CEQA-7

NOTICE OF DETERMINATION

To: ■ Office of Planning and Research
1400 Tenth Street
P. O. Box 3044
Sacramento, CA 95812-3044

■ County Clerk
County of Riverside
2724 Gateway Drive
P. O. Box 751
Riverside, CA 92502-0751

From: Eastern Municipal Water District
2270 Trumble Road
P. O. Box 8300
Perris, CA 92572-8300

Subject: Filing of the Notice of Determination in Compliance with Section 21108 or 21152 of the Public Resources Code

Project Title: Moreno Valley Groundwater Development Program

State Clearinghouse Number: 2014051001

Contact Person: Helen Stratton

Phone Number/Ext.: (951) 928-3777, Extension 4545

Project Location: The proposed project is generally located south of Ironwood Avenue, west of Davis Street, north of Hemlock Avenue and east of Heacock Street. The wellhead, treatment facility and pump station will be located at 12246 Heacock Street in Moreno Valley (APN 481-020-018) Section 6, Township 3 South, Range 3 West, SBB&M, Thomas Brothers Maps, Page 717, Grid E2.

Project Description: The Eastern Municipal Water District's (Eastern) is in the final planning stages of its Moreno Valley Groundwater Development Program (Program). The purpose of the program is to develop approximately 2,000 acre-feet per year (AFY) of groundwater resources in the Moreno Valley area.

The first step of the program would be drilling and testing a well on Eastern's recently acquired parcel (APN: 480-020-018). In order to fully implement to program, it would also be necessary to construct treatment facilities, equip a potable water well, and construct a pump station and related infrastructure on this parcel. Secondly, a replacement well is planned to be drilled approximately 400 fee due east of Eastern's former Well 44. As part of the replacement project, Wells 43 and 44 would be abandoned in accordance with State and County regulations.

Additionally, in the future it would also be necessary to construct pipelines to convey treated water to the existing potable water system. Treated water would either be conveyed to the 1764

Pressure Zone (PZ) and boosted to the 1860 PZ or conveyed to the 1860 PZ and boosted to the 1967 PZ. Various pipeline corridors for both options were considered. Limitations include the availability of large diameter transmission pipelines (>12") and a desire to avoid streets with heavy traffic.

This is to advise that the Eastern Municipal Water District has approved the described project on July 2, 2014 and has made the following determinations regarding the above described project:

1. The project {☐ will, ■ will not} have a significant effect on the environment.
2. ☐ An Environmental Impact Report was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.
3. ■ A Negative Declaration was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.
4. Mitigation measures {■ were, ☐ were not} made a condition of the approval of the project.
5. A statement of Overriding Considerations {☐ was, ■ was not} adopted for this project.
6. Findings {☐ were, ■were not} made pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.

This is to certify that the Final Mitigated Negative Declaration with comments and responses and/or record of project approval is available to the General Public at:

Eastern Municipal Water District
2270 Trumble Road
Perris, CA 92570

Date: 7/2/14

Jayne Joy, P.E.
Director of Environmental Regulatory Compliance

Date received for filing at OPR:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - THE RESOURCES AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

ENVIRONMENTAL FILING FEE CASH RECEIPT

Receipt #: 201400391

State Clearinghouse # (if applicable): 2014051001

Lead Agency: EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT *Date:* 07/03/2014

County Agency of Filing: Riverside *Document No:* 201400391

Project Title: MORENO VALLEY GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Project Applicant Name: EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT *Phone Number:* 951 928-3777

Project Applicant Address: 2270 TRUMBLE ROAD, P.O. BOX 8300 PERRIS CA 92572-8300

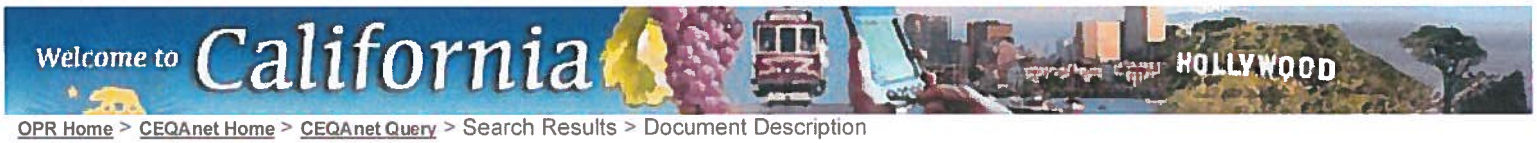
Project Applicant: Local Public Agency

CHECK APPLICABLE FEES:

☐ *Environmental Impact Report*	
☒ *Negative Declaration*	2181.25
☐ *Application Fee Water Diversion (State Water Resources Control Board Only)*	
☐ *Project Subject to Certified Regulatory Programs*	
☒ *County Administration Fee*	$50.00
☐ *Project that is exempt from fees (DFG No Effect Determination (Form Attached))*	
☐ *Project that is exempt from fees (Notice of Exemption)*	
Total Received	2231.25

Signature and title of person receiving payment:

Notes:



Moreno Valley Groundwater Development Program

SCH Number: 2014051001

Document Type: NOD - Notice of Determination

Alternate Title:

Project Lead Agency: Eastern Municipal Water District

Project Description

EMWD is in the final planning stages of its Moreno Valley Groundwater Development Program. The purpose of the program is to develop approximately 2,000 acre-feet per year of groundwater resources from the North Perris Groundwater Management Zone in the Moreno Valley area. The first phase would include drilling and testing a well. It would also be necessary to construct treatment facilities, equip a potable water well, and construct a pump station and related infrastructure. Secondly, a replacement well is planned to be drilled approximately 400 feet due east of Eastern's former Well 44. As part of the replacement project, Wells 43 and 44 would be abandoned in accordance with State and County regulations. Additionally, in the future it would also be necessary to construct pipelines to convey treated water to the existing potable water system. Treated water would either be conveyed to the 1764 Pressure Zone (PZ) and boosted to the 1860 PZ or conveyed to the 1860 PZ and boosted to the 1967 PZ. Various pipeline corridors for both options were considered. Limitations include the availability of large diameter transmission pipelines (>12") and a desire to avoid streets with heavy traffic.

Contact Information

Primary Contact:
Helen Stratton
Eastern Municipal Water District
(951) 928-3777 x4545
2270 Trumble Road
P.O. Box 8300
Perris, CA 92572-8300

Project Location

County: Riverside
City: Moreno Valley
Region:
Cross Streets: Heacock Street and Hemlock Avenue
Latitude/Longitude: 33° 56' 35" / 117° 14' 34" Map
Parcel No: 481-020-018
Township: 3S
Range: 3W
Section: 6
Base: SBB&M
Other Location Info:

Determinations

This is to advise that the ☒ Lead Agency ☐ Responsible Agency Eastern Municipal Water District's has approved the project described above on 7/2/2014 and has made the following determinations regarding the project described above.

1. The project ☐ will ☒ will not have a significant effect on the environment.

2. ☐ An Environmental Impact Report was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.

   ☒ A Negative Declaration was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.

3. Mitigation measures ☒ were ☐ were not made a condition of the approval of the project.

4. A Statement of Overriding Considerations ☐ was ☒ was not adopted for this project.

5. Findings ☐ were ☒ were not made pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.

Final EIR Available at: Eastern Municipal Water District, 2270 Trumble Road, Perris, CA 92570.

Date Received: 7/10/2014

Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration

Moreno Valley Groundwater Development Program

Prepared for:

Eastern Municipal Water District
Post Office Box 8300
Perris, California 92572-8300

Prepared by:

K.S. Dunbar & Associates, Inc.
Environmental Engineering
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April 2014

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Executive Summary

Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration

Moreno Valley Groundwater Development Program

Prepared for:

Eastern Municipal Water District
Post Office Box 8300
Perris, California 92572-8300

Prepared by:

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April 2014

Executive Summary

Program Description

Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) is in the final planning stages of its Moreno Valley Groundwater Development Program (Program). The purpose of the Program is to develop approximately 2,000 acre-feet per annum of groundwater resources in the Moreno Valley area, generally located south of Ironwood Avenue, west of Davis Street, north of Hemlock Avenue and east of Heacock Street.

The first step of the Program would be drilling and testing a well at a EMWD recently acquired parcel at 12246 Heacock Street in Moreno Valley, Riverside County (APN: 481-020-018). In order to fully implement the Program, it would also be necessary to construct treatment facilities, equip a potable water well, and construct a pump station and related infrastructure on this parcel.

A second well is also planned to be drilled approximately 400 feet due east of EMWD's former Well 44. This well would replace Well 44 (Figure ES-1). As part of the replacement project, Wells 43 and 44 would be abandoned in accordance with State and County regulations.

In the future, it would also be necessary to construct pipelines to convey treated water to the existing potable water system. Treated water would either be conveyed to the 1764 Pressure Zone (PZ) and boosted to the 1860 PZ or conveyed to the 1860 PZ and boosted to the 1967 PZ. Various pipeline corridors for both options were considered. Limitations include the availability of large diameter transmission pipelines (>12") and a desire to avoid streets with heavy traffic. If boosting water to the 1967 PZ is selected, either Ironwood Avenue or Perris Boulevard would be impacted as no other suitable route to the 1967 PZ was found north of Ironwood Avenue.

Other streets which could be affected include: Hemlock Avenue, Sunnymead Boulevard, Graham Street, Heacock Street, Davis Street, and Indian Street.

Figure ES-1 Location of Wells, Treatment Facility and Pump Station

Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Table ES-1 identifies each significant effect and proposed mitigation measures that would reduce or avoid that effect. Proposed mitigation measures are EMWD Staff's and its consultant's recommendations to reduce potential impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Program. Should EMWD's Board of Directors adopt the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (Appendix E in Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration document) including these mitigation measures they would become mandatory and part of the Program.

Table ES-1
Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impact	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
Aesthetics		
None.	None required.	N/A
Agricultural and Forest Resources		
None.	None required.	N/A
Air Quality		
Temporary emissions from equipment during construction.	Although there were no potential significant air quality impacts identified, EMWD shall include the following mitigation measures in its standard	Less than significant.

Impact	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	construction specifications to further reduce emissions: ❖ Appoint a construction relations officer to act as a community liaison concerning on-site construction activities including resolution of issues related to PM_{10} generation. ❖ In addition, EMWD shall add the following mitigation measures in its contract documents for this project: The contractor shall: ❖ Utilize electricity from power poles instead of from temporary diesel or gasoline power generators, when feasible. ❖ Require the use of 2010 and newer diesel haul trucks (e.g., material delivery trucks and soil import/export) and if the lead agency determines that 2010 model year or newer diesel trucks cannot be obtained the contractor shall use trucks that meet EPA 2007 model year NO_x emissions requirements. ❖ Require that all on-site construction equipment meet EPA Tier 3 or higher emissions standards according to the following: ✓ Project start, to December 31, 2014: All off-road diesel-powered construction equipment greater than 50 hp shall meet Tier 3 off-road emissions standards. In addition, all construction equipment shall be outfitted with BACT devices certified by CARB. Any emissions control device used by the contractor shall achieve emissions reductions that are no less than what could be achieved by a Level 3 diesel emissions control strategy for a similarly sized engine as defined by CARB regulations.	

Impact	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	✓ Post-January 1, 2015: All off-road diesel-powered construction equipment greater than 50 hp shall meet the Tier 4 emission standards, where available. In addition, all construction equipment shall be outfitted with BACT devices certified by CARB. Any emissions control device used by the contractor shall achieve emissions reductions that are no less than what could be achieved by a Level 3 diesel emissions control strategy for a similarly sized engine as defined by CARB regulations. ✓ A copy of each unit's certified tier specification, BACT documentation, and CARB or SCAQMD operating permit shall be provided at the time of mobilization of each applicable unit of equipment. ❖ Maintain construction equipment engines by keeping them properly tuned and maintained according to manufacturer's specifications. ❖ Use alternative fuels or clean and low-sulfur fuel for equipment. ❖ Idle trucks in accordance with the Airborne Toxic Control Measure (ACTM) to Limit Diesel Fueled Commercial Motor Vehicle Idling and other applicable laws. ❖ Spread soil binders on site, where appropriate, unpaved roads and staging areas. ❖ Water site and equipment as necessary to control dust. ❖ Sweep all streets at least once per day using SCAQMD Rule 1186 certified street sweepers or roadway washing trucks if visible soil materials are carried to adjacent streets.	

Impact	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	❖ Conduct operations in accordance with SCAQMD Rule 403 requirements. ❖ If necessary, wash off trucks leaving the site. ❖ Cover all trucks hauling dirt, sand, soil, or other loose materials, or maintain at least two feet of freeboard in accordance with the requirements of California Vehicle Code (CVC) Section 23114.	
Biological Resources		
The plant communities within and adjacent to the wellhead facilities site, have the potential to provide suitable nesting opportunities for year-round and seasonal avian residents, including burrowing owls, and migrating songbirds that could occur in the area.	EMWD shall abide by the following: ❖ If ground-disturbing activities or removal of any trees, shrubs, or any other potential nesting habitat are scheduled within the avian nesting season (nesting season generally extends from February 1 - August 31), a pre-construction clearance survey for nesting birds should be conducted within 10 days prior to any ground disturbing activities. The biologist conducting the clearance survey should document a negative survey with a brief letter report indicating that no impacts to active bird nests will occur. If an active avian nest is discovered during the 10-day preconstruction clearance survey, construction activities should stay outside of a 300-foot buffer around the active nest. For raptor species, this buffer is expanded to 500-feet. ❖ A pre-construction burrowing owl clearance survey shall be conducted in accordance with the 2012 CDFW Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation to ensure their continued absence. Two pre-construction clearance surveys shall be conducted 14-30 days prior to ground disturbing activities and 24 hours prior to ground disturbing activities. These clearance surveys shall be conducted by a qualified biologist to document the continued absence of the burrowing owls from the project sites.	Less than significant.
Cultural Resources		
None.	Although no evidence of cultural resources was found at the project site, it is always possible that	Less than significant.

Impact	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	cultural resources could be unearthed during excavation. Therefore, EMWD shall include the following mitigation measures in its standard construction specifications: ❖ If inadvertent discoveries of cultural resources are encountered at any time during construction, construction personnel shall avoid altering these materials and their context until a qualified archeologist has evaluated the situation and contacted the State Office of Historic Preservation and the closest Indian Tribe to the Project (in this case the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians). Project personnel shall not collect or retain cultural resources. Prehistoric resources include, but are not limited to: chert or obsidian flakes; projectile points; mortars and pestles; dark, friable soil containing shell and bone; dietary debris; heat-affected rock; or human burials. Historic resources include stone or adobe foundations or walls; structures and remains with square nails; and refuse deposits (glass, metal, wood, ceramics), often found in old wells and privies. ❖ In addition, EMWD will relinquish ownership of all cultural resources, including scared items, burial goods and all archeological artifacts that are found on the project site to the Soboba Tribe for proper treatment and disposition. ❖ If paleontological resources (e.g., fossils) are encountered at any time during construction of the project, construction personnel shall avoid altering these materials and their context until a qualified paleontologist has evaluated the situation. Project personnel shall not collect or retain paleontological resources. ❖ Consistent with State CEQA Guidelines §15064.5, subdivision (e), in the event of an accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, the County Coroner shall be notified and construction activities at the affected work site shall be halted. If the remains are found to be Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission shall be notified within 24 hours. The NAHC	

Impact	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	must immediately notify the Most Likely Descendant(s) under Public Resources Code §5097.98 and the descendants must make recommendations or preference for treatment within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. Guidelines of the Native American Heritage Commission shall be adhered to in the treatment and disposition of the remains in accordance with the provisions of Health and Safety Code §7050.5 and Public Resources Code §5097.98. ❖ All sacred sites, should they be encountered within the project sites, shall be avoided and preserved as the preferred mitigation, if feasible.	
Geology and Soils		
None.	None required.	N/A
Hazards and Hazardous Materials		
During construction, the contractor would utilize equipment that uses petroleum based fuels and lubricants, which are subject to both leakage from engine blocks and containers or spilling during refueling and lubrication operations.	To reduce potentially hazardous conditions and minimize the impacts from the handling of potentially hazardous materials, EMWD shall include the following in its construction contract documents: ❖ The contractor(s) shall prepare a *Health and Safety Plan* in compliance with the requirements of Chapter 6.95, Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code (§§ 25500—25532). The plan shall include measures to be taken in the event of an accidental spill. ❖ The contractor(s) shall enforce strict on-site handling rules to keep construction and maintenance materials out of receiving waters and storm drains. In addition, the contractor(s) shall store all reserve fuel supplies only within the confines of a designated construction staging area, refuel equipment only within the designated construction staging area, and regularly inspect all construction equipment for leaks. ❖ The construction staging area shall be designed to contain contaminants such as oil, grease, and fuel products so that they do not drain towards receiving waters or storm drain inlets.	Less than significant.
Hydrology and Water Quality		
Potential impacts to water quality due to sediment	EMWD shall require contractors to implement a	Less than

Impact	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
laden runoff from the construction sites.	program of best management practices (BMP's) and best available technologies to reduce potential impacts to water quality that may result from construction activities. To reduce or eliminate construction-related water quality impacts before the onset of construction activities, EMWD shall obtain coverage under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Construction Permit. Construction activities shall comply with the conditions of this permit that include preparation of a storm water pollution prevention plan, implementation of BMP's, and monitoring to insure impacts to water quality are minimized. As part of this process, multiple BMP's shall be implemented to provide effective erosion and sediment control. These BMP's shall be selected to achieve maximum sediment removal and represent the best available technology that is economically achievable. BMP's to be implemented as part of this mitigation measure shall include, but not be limited to, the following: ❖ Temporary erosion control measures such as silt fences, staked straw bales/wattles, silt/sediment basins and traps, check dams, geofabric, sandbag dikes, and temporary revegetation or other groundcover shall be employed for disturbed areas. ❖ Storm drain inlets on the site and in downstream offsite areas shall be protected from sediment with the use of BMP's acceptable to EMWD, local jurisdictions and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Regions. ❖ Dirt and debris shall be swept from paved streets in the construction zone on a regular basis, particularly before predicted rainfall events. ❖ No disturbed surfaces shall be left without erosion control measures in place between October 15 and April 15. EMWD shall file a Notice of Intent with the Regional Board and require the preparation of a pollution prevention plan prior to commencement of construction. EMWD shall routinely inspect the construction site to verify that the BMP's specified in the pollution prevention plan are properly installed and maintained. EMWD shall immediately notify the contractor if	significant.

Impact	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	there were a noncompliance issue and require immediate compliance.	
Land Use and Planning		
None.	None Required.	N/A
Mineral Resources		
None.	None Required.	N/A
Noise		
Construction activities would temporarily increase the ambient noise levels in the Project area.	EMWD shall include the following in its standard construction specifications: ❖ All equipment used during construction shall be muffled and maintained in good operating condition. All internal combustion engines shall be fitted with well-maintained mufflers in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations.	Less than significant.
Population and Land Use		
None.	None Required	N/A
Public Services		
None.	None Required	N/A
Recreation		
None.	None Required	N/A
Traffic/Transportation		
During construction of the pipelines, there could be times that traffic lanes of affected streets could be closed.	The following mitigation measures shall be complied with to reduce the traffic/transportation impacts: ❖ Encroachment permits for all work within public rights-of-way shall be obtained from the City of Moreno Valley's Department of Public Works prior to commencement of any construction. EMWD shall comply with all traffic control requirements contained in the encroachment permit. ❖ Working hours and lane closures shall be as specified by the City of Moreno Valley. ❖ Public rights-of-way shall be restored to a condition mutually agreed to between EMWD and the City of Moreno Valley's Department of Public Works prior to construction.	Less than Significant
Utilities and Service Systems		
None.	None Required.	N/A

Areas of Controversy

There are no areas of controversy associated with the Moreno Valley Groundwater Development Program.

Issues to be Resolved

There are several issues to be resolved concerning the Moreno Valley Groundwater Development Program including the decision to construct an additional well(s) and location of pipelines.

Document Availability and Contact Personnel

The Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration is available for review at the following locations:

Eastern Municipal Water District
2270 Trumble Road
Perris, California 92572

www.emwd.org/index.aspx?page=117.

All comments regarding the Program or environmental documents should be forwarded to:

Helen Stratton
CEQA/NEPA Analyst
Eastern Municipal Water District
Post Office Box 8300
Perris, California 92572-8300
951-928-3777 ext. 4545
Email: strattoh@emwd.org

Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration

Moreno Valley Groundwater Development Program

Prepared for:

Eastern Municipal Water District
Post Office Box 8300
Perris, California 92572-8300

Prepared by:

K.S. Dunbar & Associates, Inc.
Environmental Engineering
45375 Vista Del Mar
Temecula, California 92590-4314
951-699-2082
Cell: 951-412-2634
Email: ksdpe67@gmail.com

April 2014

1 Introduction

1.1 Introduction

The following Initial Study addresses the environmental impacts associated with the Moreno Valley Groundwater Development Program being implemented by Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) (Figure 1.1-1). This Initial Study has been prepared in accordance with the *California Environmental Quality Act of 1970,* as amended, (CEQA), the *State CEQA Guidelines,* and EMWD's Administrative Code Resolution 5111, as amended. EMWD is the Lead Agency for the purposes of CEQA for this project.

Figure 1.1-1 Location of Wells, Treatment Facility and Pump Station

1.2 Program Summary

Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) is in the final planning stages of its Moreno Valley Groundwater Development Program (Program). The purpose of the Program is to develop approximately 2,000 acre-feet per annum of groundwater resources in the Moreno Valley area, generally located south of Ironwood Avenue, west of Davis Street, north of Hemlock Avenue and east of Heacock Street.

1.3 California Environmental Quality Act Compliance

The California Environmental Quality Act (California Public Resources Code §21000 *et seq.*: "CEQA"), requires that the environmental impacts of proposed projects be evaluated and that feasible methods to reduce, avoid or eliminate significant adverse impacts of these projects be identified and eliminated. Therefore, to fulfill the purpose and intent of CEQA, EMWD, as the lead agency, has caused this Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) to be prepared to address the potentially significant adverse environmental impacts associated with implementation of the Program.

1.3.1 Purposes of an Initial Study

The purposes of an Initial Study, as outlined in §15063(c) of the CEQA Guidelines, are:

1) *Provide the Lead Agency with information to use as the basis for deciding whether to prepare an EIR or a Negative Declaration;*

2) *Enable an applicant or Lead Agency to modify a project, mitigating adverse impacts before an EIR is prepared, thereby enabling the project to qualify for a Negative Declaration;*

3) *Assist the preparation of an EIR, if one is required, by:*

   a. *Focusing the EIR on the effects determined to be significant,*
   b. *Identifying the effects determined not to be significant,*
   c. *Explaining the reasons for determining that potentially significant effects would not be significant, and*
   d. *Identifying whether a program EIR, tiering, or another appropriate process can be used for analysis of the project's environmental effects.*

4) *Facilitate environmental assessment early in the design of a project;*

5) *Provide documentation of the factual basis for the finding in a Negative Declaration that a project will not have a significant effect on the environment;*

6) *Eliminate unnecessary EIR's; and*

7) *Determine whether a previously prepared EIR could be used with the project.*

1.3.2 Contents of an Initial Study

The contents of an Initial Study are defined in §15063(d) of the CEQA Guidelines as follows:

1) *A description of the project including the location of the project;*

2) *An identification of the environmental setting;*

3) *An identification of environmental effects by use of a checklist, matrix, or other method, provided that entries on a checklist or other form are briefly explained to indicate that there is some evidence to support the entries. The brief explanation may be either through a narrative or a reference to another information source such as an attached map, photographs, or an earlier EIR or negative declaration. A reference to another document should include, where appropriate, a citation to the page or pages where the information is found;*

4) *A discussion of ways to mitigate the significant effects identified, if any;*

5) *An examination of whether the project would be consistent with existing zoning, plans, and other applicable land use controls;*

6) *The name of the person or persons who prepared or participated in the Initial Study.*

1.3.3 Intended Uses of the Initial Study

The Initial Study will be presented to EMWD's Board of Directors for its use in implementing the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The basic purposes of CEQA as outlined in §15002(a) of the CEQA Guidelines are to:

1) *Inform governmental decision-makers and the public about the potential, significant environmental effects of proposed activities.*

2) *Identify the ways that environmental damage can be avoided or significantly reduced.*

3) *Prevent significant avoidable damage to the environment by requiring changes in projects through the use of alternatives or mitigation measures when the governmental agency finds the changes to be feasible.*

4) *Disclose to the public the reasons why a governmental agency approved the project in the manner the agency chose if significant environmental effects are involved.*

As pointed out above, one purpose of an Initial Study is:

> Provide the Lead Agency with information to use as the basis for deciding whether to prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) or Negative Declaration.

1.3.4 Lead Agency Decision-Making Process

The Lead Agency (i.e., EMWD) would base its decision on the Program on the findings contained within this Initial Study plus the professional knowledge and judgment of its staff and consultants. During the review process, mitigation measures contained in this document should be evaluated with respect to their effectiveness in reducing impacts to a level of insignificance. Public input, including responsible and trustee agencies, should also be requested and evaluated during the review process.

The approval process for the proposed Program will begin with EMWD's Board of Directors making a decision to prepare a Negative Declaration or an Environmental Impact Report for the Program. Should EMWD decide to prepare a Negative Declaration, based on this Initial Study, it would also determine whether or not it would approve of the Program in accordance with §15074 of the CEQA Guidelines. Should EMWD decide to prepare an Environmental Impact Report for the Program, it would also have to make findings in accordance with §15091 of the CEQA Guidelines and to certify the Final Environmental Impact Report in accordance with §15090 of the CEQA Guidelines.

1.3.5 Approvals for which this Initial Study will be Used

The following agencies would utilize this document in their decision-making process regarding the Program:

California Department of Public Health, Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management

Water Supply Permit

California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region

General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities.

Riverside County Community Health Agency, Department of Environmental Health

Well Permit

City of Moreno Valley

Encroachment Permit

2 Program Description

2.1 Introduction

Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) is in the final planning stages of its Moreno Valley Groundwater Development Program (Program). The purpose of the Program is to develop approximately 2,000 acre-feet per annum of groundwater resources in the Moreno Valley area, generally located south of Ironwood Avenue, west of Davis Street, north of Hemlock Avenue and east of Heacock Street.

2.2 Program Description

The first step of the Program would be drilling and testing a well at a EMWD recently acquired parcel at 12246 Heacock Street in Moreno Valley, Riverside County (APN: 481-020-018). In order to fully implement the Program, it would also be necessary to construct treatment facilities, equip a potable water well, and construct a pump station and related infrastructure on this parcel.

A second well is also planned to be drilled approximately 400 feet due east of EMWD's former Well 44. This well would replace Well 44 (shown previously on Figure 1.1-1). As part of the replacement project, Wells 43 and 44 would be abandoned in accordance with State and County regulations.

In the future, it would also be necessary to construct pipelines to convey treated water to the existing potable water system. Treated water would either be conveyed to the 1764 Pressure Zone (PZ) and boosted to the 1860 PZ or conveyed to the 1860 PZ and boosted to the 1967 PZ. Various pipeline corridors for both options were considered. Limitations include the availability of large diameter transmission pipelines (>12") and a desire to avoid streets with heavy traffic. If boosting water to the 1967 PZ is selected, either Ironwood Avenue or Perris Boulevard would be impacted as no other suitable route to the 1967 PZ was found north of Ironwood Avenue.

Other streets which could be affected include: Hemlock Avenue, Sunnymead Boulevard, Graham Street, Heacock Street, Davis Street, and Indian Street.

3 Environmental Checklist, Analyses and Mitigation Measures

3.1 Introduction

1. Project Title:	**Moreno Valley Groundwater Development Program**
2. Lead Agency Name and Address:	Eastern Municipal Water District Post Office Box 8300 Perris, California 92572-8300
3. Contact Person and Phone Number:	Helen Stratton CEQA/NEPA Analyst 951-928-3777 ext. 4545 Email: strattoh@emwd.org
4. Project Location (wellhead, treatment facility and pump station):	12246 Heacock Street, Moreno Valley, California 92553. APN: 481-020-018 Section 6, Township 3 South, Range 3 West, SBB&M 33°56'35"N, -117°14'34"W Thomas Brothers Maps, Page 717, Grid E2
5. Project Sponsor's Name and Address:	Eastern Municipal Water District Post Office Box 8300 Perris, California 92572-8300
6. General Plan Designations:	Commercial
7. Zoning:	CC (Commercial)
8. Project Description:	Installation of well, treatment facilities and pump station. Future facilities could include an additional well and pipelines.
9. Surrounding Land Uses and Setting:	Commercial and Residential
10. Other Public Agencies whose Approval is Required:	California Department of Health Services, Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region

Riverside County Community Health Agency,
Department of Environmental Health

City of Moreno Valley

3.2 Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

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

	Aesthetics		Agricultural/Forest Resources		Air Quality & Greenhouse Gases
	Biological Resources		Cultural Resources		Geology/Soils
	Hazards & Hazardous Materials		Hydrology/Water Quality		Land Use/Planning
	Mineral Resources		Noise		Population and Housing
	Public Services		Recreation		Transportation/Traffic
	Utilities/Service Systems		Mandatory Findings of Significance		

3.3 Determination

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

	I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
X	I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
	I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
	I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures in the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
	I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable legal standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Jayne Joy, P.E.
Director, Regulatory and Environmental Compliance

4/29/2014
Date

3.4 Chapter Organization

This section describes how this chapter of the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration is organized. In this analysis, potential reasonably foreseeable impacts are evaluated with respect to aesthetics, agricultural and forest resources, air quality and greenhouse gases, biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, land use and planning, mineral resources, noise, population and housing, public services, recreation, traffic and transportation, and utilities and service systems. Additionally, mandatory findings of significance regarding short-term, long-term, and cumulative impacts are evaluated. Each topic area begins with a listing of the factors identified by State CEQA Guidelines for analysis, followed by a discussion of the environmental setting, the analysis for each factor, and an overall conclusion.

3.4.1 Environmental Setting

Throughout this document and according to the State CEQA Guidelines, the environmental setting is intended to mean the environmental conditions as they exist at the time the environmental analysis is commenced. The environmental setting will normally constitute the baseline physical conditions by which a lead agency determines whether an impact is significant. The description of the environmental setting shall be no longer than is necessary to gain an understanding of the significant effects of the proposed Program and its alternatives.

3.4.2 Discussion and Mitigation Measures

The Initial Study includes an analysis of direct and reasonably foreseeable physical changes in the environment from the proposed Program and feasible mitigation measures that would reduce such impacts to a less than significant level. Thresholds of significance for each potential impact are provided as appropriate.

A “significant effect on the environment” is defined in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15382 as a “substantial or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of the physical conditions within the area affected by the project, including land, air, water, minerals, flora, fauna, ambient noise, and objects of historic or aesthetic significance. A social or economic change by itself shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. A social or economic change related to a physical change may be considered in determining whether the physical change is significant.”

“Environment” is defined in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15360 as “the physical conditions which exist within the area which will be affected by a proposed project, including land, air, water, minerals, flora, fauna, ambient noise, and objects of historic or aesthetic significance.”

The following requirements for evaluating environmental impacts are cited directly from the State CEQA Guidelines Appendix G.

1. A brief explanation is required for all answers except "No Impact" answers that are adequately supported by the information sources cited. A "No Impact" answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on project specific factors as well as general standards.

2. All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect, and construction as well as operational impacts.

3. A "Less than Significant Impact" applies when the proposed project would not result in a substantial and adverse change in the environment. This impact level does not require mitigation measures.

4. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect is significant. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.

3.5 Aesthetics

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

3.5.1 Environmental Setting

As shown on Figure 3.5-1, the wells, treatment facilities, pump station and related infrastructure would be located on presently vacant land in a commercial area. Future pipelines would be constructed within public street rights-of-way.

Figure 3.5.1 Proposed Location of Well Head, Treatment Facility and Pump Station

3.5.2 Discussion and Mitigation Measures

Aesthetics. a. *Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: As shown previously on Figure 3.5-1, the proposed wellhead, treatment facilities, pump station and related infrastructure would be located within a vacant portion of a parcel within a commercial area. The future well would be located in the background of the above photograph. The future pipelines would be constructed underground within public street rights-of-way. Therefore, implementation of the Program would not have substantial adverse effects on the scenic vistas and no mitigation is required.

Aesthetics. b. *Would the project substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway.*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: There are no officially designated State scenic highways located in the vicinity of the wellhead facilities site. The site is also located within a commercial area. Therefore, implementation of the Program will not substantially damage any scenic resources, including but not limited to trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a State scenic highway. Therefore, there are no anticipated impacts and no mitigation is required.

Aesthetics. c. *Would the project substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: The proposed wellhead, treatment facility, pump station and related infrastructure as well as the future well would be constructed on a vacant portion of a parcel located in a commercial area. The future pipelines would be installed underground within public street rights-of-way. Therefore, implementation of the Program would not degrade the existing visual quality of the site and its surroundings and no mitigation is required.

Aesthetics. d. *Would the project create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: The wellhead facilities would include security lighting: however, there would be no potential light and glare problems as the design would be in compliance with California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 6, Section 132 to insure that all outdoor lighting is directed to the specific location intended for illumination to limit spillover. In addition, all lighting would be shielded. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

3.5.3 Conclusion

No significant impacts were identified; therefore, no further analysis or mitigation is required.

3.6 Agricultural and Forest Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation Model (1997) prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment Project, and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. *Would the Project:*				
a. Convert Prime Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?				X
b. Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?				X
c. Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code				X

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
section 511104(g))?				
d. Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest uses.				X
e. Involve other changes in the existing environment that, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				X

3.6.1 Environmental Setting

Agricultural Resources

According to the Riverside County Transportation and Land Management Agency's GIS system, neither the wellhead facilities site nor the future well site is within an agricultural preserve and does not contain prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, unique farmland, or farmland of local importance.

Forest Resources

There are no forest lands or timberlands in the greater Program area.

3.6.2 Discussion and Mitigation Measures

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

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: As stated above in Section 3.6.1, neither the wellhead facilities site nor the future well site contains Farmland as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency. In addition, all future pipelines would be constructed within public street rights-of-way. Consequently, there are no impacts anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Agricultural and Forest Resources. b. *Would the project conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: As stated above in Section 3.6.1, the wellhead facilities site, as well as the future well site, is presently zoned CC (Commercial) and the future pipelines would be constructed within public street rights-of-way. Therefore, implementation of the Program would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract. Consequently, there are no impacts anticipated and no mitigation is required.

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

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: There are no forest lands or timberlands in the greater Program area. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Agricultural and Forest Resources. d. *Would the project result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: Implementation of the Program would not result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use as there are no forest lands within the Program area. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

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

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: Implementation of the Program would not involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

3.6.3 Conclusion

No significant impacts were identified; therefore, no further analysis or mitigation is required.

3.7 Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations.				

Would the Project:				
a. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?				X
b. Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?			X	
c. Result in cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?				X
d. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?				X
e. Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?				X
f. Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment, based on any applicable threshold of significance?			X	
g. Conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emission of greenhouse gases?				X

3.7.1 Environmental Setting

Ambient air quality is affected by both the rate and location of pollutant emissions and by meteorological conditions that influence the local and regional dispersal of pollutants. Atmospheric conditions such as wind speed and direction and air temperature gradients combined with local topography provide the link between air pollutant emissions and air quality.

The proposed Program is within the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB), which incorporates approximately 12,000 square miles, including four counties (i.e., all of Orange County and the urban portions of San Bernardino, Riverside and Los Angeles Counties) including some portions of what used to be the Southeast Desert Air Basin that includes the Beaumont-Banning area. Nearly half of California's population, which generates about one-third of the State's total criteria pollutant emissions, lives within the SCAB.

Planning for the attainment and maintenance of both federal and State air quality standards in the Program area is the responsibility of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD).

The California Air Resources Board (ARB) provides ambient air quality data for most air basins in the State. A summary of the data available for the nearest monitoring station to the Program area is provided in Tables 3.7-1 and 3.7-2.

Table 3.7-1
Ozone Trends Summary
Perris

Year	Days > Standard				1-hr Observations			8-hr Averages				Year Coverage
	State		National		Max	State	Nat'l	State		National		
	1-hr	8-hr	*1-hr*	'08 8-hr		D.V.[1]	D.V.[2]	Max	D.V.[1]	Max	'08 D.V.[2]	
2012	24	65	*0*	46	0.111	0.12	*0.122*	0.094	0.102	0.083	0.094	93
2011	44	77	*2*	54	0.125	0.12	*0.123*	0.112	0.110	0.112	0.098	98
2010	42	77	*0*	50	0.122	0.13	*0.126*	0.108	0.0115	0.107	0.102	97
2009	53	88	*1*	67	0.125	0.13	*0.135*	0.109	0.117	0.108	0.103	100
2008	65	94	*4*	77	0.142	0.14	*0.142*	0.115	0.123	0.144	0.107	99
2007	66	88	*4*	73	0.138	0.14	*0.140*	0.117	0.117	0.116	0.100	99
2006	77	98	*12*	83	0.169	0.14	*0.140*	0.123	0.117	0.122	0.097	99
2005	0	1	*0*	1	0.088	0.16	*0.136*	0.079	0.122	0.078	0.088	5
2004	36	59	*2*	44	0.128	0.14	*0.136*	0.104	0.122	0.104	0.106	99
2003	67	82	*7*	72	0.155	0.15	*0.149*	0.122	0.130	0.121	0.115	100

Notes: All concentrations expressed in parts per million (ppm).
The national 1-hr ozone standard was revoked in June 2005 and is no longer in effect. Statistics related to the revoked Standard are shown in *italics* or *italics.*
State exceedances shown in **green**. National exceedances shown in orange.
[1] D.V. = State designation value.
[2] D.V. = National design value.
Source: Air Resources Board 2014 (arb.ca.gov 3/19/2014)

Table 3.7-2
PM_{10} Trends Summary
Perris

Year	Est. Days > Std.		Annual Average		3-yr Average		High 24-hr Average		Year Coverage
	Nat'l	State	*Nat'l*	State	*Nat'l*	State	Nat'l	State	
2012	0.0	**6.1**	*26.5*	25.1	*28*	**28**	62.0	**58.0**	99
2011	0.0	**11.8**	*29.2*	27.7	*31*	**34**	65.0	**62.0**	99
2010	0.0	0.0	*28.0*	26.6	*31*	**34**	51.0	48.0	100
2009	0.0	**38.5**	*34.8*	33.7	*43*	**34**	80.0	**76.0**	95
2008	*	*	*29.6*	*	*47*	*	85.0	**87.0**	84
2007	*	*	***65.4***	*	*50*	**37**	**1212.0**	**1155.0**	82
2006	0.0	*	*44.9*	*	*42*	**37**	125.0	**119.0**	84
2005	0.0	**110.1**	*39.1*	**37.1**	*41*	**37**	80.0	**75.0**	99
2004	0.0	*	*41.4*	*	*43*	**43**	83.0	**79.0**	97
2003	**0.0**	*	*43.9*	*	*43*	**43**	142.0	**135.0**	88

Notes: All concentrations expressed in micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu g/m^3$).
The national annual average PM_{10} standard was revoked in December 2006 and is no longer in effect. Statistics related to the revoked standard are shown in *italics* or **italics.**
State exceedances shown in **green**. National exceedances shown in **orange.**
*There was insufficient (or no) data available to determine the value.
Source: Air Resources Board 2014 (arb.ca.gov 3/19/2014)

The ARB has designated the SCAB as non-attainment for the State ozone standard, the State PM_{10} standard, the State $PM_{2.5}$ standard and the State nitrogen dioxide standard. In addition, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has designated the South Coast Air Basin as non-attainment for the federal ozone standard, the federal PM_{10} standard and the federal $PM_{2.5}$ standard.

3.7.2 Discussion and Mitigation Measures

Air Quality. a. *Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: A project is deemed inconsistent with air quality plans if it would result in population and/or employment growth that exceeds growth estimates included in applicable air quality management plans [i.e., SCAQMD's 2012 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP)]. The AQMP is based on general plans from local jurisdictions, which includes the City of Moreno Valley's General Plan. The AQMP accounts for development that would occur as a result of implementation of the local general plans. The proposed Program is consistent with the AQMP in that it would accommodate development approved in the City's General Plan. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Air Quality. b. *Would the project violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?*

Answer: Less than Significant.

Discussion: The South Coast Air Quality Management District has suggested threshold criteria for determining significance with respect to construction and operational air quality impacts. Those threshold criteria are shown in Table 3.7-3.

Table 3.7-3
Threshold Criteria for Determining Significance

Pollutant	Threshold Criteria, pounds per day	
	Construction	Operation
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	550	550
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)	150	150
Nitrogen Oxides (NO_X)	100	55
Particulates (PM_{10})	150	150
Particulates ($PM_{2.5}$)	55	55
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	75	55
Lead (Pb)	3	3
Toxic Air Contaminants (TACs), Odor and GHG Thresholds		
TACs (including carcinogens and non-carcinogens)	Maximum Incremental Cancer Risk ≥ 10 in 1 million Cancer Burden > 0.5 excess cancer cases (in areas ≥ 1 in 1 million Chronic and Acute Hazard Index ≥ 1.0 (project increment)	
Odor	Project creates an odor nuisance pursuant to SCAQMD Rule 402	
GHG	10,000 MT/yr CO_2eq for industrial facilities	

Source: SCAQMD CEQA Handbook, 1993, revised March 2011

These threshold criteria are used in this Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration in determining significance of air quality impacts.

Wellhead Facilities

Heavy construction equipment such as backhoes, drill rigs, pumps and other equipment powered by internal combustion engines would emit a few pounds per day of various air pollutants. A typical project construction equipment list is provided in Table 3.7-4.

Table 3.7-4
Typical Heavy Construction Equipment List – Wellhead Facilities

Equipment	Number	Horsepower[1]	Load Factor[2]	Hours per Day
Compressor	1	106	0.48	4
Backhoe/Loader	1	108	0.55	4
Utility Trucks	1	479	0.57	2
Crane	1	399	0.43	2
Water Truck	1	189	0.50	2
Pump	1	53	0.74	8
Drill Rig	1	291	0.75	8
Welder	1	45	0.45	4

Notes:
[1] URBEMIS2007 default values.
[2] Percentage of the engines maximum horsepower rating that the equipment actually operates.

The URBEMIS2007 for Windows Version 9.2 Estimations for Land Use Development Projects was prepared for the SCAQMD by Jones and Stokes Associates during November 2007. This model was used to estimate construction related emissions from off-road heavy construction equipment. Based on a construction period of January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015[1], the model generated estimated construction emissions as shown in Table 3.7-5 (detailed model results are contained in Appendix B).

Table 3.7-5
Estimated Maximum Day Emissions from Off-Road Heavy Construction Equipment – Wellhead Facilities (pounds per day)[a]

	ROG	CO	NO_x	SO_x	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	CO_2
Construction Year 2015	1.94	8.75	11.31	0.00	0.10	0.09	2,973

[a] Use of particulate traps reduces PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ by 85% and oxidation catalysts reduces NO_x by 15%.

There would also be two heavy-duty trucks traveling to and from the job site as well as one pickup truck utilized by inspectors. Based on the assumption that each heavy duty truck and pickup travels 100 miles per day, exhaust emissions would be as shown in Table 3.7-6.

[1] Although construction may not start until after January 1, 2015, an assumed construction start of January 1, 2015, was used in the air quality assessment to provide a "worst-case" scenario. Note: Due to stricter regulatory requirements, improvements in technology and phasing out of older construction equipment, the emission factors are reduced each year.

