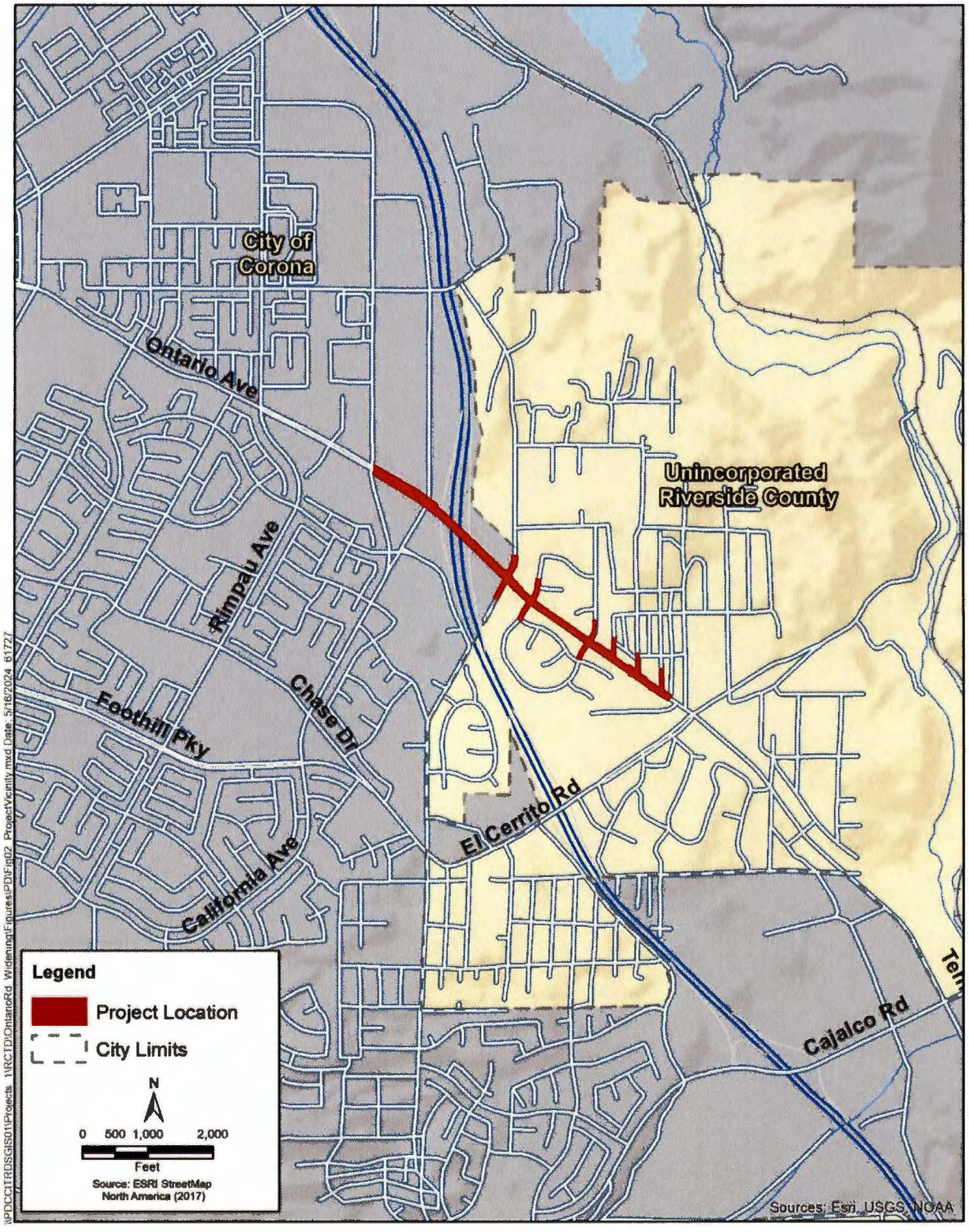


Figure 1
Project Location
Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

4080 Lemon Street, 8th Floor · Riverside, CA 92501 · (951) 955-6740
P.O. Box 1090 · Riverside, CA 92502-1090 · FAX (951) 955-3198

Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians

From: Copeland, Don
To: jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov
Subject: Copeland, Don shared the folder "Ontario Widening Cultural Tech Memo" with you
Date: Thursday, February 20, 2025 1:53:27 PM
Attachments: AttachedImage
AttachedImage
AttachedImage
AttachedImage

-->



Copeland, Don shared a folder with you

-->

Attached is a link to the updated Cultural Technical Study for the Ontario Widening and Restriping Project near Corona, CA. It includes updated information sent by the Gabrieleno Tribe in an email on February 2, 2025, for historical and cultural accuracy in relation to their tribe.

 Ontario Widening Cultural Tech Memo

 This link only works for the direct recipients of this message.

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From: Copeland, Don
To: jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov; JValdez@soboba-nsn.gov
Subject: AB-52 Consultation for the Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project - Conclusion Letter
Date: Monday, January 27, 2025 2:55:00 PM
Attachments: Ontario Av-AB52 Conclusion to Consultation-Soboba.pdf

---

Attached is the Conclusion Letter for the Ontario Ave Widening and Restriping Project. Letter also sent by Certified Mail. Let me know if there are any questions.

Don Copeland
Senior Transportation Planner
County of Riverside Transportation Department
3525 14th Street
Riverside, CA 92501
Office: (951) 955-6759
Cell: (951) 897-0677

COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE
TRANSPORTATION AND LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Dennis Acuna, P. E., T. E.
Director of Transportation

Hector D. Davila, P.E.
Deputy for Transportation/Capital Projects

Russell Williams
Deputy for Transportation/Planning and Development

Transportation Department

January 27, 2025

Joseph Ontiveros
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
PO Box 92581
San Jacinto, CA 92581

Subject: Notice of Consultation Conclusion for Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project Pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 20180.3.1 and 21080.3.2 (AB 52)

Dear Mr. Ontiveros:

This letter serves as a formal notification that the County of Riverside (County) is concluding consultation with the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians (Tribe) for the proposed Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project pursuant to Public Resources Codes Section 2108.3.1 and 21080.3.2 (AB 52). The County has contacted the Tribe to provide information regarding potential tribal cultural resources that may be impacted by the Project on May 22, 2024. The County received correspondence from the Tribe on the June 27, 2024, by phone, saying they wish to engage in consultation. They have information on eligible resources in the area. June 28, 2024, the County sent via email all information requested. July 24, 2024, the County sent plans and profile design drawings by email. August 20, 2024, the County sent the Cultural Resources Technical Study to the Tribe by a link. On August 28, September 4, 16, and 26, the County sent an email to the Tribe to confirm they could download the Cultural Resources Technical Report and if they still wanted to consult. November 19, 2024, the County sent the Tribe revised cultural measures via email. December 2, 2024, the County emailed the Tribe to see if they still wanted to consult. There was no response. January 13, 2025, County emailed the final version of cultural measures to the Tribe.

