



Draft Subsequent Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration

EAST COACHELLA VALLEY WATER SUPPLY PROJECT
VALLEY VIEW MOBILE HOME PARK
WATER CONSOLIDATION PROJECT

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main

SCH# 2019079095



February 2022



***Draft* Subsequent Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration**

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main East Coachella Valley Water Supply Project Valley View Mobile Home Park Water Consolidation Project

State Clearinghouse # 2019079095

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Acronym List

AB	Assembly Bill
ACBCI	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
BMPs	Best Management Practices
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CFGC	California Fish and Game Code
CDP	Census Designated Place
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHRIS	California Historic Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historic Resources
CVAG	Coachella Valley Association of Governments
CVMSHCP	Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan
CVWD	Coachella Valley Water District
CWA	Clean Water Act
DAC	Disadvantaged Community
DIP	Ductile Iron Pipe
DEH	Riverside County Department of Environmental Health
DWSRF	Drinking Water State Revolving Fund
ECVWSP	East Coachella Valley Water Supply Project
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
gpm	gallons per minute
Hp	Horsepower
HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan
IID	Imperial Irrigation District
IS/MND	Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MCL	Maximum contaminant level
MHP	Mobile Home Park

MMRP	Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
RAA	Running annual average
RO	Reverse Osmosis
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SRA	Source Receptor Area
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
SWS	Small Water System
USDA	US Department of Agriculture
USEPA	US Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS	US Fish and Wildlife Service

1. INTRODUCTION

This document is an Initial Study (IS) and Subsequent Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) for the Phase III A-2 segment of the Valley View Mobile Home Park (MHP) Water Consolidation Project (the “proposed project” or “proposed action”). An IS/MND for the proposed project was adopted in September 2019 (State Clearinghouse # 2019079095), which is referred to hereafter as the “2019 IS/MND” or “original approved project”. This Subsequent IS/MND has been prepared pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 15162.

1.1 Project Background

On September 24, 2019, the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) Board of Directors approved the 2019 IS/MND for the Valley View MHP Water Consolidation Project. In May 2021, CVWD identified the need to include additional facilities, referred to as the Phase III A-2 Transmission Main, in the project analyzed under the 2019 IS/MND. A Subsequent IS/MND has been identified as the appropriate CEQA documentation to address the proposed changes (see discussion in *Section 1.3* regarding CEQA Guidelines for a Subsequent MND).

1.1.1 Original Approved Project

The 2019 IS/MND evaluated the environmental impacts associated with construction and operation of consolidation of nine, independent small water systems (SWSs) into CVWD’s potable water system over several phases. The SWSs are located in disadvantaged communities (DACs) in the Eastern Coachella Valley. The original project proposed to construct approximately 19,500 linear feet of pipeline that would be placed within the public right-of-way along Avenue 66, Fillmore Street, Desert Cactus Drive and Avenue 55 in unincorporated Riverside County, as shown in **Figure 1-1**. As shown in **Figure 1-1**, the Phase III A-2 Transmission Main was identified in the 2019 IS/MND (although the alignment has since been revised). However, environmental analysis of the Phase III A-2 Transmission Main was not included in the 2019 IS/MND because at the time of the drafting of the 2019 IS/MND the Phase III A-2 Transmission Main had been analyzed previously under a separate environmental document that had not yet completed environmental review. The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main is necessary to connect the nine, independent SWSs to the existing CVWD system via an existing 30-inch CVWD dry (i.e., currently unused) pipeline that runs along Airport Boulevard from the east bank of the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel to Fillmore Street.

Infrastructure for the original approved project consisted of the following:

- 30-inch diameter water main along Airport Boulevard that would connect to the existing 18-inch diameter water main on Pierce Street.
- 12-inch diameter water mains in Soto Street, Fillmore Street, 55th Avenue, and Desert Cactus Drive connecting to the 30-inch water main along Airport Boulevard.
- 1-inch and 2-inch diameter service laterals. These would connect to the proposed 30-inch and 12-inch diameter water mains in Airport Boulevard, Soto Street, Avenue 55, and Desert Cactus Drive and would extend to the property boundaries of each SWS.
- On-property pipelines to complete service to the existing SWSs. These pipelines would connect the 1-inch and 2-inch diameter laterals to the existing potable distribution system at each SWS.
- 6-inch diameter piping connecting from the proposed water mains to fire hydrants or backflow preventors to provide fire service to each SWS. Fire hydrants would be located in accordance with CVWD and Riverside County Fire Department standards.

The domestic water pipeline would deliver 118 acre-feet per year (AFY) of potable water to meet a maximum day demand of 72.9 gallons per minute (gpm). The original approved project is described in further detail in the 2019 IS/MND on file with CVWD and available on the CVWD website at: <https://www.cvwd.org/440/East-Coachella-Valley-Water-Supply-Proje>.

1.1.2 Proposed Phase III A-2 Transmission Main

CVWD identified the need to add a new segment of approximately 3,500 linear feet to the approved project that would connect to the existing CVWD water main on Palm Street and continue east under Highway 111 and the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel to Airport Boulevard (referred to as the “Phase III A-2 Transmission Main”). The 30-inch pipeline diameter would increase to 32-inches for the portion of the pipe crossing under the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel. The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main was included in the Valley View MHP Consolidation Project Preliminary Engineering Report (PER; CVWD 2020). A detailed description can be found in *Section 2.2* of this Subsequent IS/MND.

Although the general location of the proposed pipeline has been determined, and two potential pipeline alignment options have been identified, the precise alignment would depend on what easements CVWD can obtain from landowners. As such, the project area for the Phase III A-2 Transmission Main shown in **Figure 1-2** encompasses a buffer area around the northern and southernmost options for the proposed pipeline alignment to provide flexibility for the final alignment.

1.2 Purpose of Subsequent Document

This Subsequent IS/MND addresses potential environmental effects of construction and operation of the Phase III A-2 Transmission Main segment of the Valley View MHP Water Consolidation Project. The 2019 IS/MND and the Subsequent IS/MND, together with other project-related documents, incorporated by reference herein, serve as the environmental review of the proposed project, pursuant to the provisions of CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines, 14 California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 15162 et seq. CVWD’s review of the Phase III A-2 Transmission Main Subsequent IS/MND is limited to the scope of the Phase III A-2 Transmission Main and does not address reconsideration of the findings of the 2019 IS/MND.

Figure 1-1: Original Approved Project Evaluated in 2019 IS/MND

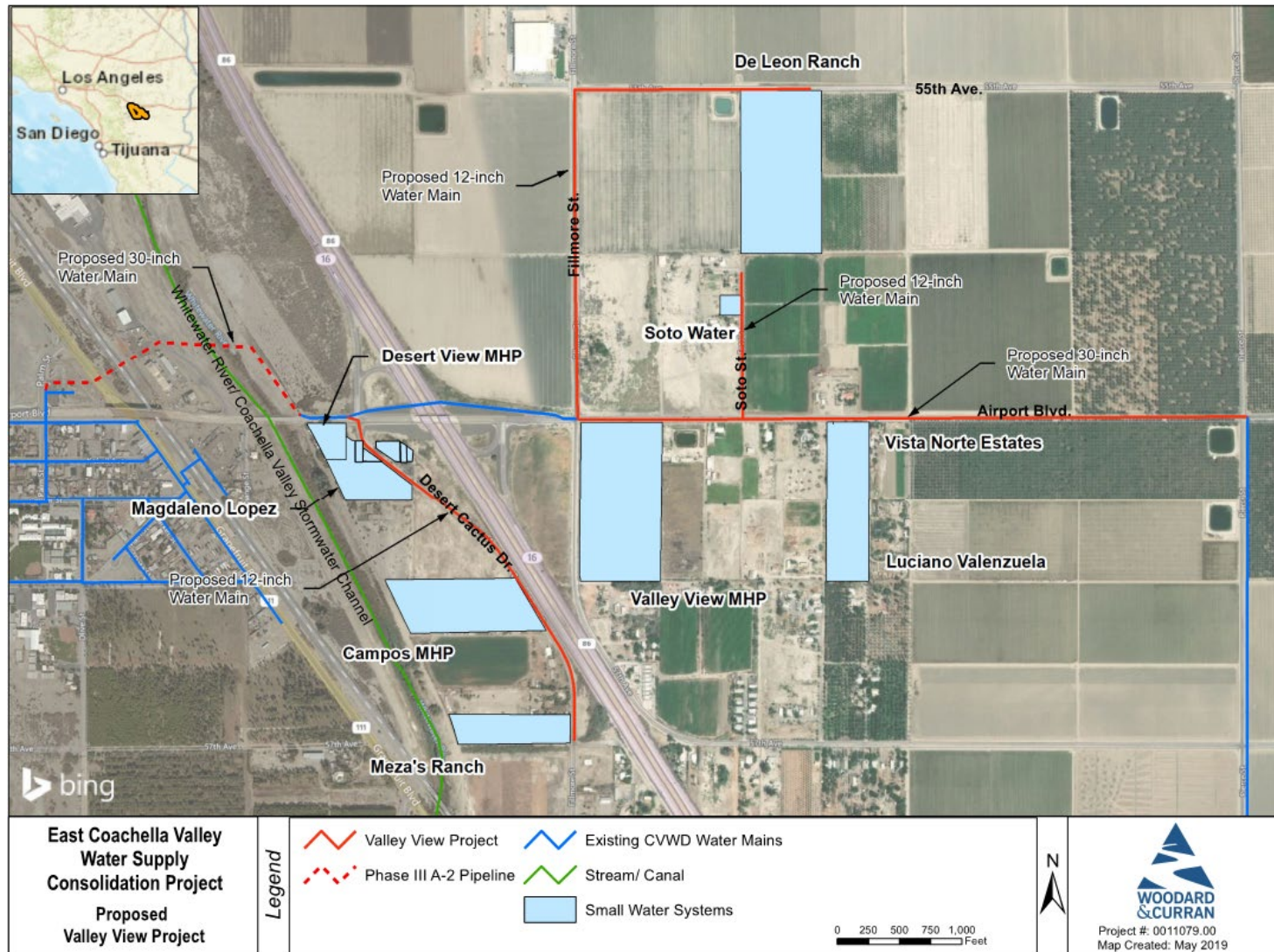
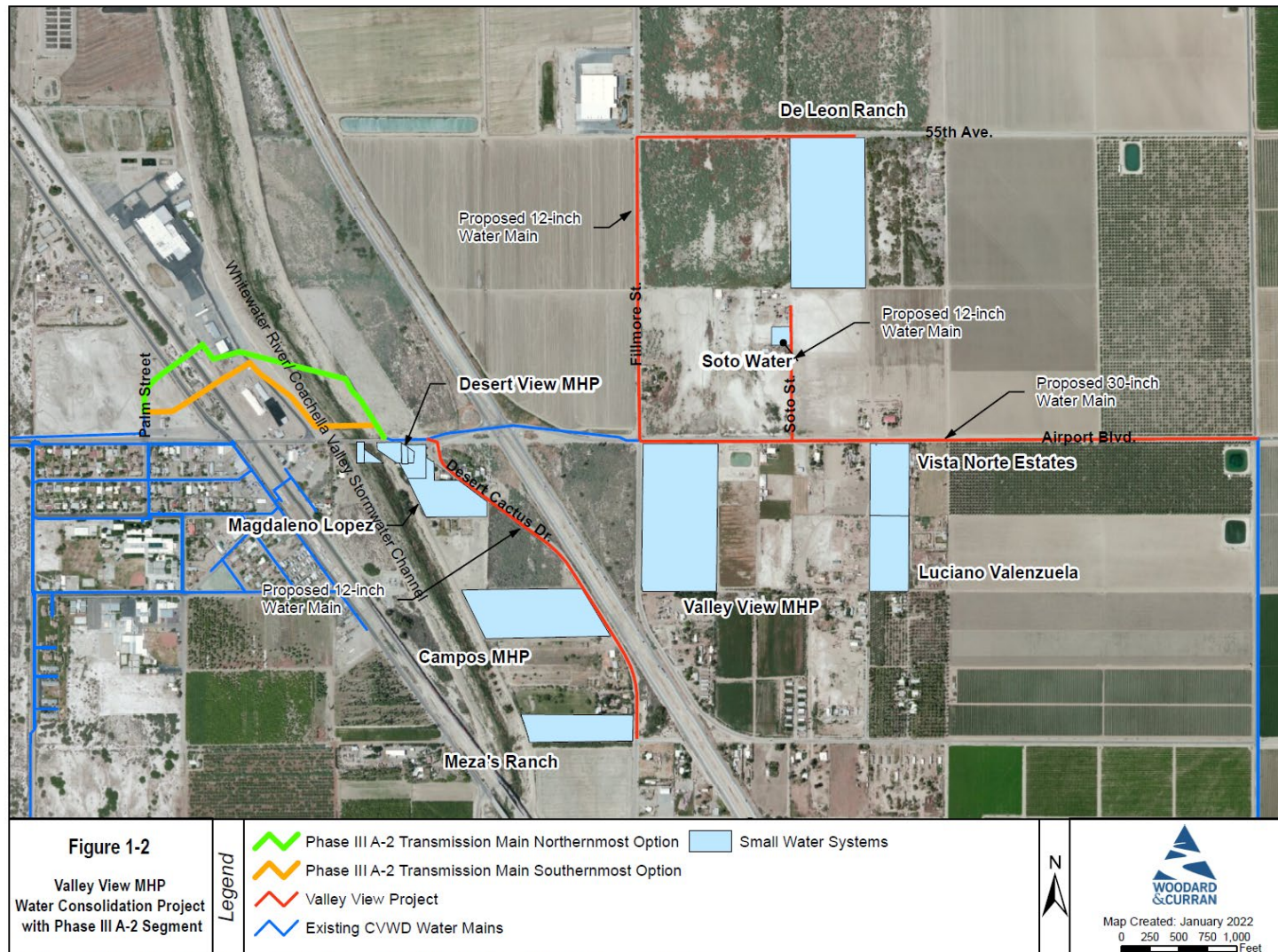


Figure 1-2: Valley View MHP Water Consolidation Project with Phase III A-2 Segment



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1.3 Rationale for Subsequent Mitigated Negative Declaration

The basis for preparation of the Subsequent document is based on the CEQA Guidelines, Section 15162. Section 15162 of the CEQA Guidelines states:

(a) When...a negative declaration [has been] adopted for a project, no subsequent [negative declaration] may be required for the 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 would require major revisions of the previous...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 would require major revisions of the previous...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...negative declaration was adopted, shows any of the following:

(A) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous...negative declaration;

(B) Significant effects previously examined would 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 proponents decline 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.

