

Appendix B Resources Evaluated Relative
to the Requirements of
Section 4(f)

RESOURCES EVALUATED RELATIVE to the REQUIREMENTS of SECTION 4(f)

Interstate 10 Corridor Project

San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties

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08-SBD-10 PM 0.0/R37.0

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**STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Department of Transportation**

Submitted Pursuant to:

49 U.S.C. 303

The State of California

Department of Transportation as assigned

The environmental review, consultation, and any other action required in accordance with applicable federal laws for this project is being, or has been, carried out by Caltrans under its assumption of responsibility pursuant to 23 United States Code (U.S.C.) 327.

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Chapter 1 Introduction

Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, codified in federal law at 49 United States Code (U.S.C.) 303, declares that “it is the policy of the United States Government that special effort should be made to preserve the natural beauty of the countryside and public park and recreational lands, wildlife and waterfowl refuges, and historic sites.”

Section 6009(a) of SAFETEA-LU (Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users) amended Section 4(f) legislation at 23 U.S.C. 138 and 49 U.S.C. 303 to simplify the processing and approval of projects that have only *de minimis* use on lands protected by Section 4(f). This revision provides that once the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) determines that a transportation use of Section 4(f) property, after consideration of any use avoidance, minimization, and mitigation or enhancement measures, results in a *de minimis* use on that property, an analysis of avoidance alternatives is not required and the Section 4(f) evaluation process is complete. FHWA’s final rule on Section 4(f) *de minimis* findings is codified in 23 *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) 774.3 and CFR 774.17.

Responsibility for compliance with Section 4(f) has been assigned to the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 326 and 327, including determinations and approval of Section 4(f) evaluations, as well as coordination with those agencies that have jurisdiction over a Section 4(f) resource that may be used by a project action.

Section 4(f) specifies that the Secretary [of Transportation] may approve a transportation project...requiring the use of publicly owned land of a public park, recreational area, or wildlife and waterfowl refuge of national, State, or local significance, or land of an historic site of national, State, or local significance (as determined by the federal, State, or local officials having jurisdiction over the park, refuge, or site) only if:

1. There is no prudent and feasible alternative to using that land; and
2. The project includes all possible planning to minimize harm to the park, recreational area, wildlife and waterfowl refuge, or historic site resulting from the use.

Section 4(f) requires consultation with the United States Department of the Interior and, as appropriate, the United States Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development in developing transportation projects that use lands protected by Section 4(f). If historic sites are involved, then coordination with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) is also needed.

The proposed project is a transportation project that may receive federal funding and/or discretionary approvals through the USDOT (i.e., Federal Highway Administration [FHWA]); therefore, documentation of compliance with Section 4(f) is required.

All archaeological and historical sites within the Section 106 Area of Potential Effects (APE) and all public parks, recreational facilities, and wildlife refuges within approximately 0.5 mile of any of the project alternatives have been included in this evaluation.

This Section 4(f) analysis provides an overview of parks, recreational facilities, wildlife refuges, and historic properties found within 0.5 mile of the proposed project in accordance with the requirements of Section 4(f).

To determine whether Section 4(f) applies to a federal transportation project, two prerequisites are considered: (1) the project must involve a resource that is protected under the provisions of Section 4(f), and (2) there must be a use of that resource. Resources subject to Section 4(f) consideration include parks and recreational areas of national, state, or local significance that are both publicly owned and open to the public; publicly owned wildlife and waterfowl refuges of national, state, or local significance that are open to the public to the extent that public access does not interfere with the primary purpose of the refuge; and/or historic sites of national, state, or local significance in public or private ownership regardless of whether they are open to the public.

1.1 Project Description

Caltrans, in cooperation with the San Bernardino Associated Governments (SANBAG), proposes to add freeway lanes through all or a portion of the 33-mile stretch of Interstate 10 (I-10) from the Los Angeles/San Bernardino (LA/SB) county line to Ford Street in San Bernardino County. The project limits, including transition areas, extend from approximately 0.4 mile west of White Avenue in Pomona at Post Mile (PM) 44.9 to Live Oak Canyon Road in Yucaipa at PM 37.0.

The I-10 Corridor Project (CP) is located within the counties of Los Angeles and San Bernardino. Cities along the project corridor include Claremont, Colton, Fontana, Grand Terrace, Loma Linda, Montclair, Ontario, Pomona, Rancho Cucamonga, Redlands, Rialto, San Bernardino, Upland, Yucaipa, and unincorporated areas, including the community of Bloomington.

1.2 Project Alternatives

The I-10 CP considers one no build alternative and two build alternatives to address existing and future projected traffic demands. A summary of the proposed project alternatives is provided below. For a more detailed discussion of alternatives, please reference Chapter 2 of the Environmental Impact Report (EIR)/Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

1.2.1 Alternative 1: No Build Alternative

Alternative 1 (No Build) would maintain the existing lane configuration of I-10 within the project limits with no additional mainline lanes or associated improvements to be provided.

1.2.2 Alternative 2: One High-Occupancy Vehicle Lane in Each Direction

Alternative 2 (One High-Occupancy Vehicle Lane in Each Direction) would extend the existing high-occupancy vehicle (HOV) lane in each direction of I-10 from the current HOV terminus near Haven Avenue in the city of Ontario to Ford Street in the city of Redlands, a distance of approximately 25 miles.

1.2.3 Alternative 3: Two Express Lanes in Each Direction

Alternative 3 (Two Express Lanes in Each Direction) would provide two Express Lanes in each direction of I-10 from the LA/SB county line to California Street (near State Route [SR] 210) in the city of Redlands and one Express Lane in each direction from California Street to Ford Street in the city of Redlands, a total of 33 miles. The Express Lanes would be priced managed lanes in which vehicles not meeting the minimum occupancy requirement would pay a toll. West of Haven Avenue, a single new lane would be constructed and combined with the existing HOV lane to provide two Express Lanes in each direction; east of Haven Avenue, all Express Lanes would be constructed by the project.

1.2.4 Analysis Summary

All Section 4(f) resources within the study area were analyzed for direct and indirect impacts under each project alternative. The No Build Alternative would not provide any improvements to the I-10 corridor within the project limit. No direct use or constructive use of Section 4(f) resources would be required to construct Alternative 2, though temporary occupancy of two Section 4(f) resources, the Santa Ana River Trail (SART) and Orange Blossom Trail (OBT), is necessary (see Table 7). Alternative 3 would directly impact two Section 4(f) resources: MacArthur Park and Euclid Avenue/SR-83 (see Table 8). Temporary occupancy of Edison Elementary School, SART, and OBT would also result from the construction of Alternative 3. No adverse effect to these resources is anticipated; therefore, a *de minimis* finding is proposed.

MacArthur Park

Alternative 3 would permanently acquire 0.14 acre of MacArthur Park, resulting in a direct use. The area to be acquired does not contribute to the playground or baseball field that qualify MacArthur Park as a resource under Section 4(f); therefore, this acquisition would not adversely use the activities, features, or attributes of MacArthur Park, and a *de minimis* finding is proposed.

Alternative 3 would also require a 0.16 acre temporary construction easement (TCE) in MacArthur Park; however, the scope of the work is minor, and there are no anticipated permanent adverse physical uses or other interference with the activities or purpose of the resource.

Euclid Avenue/SR-83

Alternative 3 would construct improvements to a small segment of the historic Euclid Avenue between 7th Street in Upland and the vicinity of 6th Street in Ontario. Adverse impacts would be avoided by replacing character-defining features (i.e., stone curbs and trees) in-kind and ensuring that overall continuity of the Euclid Avenue corridor would be maintained; therefore, a *de minimis* finding is proposed.

Edison Elementary School

Alternative 3 would require a 0.07 acre TCE at Edison Elementary School to permit construction of new retaining walls and change the profile of Sultana Avenue. The project would not result in impacts that would inhibit access or use of existing recreational activities, features, or attributes at the school. Given that these impacts

would not be adverse to the Section 4(f) resource, construction of Alternative 3 would not trigger the provisions of Section 4(f).

Santa Ana River Trail

Both Alternative 2 and 3 would result in temporary occupancy of the SART, but not direct or constructive use of the resource. Temporary occupancy under the build alternatives would be limited to evenings when the trail is closed. As such, no adverse impacts to the SART are anticipated to result from the temporary occupancy proposed under Alternatives 2 and 3.

Orange Blossom Trail

If the OBT is open prior to proposed project construction, then both Alternative 2 and 3 would result in temporary occupancy of the OBT; however, neither build alternative would result in a direct or constructive use of the resource. Though the build alternatives would not require any acquisition or permanent easement at the proposed eastern or western segments of OBT, a total of 1.20 miles of the trail would be closed for approximately 18 months while the I-10 mainline bridge is widened. A suitable detour route would be provided to maintain non-motorized connectivity through this segment of the trail and the OBT's recreational value would not be reduced by the temporary occupancy proposed under Alternatives 2 and 3.

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Chapter 2 Regulatory Setting

2.1 Determining Section 4(f) Resources

There are two steps in determining whether Section 4(f) applies to a project:

1. The project must involve a resource that is protected by the provisions of Section 4(f).
2. There must be a “use” of that resource.

Protected resources include:

- Public parks
- Recreational areas of national, state, or local significance
- Wildlife or waterfowl refuges
- Historic sites of national, state, or local significance

2.2 *De Minimis* Impacts

2.2.1 Determining *De Minimis* Use of Section 4(f) Resources

A *de minimis* use of a Section 4(f) resource is a nominal use that would not be adverse to the activities, features, or attributes of the Section 4(f) resource. A *de minimis* use finding can be made for some direct uses and temporary uses; however, a *de minimis* use finding cannot be made for constructive uses.

Under FHWA regulations (23 CFR Section 774.13(d)), temporary occupancy, including TCEs, and other temporary project activities are typically considered *de minimis* use if they do not meet all five conditions for temporary occupancy, as discussed in Section 4.3.2.

Under Section 4(f), *de minimis* use of historic resources would be a finding of either “no effect” or “no adverse effect” under 36 CFR Part 800. For other Section 4(f) protected resources, including publicly owned parks, recreational areas, and wildlife and waterfowl refuges, *de minimis* use would be defined as those uses that do not adversely affect the activities, features, or attributes of the Section 4(f) resource.

The *de minimis* use finding is based on the level of impact, including any avoidance, minimization, and mitigation or enhancement measures that are included in the project to address the Section 4(f) use. *De minimis* use findings are expressly

conditioned upon the implementation of measures that are relied on to reduce the effect to a *de minimis* level.

As discussed below in Sections 2.4.2 through 2.4.4, to reach a *de minimis* use finding for properties where a use would occur, the official(s) with jurisdiction over the Section 4(f) resource must provide written concurrence to Caltrans that the project would not adversely affect the activities, features, or attributes that qualify the property for protection under Section 4(f). In addition, the public must be afforded the opportunity to review and comment on the project's uses of identified Section 4(f) resource(s).