Table 3.7-6
Estimated Maximum Day Emissions from On-Road Vehicles – Wellhead Facilities

Year	Equipment	Pollutant (pounds per day)						
		ROG	CO	NO_x	SO_x	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	CO_2
2015	On-Road Trucks	0.36	1.53	4.25	0.00	0.21	0.18	842
	Pickups	0.07	0.61	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.01	110
	Totals	0.43	2.14	4.31	0.00	0.22	0.19	952

Vehicles owned by construction workers would be an additional source of air pollutants. An estimate of emissions based on 5 worker vehicles per day of which 100 percent are pickup trucks (gross vehicle weight of 8,500 pounds or less) with an average round trip of 40 miles is presented in Table 3.7-7.

Table 3.7-7
Construction Worker Commute Vehicle Emissions – Wellhead Facilities

Year	Pollutant (pounds per day)						
	ROG	CO	NO_x	SO_x	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	CO_2
2015	0.13	1.23	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	220

Construction of the wellhead facilities would create fugitive dust emissions. It is estimated that fugitive dust emissions from construction activities on disturbed soil approximate 5 pounds per acre per day (PM_{10}) with no mitigation. However, the application of water as required would reduce the emissions by 61 percent. As stated above, it is anticipated that approximately 1 acre would be disturbed each day. Therefore, the resulting PM_{10} emissions would be estimated at 1.95 pounds per day. SCAQMD also estimates that the $PM_{2.5}$ emissions in fugitive dust are equal to 21 percent of the PM_{10} emissions in fugitive dust (SCAQMD, October 2006). Therefore, the $PM_{2.5}$ emissions would equal 0.41 pounds per day.

The total estimated daily emissions from the construction of the wellhead facilities are shown in Table 3.7-8.

Table 3.7-8
Total Estimated Maximum Day Construction Emissions – Wellhead Facilities

Year	Source	Pollutant (pounds per day)						
		ROG	CO	NO_x[1]	SO_x	PM_{10}[1]	$PM_{2.5}$[1]	CO_2
2015	Construction Equipment	1.94	8.75	11.31	0.00	0.10	0.09	2,973
	On-Road Vehicles	0.43	2.14	4.31	0.00	0.22	0.19	952
	Worker Commutes	0.13	1.23	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	220
	Fugitive Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.95	0.41	0
	Total	2.50	12.12	15.74	0.00	2.27	0.69	4,145
Construction-Related Threshold Limits[2]		75	550	100	150	150	55	N/A
Localized Significance Threshold Limits[3]		N/A	1,746	212	N/A	30	8	N/A

[1] Use of particulate traps reduces PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ by 85% and oxidation catalysts reduces NO_x by 15%.
[2] Construction-related threshold limits developed by SCAQMD to determine significance.
[3] Localized significant thresholds developed by SCAQMD to determine localized significance, based on a work area of up to 1 acre and a 100 meter distance to the nearest receptor.

As shown in Table 3.7-8 the total estimated emissions from construction of the wellhead facilities would not exceed the construction-related threshold limits for significance or the localized thresholds.

Future Facilities

In the future, it would also be necessary to install pipelines to convey treated water to the existing potable water system. The following assumptions were utilized in estimating the air emissions from construction equipment for this portion of the Program:

- Trenching would progress at an average rate of 100 lineal feet per day.
- Approximately 0.05 acres per day would be disturbed during pipeline installation.
- There would be approximately 2 heavy-heavy duty diesel trucks moving supplies to the site and removing asphalt and other waste materials from the site. It is anticipated that each truck would travel approximately 100 miles per day.
- There would be approximately 2 pickup trucks traveling to and from the site by inspectors. Mileage for each pickup would be approximately 100 miles per day.
- Approximately 10 construction workers would be involved in excavation and other pipeline installation activities at the site on the peak day of activities. Mileage for worker commuters would be approximately 20 per day.
- In addition to the truck traffic and worker commute traffic discussed above, the following construction equipment would be on the job site:

Equipment	Number	Horsepower[1]	Load Factor[2]	Hours per Day
Compressor	1	106	0.48	2
Concrete Saw	1	10	0.73	1
Pavement Breaker	1	104	0.53	1
Backhoe/Loader	1	108	0.55	5
Utility Trucks	1	479	0.57	5
Crane	1	399	0.43	1
Hydraulic Excavator	1	168	0.57	4
Water Truck	1	189	0.50	1
Compactor	1	8	0.43	1
Sweeper	1	91	0.68	1
Paver	1	100	0.62	1

[1] URBEMIS2007 default values.

[2] Percentage of the engine's maximum horsepower rating that the equipment actually operates.

The URBEMIS2007 for Windows Version 9.2 Estimations for Land Use Development Projects was prepared for SCAQMD by Jones and Stokes Associates during November 2007. This model was used to estimate construction related emissions from off-road heavy construction equipment. Based on a construction period of January 1, 2015 through January 31, 2015, the model generated estimated construction emissions as shown in Table 3.7-9 (detailed model results are contained in Appendix B)[2].

Table 3.7-9
Estimated Maximum Day Emissions from Off-road Heavy Construction Equipment with Mitigation[1]
Pipeline Construction
(pounds per day)

	ROG	CO	NO_x	SO_x	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	CO_2
Construction Year 2015	1.61	6.93	9.66	0.00	0.09	0.08	1,820
Threshold Limits[2]	75	550	100	150	150	55	N/A
Localized Significance Thresholds[3]	N/A	887	148	N/A	12	4	N/A

[1] Use of particulate traps reduces PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ by 85% and oxidation catalysts reduces NO_x by 15%.
[2] Construction-related threshold limits developed by SCAQMD to determine significance.
[3] Localized threshold limits developed by SCAQMD to determine significance at construction sites of up to 1 acre and the nearest receptor within 50 meters of the construction site.

As can be seen by the data in Table 3.7-9, emissions from heavy construction equipment during pipeline construction would not exceed SCAQMD's construction-related threshold limits or localized threshold limits.

There would also be two heavy-duty trucks traveling to and from the job site as well as two pickup trucks utilized by inspectors at the job site. Based on the assumption that each heavy duty truck and pickup travels 100 miles per day, exhaust emissions would be as shown in Table 3.7-10.

Table 3.7-10
Estimated Maximum Day Emissions from On-Road Vehicles – Pipeline Construction

Year	Equipment	Pollutant (pounds per day)						
		ROG	CO	NO_x	SO_x	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	CO_2
2015	On-Road Trucks	0.36	1.53	4.25	0.00	0.21	0.18	842
	Pickups	0.13	1.23	0.12	0.00	0.02	0.01	220
	Totals	0.49	2.76	4.37	0.00	0.23	0.19	1,062

Vehicles owned by construction workers would be an additional source of air pollutants. An estimate of emissions based on 10 worker vehicles per day of which 100 percent are pickup trucks (gross vehicle weight of 8,500 pounds or less) with an average round trip of 40 miles is presented in Table 3.7-11.

[2] Should the construction period be delayed, the emissions from heavy construction equipment would be less due to technology improvements and phasing out of older equipment. Therefore, the emissions shown are considered the worst-case scenario.

Table 3.7-11
Construction Worker Commute Vehicle Emissions – Pipeline Construction

Year	Pollutant (pounds per day)						
2015	0.26	2.46	0.24	0.00	0.04	0.02	441

Installation of the pipelines would create fugitive dust emissions. It is estimated that fugitive dust emissions from construction activities on disturbed soil approximate 5 pounds per acre per day (PM_{10}) with no mitigation. However, the application of water as required would reduce the emissions by 61 percent. As stated above, it is anticipated that approximately 0.05 acres would be disturbed each day. Therefore, the resulting PM_{10} emissions would be estimated at 0.1 pounds per day. SCAQMD also estimates that the $PM_{2.5}$ emissions in fugitive dust are equal to 21 percent of the PM_{10} emissions in fugitive dust (SCAQMD, October 2006). Therefore, the $PM_{2.5}$ emissions would equal 0.02 pounds per day.

The total estimated daily emissions from the construction of the pipelines are shown in Table 3.7-12.

Table 3.7-12
Total Estimated Construction Emissions – Pipeline Construction[1]

Year	Source	Pollutant (pounds per day)						
		ROG	CO	NO_x	SO_x	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	CO_2
2015	Construction Equipment	1.61	6.93	9.66	0.00	0.09	0.08	1,820
	On-Road Vehicles	0.49	2.76	4.37	0.00	0.23	0.19	1,062
	Worker Commutes	0.26	2.46	0.24	0.00	0.04	0.02	441
	Fugitive Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.02	0
	Total	2.36	12.15	14.27	0.00	0.46	0.31	3,323
Threshold Limits[2]		75	550	100	150	150	55	N/A
Localized Thresholds[3]		N/A	887	148	N/A	12	4	N/A

[1] Use of particulate traps reduces PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ by 85% and oxidation catalysts reduces NO_x by 15%.
[2] Construction-related threshold limits developed by SCAQMD to determine significance.
[3] Localized significant thresholds developed by SCAQMD to determine localized significance, based on a work area of up to 1 acre and a 50 meter distance to the nearest receptor.

As shown in Table 3.7-12, the total estimated emissions from pipeline construction would not exceed the construction-related threshold limits for significance or the localized thresholds.

Should EMWD decide to construct the additional well to replace Well 44, the estimated construction emissions would be similar to those shown in Table 3-7.8. The abandonment of the existing wells 43 and 44 would require similar equipment to that required to install the new well; therefore, emissions from the abandonment would also be similar to those shown in Table 3-7.8.

Cumulative Impacts

As previously stated, it is proposed to construct a new well, treatment facilities and pump station at the newly acquired site as the first step in implementing the Moreno Valley Groundwater Development

Program. In the future, it is also proposed to install pipelines to convey treated water to the existing potable water system. In addition, EMWD may decide to install a replacement well for Well 44 and abandon wells 43 and 44. Although it is highly unlikely, the absolute "worst-case" scenario would include construction of all of the activities simultaneously. Based on that assumption, the estimated cumulative emissions from construction would be as shown in Table 3.7-13.

Table 3.7-13
Total Estimated Cumulative Construction Emissions
(pounds per day)

	Component	ROG	CO	NO_x	SO_x	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	CO_2
2015	Wellhead Facilities	2.50	12.12	15.74	0.00	2.27	0.69	4,145
	Pipelines	2.36	12.15	14.27	0.00	0.46	0.31	3,323
	Replacement Well	2.50	12.12	15.74	0.00	2.27	0.69	4,145
	Well Abandonment	2.50	12.12	15.74	0.00	2.27	0.69	4,145
	Totals	9.86	48.51	61.49	0.00	7.27	2.38	15,758
Construction-Related Threshold Limits[1]		75	550	100	150	150	55	N/A

[1] Threshold limits developed by SCAQMD to determine significance.

As can be seen by the data in Table 3.7-13, the estimated cumulative impacts from construction of the entire Program facilities during 2015 would not exceed any of SCAQMD's threshold criteria and therefore not violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation. However, the ARB has designated the SCAB as non-attainment for the State ozone standard, the State PM_{10} standard, the State $PM_{2.5}$ standard and the State nitrogen dioxide standard. In addition, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has designated the SCAB as non-attainment for the federal ozone standard, the federal PM_{10} standard and the federal $PM_{2.5}$ standard. Therefore, every effort should be made to minimize emissions within the SCAB. Consequently, to reduce the emissions as much as possible, EMWD will:

- Appoint a construction relations officer to act as a community liaison concerning on-site construction activities including resolution of issues related to PM_{10} generation.

- In addition, EMWD will add the following best management practices in its contract documents for this project:

  The contractor shall:

  - Utilize electricity from power poles instead of from temporary diesel or gasoline power generators, when feasible.

  - Require the use of 2010 and newer diesel haul trucks (e.g., material delivery trucks and soil import/export) and if the lead agency determines that 2010 model year or newer diesel trucks cannot be obtained the contractor shall use trucks that meet EPA 2007 model year NO_x emissions requirements.

- Require that all on-site construction equipment meet EPA Tier 3 or higher emissions standards according to the following:

  - ✓ Project start, to December 31, 2014: All off-road diesel-powered construction equipment greater than 50 hp shall meet Tier 3 off-road emissions standards. In addition, all construction equipment shall be outfitted with BACT devices certified by CARB. Any emissions control device used by the contractor shall achieve emissions reductions that are no less than what could be achieved by a Level 3 diesel emissions control strategy for a similarly sized engine as defined by CARB regulations.

  - ✓ Post-January 1, 2015: All off-road diesel-powered construction equipment greater than 50 hp shall meet the Tier 4 emission standards, where available. In addition, all construction equipment shall be outfitted with BACT devices certified by CARB. Any emissions control device used by the contractor shall achieve emissions reductions that are no less than what could be achieved by a Level 3 diesel emissions control strategy for a similarly sized engine as defined by CARB regulations.

  - ✓ A copy of each unit's certified tier specification, BACT documentation, and CARB or SCAQMD operating permit shall be provided at the time of mobilization of each applicable unit of equipment.

- Maintain construction equipment engines by keeping them properly tuned and maintained according to manufacturer's specifications.

- Use alternative fuels or clean and low-sulfur fuel for equipment.

- Idle trucks in accordance with the Airborne Toxic Control Measure (ACTM) to Limit Diesel Fueled Commercial Motor Vehicle Idling and other applicable laws.

- Spread soil binders on site, where appropriate, unpaved roads and staging areas.

- Water site and equipment as necessary to control dust.

- Sweep all streets at least once per day using SCAQMD Rule 1186 certified street sweepers or roadway washing trucks if visible soil materials are carried to adjacent streets.

- Conduct operations in accordance with SCAQMD Rule 403 requirements.

- If necessary, wash off trucks leaving the site.

- Cover all trucks hauling dirt, sand, soil, or other loose materials, or maintain at least two feet of freeboard in accordance with the requirements of California Vehicle Code (CVC) Section 23114.

Operation and maintenance personnel would make approximately two trips per week to the wellhead facilities site. In addition, a chemical supplier would deliver supplies to the site about once per month. Consequently, there would be essentially no emissions associated with vehicle travel to and from the site during operation and maintenance of the new facilities. Operation of the actual facilities would produce essentially no emissions.

Toxic Air Contaminants (TACs)

The combustion of diesel fuel produces diesel particulate matter as a byproduct. Diesel particulate matter has been identified by the California Air Resources Board (ARB) as a toxic air contaminant (TAC). While TACs can have long-term and/or short-term effects, diesel TAC has been shown by the ARB to have little or no short-term impact.

The ARB determined that the chronic impact of diesel particulate matter was of more concern than the acute impact in the Risk Management Guidance for the Permitting of New Stationary Diesel-Fueled Engines *(ARB 2000)*. In that document, ARB noted that "Our analysis shows that the potential cancer risk from inhalation is the critical path when comparing cancer and non-cancer risk. In other words, a cancer risk of 10 cases per million from the inhalation of diesel particulate matter (PM) will result from diesel PM concentrations that are much less than the diesel PM or TAC concentrations that would result in chronic or acute non-cancer hazard index values of 1 or greater." Consequently, any analysis of diesel TAC should focus on the long-term, chronic cancer risk posed by diesel emissions. Chronic cancer risk is normally measured by assessing what the risk to an exposed individual from a source of TACs would be if the exposure occurred over 70 years. Diesel emissions related to construction of the proposed Program would only occur over a one year period. Therefore, the impact would be considered less than significant and no further analysis is required.

Greenhouse Gases (GHGs)

In its August 2010 *Proposition 84 & 1E IRWM Guidelines,* the Department of Water Resources stated:

> *In most cases, a GHG emissions analysis for a project should be quantitative. Emissions sources that are commonly applicable to projects include:*
>
> - *Operation of construction equipment.*
> - *Passenger vehicle trips during construction and operation.*
> - *Transportation of construction materials and equipment.*
> - *Transportation of material inputs for O&M.*
> - *Transportation of material outputs or production.*
> - *Generation of electricity used for operation of projects.*
> - *Waste generation and disposal of materials during construction and operation.*

As can be seen by the above analysis, all of these items were considered with the exception of the generation of electricity used for operation of the Program. The Program would consume up to 7.2 megawatt hours (MWh) of electricity on an annual basis. The electricity is purchased from Southern

California Edison who is under regulatory control by the California Public Utility Commission (CPUC). On January 25, 2007, the CPUC established a standard limiting the amount of CO_2 emissions from electric power generation to 1,100 pounds per MHw generated. Based on this standard, the generation of 7.2 MWh would generate approximately 3.6 metric tons of CO_2 per year.

As shown in Table 3.7-3, SCAQMD has suggested significance thresholds of 10,000 MT per year CO_2 equivalents for industrial projects. Estimated construction duration and CO_2 emissions for the Program are presented in Table 3.7-14.

Table 3.7-14
Estimated Carbon Dioxide (CO_2) Emissions from Construction

	Construction Days	Metric Tons/Day	Metric Tons/Year
2015			
Wellhead Facilities	261	1.88	491
Pipelines	261	1.51	394
Additional Well	261	1.88	491
Abandonment	261	1.88	491
Totals 2015			1,867

Based on the information presented in Table 3.7-14, the total carbon dioxide emissions from construction of the Moreno Valley Groundwater Development Program would be approximately 1,867 MT per year based on a worst-case scenario of everything being constructed in 2015. Therefore, the greenhouse gas emissions from construction would be considered less than significant. In addition, the generation of the electricity to power the Program would also be less than significant based on the SCAQMD suggested thresholds limits.

De Minimus Thresholds

A summary comparison of estimated emissions from construction under the worst-case scenario of everything being constructed in 2015 and "de minimus" thresholds is provided in Table 3.7-15.

Table 3.7-15
Comparison of Estimated Emissions from Construction and "De Minimus" Thresholds
(Tons per year)[1]

	ROG	CO	NO_x	SO_x	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Construction Emissions 2015						
Wellhead Facilities	0.33	1.58	2.05	0.00	0.30	0.09
Pipelines	0.31	1.59	1.86	0.00	0.06	0.04
Additional Well	0.33	1.58	2.05	0.00	0.30	0.09
Abandonment	0.33	1.58	2.05	0.00	0.30	0.09
Totals	1.30	6.33	8.01	0.00	0.96	0.31
"De Minimus" Thresholds	100	10	10	100	70	100

As can be seen by the data in Table 3.7-15, the estimated emissions from construction, even under the "worst case" scenario are well below the "de minimus" thresholds for the South Coast Air Basin. Therefore, an air quality conformity analysis is not required.

Air Quality. c. *Would the project result in cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: The California Air Resources Board (ARB) has designated the South Coast Air Basin as non-attainment for the State ozone standard, the State PM_{10} standard, the State $PM_{2.5}$ standard and the State nitrogen dioxide standard. In addition, the Environmental Protection Agency has designated the South Coast Air Basin as non-attainment for the federal ozone standard, the federal PM_{10} standard and the federal $PM_{2.5}$ standard. Implementation of the proposed Program would generate emissions during the construction phase. However, as shown above, these would not exceed the thresholds for significance recommended by SCAQMD Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Air Quality. d. *Would the project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: The wellhead facilities site is a commercial area and therefore does not contain any sensitive receptors (e.g., schools, hospitals, etc.,). Also as shown in Table 3.7-13, construction emissions from the implementation of the Program are considered less than significant by SCAQMD's threshold criteria for significance. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Air Quality. e. *Would the project create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: Neither construction nor operation of the Program should create or cause objectionable odors. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Air Quality. f. *Would the project generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment, based on any applicable threshold of significance?*

Answer: Less than Significant.

Discussion: SCAQMD has suggested significance levels of 10,000 MT per year CO_2 equivalents for industrial projects. Based on the information presented in Table 3.7-14, the total CO_2 emissions from construction of the Program facilities under the "worst-case" scenario of having all facilities constructed during 2015 would be 1,867 MT. Therefore, the greenhouse gas emissions from construction would be considered less than significant and no mitigation is required. Operation of the project would not generate CO_2 emissions. However, generation of electricity to power the project would generate CO_2 emissions. As shown above, these annual emissions are estimated to be 3.6 MT which are also well below the SCAQMD suggested thresholds of significance.

Air Quality. g. *Would the project conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emission of greenhouse gases?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: The Program would not conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emission of greenhouse gases. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

3.7.3 Conclusion

No significant impacts were identified; therefore, no further analysis or mitigation is required.

3.8 Biological Resources

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

3.8.1 Environmental Setting

Biologist Travis J. McGill inventoried and evaluated the condition of the habitat on the wellhead facilities site on March 20, 2014. The habitat assessment was conducted to characterize existing site conditions and to assess the probability of occurrence for sensitive flora and fauna that could pose a constraint to development of the site. Special attention was given to the suitability of the on-site habitat to support burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) (BUOW). His complete report is provided in Appendix C of this document.

The proposed Moreno Valley Groundwater Development Program is located in an urbanized area that has undergone a conversion from natural habitats to residential, commercial, and related developments with subsequent improvements to infrastructure. The development surrounding the wellhead facilities site and ongoing development in the general vicinity has reduced, if not completely eliminated, any connectivity to undisturbed natural habitats. The wellhead facilities site no longer has the ability to provide suitable habitat for sensitive biological resources.

No special-status plant or wildlife species were observed on the site, and none have the potential to occur based on the condition of the habitat(s) onsite and surrounding the Program area. Federally designated Critical Habitat is not present within the project boundaries. However, birds protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Fish and Game Code have the potential to use the vegetation on the site and the eucalyptus trees found on the eastern boundary of the site for nesting opportunities.

The plant communities on the wellhead facilities site provide the open vegetation needed by burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) for line-of-sight observation. However, no burrowing owls or burrowing owl sign was observed during the habitat assessment. No suitable burrows needed for nesting were observed during the habitat assessment.

3.8.2 Discussion and Mitigation Measures

Biological Resources. a. *Would the project have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?*

Answer: Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.

Discussion: The plant communities within and adjacent to the wellhead facilities site , have the potential to provide suitable nesting opportunities for year-round and seasonal avian residents, and migrating songbirds that could occur in the area. Nesting birds are protected pursuant to the MBTA and CDFW Code. Therefore, in order to insure that no nesting birds are disturbed during construction activities, EMWD will abide by the following mitigation measure:

Mitigation Measure

If ground-disturbing activities or removal of any trees, shrubs, or any other potential nesting habitat are scheduled within the avian nesting season (nesting season generally extends from February 1 - August 31), a pre-construction clearance survey for nesting birds should be conducted within 10 days prior to any ground disturbing activities. The biologist conducting the clearance survey should document a negative survey with a brief letter report indicating that no impacts to active bird nests will occur. If an active avian nest is discovered during the 10-day preconstruction clearance survey, construction activities should stay outside of a 300-foot buffer around the active nest. For raptor species, this buffer is expanded to 500-feet.

Based on the results of the habitat assessment, burrowing owls are presumed absent. However, it is possible that the burrowing owls could establish residence on the project sites between now and the start of construction. To insure their continued absence, EMWD will abide by the following mitigation measure:

Mitigation Measure

A pre-construction burrowing owl clearance survey shall be conducted in accordance with the 2012 CDFW Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation to ensure their continued absence. Two pre-construction clearance surveys shall be conducted 14-30 days prior to ground disturbing activities and 24 hours prior to ground disturbing activities. These clearance surveys shall be conducted by a qualified biologist to document the continued absence of the burrowing owls from the project sites.

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

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: Based on literature searches, analysis of aerial photographs and field studies there is no riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities at the wellhead facilities site. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Biological Resources. c. *Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: Based on literature searches, analysis of aerial photographs and field studies there are no federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act at the wellhead facilities site. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Biological Resources. d. *Would the project interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: Based on literature searches, analysis of aerial photographs and field studies implementation of the proposed Program would not interfere with any migratory activities or impact migratory corridors. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

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

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: The proposed Program would not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance. No other ordinances are in place that would apply to the proposed Program. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Biological Resources. f. *Would the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional or state habitat conservation plan?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: Based on literature searches, analysis of aerial photographs and field studies implementation of the proposed Program would not conflict with the provisions of an adopted habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plan, or other approved local, regional or state habitat conservation plan. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

3.8.3 Conclusion

Implementation of the above mitigation measures would reduce the potential impacts to a less than significant level. Therefore, no further analysis or mitigation is required.

3.9 Cultural Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?				X

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archeological resource as defined in §15064.5?		X		
c. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geological feature?		X		
d. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?		X		

3.9.1 Environmental Setting

History

In 1774, Spanish explorer Juan Bautista de Anza led the first overland expedition to Alta California. Moreno Valley was noted for the abundance of wildlife in the area, especially birds. Throughout the Spanish/Mexican period of California history the area was used primarily for cattle grazing.

When California became a state in 1850 the Spanish land grant of San Jacinto Nuevo Y Potrero became public land, developed by ranchers and crossed by John Butterfield's Overland Mail Company. His Tucson-to-San Francisco stage, via San Diego and Los Angeles, opened up the Temescal approach to Los Angeles, passing through the oak groves of what is now Perris Valley, continuing through what is now Moreno Valley, and over Reche Canyon into Redlands.

The modern history of the area can be traced to the opening in 1883 of what is today the Burlington Northern and Santa Fe railway line from the Mexican border, along the present route of the rail line at the western edge of Moreno Valley, to San Bernardino. At the same time, Frank E. Brown and others were constructing the dam for Big Bear Lake. Water from the lake was expected to irrigate rich agricultural lands to the south, all the way through Redlands, the Moreno Valley and beyond. In 1890 the Bear Valley and Alessandro Development Company established the town of Moreno and named it in honor of Brown (Moreno in Spanish), who was instrumental in the land and water development plan.

By the mid-1890s, drought had set in and Redlands, after extensive litigation, established first claim on the water. Subsequently, Moreno was reduced to almost ghost town status. Many of the houses that were in the town were dragged by steam sledge to Riverside or simply stolen when abandoned by their owners. A very few of the old buildings remain in Moreno Valley.

The potential of the area was not forgotten, however, and in 1912 commercial interests from Riverside and Los Angeles laid out the Sunnymead Orchard Tract. The town was located alongside a roadway from Riverside eastward to Hemet and the Banning Pass. The convenient location and general

development of the area allowed the community to grow and, eventually, to become the central part of the City of Moreno Valley.

1918 saw the construction of a new element in the valley's history: March Field. The military airfield was originally built on 640 acres of land purchased primarily from the Hendrick Ranch. March was established at a time when the United States was anticipating entry into World War I and was rushing to build up its military forces. March Field was first used to train fighter pilots; in 1922 the Field was closed, only to reopen again in 1927 as a flight training school. Later, March became a permanent military facility encompassing more than 7,000 acres. For more than 70 years, March Air Force Base enjoyed a long and active military history in the valley; at the height of its activity, the Base supported 85,000 troops, clearly an economic boon to the area.

The growth of Los Angeles and other communities into dense urban areas fueled the growth of the Inland Empire as people wanting more room sought relatively cheap land to live on. This caused very rapid growth, especially after completion of Perris Lake in 1973 with its associated recreational opportunities. The rather uncontrolled expansion led to efforts at incorporation in 1961, 1969 and 1982, but all failed at the polls. Finally, the City of Moreno Valley was established in 1984, combining the communities of Edgemont, Moreno and Sunnymead.

The above was derived largely from the web pages of the Moreno Valley Historical Society (mvhistoricalsociety.com) and the City of Moreno Valley (www.moreno-valley.ca.us/community/about/city-history)

Information Center Records Search

A request for a record search was submitted to the Eastern Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System on March 14, 2014. Its reply, dated March 20, indicated that there have been six resources recorded within a half mile radius of the Program location. There have been several surveys in the area, but these are largely linear surveys along streets. The only one to cover a block of relatively open land (Lerch, Michael, 1986, Archaeological Survey of Festival at Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California) covered the area just east of the Program location, now occupied by a shopping center. That survey did not identify any historic resources. (The EIC letter is provided in Appendix D).

The six previously recorded sites are all single family residences. Only two of these are located near the Program area, across Heacock Street from the proposed wellhead facilities site. 1251 Heacock is a vernacular residence constructed about 1956. 12183 Heacock is a vernacular residence, with ranch influence, constructed in 1959. Both were evaluated as not eligible for either the national or state registers when recorded by CRM Tech in 2008 (Smallwood, Jacquemain and Shaker, Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Heacock Street Road Widening Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California).

Native American Contacts

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted by Keith S. Dunbar, P.E., BCEE, Hon.D.WRE., F. ASCE of K.S. Dunbar & Associates, Inc., to request a review of its Sacred Lands File, and to provide the names of individuals and/or organizations in the area that may have knowledge concerning cultural resources in the Program vicinity. Based on David Singleton, Program Analyst's March 17, 2014, letter to Mr. Dunbar, a record search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File failed to indicate the presence of Native American traditional cultural places in the Program area. Those letters are contained in Appendix D of this document.

On March 18, 2014, letters were sent requesting information to the individuals and organizations identified by the NAHC. Copies of this communication may be found in Appendix D of this document. To date, the only responses received were the March 18, 2014 letter from Shasta C. Gaughen, Ph.D., Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Pala Band of Mission Indians, the March 20, 2014 letter from Joseph Ontiveros, Director, Cultural Resources Department, Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, the March 24, 2014 letter from Rose Duro, Rincon Cultural Committee Chairman, Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians and the April 16, 2014 letter from Shannon Smith, Cultural Monitor, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians. Those letters are also contained in Appendix D of this document.

Dr. Gaughen stated the following:

> *We have consulted our maps and determined that the project as described is not within the boundaries of the recognized Pala Indian Reservation. The project is also beyond the boundaries of the territory that the tribe considers its Traditional Use Area (TUA). Therefore, we have no objection to the continuation of project activities as currently planned and we defer to the wishes of Tribes in closer proximity to the project area.*

As shown above, EMWD's consultant did request cultural resources information from numerous tribes in the greater Program area.

Mr. Ontiveros requested the following:

1. *To initiate a consultation with the Project Developer and Land owner.*
2. *The transfer of information to the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians regarding the progress of this project should be done as soon as new developments occur.*
3. *Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians continues to act as a consulting tribal entity for this project.*
4. *Working in and around traditional use areas intensifies the possibility of encountering cultural resources during the construction/excavation phase. For this reason the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians requests that Native American Monitor(s) from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians Cultural Resource Department to be present during any ground disturbing proceedings. Including surveys and archaeological testing.*

5. *Request that proper procedures be taken and requests of the tribe be honored (Please see the attachment).*

EMWD will schedule a meeting with the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians to begin the requested government-to-government consultation process. The necessity of monitoring during earthmoving activities at the Project sites will be discussed at that meeting. In addition, Mr. Joseph Ontiveros, Director, Cultural Resources Department is on the mailing list to receive all public notices and environmental documents associated with the Program.

Ms. Duro stated:

The Rincon Band has concerns for the impacts to historic and cultural resources and finding of items of significant cultural value that could be disturbed or destroyed and are considered culturally significant to the Luiseño people. This is to inform you, your identified location is within the Aboriginal Territory of the Luiseño people, but is not within Rincon's Historic boundaries.

Ms. Smith stated:

After reviewing the provided maps and our internal documents, we have determined that the Project area is not within reservation lands although it is within our ancestral territory. At this time, we are interested in participating in this Project and we are concerned that important cultural resources, both tangible and intangible, could be impacted by the proposed activities. In addition, the area immediately surrounding the Project has Luiseño place names, tóota yixélval (rock art, pictographs, petroglyphs), and an extensive Luiseño artifact record. Because of the sensitivity of the area, the Tribe believes that the possibility for recovering subsurface resources during ground-disturbing activities for the Project is high.

Currently, the Tribe requests the following:

1) *Notification once the Project begins the entitlement process, if it has not already;*
2) *Copies of all applicable archaeological reports, site records, proposed grading plans and environmental documents (EA/IS/MND/EIR, etc);*
3) *Government-to-government consultation with the Lead Agency; and*
4) *The Tribe believes that monitoring by a Riverside County qualified archaeologist and a professional Pechanga Tribe monitor will be required during earthmoving activities. Therefore, the Tribe reserves its right to make additional comments and recommendations once the environmental documents have been received and fully reviewed. Further, in the event that subsurface cultural resources are identified, the Tribe requests consultation with the Project proponent and Lead Agency regarding the treatment and disposition of all artifacts.*

EMWD will schedule a meeting with the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians to begin the requested government-to-government consultation process. The necessity of monitoring during earthmoving

activities at the Project sites will be discussed at that meeting. In addition, Ms. Anna Hoover, Cultural Analyst is on the mailing list to receive all public notices and environmental documents associated with the Program.

Field Inspection

On April 3, 2014, the Program area was inspected by personnel of K.S. Dunbar & Associates, Inc., who did not observe any indication of Native American occupation or use of the Program area.

3.9.2 Discussion and Mitigation Measures

Cultural Resources. a. *Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: Based on the review of records maintained by the Eastern Information Center and the field inspection, implementation of the Program will have no adverse effect on historic properties as there are none in the immediate area that would be impacted. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Cultural Resources. b. *Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archeological resource as defined in §15064.5?*

Answer: Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.

Discussion: Although there were no archeological resources as defined in §15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines identified within the immediate Program area, there is always a possibility that buried cultural resources that were not previously identified could be unearthed during excavation activities. Therefore, EMWD will include the following mitigation measures in its standard construction specifications:

Mitigation Measures

- If inadvertent discoveries of cultural resources are encountered at any time during construction, these materials and their context shall be avoided until a qualified archeologist and a representative from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians (Tribe) – the closest Tribe to the Program – have consulted with EMWD regarding appropriate avoidance and mitigation measures for the newly discovered resources. Construction personnel shall not collect or retain cultural resources. Prehistoric resources include, but are not limited to: chert or obsidian flakes; projectile points; mortars and pestles; dark, friable soil containing shell and bone; dietary debris; heat-affected rock; or human burials. Historic resources include stone or adobe foundations or walls; structures and remains with square nails; and refuse deposits (glass, metal, wood, ceramics), often found in old wells and privies. Pursuant to California Public Resources Code §21083.2(b) avoidance is the preferred method of preservation for archeological resources.

- All sacred sites, should they be encountered, shall be avoided and preserved as the preferred mitigation, if feasible.

- In addition, EMWD will relinquish ownership of all cultural resources, including scared items, burial goods and all archeological artifacts that are found on the Project site to the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians for proper treatment and disposition.

Cultural Resources. c. *Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geological feature?*

Answer: Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.

Discussion: It is possible that paleontological resources could be unearthed during excavation activities. Therefore, EMWD will include the following mitigation measures in its standard construction specifications:

Mitigation Measures:

If paleontological resources (e.g., fossils) are encountered at any time during construction of the Program facilities, construction personnel shall avoid altering these materials and their context until a qualified paleontologist has evaluated the situation. Construction personnel shall not collect or retain paleontological resources.

Cultural Resources. d. *Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?*

Answer: Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.

Discussion: No human remains, including formal cemeteries were identified within the wellhead facilities site. However, it is always possible that unmarked burials could be unearthed during excavation activities. Implementation of the following mitigation measures would reduce this impact to a level of less than significant.

Mitigation Measures:

Consistent with State CEQA Guidelines §15064.5, subdivision (e), in the event of an accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, the County Coroner shall be notified and construction activities at the affected work site shall be halted. If the remains are found to be Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) shall be notified within 24 hours. The NAHC must immediately notify the Most Likely Descendant(s) under Public Resources Code §5097.98 and the descendants must make recommendations or preference for treatment within 24 hours of being granted access to the site. Guidelines of the Native American Heritage Commission shall be adhered to in the treatment and disposition of the remains in accordance with the provisions of Health and Safety Code §7050.5 and Public Resources Code §5097.98.

3.9.3 Conclusion

Implementation of the above mitigation measures will ensure that the impacts to cultural resources will be reduced to a less than significant level and no further environmental review or mitigation is required.

3.10 Geology and Soils

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
1. Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.			X	
2. Strong seismic ground shaking?			X	
3. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?			X	
4. Landslides?				X
b. Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?				X
c. Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?				X
d. Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?				X
e. Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?				X

3.10.1 Environmental Setting

Regional Geology

The major geologic features of the greater Program area are the San Jacinto fault zone in the northeast and the Perris Block between the Elsinore and San Jacinto fault zones. The entire Program area is within the Peninsula Ranges of Southern California and the Southern California batholith.

The San Jacinto Graben is bounded by the Casa Loma and Claremont branches of the San Jacinto fault system. Faulting is filled with alluvium on faulted blocks and the alluvium is cut by the faults. Lenses of gravel, sand, clay and silt have been formed by the deposit of alluvial material. The lenses are interspersed with wood, gas and boulders. Studies have shown that sediment filled the graben to depths of at least 8,400 feet.

The Perris Block separates the San Jacinto and Elsinore faults. It is sculptured by five erosional surfaces and a deep valley system exists. It is a relatively stable block of cretaceous and older crystalline rock. Crystalline rocks show traces of small amounts of groundwater in the weathered zones near the surface and deeper in the fractures of the rocks.

Seismicity

The San Jacinto fault zone, located approximately two miles northeast of the Program area, is considered one of the most active fault zones in Southern California. The San Jacinto, Claremont, Casa Loma, and Park Hill faults are part of the San Jacinto fault zone. The San Jacinto fault zone's future credible earthquake is magnitude 7.2 on the Richter scale.

The Elsinore fault zone lies approximately twelve to eighteen miles southwest of the Program area. The maximum credible earthquake on the Elsinore fault is estimated to be a magnitude 6.8 on the Richter scale.

Both the Elsinore and San Jacinto fault zones are part of the greater San Andreas fault system. The main branch of the San Andreas fault zone is located approximately fifteen to twenty miles northeast of the Program area. The maximum credible earthquake on the San Andreas fault is estimated to be a magnitude 7.4 on the Richter scale.

Liquefaction, a secondary seismic hazard that can result from an earthquake, is a low to moderate hazard within the wellhead facilities site according to the Riverside County Land Information System.

Earthquake-generated ground shaking is the most critical and potentially damaging earthquake effect in the Program area. Three potential sources of strong seismic ground shaking in the Program area include the San Jacinto Fault, the San Andreas Fault and the Elsinore Fault. The major source of potential earthquake damage in the Program area is from activity along the San Jacinto Fault. As previously stated, The San Jacinto Fault is an active fault that is located approximately 2 miles east of the Program area. The San Andreas Fault is an active fault that is approximately 15 to 20 miles northeast of the Program area and the Elsinore Fault is an active fault that is approximately 12 to 18 miles southwest of the Program area. A major earthquake associated with any of these faults could result in moderate to severe ground shaking in the Program area. As shown in Table 3-10.1, the maximum credible earthquake from these faults ranges from 6.8 to 7.4.

Table 3-10.1
Potential Earthquake Scenarios for Program Area

Fault Name	Distance from Project Area	Type per UBC	Slip Rate (mm/yr)	Maximum Credible Earthquake
San Jacinto	3 miles	A	12.0	7.2
Elsinore	12 to 18 miles	B	4.0	6.8
San Andreas	15 to 20 miles	A	24.0	7.4

Source: City of Moreno Valley, July 2006

Soils

According to the USDA's National Resources Conservation Service's Web Soil Survey (www.websoilsurvey.ncrs.usda.gov, 3/22/2014), the soils at the wellhead facilities site consist of:

- GyA Greenfield sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes.
- GyD2 Greenfield sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded.
- HcC Hanford coarse sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes.

3.10.2 Discussion and Mitigation Measures

Geology and Soils. a. 1. *Would the project expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.*

Answer: Less than Significant.

Discussion: The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act identifies special study zones for areas where existing known faults are located. The main purpose of the Act is to prevent the construction of buildings used for human occupancy on the surface trace of active faults. The Act also required the State Geologist to establish regulatory zones (known as Earthquake Fault Zones) around the surface traces of active faults and to issue appropriate maps.

Based on the State of California Special Studies Zones Sunnymead Quadrangle Official Map (Effective July 1, 1974), issued by the State Geologist, a fault that is considered to have been active during Holocene time is located approximately 4 miles northeast of the wellhead facilities site. The potential for strong seismic ground shaking in the Program area is similar to that in surrounding areas within the City of Moreno Valley. Seismic conditions expected to occur in the Program area *(see Seismicity discussion in Section 3.10.1)* will be less than significant because of special design using reasonable construction and/or maintenance practices common to the Riverside County area.

The Program facilities are being designed to withstand the seismic forces anticipated in the Program area. In addition, the Program does not include any structures or facilities intended for human

habitation; therefore, the Program is not expected to expose people or critical structures to potential substantial adverse effects involving rupture of a known active fault. Therefore, anticipated impacts are less than significant and no mitigation is required.

Geology and Soils. a. 2. *Would the project expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving strong seismic ground shaking?*

Answer: Less than Significant.

Discussion: The potential for strong seismic ground shaking in the Program area is similar to that in surrounding areas within the City of Moreno Valley. Because the Program consists of facilities that are not intended for human habitation, the Program will not expose people or critical structures to adverse effects resulting from seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction. In addition, the Program facilities are specifically designed to withstand seismic conditions anticipated to occur at the Project site. Seismic conditions expected to occur in the Program area *(see Seismicity discussion in Section 3.10.1)* can be mitigated by special design using reasonable construction and/or maintenance practices common to the Riverside County area. Therefore, the seismic-related impacts related to strong seismic ground shaking would be less than significant and no further mitigation is required.

Geology and Soils. a. 3. *Would the project expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?*

Answer: Less than Significant.

Discussion: The wellhead facilities site is located within a low to moderate liquefaction area and within a susceptible subsidence zone *(www3.tlma.co.riverside.ca.us 3/15/2014)*.

Because the Program consists of facilities that are not intended for human habitation, the Program will not expose people or critical structures to adverse effects resulting from seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction. In addition, the Program facilities are specifically designed to withstand seismic conditions anticipated to occur in the Program area. Seismic conditions expected to occur in the Program area *(see Seismicity discussion in Section 3.10.1)* can be mitigated by special design using reasonable construction and/or maintenance practices common to the Riverside County area. Therefore, the seismic-related impacts related to ground failure, including liquefaction would be less than significant and no further mitigation is required.

Geology and Soils. a. 4. *Would the project expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving landslides?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: The Program area is located on relatively flat topography and is not subject to landslides. Therefore, it is not anticipated that the Program would impact landslides nor does the Program have the potential to create or generate landslides. Therefore, no further analysis or mitigation is required.

Geology and Soils. b. *Would the project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: The wellhead facilities site is vacant land within a commercial area. It has stabilized over the years and, therefore, it is not anticipated that the Program would result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil. Therefore, no further analysis or mitigation is required.

Geology and Soils. c. *Would the project be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: As stated above *(Geology and Soils. a.3.)*, the wellhead facilities site is located in an area mapped as being susceptible to subsidence and liquefaction. The Program will not expose people or critical structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death, involving unstable geologic units or soils. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

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

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: The wellhead facilities site is not located on expansive soil as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code. According to the United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey, soils at the site consist primarily of Hanford coarse sandy loam and are not reported to be significantly expansive. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Geology and Soils. e. *Would the project have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: The Program does not include the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems. Therefore, there are no impacts associated with the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems and no mitigation is required.

3.10.3 Conclusion

No significant impacts were identified; therefore, no further environmental review or mitigation is required.

3.11 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use or disposal of hazardous materials?		X		
b. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably upset accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?			X	
c. Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?				X
d. Be located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?				X
e. Be located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, and if so, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?				X
f. Be within the vicinity of a private airstrip, and if so, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?				X
g. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?				X
h. Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?				X

3.11.1 Environmental Setting

Hazards

Hazards are defined as natural and man-made conditions that must be respected if life and property are to be protected as growth and development occur. These hazards include seismic and other geologic hazards, fire and flooding. These hazards are explained in more detail in the following paragraphs.