CVWD has assessed the proposed project in light of the requirements defined under Section 15162 of the CEQA Guidelines and determined that the addition of up to approximately 3,500 linear feet of new pipeline including a crossing under Highway 111 and the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel, constitutes a "substantial change to the proposed

project which would require major revisions of the MND due to the involvement of new potentially significant environmental effects” per Section 15162(a)(1). As a result, a Subsequent IS/MND is the appropriate CEQA document for analysis and consideration of the Phase III A-2 Transmission Main.

1.4 Evaluation of Environmental Impacts

This Subsequent IS/MND has been prepared in accordance with CEQA (as amended) (Public Resources Code §§21000 et. seq.), the 2021 State CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 3, §§15000 et. seq.), and CVWD’s Local CEQA Guidelines (2020). Where appropriate, this document makes reference to either the CEQA Statute or State CEQA Guidelines.

This Subsequent IS/MND for the Phase III A-2 Transmission Main contains all of the contents required by CEQA, which includes a project description, a description of the environmental setting, potential environmental impacts, mitigation measures for any significant effects, consistency with plans and policies, and names of preparers.

This Subsequent IS/MND evaluates the potential for environmental impacts to resource areas identified in Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines (as amended in December 2018). The environmental resource areas analyzed in this document include:

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

The proposed project may receive funding under the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF), which is administered by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) via funds from US Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA). Project grant funding may also come from the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development Program. Therefore, to support compliance with the federal environmental review requirements of the funding programs, this Subsequent IS/MND includes analysis pertinent to several federal regulations (also referred to as federal cross-cutters or CEQA-Plus). Guidelines for complying with cross-cutting federal authorities can be found in the USDA Environmental Policies and Procedures at 7 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §1970. The federal cross-cutters analyzed in this document include:

- Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act (AHPA)
- Floodplain Management: Executive Orders 11988, 12148, and 13690
- Coastal Zone Management Act
- Endangered Species Act (ESA)
- Environmental Justice
- Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act
- Migratory Bird Treaty Act, Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, and Executive Order 13168
- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)
- Protection of Wetlands: Executive Order 11990
- Rivers and Harbors Act, Section 10

- Safe Drinking Water Act, Sole Source Aquifer Protection
- Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act
- Clean Air Act
- Invasive Species: Executive Order 13112
- Indian Sacred Sites: Executive Order 13007
- Trails for America in the 21st Century: Executive Order 13195
- Farmland Protection Policy Act
- Wild and Scenic Rivers Act
- Wilderness Act

1.4.1 Impact Terminology

The scope of the environmental resource areas is listed above in *Section 1.4*. The level of significance for each resources area uses CEQA terminology as specified below:

- **No Impact.** No adverse environmental consequences have been identified for the resource or the consequences are negligible or undetectable.
- **Less than Significant Impact.** Potential adverse environmental consequences have been identified. However, they are not adverse enough to meet the significance threshold criteria for that resource. No mitigation measures are required.
- **Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.** Adverse environmental consequences that have the potential to be significant but can be reduced to less than significant levels through the application of identified mitigation strategies that have not already been incorporated into the proposed project.
- **Potentially Significant.** Adverse environmental consequences that have the potential to be significant according to the threshold criteria identified for the resource, even after mitigation strategies are applied and/or an adverse effect that could be significant and for which no mitigation has been identified. If any potentially significant impacts are identified, an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) must be prepared to meet the requirements of CEQA.

1.5 Summary of Findings

Original Approved Project

The 2019 IS/MND analyzed all resource topics in accordance with CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines and found the original approved project would result in no impacts, less than significant impacts, or less than significant impacts with mitigation incorporated. Consequently, the original approved project was found to not result in any environmental effects that would cause substantial adverse effects, directly or indirectly. The majority of the original approved project would be located within roadway rights-of-way and previously developed or disturbed areas. The 2019 IS/MND concluded that with implementation of mitigation measures, the original approved project would not have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, reduce wildlife habitat, result in adverse impacts to wildlife populations or communities, eliminate important examples of major periods of California history or prehistory, or cause substantial adverse effects on human beings. The 2019 IS/MND also analyzed pertinent federal cross-cutting regulations required by the USDA and SWRCB to meet grant funding requirements and found that the original approved project would be in compliance with all applicable federal cross-cutting regulations.

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main Project Segment

The environmental analysis in this Subsequent IS/MND has concluded that, although the Phase III A-2 Transmission Main segment constitutes a substantial change to the original approved project which would require major revisions of the 2019 IS/MND due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects, those effects would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated. All mitigation measures identified in the 2019 IS/MND plus new mitigation measures in this Subsequent IS/MND would be required to minimize or reduce potential environmental impacts to a less than significant levels. New mitigation measures would be required to minimize potential impacts on protected wetlands and on wildlife movement.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Project Purpose and Need

The Valley View MHP Water Consolidation Project would address potable water public health concerns, reliability, and functionality for the identified SWSs that are not currently connected to the CVWD potable water system. The objectives of the proposed project are twofold.

1. To improve the reliability, safety, and security of the water supply for rural DACs of the Valley View MHP Water Consolidation Project that are not currently connected to the CVWD potable water system; and
2. To implement a cost-effective, technically feasible, long-term water supply solution for the drinking water quality deficiencies identified in the existing small water systems of the Valley View MHP Water Consolidation Project.

Additional detail regarding the existing conditions of the SWSs can be found in the 2019 IS/MND.

2.2 Description of Phase III A-2 Transmission Main

The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main pipeline is an up to 3,500 linear foot (0.67 mile) pipe that would cross under the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and Highway 111 using trenchless installation and connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. The Phase III A-2 pipeline project area is shown in **Figure 2-1**. The pipeline is a connecting segment between two existing water mains that is needed to deliver potable water to the nine independent Valley View MHP SWSs being consolidated onto the CVWD potable water system. Two optional alignments are proposed for this segment of pipeline. These are preliminary and may be altered as easements are finalized. Therefore, the project area shown in **Figure 2-1** encompasses a buffer area around the northern and southernmost options for the proposed pipeline alignment to provide flexibility for the final selected alignment.

The potential Phase III A-2 pipeline segments are described as follows:

- A 30-inch diameter segment of the pipeline would connect to the existing CVWD water main on Palm Street and continue northeast to Highway 111 via open trenching. This segment would be up to 400 linear feet.
- A 30-inch diameter segment of the pipeline would cross under Highway 111 and the Union Pacific railroad tracks via jack-and-bore methods. This segment would be up to 450 linear feet.
- A 30-inch diameter segment of the pipeline would be constructed via open trenching between the segment that crosses under Highway 111 and the Union Pacific railroad tracks, and the segment that crosses the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel. This segment would be up to 1,050 linear feet.
- A 32-inch diameter segment of the pipeline would cross under the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel via horizontal directional drilling (HDD). This segment would be up to 950 linear feet.
- On the east side of the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel, a 30-inch diameter pipeline would connect the Phase III A-2 Transmission Main pipeline from the end of the pipeline placed under the channel to the existing CVWD water main on Airport Boulevard via open trenching. This segment would be up to 610 linear feet.

2.3 Setting of Phase III A-2 Transmission Main

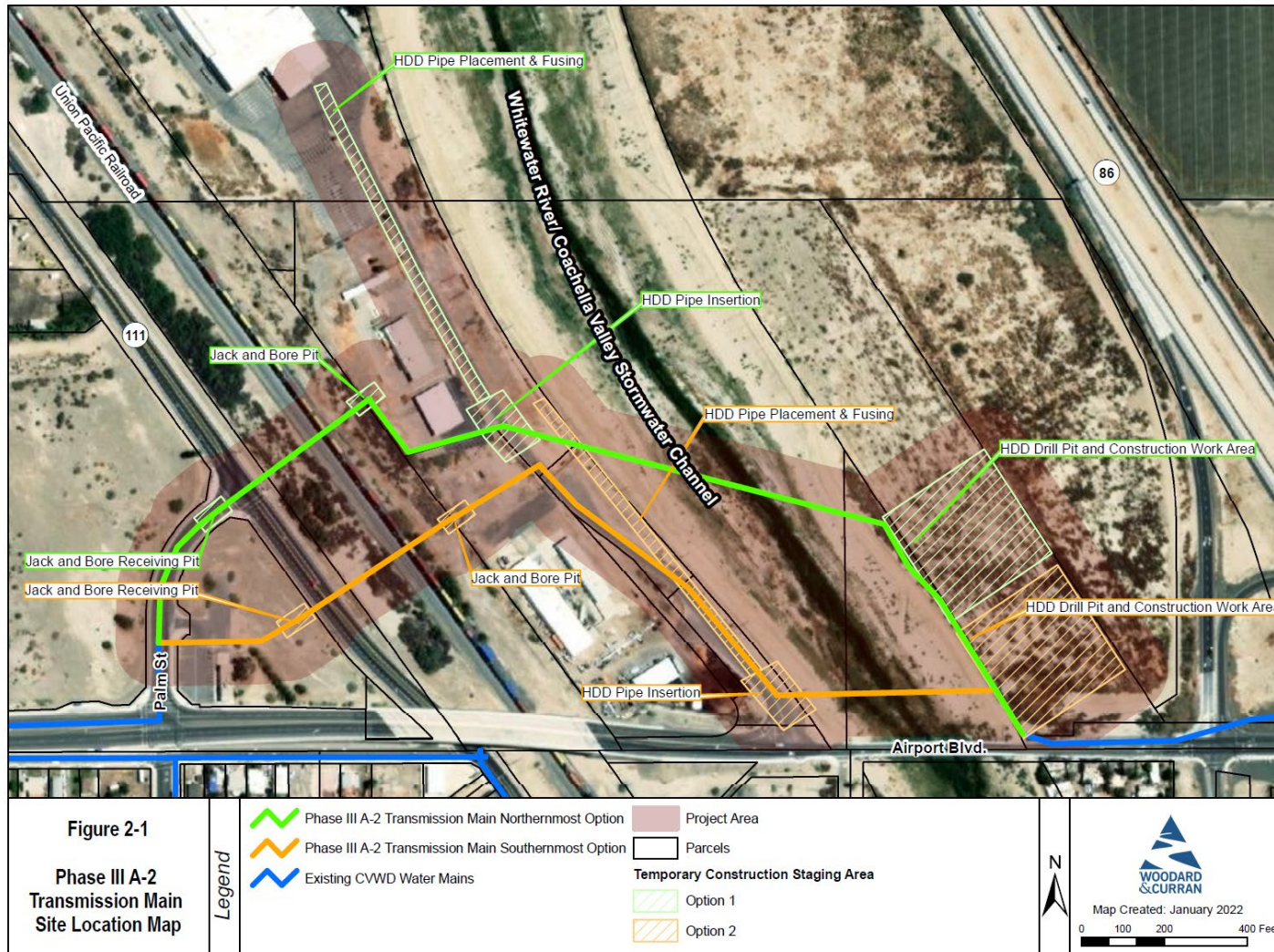
The Phase III A-2 pipeline would be located in the eastern portion of the greater Coachella Valley within Riverside County, California near the community of Thermal. Historically, Thermal has been an important agricultural center, and

remains so, with some of its more prominent crops including dates, table grapes, grapefruit, and assorted vegetables (County of Riverside 2021). Land use in the area varies. The surrounding community contains light industrial, commercial, residential, open space, and transportation land uses. **Figure 2-2** shows the overlying land use designations as classified by the Riverside County General Plan (County of Riverside 2015) and City of Coachella General Plan (City of Coachella 2015).