2.2.2 Coordination and Concurrence on *De Minimis* Findings

As discussed above, the regulations require coordination with officials that have jurisdiction over park and historic resources that may be impacted by the project prior to the approval of Section 4(f) use findings. Regulations require written concurrence from these officials prior to:

- Making *de minimis* use findings
- Applying an exception for temporary occupancies
- Applying an exception for transportation enhancement and mitigation activities

For parks, recreational areas, wildlife and waterfowl refuges, and historic properties, the officials with jurisdiction over the property must be informed of the intent to make a *de minimis* use determination, after which an opportunity for public review and comment must be provided. Information on these consultations with each official with jurisdiction is provided in detail in Chapter 4.0.

2.2.3 Public Meeting to Disclose Section 4(f) *De Minimis* Finding

After initial formal consultation is conducted with official(s) representing each resource where a Section 4(f) use would occur, a meeting must be held to provide the public with an opportunity to review and comment on the draft environmental document. Section 4(f) resources where a direct use would occur include MacArthur Park and Euclid Avenue/SR-83 and temporary occupancy at: Edison Elementary School, the Santa Ana River Trail, the Orange Blossom Trail, and the Zanja Trail. To facilitate public disclosure, notice of the public meeting must be circulated informing agencies and the general public of the time and place of the meeting, project description, and the proposed *de minimis* findings. During the public meeting and circulation of the Draft EIR/EIS, the public will be afforded the opportunity to review

the environmental document, as well as to comment on the project's impacts on the two Section 4(f) resources (Euclid Avenue/SR-83 and MacArthur Park [other]) along the project corridor.

2.2.4 *De Minimis* Use Finding for the I-10 Corridor Project

When seeking a *de minimis* use determination for a use of Section 4(f) resources, local agencies must work with Caltrans to complete the analysis. Caltrans is responsible for making the *de minimis* use finding.

After considering any comments received from the public during circulation, and whether the official concurs in writing that the project will not adversely affect the Section 4(f) activities, features, or attributes, then Caltrans finalizes the *de minimis* use determination.

2.3 Section 6(f) Resources

In addition to resources protected under Section 4(f), the I-10 CP is also required to analyze impacts on properties protected or enhanced with Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) grants. Section 6(f)(3) of the LWCF Act (16 U.S.C. Section 4601-4) contains provisions to protect federal investments in park and recreational resources and the quality of those resources. State and local governments often obtain grants through the LWCF Act to acquire or make improvements to parks and recreational areas. Section 6(f) of the LWCF Act prohibits the conversion of property acquired or developed with LWCF grants to a non-recreational purpose without the approval of the U.S. Department of the Interior's (DOI) National Park Service. Section 6(f) further directs DOI to assure that replacement lands of equal value, location, and usefulness are provided as conditions to such conversions. Consequently, where conversion of Section 6(f) lands are proposed for highway projects, replacements will be necessary.

To determine whether LWCF funds were involved in the acquisition or improvement of Section 4(f) resources, State Parks staff and database records of all LWCF-funded parks within San Bernardino and Los Angeles counties were consulted to determine properties pursuant to Section 6(f).¹ Park authorities with jurisdiction will be consulted to confirm Section 6(f) status.

¹ Provided by Cristelle Taillon of California State Parks Grand and Local Services. The reports are dated March 14, 2013, and April 3, 2014.

This research revealed that LWCF funds were utilized for improvements at only one site within 0.5 mile of the proposed project: Sylvan Park (Redlands). Under all of the build alternatives (Alternatives 2 and 3), no conversion of Section 6(f) land would occur because land would not be acquired from this parcel.

During previous consultation with State Parks staff (April 2013), Cucamonga-Guasti Regional Park (County of San Bernardino) and the Santa Ana River Trail (SART) (County of San Bernardino) were also listed as receiving LWCF funding; however, the most recent listing provided by State Parks in April 2014 reveals that the previous funding status has been withdrawn, and these park facilities are no longer considered as Section 6(f) resources in San Bernardino County. The SART, which also traverses portions of Riverside County and Orange County, may still be considered a Section 6(f) resource in those jurisdictions. No use or conversion of either of these properties is proposed as part of the I-10 CP build alternatives. Therefore, no land would be converted or acquired from LWCF-funded parks or recreational resources.

Chapter 3 List and Description of Section 4(f) Properties

3.1 Identification of Section 4(f) Properties

As noted above, resources subject to Section 4(f) consideration include publicly owned lands such as public parks; recreational areas of national, state, or local significance; wildlife and waterfowl refuges; and historic sites of national, state, or local significance.

Resources in the project study area were identified if they were:

- Existing publicly owned recreational and park resources, including local, regional, and State resources;
- Publicly owned wildlife and water fowl refuges and conservation areas;
- Existing public bicycle, pedestrian, and equestrian trails; or
- National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listed or eligible historic sites.

Research was conducted to identify publicly owned parks, recreational areas, wildlife and waterfowl refuges, and land from a historic site within 0.5 mile of the project alternatives.

Based on this research, there are 82 properties within 0.5 mile of the project corridor that qualify as Section 4(f) resources, including 39 parks, 34 schools with publicly accessible facilities, 4 trails, 4 historic sites, and 1 archaeological site. Of these Section 4(f) properties, only Sylvan Park is also identified as a Section 6(f) resource. A summary of the number of identified resources is provided in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary of Properties Subject to Section 4(f) Consideration

Type of Property	Geographic Location to Project	Number of Properties Identified
Public Parks	Within 0.5 mile	39
Public Schools and Recreational Areas	Within 0.5 mile	34
Trails	Within 0.5 mile	4
Wildlife and Waterfowl Refuges	Within 0.5 mile	0
NRHP-eligible historic sites	Within 0.5 mile	5

Source: Parsons, 2015.

3.2 Public Parks and Recreational Facilities

Seventy-seven (77) publicly owned lands that contain parks and recreational areas are within 0.5 mile of the project corridor, as shown in Appendix A. Of these 77 properties, 34 are public schools with outdoor playgrounds and other recreational facilities, which are assumed to be open to the general public. Of the remaining 43 properties, 39 are outdoor parks and 4 are trails. Tables 2 through 4 provide a summary of all 77 properties by type (i.e., school, park, and trail), including information on location, ownership, facilities available at each property, and whether the property is subject to Section 4(f) protection.

Table 2: School Facilities within the Study Area

Property Name	Location	Current Ownership	Facilities	Subject to Section 4(f) Protection?	Appendix A Sheet Number
Roosevelt Elementary School	701 N. Huntington Street Pomona, CA 91768	Pomona Unified School District	5.47 acres; baseball backstops, basketball courts, playground	Yes – open to public	1
Lincoln Elementary School	1200 N. Gordon Street Pomona, CA 91768	Pomona Unified School District	5.89 acres; baseball backstops, basketball courts, four square court	Yes – open to public	1
San Jose Elementary School	2015 Cadillac Drive Pomona, CA 91767	Pomona Unified School District	8.27 acres; baseball field, soccer field, basketball court	Yes – open to public	1 & 2
Emerson Middle School	635 Lincoln Avenue Pomona, CA 91767	Pomona Unified School District	16.84 acres; baseball field, football/soccer field, basketball courts, tennis courts	Yes – open to public	1 & 2
Pomona Senior High School	475 Bangor Street Pomona, CA 91767	Pomona Unified School District	37.38 acres; baseball fields, soccer field, basketball courts, tennis courts, pools	Yes – open to public	2
Barfield Elementary School	2181 N. San Antonio Avenue Pomona, CA 91767	Pomona Unified School District	8.95 acres; baseball fields, basketball courts, playground	Yes – open to public	2
Allison Elementary School	1011 Russell Place Pomona, CA 91767	Pomona Unified School District	9.57 acres; soccer fields, basketball courts, playground	Yes – open to public	2

Table 2: School Facilities within the Study Area

Property Name	Location	Current Ownership	Facilities	Subject to Section 4(f) Protection?	Appendix A Sheet Number
Vista Del Valle Elementary School	550 Vista Drive Claremont, CA 91711	Claremont Unified School District	6.76 acres; baseball field, soccer field, playground, mural	Yes – open to public	2
San Antonio High School	125 W. San Jose Avenue Claremont, CA 91711	Claremont Unified School District	3.57 acres; baseball field	Yes – open to public	2
Moreno Elementary School	4825 Moreno Street Montclair, CA 91763	Ontario-Montclair School District	9.68 acres; baseball backstop, multiple use field, playground	Yes – open to public	3
Serrano Middle School	4725 San Jose Street Montclair, CA 91763	Ontario-Montclair School District	14.07 acres; baseball field, soccer field, basketball courts, handball courts, tennis courts	Yes – open to public	3
El Camino Elementary School	1525 W. 5th Street Ontario, CA 91762	Ontario-Montclair School District	8.56 acres; baseball field, soccer field, basketball courts, playground	Yes – open to public	3
Citrus Elementary School	390 N. Euclid Avenue Upland, CA 91786	Upland Unified School District	9.89 acres; baseball fields, basketball courts, playground, handball courts	Yes – open to public	4
Hawthorne Elementary School	705 W. Hawthorne Street Ontario, CA 91764	Ontario-Montclair School District	7.78 acres; baseball field, soccer field, basketball courts, playground	Yes – open to public	4
Edison Elementary School	515 E. 6th Street Ontario, CA 91764	Ontario-Montclair School District	4.82 acres; baseball field, soccer field, basketball courts, playground	Yes – open to public	4
Berlyn Elementary School	1320 N. Berlyn Avenue Ontario, CA 91764	Ontario-Montclair School District	9.55 acres; baseball backstop, large multiple use field, large playground	Yes – open to public	4
Del Norte Elementary School	850 N. Del Norte Avenue Ontario, CA 91764	Ontario-Montclair School District	9.15 acres; baseball field, soccer field, basketball courts, playground	Yes – open to public	5
Ray Wiltsey Middle School	1450 E. "G" Street Ontario, CA 91764	Ontario-Montclair School District	14.72 acres; large multiple use field, basketball courts, tennis courts, handball/racquetball courts	Yes – open to public	5

Table 2: School Facilities within the Study Area

Property Name	Location	Current Ownership	Facilities	Subject to Section 4(f) Protection?	Appendix A Sheet Number
Mariposa Elementary School	1605 E. "D" Street Ontario, CA 91764	Ontario-Montclair School District	10.03 acres; multiple purpose field, basketball courts, four square court, swing set	Yes – open to public	5
Vineyard Elementary School	1500 E. 6th Street Ontario, CA 91764	Ontario-Montclair School District	9.09 acres; scattered grass areas, basketball courts, four square court	Yes – open to public	5
Corona Elementary School	1140 N. Corona Avenue Ontario, CA 91764	Corona-Norco Unified School District	8.98 acres; baseball fields, soccer fields, basketball courts, playground	Yes – open to public	5
Ontario Center School	835 N. Center Avenue Ontario, CA 91764	Cucamonga School District	6.98 acres; large grass field and multiple playground areas	Yes – open to public	6
Poplar Elementary School	9937 Poplar Avenue Fontana, CA 92335	Fontana Unified School District	9.27 acres; baseball field, soccer field, basketball courts, playground	Yes – open to public	11
Bloomington Middle School	18829 Orange Street Bloomington, CA 92316	Colton Joint Unified School District	17.04 acres; soccer fields, basketball courts, playground, pool	Yes – open to public	12 & 13
Ruth Grimes Elementary School	1609 Spruce Avenue Bloomington, CA 92316	Colton Joint Unified School District	11.08 acres; baseball field, basketball courts, playground	Yes – open to public	13
Joe Baca Middle School	1640 S. Lilac Bloomington, CA 92313	Colton Joint Unified School District	17.42 acres; large multiple purpose grass field, basketball court, pool	Yes – open to public	13
Slover Mountain High School	18229 Orange Street Bloomington, CA 92316	Colton Joint Unified School District	3.88 acres; baseball field, soccer field, basketball courts	Yes – open to public	14
Colton High School	777 W. Valley Boulevard Colton, CA 92324	Colton Joint Unified School District	43.12 acres; baseball fields, soccer fields, basketball courts, football stadium, tennis courts	Yes – open to public	14
San Bernardino Valley College	701 Mt. Vernon Avenue San Bernardino, CA 92410	San Bernardino Community College District	81.91 acres; football stadium, baseball field, multiple purpose field, gymnasium	Yes – open to public	16