Seismicity

As stated previously, the Program area lies in one of the most seismically active zones in Southern California. Northwest trending faults comprising the San Jacinto, San Andreas and Elsinore Fault Zones dominate the structural geology of the area. As previously described, the maximum credible earthquake associated with the San Jacinto Fault Zone is 7.2.

Liquefaction

According to the Riverside County's Land Management Agency's GIS System, the liquefaction potential at the wellhead facilities site low to moderate.

Slope Instability and Erosion

The wellhead facility site is fairly level; therefore, the potential for erosion is low.

Fire

The Program area is within a commercial area within the City of Moreno Valley; therefore, wildland fires are not a significant concern.

Flooding

As shown on Figure 3.11-1, the wellhead facilities site is not within a flood zone.

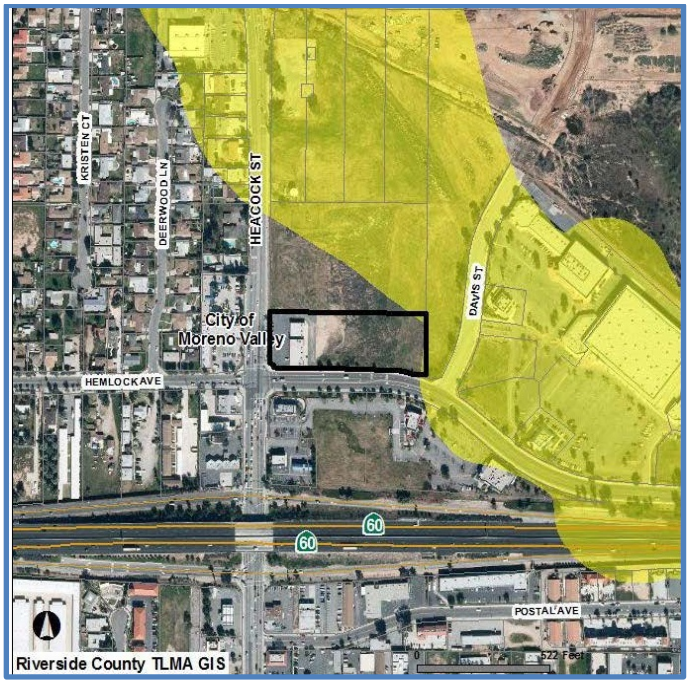

Figure 3.11-1 Flood Zones

Hazardous Materials

Several standard environmental record services are available to determine the potential for recognized environmental conditions in an area. Those databases are briefly described in the following paragraphs.

National Priorities List (NPL)

The National Priorities List (NPL) is a federal database of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites that warrant further investigation to determine if long-term "remedial action" is necessary. There are no NPL sites located in the immediate vicinity of the Program area.

Envirostor

Envirostor is a database maintained and primarily used by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control to determine the location of all hazardous waste sites. There are two leaking underground fuel tank (LUFT) sites listed in Envirostor located in the vicinity of the Program area. One of those sites located at 12244 Heacock Street was remediated and closed. The other located at 12301 Heacock Street is being remediated.

Geotracker

Geotracker is the State Water Resources Control Board's data management system for managing sites that impact groundwater, especially those that require groundwater cleanup (Underground Storage Tanks, Department of Defense, Site Cleanup Program) as well as permitted facilities such as operating USTs and land disposal sites. The same two sites listed in Envirostor are listed in Geotracker.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), commonly known as Superfund, was enacted by Congress on December 11, 1980. In implementing this law, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) compiles a list of known hazardous waste sites that are under consideration for the Superfund list. This list is known as the CERCLIS database. There are no CERCLIS sites located in the immediate vicinity of the Program area.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

The primary goals of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) are to protect human health and the environment from the potential hazards of waste disposal, to conserve energy and natural resources, to reduce the amount of waste generated, and to ensure that wastes are managed in an environmentally sound manner. In implementing this law, EPA compiles a list of known hazardous waste generators. There are no known hazardous waste generators within the immediate vicinity of the Program area.

Hazardous Materials Response Plans and Inventory

The Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES) administers the Hazardous Materials Response Plans and Inventory program (Article 1, Chapter 6.95, Health and Safety Code). As part of this program, OES maintains a database of all hazardous materials spills in the State (RIMS). According to that database, there have not been any hazardous materials spills within the immediate vicinity of the Program area.

Leaking Underground Storage Tank Information System (LUSTIS)

The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) administers the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Information System (LUSTIS). The LUSTIS database includes all reported leaks from underground storage tanks. The same two sites described above are listed in the LUSTIS database.

Site Mitigation Program Property Database (formerly CalSites)

The California Environmental Protection Agency's Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) administers the CalSites program. Information in the CalSites database is preliminary in nature; therefore, most sites listed in the database need additional work to determine if contamination exists. There are no sites in the CalSites database within the immediate vicinity of the Program area.

Hazardous Waste and Substances Sites List (Cortese)

California's Government Code §65962.5 requires the California Department of Toxic Substances Control to develop, at least annually, an updated list of Hazardous Waste and Substances Sites. This list, known as the Cortese List, is a planning document used by the State, local agencies and developers to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act requirements in providing information about the location of hazardous materials release sites. DTSC is responsible for a portion of the information contained in the Cortese List. Other State and local agencies are required to provide additional hazardous materials release information for the Cortese List. The Cortese List is to be submitted to the Secretary of the California Environmental Protection Agency. There are no sites on the Cortese List within the immediate vicinity of the Program area.

Solid Waste Information System (SWIS)

The Solid Waste Information System (SWIS) is a database provided by the California Integrated Waste Management Board which consists of both open as well as closed and inactive solid waste disposal facilities and transfer stations. There are no sites in the SWIS database within the immediate Program area.

3.11.2 Discussion and Mitigation Measures

Hazards and Hazardous Materials. a. *Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use or disposal of hazardous materials?*

Answer: Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.

Discussion: Implementation of the proposed Program would not create any significant hazards as a result of the routine transport, use, storage, or disposal of hazardous materials. However, construction would include the temporary use and transport of fuels, lubricating fluids, solvents and other hazardous materials. The contractor would be required to adhere to the requirements of a *Health and Safety Plan* that it would develop for the Program pursuant to Chapter 6.95, Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code (§§ 25500—25532). Implementation of the following mitigation measures would reduce these potential impacts to a less-than-significant level:

Mitigation Measures:

To reduce potentially hazardous conditions and minimize the impacts from the handling of potentially hazardous materials, EMWD shall include the following in its construction contract documents:

- The contractor(s) shall prepare a *Health and Safety Plan* in compliance with the requirements of Chapter 6.95, Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code (§§ 25500—25532). The plan shall include measures to be taken in the event of an accidental spill.
- The contractor(s) shall enforce strict on-site handling rules to keep construction and maintenance materials out of receiving waters and storm drains. In addition, the contractor(s) shall store all reserve fuel supplies only within the confines of designated construction staging areas, refuel equipment only within the designated construction staging areas, and regularly inspect all construction equipment for leaks.
- The construction staging area shall be designed to contain contaminants such as oil, grease, and fuel products so that they do not drain towards receiving waters or storm drain inlets.

Program operations would require the use of various chemicals (e.g., sodium hypochlorite) at the wellhead treatment facilities. EMWD has extensive experience in the operation of water and wastewater facilities which utilize chemicals. The sodium hypochlorite (0.8% solution) would be generated on-site, At this concentration, sodium hypochlorite is not considered a hazardous material. Therefore, no operational impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials. b. *Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably upset accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?*

Answer: Less than Significant.

Discussion: Construction equipment used to construct the Program facilities would have the potential to release oils, grease, solvents and other finishing products through accidental spills. However, adherence to the above mitigation measures would result in less-than-significant impacts. Therefore, no further analysis is required.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials. c. *Would the project emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: There are no existing or proposed schools within one-quarter mile of the proposed wellhead facilities site. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

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

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: Several standard environmental record services are available to determine the potential for recognized environmental conditions in an area. Those databases include:

- National Priorities List (NPL)
- Envirostor
- Geotracker
- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)
- Hazardous Materials Response Plans and Inventory
- Leaking Underground Storage Tank Information System (LUSTIS)
- Site Mitigation Program Property Database (formerly CalSites)
- Hazardous Waste and Substances Sites List (Cortese)
- Solid Waste Information System (SWIS)

These databases were searched for the presence of hazardous materials sites within the Program area. According to those databases, there is one active hazardous materials site south of the wellhead facilities site that is under remediation. One other site exists in that area that has been remediated and closed. These sites are downgradient of the wellhead facilities sites; therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials. e. *Would the project be located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, and if so, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: The Program area is not within an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public airport or public use airport. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials. f. *Would the project be within the vicinity of a private airstrip, and if so, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: The Program area is not within the vicinity of a private airstrip. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials. g. *Would the project impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: Implementation of the Program would not impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials. h. *Would the project expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: The Program is not in an area subject to wildland fires (*www3.tlma.co.riverside.ca.us 3/15/2014)*. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

3.11.3 Conclusion

Implementation of the above mitigation measures will ensure that the impacts associated with hazards and hazardous materials are reduced to a less than significant level and no further environmental review or mitigation is required.

3.12 Hydrology and Water Quality

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?		X		
b. Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?				X
c. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?				X

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
d. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- or off-site?				X
e. Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?				X
f. Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?				X
g. Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?				X
h. Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures that would impede or redirect flood flows?				X
i. Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?				X
j. Be Inundated by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?				X

3.12.1 Environmental Setting

The Program area overlies the Perris North Groundwater Management Zone. In its Basin Plan, the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region established the following beneficial uses for this basin:

- Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN) – Includes uses of water for community, military, or individual water supply systems including, but not limited to, drinking water supply.
- Agricultural Supply (AGR) – Includes uses of water for farming, horticulture, or ranching including, but not limited to, irrigation, stock watering, or support of vegetation for range grazing.
- Industrial Process Supply (PROC) – Includes uses of water for industrial activities that depend primarily on water quality.
- Industrial Service Supply (IND) – Includes uses of water for industrial activities that do not depend primarily on water quality including, but not limited to, mining, cooling water supply, hydraulic conveyance, gravel washing, fire protection, or oil well re-pressurization.

In its Basin Plan, the Regional Board also established the following numerical water quality objectives for the Perris North Groundwater Management Zone:

- Total Dissolved Solids (TDS): 570 mg/l.
- Nitrates (NO_3-N): 5.2 mg/l.

As shown on Figure 3.12-1, there is a "blue-line" stream northeast of the wellhead facilities site; however, its location should not preclude development of the site.

Figure 3.12-1 Location of "Blue-Line" Stream

3.12.2 Discussion and Mitigation Measures

Hydrology and Water Quality. a. *Would the project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?*

Answer: Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.

Discussion: During site grading and excavation activities, bare soil would be exposed to wind and water erosion. If precautions are not taken to contain sediments, construction activities could produce sediment laden storm runoff. In addition to increased erosion potential, hazardous materials associated with construction equipment could adversely affect water quality if spilled or stored improperly. (See Section 3.11 for a full discussion and mitigation measures associated with hazardous materials.) The following mitigation measures would reduce these potential impacts to a level of less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

EMWD shall require contractors to implement a program of best management practices (BMP's) and best available technologies to reduce potential impacts to water quality that may result from construction activities. To reduce or eliminate construction-related water quality impacts before the onset of construction activities, EMWD would obtain coverage under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Construction Permit. Construction activities would comply with the conditions of this permit that include preparation of a storm water pollution prevention plan, implementation of BMP's, and monitoring to insure impacts to water quality are minimized. As part of this process, multiple BMP's should be implemented to provide effective erosion and sediment control. These BMP's should be selected to achieve maximum sediment removal and represent the best available technology that is economically achievable. BMP's to be implemented as part of this mitigation measure may include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Temporary erosion control measures such as silt fences, staked straw bales/wattles, silt/sediment basins and traps, check dams, geofabric, sandbag dikes, and temporary revegetation or other groundcover shall be employed for disturbed areas.

- Storm drain inlets on the site and in downstream offsite areas shall be protected from sediment with the use of BMP's acceptable to EMWD, local jurisdictions and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region.

- Dirt and debris shall be swept from paved streets in the construction zone on a regular basis, particularly before predicted rainfall events.

- No disturbed surfaces shall be left without erosion control measures in place between October 15 and April 15.

As previously stated, there is a "blue-line" stream northeast of the wellhead facilities site as well as the well replacement site. During the design phase of the replacement well, this feature must be considered and the design include measures to avoid it. If it is not possible to avoid this feature, it will be necessary for EMWD to acquire a Clean Water Act Section 404 Permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, a Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification from the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region and a California Fish and Game Code Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Hydrology and Water Quality. b. *Would the project substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: In its April 24, 2013 Technical Memorandum to John Daverin, P.G., GSI Water Solutions stated:

> *We believe that the District should limit its pumping to no more than 2,000 AFY under present conditions. Total recharge to the local study area is estimated to be at least 1,000 AFY and may be as high as 3,330 to 4,550 AFY, with some variation from year to year as annual rainfall volumes fluctuate. Given this range of recharge rates and the observation that groundwater levels continued rising in the past despite 800 AFY of pumping by the District, we estimate that the District should be able to develop a groundwater supply inside the local study area that can sustainably provide up to 2,000 AFY, if sufficiently permeable aquifer materials are found to be present inside the District's preferred well site target area.*
>
> *We believe that a long term production rate of 400 gpm (assuming well is pumped on a 24-hours-a-day/7-days-a-week/365 days-per-year Basis) is reasonable to expect. The wells should be sited in the "primary target area as shown on Figures 1 and 2. Assuming the long-term sustainable production from the aquifer in this area is 2,000 AFY and a new well can product 400 gpm on a continual basis, we estimate that to total of 3 wells will be required to achieve up to 2,000 AFY of production.*

The primary goal of the Program is to develop up to 2,000 acre-feet per year of water from the local aquifer. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

Hydrology and Water Quality. c. *Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: Implementation of the Program would not increase impervious surfaces at the site or alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area or increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in substantial erosion on- of off-site. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

Hydrology and Water Quality. d. *Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- or off-site?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: Implementation of the Program would not would not increase impervious surfaces at the site or alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area or increase the rate or amount of surface

runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- of off-site. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

Hydrology and Water Quality. e. *Would the project create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: Implementation of the proposed Program would not increase impervious surfaces at the site and therefore would not create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

Hydrology and Water Quality. f. *Would the project otherwise substantially degrade water quality?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: The Program would not substantially degrade water quality. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

Hydrology and Water Quality. g. *Would the project place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: The Program does not include housing. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

Hydrology and Water Quality. h. *Would the project place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures that would impede or redirect flood flows?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: A shown previously on Figure 3.11-1, the wellhead facilities site is not within a 100-year flood hazard area. Therefore, implementation of that portion of the Program would not place structures within a 100-year flood hazard area that would impede or redirect flood flows. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

However, the replacement well site is within a 100-year flood hazard area. Prior to construction of the replacement well, it will be necessary for EMWD to obtain a clearance from the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District's Flood Plain Management Section.

Hydrology and Water Quality. i. *Would the project expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: The Program does not include the construction of levees or dams. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analyses or mitigation is required.

Hydrology and Water Quality. j. *Would the project be inundated by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: There are no water bodies in the Program area that would produce seiches, tsunamis or mudflows. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

3.12.3 Conclusion

Implementation of the above mitigation measures will ensure that the hydrology and water quality related impacts are reduced to a less than significant level and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

3.13 Land Use and Planning

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

3.13.1 Environmental Setting

The wellhead facilities would be located on a EMWD-owned parcel within the City of Moreno Valley. The parcel is presently zoned CC (Commercial) and is shown in the General Plan as CC. The replacement well site is also presently zoned CC and shown in the General Plan as CC. Water supply wells are a compatible land use with this designation.

3.13.2 Discussion and Mitigation Measures

Land Use and Planning. a. *Would the project physically divide an established community?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: The proposed wellhead facilities will be constructed on a EMWD-owned 3.5-acre parcel in a commercial zone. Therefore, implementation of the Project would not physically divide an established community. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

Land Use and Planning. b. *Would the project conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: The proposed wellhead facilities site and replacement well site are within an area presently zoned CCC and designated in the City of Moreno Valley's General Plan as CC. Water facilities are permitted in this zoning district. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

Land Use and Planning. c. *Would the project conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: Implementation of the proposed Program would not conflict with the goals of the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) (see Section 3.8 for additional information on the MSHCP). Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

3.13.3 Conclusion

No impacts are anticipated; therefore, no further analysis or mitigation is required.

3.14 Mineral Resources

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

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b. Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?				X

3.14.1 Environmental Setting

There are no mineral resources within the greater Program area.

3.14.2 Discussion and Mitigation Measures

Mineral Resources. a. *Would the project result in the loss of availability of a known resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: There are no known mineral resources in the Program area that would be of value to the region and the residents of the State. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

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

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: There are no locally-important mineral resource recovery sites delineated on the applicable local general plans, specific plan or other land use plan in the Program area. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

3.14.3 Conclusion

No impacts are anticipated; therefore, no further analysis or mitigation is required.

3.15 Noise

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Expose persons to or generate noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?				X
b. Expose persons to or generate excessive groundbourne vibration or groundbourne noise levels?				X
c. Result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels above levels existing without the project?				X
d. Result in a substantial temporary or periodic increase in noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?		X		
e. Be located within an airport land use plan, or where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, and if so, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				X
f. Be located within the vicinity of a private airstrip, and if so, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				X

3.15.1 Environmental Setting

The ambient noise level of a region is the total noise generated within the specific environment and is usually composed of sounds emanating from natural and manmade sources. Noise levels monitored in a region tend to have wide spatial and temporal variation due to the great diversity of contributing sources. This is especially true for the greater Program area with its blend of commercial and residential land uses.

Characterization of the Program area noise levels is difficult due to the lack of actual field measurements. Very little noise measurement data are available for the Project area in general. However, typical noise levels for areas like the Program area are in the range of 45 to 55 dB(A).

Generally, the noise levels in the Program area are affected by natural and manmade sources. However, the sound levels are more strongly influenced by human rather than natural sound sources. Within the Program area, the major sources of noise include vehicular traffic and aircraft flyovers.

3.15.2 Discussion and Mitigation Measures

Noise. a. *Would the project expose persons to or generate noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: Section 11.80.030 of the City of Moreno Valley's Municipal Code contains the following prohibited acts with respect to noise:

C. Nonimpulsive Sound Decibel Limits. No person shall maintain, create, operate or cause to be operated on private property any source of sound in such a manner as to create any nonimpulsive sound which exceeds the limits set forth for the source land use category (as defined in Section 11.8..020) in Table 11.80.030-02 when measured at a distance of two hundred (200) feet or more from the real property line of the source of the sound, if the sound occurs or privately-owned property, or from the source of the sound, if the sound occurs on public right-of-way, public space, or other publicly owned property. Any source of sound in violation of this subsection shall be deemed prima facie to be a noise disturbance.

Table 11.80.030-2
MAXIMUM SOUND LEVELS (IN Db(A)) FOR SOURCE LAND USES

Residential		*Commercial*	
Daytime	*Nighttime*	*Daytime*	*Nighttime*
60	*55*	*65*	*60*

D.7. Construction and Demolition. No person shall operate or cause the operation of any tools or equipment used in construction, drilling, repair, alteration or demolition work between the hours of eight p.m. and seven a.m. of the following day such that the sound there from creates a noise disturbance, except for emergency work by public service utilities or for other work approved by the city manager or designee. This section shall not apply to the use of power tools as provided in subsection (D)(9) of this section.

D.9. Power Tools. No person shall operate or permit the operation of any mechanically, electrically or gasoline motor-driven tool during nighttime hours so as to cause a noise disturbance across a residential real property boundary.

Construction of the wellhead facilities would occur during the normal daytime working hours. Therefore, the provisions of the City of Moreno Valley's Noise Regulations shown above would not apply. Consequently, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

The pumps and other equipment at the wellhead would be designed to comply with maximum sound levels contained in the City of Moreno Valley's Noise Regulations. Therefore, no operational noise impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

Noise. b. *Would the project expose persons to or generate excessive groundbourne vibration or groundbourne noise levels?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: Construction activities associated with the Program could result in some minor amount of ground vibration. Vibration from construction activity is typically below the threshold of perception when the activity is more than 50 feet from receivers. There are no receivers within 50 feet of the wellhead site; therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

Noise. c. *Would the project result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels above levels existing without the project?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: The pumps and other equipment at the wellhead site would be designed to meet all applicable noise standards contained in the City of Moreno Valley's Noise Regulations. Therefore, implementation of the Program would not result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels above levels existing without the Program. Consequently, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

Noise. d. *Would the project result in a substantial temporary or periodic increase in noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?*

Answer: Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.

Discussion: The analysis of noise impacts resulting from any project must consider both the construction and operational phases. However, due to the nature of this Program, very little additional noise would be associated with the operational phase. Therefore, the following noise analysis concentrates on the construction phase of the Program.

Operation of equipment used during construction would temporarily increase noise levels to well in excess of ambient noise levels. The construction noise would vary with the particular construction stage in progress due to the different pieces of construction equipment being used.

Table 3.15-1 lists equipment expected to be used during construction and identifies the number of pieces of equipment typically used, their utilization factor, and their reference sound level at a distance of 50 feet.

Table 3.15-2
Construction Equipment List and Reference Sound Levels

Equipment	Number Required	Horsepower Rating	Utilization Factor	Range of Noise Level at 50 feet dB(A)	Nominal Noise Level, Leq at 50 feet dB(A)
Backhoe	1	200	0.50	71-93	85
Drilling Rig	1	N/A	1.00	70-95	88
Pump	1	N/A	1.00	65-80	76
Utility Truck	1	225	0.25	76-85	82
Crane	1	200	0.25	75-95	80
Water Truck	1	225	0..25	76-85	82
Compressor	1	100	0.50	68-87	78
Welder	1	50	0.50	76-85	80
Pickups	1	N/A	1.00	65-80	72
On-Road Trucks	2	225	1.00	76-92	82

As shown above, noise associated with construction could be locally significant during the construction period. However, the exact degree of impact on the surrounding community would depend on the type of equipment being used at any one time, the distance from the equipment, and the hours of operation. It is anticipated that noise levels associated with construction would range from 72 to 88 dB(A) within 50 feet of the equipment being used. These would be greatly attenuated by the distance to the nearest receptor (approximately 3 to 5 dB(A) for every doubling of distance to the source). Therefore, at a distance of 600 feet (nearest residence) from the equipment being used, the sound level would be reduced to 55 to 70 dB(A).

The incorporation of the following mitigation measures would ensure that any potential impacts are reduced to a level that is less than significant and no further environmental review or mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures

EMWD shall include the following in its standard construction specifications:

- ❖ All equipment used during construction shall be muffled and maintained in good operating condition. All internal combustion engines shall be fitted with well-maintained mufflers in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations.

Noise. e. *Would the project be located within an airport land use plan, or where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, and if so, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: The proposed Program is not within an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public airport or public use airport. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Noise. f. *Would the project be located within the vicinity of a private airstrip, and if so, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: The proposed Program is not within the immediate vicinity of a private airstrip. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

3.15.3 Conclusion

Implementation of the above mitigation measures will ensure that the noise impacts are reduced to a less than significant level and no further environmental review or mitigation is required.

3.16 Population and Housing

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

3.16.1 Environmental Setting

The Program area is located in U.S. Postal Zip Code 92557 within the City of Moreno Valley. According to City Data (www.citydata.com 3/25/2014), the total population in this zip code in 2011 was 50,249 who resided in 19,463 housing units.

3.16.2 Discussion and Mitigation Measures

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

Answer*: No Impact****.***

Discussion: It is anticipated that the new well would produce approximately 2,000 acre-feet per year which would be adequate to serve approximately 2,000 households. It is not intended to increase potable water production in the area, but rather to restore reliable potable water production from the Perris North Groundwater Management Zone. This water would replace water that now has to be imported. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

Population and Housing. b. *Would the project displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: Implementation of the Program would not displace existing housing. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

Population and Housing. c. *Would the project displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: As discussed above, implementation of the Program would not displace substantial numbers of existing housing and therefore would not displace substantial numbers of people. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

3.16.3 Conclusion

There were no significant impacts identified; therefore, no further analysis or mitigation is required.

3.17 Public Services

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				

1. Fire Protection?				X
2. Police Protection?				X
3. Schools?				X
4. Parks?				X
5. Other Public Facilities?			X	

3.17.1 Environmental Setting

Public services in the Program area are provided by the following entities:

- Police Protection: City of Moreno Valley Police Department
  Riverside County Sheriff's Department
- Fire Protection: City of Moreno Valley Fire Department
  Riverside County Fire Department
- Schools: Moreno Valley Unified School District

3.17.2 Discussion and Mitigation Measures

Public Services. a.1. *Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for* ***fire protection services****?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: Implementation of the Program would not result in the need for additional fire protection services because the Program involves a negligible expansion of operations for which fire protection services would be required. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Public Services. a.2. *Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for* ***police protection services****?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: Implementation of the Program would not result in the need for additional police protection services because the Program involves a negligible expansion of operations for which police services would be required. Additional police protection services (e.g., equipment, sworn officers) would not be required. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Public Services. a.3. *Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives* ***for schools****?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: Implementation of the Program would not result in a need for additional schools because the Program does not include the development of residential uses for which school services would be required. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Public Services. a.4. *Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives* ***for parks****?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: Implementation of the Program would not result in a need for additional park facilities because the Program does not include the development of uses for which public parks would be required. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Public Services. a.5. *Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for* ***other public services****?*

Answer: Less Than Significant.

Discussion: Implementation of the Program would not result in a need for expansions to other public services, such as telephone or natural gas service as the Program would not involve an increase in the demand for these services. There would be an increase demand for electrical service in order to power pumps and other mechanical equipment. This impact is considered less than significant because the increased demand is within the service capabilities of the local provider (SCE). Therefore, this impact is considered less than significant and no mitigation is required.

3.17.3 Conclusion

There were no significant impacts identified; therefore, no further analysis or mitigation is required.

3.18 Recreation

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

3.18.1 Environmental Setting

Perris Lake and Diamond Valley Lake all provide water-related recreational opportunities to the residents in the area. In addition, several golf courses are open for public play and several neighborhood parks are in the general vicinity of the Program area.

3.18.2 Discussion and Mitigation Measures

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

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: The proposed Program would not increase the use or demand for park or recreational facilities because the Program does not include the development of uses that would place demands on these facilities, such as residential dwellings or office employment. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

Recreation. b. *Would the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: The Program does not include recreational facilities. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

3.18.3 Conclusion

No significant impacts were identified; therefore, no further analysis or mitigation is required.

3.19 Transportation/Traffic

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

3.19.1 Environmental Setting

Regional access to the Program area is provided by State Highway 60. The California Department of Transportation's (Caltrans) latest traffic counts (2012) for this State highway near the Program area is shown in Table 3.19-1.

Table 3.19-1
Selected Traffic Counts on Highway 60 by Caltrans
(2012)

Location	Southbound			Northbound		
	Peak Hour	Peak Month	AADT[1]	Peak Hour	Peak Month	AADT[1]
Heacock Street	10,600	127,000	118,000	9,200	111,000	103,000

[1] AADT = Average Annual Daily Traffic
Source: Caltrans 2014, www.dot.ca.gov (3/26/2014)

Local access to the site is provided by Heacock Street. The City of Moreno Valley also takes traffic counts on selected streets throughout the City. The latest published data for Heacock Street was for 2006 which indicated an average daily traffic count of about 25,000 in the vicinity of the wellhead facilities site (www.moval.org 3/26/2014)

3.19.2 Discussion and Mitigation Measures

Transportation/Traffic. a. *Would the project conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including, but not limited to, intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: Implementation of the Program would generate less than 30 vehicle trips per day to and from the wellhead facilities site during construction. This would be less than one percent of the existing traffic on Heacock Street near the wellhead facilities site which would be considered less than significant. In addition, the Program would not conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including, but not limited to, intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

Transportation/Traffic. b. *Would the project conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to, level of service standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?*

Answer: Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.

Discussion: The proposed Program would not conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to, level of service standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways. However, in the future during the installation of the required pipelines, it might be necessary to temporarily close lanes on the affected streets.

Mitigation Measures

In order to reduce these impacts to a less than significant level, EWWD shall include the following in its contract documents for the pipelines associated with this Program:

- Encroachment permits for all work within public rights-of-way shall be obtained from the City of Moreno Valley's Department of Public Works prior to commencement of any construction. EMWD shall comply with all traffic control requirements contained in the encroachment permit.

- Working hours and lane closures shall be as specified by the City of Moreno Valley.

- Public rights-of-way shall be restored to a condition mutually agreed to between EMWD and the City of Moreno Valley's Department of Public Works prior to construction.

Transportation/Traffic. c. *Would the project result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: Implementation of the Program would not result in a change in air traffic patterns. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

Transportation/Traffic. d. *Would the project substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: Implementation of the Program would not substantially increase other hazards due to a design feature or incompatible uses. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

Transportation/Traffic. e. *Would the project result in inadequate emergency access?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: Implementation of the Program would not result in inadequate emergency access. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

Transportation/Traffic. f. *Would the project conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: Implementation of the Program would not conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

3.19.3 Conclusion

Implementation of the above mitigation measures would reduce the transportation/traffic impacts to a less than significant level.

3.20 Utilities and Service Systems

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

3.20.1 Environmental Setting

Several entities provide utilities and service systems within the Program area. These are:

- Water — Eastern Municipal Water District
- Wastewater — Eastern Municipal Water District
- Electricity — Southern California Edison
- Telephone — Verizon
- Natural Gas — The Gas Company

3.20.2 Discussion and Mitigation Measures

Utilities and Service Systems. a. *Would the project exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: The Program would not generate any wastewater. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

Utilities and Service Systems. b. *Would the project require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: The Program itself includes the construction of water treatment facilities. However, implementation of the Program would not require or result in the construction of other new water or wastewater treatment facilities. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

Utilities and Service Systems. c. *Would the project require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: As stated previously in the Hydrology section, implementation of the Program would not require the construction of new storm water drainage facilities. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

Utilities and Service Systems. d. *Would the project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: The Program would supplement EMWD's water supplies. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

Utilities and Service Systems. e. *Would the project result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project area that it has adequate capacity to serve the projected demand in addition to the provider's existing communities?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: As previously stated, the Program would have no effect on wastewater treatment capacity. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

Utilities and Service Systems. f. *Would the project be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?*

Answer: Less than Significant.

Discussion: Operation of the Program would not generate solid waste. However, during construction of the required facilities, construction debris (e.g., excavated soil, and building materials) would be generated. The excavated soil would be utilized as fill material and the amount of other construction debris would be minimal. Therefore, this would be considered a less than significant impact on Riverside County's ability to handle the solid waste. Therefore, no further analysis or mitigation is required.

Utilities and Service Systems. g. *Would the project comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?*

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: The Program would comply with all federal, state and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

3.20.3 Conclusion

No significant impacts were identified; therefore, no further analysis or mitigation is required.

3.21 Mandatory Findings of Significance

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?		**X**		
b. Have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)		**X**		

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c. Have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?		X		

3.21.1 Discussion and Mitigation Measures

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

Answer: Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.

Discussion: Compliance with the mitigation measures included in Sections 3.4 through 3.19 above will ensure that implementation of the proposed Program does not have the potential to significantly degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory.

Mandatory Findings of Significance. b. *Would the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)*

Answer: Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.

Discussion: Compliance with the mitigation measures included in Sections 3.4 through 3.19 above will ensure that implementation of the proposed Program does not have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable. EMWD is not aware of any other projects in the area that could result in cumulative construction impacts.

Mandatory Findings of Significance. c. *Would the project have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?*

Answer: Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.

Discussion: Compliance with the mitigation measures included in Sections 3.4 through 3.19 above will ensure that implementation of the proposed Program does not have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly.

3.21.2 Conclusion

All potential significant impacts associated with the proposed Program can be mitigated to a less than significant level. Therefore, no further environmental review or mitigation is required.

4 Persons and Organizations Consulted

On April 30, 2014, EMWD circulated the Notice of Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration and Initial Study to those in the following list:

4.1 Federal Agencies

Karen Goebel, Assistant Field Supervisor
Ecological Services
Fish and Wildlife Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
6010 Hidden Valley Road
Carlsbad, California 92009

Corice J. Farar
Regulatory Division
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Los Angeles District
915 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 930
Los Angeles, California 90017

James J. Fletcher, Superintendent
Southern California Agency
Bureau of Indian Affairs
U.S. Department of the Interior
1451 Research Park Drive, Suite 100
Riverside, California 92507-2154

4.2 State Agencies

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

Jeff Brandt
Senior Environmental Scientist
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
Inland Deserts Region
3602 Inland Empire Boulevard, Suite C-220
Ontario, California 91764

Kurt V, Berchtold, P.E., Executive Officer
California Regional Water Quality Control Board,
Santa Ana Region
3737 Main Street, Suite 500
Riverside, California 92501-3339

Wayne Donaldson
Office of Historic Preservation
California Department of Parks and Recreation
Post Office Box 942896
Sacramento, California 94296-0001

Nadell Gayou
California Natural Resources Agency
Post Office Box 942836
Sacramento, California 94236-0001

Dave Singleton
Program Analyst
California Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100
West Sacramento, California 95691

Daniel Kopulsky, Office Chief
Community Planning, IGR/CEQA Review
California Department of Transportation
464 West Fourth Street, 6th Floor
San Bernardino, California 92401

Greg Holmes, Unit Chief
Southern California Cleanup Operations Branch
Cypress Regional Office
Department of Toxic Substances Control
5796 Corporate Avenue
Cypress, California 90630-4732

Mr. Steve Williams, District Engineer
Riverside District
Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management
California Department of Public Health
1350 Front Street, Room 2050
San Diego, California 92101

4.3 Regional Agencies

Ian MacMillan
Program Supervisor, CEQA Section
Planning, Rule Development & Area Sources
South Coast Air Quality Management District
Post Office Box 4939
Diamond Bar, California 91765-0939

Jeff Beehler
Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority
11615 Sterling Avenue
Riverside, California 92503

4.4 County Agencies

Mr. Mark H. Wills
Chief of Regulatory Division
Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District
1995 Market Street
Riverside, California 92501

Juan C. Perez, P.E., T.E.
Department of Transportation
County of Riverside
Post Office Box 1090
Riverside, California 92502-1090

Carolyn Sims Luna, Director
Planning Department
County of Riverside
Post Office Box 1409
Riverside, California 92502-1409

Riverside County Community Health Agency
Department of Environmental Health
Post Office Box 1280
Riverside, California 92502-1280

4.5 City Agencies

Ahmad R. Ansari
Public Works Director/City Engineer
City of Moreno Valley
Post Office Box 88005
Moreno Valley, California 92552

John Terrell, Director
Community and Economic Development
City of Moreno Valley
Post Office Box 88005
Moreno Valley, California 92552

4.6 Interested Entities

George Hague
Sierra Club-San Gorgonio Chapter
26711 Ironwood Avenue
Moreno Valley, California 92555-1906

Shasta Gaugher, Ph.D.
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
PMB 50 35008 Pala Temecula Road
Pala, California 92059

Randall Majel, Chairperson
Pauma & Yuima Reservation
Post Office Box 369
Pauma Valley, California 92061

Joseph Hamilton, Chairman
Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
Post Office Box 391760
Anza, California 92539

John Marcos, Chairman
Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians
Post Office Box 609
Hemet, California 92546

Vincent Whipple
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Rincon Band of Mission Indians
1 West Tribal Road
Valley Center, California 92082

Rose Duro
Rincon Cultural Committee Chairman
Rincon Band of Mission Indians
1 West Tribal Road
Valley Center, California 92082

William J. Pink
48310 Pechanga Road
Temecula, California 92592

Luther Salgado, Sr., Chairperson
Cahuilla Band of Indians
Post Office Box 391760
Anza, California 92539

Anna Hoover, RPA
Cultural Resources Center
Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians
Post Office Box 1477
Temecula, California 92593

Joseph Ontiveros, Director
Cultural Resources Department
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
Post Office Box 487
San Jacinto, California 92581

William Madigral, Jr.
Cultural Resources Manager
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, California 92220

Daniel McCarthy, M.S.
Director-CRM Department
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland, California 92346

Lavonne Peck, Tribal Chair
La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians
22000 Highway 76
Pauma Valley, California 92061

Goldie Walker, Chairwoman
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
Post Office Box 343
Patton, California 92369

4.7 Utilities

Louis Davis
Local Public Affairs Region Manager
Southern California Edison
24487 Prielipp Drive
Wildomar, California 92595

Verizon Legal Process Compliance
Custodian of Record
Attention: CEQA Review
Post Office Box 1001
San Angelo, Texas 76902-1001

Kevin Kuennen
Environmental Specialist/Land Planner
Environmental Services
Southern California Gas Company
1981 W. Lugonia
Redlands, California92374-9720

4.8 School Districts

Judy D. White, Ed.D
Superintendent
Moreno Valley Unified School District
25634 Alessandro Boulevard
Moreno Valley, California 92553

4.9 Potentially Affected Property Owners

On April 30, 2014, EMWD also mailed a Notice of Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration to all property owners within 500 feet of the proposed area of potential effect. That list follows:

292-170-008
Robert and Shirley Lew
3612 Norwich Place
Rowland Heights, California 91748-5131

292-170-010
Tai Min
2432 Joel Drive
Rowland Heights, California 91748-5022

272-170-011
Ramona Auto Services Inc.
C/O Donald Digby
Post Office Box 960
Hemet, California 92546-0960

292-182-019
Terry Adcock and Daniel Bright
C/O Lora Adcock
5705 Via Sotelo
Riverside, California 92506-3653

292-181-029
Jennie Rios
12177 Deerwood Lane
Moreno Valley, California 92557-7100

292-181-028
Sheryl Finley
12167 Deerwood Lane
Moreno Valley, California 92557-7100

292-181-031
Thomas Young and Sandra Louise
12195 Deerwood Lane
Moreno Valley, California 92557-7100

292-181-030
Cristobal Espinoza
12183 Deerwood Lane
Moreno Valley, California 92557-7100

292-181-033
Timothy Millvile
12225 Deerwood Lane
Moreno Valley, California 92557-7100

292-181-032
Abelardo Soto and Clara Rocio
12205 Deerwood Lane
Moreno Valley, California 92557-7100

292-182-001
Robert Womack
12142 Deerwood Lane
Moreno Valley, California 92557-7147

292-181-034
Luis Manuel Soto
23924 Hemlock Avenue
Moreno Valley, California 92557-7143

292-182-003
Aaron Waddle
12168 Deerwood Lane
Moreno Valley, California 92557-7147

292-182-002
Jon Dalton
12150 Deerwood Lane
Moreno Valley, California 92557-7147

292-182-005
Lucinda Hernandez
12106 Deerwood Lane
Moreno Valley, California 92557

292-182-004
David Gee
12176 Deerwood Lane
Moreno Valley, California 92557-7147

292-182-007
Yunzeng Wang
Post Office Box 5211
Riverside, California 92517-5211

292-182-006
Emmanuel Portillo
12196 Deerwood Lane
Moreno Valley, California 92557-7147

292-182-009
Sebastian and Donnessha Simpson
23986 Hemlock Avenue
Moreno Valley, California 92557-7145

292-182-008
Javier Quezada
23974 Hemlock Avenue
Moreno Valley, California 92557-7145

292-182-014
Luis and Sandra Cortes
12183 Heacock Street
Moreno Valley, California 92557-7110

292-182-020
Hao Hsien Tseng
19039 Colima Road #552
Rowland Heights, California 9174-2922

292-182-021
David S Moody
Post Office Box 304
Forrest Falls, California 92339-0304

292-193-022
Luz Rivera
12122 Deerwood Lane
Moreno Valley, California 92557-7147

292-193-023, 291-193-037
Robert and Elaine Marshall
12123 Heacock Street
Moreno Valley, California 92557-7110

292-193-035
Marina Harrison and Eileen Moore
12107 Heacock Street
Moreno Valley, California 92557-7110

481-020-018
Mary Zuppardo
11175 Indian Street
Moreno Valley, California 92557-5048

481-090-015, 481-090-016
Imtaiz Mansuri
76 Rockport
Irvine, California 992602-1050

481-020-025, 481-020-029, 481-020-035, 481-020-013
Sunnymead Mutual Water Company
Post Office Box 21
Moreno Valley, California 92556-0021

481-090-009
Great American Chicken Corporation Inc.
C/O Atalloah Aminpour
10660 Wilshire Boulevard #409
Los Angeles, California 90024-4524

481-020-021, 481-020-022, 481-020-023, 421-020-028, 481-090-018, 481-090-020, 481-090-032, 481-090-033
Moreno Valley Festival LTD
C/O Kodash
1072 Bristol Street #100
Costa Mesa, California 92626-8652

481-090-019
IHOP Realty Corporation
International House of Pancake
C/O Corporate Tax Department
450 North Brand Boulevard #7
Glendale, California 91203-2346

475-271-004
Harris and Juanita Richardson
24053 Kernwood Drive
Moreno Valley, California 92557-6358

475-271-005
Hazel Rangel Vargas
24067 Kernwood Drive
Moreno Valley, California 92557-6358

475-271-006
Miguel Olmos
11933 Tabor Drive
Moreno Valley, California 92557-6361

475-271-007
John and Tomoko Doran
11945 Tabor Drive
Moreno Valley, California 92557-6361

475-271-008
Estanislado and Carmen Ordaz
11961 Tabor Drive
Moreno Valley, California 92557-6361

475-271-009
Lola Gee and Paula Lavender
C/O Fern Deborde
11973 Tabor Drive
Moreno Valley, California 92557-6361

475-271-010
Bernie Erwig
11989 Tabor Drive
Moreno Valley, California 92557-6361

475-272-010
Frucouoso Mares Silva
24123 Kernwood Drive
Moreno Valley, California 92557-6359

475-272-011
Maria Roman and Blair Roman
24117 Kernwood Drive
Moreno Valley, California 92557-6359

475-272-012
Charles Debisschop
6868 Elm Avenue
San Bernardino, California 92404-5702

475-272-013
Lien Zon Chen and Chuan Shu
24094 Seton Place
Moreno Valley, California 92557-6367

475-272-014
DALLIN
5440 Trabuco Road #200
Irvine, California 92620-5785

475-272-015
Valentin and Maria Manzo
24122 Seton Place
Moreno Valley, California 92557-6360

475-272-016
Sergio Ramos
24093 Seton Place
Moreno Valley, California 992557-6368

475-272-017
Next Level Property Investment
19020 Maple Leaf Lane
Yorba Linda, California 92886-2773

475-272-018
McKinley Holdings I
1 Kaiser Plaza #1450
Oakland, California 94612-3604

475-272-021
Horst and Christina Singler/Janet Singler
Post Office Box 370
Moreno Valley, California 92556-0370

475-272-023
Virgil and Sarah Newsome
11945 Zantar Lane
Moreno Valley, California 92557-6350

475-272-024
Alicia Sandoval
11985 Zantar Lane
Moreno Valley, California 92557-6350

475-272-031
Robert and Mary Jones
11930 Zantar Lane
Moreno Valley, California 92557-6349

475-272-034
Gabino Luna
11948 Zantar Lane
Moreno Valley, California 92557-6349

475-272-036
Melecio Martinez
11962 Zantar Lane
Moreno Valley, California 92557-6349

475-272-042
Jinguo and Yuan Guang Li
3157 Magnum Street
Baldwin Park, California 91706-4543

475-272-043
Clifford and Rita Flint
24140 Ironwood Avenue
Moreno Valley, California 92557-7202

475-272-044
Julissa Renteria
24133 Seton Place
Moreno Valley, California 92557-6360

475-272-045
Antonio Garcia
24134 Seton Place
Moreno Valley, California 92557-6360

475-272-046
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7 Acronyms and Abbreviations

AAM	annual arithmetic mean
ADOE	Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility
AFY	acre-feet per annum
AGM	annual geometric mean
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
ARB	Air Resources Board
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAAA	Clean Air Act Amendments
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCAA	California Clean Air Act
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cfs	cubic feet per second
CH_4	methane
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Data Base
CNEL	community noise equivalent level
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CO	carbon monoxide
CO_2	carbon dioxide
CRWQCB, SAR	California Regional Water Quality Control Board,

Santa Ana Region

dB(A)	decibels on the A-scale
DFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
DEIR	Draft Environmental Impact Report
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
DWR	Department of Water Resources
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EMWD	Eastern Municipal Water District
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPDC	expected peak day concentration
ESA	Endangered Species Act
g	acceleration due to gravity
GHG	greenhouse gases
GIS	Geographic Information System
gpm	gallons per minute
GWP	global warming potential
HDP	Historic Property Directory
KSD&A	K.S. Dunbar & Associates, Inc.
Ldn	day-night average sound level
Leq	noise equivalent
LUSTIS	Leaking Underground Storage Tank Information System
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
mg	million gallons
mgd	million gallons per day

MMRP	Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program
MSHCP	Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan
MT	metric tons
MWD	The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
MWh	megawatt hours
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NDDB	Natural Diversity Data Base
NO	nitrogen oxide
NO_2	nitrogen dioxide
NO_x	oxides of nitrogen
NPL	National Priorities List
O_3	ozone
OES	Office of Emergency Services
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
Pb	lead
Pga	peak ground acceleration
PM	particulate matter
PM_{10}	particulate matter (less than 10 microns in diameter)
$PM_{2.5}$	particulate matter (less than 2.5 microns in diameter)
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
PZ	pressure zone
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RCFCWCD	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District

ROG	reactive organic gases also called VOC (volatile organic compounds)
Sa	spectral acceleration
SAAQS	State Ambient Air Quality Standards
SCAB	South Coast Air Basin
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SO_2	sulfur dioxide
SO_x	oxides of sulfur
State Water Board	State Water Resources Control Board
SWIS	Solid Waste Information System
TOG	total organic gases
UCR	University of California, Riverside
USF&WS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Service
$\mu g/m^3$	micrograms per cubic meter

Appendix A

Mitigated Negative Declaration

MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

California Environmental Quality Act
Mitigated Negative Declaration (Article VI – CEQA Guidelines)

Date: April 2014 (Draft)

Project Title: Moreno Valley Groundwater Development Program

Project Location: Section 6, Township 3 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian in the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County.