Other projects within the vicinity of the Phase III A-2 pipeline include the following:

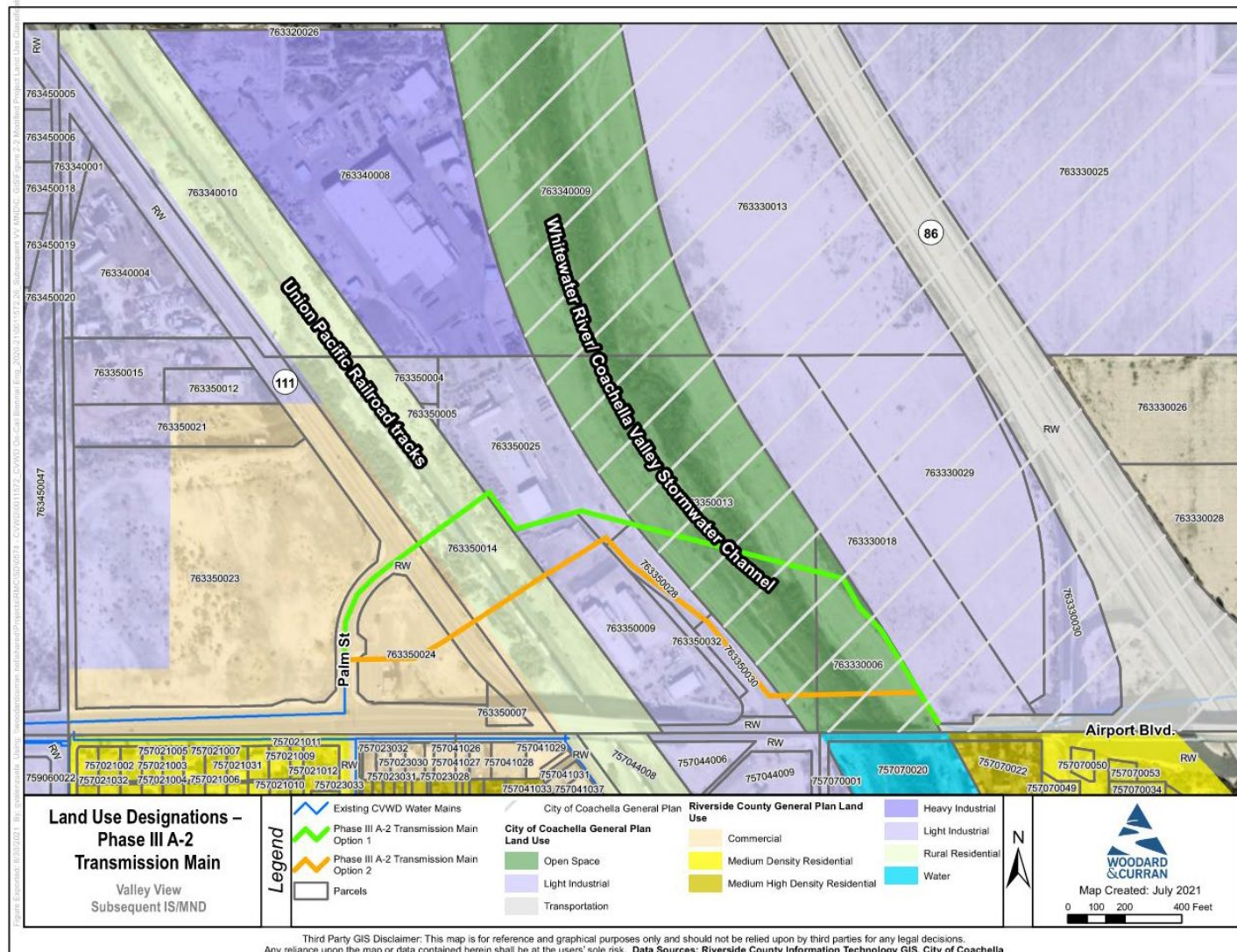
- CVWD's *Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel Improvement Project - Avenue 54 to Thermal Drop Structure* involves improvements to the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel to address the risk of flooding during a 100-year storm event. The project extends from approximately 130 feet north of Avenue 54 to approximately 300 feet south of the Thermal Drop Structure, which is located between Avenue 57 and 58. It involves channel improvements to restore conveyance capacity, including slope protection, lowering the channel invert elevation, channel lining, and vegetation maintenance. Construction began in Spring 2021 and is expected to last 24 months.
- The Coachella Valley Association of Government's (CVAG) *CV LINK* project would provide access for pedestrians, bicyclists, and golf carts on a dedicated off-road path parallel to Highway 111. A segment of the multi-modal path would be constructed between Avenue 54 and Airport Boulevard along the west bank of the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel. This segment is scheduled for construction in 2021.
- Riverside County's *Airport Boulevard Bridge Replacement Project* would widen Airport Boulevard overpass crossing of the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel. This project is in the early planning phases, with environmental study and preliminary design expected to be complete in fall of 2022 and a currently undetermined construction start date.
- The *Coachella Airport Business Park Project*, proposed by Hagen Company LLC, would develop parcels designated Light Industrial between the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and Highway 86, immediately north of Airport Boulevard. The project requires approval by the City of Coachella and is currently in the preliminary planning stages.

Figure 2-1: Phase III A-2 Transmission Main Site Location Map



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Figure 2-2: General Plan Land Use Designations



2.4 Phase III A-2 Transmission Main Construction Methods

Pipeline Installation

The Phase III A-2 pipeline would be installed within County of Riverside, Union Pacific Railroad, City of Coachella, and privately-owned properties, as well as County of Riverside roadway right-of-way. Typical pipeline construction processes are described below:

- **Staging Area(s)** – At various locations along the construction route, staging areas would be required to store pipe, construction equipment, and other construction-related material. Potential staging areas include vacant private and public land and segments of closed traffic lanes.
- **Surface Preparation** – Surface preparation involves removing structures (such as fences or posts), pavement, and/or vegetation from the trenching, jack and bore, and HDD pit areas. Equipment may include jack hammers, pavement saws, graders, bulldozers, loaders, and trucks.
- **Trench Excavation/Shoring** - A backhoe, excavator, or trencher would be used to dig trenches for pipe installation. In general, trenches would have vertical side walls to minimize the amount of soil excavated, and the area needed for the construction easement. Soils excavated from the trenches, if of suitable quality, would be stockpiled alongside the trench or in staging areas for later reuse in backfilling the trench. If not reusable, the soil would be hauled off site for disposal. Disposal options include use as cover material at sanitary landfills and use as “clean fill” at other sites. In general, pipe trenches would be three to five feet wide and five to six feet deep. The domestic water pipeline easement, and assumed width of disturbance during construction, would be 20 feet. Deeper installations may be required under special circumstances, such as a large utility crossing.

Pipeline trenches, in any given location, would be open for two to three days on average. During construction, vertical wall trenches would be temporarily “closed” at the end of each work day, by covering with steel plates or backfilled. Trenches would be backfilled with either the excavated soil or imported material. Native soil would be reused for backfill to the greatest extent possible; however, the soil may not have the properties necessary for compatibility and stability. Therefore, trucks could be used to deliver imported, engineered backfill material to stockpiles near the trenching operation.

- **Jack and Boring** – Jack and boring employs a non-steerable system that drives an open-ended pipe laterally using a percussive hammer, thereby resulting in the displacement of soil limited to the wall thickness of the pipe. For this construction method, pits would be dug on either side of the feature to be avoided (e. g. stream crossing, heavily traveled roadway, railroad tracks, or existing utilities). For the Phase III A-2 pipeline, the receiving pit on the west side of Highway 111 would be 15 feet by 40 feet (surface area) and the bore pit on the east side of the railroad tracks would also be 15 feet by 40 feet (surface area).

The depth of the boring depends on the feature to be avoided. For the Phase III A-2 pipeline, the pipeline would avoid Highway 111, Union Pacific Railroad tracks, and existing gas, telephone/internet, and petroleum utilities by having a crossing depth of 13 feet. The boring equipment and pipe would be lowered into the boring pit and aligned at the appropriate depth and angle to achieve the desired exit location. A compressor would supply air to the pneumatic ramming tool to thrust the pipe forward. A cutting shoe may be welded to the front of the lead pipe to help reduce friction and cut through the soil.

Depending on the size of the installation, spoil from inside the pipe would be removed with an auger, compressed air, water, or a combination of techniques. A seal cap would be installed on the starter pit side of the installation and spoil would be discharged into the receiver pit. Using this technique, ground surface disturbance would not occur, except at the pits.

- Horizontal Directional Drill (HDD)** – HDD crossings are installed using a drill rig. The bore entry holes would be drilled from the starting to the destination pits which are located outside the banks of the channel. In preparing the hole, a 3-inch diameter pilot hole would be drilled first. After the initial hole is drilled, the final bore entry pit, approximately 10 feet square by approximately 10 feet deep, would be constructed and used as the collection point for Bentonite drilling mud and drill spoil.

During HDD, drilling mud would be injected into the drill and recovered from the entry hole until the drill bit surfaces at the exit pit. Once the drill bit surfaces, the drilling mud would be recovered at both the entry and exit hole, pumped into tanks and transported back to the rig location for cleaning and eventual reuse. The proposed pipeline would be pulled back through the hole while simultaneously back-reaming the pilot hole (making the hole larger) so it can accommodate the pipeline. To avoid the channel, the pipeline would be placed at a depth of 40 feet. Using this technique, the ground surface would not be disturbed except at the pits outside the channel banks. Occasionally, the drilling mud escapes the bore hole and leaks through the ground surface, which is known as a “frac-out.” To avoid and minimize potential impacts to the channel associated with accidental frac-out, CVWD would obtain a Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement (SAA) from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) under Section 1600 of the California Fish and Game Code (CFGC) prior to construction.

- Surface Restoration** – After the pipe is installed, the ground surface areas would be restored. When pipe is installed on paved roadways, the asphalt would be patched and restored to pre-construction conditions. When the pipe is installed in dirt access roads, the dirt would be graded and compacted. In natural or vegetated areas, native plantings would be installed.

Construction Equipment and Duration

The Table below summarizes the equipment and duration for each anticipated phase of the project.

Table 2-1: Anticipated Construction Equipment Fleet

Construction Phase	Duration (days)	Anticipated Fleet
Trenching	14	1 Excavator 1 Forklift 1 Loader/Backhoe 1 Dump Truck
HDD	20	1 Drill Rig 1 Excavator/Backhoe 1 Forklift 1 Dump Truck
Jack-and-bore	20	1 Drill Rig 1 Excavator/Backhoe 1 Forklift 1 Dump Truck
Restoration	50	4 Cement and Mortar Mixers 1 Pavers 1 Roller 1 Loader/Backhoe
Notes: Project-specific information provided by design engineers. Duration estimated based on total construction timeframe.		

2.4.1 Construction Staging

The Phase III A-2 pipeline's maximum area of disturbance during the construction period would encompass about 1,635,000 square feet (sq. ft.), or 37.6 acres, including staging areas. However, this area encompasses the maximum possible extent to provide full environmental coverage; only a subset of this area would be disturbed depending on the final alignment selected. Construction staging would occur within the areas depicted on **Figure 2-1**. Disturbance activities would occur on existing roadways, private and Union Pacific Railroad-owned property, and vacant County owned land. Disturbed areas would be restored to their pre-construction condition and vegetated areas would be replanted with appropriate native species.

2.4.2 Construction Trip Generation

During construction, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would generate vehicle trips for construction crew, equipment, and materials deliveries. Construction is estimated to generate up to 30 worker round trips per day, nine daily round trips for hauling export material and infill material, and two daily round trips for vendor delivery of materials. Construction would involve approximately 2,400 cubic yards (cy) of material export, assuming as much native fill is reused for backfill of trenches as possible.

2.4.3 Construction Schedule

Construction is anticipated to last up to six months. Where open trench methods are used in roadway shoulders, construction would proceed at a rate of approximately 150 linear feet per day and where open trench methods are used between buildings, construction would proceed at a rate of 100 linear feet per day. Each construction activity - trenching, jack-and-bore, and HDD - is assumed to occur without overlap; however, resurfacing/ repaving was assumed to overlap the other phases, as they are complete. Open trenching would occur between the normal working hours of 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., Monday through Friday only and excluding federal holidays, which is compliant with the County of Riverside Ordinance Regulating Noise. Jack-and-bore segments and HDD would be limited to normal working hours in the initial stages but may require continuous operation during final pass and pipe pullback to maintain bore hole stability. The drilling and reaming would be done during normal working hours if needed; however, 10 hours/day working time at minimum may be extended to support the drilling and prevent bore hole collapse.

2.4.4 Construction Best Management Practices

As with the original approved project, CVWD would require implementation of the following construction Best Management Practices (BMPs) with the Phase III A-2 pipeline:

- *Drainage / Erosion Control* - During the construction, existing storm water facilities including catch basins, manholes, and ditches would be protected using erosion control measures. Design standards outlined in the *Riverside County Whitewater River Region Stormwater Quality Best Management Practice Design Handbook for Low Impact Development* (Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District [FCWCD] 2014) would be implemented as applicable to the project site's stormwater drainage features. In addition, the project contractor would be required to obtain a NPDES Construction General Permit, which would require development of a construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and implementation of BMPs to prevent pollutants in stormwater discharges from the construction site.
- *Groundwater Dewatering* - The proposed pipe would be installed at a depth of five to six feet below ground surface for the segments being installed using open trench method. If encountered at this depth, groundwater would be controlled using standard methods including stone sumps wrapped in filter fabric and dewatering basins or baffled tanks if required in accordance with a Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) NPDES discharge permit.

- *Traffic Controls* - Construction of the project may necessitate individual traffic lane closures. Traffic control requirements would require that emergency crews have access, as needed, and that the contractor coordinates the location of the work daily for routing of emergency vehicles. Traffic control would also require the contractor to make reasonable efforts, wherever possible, to provide landowners access to their property and patrons access to businesses during execution of the work. The contractor would be required to have a County-approved traffic control plan. Refer to mitigation measure **TRA-1 Traffic Control Plan**.
- *Air Quality / Dust Suppression* – The construction contractor would be required to comply with South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) rule 403.1 to control dust during construction specific to the Coachella Valley. The contractor is required to have an approved Fugitive Dust Control Plan prior to grading or excavation. The contractor is required to comply with the California Air Resources Boards (CARB) In-Use Off-Road Diesel-Fueled Fleets Regulations, which would limit vehicle idling time to five minutes, restrict adding vehicles to construction fleets that have lower than Tier 3 engines, and establish a schedule for retiring older, less fuel-efficient engines from the construction fleet.

2.4.5 Phase III A-2 Pipeline Operation and Maintenance

CVWD would continue to operate and maintain its domestic water system with no operational modifications.

2.4.6 Permits and Discretionary Approvals

Permits and approvals for the original approved project are detailed in the 2019 IS/MND. The specific permits/approvals applicable for the Phase III A-2 pipeline include:

- County of Riverside – Encroachment, Road and Construction Permits
- South Coast Air Quality Management District – Fugitive Dust Control Plan
- SWRCB – General Permit for Storm Water Discharges associated with Construction Activities
- California Department of Transportation – Encroachment Permit
- RWQCB NPDES Permit for Construction Discharges (dewatering/test water)

Additionally, the Phase III A-2 pipeline may require the following additional permits not previously identified in the 2019 IS/MND:

- California Department of Fish and Wildlife – Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement
- Union Pacific Railroad – Encroachment Permit

The type of permits necessary to construct the Phase III A-2 pipeline would be confirmed during preparation of the design.

3. ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST FORM

1. **Project title:** Phase III A-2 Transmission Main
2. **Lead agency name and address:** Coachella Valley Water District
75515 Hovley Lane East
Palm Desert, CA 92211
3. **Contact person and phone number:** William Patterson
Environmental Supervisor, CVWD
75515 Hovley Lane East
Palm Desert, CA 92211
(760) 398-2651 x2545
4. **Project location:** The Phase III A-2 pipeline would be located in the eastern portion of the greater Coachella Valley within Riverside County, California near the community of Thermal. Highway 111 transects the project area at Airport Boulevard. More specifically, the project is located in Township 6 south, Range 8 east, and Section 15 of the United States Geological Survey Indio 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. The proposed project area consists of 10 parcels: Assessor's Parcel Number 763-350-024, 763-350-014, 763-340-008, 763-350-025, 763-350-009, 763-350-028, 763-350-030, 763-350-013, 763-330-006, and 763-330-018.
5. **Project sponsor's name and address:** Same as Lead Agency
6. **County of Riverside General plan designations:** Commercial (CR), Rural Residential (RR), Light Industrial (LI)
City of Coachella General plan designations: Open Space, Light Industrial
7. **County of Riverside Zoning:** C-1/C-P, R-R, M-SC
City of Coachella Zoning: Open Space (O-S)
8. **Description of project:** The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main pipeline is an up to 3,500 linear foot (0.67 mile) pipe that would cross under Highway 111, the Union Pacific Railroad, and the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel using trenchless installation. It would connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. The pipeline is a connecting segment between two existing water mains that is needed to deliver potable water to nine independent Small Water Systems being consolidated onto the CVWD potable water system. The proposed alignment for this segment of pipeline is preliminary and may be altered as easements are finalized; as such, the project area encompasses a buffer area around the northern and southernmost options for the proposed pipeline alignment. The proposed project would improve water supply reliability at the MHPs by connecting them to CVWD's water supply infrastructure.
9. **Surrounding land uses and setting:** The project site is bordered to the south by Airport Boulevard and is located within a disturbed, yet relatively undeveloped setting. The project site is transected by Highway 111, Union Pacific Railroad tracks, and the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel. Surrounding land uses include rural residential, light industrial, and open space.

10. Other public agencies whose approval is required (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement.)

- Local:
 - County of Riverside – Encroachment, Road and Construction Permits
 - South Coast Air Quality Management District – Fugitive Dust Control Plan
- State:
 - California Department of Transportation – Encroachment Permit
 - Regional Water Quality Control Board – NPDES Permit for Construction Discharges (dewatering/test water)
 - State Water Resources Control Board – General Permit for Storm Water Discharges associated with Construction Activities
 - California Department of Fish and Wildlife – Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement
- Federal:
 - USEPA/SWRCB – funding under the DWSRF
 - USDA – funding under the Rural Development Program

11. Have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the Project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code section 2180.3.1? If so, is there a plan for consultation that includes, for example, the determination of significance of impacts to tribal cultural resources, procedures regarding confidentiality, etc.?

CVWD has received formal written notification requests from several local Native American tribes as a result of Assembly Bill 52 (Gatto,2014). Refer to Section 3.18 Tribal Cultural Resources for a complete discussion.

The NAHC identified 18 Native American contacts who may have knowledge of cultural resources of Native American origin at the project site. Rincon prepared and sent electronic mail letters to each of the groups with a listed email address on August 30, 2021. The groups without listed email address were sent hard copies of the letters via certified mail on September 2, 2021. On September 10, 2021, Rincon followed up with phone calls with the Native American contacts who had not replied to the letters. Two responses were received from this outreach effort. A summary of each response received can be found in Section 3.18 Tribal Cultural Resources.

Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this Project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages. With adherence to the mitigation program identified within this IS/MND, the potentially significant impacts would be reduced or minimized to less than significant.

<input type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics	<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture, Forestry Resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Air Quality
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Energy
<input type="checkbox"/> Geology/Soils	<input type="checkbox"/> Greenhouse Gas Emissions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hazards/Hazardous Materials
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydrology/Water Quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Land Use/Planning	<input type="checkbox"/> Mineral Resources
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noise	<input type="checkbox"/> Population/Housing	<input type="checkbox"/> Public Services
<input type="checkbox"/> Recreation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tribal Cultural Resources
<input type="checkbox"/> Utilities/Service Systems	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wildfire	<input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Findings of Significance

Determination: (To be completed by Lead Agency)

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

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

Prepared by:

Haley Johnson Environmental Planner /Project Manager Woodard & Curran	Date

Reviewed by:

William Patterson Environmental Supervisor Coachella Valley Water District	Date

Submitted by:

Steve Bigley Director of Environmental Services Coachella Valley Water District	Date

3.1 Aesthetics

Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the Project:	<u>Potentially Significant Impact</u>	<u>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated</u>	<u>Less Than Significant Impact</u>	<u>No Impact</u>
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the Project is in an urbanized area, would the Project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

The 2019 IS/MND describes the applicable aesthetic background, environmental setting, and regulatory setting. No background or setting information has changed since the 2019 IS/MND was adopted. The Phase III A-2 pipeline area is disturbed, although relatively undeveloped and contains mostly open space and light industrial buildings. The project site area is generally flat, not visually prominent, and primarily visible to immediately adjacent areas. The project area is intersected by State Route 111, Union Pacific railroad tracks, and the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel. There are no designated state scenic highways within the project area. While State Route 111 is a state-eligible scenic highway from Bombay Beach on the Salton Sea to State Route 195 near Mecca, providing views of the Salton Sea and the surrounding mountainous wilderness, this stretch is approximately six miles south of the Phase III A-2 pipeline area. There is no other new information or changed circumstances that have arisen since the 2019 IS/MND was adopted.

a, c) Less than Significant Impact

Similar to the original approved project, construction of the Phase III A-2 pipeline would cause temporary short-term impacts to the views of the site from adjacent areas and visual quality of the project area through placement of large-scale construction equipment along and adjacent to roadways. However, once constructed, the pipeline would be located underground and would not impact the visual character of the project area. There would be a less than significant impact to scenic vistas and the quality of public views from adjacent areas.

b) No Impact

Similar to the original approved project, the Phase III A-2 pipeline project is not within view of a state designated or eligible scenic highway (Caltrans 2019). Therefore, no impact would occur to scenic resources within a state scenic highway.

d) Less than Significant Impact

Similar to the original approved project, the Phase III A-2 pipeline may create a minor source of glare from construction equipment parked onsite or security lighting at staging areas. However, this impact would be temporary and would cease upon completion of construction. Therefore, the Phase III A-2 pipeline project would not create a new permanent source of light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views within the project area and impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: None required or recommended.

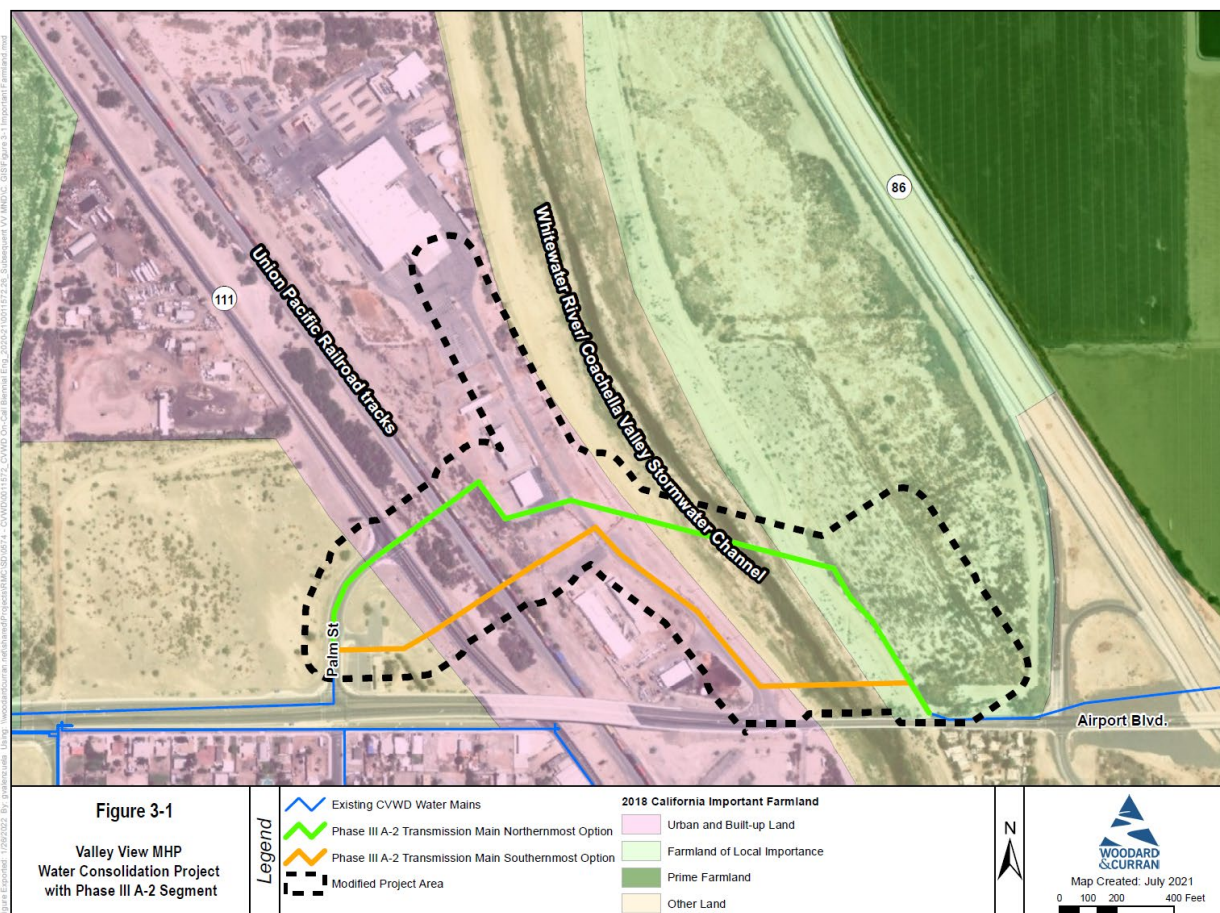
3.2 Agriculture and Forestry Resources

Would the Project:	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

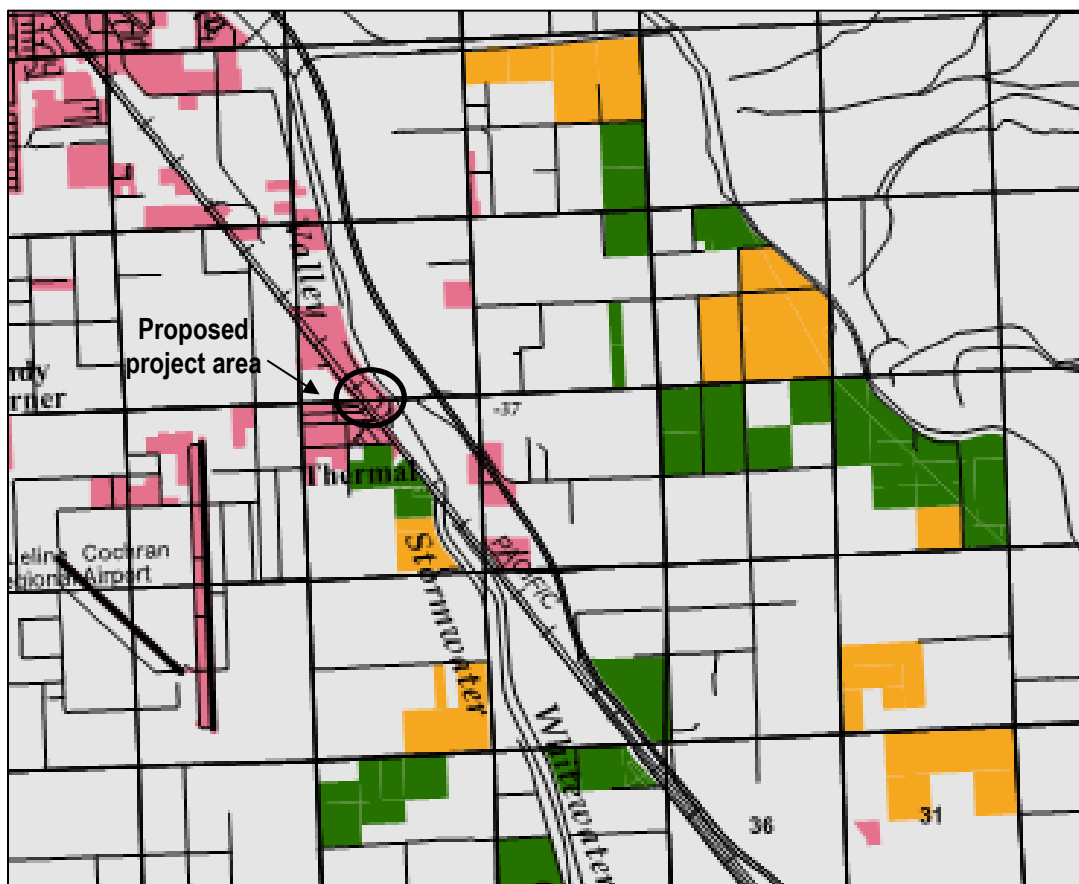
The 2019 IS/MND describes the applicable agricultural and forestry background, environmental setting, and regulatory setting. No background or setting information has changed since the 2019 IS/MND was adopted. As shown in **Figure 3-1**, the Phase III A-2 pipeline area is almost entirely composed of built-up, urban, and other land. The Phase III A-2 pipeline project area east of the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel is shown as Farmland of Local Importance and the area around Palm Street is shown as Other Land (California Department of Conservation [DOC] 2018). As shown in **Figure 3-2**, the Phase III A-2 pipeline area is not located on lands protected by a Williamson Act contract, although parcels south of the Phase III A-2 pipeline area are covered by a Williamson Act contract (DOC 2017). There are no designated forest lands or timberland within the Phase III A-2 pipeline area. There is no other new information or changed circumstances that have arisen since the 2019 IS/MND was adopted.