Table 2: School Facilities within the Study Area

Property Name	Location	Current Ownership	Facilities	Subject to Section 4(f) Protection?	Appendix A Sheet Number
Richardson Prep Hi Middle School	455 S. "K" Street San Bernardino, CA 92410	San Bernardino City Unified School District	20.04 acres; baseball fields, track with enclosed multiple purpose field, basketball courts, tennis courts	Yes – open to public	16
Cooley Ranch Elementary School	1000 S. Cooley Drive Colton, CA 92324	Colton Joint Unified School District	10.00 acres; large grass areas, basketball courts, four square court	Yes – open to public	17
Orangewood High School	515 Texas Street Redlands, CA 92374	Redlands Unified School District	6.65 acres; baseball fields, playground, grass field	Yes – open to public	19 & 21
Redlands Senior High School	840 E. Citrus Avenue Redlands, CA 92374	Redlands Unified School District	51.54 acres; baseball fields, soccer field, basketball courts, tennis courts, pools	Yes – open to public	21
Franklin Elementary School	850 E. Colton Avenue Redlands, CA 92374	Redlands Unified School District	8.47 acres; baseball field, soccer field, basketball courts, playground	Yes – open to public	21

Source: Parsons, 2014.

Table 3: Parks and Recreational Resources within the Study Area

Property Name	Location	Current Ownership	Facilities	Subject to Section 4(f) Protection?	Appendix A Sheet Number
Kiwanis Park	950 Weber Street Pomona, CA	City of Pomona	6.37 acres; basketball court, playground, community center, picnic tables, drinking fountains	Yes	1
Ganesha Park	1575 N. White Avenue Pomona, CA 91768	City of Pomona	60.74 acres; picnic pavilions, bandshell, walking trails, playground, tennis courts, pool with water slide, picnic tables, drinking fountains, restroom	Yes	1
Ted Greene Park	2105 N. Orange Grove Avenue Pomona, CA 91767	City of Pomona	1.11 acres; baseball field, playground, grass field, picnic tables, drinking fountains, concession stand, restroom	Yes	1 & 2
Lincoln Park	400 East Lincoln Avenue Pomona, CA 91767	City of Pomona	3.45 acres; baseball fields, playground, restrooms, picnic tables, restrooms, community center	Yes	1 & 2
Jaycee Park	2000 N. San Antonio Avenue Pomona, CA 91767	City of Pomona	5.11 acres; baseball fields, playgrounds, grass field, restrooms, community center	Yes	2
Rancho San Jose Park	600 Block of W. San Jose Avenue Pomona, CA 91711	City of Claremont	0.95 acre; basketball court, playgrounds, grass fields, picnic tables, benches, picnic shelter	Yes	2
Wheeler Park	626 Vista Drive Claremont, CA 91711	City of Claremont	6.88 acres; baseball field, playground, roller hockey rink, basketball court, wading pool, restrooms, community center	Yes	2
Blaisdell Park	440 S. College Avenue Claremont, CA 91711	City of Claremont	2.65 acres; softball field, tennis court, grass field, playground, picnic shelter, restrooms, community center	Yes	2 & 3

Table 3: Parks and Recreational Resources within the Study Area

Property Name	Location	Current Ownership	Facilities	Subject to Section 4(f) Protection?	Appendix A Sheet Number
Montvue Park	1555 Cordova Street Pomona, CA 91767	City of Pomona	6.08 acres; baseball field, softball field, playground, open grass, picnic shelters, drinking fountains, restrooms, concession stand	Yes	2
Moreno Vista Park	4600 Block of Moreno Street Montclair, CA 91763	City of Montclair	1.27 acres; tennis courts, grass field	Yes	3
Wilderness Basin Park	S. of the I-10 Corridor Bounded by Mills Avenue & Monte Vista Avenue Montclair, CA 91763	City of Montclair	5.72 acres; walking trail, benches, native plant demonstration garden, grass field	Yes	3
MacArthur Park	5450 Deodar Street Montclair, CA 91763	City of Montclair	2.64 acres; playground, baseball/softball backstop, grass field, benches	Yes	3
George Gibbs Park	S. of the I-10 Corridor Bounded by W. Fifth Street & W. Princeton Street Ontario, CA 91762	City of Ontario	0.36 acre; softball field, soccer field, grass field, picnic benches, barbeques	Yes	3
Anthony Munoz Hall of Fame Park	1240 W. Fourth Street Ontario, CA 91762	City of Ontario	1.24 acres; basketball courts, baseball fields, soccer fields, hockey court, playground, restrooms, community center	Yes	3 & 4
Citrus Park	8th Street between San Antonio Avenue & Mountain Avenue Upland, CA 91786	City of Upland	5.63 acres; baseball fields, a grass field, barbeques, restrooms, playground	Yes	4

Table 3: Parks and Recreational Resources within the Study Area

Property Name	Location	Current Ownership	Facilities	Subject to Section 4(f) Protection?	Appendix A Sheet Number
Fern Reservoir Park	8th Street between Euclid Avenue & San Antonio Avenue Upland, CA 91786	City of Upland	0.87 acre; playground, grass field, picnic tables	Yes	4
Olivedale Park	8th Street between Campus Avenue & Sultana Avenue Upland, CA 91786	City of Upland	6.58 acres; baseball field, concession stand, playground, picnic tables, barbeques, picnic shelter, restrooms	Yes	4
8th Street Reservoir Park	8th Street and Campus Avenue Upland, CA 91786	City of Upland	1.28 acres; baseball fields, bleachers, benches	Yes	4
John Galvin Park	Grove Avenue & 4th Street Ontario, CA 91764	City of Ontario	31.74 acres; Jay Littleton baseball fields, basketball courts, concession stand, tennis courts, volleyball courts, multipurpose concrete court, sheltered picnic areas, restrooms, playgrounds, community center, West Cucamonga Creek Trail	Yes	4 & 5
Memorial Grove Park	Grove Avenue & "I" Street Ontario, CA 91764	City of Ontario	1.15 acres; rolling grass field, scattered trees	Yes	5
Vineyard Park	E. 6th Street & N. Baker Avenue Ontario, CA 91764	City of Ontario	2.39 acres; basketball court, swimming pool, playground, multipurpose trail, barbeques, picnic tables, benches	Yes	5
Cucamonga-Guasti Regional Park	800 N. Archibald Avenue Ontario, CA 91764	San Bernardino County Regional Parks	31.17 acres; 2 fishing lakes, pedal boating, playground, swimming complex, picnic areas, barbeques and benches	Yes	5 & 6

Table 3: Parks and Recreational Resources within the Study Area

Property Name	Location	Current Ownership	Facilities	Subject to Section 4(f) Protection?	Appendix A Sheet Number
Ayala Park	Valley Boulevard Fontana, CA 92335	San Bernardino County Regional Parks	5.32 acres; basketball court, grass field, playground, picnic shelters, barbeques, walking path, dog park	Yes	12
Fleming Park	535 N. La Cadena Drive Colton, CA 92324	City of Colton	1.61 acres; stage, amphitheater seating, benches, grass lawns, landscaped vegetation, Vietnam War Memorial	Yes	14
Central Park	Colton Avenue & "E" Street Colton, CA 92324	City of Colton	1.46 acres; baseball field, bleacher seating, gazebo	Yes	14
Colton Plunge Park	601 N. Mount Vernon Avenue Colton, CA 92324	City of Colton	7.53 acres; baseball fields, soccer fields, basketball courts, tennis courts, picnic tables, grass field, pools, playground	Yes	14
Veterans Park	290 E. "O" Street Colton, CA 92324	City of Colton	12.61 acres; softball fields, basketball court, horseshoes, handball courts, playground, splash pad, community center, picnic shelters, restrooms	Yes	14
Rich Dauer Park	955 Torrey Pines Drive Colton, CA 92324	City of Colton	3.85 acres; playground, open grass, picnic shelter, BBQs, restrooms	Yes	15
Colony Park	Weir Road & Harwick Drive San Bernardino, CA 92408	City of San Bernardino	0.36 acre; softball field, benches, playground, picnic tables, restrooms	Yes	15
Cooley Ranch Park	2020 Duron Street Colton, CA 92324	City of Colton	2.53 acres; basketball courts, picnic shelters, picnic tables, BBQs; drinking fountains	Yes	15 & 17
Ted and Lila Dawson Park	Anderson Street & Court Street Loma Linda, CA 92354	City of Loma Linda	0.29 acre; small grass lawn, landscaped vegetation, park bench	Yes	18

Table 3: Parks and Recreational Resources within the Study Area

Property Name	Location	Current Ownership	Facilities	Subject to Section 4(f) Protection?	Appendix A Sheet Number
Elmer Digneo Park	Corner of Anderson Street and Parkland Street Loma Linda, CA 92354	City of Loma Linda	5.03 acres; basketball court, playground, restrooms, BBQ pit, benches, drinking fountains	Yes	18
Sun Park	25300 E. 3rd Street Loma Linda, CA 92354	City of Loma Linda	0.62 acre; gazebo, picnic tables, landscaped vegetation, park benches	Yes	18
Cottonwood Park	Corner of Cottonwood Road and Mountain View Avenue Loma Linda, CA 92354	City of Loma Linda	0.89 acre; playground, gazebo, open grass areas	Yes	18
Jeannie Davis Park	923 W. Redlands Boulevard Redlands, CA 92373	City of Redlands	3.42 acres; multipurpose trail, playground, grass field, picnic tables	Yes	19 & 21
Ed Hales Park	101 E. State Street Redlands, CA 92373	City of Redlands	0.20 acre; benches, sheltered seating, fountain	Yes	21
The Terrace Park	106 & 500 E. Colton Avenue Redlands, CA 92374	City of Redlands	1.97 acres; multipurpose trail with benches	Yes	21
Sylvan Park	730 Chapel Street Redlands, CA 92374	City of Redlands	19.41 acres; volleyball courts, baseball field, horseshoe pits, lawn bowling, walking trails, playground, multipurpose field, community garden, picnic tables and shelters, stage, restrooms	Yes	21
Ford Park	955 Parkford Drive Redlands, CA 92374	City of Redlands	19.83 acres; tennis courts, picnic tables, playground, fishing pond, grass field	Yes	21 & 22

Source: Parsons, 2014.