Project Description: EMWD intends to develop up to 2,000 acre-feet of groundwater per annum from the Perris North Groundwater Management Zone. It would install a well, treatment facilities, pump station and related infrastructure. In the future, EMWD could install an additional well and pipelines to transport treated water to its existing potable water supply system.

Project Sponsor: Eastern Municipal Water District
Post Office Box 8300
Perris, California 92572-8300

Findings: On the basis of the attached Initial Study:

	I find that the proposed project **COULD NOT** have a significant effect on the environment, and a **NEGATIVE DELCARATION** will be prepared.
X	I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the applicant. A **MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION** will be prepared.
	I find that the proposed project **MAY** have a significant effect on the environment, and an **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT** is required.
	I find that the proposed project **MAY** have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant if not mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT** is required, but must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
	I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier **EIR** or **NEGATIVE DECLARATION** pursuant to applicable standards and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier **EIR** or **NEGATIVE DECLARATION**, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Jayne Joy, P.E., Director, Environmental and Regulatory Compliance — Date 4/29/2014

Mitigation Measures: The following mitigation measures are included in this Mitigated Negative Declaration to avoid or mitigate significant environmental effects to a point where clearly no significant effect on the environment would occur.

Air Quality

Implementation of the Program would not violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation; however, to reduce the emissions as much as possible, EMWD will:

- Appoint a construction relations officer to act as a community liaison concerning on-site construction activities including resolution of issues related to PM_{10} generation.

- In addition, EMWD will add the following best management practices in its contract documents for this Progam:

  The contractor shall:

  - Utilize electricity from power poles instead of from temporary diesel or gasoline power generators, when feasible.

  - Require the use of 2010 and newer diesel haul trucks (e.g., material delivery trucks and soil import/export) and if the lead agency determines that 2010 model year or newer diesel trucks cannot be obtained the lead agency shall use trucks that meet EPA 2007 model year NO_x emissions requirements.

  - Require that all on-site construction equipment meet EPA Tier 3 or higher emissions standards according to the following:

    ✓ Project start, to December 31, 2014: All off-road diesel-powered construction equipment greater than 50 hp shall meet Tier 3 off-road emissions standards. In addition, all construction equipment shall be outfitted with BACT devices certified by CARB. Any emissions control device used by the contractor shall achieve emissions reductions that are no less than what could be achieved by a Level 3 diesel emissions control strategy for a similarly sized engine as defined by CARB regulations.

    ✓ Post-January 1, 2015: All off-road diesel-powered construction equipment greater than 50 hp shall meet the Tier 4 emission standards, where available. In addition, all construction equipment shall be outfitted with BACT devices certified by CARB. Any emissions control device used by the contractor shall achieve emissions reductions that are no less than what could be achieved by a Level 3 diesel emissions control strategy for a similarly sized engine as defined by CARB regulations.

- ✓ A copy of each unit's certified tier specification, BACT documentation, and CARB or SCAQMD operating permit shall be provided at the time of mobilization of each applicable unit of equipment.

- ❖ Maintain construction equipment engines by keeping them properly tuned and maintained according to manufacturer's specifications.
- ❖ Use alternative fuels or clean and low-sulfur fuel for equipment.
- ❖ Idle trucks in accordance with the Airborne Toxic Control Measure (ACTM) to Limit Diesel Fueled Commercial Motor Vehicle Idling and other applicable laws.
- ❖ Spread soil binders on site, where appropriate, unpaved roads and staging areas.
- ❖ Water site and equipment as necessary to control dust.
- ❖ Sweep all streets at least once per day using SCAQMD Rule 1186 certified street sweepers or roadway washing trucks if visible soil materials are carried to adjacent streets.
- ❖ Conduct operations in accordance with SCAQMD Rule 403 requirements.
- ❖ If necessary, wash off trucks leaving the site.
- ❖ Cover all trucks hauling dirt, sand, soil, or other loose materials, or maintain at least two feet of freeboard in accordance with the requirements of California Vehicle Code (CVC) Section 23114.

Biological Resources

The plant communities within and adjacent to the wellhead facilities site, have the potential to provide suitable nesting opportunities for year-round and seasonal avian residents, including burrowing owls, and migrating songbirds that could occur in the area. Therefore, EMWD will abide by the following:

- ❖ If ground-disturbing activities or removal of any trees, shrubs, or any other potential nesting habitat are scheduled within the avian nesting season (nesting season generally extends from February 1 - August 31), a pre-construction clearance survey for nesting birds should be conducted within 10 days prior to any ground disturbing activities. The biologist conducting the clearance survey should document a negative survey with a brief letter report indicating that no impacts to active bird nests will occur. If an active avian nest is discovered during the 10-day preconstruction clearance survey, construction activities should stay outside of a 300-foot buffer around the active nest. For raptor species, this buffer is expanded to 500-feet.

- A pre-construction burrowing owl clearance survey shall be conducted in accordance with the 2012 CDFW Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation to ensure their continued absence. Two pre-construction clearance surveys shall be conducted 14-30 days prior to ground disturbing activities and 24 hours prior to ground disturbing activities. These clearance surveys shall be conducted by a qualified biologist to document the continued absence of the burrowing owls from the project sites.

Cultural Resources

Although there were no archeological resources as defined in §15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines identified within the immediate project area, there is always a possibility that buried cultural resources that were not previously identified could be unearthed during excavation activities. Therefore, EMWD will include the following mitigation measures in its standard construction specifications:

- If inadvertent discoveries of cultural resources are encountered at any time during construction, these materials and their context shall be avoided until a qualified archeologist and a representative from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians (Tribe) – the closest Tribe to the Program – and consulted with EMWD and the Project Archeologist and the Soboba Tribe regarding appropriate avoidance and mitigation measures for the newly discovered resources. Project personnel shall not collect or retain cultural resources. Prehistoric resources include, but are not limited to: chert or obsidian flakes; projectile points; mortars and pestles; dark, friable soil containing shell and bone; dietary debris; heat-affected rock; or human burials. Historic resources include stone or adobe foundations or walls; structures and remains with square nails; and refuse deposits (glass, metal, wood, ceramics), often found in old wells and privies. Pursuant to California Public Resources Code §21083.2(b) avoidance is the preferred method of preservation for archeological resources.

- All sacred sites, should they be encountered within the project sites, shall be avoided and preserved as the preferred mitigation, if feasible.

- In addition, EMWD will relinquish ownership of all cultural resources, including scared items, burial goods and all archeological artifacts that are found on the project site to the Soboba Tribe for proper treatment and disposition.

- If paleontological resources (e.g., fossils) are encountered at any time during construction of the project, construction personnel shall avoid altering these materials and their context until a qualified paleontologist has evaluated the situation. Project personnel shall not collect or retain paleontological resources.

- Consistent with State CEQA Guidelines §15064.5, subdivision (e), in the event of an accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, the County Coroner shall be notified and

construction activities at the affected work site shall be halted. If the remains are found to be Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission shall be notified within 24 hours. The NAHC must immediately notify the Most Likely Descendant(s) under Public Resources Code §5097.98 and the descendants must make recommendations or preference for treatment within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. Guidelines of the Native American Heritage Commission shall be adhered to in the treatment and disposition of the remains in accordance with the provisions of Health and Safety Code §7050.5 and Public Resources Code §5097.98.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials

To reduce potentially hazardous conditions and minimize the impacts from the handling of potentially hazardous materials, EMWD will include the following in its construction contract documents:

- The contractor(s) shall prepare a *Health and Safety Plan* in compliance with the requirements of Chapter 6.95, Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code (§§ 25500—25532).The plan shall include measures to be taken in the event of an accidental spill.
- The contractor(s) shall enforce strict on-site handling rules to keep construction and maintenance materials out of receiving waters and storm drains. In addition, the contractor(s) shall store all reserve fuel supplies only within the confines of a designated construction staging area, refuel equipment only within the designated construction staging area, and regularly inspect all construction equipment for leaks.
- The construction staging area shall be designed to contain contaminants such as oil, grease, and fuel products so that they do not drain towards receiving waters or storm drain inlets.

Hydrology and Water Quality

EMWD will require contractors to implement a program of best management practices (BMP's) and best available technologies to reduce potential impacts to water quality that may result from construction activities. To reduce or eliminate construction-related water quality impacts before the onset of construction activities, EMWD would obtain coverage under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Construction Permit. Construction activities would comply with the conditions of this permit that include preparation of a storm water pollution prevention plan, implementation of BMP's, and monitoring to insure impacts to water quality are minimized. As part of this process, multiple BMP's would be implemented to provide effective erosion and sediment control. These BMP's would be selected to achieve maximum sediment removal and represent the best available technology that is economically achievable. BMP's to be implemented as part of this mitigation measure may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Temporary erosion control measures such as silt fences, staked straw bales/wattles, silt/sediment basins and traps, check dams, geofabric, sandbag dikes, and temporary revegetation or other groundcover shall be employed for disturbed areas.

- Storm drain inlets on the site and in downstream offsite areas shall be protected from sediment with the use of BMP's acceptable to EMWD, local jurisdictions and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region.

- Dirt and debris shall be swept from paved streets in the construction zone on a regular basis, particularly before predicted rainfall events.

- No disturbed surfaces shall be left without erosion control measures in place between October 15 and April 15. EMWD shall file the appropriate notice with the Regional Board and require the preparation of a pollution prevention plan prior to commencement of construction. EMWD shall routinely inspect the construction site to verify that the BMP's specified in the pollution prevention plan are properly installed and maintained. EMWD shall immediately notify the contractor if there was a noncompliance issue and require immediate compliance.

Noise

EMWD will include the following in its construction specifications:

- All equipment used during construction shall be muffled and maintained in good operating condition. All internal combustion engines shall be fitted with well-maintained mufflers in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations.

Transportation/Traffic

In order to reduce transportation/traffic impacts to a less than significant level EWWD will include the following in its contract documents for the pipelines portion of the Program:

- Encroachment permits for all work within public rights-of-way shall be obtained from the City of Moreno Valley's Department of Public Works prior to commencement of any construction. EMWD shall comply with all traffic control requirements contained in the encroachment permit.

- Working hours and lane closures shall be as specified by the City of Moreno Valley.

- Public rights-of-way shall be restored to a condition mutually agreed to between EMWD and the City of Moreno Valley's Department of Public Works prior to construction.

Appendix B

Air Quality Supporting Information

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Urbemis 2007 Version 9.2.4

Detail Report for Winter Construction Unmitigated Emissions (Pounds/Day)

File Name:

Project Name: Moreno Valley Wellhead

Project Location: South Coast AQMD

On-Road Vehicle Emissions Based on: Version : Emfac2007 V2.3 Nov 1 2006

Off-Road Vehicle Emissions Based on: OFFROAD2007

CONSTRUCTION EMISSION ESTIMATES (Winter Pounds Per Day, Unmitigated)

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10 Dust	PM10 Exhaust	PM10 Total	PM2.5 Dust	PM2.5 Exhaust	PM2.5 Total	CO2
Time Slice 1/1/2015-12/31/2015 Active Days: 261	**1.94**	**13.31**	**8.75**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.67**	**0.67**	**0.00**	**0.61**	**0.61**	**2,973.15**
Building 01/01/2015-12/31/2015	1.94	13.31	8.75	0.00	0.00	0.67	0.67	0.00	0.61	0.61	2,973.15
Building Off Road Diesel	1.94	13.31	8.75	0.00	0.00	0.67	0.67	0.00	0.61	0.61	2,973.15
Building Vendor Trips	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Building Worker Trips	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Phase Assumptions

Phase: Building Construction 1/1/2015 - 12/31/2015 - Default Building Construction Description

Off-Road Equipment:

1 Air Compressors (106 hp) operating at a 0.48 load factor for 4 hours per day

1 Bore/Drill Rigs (291 hp) operating at a 0.75 load factor for 8 hours per day

1 Cranes (399 hp) operating at a 0.43 load factor for 2 hours per day

1 Off Highway Trucks (479 hp) operating at a 0.57 load factor for 2 hours per day

1 Pumps (53 hp) operating at a 0.74 load factor for 8 hours per day

1 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes (108 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 4 hours per day

1 Welders (45 hp) operating at a 0.45 load factor for 4 hours per day

1 Water Trucks (189 hp) operating at a 0.5 load factor for 2 hours per day

3/19/2014 1:37:27 PM

Urbemis 2007 Version 9.2.4

Detail Report for Winter Construction Unmitigated Emissions (Pounds/Day)

File Name:

Project Name: Moreno Valley Pipelines

Project Location: South Coast AQMD

On-Road Vehicle Emissions Based on: Version : Emfac2007 V2.3 Nov 1 2006

Off-Road Vehicle Emissions Based on: OFFROAD2007

CONSTRUCTION EMISSION ESTIMATES (Winter Pounds Per Day, Unmitigated)

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10 Dust	PM10 Exhaust	PM10 Total	PM2.5 Dust	PM2.5 Exhaust	PM2.5 Total	CO2
Time Slice 2/2/2015-12/31/2015 Active Days: 239	**1.61**	**11.37**	**6.93**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.59**	**0.59**	**0.00**	**0.55**	**0.55**	**1,820.24**
Building 01/31/2015-12/31/2015	1.61	11.37	6.93	0.00	0.00	0.59	0.59	0.00	0.55	0.55	1,820.24
Building Off Road Diesel	1.61	11.37	6.93	0.00	0.00	0.59	0.59	0.00	0.55	0.55	1,820.24
Building Vendor Trips	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Building Worker Trips	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Phase Assumptions

Phase: Building Construction 1/31/2015 - 12/31/2015 - Default Building Construction Description

Off-Road Equipment:

1 Air Compressors (106 hp) operating at a 0.48 load factor for 2 hours per day

1 Concrete/Industrial Saws (10 hp) operating at a 0.73 load factor for 1 hours per day

1 Cranes (399 hp) operating at a 0.43 load factor for 1 hours per day

1 Excavators (168 hp) operating at a 0.57 load factor for 4 hours per day

1 Off Highway Trucks (479 hp) operating at a 0.57 load factor for 5 hours per day

1 Pavers (100 hp) operating at a 0.62 load factor for 1 hours per day

1 Paving Equipment (104 hp) operating at a 0.53 load factor for 1 hours per day

1 Plate Compactors (8 hp) operating at a 0.43 load factor for 1 hours per day

1 Sweepers/Scrubbers (91 hp) operating at a 0.68 load factor for 1 hours per day

1 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes (108 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 5 hours per day

1 Water Trucks (189 hp) operating at a 0.5 load factor for 1 hours per day

Appendix C

Biological Resources Supporting Information

MORENO VALLEY GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Habitat Assessment

Prepared For:

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Travis J. McGill, Biologist

April 2014

MORENO VALLEY GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Habitat Assessment

The undersigned certify that the statements furnished in this report and exhibits present data and information required for this biological evaluation, and the facts, statements, and information presented is a complete and accurate account of the findings and conclusions to the best of our knowledge and beliefs.

Travis J. McGill
Biologist
Natural Resources

Thomas J. McGill, Ph.D.
Vice President
Natural Resources

April 2014

Executive Summary

The proposed Moreno Valley Groundwater Development Program project is located in an urbanized area that has undergone a conversion from natural habitats to residential, commercial, and related developments with subsequent improvements to infrastructure. The development surrounding the project site and ongoing development in the general vicinity has reduced, if not completely eliminated, any connectivity to undisturbed natural habitats. The project site no longer has the ability to provide suitable habitat for sensitive biological resources.

No special-status plant or wildlife species were observed on the project site, and none have the potential to occur based on the condition of the habitat(s) onsite and surrounding the project area. Federally designated Critical Habitat is not present within the project boundaries. However, birds protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Fish and Game Code have the potential to use the vegetation on the project and the eucalyptus trees found on the eastern boundary of the project site for nesting opportunities. Prior to implementation of the proposed project, a pre-construction nesting bird clearance survey shall be conducted.

The plant communities on the project site provide the open vegetation needed by burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) for line-of-sight observation. However, no burrowing owls or burrowing owl sign was observed during the habitat assessment. No suitable burrows needed for nesting were observed during the habitat assessment. A burrowing owl clearance surveys should be conducted prior to construction to ensure that burrowing owl continue to remain absent from the project site. The clearance survey shall be conducted in accordance with CDFW’s 2012 Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation.

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APPENDIX

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Appendix C Riverside Integrated Project Conservation Summary Report
Appendix D Regulatory Background

LIST OF ACRONYMS

BUOW	Burrowing Owl
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CWA	Clean Water Act
EMWD	Eastern Municipal Water District
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MSHCP	Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
RCIP	Riverside County Integrated Project
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SKR	Stephen's Kangaroo Rat
SKR-HCP	Stephen's Kangaroo Rat – Habitat Conservation Plan
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey

Section 1 Introduction

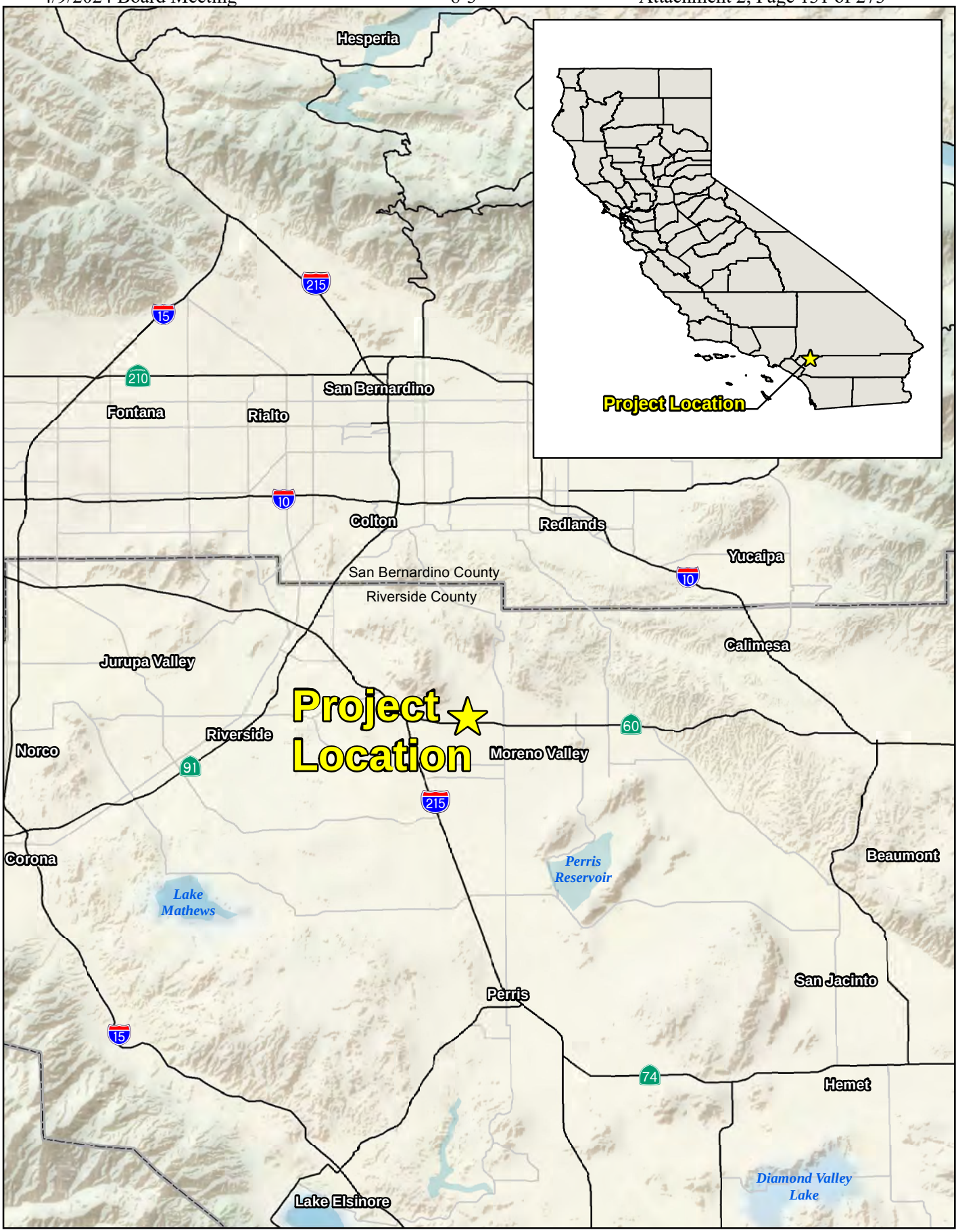
This report contains the findings of a habitat assessment conducted for the proposed Moreno Valley Groundwater Development Program project located in the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. The proposed Moreno Valley Groundwater Development Program project is hereinafter referred to as project site or site. Biologist Travis J. McGill inventoried and evaluated the condition of the habitat on March 20, 2014. The habitat assessment was conducted to characterize existing site conditions and to assess the probability of occurrence for sensitive flora and fauna that could pose a constraint to development of the site. Special attention was given to the suitability of the on-site habitat to support burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) (BUOW).

The habitat assessment was conducted for the Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) on behalf of K.S. Dunbar & Associates, Inc. EMWD is not a permitee under the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP). Although the requirements set forth in the plan do not need apply to their projects, the Plan provides guidance for analyzing potential impacts to biological resources.

The proposed project site is also within the Fee Area, established by the County in 1996, for protecting the Stephens' Kangaroo Rat (*Dipodomys stephensi*) (SKR), a federally and State listed species that is protected by the SKR Habitat Conservation Plan (SKR HCP) (County Ordinance No. 663.10). However, Section 10(d) of the Ordinance specifically exempts development of any parcel used by local, state or federal entities for governmental purposes (i.e., public works, schools) from payment of mitigation fees. As such, this project is a public works project and EMWD is exempt from fee payment (Section 10(d) of Riverside County Ordinance 663.10).

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The project site is generally located east of Interstate 215, north of State Route 60 and south of Interstate 10 in the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California (Exhibit 1, *Regional Vicinity*). The project site is depicted on the Sunnymead United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle in Sections 6, Township 3 south, Range 3 west (Exhibit 2, *Site Vicinity*). Specifically, the project site is located east of Heacock Street, south of Ironwood Avenue, north of Hemlock Avenue, and west of Davis Street (Exhibit 3, *Project Site*).



MORENO VALLEY GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
HABITAT ASSESSMENT

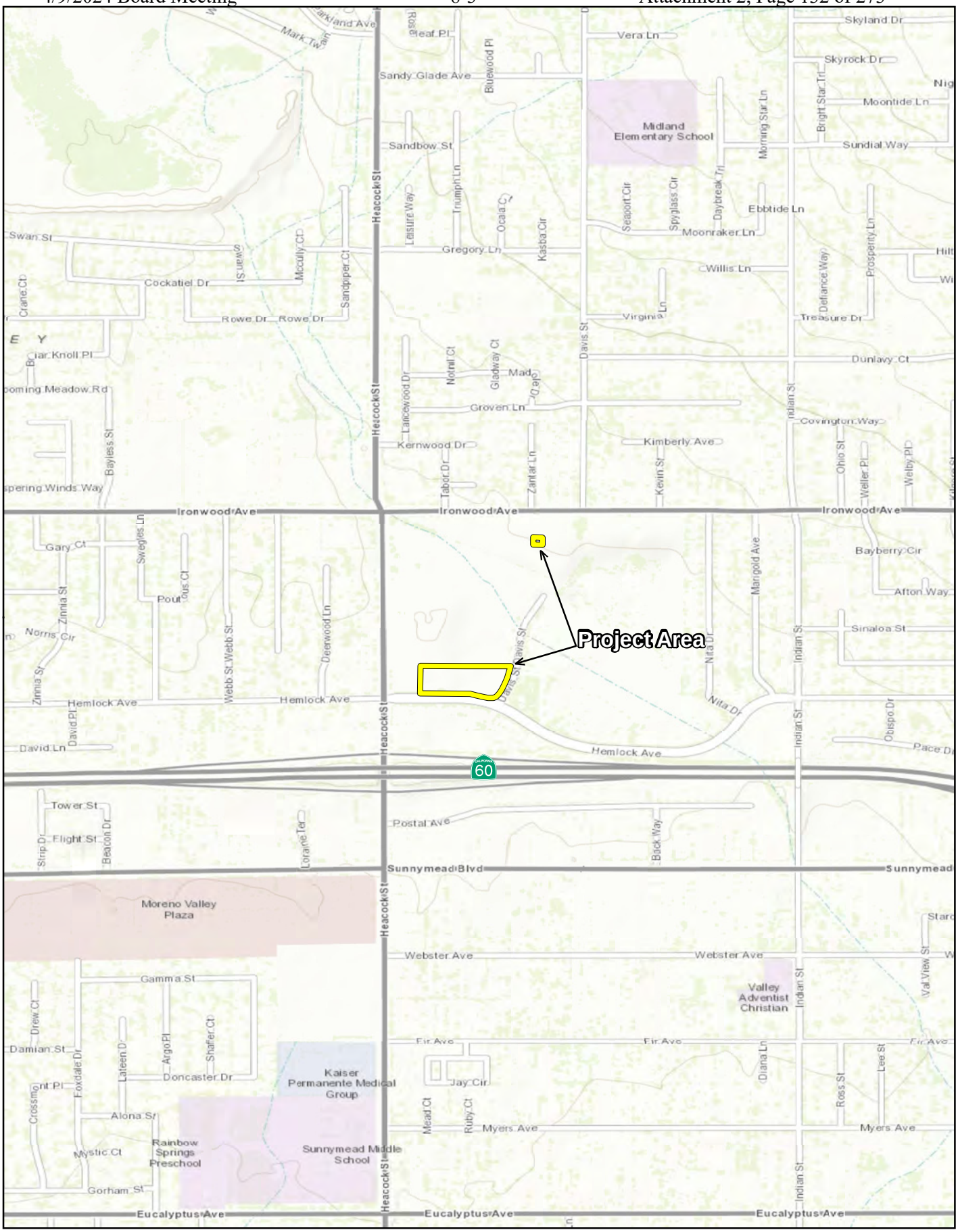
Regional Vicinity Map

0 2.5 5 10 Miles

Source: ESRI Relief Map, National Highway Planning Network

Exhibit 1

K.S. DUNBAR & ASSOCIATES



MORENO VALLEY GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
HABITAT ASSESSMENT

Site Vicinity Map

0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet

Source: Riverside County GIS, Eagle Aerial 2013

Exhibit 2

K. S. DUNBAR & ASSOCIATES

K. S. DUNBAR & ASSOCIATES

0 100 200 400 Feet

Source: Riverside County GIS, Eagle Aerial 2013

MORENO VALLEY GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
HABITAT ASSESSMENT

Project Site Map

Exhibit 3

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Moreno Valley Groundwater Development Program is a program to develop 2,000 AF of groundwater resources in the Moreno Valley area, generally located east of Heacock, south of Ironwood north of Hemlock, and west of Davis streets.

The first step of the program will be drilling and testing a well on a recently acquired property on Hemlock Avenue, which will eventually be co-located with treatment facilities and a pump station for groundwater produced in the area.

A second well is planned to be drilled approximately 400 feet due east of EMWD's former Well 44 site as a replacement for Well 44. As part of the Well 44 replacement EMWD's Well 43 and existing Well 44 will be properly abandoned in accordance with State and County requirements.

Additional appurtenances for the project will include pipelines conveying treated water to the existing potable water system. Treated water will either be conveyed to the 1764 Pressure Zone and boosted to the 1860 Pressure Zone, or conveyed to the 1860 Pressure Zone and boosted to the 1967 Pressure Zone. Various pipeline corridors for both options were considered. Limitations include the availability of large diameter pipe (>12") and a desire to avoid streets with heavy traffic. If boosting water to the 1967 Pressure Zone is elected, either Ironwood Avenue or Perris Boulevard would be impacted, as no suitable route to the 1967 Pressure Zone was found north of Ironwood Avenue.

This configuration is to ensure complete treatment with no potential of short circuiting the treatment process in order to address anticipated exceedances of maximum contaminant levels for nitrates in the groundwater, while supplying additional low cost, reliable water to the community.

Project facilities are anticipated to include:

- XX feet of YY in supply pipeline (from lower pressure zone)
- Treatment Facilities
- Booster Facility
- XX feet of YY in discharge pipeline (to upper pressure zone)
- At least 2 groundwater production wells
- At least XX feet of YY in groundwater supply pipelines located in public right of way

Section 2 Methodology

A literature review and records search was conducted to determine which sensitive biological resources have the potential to occur on the project site or within the general vicinity. A general habitat assessment of the project area was conducted to verify field conditions and to assess the potential for the property to support sensitive plant and wildlife species.

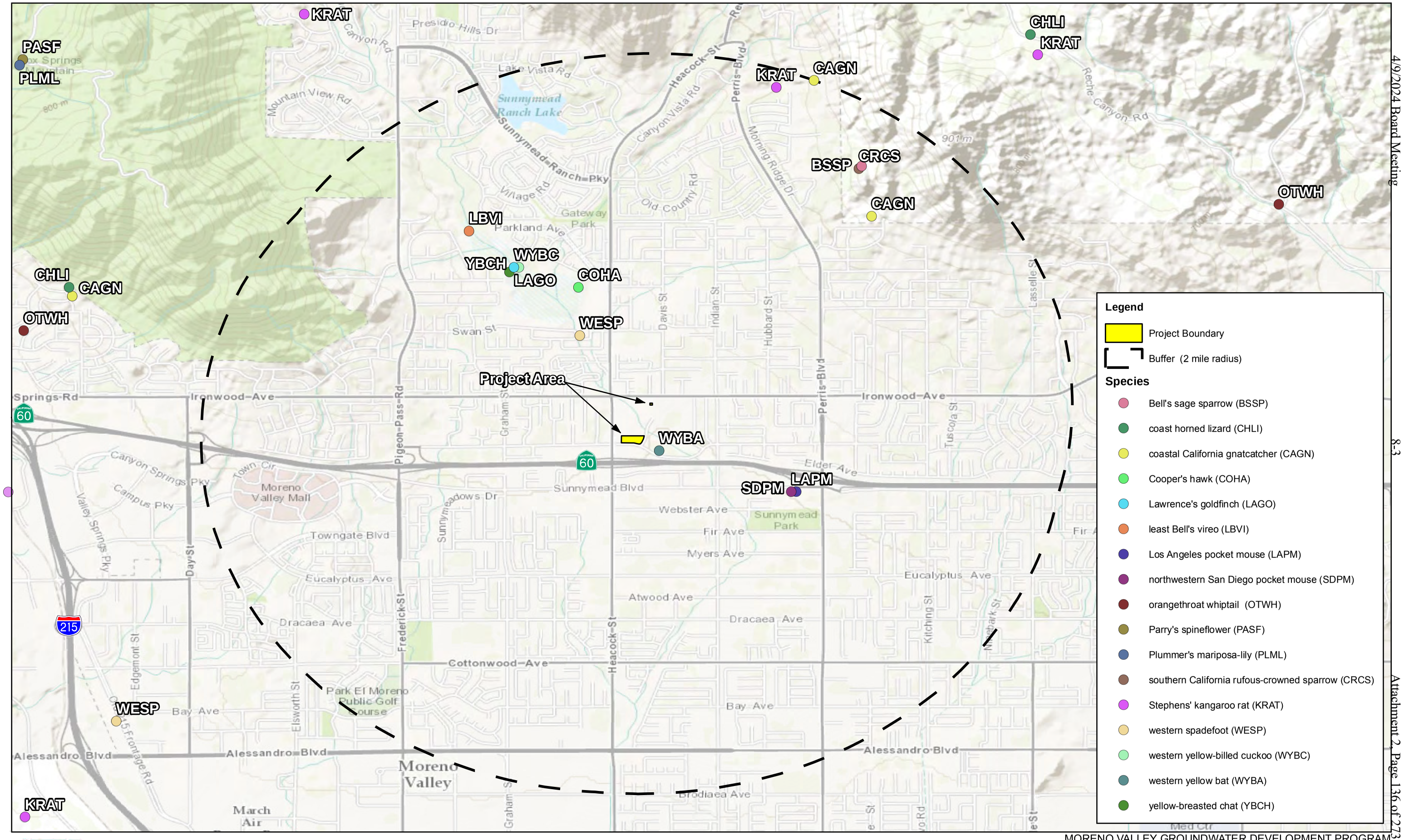
2.1 LITERATURE REVIEW

Prior to conducting the field visit, a literature review and records search was conducted for sensitive biological resources potentially occurring on or within the vicinity of the project site. Previously recorded occurrences of special status plant and wildlife species and their proximity to the project site were determined through a query of the CDFW California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) Rarefind 5 (refer to Exhibit 4, *CNDDB Map*), the California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) *Electronic Inventory of Rare, Endangered, and Threatened Plants of California*, Calflora Database, compendia of special-status species published by CDFW, and United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) species listings.

Literature detailing biological resources previously observed in the vicinity of the project site and historical land uses were reviewed to understand the extent of disturbances to the habitats onsite. Standard field guides and texts on sensitive and non-sensitive biological resources were reviewed for habitat requirements, as well as the following resources:

- CDFW 2012 Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation;
- Stephens Kangaroo Rat Habitat Conservation Plan;
- Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan;
- United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), Soil Survey;
- USFWS Critical Habitat designations for Threatened and Endangered Species; and
- Western Riverside County MSHCP and Riverside County Integrated Project (RCIP) Conservation Summary Report.

The (RCIP) Conservation Summary Report was queried as an informational tool to determine if the project site and general vicinity have the potential to provide suitable habitat for any potentially occurring sensitive biological resources. The RCIP only identified that the project site has the potential to provide suitable habitat for burrowing owl. The literature review provided a baseline from which to inventory the biological resources potentially occurring on the project site. Additional recorded occurrences of these species found on or near the project site were derived from database queries. The CNDDB ArcGIS database



Source: California Natural Diversity Database, ESRI World Topographic Map

MORENO VALLEY GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
HABITAT ASSESSMENT

CNDDB Map

Exhibit 4

was used, together with ArcGIS software, to locate the nearest occurrence and determine the distance from the project site.

2.2 HABITAT ASSESSMENT AND FIELD INVESTIGATION

Biologist Travis J. McGill inventoried and evaluated the extent and conditions of the plant communities found within the boundaries of the project site on March 20, 2014. Plant communities identified on aerial photographs during the literature review were ground-truthed by walking meandering transects through the plant communities and along boundaries between plant communities. The plant communities were evaluated for their potential to support sensitive plant and wildlife species as well as the identification of riparian/riverine habitat, and corridors and linkages that may support the movement of wildlife through the area.

Areas providing suitable habitat for burrowing owl were closely surveyed for suitable burrows during the habitat assessment, consisting of natural and non-natural substrates in areas with low, open vegetation. Methods to detect the presence of burrowing owl included direct observation, aural detection, and signs of presence including pellets, white wash, feathers, or prey remains. The location of remnant and occupied burrows/nests were documented, if found.

All plant and wildlife species observed, as well as dominant plant species within each plant community, were recorded. Notes were taken during the survey of all plant and animal species observed and potential jurisdictional features were identified. Wildlife were detected by scat, trails, tracks, burrows, nests, and visual and aural observation. In addition, site characteristics such as soil condition, topography, presence of indicator species, condition of the plant communities, hydrology, and evidence of human use of the site were noted. Emergent

Section 3 Existing Conditions

3.1 LOCAL CLIMATE

Riverside County features a somewhat cooler version of a Mediterranean climate, or semi-arid climate, with warm, sunny, dry summers and cool, rainy, mild winters. Relative to other areas in southern California, winters are colder with frost and with chilly to cold morning temperatures common. Climatological data obtained from nearby weather stations indicates the annual precipitation averages 12 inches per year. Almost all of the rain occurs in the months between October and April, with hardly any occurring between the months of May and September. The wettest month is generally February, with a monthly average total precipitation of 2.54 inches. The average maximum and minimum temperatures for the region are 80.6 and 47.2 degrees Fahrenheit (F) respectively with July and August (monthly average 98.1° F) being the hottest months and January (monthly average 36.4° F) being the coldest. Temperatures during the site visit were in the low- to mid-70's (degrees Fahrenheit) with calm wind conditions.

3.2 TOPOGRAPHY AND SOILS

The project site is relatively flat with no areas of significant topographic relief. Elevation ranges from approximately 1650 to 1660 feet above mean sea level.

Based on the USDA NRCS Soil Survey, the project site is underlain by the following soil units: Hanford coarse sandy loam (2 to 8 percent slopes), Greenfield sandy loam (0 to 2 percent slopes), Greenfield sandy loam (eroded, 2 to 8 percent slopes), Greenfield sandy loam (eroded, 8 to 15 percent slopes), and Ramona sandy loam (severely eroded, 0 to 5 percent slopes) (Exhibit 5, *Soils*). The majority of the soils within the boundaries of the project site have been mechanically disturbed from existing disking/grading activities. These disturbances have removed most of the top soils from the project site.

3.3 SURROUNDING LAND USES

The project site is located in an urbanized area that has undergone a conversion from natural habitats to residential, commercial, and related developments with subsequent improvements to infrastructure. Residential developments are located immediately to the west, east, and north of the project site. There are also commercial development located immediately to the east and south of the project site.

K. S. DUNBAR & ASSOCIATES

0 100 200 400 Feet

Source: NRCS Soil Data Mart - ca679, Eagle Aerial 2013

MORENO VALLEY GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
HABITAT ASSESSMENT

Soils Map

Exhibit 5

Section 4 Discussion

4.1 SITE CONDITIONS

Onsite and surrounding land uses have heavily disturbed, if not completely eliminated, naturally occurring habitats from the proposed project footprint and surrounding area, reducing the suitability of the habitat to support sensitive plant and wildlife species. The proposed project site is limited to areas that have been subject to various types of human disturbance including disking/mowing activities.

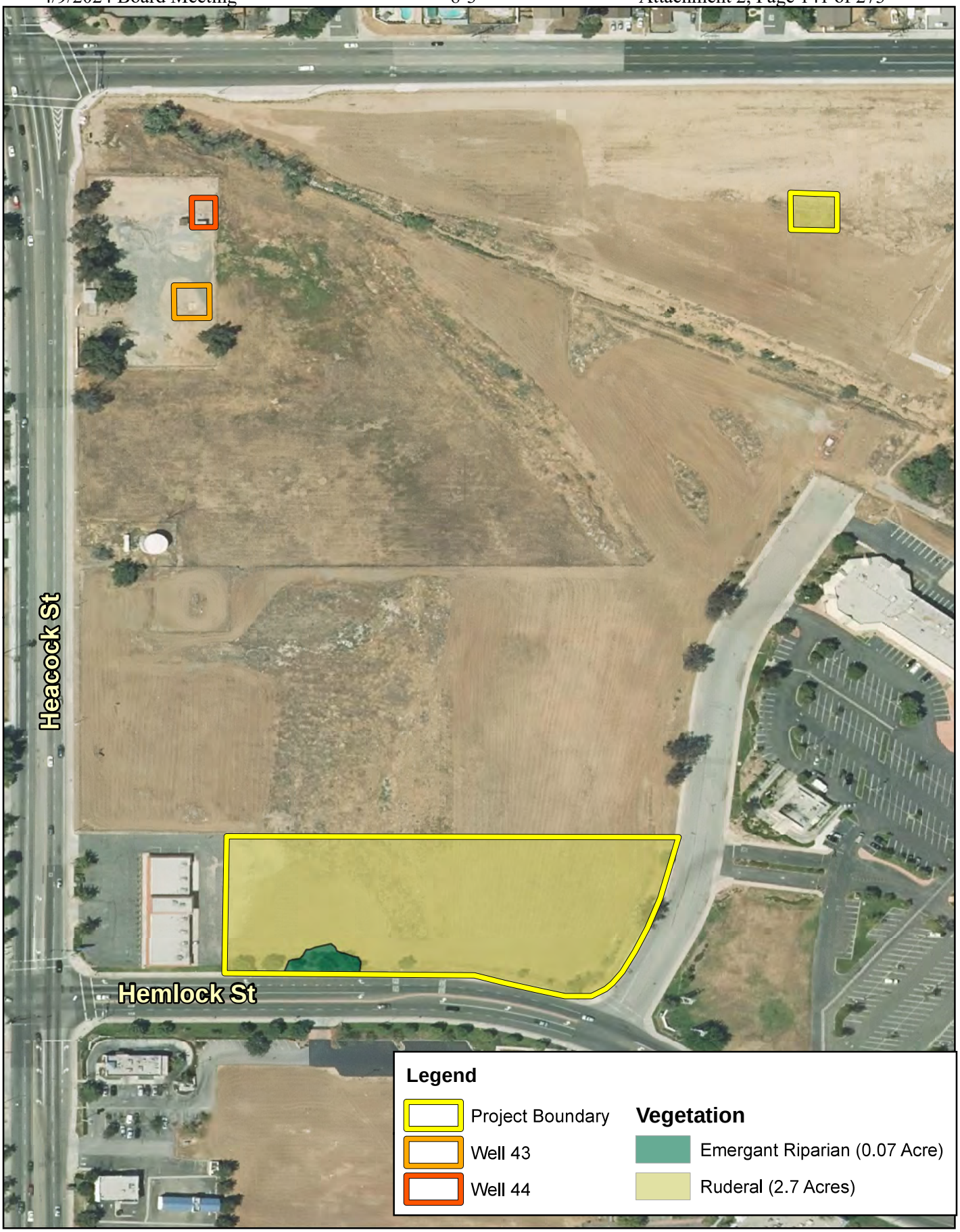
4.2 PLANT COMMUNITIES

The project site primarily consists of disturbed, vacant land composed of an open ruderal plant community (Exhibit 6, *Vegetation*). The project site has been heavily disturbed and is primarily composed of a ruderal plant community dominated by non-native weedy species, non-native grasses, and early successional plant species. Early successional plant species found onsite include fiddleneck (*Amsinckia intermedia*), cudweed aster (*Corethrogyne filaginifolia*), and ragweed (*Ambrosia acanthicarpa*). Non-native species observed included London rocket (*Sisymbrium irio*), filaree (*Erodium* ssp.), tumbleweed (*Salsola tragus*), cheese weed (*Malva parviflora*), winter vetch (*Vicia villosa*), horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*), and short-podded mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*). Non-native grass species observed red brome (*Bromus madritensis*), ripgut (*Bromus diandrus*), wild oat (*Avena barbata*), and cheat grass (*Bromus tectorum*). There are several eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* sp.) trees found along the eastern boundary of the proposed Well Head, Treatment Facility, and Pump Station just east of Davis Street.