No impacts to tribal cultural resources are anticipated from the Project. The Project will implement standard measures regarding inadvertent discoveries during construction until either an archaeologist or County Coroner can assess the discovery and follow the protocols in the cultural documentation. There will be a Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan written, which the Tribe will be able to review and comment on.

These measures will be included in the Project's Initial Study with Mitigated Negative Declaration, which is tentatively scheduled for public review in February 2025. At this time, the County is concluding AB 52 consultation with the Tribe for the Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project. If the Tribe does not agree that consultation for this Project has concluded, please notify me via telephone or email within 7 days.

Sincerely,

Signed: Don Copeland

Don Copeland, Senior Transportation Planner

4080 Lemon Street, 8th Floor · Riverside, CA 92501 · (951) 955-6740
P.O. Box 1090 · Riverside, CA 92502-1090 · FAX (951) 955-3198

From: Copeland, Don
To: jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov; JValdez@soboba-nsn.gov
Cc: Vu, Uyenlan
Subject: AB-52 Consultation for the Riverside County Transportation Department Ontario Avenue Widening Project
Date: Monday, January 13, 2025 10:47:00 AM
Attachments: Ontario_Ave_Cultural Measures_Final.pdf

Attached are the final version of the Mitigation Measures that will be put in the ISMND for the Ontario Ave Widening Project. We will be writing up a Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan (CRMP) that will discuss monitoring. Construction is schedule for Spring of 2026, as we get closer to construction, we will write the CRMP, this will be submitted to you for review and comment. Let me know if there are any questions.

Don Copeland
Senior Transportation Planner
County of Riverside Transportation Department
3525 14th Street
Riverside, CA 92501
Office: (951) 955-6759
Cell: (951) 897-0677

Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

Cultural Resources Measures

CR-1 – Cultural Resources Awareness Training

Prior to any project-related ground disturbance, the County shall ensure that all construction workers conducting ground disturbing activities receive training overseen by a qualified professional archaeologist who meets the U.S. Secretary of Interior Standards (SOI). The archaeologist will conduct a Cultural Resource Sensitivity Training, in conjunction with the Tribe's Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO), and/or designated Tribal Representative. The training session will focus on the archaeological and tribal cultural resources that may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities as well as the procedures to be followed in such an event.

CR-2 – Inadvertent Discoveries Cultural Resources

If prehistoric- or historic-era archaeological resources are encountered anywhere during project construction, all ground disturbing activities within a 60-foot radius must halt until a qualified archaeologist and Tribal Monitor(s) can evaluate the nature and significance of the discovery and formulate appropriate treatment measures.

1. The qualified archaeologist and the Tribal Monitor(s) will have the authority to temporarily divert and/or stop work in the area of discovery to allow for the evaluation of the discovery.
2. Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits will be documented in the field and collected so that monitored work can proceed.

   If a potentially significant cultural resource(s) is discovered, an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) physical demarcation/barrier shall be constructed. The qualified archaeologist will notify the County and Consulting Tribe(s) of said discovery. The qualified archaeologist, in consultation with the County, the Consulting Tribe(s), and the Tribal Monitor(s), shall determine the significance of the discovered resource.

   Native American artifacts and finds suspected to be Native American in nature are to be considered as potential Tribal Cultural Resources until the County has determined otherwise through consultation with Consulting Tribe(s). A recommendation for the treatment and disposition of the Tribal Cultural Resource shall be made by the qualified archaeologist in consultation with the Tribal Monitor(s) and be submitted to the County for review and approval.

   a. Potential treatments and dispositions of significant cultural resources can include:

      i. Full avoidance.
      ii. If avoidance is not feasible, preservation in place.

iii. If preservation in place is not feasible, all items shall be reburied in an area protected from any future impacts and within a permanent conservation easement or Deed Restriction.
iv. If all other options are proven to be infeasible, data recovery through excavation and then curation in a Curation Facility that meets the Federal Curation Standards (36 CFR 79).

3. No monitoring will occur outside of the project limits; any artifacts that are found on private land that are outside of the project limits and outside of the County right-of-way may be relinquished to the Consulting Tribe(s) by the landowner for suitable curation or disposition. The Consulting Tribe(s) will need to facilitate the discussions between the landowner and themselves.

CR-3 – Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains

In the event that human remains are discovered at any time, during project activity, the following provisions will apply:

1. All ground disturbing activity will immediately be halted within 100 feet of the discovery. The County will be informed and will then immediately contact the Riverside County Coroner and the qualified archaeologist (if not already present). The County Coroner is to be contacted within 24 hours of discovery. The County Coroner has 48 hours to make his/her determination pursuant to California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5097.98. During these 48 hours, all remains, associated soils and artifacts will remain in situ, undisturbed, and will be protected from public viewing. A physical barrier will be constructed on the perimeter of the protected 100-foot radius area. The County will take appropriate measures to protect the discovery site from disturbance during all procedures and negotiations. This shall include restricting access to the discovery site and if needed, hiring 24-hour security. No photographs are to be taken of the discovery except by the Coroner, with the permission of the Consulting Tribe(s)
2. In accordance with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, if human remains are encountered no further disturbance will occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin of the remains and their disposition pursuant to California PRC Section 5097.98. If the remains are determined to be Native American, within 24 hours the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the County, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD will complete the inspection of the discovery within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD shall make a recommendation for the final treatment and disposition, with appropriate dignity, of the remains and all associated funerary objects pursuant to California PRC Section 5097.98.
3. The qualified archaeologist will work with the MLD in regard to the treatment of the remains and all associated funerary objects and will ensure that any identified human remains will be

secured while they are left in place and while treatment and disposition alternatives are being discussed. Information concerning the discovery and its location will not be disclosed pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code Section 6254.5(e).

4. The County will relinquish ownership of all Native American ancestral remains and cultural resources, including but not limited to, sacred items and funerary objects, found within County right-of-way. One or more of the following procedures will be followed and the County will provide evidence of same:

    a. A fully executed reburial agreement with the appropriate culturally affiliated Native American Tribe(s) or band(s). This will include measures and provisions to protect the reburial area from any future impacts. Reburial will not occur until all cataloguing and necessary recordation have been completed.

    b. A curation agreement with an appropriately qualified repository within Riverside County that meets federal standards per Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Part 79 will be established. The collections and associated records will be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within Riverside County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation.