Table 4: Trails within the Study Area

Property Name	Location	Current Ownership	Facilities	Subject to Section 4(f) Protection?	Appendix A Sheet Number
Mid City Connector Trail (Future)	N. of I-10 Corridor from 40 th Street to Santa Ana River Trail San Bernardino, CA	San Bernardino County Regional Parks Department	A future 7.5-mile paved off-street, Class I bicycle path	Yes	15 & 16
Santa Ana River Trail	Along the Santa Ana River from Waterman Avenue to the Riverside County Line San Bernardino County, CA 92408	San Bernardino County Regional Parks Department	7.5 miles of trail ² ; paved off-street, Class I bicycle path	Yes	15 & 17
Orange Blossom Trail (Future)	Between Mountain View Avenue and Ford Street	City of Redlands	A future 3.7-mile paved off-street, multiple-use trail; some portions already constructed outside study area	Yes	18, 19, & 21
Zanja Trail (Future)	Between Church Street and Grove Street	City of Redlands	A future 0.7-mile natural-surface trail and greenway	Yes	21

3.3 Historic and Archaeological Sites

Many efforts have been undertaken to identify historic properties, including a Historical Resources Evaluation Report and an Archaeological Survey Report to support the findings of the project’s Historic Property Survey Report. These studies included cultural resource records and literature searches, Native American consultation, a reconnaissance survey and intensive pedestrian (Phase I) surveys of the project APE, archival research, and consultation with historical societies and local government agencies.

² The San Bernardino County Regional Parks Department is currently developing two projects to expand the existing Santa Ana River Trail in San Bernardino County. The Phase III expansion would extend the trail approximately 3.5 miles from its current terminus at Waterman Avenue to California Street in Redlands. Phase IV would run from California Street in Redlands to Garnet Street in Mentone, then up to the San Bernardino National Forest.

As a part of these studies, 3,383 parcels containing buildings, groups of buildings, and structures were identified within the APE; of these, only 65 properties contained historic period resources that required evaluation. These included 63 historic architectural properties and 1 historic archaeological site (CA-SBR-12989H [36-014510]). The remaining parcels within the APE were either vacant, contained buildings constructed after 1964, or contained buildings exempt from evaluation in accordance with Attachment 4 of the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement among FHWA, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the SHPO, and Caltrans regarding compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Properties listed in or determined eligible for listing in the NRHP are provided in Table 5. Of these properties listed in or determined eligible for listing in the NRHP within the project APE, the proposed project would require direct use of only one property: Euclid Avenue/SR-83. Additional information regarding effects to Euclid Avenue/SR-83 is provided in Section 3.1.8 of the Draft EIR/EIS. A *de minimis* finding is proposed for Euclid Avenue/SR-83. Properties determined to not be eligible for the NRHP are provided in Table 6.

Table 5: Properties Listed in or Determined Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places

Property Name	Address/Location	Listed in the National Register of Historic Places?	Details
Euclid Avenue/SR-83	From 24th Street in Upland to Philadelphia Street in Ontario, CA	Yes	Recorded as National Register Item #05000843 on August 10, 2005
The Curtis Homestead/ CA-SBR-12989(H)	Near Redlands Boulevard and Richardson Street Loma Linda, CA	Eligible	Assumed eligible for the National Register under Criterion D at a local level of significance
Mill Creek Zanja	Sylvan Boulevard E to Mill Creek Road, Redlands, CA	Yes	Recorded as National Register Item #77000329 on May 12, 1977
1055 East Highland Avenue	1055 East Highland Avenue Redlands, CA	Eligible	Assumed eligible for the National Register under Criterion C at a local level of significance
El Carmelo/ The Peppers	926 East Highland Avenue Redlands, CA	Eligible	Assumed eligible for the National Register under Criterion C at a local level of significance

Source: Applied EarthWorks, 2015, National Register, 2014.

**Table 6: Properties Determined to Not be Eligible
for the National Register of Historic Places***

Property Name	Address/Location	Community	Section 4(f) Resource?
1531 N. Euclid Avenue/ The Metcalfe & Bundgard House	1531 N. Euclid Avenue	Ontario	National Register: Not Eligible
1540 N. Euclid Avenue/ The Arthur E. Wilson House	1540 N. Euclid Avenue	Ontario	National Register: Not Eligible
1524 N. Euclid Avenue The James B. Martz House	1524 N. Euclid Avenue	Ontario	National Register: Not Eligible
250 E. 7 th Street	250 E. 7 th Street	Upland	National Register: Not Eligible
265 E. 7 th Street	265 E. 7 th Street	Upland	National Register: Not Eligible
749 Sycamore Court	749 Sycamore Court	Upland	National Register: Not Eligible
947 E. 6 th Street	947 E. 6 th Street	Ontario	National Register: Not Eligible
1024 E. 6 th Street	1024 E. 6 th Street	Ontario	National Register: Not Eligible
1128 E. 5 th Street	1128 E. 5 th Street	Ontario	National Register: Not Eligible
Halgren's Chocolate	1204 N. Grove Avenue	Ontario	National Register: Not Eligible
Union Carbide Industrial Gasses Inc.	10829 Etiwanda Avenue	Fontana	National Register: Not Eligible
16454 Washington Drive	16454 Washington Drive	Fontana	National Register: Not Eligible
16470 Washington Drive	16470 Washington Drive	Fontana	National Register: Not Eligible
16592 Washington Drive	16592 Washington Drive	Fontana	National Register: Not Eligible
18029 Taylor Avenue	18029 Taylor Avenue	Bloomington	National Register: Not Eligible
18083 Taylor Avenue	18083 Taylor Avenue	Bloomington	National Register: Not Eligible
10176 Orchard Street/ Bloomington Garage and LaGue Residence	10176 Orchard Street	Bloomington	National Register: Not Eligible
18661 Orange Street	18661 Orange Street	Bloomington	National Register: Not Eligible
10156 Church Street	10156 Church Street	Bloomington	National Register: Not Eligible
1785 S. Sycamore Avenue	1785 S. Sycamore Avenue	Rialto	National Register: Not Eligible
Entenmann's - Orowheat Bakery Outlet	20213 Valley Boulevard	Rialto	National Register: Not Eligible
885 W. Valley Boulevard	885 W. Valley Boulevard	Colton	National Register: Not Eligible

**Table 6: Properties Determined to Not be Eligible
for the National Register of Historic Places***

Property Name	Address/Location	Community	Section 4(f) Resource?
110 N. 4 th Street	110 N. 4 th Street	Colton	National Register: Not Eligible
188 E. Valley Boulevard	188 E. Valley Boulevard	Colton	National Register: Not Eligible
444 E. Valley Boulevard	444 E. Valley Boulevard	Colton	National Register: Not Eligible
2396 E. Steel Road	2396 E. Steel Road	Colton	National Register: Not Eligible
428 E. Caroline Street	428 E. Caroline Street	San Bernardino	National Register: Not Eligible
Mission Channel	N/A	San Bernardino/ Loma Linda	National Register: Not Eligible
25435 Redlands Boulevard	25435 Redlands Boulevard	Loma Linda	National Register: Not Eligible
617 Texas Street/ California National Guard	617 Texas Street	Redlands	National Register: Not Eligible
715 W. Colton Avenue/ Covington Engineering	715 W. Colton Avenue	Redlands	National Register: Not Eligible
615 Lawton Street	615 Lawton Street	Redlands	National Register: Not Eligible
503 W. Colton Avenue	503 W. Colton Avenue	Redlands	National Register: Not Eligible
719 N. Eureka Street	719 N. Eureka Street	Redlands	National Register: Not Eligible
201 W. Colton Avenue	201 W. Colton Avenue	Redlands	National Register: Not Eligible
127 W. Colton Avenue	127 W. Colton Avenue	Redlands	National Register: Not Eligible
Terrace Park	The strip of land between Colton and Terrace Avenues, and Church and Sixth Streets	Redlands	National Register: Not Eligible
203 E. Colton Avenue	203 E. Colton Avenue	Redlands	National Register: Not Eligible
211 E. Colton Avenue	211 E. Colton Avenue	Redlands	National Register: Not Eligible
B.W. Cave Residence/322 The Terrace	322 The Terrace	Redlands	National Register: Not Eligible
619 11 th Street	619 11 th Street	Redlands	National Register: Not Eligible
745 E. Stuart Avenue	745 E. Stuart Avenue	Redlands	National Register: Not Eligible
602 Church Street/ Spiritual Treatment Center	602 Church Street	Redlands	National Register: Not Eligible
522-524 Bonita Avenue	524 Bonita Avenue	Redlands	National Register: Not Eligible

**Table 6: Properties Determined to Not be Eligible
for the National Register of Historic Places***

Property Name	Address/Location	Community	Section 4(f) Resource?
831 Sylvan Boulevard	831 Sylvan Boulevard	Redlands	National Register: Not Eligible
911 E. Central Avenue	911 E. Central Avenue	Redlands	National Register: Not Eligible
924 E. Central Avenue	924 E. Central Avenue	Redlands	National Register: Not Eligible
215 N. University Street	215 N. University Street	Redlands	National Register: Not Eligible
136 N. University Street	136 N. University Street	Redlands	National Register: Not Eligible
130 N. University Street	130 N. University Street	Redlands	National Register: Not Eligible
1106 E. Central Avenue	1106 E. Central Avenue	Redlands	National Register: Not Eligible
507 University Place	507 University Place	Redlands	National Register: Not Eligible
511 University Place	511 University Place	Redlands	National Register: Not Eligible
514 University Place	514 University Place	Redlands	National Register: Not Eligible
517 University Place	517 University Place	Redlands	National Register: Not Eligible
524 University Place	524 University Place	Redlands	National Register: Not Eligible
528 University Place	528 University Place	Redlands	National Register: Not Eligible
532 University Place	532 University Place	Redlands	National Register: Not Eligible
1001 E. Cypress Avenue	1001 Cypress Avenue	Redlands	National Register: Not Eligible
955 E. Cypress Avenue	955 E. Cypress Avenue	Redlands	National Register: Not Eligible
945 E. Cypress Avenue	945 E. Cypress Avenue	Redlands	National Register: Not Eligible
1131 E. Cypress Avenue	1131 E. Cypress Avenue	Redlands	National Register: Not Eligible

*Eligibility for listing in the National Register is determined on an individual basis. These properties have been evaluated in detail on Department of Parks and Recreation Historical Resources Inventory Forms (Series DPR 523) in Appendix A of the Historical Resources Evaluation Report (2014).

Source: *Applied EarthWorks, 2014. National Register, 2014.*

As a result of this study, the project APE is known to contain five historic properties listed in or eligible for the NRHP, including one archaeological site.

The Mill Creek *Zanja* (Redlands) and Euclid Avenue/SR-83 (Upland and Ontario) are listed in the NRHP.