There is a small emergent patch of riparian plant species located on the southern boundary of the proposed Well Head, Treatment Facility, and Pump Station, along Hemlock Avenue. Plants observed in this small emergent patch include black willow (*Salix gooddingii*), tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*), pampas grass (*Cortaderia* sp.), and salt cedar (*Tamarix ramosissima*). This emergent patch of riparian plant species is likely the result of a leaky irrigation pipe along Hemlock Avenue, and does not provide suitable habitat for wildlife associated with riparian plant communities.

4.3 WILDLIFE

The plant communities, or lack thereof, described above provide minimal habitat for several wildlife species. These plant communities provide the plant productivity upon which wildlife depends, along with foraging, nesting and denning sites, cover, and protection from adverse weather or predation. Wildlife in the vicinity of the project site is limited due to the level of disturbance and lack of suitable habitat. This section provides a discussion of those wildlife species observed, expected or not expected to occur onsite. The discussion is to be used as



K.S. DUNBAR & ASSOCIATES

0 100 200 400 Feet

Source: Riverside County GIS, Eagle Aerial 2013

MORENO VALLEY GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
HABITAT ASSESSMENT

Vegetation Map

Exhibit 6

a general reference and is limited by the season, time of day, and weather condition in which the survey was conducted. Wildlife observations were based on calls, songs, scat, tracks, burrows, and actual sightings.

4.3.1 Amphibians

Amphibians require moisture for at least a portion of their life cycle, and many require standing or flowing water for reproduction. Terrestrial species may or may not require standing water for reproduction; they are able to survive in dry areas by aestivating (i.e., remaining beneath the soil in burrows or under logs and leaf litter, and emerging only when temperatures are low and humidity is high). Many of these species' habitats are associated with water and they emerge to breed once the rainy season begins. Soil moisture conditions can remain high throughout the year in some habitat types depending on factors such as amount of vegetation cover, elevation, slope aspect, and presence of springs or seeps.

No standing water or ponded features were observed on or around the project site that would have the potential to provide suitable habitat for amphibians. No amphibian species were observed during the habitat assessment and are not expected to occur on the project site or in the immediate vicinity.

4.3.2 Reptiles

The project site is highly disturbed and is surrounded by existing development that has the potential to support a limited number of reptiles adapted to these habitat conditions. Disturbed areas in the region, such as those present on the project site, have the potential to support a number of reptilian species including gopher snakes (*Pituophis catenifer*), pacific rattlesnake (*Crotalus oreganus helleri*) western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), alligator lizards (*Elgaria multicarinata*), and side-blotched lizards (*Uta stansburiana*). During the habitat assessment no reptiles were observed.

4.3.3 Avian

The project site provides foraging and limited cover habitat for a variety of avian species. Species observed and heard during the survey included American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), house finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), western meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*), Cassin's kingbird (*Tyrannus vociferans*), European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*), Say's phoebe (*Sayornis saya*), and song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*).

4.3.4 Mammals

The project site provides suitable habitat for a limited number of mammalian species acclimated to human presence and disturbance. However, most mammal species are nocturnal and are difficult to observe during a diurnal field visit. Mammals and or sign detected during the field assessment included California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*) and cottontail rabbits (*Sylvilagus audubonii*). Small rodent burrows were present throughout the site, typically on slopes or in flat grasslands.

4.4 NESTING BIRDS

The project site and the trees on the eastern boundary of the project site have potential to support nesting habitat for raptors and passerines. Though the majority of the project site appears to be disked/mowed frequently, killdeer were observed occupying the area during the habitat assessment. Killdeer build their nests on the ground, and it is possible that, given a lack of disturbance, they may construct nests in that area. The habitat assessment was conducted during the avian breeding season, but no actively breeding bird species or birds displaying nesting behavior or carrying nest material were observed. Additionally, no remnant or unoccupied nests were observed on-site during the habitat assessment.

4.5 MIGRATORY CORRIDORS AND LINKAGES

There are no identified migratory corridors and/or linkages found on the project site.

The project site is surrounded by existing development which has removed natural plant communities from the surrounding area. The proposed development will be confined to vacant, undeveloped areas that have been heavily disturbed. As a result the proposed project will not disrupt or have any adverse effects on any migratory corridors or linkages that may occur in the general vicinity of the project site. Additionally, the MSHCP does not list any migratory corridors or linkages through the project site.

4.6 JURISDICTIONAL AREAS

There are three key agencies that regulate activities within inland streams, wetlands, and riparian areas in California. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Regulatory Branch regulates discharge of dredge or fill materials into “waters of the United States” pursuant to Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act. Of the State agencies, the CDFW regulates alterations to streambed and bank under Fish and Game Code Section 1600-1616, and the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) regulates discharges into surface waters pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA and the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.

No drainage or isolated wetland features were found on the project site that would be considered jurisdictional by the USACE, RWQCB, or CDFW. However, there is a drainage feature that flows from northwest to southeast between the proposed location of the Well Head, Treatment Facility, and Pump Station and the proposed location of the replacement well. This drainage feature flows into a basin east of the project site. The proposed project is not anticipated to affect this drainage feature.

4.6.1 Vernal Pools and Fairy Shrimp

Vernal pools are seasonally inundated, ponded areas that only form in regions where specialized soil and climatic conditions exist. During fall and winter rains typical of Mediterranean climates, water collects in shallow depressions where downward percolation of water is prevented by the presence of a hard pan or clay pan layer (duripan) below the soil surface. Later in the spring when rains decrease and the weather warms, the water evaporates and the pools generally disappear by May. The shallow depressions remain relatively dry until late fall and early winter with the advent of greater precipitation and cooler temperatures. Vernal pools provide unusual "flood and drought" habitat conditions to which certain plant and wildlife species have specifically adapted as well as invertebrate species such as fairy shrimp.

There are two general classes of soils in the region known to be associated with listed and sensitive plant species; clay soils and Traver-Domino Willow association soils. The specific clay soils known to be associated with listed and sensitive species include Bosanko, Auld, Altamont, and Porterville series soils, whereas, Traver-Domino Willows association includes saline-alkali soils largely located along floodplain areas of the San Jacinto River and Salt Creek. None of these soils occur on the project site. Without the appropriate soils to create the impermeable restrictive layer, none of the sensitive plant or wildlife species associated with vernal pools can occur on the project site.

4.7 SENSITIVE BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The CNDDB and CNPS were queried for reported locations of listed and sensitive plant and wildlife species as well as sensitive natural plant communities on the Sunnymead and Riverside East USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle. A search of published records of these species was conducted within this quadrangle using the CNDDB Rarefind5 online software. The CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California and MSHCP supplied information regarding the distribution and habitats of vascular plants in the vicinity of the project site. The habitat assessment was used to assess the ability of the plant communities found on-site to provide suitable habitat for relevant special-status plant and wildlife species.

The literature search identified eleven (11) sensitive plant species, thirty (30) sensitive wildlife species, and one (1) sensitive habitat as having the potential to occur within the Sunnymead and Riverside East quadrangles. Sensitive plant and wildlife species were evaluated for their potential to occur within the project boundaries based on habitat requirements, availability and quality of suitable habitat, and known distributions. Species determined to have the potential to occur within the general vicinity are presented in Appendix B, Sensitive Habitats and Potentially Occurring Sensitive Plant and Wildlife Species. Appendix B summarizes conclusions from analysis and field surveys regarding the potential occurrence of listed and sensitive plant and wildlife species within the project site. Where applicable, species that have a moderate or higher potential to occur on the project site and in the project's vicinity are described in further detail. Additionally, the project site is not located within federally designated Critical Habitat for any listed species (Exhibit 7, *Critical Habitat*).

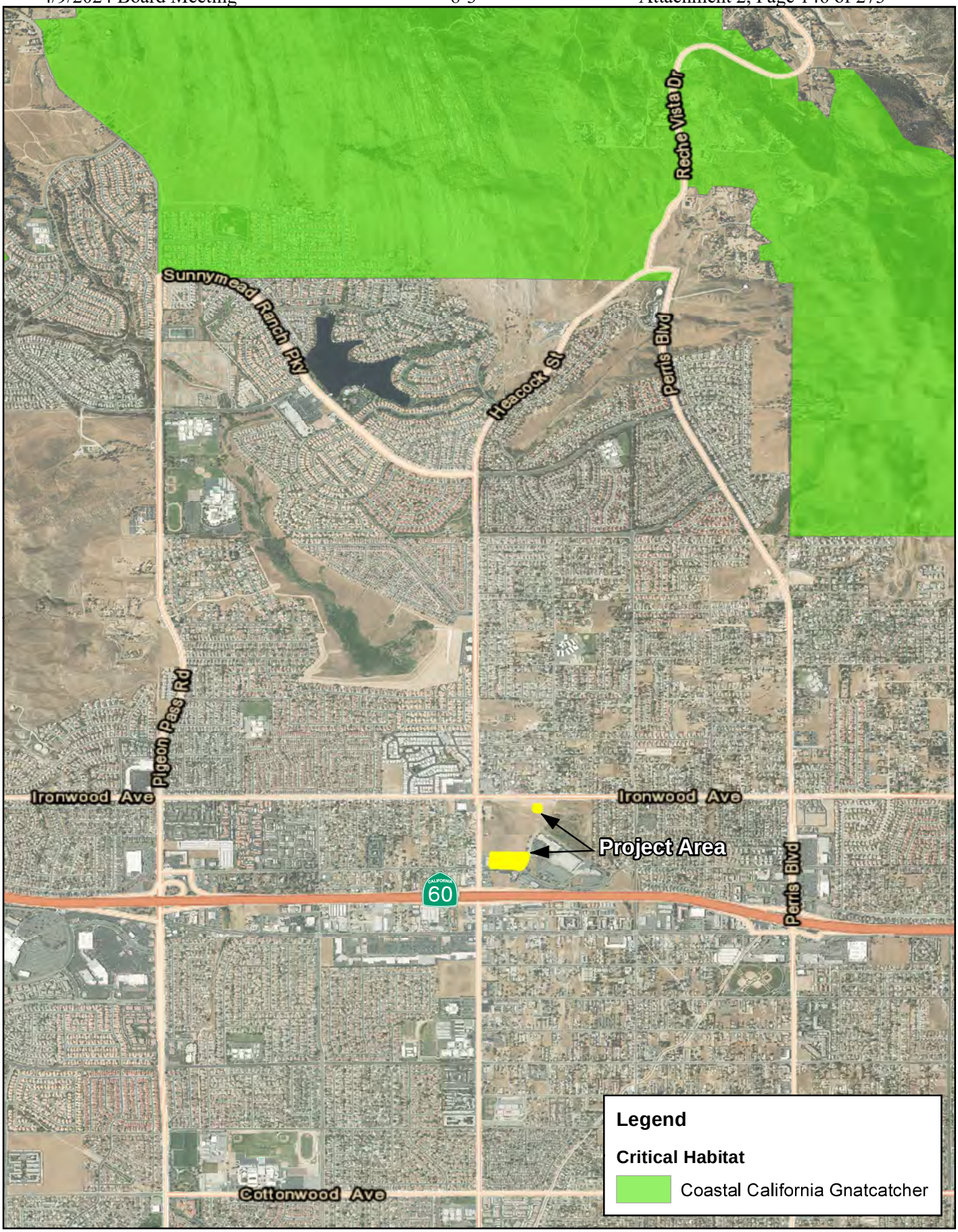
4.7.1 Sensitive Plants

Eleven (11) sensitive plant species have been recorded in the CNDDB and CNPS in the Sunnymead and Riverside East quadrangles. Based on habitat requirements for specific species and the availability and quality of on-site habitats, it was determined that the project site does not provide suitable habitat for any of the sensitive plant species determined to occur within the general area. The long history of disturbance and lack of natural vegetation has eliminated suitable habitat for all of the sensitive plant species that have the potential to occur in the general vicinity.

4.7.2 Sensitive Wildlife

Thirty (30) sensitive wildlife species are known to occur in Sunnymead and Riverside East quadrangles. Since, the project site and surrounding properties no longer support native plant communities, they do not provide suitable habitat for sensitive wildlife species. The majority of the project site has been heavily disturbed and no longer supports naturally occurring habitats. Based on habitat requirements for specific species, availability and quality of habitats needed by each sensitive wildlife species, it was determined that the project site does not provide suitable habitat that would support any of these sensitive wildlife species.

Based on habitat requirements for specific species as well as the availability and quality of habitats needed by the remaining sensitive wildlife species, it was determined that the project site has a moderate potential to provide suitable habitat for Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), and California horned lark (*Eremophila alpestriscactia*). The vacant, undeveloped field on the project site provides suitable foraging habitat for Cooper's hawk, but does not provide suitable nesting opportunities. California horned lark are typically associated with



K. S. DUNBAR & ASSOCIATES

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

Source: Riverside County GIS, Eagle Aerial 2013

MORENO VALLEY GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
HABITAT ASSESSMENT

Critical Habitat Map

Exhibit 7

grassy and disturbed open fields. However, the frequency of disking/mowing activities on the project site may preclude this species from nesting onsite.

4.7.2.1 Burrowing Owl

The burrowing owl is currently listed as a California Species of Special Concern. It is a grassland specialist distributed throughout western North America where it occupies open areas with short vegetation and bare ground within shrub, desert, and grassland environments. Burrowing owls use a wide variety of arid and semi-arid environments with well-drained, level to gently-sloping areas characterized by sparse vegetation and bare ground (Haug and Didiuk 1993; Dechant et al. 1999). Burrowing owls are dependent upon the presence of burrowing mammals (such as ground squirrels) whose burrows are used for roosting and nesting (Haug and Didiuk 1993). The presence or absence of colonial mammal burrows is often a major factor that limits the presence or absence of burrowing owls. Where mammal burrows are scarce, burrowing owls have been found occupying man-made cavities, such as buried and non-functioning drain pipes, stand-pipes, and dry culverts. Burrowing mammals may burrow beneath rocks and debris or large, heavy objects such as abandoned cars, concrete blocks, or concrete pads. They also require open vegetation allowing line-of-sight observation of the surrounding habitat to forage as well as watch for predators.

The plant communities on the project site provide the open vegetation needed by burrowing owl to allow for line-of-sight observation, however no burrowing owls or burrowing owl sign was observed during the habitat assessment. Additionally, no suitable burrows needed for nesting were observed during the habitat assessment. The routine disking activities and development have kept burrowing owls from inhabiting the project site. Burrowing owls are presumed absent from the project site.

4.7.3 Sensitive Plant Communities

The CNDDB lists one (1) sensitive plant communities (Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland) as having the potential to occur within the Sunnymead and Riverside East quadrangles. This plant community does not occur on the project site.

Section 5 Conclusion and Recommendations

The proposed project site consists of vacant land that is heavily disturbed and no longer supports native plant communities. This has limited its viability to provide suitable habitat for sensitive biological resources. It was determined through the course of conducting this survey that the existing development of the project site and surrounding area has reduced, if not eliminated, the potential for sensitive flora and fauna to occur onsite.

The project site does not provide suitable habitat for any of the species listed in Appendix B. Based on this determination, no focused surveys are required. No special-status plant or wildlife species were observed on the project site during the habitat assessment. No impacts to sensitive plant or wildlife species will occur and no further analysis is required.

Federally designated Critical Habitat is not present within the project boundaries. However, raptors and other birds protected by the MBTA and CDFW Fish and Game Code may use the eucalyptus trees associated and project site for nesting opportunities.

Nesting birds are protected pursuant to the MBTA and CDFW Code. If ground-disturbing activities or removal of any trees, shrubs, or any other potential nesting habitat are scheduled within the avian nesting season (nesting season generally extend from February 1 - August 31, but can vary from year to year based upon seasonal weather conditions), a pre-construction clearance survey for nesting birds, should be conducted within 3-7 days prior to any ground disturbing activities. This will ensure that no nesting birds will be disturbed during construction. The nesting bird clearance survey can be conducted at the same time as the burrowing owl clearance survey, see below.

In accordance with CDFW's 2012 Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation, it is recommended, prior to any ground disturbing activities, that two burrowing owl clearance surveys be conducted. One survey shall be conducted between 14-30 days prior to construction and the second 24 hours prior to the commencement of ground disturbing activities. These clearance surveys shall be conducted by a qualified biologist to document the continued absence of the burrowing owls from the project site.

Section 6 References

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U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, *Web Soil Survey.* (http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/)

Appendix A Site Photographs

Photograph 1- From northwest corner of the proposed location of the Well Head, Treatment Facility, and Pump Station.

Photograph 2- Rubble piles on the proposed location of the Well Head, Treatment Facility, and Pump Station.

Photograph 3- Eucalyptus trees on the eastern boundary of the project site, west of Davis Street.

Photograph 4- Emergent riparian plant species on the southern boundary of the project site north of Hemlock Avenue.

Photograph 5- Looking east across the proposed location of the replacement well.

Photograph 6- Existing Well locations.

Appendix B Sensitive Habitats and Potentially Occurring Sensitive Plant and Wildlife Species

Sensitive Habitats and Potentially Occurring Sensitive Plant and Wildlife Species

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Potential to Occur**
Wildlife Species			
Accipiter cooperii Cooper's hawk	Fed: None CA: WL	Generally found in forested areas up to 3,000 feet in elevation, especially near edges and rivers. Prefers hardwood stands and mature forests, but can be found in urban and suburban areas where there are tall trees for nesting. Common in open areas during nesting season.	**Moderate**. There is suitable foraging habitat for this species on-site.
Agelaius tricolor Tricolored blackbird	Fed: None CA: CSC	Range is limited to the coastal areas of the Pacific coast of North America, from Northern California to upper Baja California. Can be found in a wide variety of habitat including annual grasslands, wet and dry vernal pools and other seasonal wetlands, agricultural fields, cattle feedlots, and dairies. Occasionally forage in riparian scrub habitats along marsh borders. Basic habitat requirements for breeding include open accessible water, protected nesting substrate (freshwater marsh dominated by cattails, willows, and bulrushes [*Schoenoplectus* sp.]), and either flooded or thorny or spiny vegetation and suitable foraging space providing adequate insect prey.	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat on-site.
Aimophila ruficeps canescens Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	Fed: None CA: WL	Typically found between 3,000 and 6,000 feet in elevation. Breed in sparsely vegetated scrubland on hillsides and canyons. Prefers coastal sage scrub dominated by California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), but they can also be found breeding in coastal bluff scrub, low-growing serpentine chaparral, and along the edges of tall chaparral habitats.	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat on-site.
Artemisiospiza belli belli Bell's sage sparrow	Fed: None CA: WL	Occurs in chaparral dominated by fairly dense stands of chamise. Also found in coastal sage scrub in south of range.	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat on-site.

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Potential to Occur**
Aspidoscelis hyperythra Orangethroat whiptail	Fed: None CA: CSC	Semi-arid brushy areas typically with loose soil and rocks, including washes, streamsides, rocky hillsides, and coastal chaparral.	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat on-site.
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri Coastal whiptail	Fed: None CA: CSC	Found in a variety of ecosystems, primarily hot and dry open areas with sparse foliage - chaparral, woodland, and riparian areas.	**Low**. While the openness of the site, sparse vegetation, and small wash would indicate some marginal habitat for this species, the surrounding development likely precludes its presence.
Athene cunicularia burrowing owl	Fed: None CA: CSC	Occurs in dry, open areas such as grasslands, prairies, savannas, deserts, farmlands, golf courses and other urban areas	**Low**. There is marginal habitat on this site for this species to occur. It is not expected.
Buteo regalis ferruginous hawk	Fed: None CA: WL	Frequents open grasslands, sagebrush flats, desert scrub, low foothills surrounding valleys, and fringes of pinyon-juniper habitats. Nests in foothills or prairies; on low cliffs, buttes, cut banks, shrubs, trees, or in other elevated structures, natural or human-made. Requires large, open tracts of grasslands, sparse shrub, or desert habitats.	**Low**. This species could forage on-site, but the extensive surrounding development and small size of the project area are poor signs for its occurrence.
Ceratochrysis longimala Desert cuckoo wasp	Fed: None CA: None	Endemic to California. Occurs in the deserts.	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat on-site.
Chaetodipus fallax fallax northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	Fed: None CA: CSC	Open habitat on the Pacific slope from southwestern San Bernardino County to northwestern Baja California.	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat on-site.
Charina trivirgata Rosy boa	Fed: None CA: None	Occupies habitats with a mixture of a brushy cover and rocky soil such as coastal canyons and hillsides, desert canyons, washes and mountains.	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat on-site.
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis Western yellow-billed cuckoo	Fed: **PT** CA: **END**	Obligate riparian species with a primary habitat association of willow-cottonwood riparian forest.	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat on-site.

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Potential to Occur**
Crotalus ruber Red-diamond rattlesnake	Fed: None CA: CSC	It can be found from the desert, through dense chaparral in the foothills (it avoids the mountains above around 4,000 feet), to warm inland mesas and valleys, all the way to the cool ocean shore. It is most commonly associated with heavy brush with large rocks or boulders. Dense chaparral in the foothills, cactus or boulder associated coastal sage scrub, oak and pine woodlands, and desert slope scrub associations are known to carry populations of the northern red-diamond rattlesnake; however, chamise and red shank associations may offer better structural habitat for refuges and food resources for this species than other habitats.	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat on-site.
Dipodomys merriami parvus San Bernardino kangaroo rat	Fed: **END** CA: CSC	Primarily found in Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub and sandy loam soils, alluvial fans and flood plains, and along washes with nearby sage scrub. May occur at lower densities in Riversidean upland sage scrub, chaparral and grassland in uplands and tributaries in proximity to Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub habitats. Tend to avoid rocky substrates and prefer sandy loam substrates for digging of shallow burrows.	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat on-site.
Dipodomys stephensi Stephens' kangaroo rat	Fed: **END** CA: **THR**	Occur in arid and semi-arid habitats with some grass or brush. Prefer open habitats with less than 50% protective cover. Require soft, well-drained substrate for building burrows and are typically found in areas with sandy soil.	**Low**. There is marginal habitat for this species on-site.
Eremophila alpestris actia California horned lark	Fed: None CA: WL	Generally found in shortgrass prairies, grasslands, disturbed fields, or similar habitat types. Flocks in groups.	**Moderate**. There is suitable habitat for this species in the grassy and disturbed open fields.

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Potential to Occur**
Eumops perotis californicus Western mastiff bat	Fed: None CA: CSC	Primarily a cliff-dwelling species, roost generally under exfoliating rock slabs. Roosts are generally high above the ground, usually allowing a clear vertical drop of at least 3 meters below the entrance for flight. In California, it is most frequently encountered in broad open areas. Its foraging habitat includes dry desert washes, flood plains, chaparral, oak woodland, open ponderosa pine forest, grassland, and agricultural areas.	**Low**. This species could roost in the tall trees and forage on-site in the open fields.
Icteria virens Yellow-breasted chat	Fed: None CA: CSC	Primarily found in tall, dense, relatively wide riparian woodlands and thickets of willows, vine tangles, and dense brush with well-developed understories. Nesting areas are associated with streams, swampy ground, and the borders of small ponds. Breeding habitat must be dense to provide shade and concealment.	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat on-site.
Lanius ludovicianus Loggerhead shrike	Fed: None CA: CSC	Often found in broken woodlands, shrublands, and other habitats. Prefers open country with scattered perches for hunting and fairly dense brush for nesting.	**Low**. This species may occur in the disturbed riparian area abutting the north side of the shopping center but is unlikely.
Lasiurus xanthinus Western yellow bat	Fed: None CA: CSC	Roosts in palm trees in foothill riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats with access to water for foraging.	**Low**. This species could roost on-site and forage over the creek.
Lepus californicus bennettii San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	Fed: None CA: CSC	Occupies many diverse habitats, but primarily is found in arid regions supporting short-grass habitats.	**Low**. This species could occur on-site, but the surrounding development is a poor indicator of its presence, as it generally prefers larger areas of open space so that it can run from predators.
Nyctinomops femorosaccus pocketed free-tailed bat	Fed: None CA: CSC	Roosts primarily in crevices of rugged cliffs, high rocky outcrops and slopes. It has been found in a variety of plant associations, including desert shrub and pine-oak forests. The species may also roost in buildings, caves, and under roof tiles.	**Low**. This species may roost in surrounding buildings.

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Potential to Occur**
Onychomys torridus ramona Southern grasshopper mouse	Fed: None CA: CSC	Inhabits prairies and the southwestern desert.	**Low**. There is marginal habitat for this species to occur on-site, and the surrounding development is a poor indication of its presence.
Perognathus longimembris brevinasus Los Angeles pocket mouse	Fed: None CA: CSC	Occurs in lower elevation grasslands and coastal sage scrub communities in and around the Los Angeles Basin. Prefers open ground with fine sandy soils. May not dig extensive burrows, but instead will seek refuge under weeds and dead leaves instead.	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat on-site.
Phrynosoma blaivillii coast horned lizard	Fed: None CA: CSC	Found in a wide variety of vegetation types including coastal sage scrub, annual grassland, chaparral, oak woodland, riparian woodland and coniferous forest. The key elements of such habitats are loose, fine soils with a high sand fraction; an abundance of native ants or other insects; and open areas with limited overstory for basking and low, but relatively dense shrubs for refuge.	**Low**. This species may occur in the disturbed riparian area abutting the north side of the shopping center.
Polioptila californica californica coastal California gnatcatcher	Fed: **THR** CA: CSC	Obligate resident of sage scrub habitats that are dominated by California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*). This species generally occurs below 750 feet elevation in coastal regions and below 1,500 feet inland. It prefers habitat with more low-growing vegetation.	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat on-site.
Spea hammondii Western spadefoot	Fed: None CA: CSC	Prefers open areas with sandy or gravelly soils, in a variety of habitats including mixed woodlands, grasslands, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, sandy washed, lowlands, river floodplains, alluvial fans, playas, alkali flats, foothills, and mountains. Rainpools which do not contain bullfrogs, fish, or crayfish are necessary for breeding.	**Low**. Adults may aestivate in the disturbed grasslands on-site and breed in the creek depending on the extent of annual water flow.
Spinus lawrencei Lawrence's goldfinch	Fed: None CA: None	Open woodlands, chaparral, and weedy fields. Closely associated with oaks. Nests in open oak or other arid woodland and chaparral near water.	**Low**. There is minimal suitable habitat for this species to occur on-site.

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Potential to Occur**
Taxidea taxus American badger	Fed: None CA: CSC	Primarily occupy grasslands, parklands, farms, tallgrass and shortgrass prairies, meadows, shrub-steppe communities and other treeless areas with sandy loam soils where it can dig more easily for its prey. Occasionally found in open chaparral (with less than 50% plant cover) and riparian zones.	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat on-site. The extensive surrounding development would preclude this species' presence.
Vireo bellii pusillus least Bell's vireo	Fed: **END** CA: **END**	Primarily occupy Riverine riparian habitat that typically feature dense cover within 1 - 2 meters of the ground and a dense, stratified canopy. Typically it is associated with southern willow scrub, cottonwood-willow forest, mule fat scrub, sycamore alluvial woodlands, coast live oak riparian forest, arroyo willow riparian forest, or mesquite in desert localities.	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat on-site.
Plant Species			
Abronia villosa* var. *aurita desert sand verbena	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.1	Found in sandy soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, and desert dunes. From 246 to 5,249 feet in elevation.	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat on-site.
Arenaria paludicola marsh sandwort	Fed: **END** CA: **END** CNPS: 1B.1	Grows mainly in wetlands and freshwater marshes in arid climates. The plant can grow in saturated acidic bog soils and soils that are sandy with a high organic content. From 10 to 558 feet in elevation.	**Presumed absent**. No suitable habitat on-site and the project site is outside of the known elevation range for this species.
Berberis nevinii Nevin's barberry	Fed: **END** CA: **END** CNPS: 1B.1	Occurs on sandy or gravelly soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian scrub plant communities. From 899 to 2,707 feet in elevation.	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat on-site.
California macrophylla round-leaved filaree	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.1	Occurs in clay soils in cismontane woodland and in valley and foothill grassland. From 49 to 3,937 feet in elevation.	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat on-site.

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Potential to Occur**
Calochortus plummerae Plummer's mariposa-lily	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	This plant prefers openings in chaparral, foothill woodland, coastal sage scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest and yellow pine forest. They are found on dry, rocky slopes and soils and brushy areas. Can be very common after fire. From 328 to 5,577 feet in elevation.	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat on-site.
Centromadia pungens* ssp. *laevis smooth tarplant	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.1	Occurs in meadows, playas, riparian woodland, and valley and foothill grassland. From 0 to 2,100 feet in elevation.	**Low**. There may be marginal habitat for this species in the disturbed riparian area abutting the north side of the shopping center.
Chloropyron maritimum* ssp. *maritimum salt marsh bird's-beak	Fed: **END** CA: **END** CNPS: 1B.2	Upper terraces and higher edges of coastal salt marshes where tidal inundation is periodic. From 0 to 98 feet in elevation.	**Presumed absent**. No suitable habitat on-site and the project site is outside of the known elevation range for this species.
Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi Parry's spineflower	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.1	Occurs within the alluvial chaparral and scrub of the San Gabriel, San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountains. From 902 to 4,003 feet in elevation.	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat on-site.
Cylindropuntia californica* var. *californica snake cholla	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.1	Found in chaparral and coastal scrub. From 98 to 492 feet in elevation.	**Presumed absent**. The project site is outside of the known elevation range for this species.
Dodecahema leptoceras slender-horned spineflower	Fed: **END** CA: **END** CNPS: 1B.1	Found in sandy soil in association with mature alluvial scrub. Ideal habitat appears to be a terrace or bench that receives overbank deposits every 50 to 100 years. Cryptogamic crusts are frequently present in occupied areas. From 656 to 2,493 feet in elevation.	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat on-site.
Lasthenia glabrata* ssp. *coulteri Coulter's goldfields	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.1	Usually alkaline soils in marshes, playas, vernal pools, and valley and foothill grassland. From 3 to 4,003 feet in elevation.	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat on-site.
Lepidium virginicum* var. *robinsonii Robinson's pepper-grass	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Dry soils on chaparral and coastal sage scrub from 3 to 2,904 feet in elevation.	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat on-site.

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Potential to Occur**
Myosurus minimus* ssp. *apus little mouse tail	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 3.1	Occurs in alkaline soils in valley and foothill grassland and vernal pools. From 66 to 2,100 feet in elevation.	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat on-site.
Symphyotrichum defoliatum San Bernardino aster	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Grows in grasslands and disturbed areas in the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains and Peninsular Range. Occurs in vernally wet sites including ditches, streams, and springs in many plant communities. From 7 to 6,693 feet in elevation.	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat on-site.
Sensitive Habitats			
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	CDFW Sensitive Habitat	Below 2,000 meters in elevation, sycamore and alder often occur along seasonally-flooded banks; cottonwoods and willows also are often present. Poison-oak, mugwort, elderberry and wild raspberry may be present in the understory.	**Not Present**

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) - Federal
END- Federal Endangered
THR- Federal Threatened
FCE- Federal Candidate Endangered
FSC- Federal Species of Concern

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) - California
END- California Endangered
THR- California Threatened
CCE- California Candidate Endangered
CSC- California Species of Concern
WL- Watch List
FP- Fully Protected
Rare

California Native Plant Society (CNPS)
California Rare Plant Rank
1A Plants Presumed Extirpated in California and Either Rare or Extinct Elsewhere
1B Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and Elsewhere
2A Plants Presumed Extirpated in California, but More Common Elsewhere
2B Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but More Common Elsewhere
3 Plants About Which More information is Needed – A Review List
4 Plants of Limited Distribution – A Review List

Threat Ranks
0.1- Seriously threatened in California
0.2- Moderately threatened in California
0.3- Not very threatened in California

Appendix C Riverside Integrated Project Conservation Summary Report

Riverside County Transporation and Land Management Agency - TLMA

Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP)

APN	Cell	Cell Group	Acres	Area Plan	Sub Unit
481020018	Not A Part	Independent	2.97	Reche Canyon / Badlands	Not a Part
481020028	Not A Part	Independent	9.31	Reche Canyon / Badlands	Not a Part
481020030	Not A Part	Independent	0.03	Reche Canyon / Badlands	Not a Part
481020034	Not A Part	Independent	0.05	Reche Canyon / Badlands	Not a Part

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HABITAT ASSESSMENTS

Habitat assessment shall be required and should address at a minimum potential habitat for the following species:

APN	Amphibia Species	Burrowing Owl	Criteria Area Species	Mammalian Species	Narrow Endemic Plant Species	Special Linkage Area
481020018	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
481020028	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
481020030	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
481020034	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO

Burrowing Owl

Burrowing owl.

If potential habitat for these species is determined to be located on the property, focused surveys may be required during the appropriate season.

Background

The final MSHCP was approved by the County Board of Supervisors on June 17, 2003. The federal and state permits were issued on June 22, 2004 and implementation of the MSHCP began on June 23, 2004.

For more information concerning the MSHCP, contact your local city or the County of Riverside for the unincorporated areas. Additionally, the Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority (RCA), which oversees all the cities and County implementation of the MSHCP, can be reached at:

Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority
3403 10th Street, Suite 320
Riverside, CA 92501

Phone: 951-955-9700
Fax: 951-955-8873

www.wrc-rca.org

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Appendix D Regulatory Background

Special status species are native species that have been afforded special legal or management protection because of concern for their continued existence. There are several categories of protection at both federal and state levels, depending on the magnitude of threat to continued existence and existing knowledge of population levels.

Federal Endangered Species Act

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) administers the federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) that provides a process for listing species as either threatened or endangered, and methods of protecting listed species. The FESA defines as "endangered" any plant or animal species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. A "threatened" species is a species that is likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future. A "proposed" species is one that has been officially proposed by USFWS for addition to the federal threatened and endangered species list.

Section 9 of the FESA prohibits "take" of threatened or endangered species. The term "take" means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in such conduct. The presence of any federally threatened or endangered species that are in a project area generally imposes severe constraints on development, particularly if development would result in "take" of the species or its habitat. Under the regulations of the FESA, the USFWS may authorize "take" when it is incidental to, but not the purpose of, an otherwise lawful act.

California Endangered Species Act

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) administers the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). The State of California considers an endangered species as one whose prospects of survival and reproduction are in immediate jeopardy. A threatened species is considered as one present in such small numbers throughout its range that it is likely to become an endangered species in the near future in the absence of special protection or management. A rare species is one that is considered present in such small numbers throughout its range that it may become endangered if its present environment worsens. State threatened and endangered species are fully protected against take, as defined above.

Section 3503, 3511, and 3513 of California Fish and Wildlife Code

The CDFW administers the California Fish and Wildlife Code. There are particular sections of the Code that are applicable to natural resource management. For example, Section 3503 of the Code makes it unlawful to destroy any birds' nest or any birds' egges that are protected under the MBTA. Further, any birds in the orders

Falconiformes or Strigiformes (Birds of Prey, such as hawks, eagles, and owls) are protected under Section 3503.5 of the Code which makes it unlawful to take, possess, or destroy their nest or eggs. A consultation with CDFW will be required prior to the removal of any bird of prey nest that may occur on a project site. Section 3511 of the Code lists fully protected bird species, where the CDFW is unable to authorize the issuance of permits or licenses to take these species. Pertinent species that are State fully protected include golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), and white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*). Section 3513 of the Code makes it unlawful to take or possess any migratory nongame bird as designated in the MBTA or any part of such migratory nongame bird except as provided by rules and regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Interior under provisions of the MBTA.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) makes it unlawful to pursue, capture, kill, or possess or attempt to do the same to any migratory bird or part, nest, or egg of any such bird listed in wildlife protection treaties between the United States, Great Britain, Mexico, Japan, and the countries of the former Soviet Union.

Western Riverside County MSHCP

The MSHCP is a comprehensive, multi-jurisdictional HCP focusing on conservation of species and their associated habitats in western Riverside County. The goal of the MSHCP is to maintain biological and ecological diversity within a rapidly urbanizing region.

The approval of the MSHCP and execution of the Implementing Agreement (IA) by the wildlife agencies allows signatories of the IA to issue “take” authorizations for all species covered by the MSHCP, including state- and federal-listed species as well as other identified sensitive species and/or their habitats. Each city or local jurisdiction will impose a Development Mitigation Fee for projects within their jurisdiction. With payment of the mitigation fee to the County and compliance with the survey requirements of the MSHCP where required, full mitigation in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), CESA, and FESA will be granted. The Development Mitigation Fee varies according to project size and project description. The fee for residential development ranges from approximately $800 per unit to $1,600 per unit depending on development density (County Ordinance 810.2). Payment of the mitigation fee and compliance with the requirements of Section 6.0 of the MSHCP are intended to provide full mitigation under CEQA, NEPA, CESA, and FESA for impacts to the species and habitats covered by the MSHCP pursuant to agreements with the USFWS, the CDFW, and/or any other appropriate participating regulatory agencies and as set forth in the IA for the MSHCP.

There are three key agencies that regulate activities within inland streams, wetlands, and riparian areas in California. The Corps Regulatory Branch regulates activities pursuant to Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act. Of the State agencies, the CDFG regulates activities under the Fish and Game Code Section 1600-1616, and the Regional Board regulates activities pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA and the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.

Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act

Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act, which is administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), regulates the discharge of dredge and fill material into waters of the United States (U.S.). USACE has established a series of nationwide permits that authorize certain activities in waters of the U.S., provided that a proposed activity can demonstrate compliance with standard conditions. Normally, USACE requires an individual permit for an activity that will affect an area equal to or in excess of 0.5 acre of waters of the U.S. projects that result in impacts to less than 0.5 acre can normally be conducted pursuant to one of the nationwide permits, if consistent with the standard permit conditions. Use of any nationwide permit is contingent on the activities having no impacts to endangered species.

Section 1600 of the California Fish and Wildlife Code

All diversions, obstructions, or changes to the natural flow or bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake in California are subject to the regulatory authority of the CDFG pursuant to sections 1600 through 1603 of the Code, requiring preparation of a Streambed Alteration Agreement. Under the Code, a stream is defined as a body of water that flows at least periodically, or intermittently, through a bed or channel having banks and supporting fish or other aquatic life. Included are watercourses with surface or subsurface flows that support or have supported riparian vegetation. CDFG also has jurisdiction within altered or artificial waterways based on the value of those waterways to fish and wildlife, and also has jurisdiction over dry washes that carry water ephemerally during storm events.

Section 401 of the Clean Water Act

Applicants for a federal license or permit for activities which may discharge to waters of the United States must seek Water Quality Certification from the state or Indian tribe with jurisdiction.[1] Such Certification is based on a finding that the discharge will meet water quality standards and other applicable requirements. In California, Regional Boards issue or deny Certification for discharges within their geographical jurisdiction. Water Quality Certification must be based on a finding that

[1] Title 33, United States Code, Section 1341; Clean Water Act Section.

the proposed discharge will comply with water quality standards, which are defined as numeric and narrative objectives in each Regional Board's Basin Plan. Where applicable, the State Water Resources Control Board has this responsibility for projects affecting waters within multiple Regional Boards. The Regional Board's jurisdiction extends to all waters of the State (includes SWANCC and Rapanos conditions) and to all WoUS, including wetlands.

Section 401 of the Clean Water Act requires that "any applicant for a federal permit for activities that involve a discharge to waters of the State, shall provide the federal permitting agency a certification from the State in which the discharge is proposed that states that the discharge will comply with the applicable provisions under the federal Clean Water Act." Therefore, before the USACE will issue a Section 404 permit, applicants must apply for and receive a Section 401 water quality certification from the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB).

Porter Cologne Act

The California *Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act* gives the State very broad authority to regulate waters of the State, which are defined as any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters. The Porter-Cologne Act has become an important tool in the post SWANCC and Rapanos regulatory environment, with respect to the state's authority over isolated and insignificant waters. Generally, any person proposing to discharge waste into a water body that could affect its water quality must file a Report of Waste Discharge in the event that there is no Section 404/401 nexus. Although "waste" is partially defined as any waste substance associated with human habitation, the Regional Board also interprets this to include fill discharged into water bodies.

Appendix D

Cultural Resources Supporting Information

EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM

Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521-0418

(951) 827-5745 - Fax (951) 827-5409 - eickw@ucr.edu

Inyo, Mono, and Riverside Counties

March 20, 2014

CHRIS Access and Use Agreement No.: 137

EIC-RIV-ST-2585

Robert A. Gerry
Peak & Associates, Inc.
3941 Park Drive, Suite 20-329
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762

Re: Cultural Resources Records Search for the EMWD Moreno Valley Groundwater Project

Dear Mr. Gerry:

We received your request on March 14, 2014, for a cultural resources records search for the EMWD Moreno Valley project located in multiple Sections of T.2S and 3S, R.3W and 4W, SBBM, in the City of Moreno Valley in Riverside County. We have reviewed our site records, maps, and manuscripts against the location map you provided.

Our records indicate that four cultural resources studies have been conducted within a half-mile radius of your project area. None of these studies involved the project area. Five additional studies provide overviews of cultural resources in the general project vicinity. All of these reports are listed on the attachment entitled "Eastern Information Center Report Listing" and are available upon request at 15¢/page plus $40/hour for hard copies, or 15¢/page plus $40/hour and a $25 flat fee for PDFs.

Our records indicate that six cultural resources properties have been recorded within a half-mile radius of your project area. None of these properties involved the project area. PDF copies of the records are included for your reference on the enclosed CD. All of these resources are listed on the attachment entitled "Eastern Information Center Resource Listing".

The above information is reflected on the enclosed maps. Areas that have been surveyed are highlighted in yellow. Numbers marked in blue ink refer to the report number (RI #). Cultural resources properties are marked in red; numbers in black refer to Trinomial designations, those in green to Primary Number designations.

Additional sources of information consulted are identified below.

National Register of Historic Places: no listed properties are located within the boundaries of the project area.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (ADOE): no listed properties are located within the boundaries of the project area.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File (HPD): four properties are listed; two properties are listed as potentially eligible (33-007285; 33-007286); two properties are listed as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, but may be of local interest (33-007287; 33-007288). The applicable portion of this directory is enclosed for your study needs.

Note: not all properties in the California Historical Resources Information System are listed in the OHP ADOE and HPD; the ADOE and HPD comprise lists of properties submitted to the OHP for review.

Copies of the relevant portions of the 1943 USGS Perris 15' and 1901 USGS Elsinore 30' topographic maps are included for your reference.