5. Should reburial of collected cultural items be preferred, it will not occur until after a Monitoring Report, and potentially a Data Recovery Report (if one is prepared), has been submitted to the County and reviewed by the Consulting Tribe(s). Should curation be preferred, the County is responsible for all costs. The qualified repository selected, the curation methods, and a complete catalog of the collection will be included in the Data Recovery Report.

6. According to California Health and Safety Code, six or more human burials at one location constitute a cemetery (Section 8100), and disturbance of Native American cemeteries is a felony (Section 7052). In the event that the County and MLD are in disagreement regarding the disposition of the remains, State law will apply, and the median and decision process will occur with the NAHC (see California PRC Sections 5097.98(e) and 5097.94(k)).

CR-4 – Monitoring of Previously Undisturbed Areas

The County of Riverside will retain a qualified archaeologist and a Tribal Monitor(s) to provide cultural resources monitoring during ground disturbing activities in areas of previously undisturbed soils associated with road widening and sidewalk construction. Monitoring will not occur for asphalt milling and resurfacing as this work will occur above the road base layer. Prior to the start of construction, a Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan (CRMP) will be prepared by the qualified archaeologist describing the nature and responsibilities of all archaeological and cultural resource activities that occur on the project site. The archaeological monitor and Tribal Monitor(s) will be present on-site during ground disturbing activities such as, but not limited to, potholing, boring, grading, excavation, trenching, fence post replacement and removal or drilling

within previously undisturbed and native soils. Monitoring will not occur for work activities that include the demolition and removal of non-native materials such as existing concrete, and asphalt pavement, or ground disturbing activities that occur within previously disturbed areas. At the conclusion of the project, the qualified archaeologist will prepare a monitoring report that will be submitted to the County for review and to Consulting Tribe(s) for review and comment. After review of all parties, the Final Monitoring Report and potentially a Final Data Recovery Report (if one is prepared) shall be submitted to the appropriate California Historical Resources Information Center (IC) and copies shall be provided to the Consulting Tribe(s).

From: Copeland, Don
To: jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov; JValdez@soboba-nsn.gov
Subject: RE: Copeland, Don shared the folder "Ontario Widening & Restriping Project" with you
Date: Monday, September 16, 2024 8:57:00 AM
Attachments: image001.png
image002.png
image003.png
image004.png
image005.png

Have you been able to download and review the Cultural Technical Report? Would you still like to set up a meeting for Consultation? I look forward to hearing from you, thanks.

Don Copeland
Senior Transportation Planner
County of Riverside Transportation Department
3525 14th Street
Riverside, CA 92501
Office: (951) 955-6759
Cell: (951) 897-0677

From: Copeland, Don
Sent: Wednesday, September 4, 2024 7:16 AM
To: jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov; JValdez@soboba-nsn.gov
Subject: RE: Copeland, Don shared the folder "Ontario Widening & Restriping Project" with you

I sent over a link to the Cultural Technical Memo for Ontario Widening & Restriping Project on August 20th. Could you please confirm that you could download the document. Would you still like to set up a meeting for Consultation?

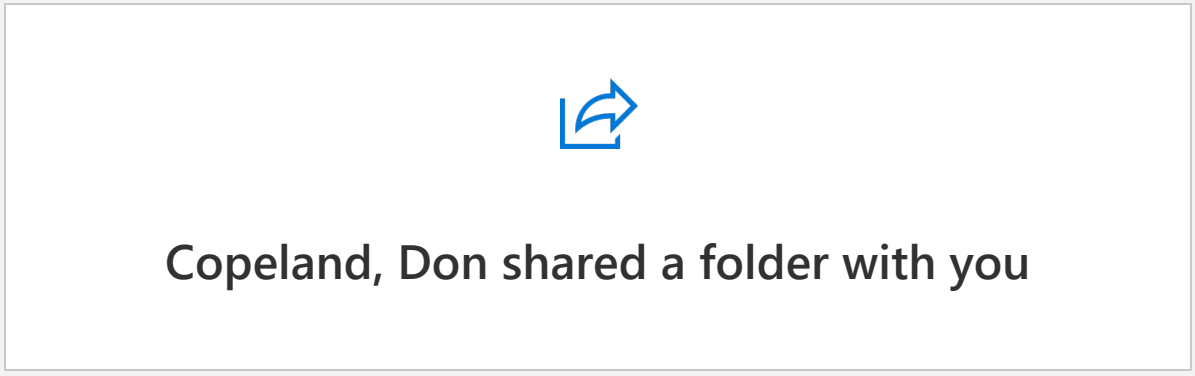
Don Copeland
Senior Transportation Planner
County of Riverside Transportation Department
3525 14th Street
Riverside, CA 92501
Office: (951) 955-6759
Cell: (951) 897-0677

From: Copeland, Don
Sent: Wednesday, August 28, 2024 8:25 AM
To: jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov; JValdez@soboba-nsn.gov
Subject: RE: Copeland, Don shared the folder "Ontario Widening & Restriping Project" with you

Last week I sent over a link to the Cultural Technical Memo for Ontario Widening & Restriping Project. Could you please confirm that you could download the document. Would you still like to set up a meeting for Consultation?

Don Copeland
Senior Transportation Planner
County of Riverside Transportation Department
3525 14th Street
Riverside, CA 92501
Office: (951) 955-6759
Cell: (951) 897-0677

From: Copeland, Don
Sent: Tuesday, August 20, 2024 11:13 AM
To: jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov
Subject: Copeland, Don shared the folder "Ontario Widening & Restriping Project" with you



Copeland, Don shared a folder with you

Here is a link to access the Cultural Technical Study for the Ontario Widening and Restriping Project. Please confirm that you have received this, thank you. Let us know if you would like to meet to discuss the project.

Ontario Widening & Restriping Project

This link only works for the direct recipients of this message.

Open

Enterprise Login

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From: Copeland, Don
To: jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov; JValdez@soboba-nsn.gov
Subject: RE: Soboba"s AB52 Request for Consultation on Ontario Ave Widening and Restriping Project
Date: Wednesday, July 24, 2024 7:11:00 AM
Attachments: EXH-Ontario Ave Plan Profile_2024-05-15.pdf

Attached is the Plan Profile for the Ontario Road Widening Project in Corona, map shows were impacts are located.