Figure 3-1: Important Farmland



Third Party GIS Disclaimer: This map is for reference and graphical purposes only and should not be relied upon by third parties for any legal decisions. Any reliance upon the map or data contained herein shall be at the users' sole risk. Data Sources: Riverside County Information Technology GIS, City of Coachella

Figure 3-2: Williamson Act Lands



Notes: Green color indicates Williamson Act-Prime Agricultural land; yellow color indicates Williamson Act-nonrenewal land; pink color indicates urban and built up land.

Source: California Department of Conservation Division of Land Resource Protection Conservation Program Support, "Riverside County Williamson Act FY 2015/16 Sheet 2 of 3," 2016.

a, b, e) Less than Significant Impact

The Phase III A-2 pipeline would be installed within County of Riverside, Union Pacific Railroad, City of Coachella, and privately-owned properties, as well as County of Riverside roadway rights-of-way. While the majority of the proposed project is not located on important farmland, the Phase III A-2 pipeline ties into pipeline east of the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel that is located within farmland of local importance (DOC 2018). However, similar to the original approved project, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would install below-grade pipelines and would restore all surfaces to pre-construction conditions. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in land use changes and would not convert important farmland to a nonagricultural use, conflict with zoning regulations, or result in other changes that would indirectly result in conversion of nearby farmland to non-agricultural use. There are no Williamson Act lands within the Phase III A-2 pipeline alignment area. Although there are Williamson Act lands in the vicinity of the Phase III A-2 pipeline area, construction and operation of the project would not alter the land use or zoning of those lands. Therefore, impacts to important farmland and Williamson Act contracted lands would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

c, d) No Impact

Similar to the original approved project, there are no forest lands or timberlands within the Phase III A-2 pipeline area. Therefore, there would be no conflict with zoning or loss or conversion of forest land or timberland. No impacts to forest land or timberland would occur and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required or recommended

3.3 Air Quality

Would the Project:	<u>Potentially Significant Impact</u>	<u>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated</u>	<u>Less Than Significant Impact</u>	<u>No Impact</u>
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

The 2019 IS/MND describes the applicable air quality background, environmental setting, and regulatory setting. Since the 2019 IS/MND was adopted, the SCAG 2016 *Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy* was updated in the 2020-2045 *Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy*. There is no other new information or changed circumstances that have arisen since the 2019 IS/MND was adopted.

a) Less than Significant Impact

Similar to the original approved project, the Phase III A-2 pipeline area is located in the Coachella Valley region of the Salton Sea Air Basin (SSAB), which is under the regulatory jurisdiction of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). The SCAQMD’s 2016 *Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP)* assesses the attainment status of the Coachella Valley portion of the SSAB and provides a strategy for attainment of State and federal air quality standards. The AQMP strategies are developed based on population, housing, and employment growth forecasts anticipated under local city general plans and the SCAG’s 2020-2045 *Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy* (SCAG 2020). A project would conflict with or obstruct the AQMP if it would lead to population, housing or employment growth that exceeds the forecasts used in the development of the applicable air quality plan. As discussed in *Section 3.14 Population and Housing*, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would not induce unplanned growth because no new housing or permanent employment are proposed. Similar to the original approved project, the Phase III A-2 pipeline involves expansion of CVWD’s municipal water delivery infrastructure within its service area. Operation

of the Phase III A-2 pipeline would serve specific existing communities and projected water demand consistent with planned growth anticipated in the Riverside County General Plan *Eastern Coachella Valley Area Plan* (County of Riverside 2021). Therefore, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would not lead to population, housing or employment growth that exceeds the forecasts used in the development of the AQMD, and the potential for conflicts with the AQMP would be less than significant.

b) Less than Significant Impact

Construction Emissions

The SCAQMD monitors air pollutant levels to ensure the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) are met and, if they are not met, to develop strategies to meet the standards. The NAAQS and CAAQS attainment statuses for the Coachella Valley portion of the SSAB are listed in Table 3-1 of the 2019 IS/MND. The SSAB is non-attainment for ozone (O₃) and respirable particulate matter (PM₁₀) (federal and state standards), and fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) (state standards only). Similar to the original proposed project, air quality emissions associated with the Phase III A-2 pipeline project are compared to the SCAQMD numerical regional air quality thresholds, and the SCAQMD Localized Significance Thresholds (LSTs). Similar to the original approved project, construction of the Phase III A-2 pipeline would proceed at a rate equivalent to an active construction site less than one acre per day. Pursuant to SCAQMD guidance, LSTs for the one-acre site should be used for sites that are less than one acre in size. The SCAQMD regional air quality thresholds and LSTs for construction on a one-acre site in the Source Receptor Area (SRA) where the project area is located (SRA-30) are shown in **Table 3-1**, along with the Phase III A-2 pipeline's estimated maximum daily pollutant emissions. Construction emissions for the Phase III A-2 pipeline were estimated using the California Emissions Estimator Model (2020.4.0) along with information about the project summarized in *Section 2.4 Phase III A-2 Transmission Main Construction Methods*. As shown in **Table 3-1**, Phase III A-2 pipeline construction emissions would not exceed SCAQMD regional thresholds or LSTs.

Table 3-1: Phase III A-2 Pipeline Maximum Daily Construction Emissions (lbs/day)

Emissions Source	NO _x	ROG	CO	SO _x	PM _{2.5}	PM ₁₀
Construction equipment	14	2	18	<0.1	<1	<1
Offsite emissions	<1	<1	1	<0.1	<0.1	<1
Fugitive dust (with required fugitive dust controls)	--	--	--	--	<0.1	<0.1
Total Maximum Daily Emissions	14	2	19	<0.1	<1	1
<i>SCAQMD Regional Thresholds</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>550</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>150</i>
Threshold exceeded?	No	No	No	No	No	No
<i>LST (onsite stationary emissions only)</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>878</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Threshold exceeded?	No	--	No	--	No	No

Notes: The SSAB is non-attainment for O₃, however standards are set for NO_x (oxides of nitrogen) and ROG (reactive organic gases)/VOC (volatile organic compounds) because these pollutants are ozone precursors, which chemically react in the presence of sunlight to form ground-level ozone. Emissions presented are the highest of winter or summer modeled emissions. Values may not sum due to rounding. See Appendix A for CalEEMod output sheets. Values shown in this table are from the "mitigated" emissions scenario to account for standard dust control measures.
Sources: Regional Thresholds: SCAQMD 2019; SCAQMD 2009.

Operational Emissions

As discussed under *Section 2.4.5 Phase III A-2 Pipeline Operation and Maintenance*, CVWD would continue to operate and maintain its domestic water system with no operational modifications. In addition, the Phase III A-2 pipeline does not propose installation of any buildings or equipment that would increase demand for natural gas. Emissions associated with operation and maintenance (O&M) would be negligible and would not result in a cumulatively

considerable net increase of a criteria pollutant for which the SSAB is non-attainment. Therefore, operational increase in criteria pollutants would be less than significant.

To evaluate whether emissions from construction of the Phase III A-2 pipeline would be cumulatively considerable, the estimated emissions were added to those of the original approved project. See **Table 3-2**. This analysis is conservative because it assumes CVWD would undertake construction of both the Phase III A-2 pipeline and the original approved project at the same time. The total combined mass daily emissions, in pounds per day (lbs/day), would also be below the SCAQMD regional thresholds or LSTs.

Table 3-2: Combined Valley View MHP and Phase III A-2 Pipeline Maximum Daily Construction Emissions (lbs/day)

Emissions Source	NO_x	ROG	CO	SO_x	PM_{2.5}	PM₁₀
Construction equipment	41.5	4.5	49	<0.1	2.2	2.4
Offsite emissions	1.5	0.5	4	<0.1	0.4	1.2
Fugitive dust (with required fugitive dust controls)	--	--	--	--	<0.1	<0.1
Total Maximum Daily Emissions	43	5	53	<0.1	2.6	3.6
<i>SCAQMD Regional Thresholds</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>550</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>150</i>
Threshold exceeded?	No	No	No	No	No	No
<i>LST (onsite stationary emissions only)</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>878</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Threshold exceeded?	No	--	No	--	No	No

Sources: Regional Thresholds: SCAQMD 2019; SCAQMD 2009.

Therefore, impacts on regional air quality and local receptors due to construction-related air pollutant emissions would be less than significant. The project would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant, and impacts would be less than significant.

c) Less than Significant Impact

Sensitive receptors are typically defined as schools (preschool – 12th grade), hospitals, resident care facilities, senior housing facilities, day care centers, or other facilities that may house individuals with health conditions that would be adversely impacted by changes in air quality. Disturbance activities would occur on existing roadways, private commercial lands, Union Pacific Railroad-owned property, and vacant County-owned land. Thus, there are no sensitive receptors within the Phase III A-2 pipeline area. La Familia High School is located approximately one mile southwest, and John Kelley Elementary School is located approximately one-half mile southwest, of the Phase III A-2 pipeline.

Carbon Monoxide (CO) hotspots have the potential to occur in traffic-congested roadways and intersections with poor circulation. The project would involve minimal O&M trips. Furthermore, construction-related CO emissions would be below SCAQMD regional and LST thresholds (see **Table 3-2**). Therefore, the project would not have the potential to cause a CO hotspot on roadways adjacent to sensitive receptors.

As discussed under topic “b” above, the Phase III A-2 pipeline’s construction emissions would not exceed the SCAQMD regional thresholds or LSTs, which are set at levels that protect public health. Furthermore, construction emissions would be temporary and would not be located in the same location for the entire six-month construction period. Similar to the original approved project, sensitive receptors would be exposed to temporary construction air pollution emissions while adjacent pipelines are being actively installed. However, emissions would be less than applicable thresholds and impacts on sensitive receptors would be less than significant.

d) Less than Significant Impact

Similar to the original approved project, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would involve emissions of sulfur compounds from use of oil and diesel fuel during construction, which would potentially result in unpleasant odors. However, construction would be temporary and would not be located in a single location for the duration of the six-month construction period because where open trench methods are used on roadway shoulders, construction would proceed at a rate of approximately 150 linear feet per day, and where open trench methods are used between buildings, construction would proceed at only a slightly slower rate, 100 linear feet per day. In addition, odorous emissions from construction equipment tend to dissipate quickly within short distances from the construction site. Once the project is operational, the underground potable water pipelines would not be associated with odors. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: None required or recommended.

3.4 Biological Resources

Would the Project:	<u>Potentially Significant Impact</u>	<u>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated</u>	<u>Less Than Significant Impact</u>	<u>No Impact</u>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

- 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?

Discussion

A *Biological Resources Technical Study* was prepared in October 2021 by Rincon Consultants for the Phase III A-2 pipeline. Similar to the 2019 IS/MND, biological conditions in the Phase III A-2 pipeline area were evaluated by reviewing the applicable regulations, policies, standards, and literature pertinent to the site and vicinity; and conducting a reconnaissance-level survey of the site. A field survey of the Phase III A-2 pipeline alignment, as well as a 100-foot buffer around the project site, and associated biological resources was conducted on foot by Rincon biologists on July 30, 2021. Inaccessible private property was surveyed using binoculars. The study area covered by the *Biological Resources Technical Study* is shown in **Figure 3-3**. The complete *Biological Resources Technical Study* is provided in **Appendix B**. The Phase III A-2 pipeline is located within the planning boundary of the *Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan* (CVMSHCP) but is not a part of or adjacent to any specific Conservation Area. There is no other new information or changed circumstances that have arisen since the 2019 IS/MND was adopted.

Figure 3-3: Biological Resources Study Area



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a) Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated

A project-level *Biological Resources Technical Study (Appendix B)* was prepared to identify potential impacts to special-status plant species that would result from the Phase III A-2 pipeline. Although 43 special status plant species have been previously documented within a five-mile radius of the pipeline area by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDDB) and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service- Information, Planning, and Conservation System Query (IPaC), none have a moderate or high potential to occur based on the existing developed and disturbed nature of the project area, lack of suitable soils, inappropriate hydrologic conditions, and absence of appropriate vegetation communities. In addition, many of the species' CNDDDB occurrences are historical (dating from the early to mid-1920s). Further, no special-status plant species were detected within the biological assessment area during the field survey. As a result, project impacts on special status plant species would be less than significant.

The *Biological Resources Technical Study* also evaluated the potential for impacts to special-status wildlife species. Although 23 special-status wildlife species have been previously documented within a five-mile radius of the pipeline area by the CNDDDB and IPaC, none were determined to have a moderate or high potential to occur based on low habitat quality in the developed and disturbed areas, lack of suitable vegetation that would support special-status wildlife species, and regular maintenance of the grounds or other disturbance from frequent human activity. While native vegetation does exist within the project area, the habitat quality is low relative to species' requirements, and many CNDDDB occurrences are historical (dating from the early to mid-1900s). Therefore, impacts to special-status wildlife species are not anticipated and impacts would be less than significant.