The project cultural studies concur with a previous survey-level evaluation of El Carmelo/The Peppers, located at 926 E. Highland Avenue, Redlands, finding that the property is also eligible for listing in the NRHP. In addition, 1055 E. Highland Avenue is assumed eligible for listing in the NHRP at the local level for its architectural quality (Criterion C).

One historic archaeological site, The Curtis Homestead, is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion D only. It does not warrant preservation in place; therefore, the exception from the Section 4(f) process applies (23 CFR 774.13(b)).

Chapter 4 Impacts on Section 4(f) Properties

This section describes which Section 4(f) resources may be affected if the proposed project is implemented.

Although not discussed in detail in this chapter, every Section 4(f) resource within the study area was analyzed for direct and indirect impacts under both alternatives. Of the Section 4(f) properties identified in Tables 2 through 6, only four will have impacts under the build alternatives. A summary of impacts is shown in Table 7 and 8.

Later in this chapter, additional analysis follows for each resource that would be affected by the build alternatives. In each instance, an assessment has been made as to whether any permanent or temporary occupancy of the property would occur, and whether the proximity of the project would cause any access, visual, air quality, noise, vibration, biological, or water quality impacts that would impair the features or attributes that qualify the resource for protection under Section 4(f).

Based on current design plans for the project, MacArthur Park and Euclid Avenue/SR-83 are the only properties that would be directly used by Alternative 3; however, no adverse effects to these resources is anticipated. Therefore, a *de minimis* finding is proposed for both MacArthur Park and Euclid Avenue/SR-83.

Table 7: Section 4(f) Impacts Summary Table for Alternative 2

Property Name	Direct Use?	Temporary Occupancy?	Constructive Use?	Impacts
Santa Ana River Trail	No	Yes	No	Temporary overnight closures of the trail would be required to widen the I-10 mainline bridge
Orange Blossom Trail	No	Yes	No	1.12 miles of the trail would be impacted by temporary closures and detours, which would be required to widen the I-10 mainline bridge

Source: Parsons, 2014.

Table 8: Section 4(f) Impacts Summary Table for Alternative 3

Property Name	Direct Use?	Temporary Occupancy?	Constructive Use?	Impacts
MacArthur Park	Yes	Yes	No	0.14-acre permanent acquisition 0.04-acre footing easement 0.16-acre TCE
Edison Elementary School	No	Yes	No	0.07-acre TCE
Santa Ana River Trail	No	Yes	No	Temporary overnight closures of the trail would be required to widen the I-10 mainline bridge
Orange Blossom Trail	No	Yes	No	1.12 miles of the trail would be impacted by temporary closures and detours, which would be required to widen the I-10 mainline bridge
Euclid Avenue/ SR-83	Yes	Yes	No	Bridge replacement and removal of curb and trees

Source: Parsons, 2014.

The following analysis of potential Section 4(f) use for the proposed project includes discussion of how the proposed project would impact each Section 4(f) resource and whether it would result in a use of the resource.

4.1 Section 4(f) Impacts by the No Build Alternative

There would be no impacts to park, recreational, or historic resources subject to Section 4(f) provisions with the No Build Alternative.

4.2 Section 4(f) Impacts by the Build Alternatives

The following sections describe each resource where an impact may occur, provide aerial photos with proposed project improvements for each property, and describe the potential Section 4(f) impacts for each of the build alternatives. The analysis of impacts to Section 4(f) properties along the I-10 corridor is organized in this section geographically from west to east within the project study area.

In summary, Alternative 2 would require temporary occupancy of the Santa Ana River Trail and the Orange Blossom Trail. No direct use or constructive use of Section 4(f) resources would be required to construct Alternative 2.

Under Alternative 3, direct use of two Section 4(f) resources and temporary occupancy of five Section 4(f) resources would be necessary. No constructive use of Section 4(f) resources would be necessary under Alternative 3.

4.3 MacArthur Park

4.3.1 Description of MacArthur Park

MacArthur Park, which is owned by the City of Montclair, is a 2.64-acre public park immediately southeast of the I-10 corridor. Amenities at the park include a large grass field, a baseball backstop, a playground, and benches. No future recreational facilities are currently planned at this resource.

MacArthur Park is accessible for vehicles, cyclists, and pedestrians from one primary access point off of Deodar Street. MacArthur Park is the only outdoor recreational resource for residents in the local community, with the closest Section 4(f) resource more than 0.4 mile away, which makes MacArthur Park particularly important as a local recreational amenity for community residents. However, given its narrow layout, MacArthur Park is not suitable for use by little leagues, soccer clubs, or other organized sports leagues.

4.3.2 Project Impacts at MacArthur Park

Alternative 1

Because there are no project activities proposed in proximity of MacArthur Park under Alternative 1, no use of MacArthur Park would result from this proposed alternative.

Alternative 2

Because there are no project activities proposed in proximity of MacArthur Park under Alternative 2, no use of MacArthur Park would result from this proposed alternative.

Alternative 3

Direct Use

Alternative 3 would require acquisition of 0.14 acre of MacArthur Park, which represents 5.3 percent of the park's pre-project acreage. This acquisition would be necessary to widen I-10, accommodate on-ramp realignment at the I-10/Central Avenue interchange, and replace a soundwall on top of the retaining wall. The 0.14-acre direct use area would be acquired for project right-of-way (ROW) and

would be converted to transportation uses; however, the 0.14-acre area contains only landscaping, with no recreational facilities or playing fields in this section of the park.

The direct use area would not impact any of the current recreational activities, features, or attributes within the park because none are located in the direct use area. Although the acquisition area would minimally reduce the overall size of the park from 2.64 acres to 2.50 acres, it would not inhibit existing recreational activities within the park.

In addition, a 0.04-acre permanent footing easement would be required within this property, which is necessary to provide structural support for the new soundwall on top of the retaining wall to be constructed adjacent to MacArthur Park. The footing easement would be underground and would not permanently affect recreational activities, features, or attributes within the park. The surface above the footing easement area would be returned to pre-project conditions after temporary occupancy of the area during construction is complete. As discussed below, temporary construction activities are anticipated to last approximately 9 months at MacArthur Park.

Temporary Occupancy

Under Alternative 3, a 0.16-acre TCE would be required at MacArthur Park for approximately 9 months to allow for mainline roadway widening along I-10 and construction of a new soundwall adjacent to the park, as shown in Figure 1. Although this TCE would temporarily reduce the overall park area during construction, it would not impact existing recreational activities, features, or attributes in the park because the area is not used for recreational purposes. Construction of the proposed project would result in a temporary occupancy of the park, although recreational activities at the park can continue throughout project construction.

Constructive Use

Alternative 3 would not result in a constructive use of MacArthur Park. An indirect use would be considered a constructive use under Section 4(f) if the impacts were so severe that the public did not have access to the park and/or recreational activities occurring within the park. Indirect uses related to the build alternatives are discussed below.

Accessibility

Access to and parking for MacArthur Park would be maintained at all times during construction and operation of Alternative 3.



Figure 1: Alternative 3 Section 4(f) Use at MacArthur Park

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Visual

Alternative 3 would replace an existing soundwall and landscaping treatments at the north end of the park with a new soundwall. Temporarily disturbed areas would be returned to pre-project conditions once construction is completed; therefore, the minor visual changes associated with Alternative 3 would not be considered a Section 4(f) constructive use.

Air Quality and Noise

Indirect air quality and noise impacts as a result of Alternative 3 are not expected to result in a constructive use of MacArthur Park. The park is currently subject to indirect air quality and noise impacts due to its proximity to the existing I-10 mainline and due to the park's location in a built-out suburban environment. The incremental increase in noise and air quality impacts during construction and once the proposed project is in operation would not inhibit existing recreational functions in the park that are already subject to noise and air quality associated with I-10. The proposed project would not result in a Section 4(f) constructive use of the park due to indirect noise and air quality impacts.

Vibration

Vibration impacts as a result of Alternative 3 would not result in a constructive use of MacArthur Park. Vibration generated by construction equipment can result in varying degrees of ground vibration, depending on the equipment. The operation of construction equipment causes ground vibrations that spread through the ground and diminish in strength with distance from the piece of construction equipment. These impacts would be short term and would not inhibit recreational use of the site during construction. During operation of Alternative 3, ground-borne vibration impacts are not anticipated beyond the impacts currently experienced as a result of vehicles traveling through the study area. Therefore, there would be no vibration impacts at MacArthur Park that would result in a Section 4(f) constructive use.

Vegetation and Wildlife

MacArthur Park is located in a built-out suburban area; there are no wildlife corridors or vegetation adjacent to the park that would be indirectly impacted by the project; therefore, there would be no vegetation or wildlife impacts at the park resulting in a Section 4(f) constructive use.

Water Quality

Construction of Alternative 3 has the potential to affect water quality. Potential pollutant sources from the building phase of this alternative include construction activities and materials expected at the project site, such as vehicle fluids; concrete and masonry products; landscaping and other products; and contaminated soils. Similarly, operation of this alternative has the potential to affect water quality. Potential pollutant sources associated with operation of this alternative include motor vehicles, highway maintenance, illegal dumping, spills, and landscaping care; however, with minimization measures, short-term and long-term water quality impacts associated with Alternative 3 would not substantially impair the activities, features, and/or attributes that qualify the park for protection under Section 4(f).

4.3.3 Impacts to Section 4(f) Property

As discussed above, there are no project activities proposed near MacArthur Park under Alternatives 1 or 2; therefore, no use of MacArthur Park would result from either of these alternatives.

Alternative 3 would result in direct use and temporary occupancy of MacArthur Park. No constructive use of this resource is proposed under Alternative 3.

Alternative 3 would require direct use of 0.14 acre of MacArthur Park in the form of permanent acquisition, which represents 5.3 percent of the park's pre-project acreage.

The area to be acquired is landscaped with mature trees and grass, which do not contribute to the playground or baseball field that qualify MacArthur Park as a resource under Section 4(f). Therefore, this acquisition would not adversely impact the activities, features, or attributes of MacArthur Park and a *de minimis* finding is proposed.

In addition, Alternative 3 would result in temporary occupancy of 0.16 acre in MacArthur Park; however, work is minor in scope, and there are no anticipated permanent adverse physical effects or other interference with the activities or purpose of the resource. Temporarily disturbed areas would be fully restored to pre-project condition once temporary occupancy is complete.

4.3.4 Documentation of Consultation

Since the scoping period, Caltrans has made contact with the City of Montclair to consult on the project impacts to MacArthur Park. Caltrans sent a letter to the City of

Montclair on January 15, 2015, which described the proposed project, provided project design near MacArthur Park, identified impacts, and proposed avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures. Meetings and further correspondence between Caltrans and the City of Montclair will continue to occur throughout development of the Draft EIR/EIS.

Formal consultation with the City of Montclair will occur during public review of the Draft EIR/EIS.