Don Copeland
Senior Transportation Planner
County of Riverside Transportation Department
3525 14th Street
Riverside, CA 92501
Office: (951) 955-6759
Cell: (951) 897-0677

From: Copeland, Don
Sent: Friday, June 28, 2024 7:27 AM
To: jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov; JValdez@soboba-nsn.gov
Subject: Soboba's AB52 Request for Consultation on Ontario Ave Widening and Restriping Project

Attached is the letter of formal notification through AB52 for Riverside County Transportation Department's (RCTD) Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project. Also attached is the Cultural Records Search, due to the size of documents, I will be sending a second email with the Geotech Report. The Cultural Report (Memo) will be available in early August. Due to the fact that the widening is approximately only 4 feet on the east side of Ontario Avenue, there is no mass grading plan.

Please let me know that you have received both emails and let me know if you would like any other information. Thank you.

Don Copeland
Senior Transportation Planner
County of Riverside Transportation Department
3525 14th Street
Riverside, CA 92501
Office: (951) 955-6759
Cell: (951) 897-0677

From: Copeland, Don
To: jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov; JValdez@soboba-nsn.gov
Subject: Soboba"s AB52 Request for Consultation on Ontario Ave Widening and Restriping Project
Date: Friday, June 28, 2024 7:26:00 AM
Attachments: 2024-05-21_AB 52 Letter_clean_Soboba.pdf
Cultural Records Search Results.zip

Attached is the letter of formal notification through AB52 for Riverside County Transportation Department's (RCTD) Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project. Also attached is the Cultural Records Search, due to the size of documents, I will be sending a second email with the Geotech Report. The Cultural Report (Memo) will be available in early August. Due to the fact that the widening is approximately only 4 feet on the east side of Ontario Avenue, there is no mass grading plan.

Please let me know that you have received both emails and let me know if you would like any other information. Thank you.

Don Copeland
Senior Transportation Planner
County of Riverside Transportation Department
3525 14th Street
Riverside, CA 92501
Office: (951) 955-6759
Cell: (951) 897-0677

COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE
TRANSPORTATION AND LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Dennis Acuna, P. E., T. E.
Director of Transportation

Hector D. Davila, P.E.
Deputy for Transportation/Capital Projects

Russell Williams
Deputy for Transportation/Planning and Development

Transportation Department

May 21, 2024

Joseph Ontiveros, Chairperson, THPO
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
PO Box 487, San Jacinto, CA 92581

Subject: Formal Notification under Assembly Bill 52 for the Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

Dear Chairman Ontiveros,

The County of Riverside Transportation Department (County) is proposing to construct the Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project (Project) in Riverside County, California (see Figure 1). The Project would involve widening and restriping Ontario Avenue from three to four travel lanes from State Street to Diplomat Avenue, adding bicycle lanes in both directions, and constructing a new sidewalk along the west side of Ontario Avenue to complete a missing segment between State Street and Piute Creek Road.

Ontario Avenue changes name to Temescal Canyon Road south of El Cerrito Road. The purpose of the Project is to alleviate congestion on Temescal Canyon Road and to provide a complete street to serve pedestrians, bicyclists, motorists, and transit riders of all abilities.

The project area is entirely developed and consists of existing paved roadways, concrete curb and associated storm drains, unpaved road shoulders, and concrete sidewalk. The surrounding areas are characteristic of suburban residential development with commercial uses at the northern and southern ends of the project limits. The depth of disturbance would be a maximum of three feet for the roadway pavement and six feet for the drainage catch basins. The vertical maximum disturbance above ground would be about 40 feet for the height of the utility poles.

A California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search and an intensive pedestrian survey were conducted for the Project. An in-person records search was conducted at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) on April 16, 2024. The results indicate that 15 cultural resources studies have been conducted near the project area and five of those studies intersected the project area. Additionally, five previously recorded cultural resources intersect portions of the project area, all of which relate to mid-20th century infrastructure and include four road segments and one utility pole. The five resources were determined ineligible for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) during the 2020 Phase I cultural study completed for the Ontario Road Widening Project (ECORP 2020). No prehistoric period resources were identified near the project area in the records search, and the pedestrian survey was negative for archaeological resources.

A Sacred Lands File (SLF) Search was requested on April 3, 2024, through the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and the NAHC responded on April 19, 2024. The results of the SLF search were negative. The NAHC also provided a Native American contact list with their response.

Please consider this letter formal notification of the proposed project as required under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), specifically PRC § 21080.3.1 and Chapter 532 Statutes of 2014 (i.e., AB 52). Pursuant to PRC 21080.3.1(d), if you would like to consult under AB 52 on this Project with the County, please notify us in writing within 30 calendar days of receipt of this letter. Please provide a designated lead contact person. Your comments and concerns will be important to the County as we move forward with the project.

Please send correspondence to:

Don Copeland, Senior Transportation Planner
County of Riverside Transportation Department
3525 14th Street
Riverside, CA 92501
dcopelan@rivco.org
phone (951) 955-6759

Respectfully,

Don Copeland

Don Copeland
Senior Transportation Planner
County of Riverside Transportation Department
Attachments: Figure 1 – Project Location