Similar to the original approved project, the Phase III A-2 pipeline project area provides suitable nesting habitat for numerous species of birds common in the area and nesting birds are likely to be present within the project area during the bird nesting season (January 1 through July 1 for raptors, February 1 through August 31 for burrowing owl [which also may occur during the winter], and March 1 through September 15 for passerines). Therefore, construction of the Phase III A-2 pipeline has the potential to result in impacts to nesting birds through increased injury or mortality, or disruption of normal adult behaviors resulting in the abandonment or harm to eggs and nestlings if construction activities would be required during the nesting season. Construction occurring within the vicinity of nesting birds may also result in indirect impacts resulting from noise and dust, and visual disturbance for raptors. **Mitigation Measure BIO-2** and **Mitigation Measure BIO-3** would be implemented to reduce potential to impact any nesting birds, including raptors, or burrowing owls. **Mitigation Measure NOI-1** would be implemented to lessen possible noise and vibration impacts, and the construction contractor would be required to implement a Fugitive Dust Control Plan in compliance with SCAQMD rule 403.1 to control dust during construction. Therefore, with implementation of a Fugitive Dust Control Plan and **Mitigation Measures BIO-2, BIO-3, and NOI-1**, direct and indirect impacts to special status wildlife species and nesting birds would be less than significant.

b) Less than Significant Impact

As described in the *Biological Resources Technical Study*, the Phase III A-2 pipeline alignment contains primarily three vegetation communities and two land cover types: Goodding's willow – red willow riparian woodland, quailbush scrub, tamarisk thickets, developed land, and disturbed land. According to the *Biological Resources Technical Study*, CNDDDB records have no occurrences of sensitive plant communities within a five-mile radius of the project area. However, Goodding's willow – red willow riparian woodland, which is considered a sensitive plant community according to NatureServe, occurs within a small portion of the project area located in the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel. The Phase III A-2 project would avoid direct impacts to this vegetation community by tunneling the pipeline under the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel. Indirect impacts to the Goodding's willow-red willow riparian woodland, such as those caused by clearing and grubbing of the staging areas, would be addressed through erosion control measures (see *Section 2.4.4 Construction Best Management Practices*). At the construction staging area east of the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel, an approximately 300-by-300 feet area of quailbush scrub would be temporarily disturbed

to accommodate the HDD drill rig and other construction equipment. This vegetation community has varying levels of disturbance and is not identified as a sensitive natural community (see *Biological Resources Technical Study*). There is a potential for HDD methods to impact the Goodding's willow – red willow riparian woodland vegetation community in the event of an accidental frac-out. CVWD would obtain a SAA from CDFW under Section 1600 of the CFGC prior to construction and would adhere to the measures in the SAA to avoid and minimize potential impacts on sensitive vegetation communities. Therefore, potential impacts to sensitive vegetation communities would be less than significant.

c) Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated

The Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel, which intersects the Phase III A-2 pipeline area, connects directly to the Salton Sea which is considered a Traditionally Navigable Water per Section 404 of the Clean Water Act by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). Therefore, the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel is potentially subject to USACE, Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and CDFW jurisdiction. However, impacts to the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel have been avoided through the project design and permitting compliance process.

The construction of the Phase III A-2 pipeline would avoid direct impacts to jurisdictional waters through the use of trenchless pipeline installation methods. As discussed in *Section 3.10 Hydrology and Water Quality*, the project contractor would be required to obtain and comply with the NPDES Construction General Permit requirements, which include preparation and implementation of a SWPPP containing BMPs to control sediment and other construction-related pollutants in storm water discharges. Erosion control measures that may be used include silt fences, sandbags, certified weed-free straw wattles and straw bales, and other control measures as needed. Adherence to **Mitigation Measure BIO-4**, which includes preparation of a Frac-Out Prevention and Contingency Plan, would also ensure potential indirect impacts to jurisdictional waters are minimized. To avoid and minimize potential impacts associated with HDD methods, such as an accidental frac-out, CVWD would obtain a SAA from CDFW under Section 1600 of the CFGC prior to construction and would adhere to the measures in the SAA. Based on the project design avoidance of the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel, implementation of best management practices for pollution prevention, implementation of **Mitigation Measure BIO-4**, and compliance with CFGC; potential impacts to jurisdictional waters and wetlands would be less than significant.

d) Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated

The Phase III A-2 pipeline project footprint is mostly located within previously developed and disturbed areas that offer little to no value to wildlife movement. The temporary construction staging areas would be located in disturbed and developed land cover types and quailbush scrub, which is not considered a sensitive plant community (i.e., a plant community that has limited distributions, has high wildlife value, includes sensitive species, or is particularly susceptible to disturbance). While the pipeline alignment crosses the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel, a potential local habitat connectivity corridor, project design includes trenchless construction methods (HDD) under the channel and therefore would avoid directly disturbing the channel and the riparian habitat within it. In the event of an accidental frac-out, potential impacts to migratory wildlife could occur. CVWD would obtain a SAA from CDFW under Section 1600 of the CFGC prior to construction and would adhere to the measures in the SAA to avoid and minimize potential impacts on migratory wildlife. Project components installed in the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel area would be installed underground and are not anticipated to have significant permanent impact on regional wildlife movement.

Direct impacts to wildlife movement as a result of project implementation would be less than significant. A limited amount of overnight work involving the use of floodlighting may be required for the trenchless construction methods to prevent bore hole collapse. As such, **Mitigation Measure BIO-5** is recommended to reduce indirect wildlife movement impacts from floodlighting. All operational activities are not expected to impact wildlife movement with the implantation of **Mitigation Measure BIO-5**. Therefore, with implementation of **Mitigation Measure BIO-5**, the Phase III A-2 pipeline project would not inhibit wildlife movement and would have a less than significant impact.

e) No Impact

Riverside County Ordinance 559 protects oak woodlands and requires a permit for removal of any native trees on parcels greater than one-half acre in size and above 5,000 feet in elevation; however, activities conducted by public utilities are exempt. Similar to the original approved project, no protected trees would be removed as part of the Phase III A-2 pipeline project as no trees within the project area meet these criteria.

The Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel Improvement Project – Avenue 54 to Thermal Drop Structure Project has a mitigation site that is located approximately 550 feet upstream of the Airport Boulevard bridge and encompasses streambed and stream-associated habitat. This area is subject to preservation and long-term management (vegetation management and invasive species control) in accordance with the requirements of a Streambed Alteration Agreement (Notification No. 1600-2019-0235-R6) obtained by CDFW for the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel Improvement Project. Adherence to **Mitigation Measure BIO-6** would ensure construction of the project would avoid the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel Improvement Project mitigation site and in the event of unforeseen impacts to the mitigation site, the site shall be restored to ensure existing mitigation obligations are fulfilled. Therefore, with implementation of **Mitigation Measure BIO-6**, the Phase III A-2 pipeline project would not conflict with any local policy or ordinance protecting biological resources and would have a less than significant impact.

f) No Impact

Although the Phase III A-2 pipeline is within the CVMSHCP plan area, it is not within a designated Conservation Area. Additionally, no CVMSHCP-covered or otherwise special-status species have a moderate or high potential to occur within the project area, according to the *Biological Resources Technical Study*. As such, construction and operation of the Phase III A-2 pipeline would avoid direct impacts to the CVMSHCP Conservation Areas and would not conflict with the CVMSHCP conservation objectives. As a permittee in the CVMSHCP, CVWD mitigates its development impact to parcels outside of the Conservation Areas but within the CVMSHCP plan boundaries through compliance with the Local Development Mitigation Fee guidelines; however, similar to the original approved project, the Phase III A-2 pipeline does not permanently impact any undisturbed vacant parcels that would be applicable. Therefore, the Phase III A-2 pipeline project would not conflict with any adopted or approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan and no impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures: To lessen potential impacts on special-status species and nesting birds, the project shall implement **Mitigation Measure BIO-2** and **BIO-3** from the 2019 IS/MND. To lessen potential indirect impacts to jurisdictional waters during construction, the project shall implement **Mitigation Measure BIO-4 Frac-Out Prevention and Contingency Plan** and **Mitigation Measure BIO-5 Light Abatement**. To lessen potential impacts on a mitigation site preserved under the Streambed Alteration Agreement for the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel Improvement Project, the project shall implement **Mitigation Measure BIO-6**. Impacts are considered less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Mitigation Measure BIO-2: Pre-Construction Burrowing Owl Surveys

To avoid potential impacts to burrowing owl, a pre-construction clearance survey for burrowing owl shall be conducted no more than fourteen (14) days prior to initiation of construction activities. The BUOW pre-construction survey shall be conducted on-foot within the proposed disturbance area including a 500-foot buffer. The survey methods will be consistent with the Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation (CDFW 2012) and shall consist of walking parallel transects spaced adequately to obtain 100% visual coverage of the site. The survey shall be conducted by a biologist familiar with the identification of burrowing owl and their habitat.

If burrowing owls are found within the study area during the pre-construction surveys, active burrows will be avoided. If possible, the timing and location of construction activities will be adjusted to avoid the occupied burrow by the appropriate distance (see below), where possible. Due to the size of the project, it is anticipated

that the construction schedule and location can be modified to avoid all potential impacts to occupied burrows during the breeding season. Buffer zones for occupied burrows will be established at 500 feet during the breeding season (February 1 to August 31) and at 100 feet for the non-breeding season. These buffers may be adjusted in consultation with California Department of Fish and Wildlife and Coachella Valley Conservation Commission and monitored at the discretion of a qualified biologist. The buffer zone will be clearly marked with flagging and/or construction fencing.

Mitigation Measure BIO-3: Nesting Birds

To avoid disturbance of nesting birds, including raptor species protected by the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code (CFGF) 3503 and 3503.5, activities related to the proposed project including, but not limited to, vegetation removal, ground disturbance, and construction shall occur outside of the bird breeding season (typically January 1 to September 15) to the extent practicable.

If construction must occur within the bird breeding season (January 1 through September 15), CVWD shall, no more than three days prior to initiation of ground disturbance and/or vegetation removal, contract with a qualified biologist to conduct a nesting bird and raptor pre-construction survey within the disturbance footprint plus a 100-foot buffer (500-foot for raptors), where feasible. If the proposed project is phased or construction activities stop for more than one week, a subsequent pre-construction nesting bird and raptor survey will be required prior to each phase of construction within the project site.

Pre-construction nesting bird and raptor surveys shall be conducted during the time of day when birds are active and shall factor in sufficient time to perform this survey adequately and completely. A report of the nesting bird and raptor survey results, if applicable, shall be submitted to the lead agency for review and approval prior to ground and/or vegetation disturbance activities.

If nests are found, their locations shall be flagged. An appropriate avoidance buffer ranging in size from 25 to 50 feet for passerines birds and up to 500 feet for raptors depending upon the species and the proposed work activity shall be determined and demarcated by a qualified biologist with bright orange construction fencing or other suitable flagging. Buffers will be determined in conjunction with CDFW through the development of a nesting bird management plan. Active nests shall be monitored at a minimum of once per week until it has been determined that the nest is no longer being used by either the young or adults. No ground disturbance shall occur within this buffer until the qualified biologist confirms that the breeding/nesting is completed, and all the young have fledged. If project activities must occur within the buffer, they shall be conducted at the discretion of the qualified biologist. If no nesting birds are observed during pre-construction surveys, no further actions would be necessary.

BIO-4 Frac-Out Prevention and Contingency Plan (Supplemental Measure)

If the HDD method of trenchless crossing of the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel is determined to be required, CVWD will require its construction contractor to prepare a Frac-Out Prevention and Contingency Plan prior to construction. At a minimum, the Plan will prescribe the following measures to ensure protection of jurisdictional resources:

- Verify recommended depth of the pipeline under the channel based on soil properties and risk for potential frac-out during HDD operation
- Procedures to minimize the potential for frac-out associated with HDD
- Procedures for timely detection of frac-outs
- Procedures for timely response and remediation in the event of a frac-out, and
- Monitoring of drilling and frac-out response activities in jurisdictional areas by a qualified biologist.

BIO-5 Light Abatement (Supplemental Measure)

To prevent indirect impacts to sensitive habitat areas (Goodding’s willow-red willow riparian woodland) that facilitate wildlife movement, all safety and security lighting at construction work areas and staging areas will be directed downward and shielded to avoid light spilling into sensitive habitat areas.

BIO-6 Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel Mitigation Site Avoidance (Supplemental Measure)

Prior to project construction, the boundaries of the CVSC Improvement Project – Avenue 54 to Thermal Drop Structure Project mitigation site within 100 feet of project work areas shall be flagged for avoidance by qualified personnel in coordination with CVWD. All work shall avoid the mitigation site. In the event of unforeseen impacts to the mitigation site (i.e., frac out), CDFW shall be notified immediately and the site shall be restored in accordance with the Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Plan for On-site Mitigation (Streambed Alteration Agreement No. 1600-2019-0235-R6) to ensure existing mitigation obligations at the site are fulfilled.

3.5 Cultural Resources

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
Would the Project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a unique archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

A *Cultural Resources Assessment Report* was prepared in December 2021 by Rincon Consultants for the Phase III A-2 pipeline. The *Cultural Resources Assessment Report* was prepared for compliance with CEQA, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Similar to the 2019 IS/MND, the report includes a records search of the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the Eastern Information Center, local historic societies outreach, a field survey, and extensive background and archival research. The complete *Cultural Resources Assessment Report* is provided in **Appendix C**; and is summarized within this IS/MND.

On July 14, 2021, Rincon conducted a cultural resources records search of the CHRIS at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California, Riverside. Rincon also conducted a search of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR), and the California State Historic Resources Inventory list. The records search was conducted to identify any previously recorded cultural resources and previously conducted cultural resources studies within the project area and a one-half-mile radius surrounding it.

The CHRIS records search found 23 previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within a one-half mile search radius of the project area. A total of 28 cultural resources have been previously recorded within a one-half mile radius of the proposed project. These include 10 historic period buildings located in the community of Thermal, two historic period structures (Union Pacific Railroad, Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel), 15 historic period archaeological sites (including privies/dumps/trash scatters, roads/trails/railroad grades, utility lines, glass), and one prehistoric isolated artifact (ceramic). Four of the known cultural resources are in the project area, which include historic period railroad lines (P-33-009498), historic period water conveyance system (P-33-017259), and two prehistoric and historic period isolated artifacts (P-33-024739 and P-33-024740). The historic period railroad line (P-33-009498) and historic water conveyance system (P-33-017259) were recommended as ineligible for listing on the NRHP and the CRHR during their most recent recording update in 2017 due to lack of historic integrity, status as a common infrastructure element, and/or general lack of useful data potential towards history or prehistory. Isolated prehistoric and historic period artifacts such as the brownware potsherd (P-33-024739) and sun-colored amethyst glass chemical bottle fragment (P-33-024740) are typically ineligible for NRHP and CRHR listing as their data potential is exhausted during their initial recording. Therefore, no previously recorded cultural resources listed or determined to be eligible for listing on the NRHP or CRHR are located within the project area.