4.4 Edison Elementary School

4.4.1 Description of Edison Elementary School

Edison Elementary School, which is owned by the Ontario-Montclair School District (OMSD), is a 4.79-acre public school immediately located approximately 40 feet south of the I-10 corridor. There are sports facilities at Edison Elementary School, including a soccer field, basketball courts, a multiple-use grass field, and a playground. No additional recreational facilities are planned for Edison Elementary School at this time.

This school allows public recreational uses of their facilities; however, no organized groups actively used the site at the time of this study, and public recreational usage is sporadic. Users can access the site by vehicle or foot from North Sultana Avenue and East Sixth Street. There are seven other Section 4(f) resources within 1 mile of Edison Elementary School with recreational amenities that could easily be enjoyed in the immediate vicinity.

4.4.2 Project Impacts at Edison Elementary School

Alternative 1

Because there are no project activities proposed in proximity to this site under Alternative 1, no use would occur as a result of this alternative.

Alternative 2

Because there are no project activities proposed in proximity to this site under Alternative 2, no use would occur as a result of this alternative.

Alternative 3

Direct Use

Alternative 3 would not require any acquisition or permanent easement of Edison Elementary School. Property from this school would not be permanently incorporated

into the project, either through partial or full acquisition. Furthermore, no permanent project features would be constructed that would modify or otherwise permanently impact recreational or other activities. The project would not result in a direct use at Edison Elementary School.

Temporary Occupancy

Under Alternative 3, a 0.07-acre TCE would be required at Edison Elementary School for approximately 9 months to permit construction of new retaining walls and change the profile of Sultana Avenue, as shown in Figure 2. The proposed TCE is between a chain-link fence and mature trees that physically separate the TCE area from an existing grass field, which is used for assorted recreational activities such as soccer.

Although the TCE associated with Alternative 3 may temporarily reduce the overall area available at Edison Elementary School during construction, it would not result in impacts that would be detrimental to existing recreational activities, features, or attributes at the school because the area consists of landscaping that is not used for recreational purposes. Users would still be able to use the soccer/multi-use field during and after project construction.

Constructive Use

Alternative 3 would not result in a constructive use of Edison Elementary School. An indirect impact would be considered a constructive use under Section 4(f) if the impact were so severe that the public did not have access to the school and/or recreational activities occurring within the park were severely impacted by the project. Indirect uses related to the build alternatives are discussed below.

Accessibility

Access and parking for Edison Elementary School would be maintained at all times during construction and operation of Alternative 3. During construction on the Sultana Avenue Bridge, circulation would be maintained to Edison Elementary School via Euclid Avenue and Campus Avenue. After construction on Sultana Avenue is completed, access to Edison Elementary via Sultana Avenue would be restored.

Visual

There would be no changes that would substantially alter views to and from the park due to construction of a retaining wall and road profile change near Edison Elementary School; therefore, Alternative 3 would not substantially impair the activities, features, and/or attributes that qualify the park for protection under Section 4(f).



Figure 2: Alternative 3 Section 4(f) Use at Edison Elementary School

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Air Quality and Noise

Indirect air quality and noise impacts as a result of Alternative 3 are not expected to result in a constructive use of Edison Elementary School. The school is currently subject to indirect air quality and noise impacts due to its proximity to the existing I-10 mainline and due to the school's location in a built-out suburban environment.

Vibration

Vibration impacts as a result of Alternative 3 would not result in a constructive use of Edison Elementary School. Vibration generated by construction equipment can result in varying degrees of ground vibration, depending on the equipment. The operation of construction equipment causes ground vibrations that spread through the ground and diminish in strength with distance from the piece of construction equipment. These impacts would be short term and would not inhibit recreational activities of the site during construction. During operation of Alternative 3, ground-borne vibration impacts are not anticipated beyond the impacts currently experienced as a result of vehicles traveling through the study area. Therefore, there would be no vibration impacts at Edison Elementary School that would result in a Section 4(f) constructive use.

The incremental increase in noise and air quality impacts during construction and once the proposed project is in operation would not inhibit existing recreational functions in the park that are already subject to noise and air quality associated with I-10. The proposed project would not result in a Section 4(f) constructive use of the school due to indirect noise and air quality impacts.

Vegetation and Wildlife

Edison Elementary School is located in a built-out suburban area. There are no wildlife corridors or vegetation adjacent to the school that would be indirectly impacted by the project; therefore, there would be no vegetation or wildlife impacts at the school resulting in a Section 4(f) constructive use.

Water Quality

Construction of Alternative 3 has the potential to alter water quality. Potential pollutant sources from the building phase of this alternative include construction activities and materials expected at the project site, such as vehicle fluids; concrete and masonry products; landscaping and other products; and contaminated soils. Similarly, operation of this alternative has the potential to alter water quality. Potential pollutant sources associated with operation of this alternative include motor

vehicles, highway maintenance, illegal dumping, spills, and landscaping care; however, with minimization measures, short-term and long-term water quality impacts associated with Alternative 3 would not substantially impair the activities, features, and/or attributes that qualify the school for protection under Section 4(f).

4.4.3 Impacts to Section 4(f) Property

Alternatives 1 and 2 would result in no temporary occupancy, direct, or constructive use of Edison Elementary School.

Alternative 3 would result in a 0.07-acre temporary occupancy at Edison Elementary School. No constructive use of this resource would be required to construct Alternative 3. As discussed above, because the temporary occupancy area is not used for recreational purposes, the recreational activities, features, and attributes of the school would not be adversely affected because of the proposed temporary occupancy.

Given that these impacts would not be adverse to the activities, features, or attributes of the Section 4(f) resource, construction of Alternative 3 would not trigger the provisions of Section 4(f).

4.4.4 Documentation of Consultation

Since the scoping period, Caltrans has made contact with OMSD to consult on the project's impacts to Edison Elementary School. Caltrans sent a letter to OMSD on November 3, 2014, which described the proposed project, provided project design near Edison Elementary School, identified impacts, and proposed avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures. A focused meeting was held with OMSD on March 12, 2015. On July 13, 2015, OMSD sent a commenter letter. Meetings and further coordination between Caltrans and OMSD will continue to occur throughout development of the Draft EIR/EIS.

Formal consultation with OMSD will occur during public review of the Draft EIR/EIS.

4.5 Santa Ana River Trail

4.5.1 Description of Santa Ana River Trail

The SART extends approximately 70 miles across Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties and 14 incorporated cities in those counties. Within the

study area established for the I-10 CP, the SART is a paved off-street, Class I bicycle path under the jurisdiction of the San Bernardino County Regional Parks Department.

The San Bernardino County portion of the SART is described in phases, with the I-10 CP occurring in Phase 2, which runs from just northeast of the project area at Waterman Avenue in San Bernardino to La Cadena Avenue in Colton, crossing underneath I-10 just west of Interstate 215 (I-215).

The San Bernardino County Regional Parks Department has two phases of expansion planned along the SART, which will collectively expand the coverage of the trail approximately 15 miles through the cities of Redlands and Mentone. First, when constructed in 2015, Phase 3 of the SART will cover 3.6 miles, running from Waterman Avenue to Alabama Street in Redlands. Phase 4 will run from California Street in Redlands to Garnet Street in Mentone, then up to the San Bernardino National Forest for a total of 11 miles. In addition, SANBAG has identified the Mid City Connector Trail as a future Class I Bike Path, which will connect northern San Bernardino to the SART just north of the project limits.

Outside of the project area, the SART is available for bicyclists and pedestrians. Some segments of the SART are unpaved and are used by equestrians. Trail usage is generally light during the weekdays, with users consisting primarily of bike commuters. Recreational usage is highest during weekend days and holidays.

Features that make the SART unique include its complete separation from motor vehicle traffic; its length and route; its views of natural and developed areas along the trail alignment; and the access the trail provides to other recreational facilities, including parks and other trails.

4.5.2 Section 4(f) Impacts to the Santa Ana River Trail

Alternative 1

Because there are no project activities proposed in proximity to this site under Alternative 1, no use would occur as a result of this alternative.

Alternatives 2 and 3

Three bridge widenings above the SART are proposed under Alternatives 2 and 3; therefore, this section discusses impacts to the SART collectively under both alternatives.

Direct Use

Alternatives 2 and 3 would not require any acquisition or permanent easement of the SART. Land from this resource would not be permanently incorporated into the project, either through partial or full acquisition. Furthermore, no permanent project features would be constructed that would modify or otherwise permanently alter the SART. Any trail closures would occur at night after sunset to avoid all impacts to users of the Santa Ana River Trail. Given that the Santa Ana River Trail is only open from sunrise to sunset, work outside of these hours would not require closure or detour of the trail.

Temporary Occupancy

Under Alternatives 2 and 3, brief temporary closures of the SART at night would be necessary to widen three I-10 mainline bridges that cross over the trail. During construction, an 8-foot-tall falsework clearance would be maintained to provide accessibility to the SART facility.

As proposed, bridge widening above the SART at this location would not interfere with the activities or purposes of the SART under Alternatives 2 or 3. The duration of occupancy would be temporary, no changes would occur to the protected resource, and land would be fully restored to pre-project conditions after construction.

Constructive Use

Alternatives 2 and 3 would not result in a constructive use of the SART. An indirect impact would be considered a constructive use under Section 4(f) if the impact were so severe that the public did not have access to the park and/or recreational activities occurring within the park were severely impacted by the project's impacts. Indirect uses related to the build alternatives are discussed below.

Accessibility

Access to and parking for the SART would be maintained at all times during construction and operation of Alternatives 2 and 3; therefore, indirect impacts to accessibility would not occur.

Visual

Alternatives 2 and 3 include widening the existing bridge structures. No trees or other existing vegetation would be removed under either alternative. The proposed bridge structures parallel to the existing I-10 mainline bridge structures would not be a substantial change in the visual landscape for users of the SART; therefore, the indirect visual impacts would not be considered a Section 4(f) constructive use.