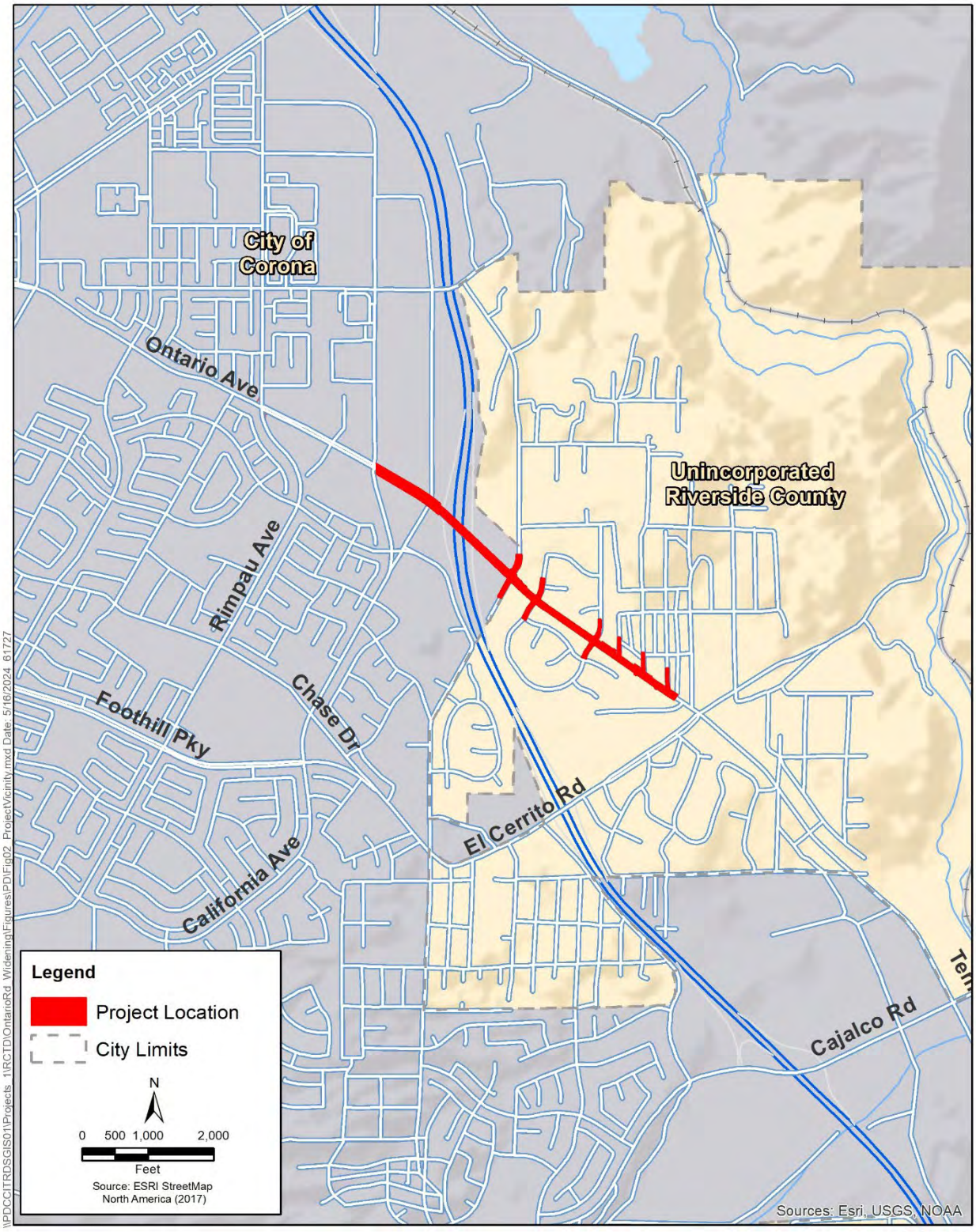


Figure 1
Project Location
Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project

4080 Lemon Street, 8th Floor · Riverside, CA 92501 · (951) 955-6740
P.O. Box 1090 · Riverside, CA 92502-1090 · FAX (951) 955-3198

Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

From:	Shuuluk Linton
To:	Copeland, Don
Cc:	Cheryl Madrigal; Deneen Pelton
Subject:	Ontario Ave Widening and Restriping, County of Riverside Transportation
Date:	Tuesday, July 23, 2024 3:00:56 PM
Attachments:	image001.png Ontario Ave Widening and Restriping, County of Riverside Transportation.pdf

CAUTION: This email originated externally from the **Riverside County** email system. **DO NOT** click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Please see attached response letter to above mentioned project. If you have any questions or comments, please contact us.

Thank you for the opportunity to protect our cultural assets.

Shuuluk Linton
Tribal Historic Preservation Coordinator
Cultural Resources Department
Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians
1 West Tribal Road | Valley Center, CA 92082
Office:(760) 749 1092 ext. 320|Cell(760) 522-7230
Fax:760-749-8901
Email:slinton@rincon-nsn.gov

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Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians
CULTURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

One Government Center Lane | Valley Center | CA 92082
(760) 749-1092 | Fax: (760) 749-8901 | rincon-nsn.gov

July 23, 2024

Sent via email: dcopelan@rivco.org

Re: Ontario Ave Widening and Restriping, County of Riverside Transportation, California

Dear Mr. Copeland,

This letter is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians ("Rincon Band" or "Tribe"), a federally recognized Indian tribe and sovereign government. Thank you for providing the Rincon Band with the Archaeological Survey Report and project descriptions for the above referenced project. The identified location is within the Traditional Use Area of the Luiseño people, and is also within Rincon's specific area of Historic interest.

The Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) has reviewed the provided documents to identify potential impacts to cultural and tribal cultural resources. The Rincon Band defers monitoring services to the Pechanga Band of Indians and Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians. We understand that other Tribes potentially have knowledge particular to this project site and may request additional measures. Please note that the Rincon Band supports all efforts to completely avoid cultural resources as preferred mitigation. We have no further comments regarding this project and can conclude consultation at this time.

If you have additional questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact our office at your convenience at (760) 749 1092 or via electronic mail at slinton@rincon-nsn.gov. Thank you for the opportunity to protect and preserve our cultural assets.

Sincerely,

Shuuluk Linton
Tribal Historic Preservation Coordinator
Cultural Resources

Bo Mazzetti, Chairman | Joseph Linton, Vice Chair | Laurie E. Gonzalez, Council Member | John Constantino, Council Member | Frank Mazzetti III, Council Member

From:	Copeland, Don
To:	Shuuluk Linton
Cc:	Cheryl Madrigal; Deneen Pelton
Subject:	RE: Ontario Ave Widening and Restriping, County of Riverside Transportation
Date:	Wednesday, June 19, 2024 7:56:00 AM
Attachments:	Cultural Records Search Results.zip image001.png Geotech & Pavement Report.zip

As requested, attached is the Cultural Survey Records and Geotech & Pavement Report. There are no shape files and no grading plans since this is a resurfacing, striping and small widening project.

Please let me know if you need anything else.

Don Copeland
Senior Transportation Planner
County of Riverside Transportation Department
3525 14th Street
Riverside, CA 92501
Office: (951) 955-6759
Cell: (951) 897-0677

From: Shuuluk Linton <slinton@rincon-nsn.gov>
Sent: Monday, June 17, 2024 3:30 PM
To: Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
Cc: Cheryl Madrigal <CMadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov>; Deneen Pelton <DPelton@rincon-nsn.gov>
Subject: Ontario Ave Widening and Restriping, County of Riverside Transportation

CAUTION: This email originated externally from the **Riverside County** email system. **DO NOT** click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Dear Don Copeland,

Please see attached response letter to above mentioned project. If you have any questions or comments, please contact us.