On July 30, 2021, Rincon conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the project area which included a cultural resources field survey and a built environment survey for artifacts or historic properties within one-half mile of the project area. The archaeological survey identified one isolated cultural resource (Rincon-ISO-001). Per regulatory guidelines isolates, do not get management consideration and results of *Cultural Resources Assessment Report* concluded Rincon-ISO-001 will not be affected by the proposed project. The built environment survey identified five properties which contained buildings and structures older than 45 years of age. Two of these properties (Southern Pacific Railroad) and Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel) have been previously recorded and were found ineligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR. The remaining three properties (87200 Airport Boulevard, 87400 Airport Blvd., and 87500 Airport Blvd.) have not been subject to previous recordation and were therefore evaluated and recorded on California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 series forms. Results of the *Cultural Resources Assessment Report* concluded all three of the newly recorded historic-era properties within the project area are recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP or CHCR, or any applicable local register, under any significance criteria. The properties are also not eligible as contributors to any existing or potential historic districts.

In addition, Rincon consulted the Riverside County Historical Commission, the Palm Springs Historical Society, the Coachella Valley Archaeological Society, the Coachella Valley Historical Society, and the Historic Society of Palm Desert to request information regarding historical resources in the proposed project area. One response from the Coachella Valley Archaeological Society noted that the area has the potential for prehistorical or historical cultural archaeological remains but did not mention any specific resources.

Section 106 Native American outreach was initiated in August 2021. In addition, CVWD initiated Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) consultation in October 2021. *Section 3.1.18 Tribal Cultural Resources* provides an overview of the tribal outreach and consultation regarding the proposed project.

a-c) Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated

The results of the CHRIS records search, Native American and Historical Society outreach, historical imagery review, and field survey identified eight cultural resources within a one-half mile radius of the project area. Historic-period resources include five built environment resources (P-33-009498 [Union Pacific Railroad and Southern Pacific Railroad lines], P-33-017259 [Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel], United States Post Office at 87200 Airport Boulevard, the buildings at 87400 Airport Blvd., and the lite industrial site at 87500 Airport Blvd.), two historic isolates (P-33-024740 [historic-period sun-colored amethyst glass chemical bottle fragment], Rincon-ISO-001 [metal punch and shear machine]), and one prehistoric isolate (P-33-024739 [prehistoric brownware potsherd]). All of the five historic period built environment resources were found ineligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, and therefore do not qualify as

historical resources pursuant to CEQA or historic properties under Section 106. In addition, all three of the cultural isolate artifacts were found ineligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR as their data potential is exhausted during their initial recording.

Similar to the 2019 IS/MND, although archeological sensitivity of the project area is considered low based on the records search and field survey, there is potential for ground-disturbing activities to expose previously unrecorded cultural resources. **Mitigation Measure CUL-1** would require the initial ground-disturbing activities be observed by an archaeological or Native American monitor. The text of Mitigation Measure CUL-1 has been slightly revised since the 2019 IS/MND to clarify that initial monitoring of ground-disturbing activities will be limited to undisturbed soils. Extending monitoring of ground-disturbing activities beyond previously undisturbed soils would be infeasible. **Mitigation Measure CUL-2** would require that all earth disturbing work be temporarily suspended if cultural resources are discovered during construction. With implementation of **Mitigation Measures CUL-1** and **CUL-2**, potential impacts resulting in a substantial adverse change to the significance of historical and/or archeological resources would be reduced to less than significant levels.

In addition, the discovery of human remains is a possibility during ground disturbing activities associated with construction projects. **Mitigation Measure CUL-3** would be implemented to ensure proper procedure would be in place if human remains were unearthed during construction activities. The implementation of this mitigation measure would reduce impacts to less-than-significant levels.

Mitigation Measures: To lessen potential impacts on historical or unique archaeological resources, the project shall implement **Mitigation Measures CUL-1 Initial Monitoring of Archaeological Resources** and **CUL-2 Unanticipated Discovery of Archaeological Resources** from the 2019 IS/MND. To lessen potential impacts to the disturbance of human remains, the project shall implement **Mitigation Measure CUL-3 Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains**. Impacts are considered less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Mitigation Measure CUL-1: Initial Monitoring of Archaeological Resources

CVWD shall ensure that initial project-related ground-disturbing activities in undisturbed soils shall be observed by an archaeological or Native American monitor. The archaeological monitor shall be under the direction of a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric archaeology (National Park Service 1983). If archaeological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area shall halt and the find shall be evaluated for CRHR and/or NRHP eligibility. Archaeological monitoring may be reduced or halted at the discretion of the qualified archaeologist as warranted by conditions such as encountering bedrock, sediments being excavated are fill materials, or negative findings during initial ground-disturbing activities. If monitoring is reduced, spot-checking shall occur when ground-disturbance moves to a new undisturbed location or when ground disturbance will extend to depths not previously reached (unless those depths are within bedrock). Both the project archeologist and Native American monitor will be invited to attend the pre-construction meeting. The project archeologist and Native American monitor will provide a brief orientation to construction crews on the first day of construction.

Mitigation Measure CUL-2: Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

In the event that cultural resources are unearthed during project construction, the project archeologist, in coordination with CVWD's construction inspector shall temporarily suspend all earth disturbing work within a 100 foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeologist, shall be retained to evaluate the significance of the find, and shall have the authority to modify the no-work radius as appropriate, using professional judgment. The following notifications shall apply, depending on the nature of the find:

- If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does not represent a cultural resource, work may resume immediately, and no agency notifications are required.
- If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does represent a cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, he or she shall immediately notify CVWD. CVWD shall consult on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures if the find is determined to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR. Work may not resume within the no-work radius until CVWD, through consultation as appropriate, determines that the site either: 1) is not eligible for the NRHP or CRHR; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to its satisfaction.

Mitigation Measure CUL-3: Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground-disturbing activities. In the event that human remains are found, CVWD shall temporarily suspend all earth disturbing work within a 100-foot radius of the discovery. The project archaeologist would evaluate the significance of the find and shall have the authority to modify the no-work radius as appropriate, using professional judgment. The following notifications shall apply, depending on the nature of the find. If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, the professional archaeologist shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641). The archaeologist shall notify the Riverside County Coroner (as per § 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, § 5097.98 of the California PRC, and AB 2641 will be implemented. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime scene, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the project (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, the NAHC can mediate (§ 5097.94 of the PRC). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate information center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641). Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.

3.6 Energy

Would the Project:	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

The 2019 IS/MND describes the applicable energy background, environmental setting, and regulatory setting. No background or setting information has changed since the 2019 IS/MND was adopted. Electrical service in the Phase

III A-2 pipeline area is provided by Imperial Irrigation District (IID) and natural gas service is provided by Southern California Gas Company. There is no other new information or changed circumstances that have arisen since the 2019 IS/MND was adopted.

a) Less than Significant Impact

Similar to the original approved project, construction of the Phase III A-2 pipeline would involve fossil fuel consumption from operation of diesel-powered construction equipment and from construction crew, equipment, and materials hauling and delivery trips. **Table 2-1** summarizes the anticipated construction fleet for the proposed project. Estimated material delivery and hauling truck trips, and worker vehicle trips for each type of construction activity are summarized in *Section 2.4.2 Construction Trip Generation*.

The Phase III A-2 pipeline would implement typical construction practices to conduct trenching, jack and bore, HDD, and surface restoration. The project would not require any unusual or excessive construction equipment or practices that would result in wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy compared to projects of similar type and size. Similar to the original approved project, the construction fleet contracted for the Phase III A-2 pipeline would be required to comply with CARB's *In-Use Off-Road Diesel-Fueled Fleets Regulations* (CARB 2016), which would limit vehicle idling time to five minutes, restrict adding vehicles to construction fleets that have lower than Tier 3 engines, and establish a schedule for retiring older, less fuel-efficient engines from the construction fleet. As such, construction of the Phase III A-2 pipeline would not result in wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy during construction.

Operation of the Phase III A-2 pipeline would be incorporated into CVWD's existing potable water distribution system. Energy needed to pump the water to the small communities would be negligible compared to CVWD's overall operations. Routine inspection would also be incorporated into CVWD's existing O&M activities. Compared to operation of the individual private wells, connecting to the District's water supply would be a more energy efficient means of receiving drinking water. As such, construction and operation of the Phase III A-2 pipeline would not result in wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy during construction and impacts would be less than significant.

b) Less than Significant Impact

The Phase III A-2 pipeline would not interfere with existing County or regional programs intended to improve renewable energy or energy efficiency. Similar to the original approved project, operation of the Phase III A-2 pipeline would not result in a net increase in CVWD's existing energy use or O&M vehicle trips. The Phase III A-2 pipeline would not involve land use changes, such as urban sprawl, that would indirectly result in an increase in vehicle trips or vehicle miles traveled. As discussed in *Section 3.8 Greenhouse Gas Emissions*, the Phase III A-2 pipeline project would not conflict with regional and statewide plans to reduce GHG emissions. Therefore, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would not conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency and impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: None required or recommended.

3.7 Geology and Soils

Would the Project:	<u>Potentially Significant Impact</u>	<u>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated</u>	<u>Less Than Significant Impact</u>	<u>No Impact</u>
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv) Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

The 2019 IS/MND describes the applicable geologic and soils background, environmental setting, and regulatory setting. No background or setting information has changed since the 2019 IS/MND was adopted. The Phase III A-2 pipeline is located within the Coachella Valley, a seismically active region subject to earthquake risks such as ground shaking, fault rupture, landslides, liquefaction, subsidence, and seiches. Two Alquist Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones, the San Andreas and San Jacinto faults, are located approximately 3 miles east and 18 miles west of the Phase III A-2 pipeline, respectively (USGS 2021). There is no other new information or changed circumstances that have arisen since the 2019 IS/MND was adopted.

a, c) Less than Significant Impact

The Phase III A-2 pipeline is located approximately 3 miles from the San Andreas fault and approximately 18 miles from the San Jacinto fault. However, according to the California Geological Survey (CGS)'s *Earthquake Hazard Zone Application*, the Phase III A-2 pipeline is not located within a fault zone (CGS 2021). Ground rupture is most likely to occur along active faults and only occurs within the area immediately adjacent to a fault. Due to the distance between the Phase III A-2 pipeline and the San Andreas and San Jacinto faults, impacts related to ground rupture would be less than significant.

Similar to the original approved project, the primary hazard to the Phase III A-2 pipeline is strong ground shaking due to the project's proximity to the active San Andreas and San Jacinto fault zones. Although impacts in the project area related to strong seismic ground shaking could be potentially significant in the event of an earthquake, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would be installed below-ground and would not include any land use components or structures that would bring unplanned growth to the area. In addition, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would be designed in conformance with seismic engineering standards to reduce potential damage in the event of ground shaking. Therefore, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would not directly or indirectly result in substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death due to seismic ground shaking and impacts would be less than significant.

According to the California Geological Survey (CGS)'s *Earthquake Hazard Zone Application*, the Phase III A-2 pipeline is not located within a liquefaction or landslide zone or located on a geologic unit that is unstable or would become unstable (CGS 2021). As such, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would not result in impacts related to seismic-related ground failure or landslides and impacts would be less than significant.

b) Less than Significant Impact

Similar to the original approved project, the Phase III A-2 pipeline could result in minor erosion of exposed soils on or offsite during project construction due to the presence of soil piles and exposed trenching during excavation activities if subjected to wind or rain and not properly managed. However, as discussed in *Section 3.10 Hydrology and Water Quality*, construction of the Phase III A-2 pipeline would require preparation and implementation of a SWPPP containing BMPs to control sediment under the NPDES Construction General Permit. With implementation of the standard construction BMPs, the potential for soil erosion during proposed project construction would be less than significant.

d) Less than Significant Impact

Expansive soils are generally high in clays or silts that shrink or swell with variation in soil moisture content and can adversely affect the structural integrity of underground facilities including pipelines. According to the UC Davis on-line *SoilWeb Tool*, the Phase III A-2 pipeline is underlain primarily by a variety of sandy loam soils outside of the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and fluents within the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel (UC Davis 2021). Design of the Phase III A-2 pipeline would adhere to CVWD's professional engineering standards to avoid adverse effects on potential expansive soils. Therefore, impacts related to expansive soils would be less than significant.

e) No Impact

Similar to the original approved project, septic tanks or other alternative wastewater disposal systems would not be a part of the Phase III A-2 pipeline project. Accordingly, no impact would occur.

f) Less than Significant Impact

Similar to the original approved project, the Phase III A-2 pipeline is predominately underlain by Gilman fine sandy loam and Indio fine sandy loam outside of the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and fluents within the channel (Rincon 2021). According to the Geologic Map of the Palm Desert & Coachella 15-minute quadrangles (Dibblee and

Minch 2008), the project area is underlain by surficial sediments of the Holocene period (alluvial sand and clay, alluvial sand and gravel, and clay with some miscellaneous silt), which are generally too young to contain fossilized material. In addition, trench excavation of the Phase III A-2 pipeline is expected to reach a maximum depth of six feet below the ground surface and is, therefore, not expected to reach depths where sensitive paleontological resources would be expected to occur. Trenchless techniques would reach depths of 13 to 40 feet but would only disturb as much soil as necessary for the bore hole to pull through the 32-inch diameter pipe. As a result, the potential for encountering fossil resources during project excavation, trenchless installation, or ground disturbance is low and impacts on paleontological resources would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: None required or recommended.