As the Information Center for Riverside County, it is necessary that we receive a copy of all cultural resources reports and site information pertaining to this county in order to maintain our map and manuscript files. Confidential information provided with this records search regarding the location of cultural resources outside the boundaries of your project area should not be included in reports addressing the project area.

Sincerely,

Gayat Adame
Information Officer

Enclosures

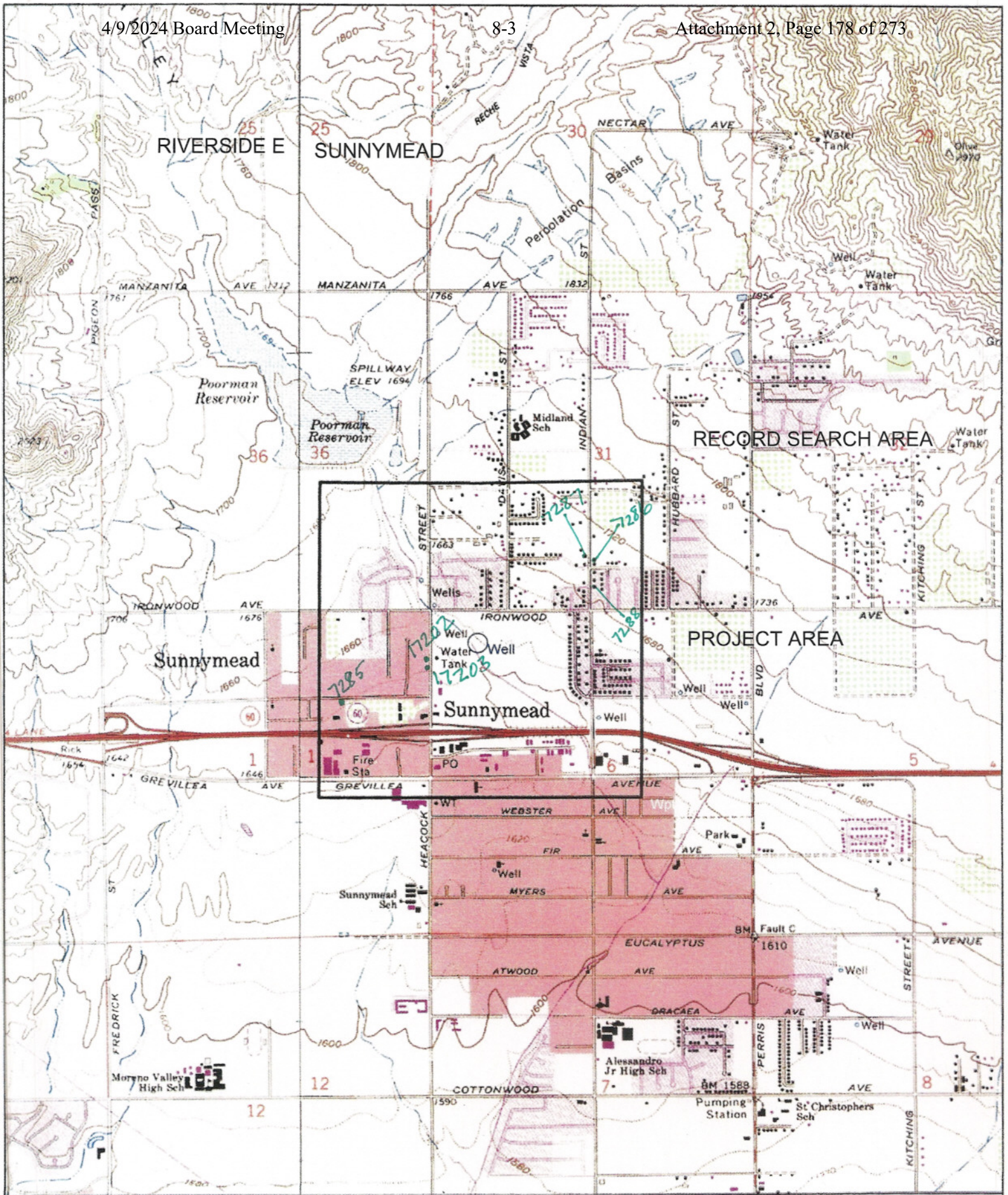
Eastern Information Center Report Listing

Report No.	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Pages	Resources	----- Acreage ----- Survey	Monitoring
RI-00130	1974	Helen Clough	Filed Notes for the Archaeological Survey of PL984 Weter Systems Additions.		22	2	2000.00	0.00
RI-00133	1974	Thomas F. King, Mary A. Brown, Gerrit Fenenge, and Claudia Nissley	Archaeological Impact Evaluation: Southern California Edison Company's Devers-Vista 220 KV Transmission Line, Riverside County, California	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	64	0	0.00	0.00
RI-00137	1974	James F. O'Conell, Philip J. Wilke, Thomas F,. King, and Carol L. Mix	Perris Reservior Archaeology, Late Prehistoric Demographic Change in Southeastern California	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	182	10	2400.00	0.00
RI-00161	1975	Roberta S. Greenwood	Paleontological, Archaeological, Historical, and Cultural Resources, West Coast-Midwest Pipeline Project, Long Beach to Colorado River	Greenwood and Associates	32	0	752005.20	0.00
RI-02061	1986	LERCH, MICHAEL	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF FESTIVAL AT MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR(S)	7	0	61.50	0.00
RI-05083	2005	CULTURAL SYSTEMS RESEARCH, INC.	ETHNOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW INLAND FEEDER PIPELINE PROJECT	CULTURAL SYSTEMS RESEARCH, INC.	86	0	0.00	0.00
RI-07862	2008	Smallwood, Josh, Terri Jacquemain, and Laura H. Shaker	Historical/ Archaeological Resources Survey Report Heacock Street Road-Widening Project City of Moreno Valley Riverside County, California	CRM TECH	34	2	~4.00	0.00
RI-08078	2008	ECORP Consulting, Inc.	Cultural Resource Inventory of Proposed Improvements to Indian Detention Basin and Ironwood Avenue in the City of Moreno Valley Riverside, California	ECORP Consulting, Inc.	29	0	~2.50	0.00
RI-08235	2001	James E. Workman	Cupules A Type of Petroglyphic Rock Art. A Study of the Pitted Boulders in the San Jacinto Wildlife Area and the Lake Perris State Recreational Area	Indian Rock Art Specialist	160	10	0.00	0.00

Eastern Information Center Resource Listing

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Reports
P-33-007285			RI-08554
P-33-007286			
P-33-007287			
P-33-007288			
P-33-017202		Other CRM TECH 2228-1, Other 12151 Heacock Street	RI-07862, RI-08554
P-33-017203			RI-07862, RI-08554

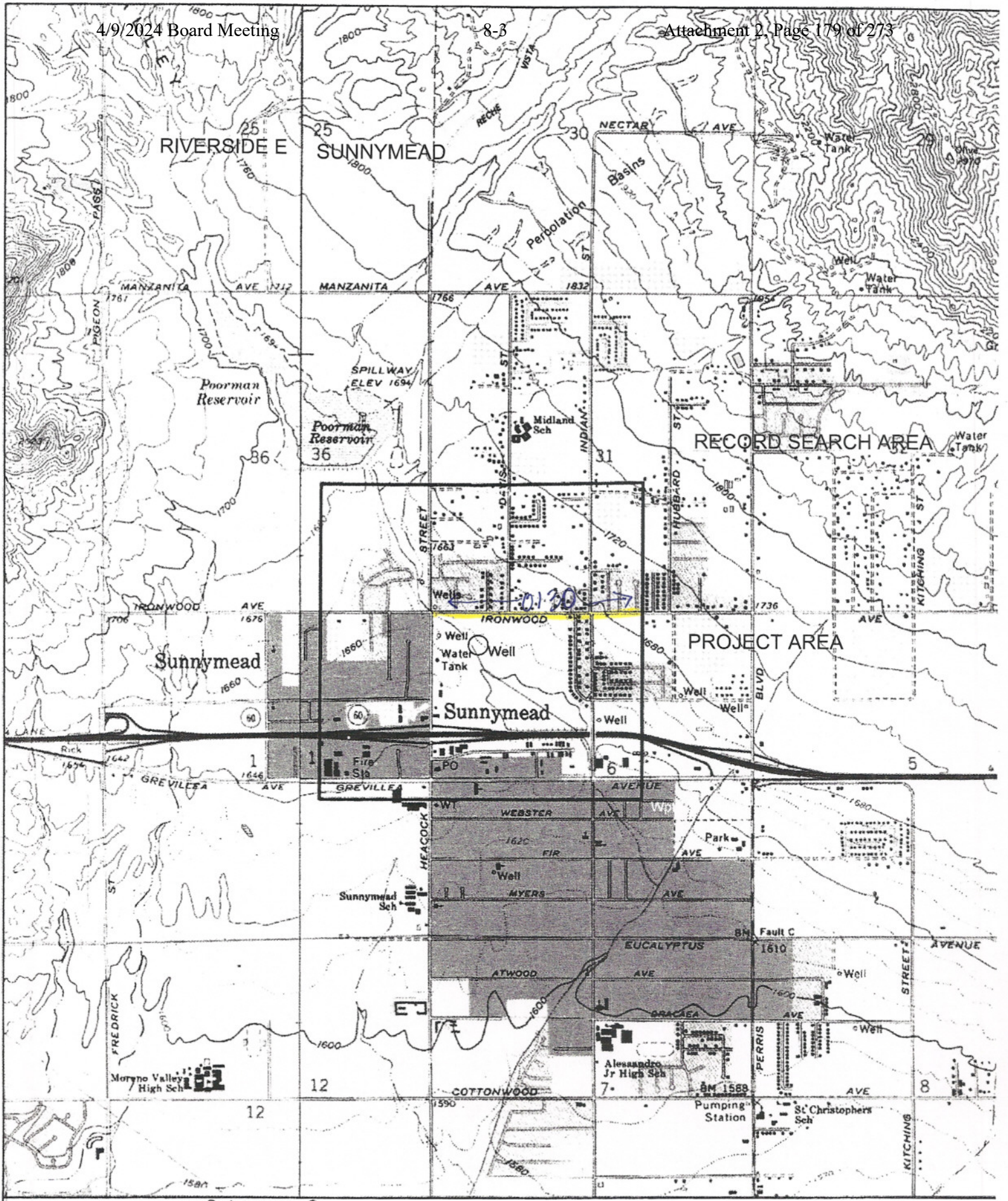
PROPERTY-NUMBER	PRIMARY-#	STREET.ADDRESS.....	NAMES.....	CITY.NAME.....	OWN	YR-C	OHP-PROG..	PRG-REFERENCE-NUMBER	STAT-DAT	NRS	CRIT
062605		42140 WASHINGTON AVE	--	SAN JACINTO	P	1910	HIST.SURV.	2383-0106-0000		3S	
089182			OPERATORS BUNGALOW(BIG OAKS),SAN G	SBR NF	P	1923	HIST.RES.	DOE-33-94-0001-0005	04/22/94	2D2	C
							PROJ.REVW.	USFS940310A	04/22/94	2D2	C
089181			GARAGE(BIG OAKS),SAN GORGONIA HYDR	SBR NF	P	1923	HIST.RES.	DOE-33-94-0001-0006	04/22/94	2D2	C
							PROJ.REVW.	USFS940310A	04/22/94	2D2	C
089180			OUTBUILDING(BIG OAKS),SAN GORGONIO	SBR NF	P	1923	HIST.RES.	DOE-33-94-0001-0010	04/22/94	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	USFS940310A	04/22/94	6Y	
089179			POWERHOUSE #2 FLOWLINE,SAN GORGONI	SBR NF	P	1923	HIST.RES.	DOE-33-94-0001-0007	04/22/94	2D2	C
							PROJ.REVW.	USFS940310A	04/22/94	2D2	C
089183			POWERHOUSE #1(BIG OAKS) SAN GORGON	SBR NF	P	1923	HIST.RES.	DOE-33-94-0001-0004	04/22/94	2D2	C
							PROJ.REVW.	USFS940310A	04/22/94	2D2	C
089189			TANK #3-SAN GORGONIO HYDROELECTRIC	SBR NF	P	1923	HIST.RES.	DOE-33-94-0001-0011	04/22/94	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	USFS940310A	04/22/94	6Y	
089188			POWERHOUSE #2(PINE),SAN GORGONIO H	SBR NF	P	1923	HIST.RES.	DOE-33-94-0001-0008	04/22/94	2D2	AC
							PROJ.REVW.	USFS940310A	04/22/94	2D2	AC
089185			EAST FORK DAM,INTAKE/FLOWLINE,SAN	SBR NF	P	1923	HIST.RES.	DOE-33-94-0001-0001	04/22/94	2D2	AC
							PROJ.REVW.	USFS940310A	04/22/94	2D2	AC
089184			POWERHOUSE #1 FLOWLINE,SAN GORGONI	SBR NF	P	1923	HIST.RES.	DOE-33-94-0001-0003	04/22/94	2D2	AC
							PROJ.REVW.	USFS940310A	04/22/94	2D2	AC
089187			SOUTH FORK CABIN AND STRUCTURES -	SBR NF	P	1923	HIST.RES.	DOE-33-94-0001-0009	04/22/94	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	USFS940310A	04/22/94	6Y	
089186			SOUTH FORK DAM/INTAKE-SAN GORGONIO	SBR NF	P	1923	HIST.RES.	DOE-33-94-0001-0002	04/22/94	2D2	AC
							PROJ.REVW.	USFS940310A	04/22/94	2D2	AC
115106			SAN GORGINIO HYDROELECTRIC SYSTEM	SBR NF	P	1923	HIST.RES.	DOE-33-94-0001-9999	04/22/94	2S2	AC
							PROJ.REVW.	USFS940310A	04/22/94	2S2	AC
173588			KENWORTHY CCC OFFICE/BARRACKS	SBR NF	F	1933	PROJ.REVW.	USFS080521A	10/01/08	6Y	
062498		34470 ANTELOPE RD		SUN CITY	U	0	HIST.SURV.	2381-0001-0000		7R	
183118		29160 GOETZ RD	KARMICHAEL CABINETRY	SUN CITY	P		PROJ.REVW.	FCC100701D	07/27/10	6Y	
062617		25780 ALESSANDRO BLVD		SUNNYMEAD	P	1920	HIST.SURV.	2388-0001-0000		3S	
062618		26960 ALESSANDRO BLVD	MELLOR HOUSE	SUNNYMEAD	P	1915	HIST.SURV.	2388-0002-0000		3S	
062619		28780 ALESSANDRO BLVD	MORENO SCHOOL, OLD MORENO SCHOOL	SUNNYMEAD	P	1920	ST.FND.PRG	619.0-HP-88-33-002	12/20/88	3S	
							ST.FND.PRG	619.0-HP-88-33-003	12/20/88	3S	
							HIST.SURV.	2388-0003-0000		3S	
062620		24771 BAY AVE	D C HIELD HOUSE	SUNNYMEAD	P	1896	HIST.SURV.	2388-0004-0000		3S	
062621		24685 COTTONWOOD AVE	ROSA MORE HOUSE	SUNNYMEAD	P	1880	HIST.SURV.	2388-0005-0000		3S	
062622		27476 COTTONWOOD AVE	DR ATWOOD'S OFFICE AND HOME	SUNNYMEAD	P	1925	HIST.SURV.	2388-0006-0000		5S2	
062623		26010 EUCALYPTUS AVE		SUNNYMEAD	P	1910	HIST.SURV.	2388-0007-0000		3S	
062624		26876 EUCALYPTUS AVE		SUNNYMEAD	P	0	HIST.SURV.	2388-0008-0000		3S	
062625		24638 FIR AVE		SUNNYMEAD	P	1915	HIST.SURV.	2388-0009-0000		3S	
062626	33-007285	23741 HERNLOCK AVE		SUNNYMEAD	P	1910	HIST.SURV.	2388-0010-0000		3S	
062627	33-007286	11808 INDIAN ST		SUNNYMEAD	U	1907	HIST.SURV.	2388-0011-0000		3S	
062628	33-007287	11811 INDIAN ST		SUNNYMEAD	P	1920	HIST.SURV.	2388-0012-0000		5S2	
062629	33-007288	11919 INDIAN ST		SUNNYMEAD	P	1922	HIST.SURV.	2388-0013-0000		5S2	
062630		12680 INDIAN ST		SUNNYMEAD	P	1915	HIST.SURV.	2388-0014-0000		3S	
062631		15168 PERRIS BLVD		SUNNYMEAD	P	1910	HIST.SURV.	2388-0015-0000		5S2	
062632		12400 THEODORE ST	ARMSTRONG HOME	SUNNYMEAD	P	1915	HIST.SURV.	2388-0016-0000		3S	
062633		13000 NASON ST		(VIC) SUNNYMEAD	P	1924	HIST.SURV.	2388-0017-0000		7R	
062635		31710 SAN TIMOTEO CANYON R		(VIC) SUNNYMEAD	P	1920	HIST.SURV.	2388-0019-0000		3S	
062636		32300 SAN TIMOTEO CANYON R	SILAS COX RANCH, FISHERMAN'S RETRE	(VIC) SUNNYMEAD	P	1900	HIST.SURV.	2388-0020-0000		5S2	
062637		34200 SAN TIMOTEO CANYON R	JAMES HASKELL HOUSE	(VIC) SUNNYMEAD	P	1900	HIST.SURV.	2388-0021-0001		3D	
062638		34250 SAN TIMOTEO CANYON R	LEWIS HASKELL HOUSE	(VIC) SUNNYMEAD	P	1920	HIST.SURV.	2388-0021-0002		3D	
062639		34250 SAN TIMOTEO CANYON R	BLACKSMITH SHOP	(VIC) SUNNYMEAD	P	1920	HIST.SURV.	2388-0021-0003		3D	



Name: SUNNYMEAD
Date: 3/13/2014
Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet

OVERVIEWS
RI-0137 RI-5088
RI-0161 RI-8235
RI-0133

Location: 11 477910 E 3756100 N
Caption: EMWD
Moreno Valley Groundwater
14-021



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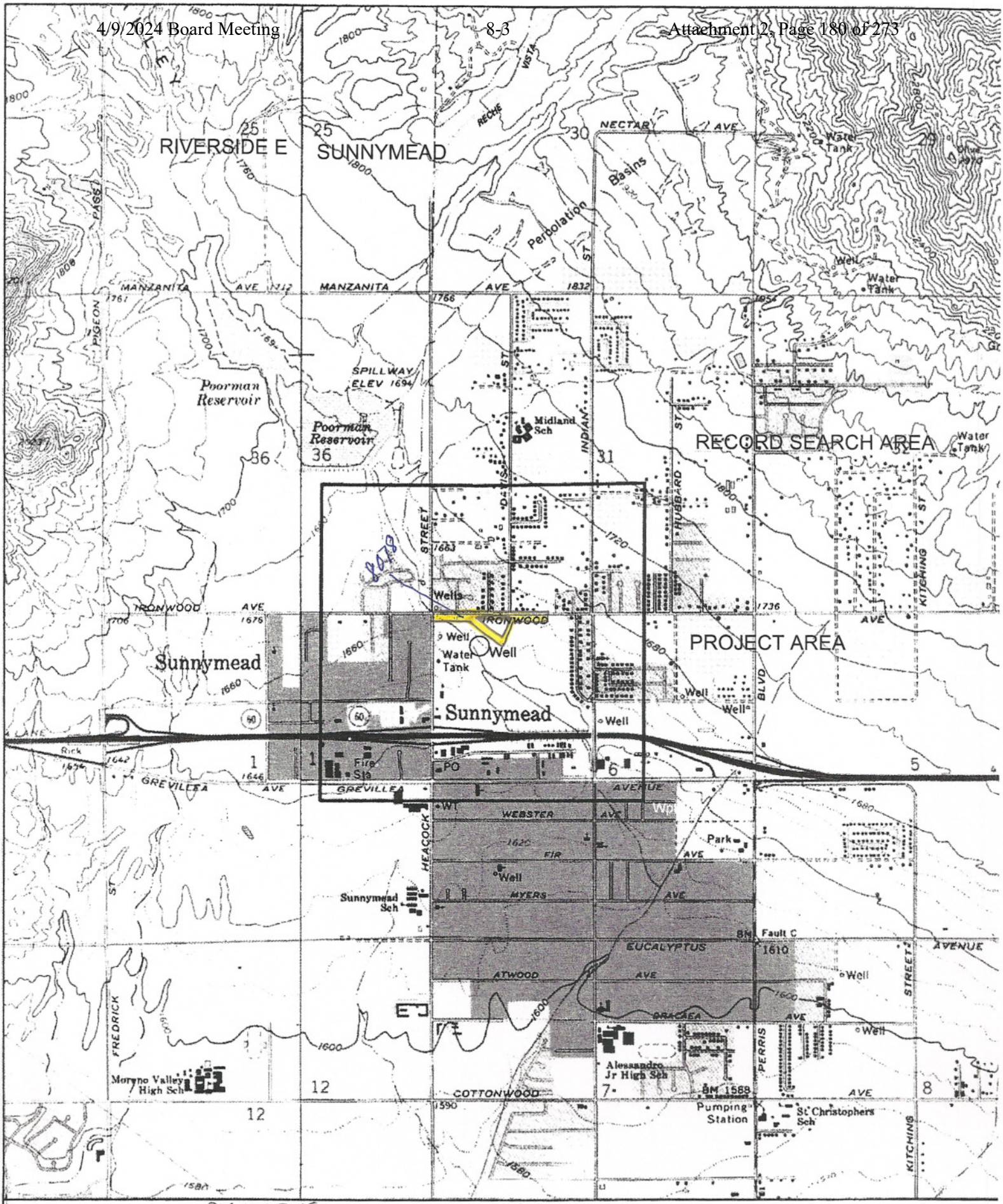

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Moreno Valley Groundwater
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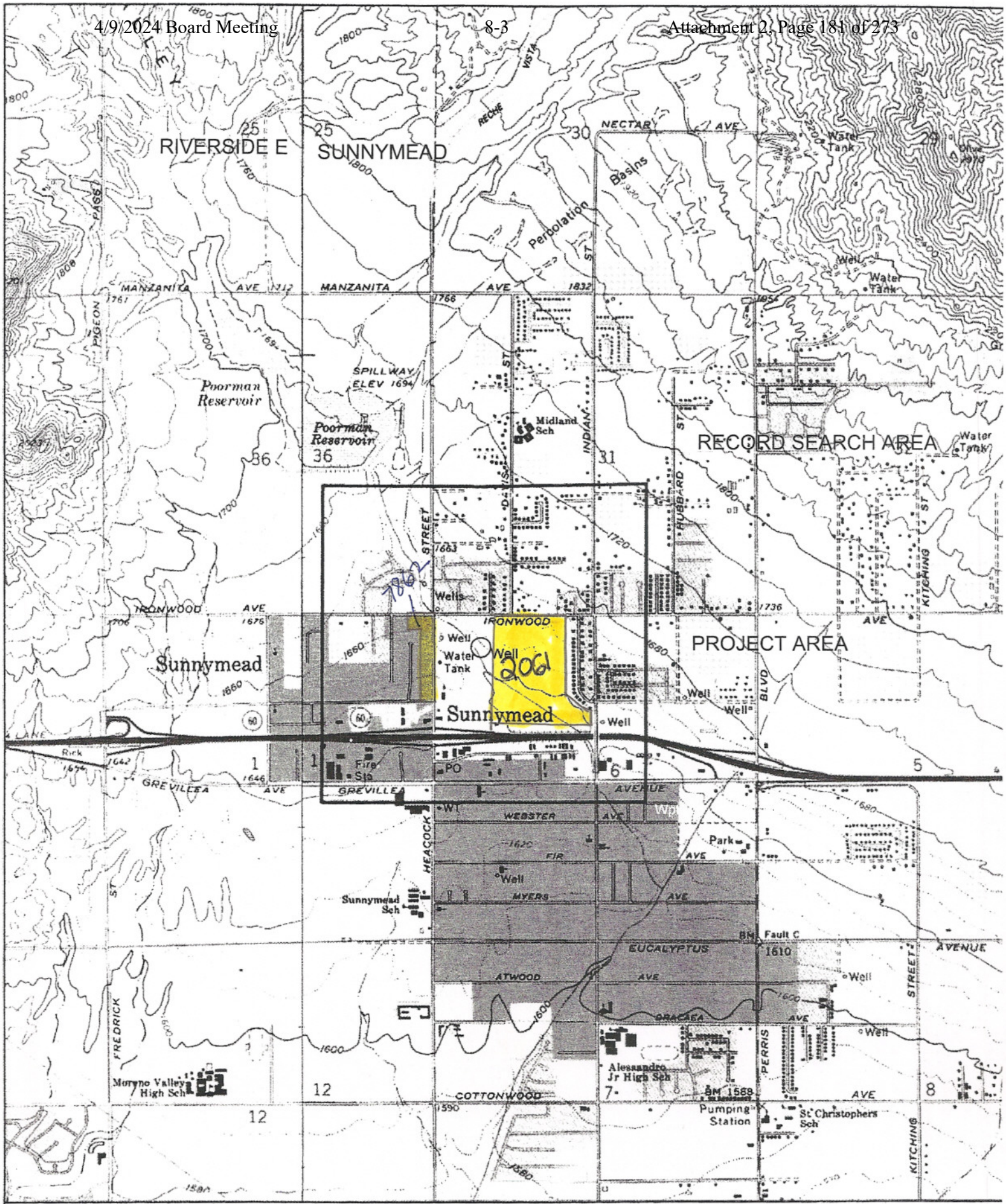

Name: SUNNYMEAD
Date: 3/13/2014
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Location: 11 477910 E 3756100 N
Caption: EMWD
Moreno Valley Groundwater
14-021

Erica D. Dunbar, President
Keith S. Dunbar, P.E., BCEE, Hon.D.WRE., F. ASCE
Chief Executive Officer

Celebrating Over 35 Years of Service
to the
Water and Wastewater Industry

March 17, 2014

Dave Singleton
Program Analyst
California Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100
West Sacramento, California 95691

Request for Sacred Lands File Search
Moreno Valley Groundwater Development Program
Eastern Municipal Water District

Dear Dave:

Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) is in the final planning stages of its Moreno Valley Groundwater Development Program. The purpose of the Program is to develop approximately 2,000 acre-feet per annum of groundwater resources in the Moreno Valley area, generally located south of Ironwood Avenue, west of Davis Street, north of Hemlock Avenue and east of Heacock Street (Figure 1).

The first step of the Program would be drilling and testing a well at a EMWD recently acquired parcel at 12246 Heacock Street in Moreno Valley, Riverside County (APN: 481-020-016). In order to fully implement the Program, it would also be necessary to construct treatment and blending facilities as well as a pump station on this parcel. A second well is also planned to be drilled approximately 800 feet due east of EMWD's former Well 44. This well would replace Well 44 (Figure 2). As part of the replacement project, Wells 43 and 44 would be abandoned in accordance with State and County regulations.

We respectfully request that you perform a search of your Sacred Lands Files for this Project.

If you have any questions concerning this request, please call.

Sincerely,

K. S. Dunbar

Keith S. Dunbar, P.E., BCEE, Hon.D.WRE., F. ASCE

Enclosures

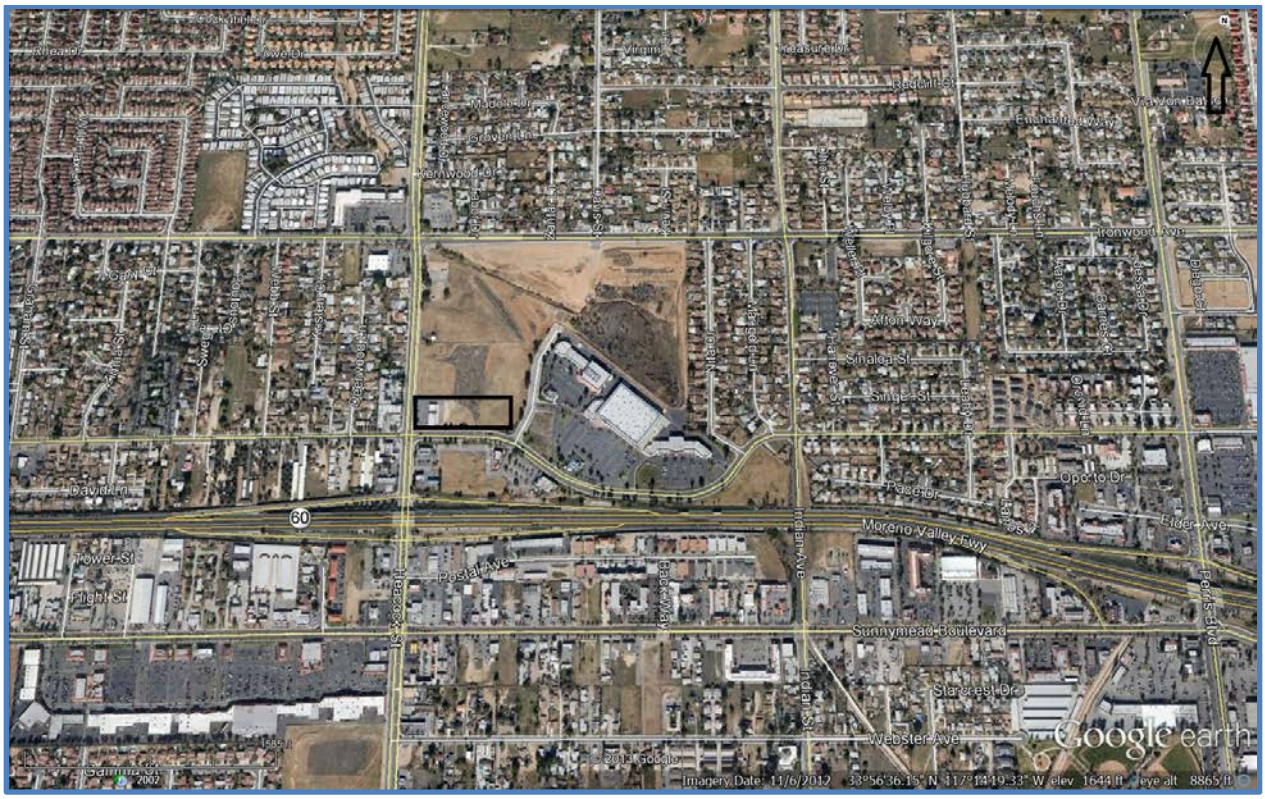

Figure 1 Moreno Valley Groundwater Development Project Location

Figure 2 Location of Moreno Valley Groundwater Development Facilities

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Edmund G. Brown, Jr., .Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3715
Fax (916) 373-5471
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
Ds_nahc@pacbell.net

March 17, 2014

Mr. Keith S. Dunbar, P.E., BCEE, Hon. D. WRE, F.ASCE
K.S. DUNBAR & ASSOCIATES, INC.
45375 Vista Del Mar
Temecula, CA 92590-4314

Sent by U.S. Mail
No. of Pages: 4

RE: Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the **"Moreno Valley Groundwater Development Program;"** located in the City of Moreno Valley; Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

A record search of the NAHC Sacred Lands Inventory **failed to indicate** the presence of Native American traditional cultural places in the Project site(s) or 'areas of Potential effect' (APE), submitted to this office. Note also that the absence of archaeological and/or Native American cultural resources does not preclude their existence at the subsurface level. Please check with the tribal representative to assess possible impact.

In the 1985 Appellate Court decision (170 Cal App 3rd 604), the Court held that the NAHC has jurisdiction and special expertise, as a state agency, over affected Native American resources impacted by proposed projects, including archaeological places of religious significance to Native Americans, and to Native American burial sites.

When the project becomes public, please inform the Native American contacts as to the nature of the project (e.g. residential, renewable energy, infrastructure or other appropriate type). Attached is a list of Native American tribes, Native American individuals or organizations that may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the proposed project area (APE). As part of the consultation process, the NAHC recommends that local government and project developers contact the tribal governments and native American individuals on the list in order to determine if the proposed action might impact any cultural places or sacred sites. If a response from those listed on the attachment is not received in two weeks of notification, the NAHC request that a follow-up telephone call be made to ensure the project information has been received.

California Government Code Sections 65040.12(e) defines 'environmental justice' to provide "fair treatment of people...with respect to the development, adoption,

implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations and policies." Also, Executive Order B-10-11 requires that state agencies "consult with Native American tribes, their elected officials and other representatives of tribal governments in order to provide meaningful input into…the development of legislation, regulations, rules and policies on matter that may affect tribal communities."

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 373-3715.

Sincerely,

Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

Attachments

Native American Contacts
Riverside County California
March 17, 2014

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Manager
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula , CA 92593
(951) 770-8100
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov
(951) 506-9491 Fax

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Daniel McCarthy, M.S.., Director-CRM Dept.
26569 Community Center. Drive Serrano
Highland , CA 92346
(909) 864-8933, Ext 3248
dmccarthy@sanmanuel-nsn.gov
(909) 862-5152 Fax

Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
Joseph Hamilton, Chairman
P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
admin@ramonatribe.com
(951) 763-4105
(951) 763-4325 Fax

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
Goldie Walker, Chairwoman
P.O. Box 343 Serrano
Patton , CA 92369

(909) 528-9027 or
(909) 528-9032

Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians
John Marcus, Chairman
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
(951) 659-2700
(951) 659-2228 Fax

Cahuilla Band of Indians
Luther Salgado, Chairperson
PO Box 391760 Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
Chairman@cahuilla.net
760-763-5549
760-763-2631 - Tribal EPA

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
William Madrigal, Jr.,Cultural Resources Manager
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning , CA 92220 Serrano
(951) 201-1866 - cell
wmadrigal@morongo-nsn.gov
(951) 572-6004 Fax

Pechanga Cultural Resources Department
Anna Hoover, Cultural Analyst
P.O. Box 2183 Luiseño
Temecula , CA 92593
ahoover@pechanga-nsn.gov
951-770-8104
(951) 694-0446 - FAX

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list s only applicable for contacting locative Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Moreno Valley Groundwater Development Project; located in the City of Moreno valley to construct a facility for the Eastern Municipal Water District in Riverside County, California aa 2,000-acre-feet per annum of groundwater resources via multiple wells located in the City of Moreno Valley; California.

Native American Contacts
Riverside County California
March 17, 2014

Ernest H. Siva
Morongo Band of Mission Indians Tribal Elder
9570 Mias Canyon Road Serrano
Banning , CA 92220 Cahuilla
siva@dishmail.net
(951) 849-4676

SOBOBA BAND OF LUISENO INDIANS
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487 Luiseno
San Jacinto , CA 92581
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov
(951) 663-5279
(951) 654-5544, ext 4137
(951) 654-4198-FAX

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list s only applicable for contacting locative Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Moreno Valley Groundwater Development Project; located in the City of Moreno valley to construct a facility for the Eastern Municipal Water District in Riverside County, California aa 2,000-acre-feet per annum of groundwater resources via multiple wells located in the City of Moreno Valley; California.

Erica D. Dunbar, President
Keith S. Dunbar, P.E., BCEE, Hon.D.WRE., F. ASCE
Chief Executive Officer

Celebrating Over 35 Years of Service
to the
Water and Wastewater Industry

March 18, 2014

Request for Cultural Resources Information
Moreno Valley Groundwater Development Program
Eastern Municipal Water District

Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) is in the final planning stages of its Moreno Valley Groundwater Development Program. The purpose of the Program is to develop approximately 2,000 acre-feet per annum of groundwater resources in the Moreno Valley area, generally located south of Ironwood Avenue, west of Davis Street, north of Hemlock Avenue and east of Heacock Street (Figure 1).

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To assist it in complying with the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), EMWD has retained K.S. Dunbar & Associates, Inc., to prepare the required CEQA documents (i.e., Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration) for this project..

We are contacting individuals identified by the Native American Heritage Commission as persons who might have information to contribute regarding potential Native American concerns in the Project area. Any information or concerns that you may have regarding village sites, traditional properties or modern Native American uses near any of the Project sites would be welcomed. If you know other individuals who are familiar with the vicinity, we would welcome this information as well.

We recognize that much of the information about protected and sacred sites may be confidential within your community and cannot be shared with those outside of your community. We will work with you to minimize impact on your cultural resources. Please contact me to discuss how we can accomplish protection of your cultural resources within your limits of confidentiality and the needs of the Project. Any confidential information you share will be kept confidential, as long as you make it clear which information is confidential and to what extent. We will have to communicate to our client that an area must be avoided, but we do not have to go into detail as to why.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

K. S. Dunbar

Keith S. Dunbar, P.E., BCEE, Hon.D.WRE., F. ASCE

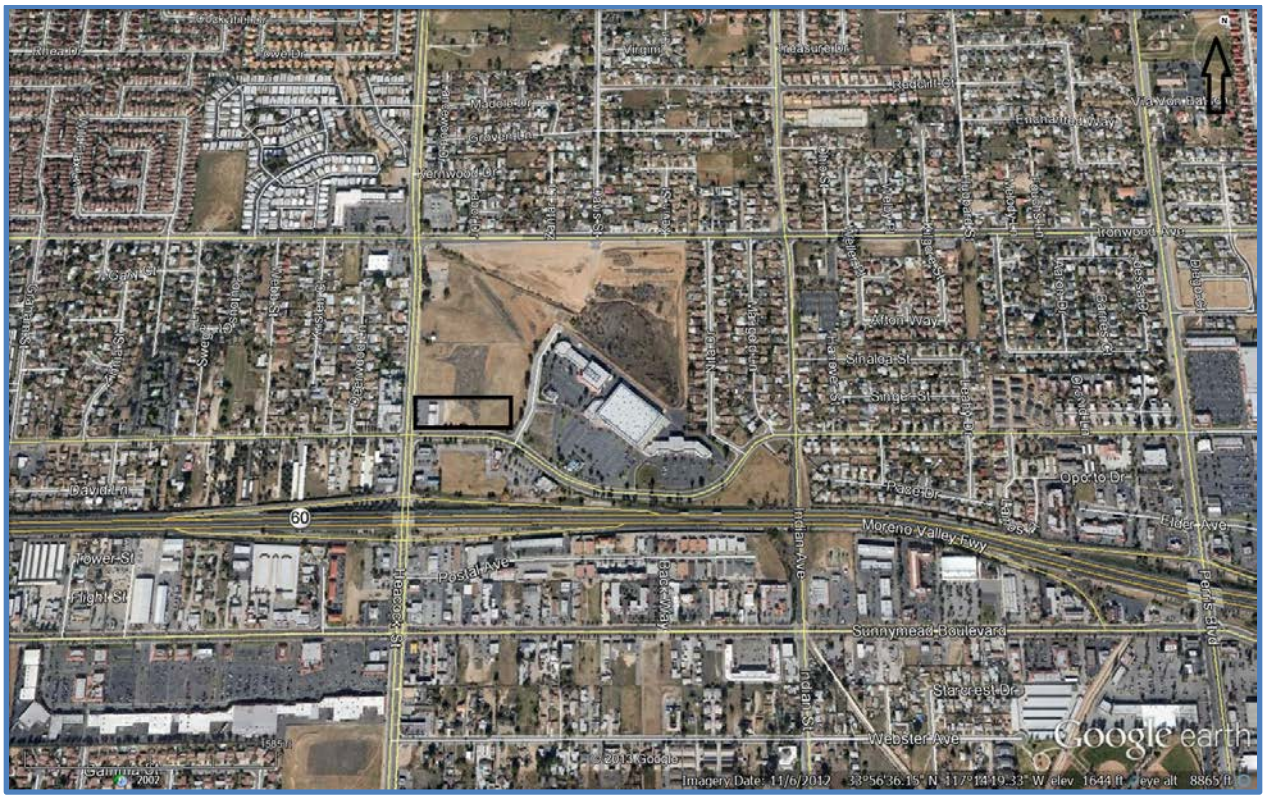

Figure 1 Moreno Valley Groundwater Development Project Location

Figure 2 Location of Moreno Valley Groundwater Development Facilities

Native American Consultation Summary
Moreno Valley Groundwater Development Project
Eastern Municipal Water District

Native American Contact	Request for Information	Response to Request	Revised Request for Information	Response to Revised Request	Telephone Follow-up[1]
Shasta Gaugher, Ph.D. Tribal Historic Preservation Office Pala Band of Mission Indians PMB 50 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, California 92059 (760) 891-3515 sgaughen@palatribe.com	March 18, 2014 (email)				
Randall Majel, Chairperson Pauma & Yuima Reservation Post Office Box 369 Pauma Valley, California 92061 (760) 742-1289	March 18, 2014				
Joseph Hamilton, Chairman Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians Post Office Box 391670 Anza, California 92539 (951) 763-4105 admin@ramonatribe.com	March 18, 2014 (email)				
John Marcos, Chairman Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians Post Office Box 391820 Anza, California 92539 (951) 569-2700	March 18, 2014				
Vincent Whipple Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Rincon Band of Mission Indians 1 West Tribal Road Valley Center, California 92082 (760) 297-2635	March 18, 2014				

Rose Duro Rincon Cultural Committee Chairman Rincon Band of Mission Indians 1 West Tribal Road Valley Center, California 92082 (760) 297-2635	March 18, 2014				
William J. Pink 48310 Pechanga Road Temecula, California 92592 (909) 936-1216 wjpink@hotmail.com	March 18, 2014 (email)				
Luther Salgado, Sr., Chairperson Cahuilla Band of Indians Post Office Box 391760 Anza, California 92539 (951) 763-5549	March 18, 2014				
Anna Hoover, RPA Cultural Resources Center Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians Post Office Box 1477 Temecula, California 92593 (951) 770-8104 ahoover@pechanga-nsn.gov	March 18, 2014 (email)				
Joseph Ontiveros, Director Cultural Resources Department Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians Post Office Box 487 San Jacinto, California 92581 (951) 663-5279 jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	March 18, 2014 (email)				
Laura Shaker Cultural Resources Department Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians Post Office Box 487 San Jacinto, California 92581 (951) 663-5279 lshaker@soboba-nsn.gov	March 18, 2014 (email)				

William Madigral, Jr. Cultural Resources Manager Morongo Band of Mission Indians 12700 Pumarra Road Banning, California 92220 (951) 201-1866	March 18, 2014				
Daniel McCarthy, M.S. Director-CRM Department San Manuel Band of Mission Indians 26569 Community Center Drive Highland, California 92346 (909) 864-8933 est. 3248 dmccarthy@sanmanuel-nsn.gov	March 18, 2014 (email)				
Lavonne Peck, Tribal Chair La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians 22000 Highway 76 Pauma Valley, California 92061 (760) 742-3796	March 18, 2014				
Goldie Walker, Chairwoman Serrano Nation of Mission Indians Post Office Box 343 Patton, California 92369 (909) 528-9027	March 21, 2014				

PALA TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road
Pala, CA 92059
760-891-3510 Office | 760-742-3189 Fax

PALA THPO

March 18, 2014

Keith S. Dunbar
K.S. Dunbar & Associates
45375 Vista Del Mar
Temecula, CA 92590

Re: Moreno Valley Groundwater Development program- Eastern Municipal Water District

Dear Mr. Dunbar,

The Pala Band of Mission Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office has received your notification of the project referenced above. This letter constitutes our response on behalf of Robert Smith, Tribal Chairman.

We have consulted our maps and determined that the project as described is not within the boundaries of the recognized Pala Indian Reservation. The project is also beyond the boundaries of the territory that the tribe considers its Traditional Use Area (TUA). Therefore, we have no objection to the continuation of project activities as currently planned and we defer to the wishes of Tribes in closer proximity to the project area.

We appreciate involvement with your initiative and look forward to working with you on future efforts. If you have questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me by telephone at 760-891-3515 or by e-mail at sgaughen@palatribe.com.