Thank you for the opportunity to protect our cultural assets.

Shuuluk Linton
Tribal Historic Preservation Coordinator
Cultural Resources Department
Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians
1 West Tribal Road | Valley Center, CA 92082
Office:(760) 749 1092 ext. 320|Cell(760) 522-7230

Fax:760-749-8901
Email:slinton@rincon-nsn.gov



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From: Copeland, Don
To: Shuuluk Linton
Cc: Cheryl Madrigal; Deneen Pelton
Subject: RE: Ontario Ave Widening and Restriping, County of Riverside Transportation
Date: Tuesday, June 18, 2024 7:07:00 AM
Attachments: image001.png

Thank you for your response, we will start working on getting you what you have requested.

Don Copeland
Senior Transportation Planner
County of Riverside Transportation Department
3525 14th Street
Riverside, CA 92501
Office: (951) 955-6759
Cell: (951) 897-0677

From: Shuuluk Linton <slinton@rincon-nsn.gov>
Sent: Monday, June 17, 2024 3:30 PM
To: Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
Cc: Cheryl Madrigal <CMadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov>; Deneen Pelton <DPelton@rincon-nsn.gov>
Subject: Ontario Ave Widening and Restriping, County of Riverside Transportation

CAUTION: This email originated externally from the **Riverside County** email system. **DO NOT** click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Dear Don Copeland,

Please see attached response letter to above mentioned project. If you have any questions or comments, please contact us.

Thank you for the opportunity to protect our cultural assets.

Shuuluk Linton
Tribal Historic Preservation Coordinator
Cultural Resources Department
Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians
1 West Tribal Road | Valley Center, CA 92082
Office:(760) 749 1092 ext. 320|Cell(760) 522-7230
Fax:760-749-8901
Email:slinton@rincon-nsn.gov



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From:	Shuuluk Linton
To:	Copeland, Don
Cc:	Cheryl Madrigal; Deneen Pelton
Subject:	Ontario Ave Widening and Restriping, County of Riverside Transportation
Date:	Monday, June 17, 2024 3:30:30 PM
Attachments:	image001.png Ontario Ave Widening and Restriping, County of Riverside Transportation.pdf

CAUTION: This email originated externally from the **Riverside County** email system. **DO NOT** click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Dear Don Copeland,

Please see attached response letter to above mentioned project. If you have any questions or comments, please contact us.

Thank you for the opportunity to protect our cultural assets.

Shuuluk Linton
Tribal Historic Preservation Coordinator
Cultural Resources Department
Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians
1 West Tribal Road | Valley Center, CA 92082
Office:(760) 749 1092 ext. 320|Cell(760) 522-7230
Fax:760-749-8901
Email:slinton@rincon-nsn.gov



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Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians
CULTURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

One Government Center Lane | Valley Center | CA 92082
(760) 749-1092 | Fax: (760) 749-8901 | rincon-nsn.gov

June 17, 2024

Sent via email: dcopelan@rivco.org

Re: Ontario Ave Widening and Restriping, County of Riverside Transportation, California

Dear Don Copeland,

This letter is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians ("Rincon Band" or "Tribe"), a federally recognized Indian Tribe and sovereign government. We have received your notification regarding the above-mentioned project. The identified location is within the Traditional Use Area (TUA) of the Luiseño people. As such, the Rincon Band is traditionally and culturally affiliated to the project area.

We kindly ask to be provided with copies of existing documents pertaining to the project such as the cultural survey including the archaeological site records, shape files, archaeological record search results, geotechnical report, and the grading plans. Upon receipt and review, the Rincon Band will determine if AB52 consultation is needed.

If you have additional questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact our office at your convenience at (760) 749 1092 ext. 320 or via electronic mail at slinton@rincon-nsn.gov. Thank you for the opportunity to protect and preserve our cultural assets.

Sincerely,

Shuuluk Linton
Tribal Historic Preservation Coordinator

Bo Mazzetti, Chairman | Joseph Linton, Vice Chair | Laurie E. Gonzalez, Council Member | John Constantino, Council Member | Frank Mazzetti III, Council Member

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Appendix F List of Technical Studies

- Biological Technical Memorandum (May 16, 2024)
- Cultural Resource Technical Study (February 19, 2025)
- Hazardous Waste Initial Site Assessment Memorandum (March 13, 2024)
- Traffic Operations Analysis Report (March 7, 2024)
- Vehicle Miles Traveled Analysis (February 20, 2024)
- Vehicle Miles Traveled Forecasts Memorandum (May 22, 2024)
- Transportation Project BMP Template (August 29, 2024)
- Hydrology Study (August 22, 2024)

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Appendix G Response to Comments

All comments on the Initial Study (IS) with Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) have been reproduced and are included in this appendix, followed by the County of Riverside Transportation Department's (County) responses to those comments. All agencies and members of the public from whom a comment was received during the public review period from February 28, 2025, through March 31, 2025, including individual letters, emails, and phone calls, are listed below.

The comments and responses received during the public review period are grouped by type of commenter. The types of commenters and unique identifiers are:

- Regional Agency Comment: R#-
- Organization: O#-
- Individual Comments: I#-

Each issue that was raised within each comment letter, email, or phone call has been assigned a consecutive number that corresponds to a response number. For example, the first comment from the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District is R1, with R1 being the unique identifier and "-1" referring to the first comment. In order to assist in the location of comments and responses, the respective names of the authors of the comment are indicated prior to each comment response.

Table G-1. Comments Received

Number	Commenter	Date
Regional Agencies		
R1	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	3/31/20/25
Organization		
O1	AT&T	3/27/2025
Individuals		
I1	Michael Masters	2/28/2025
I2	Shirley Sawyer	3/11/2025
I3	Lincoln Guard Services Security and Patrol Services	3/19/2025
I4	Victor Vargas	3/24/2025

G.1 Regional Agency Comments

G.1.1 Comment Letter R1: Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District

JASON E. UHLEY
General Manager-Chief Engineer

1995 MARKET STREET
RIVERSIDE, CA 92501
951.955.1200
951.788.9965 FAX
www.rcflood.org

RIVERSIDE COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL
AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

261290

March 31, 2025

County of Riverside
Transportation Department
3525 14th Street
Riverside, CA 92501

Attention: Don Copeland

Re: Ontario Avenue Widening and Restriping Project, from State Street to Diplomat Avenue

R1-1

The District does not normally recommend conditions for land divisions or other land use cases in incorporated cities. The District also does not plan check City land use cases or provide State Division of Real Estate letters or other flood hazard reports for such cases. District comments/recommendations for such cases are normally limited to items of specific interest to the District including District Master Drainage Plan facilities, other regional flood control and drainage facilities which could be considered a logical component or extension of a master plan system, and District Area Drainage Plan fees (development mitigation fees). In addition, information of a general nature is provided.