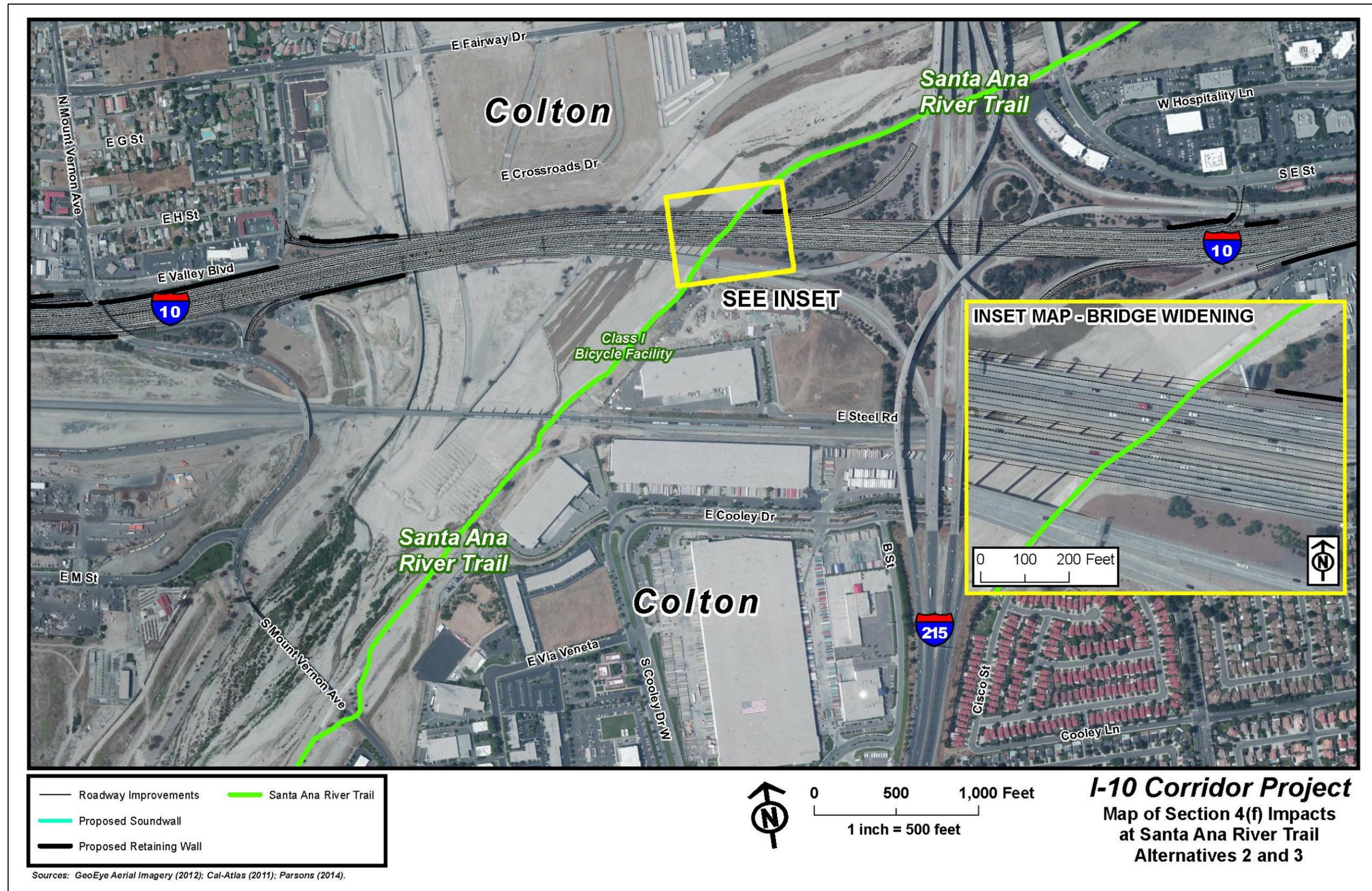


Figure 3: Alternatives 2 and 3 Impacts at the Santa Ana River Trail

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Air Quality and Noise

Indirect air quality and noise impacts as a result of Alternatives 2 and 3 are not expected to result in a constructive use of the SART. The trail is currently subject to indirect air quality and noise impacts due to its proximity to the existing I-10 mainline. The incremental increase in noise and air quality impacts during construction and once the proposed project is in operation would not inhibit existing recreational functions in the trail that are already subject to noise and air quality associated with I-10. The proposed project would not result in a Section 4(f) constructive use of the SART due to indirect noise and air quality impacts.

Vibration

Vibration impacts as a result of Alternative 3 would not result in a constructive use of the SART. Vibration generated by construction equipment can result in varying degrees of ground vibration, depending on the equipment. The operation of construction equipment causes ground vibrations that spread through the ground and diminish in strength with distance from the piece of construction equipment. These impacts would be short term and would not inhibit recreational activities of the site during construction. During operation of Alternative 3, ground-borne vibration impacts are not anticipated beyond the impacts currently experienced as a result of vehicles traveling through the study area. Therefore, there would be no vibration impacts at the SART that would result in a Section 4(f) constructive use.

Vegetation and Wildlife

The Santa Ana River, immediately adjacent to the SART, has been classified by San Bernardino County as a regional wildlife corridor for its entire length through the county. Although urbanized within the study area near I-10, the Santa Ana River is an important open space resource providing important habitat while allowing for wildlife movement between open space areas.

The only permanent improvements under Alternatives 2 and 3 are proposed bridge widenings over the Santa Ana River, which would maintain the function of the Santa Ana River as a regional wildlife movement corridor; therefore, no long-term, indirect impacts to wildlife movement within the Santa Ana River would occur from Alternatives 2 or 3.

In addition, there is no vegetation within the Santa Ana River or along the SART that would be indirectly impacted by the project. Any vegetation temporarily disturbed would be replaced in-kind after project construction. Therefore, there would be no

vegetation or wildlife impacts at the SART that would result in a Section 4(f) constructive use.

Water Quality

Construction of Alternative 3 has the potential to alter water quality. Potential pollutant sources from the building phase of this alternative include construction activities and materials expected at the project site, such as vehicle fluids; concrete and masonry products; landscaping and other products; and contaminated soils. Similarly, operation of this alternative has the potential to alter water quality. Potential pollutant sources associated with operation of this alternative include motor vehicles, highway maintenance, illegal dumping, spills, and landscaping care; however, with minimization measures, short-term and long-term water quality impacts associated with Alternative 3 would not substantially impair the activities, features, and/or attributes that qualify the trail for protection under Section 4(f).

4.5.3 Impacts to Section 4(f) Property

Alternative 1 would result in no temporary occupancy, direct, or constructive use of the SART. Alternatives 2 and 3 would result in temporary occupancy of the SART, but no direct or constructive use of the resource. Given that temporary occupancy under Alternatives 2 and 3 would occur at night when the trail is closed, no adverse impacts to the SART are anticipated to result from temporary occupancy under Alternative 2 or 3.

4.5.4 Documentation of Consultation

During the scoping period for the proposed project in November 2012, the San Bernardino County Regional Parks Department provided comments regarding their concerns that the proposed project might result in temporary and permanent impacts to the SART. In their letter, the County requested that plans be submitted for review. Additionally, the County requested that trail closures be kept to a minimum and restricted to weekday periods when trail traffic is typically light.

Since the scoping period, Caltrans has made contact with the County to consult on project impacts to the SART and address their concerns identified during the scoping period. Caltrans sent a letter to the County on November 3, 2014, which described the proposed project, provided project design near the SART, identified impacts, and proposed avoidance, minimization, and/or mitigation measures. Meetings and further correspondence between Caltrans and the County will continue to occur throughout the project.

4.6 Orange Blossom Trail and the Zanja Trail

4.6.1 Description of Orange Blossom Trail

The Orange Blossom Trail (OBT) is a Redlands city trail that will ultimately run west to east throughout much of the city. Currently, only two short segments of the trail have been constructed. Both existing segments are south of the study area. In the near future, construction will begin on the western segment of the OBT from Mountain View Avenue in the west to California Street in the east. Thereafter, the city intends to construct an additional segment of the OBT spanning from downtown to the University of Redlands and Mentone. This final eastern segment would be constructed approximately from 6th Street in the west to Wabash Avenue in the east.

Based on current design, the future western and eastern segments of the OBT will be paved off-street, Class I bicycle paths similar to the two existing segments. These trails will collectively be owned and managed under the jurisdiction of the City of Redlands. Based on current information available for the project, the OBT would be available for bicyclists and pedestrians.

In addition, the City of Redlands is working with local nonprofit organizations and the University of Redlands to design and construct the Zanja Trail. Located within and adjacent to Sylvan Park, the Zanja Trail would tie into the eastern segment of the planned OBT between Sylvan Boulevard and Park Avenue near or beneath the I-10 overpass. The Zanja Trail is conceived of as a natural surface trail and greenway that would parallel and/or share a similar footprint as the OBT in some locations.

Once they are constructed, features that will make the OBT and the Zanja Trail unique include their complete separation from motor vehicle traffic; their length and route; their views of natural and undeveloped areas along the trail alignment; and the access the trail provides to other recreational facilities, including parks and other trails including downtown Redlands, University of Redlands, the SART, Crafton Hills Trails, and several pocket parks proposed along their alignments.

4.6.2 Section 4(f) Impacts to the Orange Blossom Trail and the Zanja Trail

Alternative 1

Because there are no project activities proposed in proximity to this site under Alternative 1, no use would occur as a result of this alternative.

Alternatives 2 and 3

Outside bridge widening on both sides of the bridge above the proposed western segment of the OBT are proposed under Alternatives 2 and 3; therefore, this section discusses impacts to the OBT collectively under both alternatives. No project improvements or construction activities are proposed near the Zanja Trail under either Alternative 2 or 3.

Direct Use

Alternatives 2 and 3 would not require any acquisition or permanent easement at either the proposed eastern or western segments of OBT or the Zanja Trail. Land from these resources would not be permanently incorporated into the project, either through partial or full acquisition. Furthermore, no permanent project features would be constructed that would modify or otherwise permanently impact the OBT or Zanja Trail; therefore, there would be no direct use of these resources.

Temporary Occupancy

If constructed prior to the I-10 CP, Alternatives 2 and 3 would require a detour of the western segment of the planned OBT to widen the I-10 mainline bridge, which crosses over the trail, as shown in Figure 4. A total of 1.20 miles of the trail would be closed for approximately 18 months.

No temporary occupancy, including closures or detours, would be required at the Zanja Trail under Alternatives 2 and 3, as shown in Figure 5.

Temporary closure and detour of the OBT associated with Alternatives 2 and 3 may temporarily reduce the overall recreational value of the trail during bridge widening. The proposed temporary closure of the OBT would occur from Mountain View Avenue to California Street in Redlands. If the OBT is constructed prior to construction of the I-10 CP, trail traffic would be detoured along local streets (Lugonia Avenue and California Street) for approximately 18 months while I-10 bridge widenings are constructed over the OBT alignment. A map of the proposed temporary detour is provided as Figure 4.