Sincerely,

Shasta C. Gaughen, PhD
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Pala Band of Mission Indians

ATTENTION: THE PALA TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL REQUESTS FOR CONSULTATION. PLEASE ADDRESS CORRESPONDENCE TO **SHASTA C. GAUGHEN** AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS. IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO ALSO SEND NOTICES TO PALA TRIBAL CHAIRMAN ROBERT SMITH.

March 20, 2014

Attn: Keith S. Dunbar, P.E., BCEE, F. ASCE
K.S. Dunbar & Associates, Inc.
Environmental Engineering
45375 Vista Del Mar
Temecula, CA 92590-4314

Re: Recycled Moreno Valley Groundwater Development Program EMWD

The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians appreciates your observance of Tribal Cultural Resources and their preservation in your project. The information provided to us on said project has been assessed through our Cultural Resource Department, where it was concluded that although it is outside the existing reservation, the project area does fall within the bounds of our Tribal Traditional Use Areas.

Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians is requesting the following:

1. To initiate a consultation with the Project Developer and Land owner.
2. The transfer of information to the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians regarding the progress of this project should be done as soon as new developments occur.
3. Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians continues to act as a consulting tribal entity for this project.
4. Working in and around traditional use areas intensifies the possibility of encountering cultural resources during the construction/excavation phase. For this reason the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians requests that Native American Monitor(s) from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians Cultural Resource Department to be present during any ground disturbing proceedings. Including surveys and archaeological testing.
5. Request that proper procedures be taken and requests of the tribe be honored (Please see the attachment)

Sincerely,

Joseph Ontiveros
Soboba Cultural Resource Department
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581
Phone (951) 654-5544 ext. 4137
Cell (951) 663-5279
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Cultural Items (Artifacts). Ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony reflect traditional religious beliefs and practices of the Soboba Band. The Developer should agree to return all Native American ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony that may be found on the project site to the Soboba Band for appropriate treatment. In addition, the Soboba Band requests the return of all other cultural items (artifacts) that are recovered during the course of archaeological investigations. When appropriate and agreed upon in advance, the Developer's archeologist may conduct analyses of certain artifact classes if required by CEQA, Section 106 of NHPA, the mitigation measures or conditions of approval for the Project. This may include but is not limited or restricted to include shell, bone, ceramic, stone or other artifacts.

The Developer should waive any and all claims to ownership of Native American ceremonial and cultural artifacts that may be found on the Project site. Upon completion of authorized and mandatory archeological analysis, the Developer should return said artifacts to the Soboba Band within a reasonable time period agreed to by the Parties and not to exceed (30) days from the initial recovery of the items.

Treatment and Disposition of Remains.

A. The Soboba Band shall be allowed, under California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a), to (1) inspect the site of the discovery and (2) make determinations as to how the human remains and grave goods shall be treated and disposed of with appropriate dignity.

B. The Soboba Band, as MLD, shall complete its inspection within twenty-four (24) hours of receiving notification from either the Developer or the NAHC, as required by California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a). The Parties agree to discuss in good faith what constitutes "appropriate dignity" as that term is used in the applicable statutes.

C. Reburial of human remains shall be accomplished in compliance with the California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a) and (b). The Soboba Band, as the MLD in consultation with the Developer, shall make the final discretionary determination regarding the appropriate disposition and treatment of human remains.

D. All parties are aware that the Soboba Band may wish to rebury the human remains and associated ceremonial and cultural items (artifacts) on or near, the site of their discovery, in an area that shall not be subject to future subsurface disturbances. The Developer should accommodate on-site reburial in a location mutually agreed upon by the Parties.

E. The term "human remains" encompasses more than human bones because the Soboba Band's traditions periodically necessitated the ceremonial burning of human remains. Grave goods are those artifacts associated with any human remains. These items, and other funerary remnants and their ashes are to be treated in the same manner as human bone fragments or bones that remain intact.

Coordination with County Coroner's Office. The Lead Agencies and the Developer should immediately contact both the Coroner and the Soboba Band in the event that any human remains are discovered during implementation of the Project. If the Coroner recognizes the human remains to be those of a Native American, or has reason to believe that they are those of a Native American, the Coroner shall ensure that notification is provided to the NAHC within twenty-four (24) hours of the determination, as required by California Health and Safety Code § 7050.5 (c).

Non-Disclosure of Location Reburials. It is understood by all parties that unless otherwise required by law, the site of any reburial of Native American human remains or cultural artifacts shall not be disclosed and shall not be governed by public disclosure requirements of the California Public Records Act. The Coroner, parties, and Lead Agencies, will be asked to withhold public disclosure information related to such reburial, pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code § 6254 (r).

Ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony reflect traditional religious beliefs and practices of the Soboba Band. The Developer agrees to return all Native American ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony that may be found on the project site to the Soboba Band for appropriate treatment. In addition, the Soboba Band requests the return of all other cultural items (artifacts) that are recovered during the course of archaeological investigations. Where appropriate and agreed upon in advance, Developer's archeologist may conduct analyses of certain artifact classes if required by CEQA, Section 106 of NHPA, the mitigation measures or conditions of approval for the Project. This may include but is not limited or restricted to include shell, bone, ceramic, stone or other artifacts.

RINCON BAND OF LUISEÑO INDIANS
Culture Committee
1 W. Tribal Road · Valley Center, California 92082 ·
(760) 297-2621 or·(760) 297-2622 & Fax:(760) 749-8901

March 24, 2014

Keith S. Dunbar
K.S. Dunbar & Associates
45375 Vista Del Mar
Temecula, CA 92590

Re: Moreno Valley Groundwater Development Program

Dear Keith S. Dunbar:

Thank you for inviting us to submit comments on the Moreno Valley Groundwater Development Program. This letter is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians. Rincon is submitting these comments concerning your projects potential impact on Luiseño cultural resources.

The Rincon Band has concerns for impacts to historic and cultural resources and finding of items of significant cultural value that could be disturbed or destroyed and are considered culturally significant to the Luiseño people. This is to inform you, your identified location is within the Aboriginal Territory of the Luiseño people, but is not within Rincon's Historic boundaries.

Please contact the Native American Heritage Commission and they will assist with a referral to other tribes in the project area.

Thank you for this opportunity to protect and preserve our cultural assets.

Sincerely,

Rose Duro
Rincon Culture Committee Chairman

PECHANGA CULTURAL RESOURCES
Temecula Band of Luiseño Mission Indians

Post Office. Box 2183 • Temecula, CA 92593
Telephone (951) 308-9295 • Fax (951) 506-9491

April 16, 2014

VIA E-Mail and USPS

RE: Request for Information for the Moreno Valley Groundwater Development Project Located in the City of Moreno Valley, CA. [K.S. Dunbar]

Dear Mr. Dunbar;

The Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians ("the Tribe") appreciates your request for information regarding the above referenced Project. After reviewing the provided maps and our internal documents, we have determined that the Project area is not within reservation lands although it is within our ancestral territory. At this time, we are interested in participating in this Project and we are concerned that important cultural resources, both tangible and intangible, could be impacted by the proposed activities. In addition, the area immediately surrounding the Project has Luiseño place names, *tóota yixélval* (rock art, pictographs, petroglyphs), and an extensive Luiseño artifact record. Because of the sensitivity of the area, the Tribe believes that the possibility for recovering subsurface resources during ground-disturbing activities for the Project is high.

Currently, the Tribe requests the following:

1) Notification once the Project begins the entitlement process, if it has not already;
2) Copies of all applicable archaeological reports, site records, proposed grading plans and environmental documents (EA/IS/MND/EIR, etc);
3) Government-to-government consultation with the Lead Agency; and
4) The Tribe believes that monitoring by a Riverside County qualified archaeologist and a professional Pechanga Tribe monitor will be required during earthmoving activities. Therefore, the Tribe reserves its right to make additional comments and recommendations once the environmental documents have been received and fully reviewed. Further, in the event that subsurface cultural resources are identified, the Tribe requests consultation with the Project proponent and Lead Agency regarding the treatment and disposition of all artifacts.

As a sovereign governmental entity, the Tribe is entitled to appropriate and adequate government-to-government consultation regarding the proposed Project. We would like you and your client to know that the Tribe does not consider initial inquiry letters from project consultants to constitute appropriate government-to-government consultation, but rather tools to obtain

further information about the Project area. Therefore, the Tribe reserves its rights to participate in the formal environmental review process, including government-to-government consultation with the Lead Agency, and requests to be included in all correspondence regarding this Project.

Please note that we are interested in participating in surveys within Luiseño ancestral territory. Prior to conducting any surveys, please contact the Cultural Department to schedule specifics. If you have any additional questions or comments, please contact me at ssmith@pechanga-nsn.gov or Cultural Analyst Anna Hoover at 951-770-8104 or ahoover@pechanga-nsn.gov.

Sincerely,

Shannon M. Smith
Cultural Monitor

Appendix E

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Moreno Valley Groundwater Development Program

Prepared for:

Eastern Municipal Water District
Post Office Box 8300
Perris, California 92572-8300

Prepared by:

K.S. Dunbar & Associates, Inc.
Environmental Engineering
45375 Vista Del Mar
Temecula, California 92590-4314
951-699-2082
Cell: 951-412-2634
Email: ksdpe67@gmail.com

April 2014

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Moreno Valley Groundwater Development Program

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires that when a public agency completes an environmental document which includes measures to mitigate or avoid significant environmental effects, the public agency must adopt a reporting or monitoring program. This requirement ensures that environmental impacts found to be significant will be mitigated. The reporting or monitoring program must be designed to ensure compliance during project implementation (Public Resources Code Section 21081.6).

In compliance with Public Resources Code Section 21081.6, the following MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING CHECKLIST has been prepared for the Moreno Valley Groundwater Development Program. This Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Checklist is intended to provide verification that all applicable Conditions of Approval relative to significant environmental impacts are monitored and reported. Monitoring will include: 1) verification that each mitigation measure has been implemented, 2) recordation of the actions taken to implement each mitigation, and 3) retention of records in the Moreno Valley Groundwater Development Program project file.

This Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program delineates responsibilities for monitoring the Program, but also allows Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) flexibility and discretion in determining how best to monitor implementation. Monitoring procedures will vary according to the type of mitigation measure. Adequate monitoring consists of demonstrating that monitoring procedures took place and that mitigation measures were implemented.

Reporting consists of establishing a record that a mitigation measure is being implemented and generally involves the following steps:

- EMWD distributes reporting forms to the appropriate persons for verification of compliance.
- Departments/agencies with reporting responsibilities will review the Environmental Impact Report or Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration, which provides general background information on the reasons for including specified mitigation measures.
- Problems or exceptions to compliance will be addressed to EMWD as appropriate.
- Periodic meetings may be held during project implementation to report on compliance of mitigation measures.
- Responsible parties provide EMWD with verification that monitoring has been conducted and ensure, as applicable, that mitigation measures have been implemented. Monitoring compliance

may be documented through existing review and approval programs such as field inspection reports and plan review.

- EMWD or Applicant prepares a reporting form periodically during the construction phase and an annual reporting summarizing all project mitigation monitoring efforts.

- Appropriate mitigation measures will be included in construction documents and/or conditions of permits/approvals.

Minor changes to the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, if required, would be made in accordance with CEQA and would be permitted after further review and approval by EMWD. Such changes could include reassignment of monitoring and reporting responsibilities, program redesign to make any appropriate improvements, and/or modification, substitution or deletion of mitigation measures subject to conditions described in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162. No change will be permitted unless the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program continues to satisfy the requirements of Public Resources Code Section 21081.6.

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program Checklist

Moreno Valley Groundwater Development Program

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring Process	Monitoring Timing	Responsible Person(s)	Date Completed
Air Quality				
EMWD will appoint a construction relations officer to act as a community liaison concerning on-site construction activities including resolution of issues related to PM_{10} generation. EMWD will include the following mitigation measures in its standard construction specifications: The contractor shall:	Project Records.	Prior to Construction.	Project Manager.	By: _____ Date: _____
❖ Utilize electricity from power poles instead of from temporary diesel or gasoline power generators, when feasible.	Site Inspection.	During Construction.	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____
❖ Require the use of 2010 and newer diesel haul trucks (e.g., material delivery trucks and soil import/export) and if the lead agency determines that 2010 model year or newer diesel trucks cannot be obtained the lead agency shall use trucks that meet EPA 2007 model year NO_x emissions requirements.	Site Inspection.	During Construction.	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____
❖ Require that all on-site construction equipment meet EPA Tier 3 or higher emissions standards according to the following: ✓ Project start, to December 31, 2014: All off-road diesel-powered construction equipment greater than 50 hp shall meet Tier 3 off-road emissions standards. In addition, all construction equipment shall be outfitted with BACT devices certified by CARB. Any emissions control device used by the contractor shall achieve emissions reductions that are no less than what could be achieved by a Level 3 diesel emissions control strategy for a similarly sized engine as defined by CARB regulations.	Site Inspection.	During Construction.	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring Process	Monitoring Timing	Responsible Person(s)	Date Completed
✓ Post-January 1, 2015: All off-road diesel-powered construction equipment greater than 50 hp shall meet the Tier 4 emission standards, where available. In addition, all construction equipment shall be outfitted with BACT devices certified by CARB. Any emissions control device used by the contractor shall achieve emissions reductions that are no less than what could be achieved by a Level 3 diesel emissions control strategy for a similarly sized engine as defined by CARB regulations. ✓ A copy of each unit's certified tier specification, BACT documentation, and CARB or SCAQMD operating permit shall be provided at the time of mobilization of each applicable unit of equipment.				
❖ Maintain construction equipment engines by keeping them properly tuned and maintained according to manufacturer's specifications.	Site Inspection.	During Construction.	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____
❖ Use alternative fuels or clean and low-sulfur fuel for equipment.	Site Inspection.	During Construction.	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____
❖ Idle trucks in accordance with the Airborne Toxic Control Measure (ACTM) to Limit Diesel Fueled Commercial Motor Vehicle Idling and other applicable laws.	Site Inspection.	During Construction.	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____
❖ Spread soil binders on site, where appropriate, unpaved roads and staging areas.	Site Inspection.	During Construction.	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____
❖ Water site and equipment as necessary to control dust.	Site Inspection.	During Construction.	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____
❖ Sweep all streets at least once per day using SCAQMD Rule 1186 certified street sweepers or roadway washing trucks if visible soil materials are carried to adjacent streets.	Site Inspection.	During Construction.	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____
❖ Conduct operations in accordance with SCAQMD Rule 403	Site Inspection.	During Construction.	Field Engineering	By: _____

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring Process	Monitoring Timing	Responsible Person(s)	Date Completed
requirements.			Inspector.	
❖ If necessary, wash off trucks leaving the site.	Site Inspection.	During Construction.	Field Engineering Inspector.	Date: _____ By: _____
❖ Cover all trucks hauling dirt, sand, soil, or other loose materials, or maintain at least two feet of freeboard in accordance with the requirements of California Vehicle Code (CVC) Section 23114.	Site Inspection.	During Construction.	Field Engineering Inspector.	Date: _____ By: _____ Date: _____
Biological Resources				
EMWD will abide by the following:				
❖ If ground-disturbing activities or removal of any trees, shrubs, or any other potential nesting habitat are scheduled within the avian nesting season (nesting season generally extends from February 1 - August 31), a pre-construction clearance survey for nesting birds should be conducted within 10 days prior to any ground disturbing activities. The biologist conducting the clearance survey should document a negative survey with a brief letter report indicating that no impacts to active bird nests will occur. If an active avian nest is discovered during the 10-day preconstruction clearance survey, construction activities should stay outside of a 300-foot buffer around the active nest. For raptor species, this buffer is expanded to 500-feet.	Site Inspection.	Prior to Construction.	Project Manager.	By: _____ Date: _____
❖ A pre-construction burrowing owl clearance survey shall be conducted in accordance with the 2012 CDFW Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation to ensure their continued absence. Two pre-construction clearance surveys shall be conducted 14-30 days prior to ground disturbing activities and 24 hours prior to ground disturbing activities. These clearance surveys shall be conducted by a qualified biologist to document the continued absence of the burrowing owls from the project sites.	Site Inspection.	Prior to Construction.	Project Manager.	By: _____ Date: _____
Cultural Resources				
Although there were no archeological resources as defined in §15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines identified within the immediate project area, there is always a possibility that buried cultural resources that were not previously identified could be unearthed during excavation activities. Therefore, EMWD will include the following mitigation measures in its standard construction specifications:				

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring Process	Monitoring Timing	Responsible Person(s)	Date Completed
❖ If inadvertent discoveries of cultural resources are encountered at any time during construction, these materials and their context shall be avoided until a qualified archeologist and a representative from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians (Tribe) – the closest Tribe to the Project – and consulted with EMWD and the Project Archeologist and the Soboba Tribe regarding appropriate avoidance and mitigation measures for the newly discovered resources. Project personnel shall not collect or retain cultural resources. Prehistoric resources include, but are not limited to: chert or obsidian flakes; projectile points; mortars and pestles; dark, friable soil containing shell and bone; dietary debris; heat-affected rock; or human burials. Historic resources include stone or adobe foundations or walls; structures and remains with square nails; and refuse deposits (glass, metal, wood, ceramics), often found in old wells and privies. Pursuant to California Public Resources Code §21083.2(b) avoidance is the preferred method of preservation for archeological resources.	Site Inspection.	During Construction.	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____
❖ All sacred sites, should they be encountered within the project sites, shall be avoided and preserved as the preferred mitigation, if feasible.	Site Inspection.	During Construction.	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____
❖ In addition, EMWD will relinquish ownership of all cultural resources, including scared items, burial goods and all archeological artifacts that are found on the project site to the Soboba Tribe for proper treatment and disposition.	Project Records.	During Construction.	Project Manager.	By: _____ Date: _____
❖ If paleontological resources (e.g., fossils) are encountered at any time during construction of the project, construction personnel shall avoid altering these materials and their context until a qualified paleontologist has evaluated the situation. Project personnel shall not collect or retain paleontological resources.	Site Inspection.	During Construction.	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____
❖ Consistent with State CEQA Guidelines §15064.5, subdivision (e), in the event of an accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, the County Coroner shall be notified and construction activities at the affected work site shall be halted. If the remains are found to be Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission shall be notified within 24 hours. The NAHC must immediately notify the Most Likely Descendant(s) under Public Resources Code §5097.98 and the descendants must make recommendations or preference for treatment within 48 hours of	Site Inspection.	During Construction.	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring Process	Monitoring Timing	Responsible Person(s)	Date Completed
being granted access to the site. Guidelines of the Native American Heritage Commission shall be adhered to in the treatment and disposition of the remains in accordance with the provisions of Health and Safety Code §7050.5 and Public Resources Code §5097.98.				
❖ All sacred sites, should they be encountered within the project sites, shall be avoided and preserved as the preferred mitigation, if feasible.	Site Inspection.	Site Inspection.	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____
Hazards and Hazardous Materials				
To reduce potentially hazardous conditions and minimize the impacts from the handling of potentially hazardous materials, EMWD will include the following in its construction contract documents:				
❖ The contractor(s) shall prepare a *Health and Safety Plan* in compliance with the requirements of Chapter 6.95, Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code (§§ 25500—25532). The plan shall include measures to be taken in the event of an accidental spill.	Site Inspection.	Site Inspection.	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____
❖ The contractor(s) shall enforce strict on-site handling rules to keep construction and maintenance materials out of receiving waters and storm drains. In addition, the contractor(s) shall store all reserve fuel supplies only within the confines of a designated construction staging area, refuel equipment only within the designated construction staging area, and regularly inspect all construction equipment for leaks.	Site Inspection.	Site Inspection.	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____
❖ The construction staging area shall be designed to contain contaminants such as oil, grease, and fuel products so that they do not drain towards receiving waters or storm drain inlets.	Site Inspection.	Site Inspection.	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____
Hydrology and Water Quality				
EMWD will require contractors to implement a program of best management practices (BMP's) and best available technologies to reduce potential impacts to water quality that may result from construction activities. To reduce or eliminate construction-related water quality impacts before the onset of construction activities, EMWD should obtain coverage under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Construction Permit. Construction activities shall comply with the conditions of this permit that include preparation of a stormwater pollution prevention plan, implementation of BMP's, and monitoring to insure impacts to water				

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring Process	Monitoring Timing	Responsible Person(s)	Date Completed
quality are minimized. As part of this process, multiple BMP's should be implemented to provide effective erosion and sediment control. These BMP's should be selected to achieve maximum sediment removal and represent the best available technology that is economically achievable. BMP's to be implemented as part of this mitigation measure should include, but not be limited to, the following:				
❖ Temporary erosion control measures such as silt fences, staked straw bales/wattles, silt/sediment basins and traps, check dams, geofabric, sandbag dikes, and temporary revegetation or other groundcover shall be employed for disturbed areas.	Site Inspection.	Site Inspection.	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____
❖ Storm drain inlets on the site and in downstream offsite areas shall be protected from sediment with the use of BMP's acceptable to EMWD, local jurisdictions and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region.	Site Inspection.	Site Inspection.	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____
❖ Dirt and debris shall be swept from paved streets in the construction zone on a regular basis, particularly before predicted rainfall events.	Site Inspection.	Site Inspection.	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____
❖ No disturbed surfaces shall be left without erosion control measures in place between October 15 and April 15. EMWD shall file a Notice of Intent with the Regional Board and require the preparation of a pollution prevention plan prior to commencement of construction. EMWD shall routinely inspect the construction site to verify that the BMP's specified in the pollution prevention plan are properly installed and maintained. EMWD shall immediately notify the contractor if there were a noncompliance issue and require immediate compliance.	Site Inspection.	During Construction.	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____
Noise				
EMWD will include the following in its standard construction specifications:				
❖ All equipment used during construction shall be muffled and maintained in good operating condition. All internal combustion engines shall be fitted with well-maintained mufflers in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations.	Site Inspection.	During Construction.	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____
Transportation/Traffic				

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring Process	Monitoring Timing	Responsible Person(s)	Date Completed
EWWD will include the following in its contract documents for this project:				
❖ Encroachment permits for all work within public rights-of-way shall be obtained from the City of Moreno Valley's Department of Public Works prior to commencement of any construction. EMWD shall comply with all traffic control requirements contained in the encroachment permit.	Project Records.	Prior to Construction.	Project Manager.	By: _____ Date: _____
❖ Working hours and lane closures shall be as specified by the City of Moreno Valley.	Project Records.	Prior to Construction.	Project Manager.	By: _____ Date: _____
❖ Public rights-of-way shall be restored to a condition mutually agreed to between EMWD and the City of Moreno Valley's Department of Public Works prior to construction.	Site Inspection.	During Construction.	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____

Eastern Municipal Water District
Post Office Box 8300
Perris, California 92572-8300

Addendum to the May 2014 IS&MND

Moreno Valley Groundwater Development Program

(State Clearinghouse No. 2014051001)

Prepared by:

K.S. Dunbar & Associates, Inc.
Environmental Engineering
45375 Vista Del Mar
Temecula, California 92590-4314
951-699-2082
Cell: 951-412-2634
Email: ksdpe67@gmail.com

August 2019

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Introduction

The May 2014 Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Moreno Valley Groundwater Development Program (State Clearinghouse No. 2014051001) was approved by the Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) Board of Directors on July 2, 2014. Then, on July 3, 2014, EMWD filed a Notice of Determination with the State Clearinghouse and the County of Riverside.

At that time, EMWD was considering the site plan as shown on Figure 1 (Figure 1.1-1 in Initial Study).

Figure 1 Location of Wells, Treatment Facility and Pump Station

The following Program description was included in Section 2 of the May 2014 IS&MND.

Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) is in the final planning stages of its Moreno Valley Groundwater Development Program (Program). The purpose of the Program is to develop approximately 2,000 acre-feet per annum of groundwater resources in the Moreno Valley area, generally located south of Ironwood Avenue, west of Davis Street, north of Hemlock Avenue and east of Heacock Street.

The first step of the Program would be drilling and testing a well at an EMWD recently acquired parcel at 12246 Heacock Street in Moreno Valley, Riverside County (APN: 481-020-018). In order to fully implement the Program, it would also be necessary to construct treatment facilities, equip a potable water well, and construct a pump station and related infrastructure on this parcel.

A second well is also planned to be drilled approximately 400 feet due east of EMWD's former Well 44. This well would replace Well 44 (shown previously on Figure 1.1-1). As part of the replacement project, Wells 43 and 44 would be abandoned in accordance with State and County regulations.

In the future, it would also be necessary to construct pipelines to convey treated water to the existing potable water system. Treated water would either be conveyed to the 1764 Pressure Zone (PZ) and boosted to the 1860 PZ or conveyed to the 1860 PZ and boosted to the 1967 PZ. Various pipeline corridors for both options were considered. Limitations include the availability of large diameter transmission pipelines (>12") and a desire to avoid streets with heavy traffic. If boosting water to the 1967 PZ is selected, either Ironwood Avenue or Perris Boulevard would be impacted as no other suitable route to the 1967 PZ was found north of Ironwood Avenue.

Other streets which could be affected include: Hemlock Avenue, Sunnymead Boulevard, Graham Street, Heacock Street, Davis Street, and Indian Street.

Proposed Project Changes

During final design, EMWD made several changes to the site plan as shown on Figure 2.

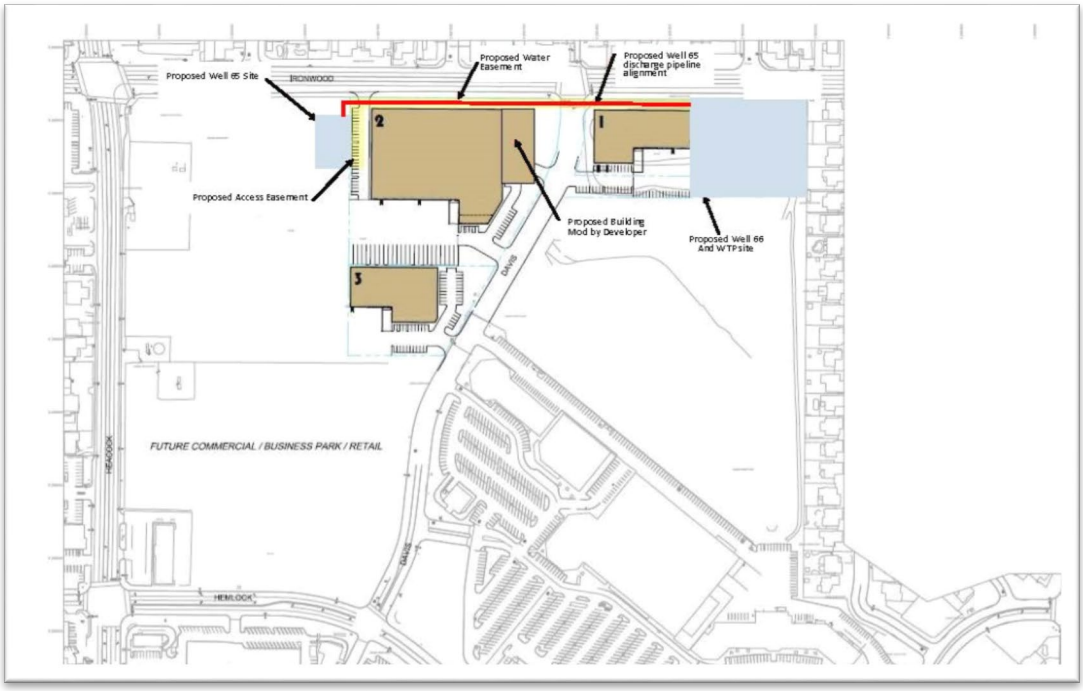

Figure 2 2019 Site Layout

As shown on Figure 2, the major change including moving the treatment and pumping facilities from the southwest corner of the property to the northeast corner of the property. That move would also require a change in the alignment of the pipeline along the northern property line.

Basis for Preparation of an Addendum

According to §15164(b) of the 2019 State CEQA Guidelines, the Lead Agency may prepare an addendum to a previously adopted negative declaration if only minor technical changes or additions are necessary or none of the conditions described in §15162 calling for a subsequent EIR or negative declaration have occurred.

§15162 of the 2019 State CEQA Guidelines states:

a) *When an EIR has been certified or a negative declaration adopted for a project, no subsequent EIR shall be prepared for that project unless the lead agency determines, on the basis of substantial evidence in light of the whole record, one or more of the following:*

   1) *Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects;*

   2) *Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; or*

   3) *New information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete or the Negative Declaration was adopted, shows any of the following:*

      A. *The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR or negative declaration;*

      B. *Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR;*

      C. *Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative; or*

      D. *Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponent declines to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.*

b) *If changes to a project or its circumstances occur or new information becomes available after adoption of a negative declaration, the lead agency shall prepare a subsequent EIR if required under subdivision a). Otherwise the lead agency shall determine whether to prepare a subsequent negative declaration, an addendum, or no further documentation.*

c) *Once a project has been approved, the lead agency's role in project approval is completed, unless further discretionary approval on that project is required. Information appearing after an approval does not require reopening of that approval. If after the project is approved, any of the conditions described in subdivision a) occurs, a subsequent EIR or negative declaration shall only be prepared by the public agency which grants the next discretionary approval for the project, if any. In this situation no other responsible agency shall grant an approval for the project until the subsequent EIR has been certified or subsequent negative declaration adopted.*

EMWD has reviewed the proposed project changes in light of the requirements defined under the State CEQA Guidelines. In addition, EMWD has assessed the proposed project changes in the following Initial Study using a Supplemental Environmental Checklist form.

Initial Study

Supplemental Environmental Checklist Form

FOR USE WHEN EMWD IS REVIEWING SUBSEQUENT ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS PURUSANT TO A PREVIOUSLY APPROVED OR ADOPTED ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT

1. Project Title: Moreno Valley Groundwater Development Program.

2. Lead Agency Name and Address:

   Eastern Municipal Water District
   Post Office Box 8300
   Perris, California 92572-8300

3. Contact Person and Phone Number:

   Alfred "Al" Javier
   Director of Environmental and Regulatory Compliance
   (951) 928-3777 ext. 6327

4. Project Location:

   Within the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California
   Section 6, Township 3 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Base & Meridian
   33°56'35" N, -117°14'34" W
   APN: 481-020-018.

5. Project Sponsor's Name and Address:

   Eastern Municipal Water District
   Post Office Box 8300
   Perris, California 92572-8300

6. General Plan Designation: CC, Commercial.

7. Zoning: CC, Commercial.

8. Incorporation by Reference: Consistent with §15150 of the State CEQA Guidelines, the following documents were used in the preparation of this proposed Addendum and incorporated by reference:

   - K.S. Dunbar & Associates, Inc., 2014. *Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration, Moreno Valley Groundwater Development Program* prepared for Eastern Municipal Water District. May.

9. Previous Environmental Document: (Please describe the previously adopted ND or MND or the previously certified EIR including the date the document was adopted or certified, the date the project was approved by EMWD, the date the NOD was filed with the County of Riverside, and a summary of potentially significant effects identified in the CEQA document.)

The May 2014 Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration evaluated the environmental effects of the proposed Moreno Valley Groundwater Development Program. That document was approved by EMWD's Board of Directors on July 2, 2014. Also, on July 2, 2014, EMWD filed a Notice of Determination with the County of Riverside and the State Clearinghouse. All potential impacts identified in the Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration can be mitigated to a less than significant level by implementation of the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program that was also adopted by EMWD's Board of Directors on July 2, 2014.

10. Description of the Project: (Describe the previously approved Project and the authorized entitlements/discretionary actions. Describe whether the subsequent discretionary action now proposed was considered in the previously approved CEQA document and describe any differences between the proposed action and the approved project.)

    The Project Description included in the May 2014 IS&MND follows:

    2.1 Introduction

    Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) is in the final planning stages of its Moreno Valley Groundwater Development Program (Program). The purpose of the Program is to develop approximately 2,000 acre-feet per annum of groundwater resources in the Moreno Valley area, generally located south of Ironwood Avenue, west of Davis Street, north of Hemlock Avenue and east of Heacock Street.

    2.2 Program Description

    The first step of the Program would be drilling and testing a well at an EMWD recently acquired parcel at 12246 Heacock Street in Moreno Valley, Riverside County (APN: 481-020-018). In order to fully implement the Program, it would also be necessary to construct treatment facilities, equip a potable water well, and construct a pump station and related infrastructure on this parcel.

    A second well is also planned to be drilled approximately 400 feet due east of EMWD's former Well 44. This well would replace Well 44 (shown previously on Figure 1.1-1). As part of the replacement project, Wells 43 and 44 would be abandoned in accordance with State and County regulations.

    In the future, it would also be necessary to construct pipelines to convey treated water to the existing potable water system. Treated water would either be conveyed to the 1764 Pressure Zone (PZ) and boosted to the 1860 PZ or conveyed to the 1860 PZ and boosted to the 1967 PZ. Various pipeline corridors for both options were considered. Limitations include the availability of large diameter transmission pipelines (>12") and a desire to avoid streets with heavy traffic. If boosting water to the 1967 PZ is selected, either Ironwood Avenue or Perris Boulevard would be impacted as no other suitable route to the 1967 PZ was found north of Ironwood Avenue.

    Other streets which could be affected include: Hemlock Avenue, Sunnymead Boulevard, Graham Street, Heacock Street, Davis Street, and Indian Street.

    As stated in the Introduction, EMWD has now finalized the site plan for this Project. As shown previously on Figure 2, the location of the proposed treatment and pumping facilities have been moved from the southwest corner of the property to the northeast corner of the property. The alignment of the pipeline along the northern property boundary has also changed somewhat to accommodate the new location of the treatment and pumping facilities.

    EMWD's Board of Directors adopted the Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Project and approved the Project on July 2, 2014. Notices of Determination were also filed with the State Clearinghouse and Riverside County Clerk on July 3, 2016.

11. Surrounding Land Uses and Setting: (Briefly describe the project's surroundings.)

The proposed Project site is surrounded by a mix of commercial and residential properties.

12. Other public agencies whose approval is required (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement):

State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water
Water Supply Permit

California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region
General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities.

City of Moreno Valley
Encroachment Permit

New Significant Environmental Effects or Substantially More Severe Significant Environmental Effects Compared to those Identified in the Previous CEQA Documents

The subject areas checked below were determined to be new significant environmental effects or to be previously identified effects that have a substantial increase in severity either due to a change in the project, change in circumstances or new information of substantial importance, as indicated by the checklist and discussion on the following pages:

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

The Addendum finds that no new significant environmental effects or an substantial increase in the severity of significant environmental impacts would occur due to the proposed project changes.

Determination

(To be completed by the Lead Agency):

On the basis on this initial evaluation:

☐	I find that no substantial changes are proposed in the project and there are no substantial changes in the circumstances under which the project will be undertaken that will require major revisions to the previous approved ND or MND or certified EIR due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects. Also, there is no "new information of substantial importance" as that is used in the State CEQA Guidelines §15162(a)(3). Therefore, the previously adopted ND or MND or previously certified EIR adequately addresses the potential impacts of the project without modification.
◉	I find that no significant changes are proposed in the project and there are no substantial changes in the circumstances under which the project will be undertaken that will require major revisions to the previous approved ND or MND or certified EIR due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects. Also, there is no "new information of substantial importance" as that term is used in the State CEQA Guidelines §15162(a)(3). Therefore, the previously adopted ND or MND or certified EIR adequately discusses the potential impacts of the project; however, minor changes require the preparation of an ADDENDUM.
☐	I find that substantial changes are proposed in the project or there are substantial changes in the circumstances under which the project will be undertaken that will require major revisions to the previous approved ND or MND or certified EIR due to the involvement of significant new environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects. Or, there is "new information of substantial importance", as that term is used in the State CEQA Guidelines §15162(2)(3). However, all new potentially significant environmental effects or substantial increases in the severity of previously identified significant effects are clearly reduced to below a level of significance through the incorporation of mitigation measures agreed to by the project applicant. Therefore, a SUBSEQUENT MND is required.
☐	I find that substantial changes are proposed in the project or there are substantial changes in the circumstances under which the project will be undertaken that will require major revisions to the previous environmental document due to the involvement of significant new environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects. Or, there is "new information of substantial importance", as that term is used in the State CEQA Guidelines §15162(a)(3). However, only minor changes or additions or changes would be necessary to make the previously certified EIR adequate for the project in the changed situation. Therefore, a SUPPLEMENTAL EIR is required.
☐	I find that substantial changes are proposed in the project or there are substantial changes in the circumstances under which the project will be undertaken that will require major revisions to the previous environmental document due to the involvement of significant new environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects. Or, there is "new information of substantial importance", as that term is used in the State CEQA Guidelines §15162(a)(3). Therefore, a SUBSEQUENT EIR is required.

_____ _____

Alfred "Al" Javier
Director of Environmental and Regulatory Compliance

Date

Evaluation of Environmental Impacts

1) A finding of "No New Impact/No Impact" means that the potential impact was fully analyzed and/or mitigated in the prior CEQA document and no new or different impacts will result from the proposed activity. A brief explanation is required for all answers except "No New Impact/No Impact" answers that are adequately supported by the information sources a lead agency cites in the parenthesis following each question. A "No New Impact/No Impact" answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No New Impact/No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).

2) A finding of "New Mitigation is Required" means that the project may have a potentially significant impact on the environment or a substantially more severe impact than analyzed in the previously approved ND or MND or certified EIR and that new mitigation is required to address the impact.

3) A finding of "New Potentially Significant Impact" means that the project may have a new potentially significant impact on the environment or a substantially more severe impact than analyzed in the previously approved ND or MND or certified EIR that cannot be mitigated to below a level of significance or be avoided.

4) A finding of "Reduced Impact" means that a previously infeasible mitigation measure is now available, or a previously infeasible alternative is now available that will reduce a significant impact identified in the previously prepared environmental document.

5) All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.

6) Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration. §15163(c)(3)(D). In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:

   a) Earlier Analyses Used. Identify and state where they are available for review.

   b) Impacts Adequately Addressed. Identify which effects from the following checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis. Describe the mitigation measures which were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the proposed action.

   c) Infeasible Mitigation Measures. Discuss any mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible that would in fact now be feasible or that are considerably different from those previously analyzed and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measures or alternatives.

   d) Changes in Circumstances. Discuss any changes in the project, changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or "new information of substantial importance" that cause a change in conclusion regarding one or more effects discussed in the original document.

7) Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate into the checklist references to information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.

8) Supporting Information Sources. A source list should be attached, and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.

9) This is only a suggested form, and lead agencies are free to use different formats; however, lead agencies should normally address the questions from this checklist that are relevant to a project's environmental effects in whatever format is selected.

10) The explanation of each issue should identify:

    a) the significance criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question;

    b) the difference between the proposed activity and the previously approved project described in the approved ND or MND or certified EIR; and

    c) the previously approved mitigation measures identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significant.

Aesthetics

	New Potentially Significant Impact	New Mitigation Required	No New Impact/No Impact	Reduced Impact
Would the project:				
a. Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?			X	
b. Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?			X	
c. Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?			X	
d. Create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?			X	

Discussion

Aesthetics. a. *Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that the proposed wellhead, treatment facilities, pump station and related infrastructure would be located within a vacant portion of a parcel within a commercial area. The future well would be located in the background of the above photograph. The future pipelines would be constructed underground within public street rights-of-way. Therefore, implementation of the Program would not have substantial adverse effects on scenic vistas and no mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: Although the location of the facilities has changed, the proposed wellhead, treatment facilities, pump station and related infrastructure would still be located within a vacant portion of a parcel within a commercial area. In addition, the future pipelines would be constructed underground within public street rights-of-way. Therefore, implementation of the changed Project would not have substantial adverse effects on a scenic vista and no mitigation would be required. For these reasons, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Aesthetics. b. *Would the project substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?* If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 11)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that there are no officially designated State scenic highways located in the vicinity of the wellhead facilities site. The site is also located within a commercial area. Therefore, implementation of the Program will not substantially damage any scenic resources, including but not limited to trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a State scenic highway. Therefore, there are no anticipated impacts and no mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: As stated above, there are no officially designated State scenic highways located in the vicinity of the proposed Project site. In addition, the site is zoned CC (commercial) and designated as CC in the City of Moreno Valley's General Plan. Water facilities are a permitted use within this land use designation.

Therefore, there are no anticipated impacts and no mitigation is required. For these reasons, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Aesthetics. c. *Would the project substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 11.)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that the proposed wellhead, treatment facility, pump station and related infrastructure as well as the future well would be constructed on a vacant portion of a parcel located in a commercial area. The future pipelines would be installed underground within public street rights-of-way. Therefore, implementation of the Program would not degrade the existing visual quality of the site and its surroundings and no mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: Although the location of the facilities has changed, they would still be sited on a vacant portion of a parcel located in a commercial area. Therefore, the conclusions contained in the May 2014 IS&MND would not change. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Aesthetics. d. *Would the project create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 11)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that the wellhead facilities would include security lighting: however, there would be no potential light and glare problems as the design would be in compliance with California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 6, Section 132 to insure that all outdoor lighting is directed to the specific location intended for illumination to limit spillover. In addition, all lighting would be shielded. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: As stated above, the wellhead facilities would include security lighting: however, there would be no potential light and glare problems as the design would be in compliance with California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 6, Section 132 to insure that all outdoor lighting is directed to the specific location intended for illumination to limit spillover. In addition, all lighting would be shielded. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Agriculture and Forestry Resources

	New Potentially Significant Impact	New Mitigation Is Required	No New Impact/No Impact	Reduced Impact
In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation Model (1997) prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment Project, and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. *Would the Project:*				
a. Convert Prime Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?			X	
b. Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?			X	
c. Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 511104(g))?			X	
d. Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest uses.			X	
e. Involve other changes in the existing environment that, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?			X	

Discussion

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

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 12)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2104 IS&MND concluded that neither the wellhead facilities site nor the future well site contains Farmland as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency. In addition, all future pipelines would be constructed within public street rights-of-way. Consequently, there are no impacts anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Propose Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: The project site does not contain agricultural lands. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Agriculture and Forestry Resources. b. *Would the project conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 13)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that he wellhead facilities site, as well as the future well site, is presently zoned CC (Commercial) and the future pipelines would be constructed within public street rights-of-way. Therefore, implementation of the Program would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract. Consequently, there are no impacts anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: There has been no change in zoning since the publication of the May 2014 IS&MND. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

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

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 13).

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that there are no forest lands or timberlands in the greater Program area. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: There are no forest lands within the project area. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Agriculture and Forestry Resources. d. *Would the project result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 13).

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that implementation of the Program would not result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use as there are no forest lands within the Program area. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: There are no forest lands within the project area. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

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

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 13).

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that implementation of the Program would not involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: There are no farmlands or forest lands within the project area. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Air Quality

	New Potentially Significant Impact	New Mitigation Is Required	No New Impact/No Impact	Reduced Impact
Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. *Would the Project:*				
a. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?			X	
b. Result in cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?			X	
c. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?			X	
d. Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors or dust) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?			X	

Discussion

Air Quality. a. *Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 16).

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that a project is deemed inconsistent with air quality plans if it would result in population and/or employment growth that exceeds growth estimates included in applicable air quality management plans [i.e., SCAQMD's 2012 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP)]. The AQMP is based on general plans from local jurisdictions, which includes the City of Moreno Valley's General Plan. The AQMP accounts for development that would occur as a result of implementation of the local general plans. The proposed Program is consistent with the AQMP in that it would accommodate development approved in the City's General Plan. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: Although SCAQMD updated its AQMP on March 3, 2017 (i.e., 2016 AQMP) nothing associated with the proposed project changes would change the conclusions in the May 2014 IS&MND. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Air Quality. b. *Would the project result in cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 21)

Air Quality Analysis Conclusion – Less than Significant: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that the total estimated daily emissions from the construction of the wellhead facilities are shown in Table 3.7-8.