The District's review is based on the above-referenced project transmittal, received February 27, 2025. The District **has not** reviewed the proposed project in detail, and the following comments do not in any way constitute or imply District approval or endorsement of the proposed project with respect to flood hazard, public health and safety, or any other such issue:

R1-2

☐ This project would not be impacted by District Master Drainage Plan facilities, nor are other facilities of regional interest proposed.

☐ This project involves District proposed Master Drainage Plan facilities, namely, _____. The District will accept ownership of such facilities on written request by the City. The Project Applicant shall enter into a cooperative agreement establishing the terms and conditions of inspection, operation, and maintenance with the District and any other maintenance partners. Facilities must be constructed to District standards, and District plan check and inspection will be required for District acceptance. Plan check, inspection, and administrative fees will be required. All regulatory permits (and all documents pertaining thereto, e.g., Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Plans, Conservation Plans/Easements) that are to be secured by the Applicant for both facility construction and maintenance shall be submitted to the District for review. The regulatory permits' terms and conditions shall be approved by the District prior to improvement plan approval, map recordation, or finalization of the regulatory permits. There shall be no unreasonable constraint upon the District's ability to operate and maintain the flood control facility(ies) to protect public health and safety.

☐ If this project proposes channels, storm drains larger than 36 inches in diameter, or other facilities that could be considered regional in nature and/or a logical extension a District's facility, the District would consider accepting ownership of such facilities on written request by the City. The Project Applicant shall enter into a cooperative agreement establishing the terms and conditions of inspection, operation, and maintenance with the District and any other maintenance partners. Facilities must be constructed to District standards, and District plan check and inspection will be required for District acceptance. Plan check, inspection, and administrative fees will be required. The regulatory permits' terms and conditions shall be approved by the District prior to improvement plan approval, map recordation, or finalization of the regulatory permits. There shall be no unreasonable constraint upon the District's ability to operate and maintain the flood control facility(ies) to protect public health and safety.

R1-3 ☒ An encroachment permit shall be obtained for any construction related activities occurring within District right of way or facilities, namely, Corona Drains East Ontario Avenue Storm Drain. If a proposed storm drain connection exceeds the hydraulic performance of the existing drainage facilities, mitigation will be required. For further information, contact the District's Encroachment Permit Section at 951.955.1266.

☐ The District's previous comments are still valid.

GENERAL INFORMATION

R1-4 The project proponent shall bear the responsibility for complying with all applicable mitigation measures defined in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) document, and/or Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, and with all other federal, state, and local environmental rules and regulations that may apply, such as, but not limited to, the Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP), Sections 404 and 401 of the Clean Water Act, California Fish and Game Code Section 1602, and the Porter Cologne Water Quality Control Act. The District's action associated with the subject project triggers evaluation by the District with respect to the applicant's compliance with federal, state, and local environmental laws. For this project, the Lead Agency is the agency in the address above, and the District is a Responsible Agency under CEQA. The District, as a Co-permittee under the MSHCP, needs to demonstrate that all District related activities, including the actions identified above, are consistent with the MSHCP. This is typically achieved through determinations from the CEQA Lead Agency (if they are also a Co-permittee) for the project. For the MSHCP, the District's focus will be particular to Sections 6.1.2, 6.1.3, 6.1.4, 6.3.2, 7.3.7, 7.5.3, and Appendix C of the MSHCP. Please include consistency determination statements from the Lead Agency/Co-permittee for the project for each of these sections in the CEQA document. The District may also require that an applicant provide supporting technical documentation for environmental clearance.

R1-5 This project may require a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit from the State Water Resources Control Board. Clearance for grading, recordation, or other final approval should not be given until the City has determined that the project has been granted a permit or is shown to be exempt.

R1-6 If this project involves a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) mapped floodplain, then the City should require the applicant to provide all studies, calculations, plans, and other information required to meet FEMA requirements, and should further require that the applicant obtain a Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) prior to grading, recordation, or other final approval of the project and a Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) prior to occupancy.

Very truly yours,

Amy McNeill

AMY MCNEILL
Engineering Project Manager

EM:bs

Response to Comment R1-1

Thank you for your participation in the environmental review process for the project. Comment noted. The project is a street improvement capital project led by the County in the unincorporated community of El Cerrito.

Response to Comment R1-2

The County will enter into a cooperative agreement with the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (District) for the inspection, operation, and maintenance of storm drain facilities over 36 inches in size to be accepted for ownership by the District. The County acknowledges that such facilities will be designed and constructed by the County, and plan checked and inspected by the District, in accordance with District standards.

Response to Comment R1-3

The County will obtain any pertinent encroachment permits for work within District right-of-way and connection to District facilities.

Response to Comment R1-4

The County acknowledges that the District is a Responsible Agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and co-permittee under the MSHCP. Consistency determinations for Sections 6.1.2, 6.1.3, 6.1.4, 6.3.2, 7.3.7, and 7.5.3 and Appendix C of the MSHCP are included within this IS/MND.

Response to Comment R1-5

The County will obtain a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit for the Project.

Response to Comment R1-6

The floodplain comment is noted. The project is predominantly within FEMA Zone X (unshaded), areas of minimal flood hazard, usually depicted on FIRMs as above the 500-year flood level. A small portion of the project, east of Ontario Avenue between Ambassador Avenue and Consul Avenue, is within Zone A, which are flood hazard areas subject to inundation by the 1-percent-annual-chance flood event (i.e., 100-year flood). No depths or base flood elevations are known within this zone. No bridge or stream channel work is anticipated by the project. In addition, the project is not expected to contribute to area flooding.

G.2 Organization Comments

G.2.1 Comment Letter O1: AT&T

22311 Brookhurst Street Suite203
Huntington Beach Ca 92646

NO CONFLICT

March 27, 2025

County of Riverside
Public Works
Attn: Don Copeland
Via Email

Re: Ontario Avenue Widening & Restriping, Corona, CA

Dear Mr. Copeland,

O1-1 This is in response to your Inquiry Letter dated March 12, 2025, regarding the above referenced project. After reviewing your location maps, please be advised that AT&T Network Services (long distance) has no active facilities (Transcontinental Fiber Optics Lines) within the vicinity of this project.