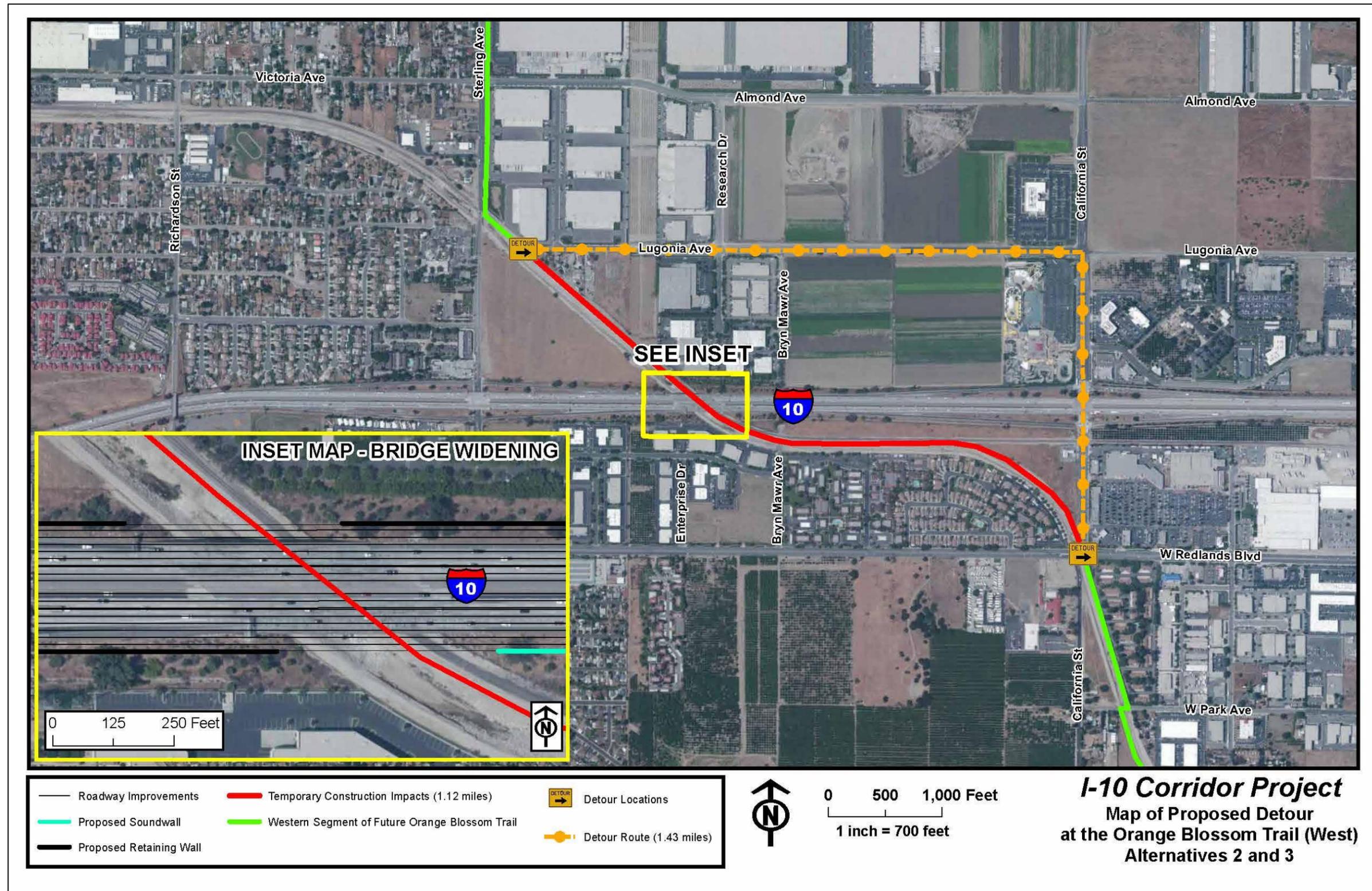


Figure 4: Alternatives 2 and 3 Detour at the Orange Blossom Trail (West)

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Figure 5: Alternatives 2 and 3 Impacts Orange Blossom Trail (East) and the Zanja Trail

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To minimize project impacts of the OBT that would inconvenience OBT users, a detour will be provided and informational and detour signage will be posted to inform recreational and commuter users of temporary trail closures in the area. In addition, information on the trail closure will be posted to the City of Redlands Web site and Facebook page to provide sufficient notice to trail users of the temporary closure and detour.

There would be no interference with the activities or purposes of the future OBT due to construction of the I-10 CP Alternatives 2 or 3. The duration of occupancy would be temporary, no changes would occur to the trail, and land would be fully restored to pre-project or better conditions after construction.

Constructive Use

Alternatives 2 and 3 would not result in a constructive use of the OBT or Zanja Trail. An indirect impact would be considered a constructive use under Section 4(f) if the impact were so severe that the public did not have access to the park and/or recreational activities occurring within the park were severely impacted by the project's impacts. Indirect uses related to the build alternatives are discussed below.

Accessibility

During project construction at bridges over the OBT, the trail would be temporarily closed to bicycle and pedestrian traffic. During closure periods, bicyclists and pedestrians would be diverted to an alternate path. Informational and detour signage will be posted prior to site mobilization to inform the traveling public of the temporary closures and detour routes. Therefore, because circulation for trail users would be maintained at all times through the provision of a detour route between temporary closure points, indirect accessibility impacts would not be considered a Section 4(f) constructive use.

Visual

Alternatives 2 and 3 include widening the existing bridge structures. No trees or other existing vegetation would be removed under either alternative. The proposed bridge structures parallel to the existing I-10 mainline bridge structures would not be a substantial change in the visual landscape for users of the OBT; therefore, the indirect visual impacts would not be considered a Section 4(f) constructive use.

Air Quality and Noise

Indirect air quality and noise impacts as a result of Alternatives 2 and 3 are not expected to result in a constructive use of the OBT or Zanja Trail. These trails are

currently subject to indirect air quality and noise impacts due to their proximity to the existing I-10 mainline. The incremental increase in noise and air quality impacts during construction and once the proposed project is in operation would not inhibit existing recreational functions at the trails because they are already subject to elevated noise and air quality levels associated with I-10; therefore, the proposed project would not result in a Section 4(f) constructive use of the OBT or the Zanja Trail due to indirect noise and air quality impacts.

Vibration

Vibration impacts as a result of Alternative 3 would not result in a constructive use of the OBT. Vibration generated by construction equipment can result in varying degrees of ground vibration, depending on the equipment. The operation of construction equipment causes ground vibrations that spread through the ground and diminish in strength with distance from the piece of construction equipment. These impacts would be short term and would not inhibit recreational activities of the site during construction. During operation of Alternative 3, ground-borne vibration impacts are not anticipated beyond the impacts currently experienced as a result of vehicles traveling through the study area. Therefore, there would be no vibration impacts at the OBT that would result in a Section 4(f) constructive use.

Vegetation and Wildlife

The OBT and Zanja Trail are located in built-out suburban areas. There are no wildlife corridors or vegetation adjacent to the trails that would be indirectly impacted by the project; therefore, there would be no vegetation or wildlife impacts at the trail resulting in a Section 4(f) constructive use.

Water Quality

Construction of Alternatives 2 and 3 has the potential to alter water quality. Potential pollutant sources from the building phase of this alternative include construction activities and materials expected at the project site, such as vehicle fluids; concrete and masonry products; landscaping and other products; and contaminated soils. Similarly, operation of this alternative has the potential to alter water quality. Potential pollutant sources associated with operation of this alternative include motor vehicles, highway maintenance, illegal dumping, spills, and landscaping care; however, with minimization measures, short-term and long-term water quality impacts associated with Alternatives 2 and 3 would not substantially impair the activities, features, and/or attributes that qualify the trail for protection under Section 4(f).

4.6.3 Impacts to Section 4(f) Property

Alternative 1 would result in no temporary occupancy, direct, or constructive use of the OBT or Zanja Trail. If the OBT is open prior to proposed project construction, then Alternatives 2 and 3 would result in temporary occupancy of the OBT; however, neither build alternative would result in a direct or constructive use of the resource. Given that a suitable detour route would be provided to maintain nonmotorized connectivity through this segment of the trail, the OBT's recreational value would not be reduced by the temporary occupancy proposed under Alternatives 2 and 3.

4.6.4 Documentation of Consultation

Since the scoping period, Caltrans has made contact with the City of Redlands to consult on project impacts to the OBT.

In May 2014, the project manager for the OBT project from the City of Redlands Municipal Utilities and Engineering Department, Ross Whitman, was contacted to discuss the current and future status of the OBT near I-10. During the conversation, Mr. Whitman provided current plans for the planned trail segments, an anticipated timeline, and a primary City contact to coordinate detours and trail-related mitigation measures.

In addition, Caltrans sent a letter to the City of Redlands on November 3, 2014, which described the proposed project, provided project design near the OBT, identified uses, and proposed avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures. Meetings and further correspondence between Caltrans and the City of Redlands will continue to occur throughout development of the Draft EIR/EIS.

Formal consultation with the City of Redlands will occur during public review of the Draft EIR/EIS.

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Chapter 5 Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures

5.1 Common Measures to Minimize Harm

Several common measures have been identified during development of the technical studies and the Draft EIR/EIS to minimize project impacts of Section 4(f) properties.

Common Visual Measures

- For common visual measures to minimize harm, please see Chapter 3 of the Draft EIR/EIS.

Common Air Quality Measures

- For common air quality measures to minimize harm, please see Chapter 3 of the Draft EIR/EIS.

Common Noise Measures

- For common noise measures to minimize harm, please see Chapter 3 of the Draft EIR/EIS.

Common Vibration Measures

- For common vibration measures to minimize harm, please see Chapter 3 of the Draft EIR/EIS.

Common Vegetation and Wildlife Measures

- For common vegetation and wildlife measures to minimize harm, please see Chapter 3 of the Draft EIR/EIS.

Common Water Quality Measures

- For common water quality measures to minimize harm, please see Chapter 3 of the Draft EIR/EIS.

5.2 Specific Measures to Minimize Harm by Specific Section 4(f) Property

In addition to the common measures to minimize harm, indirect uses of Section 4(f) properties would be reduced to *de minimis* levels through implementation of specific measures at Section 4(f) resources that would be used.

MacArthur Park

A 0.16-acre TCE and 0.04-acre footing easement would be required at MacArthur Park under Alternative 3 to widen the I-10 mainline and construct a new soundwall in Caltrans ROW. The area that would be impacted in the park is landscaped with turf grass and scattered tree cover. Landscaping, screening, revegetation, and restoration of this area will be conducted in consultation with the property owner (City of Montclair) to ensure the property is returned to its original condition, or better, at the completion of construction. By doing so, the land designated as a TCE would have similar function and value as it did prior to project construction.

Edison Elementary School

A 0.07-acre TCE and 0.01-acre footing easement would be required at Edison Elementary School under Alternative 3 to construct a new retaining wall and change the profile of Sultana Avenue over I-10. The area to be impacted in the school is landscaped with turf grass and scattered tree cover. Landscaping will be returned to pre-project conditions in all temporarily impacted areas of this site in consultation with OMSD. The intent will be to ensure that temporarily impacted Section 4(f) lands are returned to pre-project condition with similar recreational functions and values as they had prior to temporary impacts.

In addition to restoration, circulation and access would be maintained for recreational users throughout project construction through provision of detours, as detailed in Section 4.4.2.

Santa Ana River Trail

Temporary impacts at the SART under Alternatives 2 and 3 would only occur at night while the trail is closed to public access to avoid any inconvenience to SART users.

Orange Blossom Trail

A 1.12-mile temporary closure and detour of the OBT would be required under Alternatives 2 and 3 to widen I-10 bridges over the SART. To maintain the recreational value of the SART, trail users would be detoured during project construction at this location. To further minimize any inconvenience caused by the temporary closure and detour, informational and detour signage will be posted in advance to inform users of temporary closures and detour routes. Trail closure and detour information will also be posted to the City of Redlands Web site, Facebook page, and Twitter page.

Appendix A Map of Section 4(f) Public Park and Recreational Resources in 0.5-Mile Project Study Area

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Appendix B Summary of Consultation with the City of Montclair

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Appendix C Summary of Consultation with the Ontario-Montclair School District

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Appendix D Summary of Consultation with the San Bernardino County Regional Parks Department

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Appendix E Summary of Consultation with the City of Redlands

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