Table 3.7-8
Total Estimated Maximum Day Construction Emissions – Wellhead Facilities

Year	Source	Pollutant (pounds per day)						
		ROG	CO	NO_x[1]	SO_x	PM_{10}[1]	$PM_{2.5}$[1]	CO_2
2015	Construction Equipment	1.94	8.75	11.31	0.00	0.10	0.09	2,973
	On-Road Vehicles	0.43	2.14	4.31	0.00	0.22	0.19	952
	Worker Commutes	0.13	1.23	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	220
	Fugitive Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.95	0.41	0
	Total	2.50	12.12	15.74	0.00	2.27	0.69	4,145
Construction-Related Threshold Limits[2]		75	550	100	150	150	55	N/A
Localized Significance Threshold Limits[3]		N/A	1,746	212	N/A	30	8	N/A

[1] Use of particulate traps reduces PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ by 85% and oxidation catalysts reduces NO_x by 15%.
[2] Construction-related threshold limits developed by SCAQMD to determine significance.
[3] Localized significant thresholds developed by SCAQMD to determine localized significance, based on a work area of up to 1 acre and a 100-meter distance to the nearest receptor.

As shown in Table 3.7-8 the total estimated emissions from construction of the wellhead facilities would not exceed the construction-related threshold limits for significance or the localized thresholds.

However, the ARB has designated the SCAB as non-attainment for the State ozone standard, the State PM_{10} standard, and the State $PM_{2.5}$ standard. In addition, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has designated the SCAB as non-attainment for the federal ozone standard, the federal PM_{10} standard and the federal $PM_{2.5}$ standard. Therefore, every effort should be made to minimize emissions within the SCAB. Consequently, to reduce the emissions as much as possible, EMWD will:

- Appoint a construction relations officer to act as a community liaison concerning on-site construction activities including resolution of issues related to PM_{10} generation.
- In addition, EMWD will add the following best management practices in its contract documents for this project:

  The contractor shall:

  - Utilize electricity from on-site power sources instead of from temporary diesel or gasoline powered generators, when feasible.
  - Require the use of 2010 and newer diesel haul trucks (e.g., material delivery trucks and soil import/export) and if the lead agency determines that 2010 model year or newer diesel trucks cannot be obtained the contractor shall use trucks that meet EPA 2007 model year NO_x emissions requirements.
  - Require that all on-site construction equipment meet EPA Tier 3 or higher emissions standards according to the following:
    - ✓ All construction equipment shall be outfitted with BACT devices certified by CARB. Any emissions control device used by the contractor shall achieve emissions reductions that are no less than what could be achieved by a Level 3 diesel emissions control strategy for a similarly sized engine as defined by CARB regulations.
    - ✓ A copy of each unit's certified tier specification, BACT documentation, and CARB or SCAQMD operating permit shall be provided at the time of mobilization of each applicable unit of equipment.
  - Maintain construction equipment engines by keeping them properly tuned and maintained according to manufacturer's specifications.
  - Use alternative fuels or clean and low-sulfur fuel for equipment.

- Idle trucks in accordance with the Airborne Toxic Control Measure (ACTM) to Limit Diesel Fueled Commercial Motor Vehicle Idling and other applicable laws.
- Water site and equipment as necessary to control dust.
- Sweep all streets at least once per day using SCAQMD Rule 1186 certified street sweepers or roadway washing trucks if visible soil materials are carried to adjacent streets.
- Conduct operations in accordance with SCAQMD Rule 403 requirements.
- If necessary, wash off trucks leaving the site.
- Cover all trucks hauling dirt, sand, soil, or other loose materials, or maintain at least two feet of freeboard in accordance with the requirements of California Vehicle Code (CVC) Section 23114.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: Moving the facilities to the north would place them closer to the residences north of Ironwood Avenue and those west of Nina Drive to the east of the Project site. Therefore, the localized significance thresholds, which take into consideration the location of the nearest receptor would change as shown in revised Table 3.7-8 below:

Revised Table 3.7-8
Total Estimated Maximum Day Construction Emissions – Wellhead Facilities

Year	Source	Pollutant (pounds per day)						
		ROG	CO	NO_x[1]	SO_x	PM_{10}[1]	$PM_{2.5}$[1]	CO_2
2015	Construction Equipment	1.94	8.75	11.31	0.00	0.10	0.09	2,973
	On-Road Vehicles	0.43	2.14	4.31	0.00	0.22	0.19	952
	Worker Commutes	0.13	1.23	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	220
	Fugitive Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.95	0.41	0
	Total	2.50	12.12	15.74	0.00	2.27	0.69	4,145
Construction-Related Threshold Limits[2]		75	550	100	150	150	55	N/A
Localized Significance Threshold Limits[3]		N/A	**602**	**118**	N/A	**4**	**3**	N/A

[1] Use of particulate traps reduces PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ by 85% and oxidation catalysts reduces NO_x by 15%.
[2] Construction-related threshold limits developed by SCAQMD to determine significance.
[3] Localized significant thresholds developed by SCAQMD to determine localized significance, based on a work area of up to 1 acre and a **25**-meter distance to the nearest receptor.

As shown in the revised Table 3.7-8 above, the total estimated emissions from construction of the wellhead facilities would not exceed the construction-related threshold limits for significance or the localized thresholds. Therefore, the change in location of the facilities would not change the conclusions in the May 2014 IS&MND. For these reasons, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Air Quality. c. Would the project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 26)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that the wellhead facilities site is a commercial area and therefore does not contain any sensitive receptors (e.g., schools, hospitals, etc.,). Also as shown in Table 3.7-13, construction emissions from the implementation of the Program are considered less than significant by SCAQMD's threshold criteria for significance. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: Emissions generated during construction associated with the wellhead facilities would not exceed any threshold criteria including SCAQMD's Localized Threshold which takes into consideration the distance to the nearest receptor. As shown in the previous response, the change in location does change the localized threshold criteria; however, it does not change the conclusions in the May 2014 IS&MND. For these reasons, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

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

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p.26)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that neither construction nor operation of the Program should create or cause objectionable odors. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: Construction of the wellhead facilities in a slightly different location would not change the conclusions of the May 2014 IS&MND with respect to odors as there would be no odors generated by implementation of the Project. Dust would be controlled by strict adherence to the mitigation measures shown above in the response to item "b". For these reasons, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Biological Resources

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

Discussion

Biological Resources. a. *Would the project have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 29).

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that the plant communities within and adjacent to the wellhead facilities site, have the potential to provide suitable nesting opportunities for year-round and seasonal avian residents, and migrating songbirds that could occur in the area. Nesting birds are protected pursuant to the MBTA and CDFW Code. Therefore, in order to ensure that no nesting birds are disturbed during construction activities, EMWD will abide by the following mitigation measure:

Mitigation Measure

If ground-disturbing activities or removal of any trees, shrubs, or any other potential nesting habitat are scheduled within the avian nesting season (nesting season generally extends from February 1 - August 31), a pre-construction clearance survey for nesting birds should be conducted within 10 days prior to any ground disturbing activities. The biologist conducting the clearance survey should document a negative survey with a brief letter report indicating that no impacts to active bird nests

will occur. If an active avian nest is discovered during the 10-day preconstruction clearance survey, construction activities should stay outside of a 300-foot buffer around the active nest. For raptor species, this buffer is expanded to 500-feet.

Based on the results of the habitat assessment, burrowing owls are presumed absent. However, it is possible that the burrowing owls could establish residence on the project sites between now and the start of construction. To ensure their continued absence, EMWD will abide by the following mitigation measure:

Mitigation Measure

A pre-construction burrowing owl clearance survey shall be conducted in accordance with the 2012 CDFW Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation to ensure their continued absence. Two pre-construction clearance surveys shall be conducted 14-30 days prior to ground disturbing activities and 24 hours prior to ground disturbing activities. These clearance surveys shall be conducted by a qualified biologist to document the continued absence of the burrowing owls from the project sites.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: Since the publication of the May 24, 2014 IS&MND, K.S. Dunbar & Associates, Inc., has conducted two surveys for nesting birds and burrowing owls on the Project site. These were performed by Travis J. McGill, Biologist on November 23, 2015 and February 1, 2016. No nesting birds or burrowing owls were observed on-site or within 500 feet of the site during either survey. The areas now proposed for construction of the facilities have been surveyed three times with negative results. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

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

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 29)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that based on literature searches, analysis of aerial photographs and field studies there is no riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities at the wellhead facilities site. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: There is no riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities in the area now proposed for construction. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

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

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 29)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that based on literature searches, analysis of aerial photographs and field studies there are no federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act at the wellhead facilities site. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: There are no state or federally protected wetlands in the area now proposed for construction. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Biological Resources. d. *Would the project interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 30)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that based on literature searches, analysis of aerial photographs and field studies implementation of the proposed Program would not interfere with any migratory activities or impact migratory corridors. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: On-site conditions remain the same as described above. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

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

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 30)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that the proposed Program would not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance. No other ordinances are in place that would apply to the proposed Program. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: As stated above, the project would not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance. No other ordinances are in place that would apply to the proposed Project. For these reasons, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Biological Resources. f. *Would the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional or state habitat conservation plan?*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p 30)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that based on literature searches, analysis of aerial photographs and field studies implementation of the proposed Program would not conflict with the provisions of an adopted habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plan, or other approved local, regional or state habitat conservation plan. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: As stated above, the project would not conflict with the provisions of an adopted habitat conservation plan (e.g., MSHCP), natural community conservation plan, or other approved local, regional or state habitat conservation plan. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Cultural Resources

	New Potentially Significant Impact	New Mitigation Is Required	No New Impact/No Impact	Reduced Impact
Would the project:				
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to §15064.5?			X	
b. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?			X	
c. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?			X	

Discussion

Cultural Resources. a. *Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant t[§15064.5?*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 35)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that based on the review of records maintained by the Eastern Information Center and the field inspection, implementation of the Program will have no adverse effect on historic properties as there are none in the immediate area that would be impacted. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: As stated above, there are no historical resources in the immediate project area. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Cultural Resources. b. *Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2013 IS&MND, pp. 35 & 36)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that although there were no archeological resources as defined in §15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines identified within the immediate Program area, there is always a possibility that buried cultural resources that were not previously identified could be unearthed during excavation activities. Therefore, EMWD will include the following mitigation measures in its standard construction specifications:

Mitigation Measures

- If inadvertent discoveries of cultural resources are encountered at any time during construction, these materials and their context shall be avoided until a qualified archeologist and a representative from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians (Tribe) – the closest Tribe to the Program – have consulted with EMWD regarding appropriate avoidance and mitigation measures for the newly discovered resources. Construction personnel shall not collect or retain cultural resources. Prehistoric resources include, but are not limited to: chert or obsidian flakes; projectile points; mortars and pestles; dark, friable soil containing shell and bone; dietary debris; heat-affected rock; or human burials. Historic resources include stone or adobe foundations or walls; structures and remains with square nails; and refuse deposits (glass, metal, wood, ceramics), often found in old wells and privies. Pursuant to California

Public Resources Code §21083.2(b) avoidance is the preferred method of preservation for archeological resources.

- All sacred sites, should they be encountered, shall be avoided and preserved as the preferred mitigation, if feasible.
- In addition, EMWD will relinquish ownership of all cultural resources, including scared items, burial goods and all archeological artifacts that are found on the Project site to the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians for proper treatment and disposition.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: Based on the record searches and the field surveys, the proposed changes in the location of facilities would not change the conclusion contained in the May 2014 IS&MND. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Cultural Resources. c. *Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 64.)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that No human remains, including formal cemeteries were identified within the wellhead facilities site. However, it is always possible that unmarked burials could be unearthed during excavation activities. Implementation of the following mitigation measures would reduce this impact to a level of less than significant.

Mitigation Measures:

Consistent with State CEQA Guidelines §15064.5, subdivision (e), in the event of an accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, the County Coroner shall be notified and construction activities at the affected work site shall be halted. If the remains are found to be Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) shall be notified within 24 hours. The NAHC must immediately notify the Most Likely Descendant(s) under Public Resources Code §5097.98 and the descendants must make recommendations or preference for treatment within 24 hours of being granted access to the site. Guidelines of the Native American Heritage Commission shall be adhered to in the treatment and disposition of the remains in accordance with the provisions of Health and Safety Code §7050.5 and Public Resources Code §5097.98.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: As stated above, there are no known human burials in the immediate project area. However, in the unlikely event that inadvertent discoveries are made, the above mitigation measure would reduce the impacts to a level of less than significant. For these reasons, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Energy

	New Potentially Significant Impact	New Mitigation Is Required	No New Impact/No Impact	Reduced Impact
Would the project:				
a. Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?			X	
b. Conflict or obstruct a state of local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?			X	

Discussion

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

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response:

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – This category was added to the State CEQA Guidelines subsequent to the publication of the May 20014 IS&MND.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: During construction, it would be necessary to use diesel-powered equipment. This would not be considered a wasteful, inefficient or unnecessary consumption of energy resources. In addition, energy would be required to pump the water. Again, this would not be considered a wasteful, inefficient or unnecessary consumption of energy resources. For these reasons, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Energy. b. Would the project conflict or obstruct a state of local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response:

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – This category was added to the State CEQA Guidelines subsequent to the publication of the May 20014 IS&MND.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: These facilities were considered in EMWD's Energy Management Plan, For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Geology and Soils

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

Discussion

Geology and Soils. a. 1. *Would the project expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND pp 39 and 40)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – Less than Significant: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act identifies special study zones for areas where existing known faults are located. The main purpose of the Act is to prevent the construction of buildings used for human occupancy on the surface trace of active faults. The Act also required the State Geologist to establish regulatory zones (known as Earthquake Fault Zones) around the surface traces of active faults and to issue appropriate maps.

Based on the State of California Special Studies Zones Sunnymead Quadrangle Official Map (Effective July 1, 1974), issued by the State Geologist, a fault that is considered to have been active during Holocene time is located approximately 4 miles northeast of the wellhead facilities site. The potential for strong seismic ground shaking in the Program area is similar to that in surrounding areas within the City of Moreno Valley. Seismic conditions expected to occur in the Program area *(see Seismicity discussion in Section 3.10.1)* will be less than significant because of special design using reasonable construction and/or maintenance practices common to the Riverside County area.

The Program facilities are being designed to withstand the seismic forces anticipated in the Program area. In addition, the Program does not include any structures or facilities intended for human habitation; therefore, the Program is not expected to expose people or critical structures to potential substantial adverse effects involving rupture of a known active fault. Therefore, anticipated impacts are less than significant and no mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: The relocation of Program facilities would not change the impacts discussed in the May 2014 IS&MND. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Geology and Soils. a. 2. *Would the project expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving strong seismic ground shaking?*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND pp. 39 and 40)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – Less than Significant: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that the potential for strong seismic ground shaking in the Program area is similar to that in surrounding areas within the City of Moreno Valley. Because the Program consists of facilities that are not intended for human habitation, the Program will not expose people or critical structures to adverse effects resulting from seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction. In addition, the Program facilities are specifically designed to withstand seismic conditions anticipated to occur at the Project site. Seismic conditions expected to occur in the Program area *(see Seismicity discussion in Section 3.10.1)* can be mitigated by special design using reasonable construction and/or maintenance practices common to the Riverside County area. Therefore, the seismic-related impacts related to strong seismic ground shaking would be less than significant and no further mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: As stated above, seismic conditions anticipated at the site can be mitigated by special design using reasonable construction and/or maintenance practices common to the Riverside County area. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Geology and Soils. a. 3. *Would the project expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 40)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – Less than Significant: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that the wellhead facilities site is located within a low to moderate liquefaction area and within a susceptible subsidence zone *(www3.tlma.co.riverside.ca.us 3/15/2014)*.

Because the Program consists of facilities that are not intended for human habitation, the Program will not expose people or critical structures to adverse effects resulting from seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction. In addition, the Program facilities are specifically designed to withstand seismic conditions anticipated to occur in the Program area. Seismic conditions expected to occur in the Program area *(see Seismicity discussion in Section 3.10.1)* can be mitigated by special design using reasonable construction and/or maintenance practices common to the Riverside County area. Therefore, the seismic-related impacts related to ground failure, including liquefaction would be less than significant and no further mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: As stated above, seismic conditions anticipated at the site can be mitigated by special design using reasonable construction and/or maintenance practices common to the Riverside

County area. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Geology and Soils. a. 4. *Would the project expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving landslides?*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 40.)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that the Program area is located on relatively flat topography and is not subject to landslides. Therefore, it is not anticipated that the Program would impact landslides nor does the Program have the potential to create or generate landslides. Therefore, no further analysis or mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: As stated above, seismic conditions anticipated at the site can be mitigated by special design using reasonable construction and/or maintenance practices common to the Riverside County area. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Geology and Soils. b. *Would the project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 41.)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that the wellhead facilities site is vacant land within a commercial area. It has stabilized over the years and, therefore, it is not anticipated that the Program would result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil. Therefore, no further analysis or mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: The on-site conditions described above still apply. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Geology and Soils. c. *Would the project be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 41.)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that as stated above *(Geology and Soils. a.3.)*, the wellhead facilities site is located in an area mapped as being susceptible to subsidence and liquefaction. The Program will not expose people or critical structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death, involving unstable geologic units or soils. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: The on-site conditions described above still apply. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

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

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 41)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that the wellhead facilities site is not located on expansive soil as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code. According to the United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey, soils at the site consist primarily of Hanford coarse sandy loam and are not reported to be significantly expansive. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: The conditions described above still apply. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Geology and Soils. e. *Would the project have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 41)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that the Project does not include the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems. Therefore, there are no impacts associated with the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems and no mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: The conditions described above still apply. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Geology and Soils. f. *Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?*

Answer:. No New Impact/No Impact

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 36)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that It is possible that paleontological resources could be unearthed during excavation activities. Therefore, EMWD will include the following mitigation measures in its standard construction specifications:

Mitigation Measures:

If paleontological resources (e.g., fossils) are encountered at any time during construction of the Program facilities, construction personnel shall avoid altering these materials and their context until a qualified paleontologist has evaluated the situation. Construction personnel shall not collect or retain paleontological resources.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: The conditions described above still apply. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

	New Potentially Significant Impact	New Mitigation Is Required	No New Impact/No Impact	Reduced Impact
Would the Project:				
a. Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment, based on any applicable threshold of significance?			X	
b. Conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emission of greenhouse gases?			X	

Discussion

Greenhouse Gas Emissions. a. *Would the project generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment, based on any applicable threshold of significance?*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact..

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 26)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – Less than Significant: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that SCAQMD has suggested significance levels of 10,000 MT per year CO_2 equivalents for industrial projects. Based on the information presented in Table 3.7-14, the total CO_2 emissions from construction of the Program facilities under the "worst-case" scenario of having all facilities constructed during 2015 would be 1,867 MT. Therefore, the greenhouse gas emissions from construction would be considered less than significant and no mitigation is required. Operation of the project would not generate CO_2 emissions. However, generation of electricity to power the project would generate CO_2 emissions. As shown above, these annual emissions are estimated to be 3.6 MT which are also well below the SCAQMD suggested thresholds of significance.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: The change in location of the proposed facilities would not change the estimated emissions from construction or operation. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions. b. *Would the project conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emission of greenhouse gases?*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 27)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – Less than Significant: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that the Program would not conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emission of greenhouse gases. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: The change in location of facilities would not change the conclusions in the May 2014 IS&MND. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials

	New Potentially Significant Impact	New Mitigation Is Required	No New Impact/No Impact	Reduced Impact
Would the project:				
a. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use or disposal of hazardous materials?			X	
b. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably upset accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?			X	
c. Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?			X	
d. Be located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?			X	
e. For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, and if so, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?			X	
f. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?			X	
g. Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?			X	

Discussion

Hazards and Hazardous Materials. a. *Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use or disposal of hazardous materials?*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 46.)

May 2014 IS&MND – Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that implementation of the proposed Program would not create any significant hazards as a result of the routine transport, use, storage, or disposal of hazardous materials. However, construction would include the temporary use and transport of fuels, lubricating fluids, solvents and other hazardous materials. The contractor would be required to adhere to the requirements of a *Health and Safety Plan* that it would develop for the Project pursuant to Chapter 6.95, Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code (§§ 25500—25532). Implementation of the following mitigation measures would reduce these potential impacts to a less-than-significant level:

Mitigation Measures:

To reduce potentially hazardous conditions and minimize the impacts from the handling of potentially hazardous materials, EMWD shall include the following in its construction contract documents:

- The contractor(s) shall prepare a *Health and Safety Plan* in compliance with the requirements of Chapter 6.95, Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code (§§ 25500—25532). The plan shall include measures to be taken in the event of an accidental spill.

- The contractor(s) shall enforce strict on-site handling rules to keep construction and maintenance materials out of receiving waters and storm drains. In addition, the contractor(s) shall store all reserve fuel supplies only within the confines of designated construction staging areas, refuel equipment only within the designated construction staging areas, and regularly inspect all construction equipment for leaks.

- The construction staging area shall be designed to contain contaminants such as oil, grease, and fuel products so that they do not drain towards receiving waters or storm drain inlets.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: Adherence to the above mitigation measures would ensure that the impacts were reduced to a less than significant level. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials. b. *Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably upset accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 46.)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – Less than Significant: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that construction equipment used to construct the Program facilities would have the potential to release oils, grease, solvents and other finishing products through accidental spills. However, adherence to the above mitigation measures would result in less-than-significant impacts. Therefore, no further analysis is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: Adherence to the above mitigation measure would ensure that the impacts were reduced to a less than significant level. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials. c. *Would the project emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?*

Answer: No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 47.)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that there are no existing or proposed schools within one-quarter mile of the proposed wellhead facilities site. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: The change in location of facilities would not change the conclusions stated in the May 2014 IS&MND. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

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

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 47.)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that several standard environmental record services are available to determine the potential for recognized environmental conditions in an area. Those databases include:

- National Priorities List (NPL)
- Envirostor
- Geotracker
- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)
- Hazardous Materials Response Plans and Inventory
- Leaking Underground Storage Tank Information System (LUSTIS)
- Site Mitigation Program Property Database (formerly CalSites)
- Hazardous Waste and Substances Sites List (Cortese)
- Solid Waste Information System (SWIS)

These databases were searched for the presence of hazardous materials sites within the Program area. According to those databases, there is one active hazardous materials site south of the wellhead facilities site that is under remediation. One other site exists in that area that has been remediated and closed. These sites are downgradient of the wellhead facilities sites; therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: The change in location of facilities would not change the conclusions stated in the May 2014 IS&MND. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials. e. *Would the project be located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, and if so, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND p. 47.)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that the Program area is not within an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public airport or public use airport. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: The conditions described above still apply. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials. f. *Would the project impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 48.)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that Implementation of the Program would not impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: The change in location of facilities would not change the conclusions stated in the May 2014 IS&MND. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new

information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials. g. *Would the project expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 48.)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that the Program is not in an area subject to wildland fires (*www3.tlma.co.riverside.ca.us 3/15/2014)*. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: The conditions described above still apply. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Hydrology and Water Quality

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

Discussion

Hydrology and Water Quality. a. *Would the project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge* requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 51.)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that during site grading and excavation activities, bare soil would be exposed to wind and water erosion. If precautions are not taken to contain sediments, construction activities could produce sediment laden storm runoff. In addition to increased erosion potential, hazardous materials associated with construction equipment could adversely affect water quality if spilled or stored improperly. (See Section 3.11 for a full discussion and mitigation measures associated with hazardous materials.) The following mitigation measures would reduce these potential impacts to a level of less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

EMWD shall require contractors to implement a program of best management practices (BMP's) and best available technologies to reduce potential impacts to water quality that may result from construction activities. To reduce or eliminate construction-related water quality impacts before the onset of construction activities, EMWD would obtain coverage under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Construction Permit. Construction activities would comply with the conditions of this permit that include preparation of a storm water pollution prevention plan, implementation of BMP's, and monitoring to ensure impacts to water quality are minimized. As part of this process, multiple BMP's should be implemented to provide effective erosion and sediment control. These BMP's should be selected to achieve maximum

sediment removal and represent the best available technology that is economically achievable. BMP's to be implemented as part of this mitigation measure may include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Temporary erosion control measures such as silt fences, staked straw bales/wattles, silt/sediment basins and traps, check dams, geofabric, sandbag dikes, and temporary revegetation or other groundcover shall be employed for disturbed areas.
- Storm drain inlets on the site and in downstream offsite areas shall be protected from sediment with the use of BMP's acceptable to EMWD, local jurisdictions and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region.
- Dirt and debris shall be swept from paved streets in the construction zone on a regular basis, particularly before predicted rainfall events.
- No disturbed surfaces shall be left without erosion control measures in place between October 15 and April 15.

As previously stated, there is a "blue-line" stream northeast of the wellhead facilities site as well as the well replacement site. During the design phase of the replacement well, this feature must be considered and the design include measures to avoid it. If it is not possible to avoid this feature, it will be necessary for EMWD to acquire a Clean Water Act Section 404 Permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, a Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification from the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region and a California Fish and Game Code Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: Continued adherence to the above mitigation measures would ensure that the impacts are reduced to a less than significant level. In addition, all planned facilities would be located north of the "blue-line" stream and not impacted. For these reasons, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Hydrology and Water Quality. b. *Would the project substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable ground management of the basin?*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 52)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that in its April 24, 2013 Technical Memorandum to John Daverin, P.G., GSI Water Solutions stated:

We believe that the District should limit its pumping to no more than 2,000 AFY under present conditions. Total recharge to the local study area is estimated to be at least 1,000 AFY and may be as high as 3,330 to 4,550 AFY, with some variation from year to year as annual rainfall volumes fluctuate. Given this range of recharge rates and the observation that groundwater levels continued rising in the past despite 800 AFY of pumping by the District, we estimate that the District should be able to develop a groundwater supply inside the local study area that can sustainably provide up to 2,000 AFY, if sufficiently permeable aquifer materials are found to be present inside the District's preferred well site target area.

We believe that a long-term production rate of 400 gpm (assuming well is pumped on a 24-hours-a-day/7-days-a-week/365 days-per-year basis) is reasonable to expect. The wells should be sited in the "primary target area as shown on Figures 1 and 2. Assuming the long-term sustainable production from the aquifer in this area is 2,000 AFY and a new well can produce 400 gpm on a continual basis, we estimate that a total of 3 wells will be required to achieve up to 2,000 AFY of production.

The primary goal of the Program is to develop up to 2,000 acre-feet per year of water from the local aquifer. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: The change in location of facilities would not change the conclusions stated in the May 2014 IS&MND. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Hydrology and Water Quality. c.i. *Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 52.)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that Implementation of the program would not increase impervious surfaces at the site or alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area or increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in substantial erosion on- of off-site. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: The change in location of facilities would not change the conclusions stated in the May 2014 IS&MND. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Hydrology and Water Quality. c.ii. *Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces in a manner that would result in flooding on- or off-site?*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, pp. 52 and 53.)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that implementation of the Program would not increase impervious surfaces at the site or alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area or increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- of off-site. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: The change in location of facilities would not change the conclusions stated in the May 2014 IS&MND. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Hydrology and Water Quality. c.iii. *Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces in a manner* which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff

Answer: No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 53.)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that implementation of the proposed Program would not increase impervious surfaces at the site and therefore would not create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: The change in location of facilities would not change the conclusions stated in the May 2014 IS&MND. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Hydrology and Water Quality. c.iv. *Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces in a manner which would impede or redirect flood flows?*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 53.)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that as shown previously on Figure 3.11-1, the wellhead facilities site is not within a 100-year flood hazard area. Therefore, implementation of that portion of the Program would not place structures within a 100-year flood hazard area that would impede or redirect flood flows. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: The existing conditions described above still apply. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Hydrology and Water Quality. d. *Would the* project in flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?

Answer: No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 54)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that there are no water bodies in the Program area that would produce seiches, tsunamis or mudflows. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: The existing conditions described above still apply. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Hydrology and Water Quality. e. *Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response:

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – This item was added to the State CEQA Guidelines subsequent to the publication of the May 2014 IS&MND.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: The project is part of EMWD's overall groundwater management plan. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Land Use and Planning

	New Potentially Significant Impact	New Mitigation Is Required	No New Impact/No Impact	Reduced Impact
Would the project:				
a. Physically divide an established community?			X	
b. Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?			X	

Discussion

Land Use and Planning. a. *Would the project physically divide an established community?*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 55)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that the proposed wellhead facilities will be constructed on an EMWD-owned 3.5-acre parcel in a commercial zone. Therefore, implementation of the Project would not physically divide an established community. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: The new location of the proposed facilities would not change the conclusions stated in the May 2014 IS&MND. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

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

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 55)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that the proposed wellhead facilities site and replacement well site are within an area presently zoned CC and designated in the City of Moreno Valley's General Plan as CC. Water facilities are permitted in this zoning district. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: The existing conditions described above still apply. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Mineral Resources

	New Potentially Significant Impact	New Mitigation Is Required	No New Impact/No Impact	Reduced Impact
Would the project:				
a. Result in the loss of availability of a known resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?			X	
b. Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?			X	

Discussion

Mineral Resources. a. *Would the project result in the loss of availability of a known resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 66.)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that there are no known mineral resources in the Project area that would be of value to the region and the residents of the State. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: The existing conditions described above still apply. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

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

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 66)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that there are no locally-important mineral resource recovery sites delineated on the applicable local general plans, specific plan or other land use plan in the Project area. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: The existing conditions described above still apply. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Noise

	New Potentially Significant Impact	New Mitigation Is Required	No New Impact/No Impact	Reduced Impact
Would the project result in:				
a. Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?			X	
b. Generation of excessive groundbourne vibration or groundbourne noise levels?			X	

Discussion

Noise. a. *Would the project result in generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, pp. 59 and 60)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that the analysis of noise impacts resulting from any project must consider both the construction and operational phases. However, due to the nature of this Program, very little additional noise would be associated with the operational phase. Therefore, the following noise analysis concentrates on the construction phase of the Program.

Operation of equipment used during construction would temporarily increase noise levels to well in excess of ambient noise levels. The construction noise would vary with the particular construction stage in progress due to the different pieces of construction equipment being used.

Table 3.15-1 lists equipment expected to be used during construction and identifies the number of pieces of equipment typically used, their utilization factor, and their reference sound level at a distance of 50 feet.

Table 3.15-2
Construction Equipment List and Reference Sound Levels

Equipment	Number Required	Horsepower Rating	Utilization Factor	Range of Noise Level at 50 feet dB(A)	Nominal Noise Level, Leq at 50 feet dB(A)
Backhoe	1	200	0.50	71-93	85
Drilling Rig	1	N/A	1.00	70-95	88
Pump	1	N/A	1.00	65-80	76
Utility Truck	1	225	0.25	76-85	82
Crane	1	200	0.25	75-95	80
Water Truck	1	225	0..25	76-85	82
Compressor	1	100	0.50	68-87	78
Welder	1	50	0.50	76-85	80
Pickups	1	N/A	1.00	65-80	72
On-Road Trucks	2	225	1.00	76-92	82

As shown above, noise associated with construction could be locally significant during the construction period. However, the exact degree of impact on the surrounding community would depend on the type of equipment being used at any one time, the distance from the equipment, and the hours of operation. It is anticipated that noise levels associated with construction would range from 72 to 88 dB(A) within 50 feet of the equipment being used. These would be greatly attenuated by the distance to the nearest receptor (approximately 3 to 5 dB(A) for every doubling of distance to the source). Therefore, at a distance of 600 feet (nearest residence) from the equipment being used, the sound level would be reduced to 55 to 70 dB(A).

The incorporation of the following mitigation measures would ensure that any potential impacts are reduced to a level that is less than significant and no further environmental review or mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures

EMWD shall include the following in its standard construction specifications:

- All equipment used during construction shall be muffled and maintained in good operating condition. All internal combustion engines shall be fitted with well-maintained mufflers in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: As shown in Table 3.15-2 above, the piece of equipment that would generate the most noise is the drill rig. The exact location of Well 66 is not known at this time. However, the drill rig could operate within 200 feet of the houses along Nina Drive. Based on a reduction of 5 dB(A) for every doubling of distance, the sound level from the drill rig would be approximately 78 dB(A). Continued adherence to the above mitigation measures would ensure that the impacts are reduced to a less than significant level. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Noise. b. *Would the project result in generation of excessive groundbourne vibration or groundbourne noise levels?*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 59)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that construction activities associated with the Project could result in some minor amount of ground vibration. Vibration from construction activity is typically below the threshold of perception when the activity is more than 50 feet from receivers. There are no receivers within 50 feet of the proposed facilities; therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: The new location of the proposed facilities would not change the conclusions stated in the May 2014 IS&MND. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Population and Housing

	New Potentially Significant Impact	New Mitigation Is Required	No New Impact/No Impact	Reduced Impact
Would the project:				
a. Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?			X	
b. Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?			X	

Discussion

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

***Answer*: No New Impact/No Impact.**

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 62)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that it is anticipated that the new well would produce approximately 2,000 acre-feet per year which would be adequate to serve approximately 2,000 households. It is not intended to increase potable water production in the area, but rather to restore reliable potable water production from the Perris North Groundwater Management Zone. This water would replace water that now has to be imported. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: The existing conditions described above still apply. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Population and Housing. b. *Would the project displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 62)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that implementation of the Program would not displace substantial numbers of existing housing and therefore would not displace substantial numbers of people. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: The existing conditions described above still apply. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Public Services

	New Potentially Significant Impact	New Mitigation Is Required	No New Impact/ No Impact	Reduced Impact
Would the project:				
a. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
1. Fire Protection?			X	
2. Police Protection?			X	
3. Schools?			X	
4. Parks?			X	
5. Other Public Facilities?			X	

Discussion

Public Services. a.1. *Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for* ***fire protection services****?*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 63)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that implementation of the Project would not result in the need for additional fire protection services because the Project involves a negligible expansion of operations for which fire protection services would be required. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: The existing conditions described above still apply. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Public Services. a.2. *Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for* ***police protection services****?*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 63)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that implementation of the Project would not result in the need for additional police protection services because the Project involves a negligible expansion of operations for which police services would be required. Additional police protection services (e.g., equipment, sworn officers) would not be required. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: The existing conditions described above still apply. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Public Services. a.3. *Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives* ***for schools****?*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 64)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that implementation of the Project would not result in a need for additional schools because the Project does not include the development of residential uses for which school services would be required. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: The existing conditions described above still apply. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Public Services. a.4. *Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives* ***for parks****?*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 64)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that implementation of the Project would not result in a need for additional park facilities because the Project does not include the development of uses for which public parks would be required. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: The existing conditions described above still apply. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Public Services. a.5. *Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for* ***other public services****?*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 64.)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that Implementation of the Project would not result in a need for expansions to other public services. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: The existing conditions described above still apply. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Recreation

	New Potentially Significant Impact	New Mitigation Is Required	No New Impact/No Impact	Reduced Impact
Would the project:				
a. Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?			X	
b. Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?			X	

Discussion

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

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 65.)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that the proposed Program would not increase the use or demand for park or recreational facilities because the Program does not include the development of uses that would place demands on these facilities, such as residential dwellings or office employment. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: The existing conditions described above still apply. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Recreation. b. *Would the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 65)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that the Program does not include recreational facilities. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: The existing conditions described above still apply. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Transportation

	New Potentially Significant Impact	New Mitigation Is Required	No New Impact/No Impact	Reduced Impact
Would the project:				
a. Conflict with a plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadways, bicycle lanes and pedestrian paths?			X	
b. For a land use project, would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)(1)?			X	
c. For a transportation project, would the project conflict with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)(3)?			X	
d. Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?			X	
e. Result in inadequate emergency access?			X	

Discussion

Transportation. a. *Would the project conflict with a plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadways, bicycle lanes and pedestrian paths?*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 67)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that implementation of the Program would generate less than 30 vehicle trips per day to and from the wellhead facilities site during construction. This would be less than one percent of the existing traffic on Heacock Street near the wellhead facilities site which would be considered less than significant. In addition, the Program would not conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including, but not limited to, intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: The existing conditions described above still apply. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Transportation. b. *For a land use project, would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)(1)?*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response:

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – This subtopic was added to the State CEQA Guidelines subsequent to the publication of the May 2014 IS&MND.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: The Program is not a land use project. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Transportation. c. *For a transportation project, would the project conflict with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)(3)?*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response:

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – This subtopic was added to the State CEQA Guidelines subsequent to the publication of the May 2014 IS&MND.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: The Program is not a transportation project. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

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

Answer: No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 68.)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that implementation of the Program would not substantially increase other hazards due to a design feature or incompatible uses. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: The existing conditions described above still apply. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Transportation. e. *Would the project result in inadequate emergency access?*

Answer: No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 68.)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that implementation of the Program would not result in inadequate emergency access. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: The existing conditions described above still apply. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Tribal Cultural Resources

	New Potentially Significant Impact	New Mitigation Is Required	No New Impact/No Impact	Reduced Impact
Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code §21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe, and that is:				
1) Listed or eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources, or on a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code §5020.1(k), or			X	
2) A resource determined by a lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code §5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code § 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resources to a California Native American tribe.			X	

Discussion

Tribal Cultural Resources. 1) *Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code §21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe, and that is listed or eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources, or on a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code §5020.1(k),?*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response:

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – This topic was added to the State CEQA Guidelines subsequent to the publication of the May 2014 IS&MND.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: Based on the review of records maintained by the Eastern Information Center and the field inspection, implementation of the Program will have no adverse effect on tribal cultural resources as there are none in the immediate area that would be impacted. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Tribal Cultural Resources. 2) *Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code §21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe, and that is a resource determined by a lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code §5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code § 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resources to a California Native American tribe.*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response:

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – This topic was added to the State CEQA Guidelines subsequent to the publication of the May 2014 IS&MND.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: Based on the review of records maintained by the Eastern Information Center and the field inspection, implementation of the Program will have no adverse effect on tribal cultural resources as there are none in the immediate area that would be impacted. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Utilities and Service Systems

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

Discussion

Utilities and Service Systems. a. *Would the project require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas or telecommunication facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 69)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that the Program itself includes the construction of water treatment facilities. However, implementation of the Program would not require or result in the construction of other new water or wastewater treatment facilities. In addition, implementation of the Program would not require the construction of new storm water drainage facilities. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: The existing conditions described above still apply. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Utilities and Service Systems. b. *Would the project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 69)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that the Program would supplement EMWD's water supplies. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: The existing conditions described above still apply. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

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

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 70)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion –No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that the Program would have no effect on wastewater treatment capacity. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: The existing conditions described above still apply. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Utilities and Service Systems. d. *Would the project generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 71.)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that operation of the Program would not generate solid waste. However, during construction of the required facilities, construction debris (e.g., excavated soil, and building materials) would be generated. The excavated soil would be utilized as fill material and the amount of other construction debris would be minimal. Therefore, this would be considered a less than significant impact on Riverside County's ability to handle the solid waste. Therefore, no further analysis or mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: The existing conditions described above still apply. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Utilities and Service Systems. e. *Would the project comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 71)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that the Program would comply with all federal, state and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: The existing conditions described above still apply. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Wildfire

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

Discussion

Wildfire. a. *Would the project impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 68)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that implementation of the Program would not result in inadequate emergency access. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: The existing conditions described above still apply. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

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

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response:

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – This topic was added to the State CEQA Guidelines subsequent to the publication of the May 2014 IS&MND.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: The Project site is relatively flat with no risk of wildland fires. Implementation of the Project would not change this. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

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

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response:

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – This topic was added to the State CEQA Guidelines subsequent to the publication of the May 2014 IS&MND.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: Required utilities serving the site would be underground and not subject to wildland fires. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

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

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response:

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – This topic was added to the State CEQA Guidelines subsequent to the publication of the May 2014 IS&MND.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: The Project site is relatively flat with no risk of wildland fires. Implementation of the Project would not change this. For this reason, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Mandatory Findings of Significance

	New Potentially Significant Impact	New Mitigation Is Required	No New Impact/No Impact	Reduced Impact
Would the project:				
a. Have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?			X	
b. Have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)			X	
c. Have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?			X	

Discussion

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

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 72)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that compliance with the mitigation measures included in Sections 3.4 through 3.19 above will ensure that implementation of the proposed Project does not have the potential to significantly degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: Compliance with the mitigation measures included in the May 2014 IS&MND will ensure that implementation of the proposed Project does not have the potential to significantly degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory. For these reasons, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Mandatory Findings of Significance. b. *Would the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 72)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that Compliance with the mitigation measures included in Sections 3.4 through 3.19 above will ensure that implementation of the proposed Project does not have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable. EMWD is not aware of any other projects in the area that could result in cumulative construction impacts.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: The Well 65/66 Project is currently being considered as one project of several within a grant application to the State Water Board called the Perris North Program. The other projects include projects that would result in the construction and operation of groundwater monitoring wells, extraction wells, treatment and distribution facilities within the Perris North Basin. The other projects include the following:

- Cactus Corridor Project;
- Well 204 Project; and
- Perris North Groundwater Monitoring Project.

The Cactus Corridor Project consists of the development of up to six groundwater extraction wells, one water treatment plant and pipelines in the Perris North and East Sub-Areas of the Basin. The Well 204 Project consists of the development of one extraction well, a water treatment plant and pipelines in the Perris South Sub-Area of the basin. The Perris North Groundwater Monitoring Project is designed to monitor the presence of groundwater contaminants of concern from nonpoint sources in the Perris North Basin. The Groundwater Monitoring project consists of up to nine monitoring wells that would be constructed at various locations within the Moreno Valley Area, North and East Areas, and South Area of EMWD's Perris North Groundwater Management Zone.

Although related due to their inclusion in the grant application, each project is a stand-alone project not dependent on the other for project implementation. The Well 65/66 Project was originally approved in 2014 by EMWD's Board and is only being considered now due to the on-site re-design. The Well 204 Project was originally begun in 2016 but was put on-hold due to on-site constraints that needed to be addressed. This project has been restarted and its own environmental review is currently being conducted. The same can be said for the Cactus Corridor Project, which is a new project being considered by EMWD. EMWD would eventually proceed with the projects once it secured other funding should State funding not be awarded.

Construction of the projects would occur at different times and the sites are far enough removed from each other that construction related cumulative effects such as fugitive dust and construction noise would be less than significant. Development would adhere to applicable rules and regulations related to dust suppression, traffic control, storm water control, handling/storage of hazardous materials, and regulations related to protections for plants/animals/waters of the State and US. Cumulative impacts in these areas are also considered less than significant. The only operational vehicle trips associated with the various projects listed above would be the infrequent monitoring/maintenance trips, which would result in an insignificant cumulative increase on area roadways separated in time and distance. Cumulative noise and air quality effects from these projects would also be less-than-significant due to their minimal contribution. Therefore, these projects are not expected to create impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable. For these reasons, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

Mandatory Findings of Significance. c. *Would the project have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?*

Answer: No New Impact/No Impact.

Response: (Source: May 2014 IS&MND, p. 73)

May 2014 IS&MND Conclusion – No Impact: The May 2014 IS&MND concluded that compliance with the mitigation measures included in Sections 3.4 through 3.19 above will ensure that implementation of the proposed Project does not have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly.

Discussion of the Proposed Project Changes – No New Impact/No Impact: Compliance with the mitigation measures included in the May 2014 IS&MND will ensure that implementation of the proposed Project does not have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly. For these reasons, there would be no new impacts, changes, or new information associated with the proposed project changes that would require preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR or MND.

References

Association of Environmental Professionals. *2019 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Statutes and Guidelines.*

K.S. Dunbar & Associates, Inc., 2014. *Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration, Moreno Valley Groundwater Development Program (State Clearinghouse No. 2014051001),* Eastern Municipal Water District. May.