Thank you for notifying AT&T of the pending project referenced above. Notification of future proposed work, performed in this vicinity should be directed to:

AT&T INQUIRIES
22311 Brookhurst Street, Suite 203
Huntington Beach, CA 92646
joef@forkertengineering.com

Should you have any questions or concerns regarding this project, please contact Mr. Joseph Forkert at (714) 963-7964 or me at your earliest convenience.

Please Note

AT&T Drawings are Proprietary Information Pursuant to Company instructions–This Office does not distribute drawings for Pre–Planning and Design Engineering purposes.

Please contact your local City, County, Utility Notification Center or AT&T on Site Plant Protection Workforce to identify AT&T facilities prior to contacting AT&T Engineering. If you are referred to our office because of a possible conflict with AT&T lines, we will confirm and provide you with the appropriate drawings and pertinent information required to avoid a conflict with AT&T lines prior to the start of your construction project.

Sincerely,

Joseph Forkert for
Tanya Hernandez
OSP Maintenance Engineer
(619) 200-7896

Response to Comment O1-1

Thank you for your participation in the environmental review process for the project. Your time is appreciated. It is noted that there are no active facilities (Transcontinental Fiber Optics Lines) within the vicinity of the project.

G.3 Individual Comments

G.3.1 Comment I1: Michael Masters

G.3.2 Comment I2: Shirley Sawyer

G.3.3 Comment I3: Lincoln Guard Services Security and Patrol Services

G.3.4 Comment I4: Victor Vargas

Table G-2 Individual Comments Received

ID	Name / Address / Contact	Date	Comment	Response
I1	Michael Masters 7460 Shadow Grove Court Corona, CA 951-737-5307	2/28/2025	Vmail on 2/28/2025: Hello, calling regarding the Ontario Ave Street widening and restriping project. Just got in the mail yesterday, I live in Corona California off Ontario avenue. Sorry, my voice is so deep, I am very ill with the flu. I am Masters, Michael 7460 Shadow Grove Court, Corona, CA. And as long as it isn't before, the one lane on each side, that is fine. If it is over there where all the new businesses or the workers, buying out, then, oh, we have a big nightmare because there is no width to continue, but the restriping yes, I understand. My number you are seeing on the caller ID 951-737-5307. Original owners since '79 Thank you bye-bye.	Response I1-1: Thank you for your participation in the environmental review process for the project. The project would widen and restripe Ontario Avenue from State Street to Diplomat Avenue to provide a four-travel lane facility consisting of two southbound lanes, two northbound lanes, one two-way left-turn lane, and two marked on-street bike lanes. In general, the project would consist of resurfacing the existing roadway within the project limits as well as widening along the east side for a consistent 64-foot-wide curb-to-curb width. The widening would be constrained to the eastern edge between Diplomat Avenue and Rising Sun Road.
I2	Shirley Sawyer 19570 Carmelita Avenue Corona, CA 951-773-3759	3/11/2025	Vmail on 3/11/2025: Hello, my name is Shirely Sawyer, and I live in the County of Riverside, and I received a report, a public notice that said you are interested in widening Ontario Avenue and restriping it. I would like you to send me an environmental impact report. My address is 19570 Carmelita Avenue, Corona, California 92881. If you can send me that document, that would be very helpful for me. I have the ability/able to research and tell you some things you need to know. When you get a chance, you can call me, you may be able to reach me, my number is 951-773-3759. I hope you have a nice day, goodbye.	Response I2-1: The County called Ms. Sawyer on 3/13/2025. Ms. Sawyer mentioned that she does not have transportation to the library and does not own a computer or have an email address. Ms. Sawyer wanted to discuss the exact location of the project and pass along local information on the area to the County. After discussing the project with the County, Ms. Sawyer was no longer requesting a copy of the IS/MND. Ms. Ms. Sawyer thank the County for their time.

ID	Name / Address / Contact	Date	Comment	Response
I3	Lincoln Guard Services Security and Patrol Services 19330 E Ontario Avenue Corona, CA lincolnguardservices@hotmail.com	3/19/2025	Email on 3/19/2025: Hello I on property 19330 east Ontario ave, when is construction going to start. Will Ambassador ave get paved. See attached email on the following page.	Response I3-1: The County responded via email on 3/24/2025 with the following, "Construction is tentatively scheduled to start Spring of 2026. Ambassador Ave is not in the project design to be paved." See attached email on the following page.
I4	Victor Vargas Diplomat Avenue, Corona, CA 951-310-3774	3/24/2025	Hi, this is Victor Vargas. I live on Diplomat Avenue and this is in regards to the Ontario Avenue Widening. This street is going to be a mess in here on Main Street for a lot of people that live up the street. They are going to be going super fast. Is there any way we can get some speed bumps to slow them down before they get to Ontario, because they are going fast now and it is going to be getting worse. My phone number is 951-310-3774. My name is Victor Vargas. Please call me back so I can explain to you what I am talking about. Thank you very much. I hope I get to talk to Don Copeland. Thank you, bye.	Response I4-1: The County called Mr. Vargas on 3/24/2025. Mr. Vargas explained lots of drivers are currently speeding down his street on Diplomat Avenue to access Ontario Avenue and that he feels this would be exasperated with the proposed widening of Ontario Avenue that would encourage more drivers. The project is contained to Ontario Avenue and no work is proposed on Diplomat Avenue beyond the tie-in and striping modifications. The project is expected to alleviate congestion along Ontario Avenue and Temescal Canyon Road during peak traffic hours with added capacity in the area. As a result, traffic operations and congestion at intersections and other roadway segments would also be improved.

From: Copeland, Don
To: "Lincoln Guard Services Security and Patrol Services"
Subject: RE: Ontario widening
Date: Monday, March 24, 2025 7:11:00 AM

Construction is tentatively scheduled to start Spring of 2026. Ambassador Ave is not in the project design to be paved.

Don Copeland
Senior Transportation Planner
County of Riverside Transportation Department
3525 14th Street
Riverside, CA 92501
Office: (951) 955-6759
Cell: (951) 897-0677

-----Original Message-----
From: Lincoln Guard Services Security and Patrol Services <lincolnguardservices@hotmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 19, 2025 3:25 PM
To: Copeland, Don <dcopelan@RIVCO.ORG>
Subject: Ontario widening

CAUTION: This email originated externally from the Riverside County email system. DO NOT click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

I3-1 Hello I on property 19330 east Ontario ave, when is construction going to start. Will Ambassador ave get paved
Sent from my iPhone