3.8 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Would the Project:	<u>Potentially Significant Impact</u>	<u>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated</u>	<u>Less Than Significant Impact</u>	<u>No Impact</u>
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

The 2019 IS/MND describes the applicable greenhouse gas emissions background, environmental setting, and regulatory setting. Since the 2019 IS/MND was adopted, several agency GHG-related planning and policy changes have occurred. First, Coachella Valley Water District has developed a Climate Action & Adaptation Plan (CVWD 2021c). While the District's Climate Action & Adaptation Plan establishes 2030 reduction targets and a per-capita emissions target, it is not a qualified GHG Reduction Plan for CEQA tiering and streamlining. Next, the County of Riverside updated the 2015 Climate Action Plan (County of Riverside 2019). The updated Climate Action Plan (CAP) contains further guidance on Riverside County's GHG inventory reduction goals, thresholds, policies, guidelines, and implementation programs including 2030 thresholds to reduce emissions to 40 percent below 1990 levels. In addition, the County's Climate Action Plan is qualified for CEQA tiering and streamlining of individual projects' CEQA review and has set a screening threshold of 3,000 metric tons (MT) CO₂e per year to be used to identify projects that, when combined with the modest efficiency measures, are considered less than significant (County of Riverside 2019). While the original approved project IS/MND used the SCAQMD's screening level of 10,000 MTCO₂e/year for a CEQA significance threshold because it was widely used at that time, for the purposes of this analysis, the County of Riverside screening level of 3,000 MTCO₂/year as specified in the 2019 CAP, is used as a threshold to determine significance of the Phase III A-2 pipeline under CEQA. Additionally, since the 2019 IS/MND was adopted, the Coachella Valley Association of Governments (CVAG) released a Climate Resiliency Plan. Lastly, the City of Coachella's Climate Action Plan is applicable to the Phase III A-2 pipeline project because a portion of the project lies within the boundaries of the City of Coachella, unlike the original approved project. These plans are summarized under topic "b" below. There are no other changed circumstances or new information that have arisen since the 2019 IS/MND was adopted.

a) Less than Significant Impact

Similar to the original approved project, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would generate GHG emissions during construction activities such as use of construction equipment and transportation of equipment and workers to and from the project and staging sites. Construction is anticipated to last approximately six months. Once operational, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would be maintained through CVWD’s existing O&M practices, and would not require a net increase in operational activities (*Section 2.4.5 Phase III A-2 Pipeline Operation and Maintenance*). Maintenance activities would remain substantially similar to existing conditions and a no net increase in GHG emissions from operations is anticipated.

Modeling of air emissions from construction was completed in CalEEMod version 2020.4.0, as described in *Section 3.3, Air Quality*. Details on construction, including timing, duration, equipment, and worker trips can be found in *Section 2 Project Description*. Additional project details necessary for GHG emission modeling were obtained from CalEEMod (e.g., equipment horsepower, load factors, fleet mix, and vehicle emissions factors). A summary of the results of the inventory for GHG emissions, as shown in the CalEEMod output tables in Appendix A, are presented in **Table 3-3**, along with the CEQA significance threshold. Construction-related GHG emissions were amortized over a 30-year period, consistent with the methodology of the *County of Riverside Climate Action Plan*.

Table 3-3: Phase III A-2 Pipeline GHG Emissions (MTCO₂e/year)

Source	MTCO ₂ e
Net Change in Operations Emissions	<i>Negligible</i>
Amortized Construction Emissions	2.5
Total	2.5
<i>Riverside County CAP Screening Threshold</i>	3,000
Significant?	No

As shown in **Table 3-3**, the Phase III A-2 pipeline is expected to generate approximately 2.5 MTCO₂e per year from annualized construction. As such, the project GHG emissions would not exceed the threshold of significance set at 3,000 MTCO₂e per year. The 2019 IS/MND estimated that the original approved project would result in 20.3 MTCO₂e, including annualized construction emissions. When combined with the Phase III A-2 pipeline project, the total annual emissions (22.8 MTCO₂e) would still be less than the GHG emissions threshold. Therefore, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would not generate significant construction or operational GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that would have a significant impact on the environment. Impacts would be less than significant.

b) Less than Significant Impact

In this section, construction and operation of the Phase III A-2 pipeline is evaluated for consistency with California, Riverside County, and City of Coachella plans and policies adopted for the purpose of reducing GHGs emissions. The CARB 2017 *Climate Change Scoping Plan* (CARB 2017) contains the strategies California will implement to achieve reduction of GHG emissions by 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030 and 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050. The 2017 *Climate Change Scoping Plan* focuses on reducing energy demand, and GHG emissions, which result from mobile sources and land use development. As discussed in *Section 3.14 Population and Housing*, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would not involve new land use development or construction of any new structures or businesses that would result in an increase in vehicle trips. Therefore, implementation of the Phase III A-2 pipeline would not conflict with the 2017 *Climate Change Scoping Plan* and impacts would be less than significant.

The County of Riverside 2015 *Climate Action Plan* established goals and policies that incorporate sustainability and GHG reduction targets into its management processes. The County set a goal to reduce emissions to 1990 levels by 2020, which is in line with the State’s AB 32 GHG reduction targets. The 2015 *Climate Action Plan* was updated in

2019 to contain further guidance on Riverside County's GHG Inventory reduction goals, thresholds, policies, guidelines, and implementation programs. In particular, the *2019 Climate Action Plan* set a threshold of 3,000 MTCO_{2e} per year to be used to identify projects that, when combined with the modest efficiency measures, are considered less than significant (County of Riverside 2019). As shown in **Table 3-3**, the estimated GHG emissions associated with construction and operation of the Phase III A-2 pipeline would not exceed the 3,000 MTCO_{2e} per year screening threshold established by the County's *2019 Climate Action Plan*. Therefore, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would not conflict with the Riverside County *2019 Climate Action Plan* and impacts would be less than significant.

The *Draft Eastern Coachella Valley's Action Plan for Climate Resilience* (Action Plan; CVAG and City of Coachella 2019) is a roadmap to identify and prioritize projects that increase climate resilience, reduce GHGs and provide equitable access to housing. Identified strategies to reduce GHG emissions include reduction of vehicle miles traveled, reduction of high and non-renewable energy demand, and an increase in carbon capture (planting more trees). While construction of the Phase III A-2 pipeline would result in GHG emissions associated with construction equipment use and vehicle roundtrips for crews and materials, these impacts would be temporary. Upon completion, operation and maintenance of the Phase III A-2 pipeline would not result in additional energy use or vehicle miles traveled. In addition, the Thermal Community Specific Recommendations of the *Action Plan* called for the construction of water and wastewater infrastructure in its Polanco parks as a way to make the community more resilient to the effects of climate change. The Phase III A-2 pipeline would expand CVWD's potable water distribution system to these communities and allow CVWD to connect to these Polanco parks for water service, increasing their water supply reliability and replacing existing aging wells. Thus, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would not conflict with the *Draft Eastern Coachella Valley's Action Plan for Climate Resilience* and impacts would be less than significant.

The City of Coachella *Climate Action Plan* (City of Coachella 2014) was developed in conjunction with the City of Coachella General Plan Update as a roadmap for achieving community wide GHG emissions reductions. The Climate Action Plan establishes a per service population 2020 emissions reduction target of 15% below 2010 levels and a 2035 emissions reduction target of 49% below 2010 levels. This reduction target was established so that the GHG reductions in the General Plan can be measured and tracked. As shown in **Table 3-3**, construction and operation of the Phase III A-2 pipeline is not expected to produce substantial GHG emissions. It would serve the nine existing privately owned Small Water Systems described in the 2019 IS/MND, which have a combined population of 572. The Phase III A-2 pipeline would result in the equivalent of 0.131 MTCO_{2e} per service population (75 MTCO_{2e}/572) in the year it is constructed, which is far below the City's 2010 per service population emissions of 8.2 MTCO_{2e} (City of Coachella 2014). Once operational, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would be maintained by CVWD's existing O&M program and would not require modifications to O&M activities. Therefore, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would not conflict with the existing plans and policies that seek to reduce GHG emissions, and impacts would be less than significant.

The CVWD Climate Action & Adaptation Plan (CVWD 2021c) provides a comprehensive assessment of CVWD's current operations and water supplies and identifies the measures, policies, and projects that have been developed to reduce operational GHG emissions. The Plan establishes 2030 reduction targets which include a 40% emissions reduction from 1990 emissions levels, a per capita emissions target (0.16 MTCO_{2e}/person), and an absolute emissions target of 49,927 MTCO_{2e}. As shown in **Table 3-3**, construction and operation of the Phase III A-2 pipeline is not expected to produce substantial GHG emissions. Therefore, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would not conflict with the existing plans and policies that seek to reduce GHG emissions, and impacts would be less than significant.

The Phase III A-2 pipeline is not expected to interfere with the applicable plans, policies or regulations adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions, and impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: None required or recommended.

3.9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Would the Project:	<u>Potentially Significant Impact</u>	<u>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated</u>	<u>Less Than Significant Impact</u>	<u>No Impact</u>
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) For a Project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the Project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the Project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

The 2019 IS/MND describes the applicable hazards and hazardous materials background, environmental setting, and regulatory setting. No background and setting information have changed since the 2019 IS/MND was adopted. A regulatory records search was performed for the Phase III A-2 pipeline area using the SWRCB GeoTracker database (SWRCB 2021) and the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) Envirostor database (DTSC 2021). There are no active hazardous materials cleanup sites listed on the SWRCB's GeoTracker or DTSC's Envirostor database within proximity of the Phase III A-2 pipeline. The project site is not listed as a cleanup site in the GeoTracker or Envirostor database. The closest active cleanup site listed on the GeoTracker database is Thermal Airport (ID # SL20702103) located approximately 1.25 miles southwest of the Phase III A-2 pipeline. The closest active cleanup site

listed on the EnviroStor database is Thermal Landfill (ID #33990005) located approximately 2 miles to the south of the Phase III A-2 pipeline. As discussed in *Section 3.20 Wildfire*, the Phase III A-2 pipeline is located within the Western Riverside County Local Responsibility Area, a designated non-very high fire hazard severity zone (CalFire 2009).

The Jacqueline Cochran Regional Airport is located approximately one mile west of the Phase III A-2 pipeline. The Phase III A-2 pipeline does not overlap the airport's forecasted noise contours (County of Riverside 2015, Appendix I-1, Figure 43). The airport's Land Use Compatibility Zone D overlays the Phase III A-2 pipeline. For Zone D, airspace review would be required for proposed development taller than 70 feet; children's schools, hospitals, nursing homes are discouraged; 10 percent of proposed development must be open land; and highly-noise sensitive outdoor nonresidential uses are prohibited (Riverside County Airport Land Use Commission [ALUC] 2004). There is no other new information or changed circumstances that have arisen since the 2019 IS/MND was adopted.

a) Less than Significant Impact

Similar to the original approved project, construction of the Phase III A-2 pipeline would temporarily increase the routine transport and use of hazardous materials commonly used in construction activities. However, the construction contractor would be required to comply with applicable safety standards. The Phase III A-2 pipeline would not result in additional O&M activities requiring the transport of hazardous materials upon completion. Therefore, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would not represent a significant hazard to the public or environment due to compliance with existing standards. Thus, the impact would be less than significant.

b) Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated

Similar to the original approved project, construction of the Phase III A-2 pipeline could create a hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials used in construction, which include diesel fuel and minor amounts of paints, fuels, solvents and glues. **Mitigation Measure HAZ-1** that was included in the 2019 IS/MND for the original approved project and applicable for the Phase III A-1 pipeline requires that the construction contractor develop and implement a Hazardous Materials Management Spill Prevention and Control Plan that includes project-specific contingencies. With implementation of **Mitigation Measure HAZ-1**, impacts resulting from potential hazardous materials-related accidents would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.

c) No Impact

Similar to the original approved project, the Phase III A-2 pipeline is not located within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school. La Familia High School is located approximately one mile southwest, and John Kelley Elementary is located approximately one-half mile southwest, of the Phase III A-2 pipeline. Therefore, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would not have the potential to emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school. Thus, there would be no impact.

d) Less than Significant Impact

Similar to the original approved project, the GeoTracker and EnviroStor database searches indicated there are no active hazardous materials cleanup sites within the Phase III A-2 pipeline area, and the project site is not included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5. Therefore, construction and operation associated with the Phase III A-2 pipeline would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment related to the presence of listed hazardous material clean-up sites. Thus, impacts would be less than significant.

e) Less than Significant Impact

Although the Jacqueline Cochran Regional Airport is located approximately one mile west of the Phase III A-2 pipeline, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would install below-ground potable water pipelines which would not create an aircraft safety hazard or expose workers or residents in the area to excessive aircraft noise. All disturbed areas would be returned to pre-construction conditions. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant, and no mitigation would be required.

f) Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated

Construction of the Phase III A-2 pipeline would involve installation of up to approximately 3,500 linear feet of CVWD potable water pipelines. All construction, staging, and disturbance activities would occur within roadways, private and Union Pacific Railroad-owned property, and vacant Riverside County owned land. Project construction would temporarily block of all lanes within Palm Street that could be used by emergency response vehicles or in emergency evacuations. As discussed in *Section 3.17 Transportation*, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would implement **Mitigation Measure TRA-1** to ensure that construction would not interfere with emergency response times. Long term, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would not physically impair or otherwise interfere with emergency response or evacuation in the project vicinity because the pipeline would be installed underground, and ground surfaces would be returned to pre-construction conditions. With the incorporation of traffic control measures identified in **Mitigation Measure TRA-1**, impacts would be less than significant.

g) No Impact

Similar to the original approved project, the Phase III A-2 pipeline is located within a non-very high fire hazard severity zone (CalFire 2009). The Phase III A-2 would construct approximately up to 3,500 linear feet of below-ground potable water pipelines within roadways and other disturbed areas, and ground surfaces would be returned to pre-construction conditions. The Phase III A-2 pipeline does not involve construction or maintenance of infrastructure that typically exposes people or structures to risk of wildland fires, such as power lines. Therefore, no impacts would occur.

Mitigation Measures: 2019 IS/MND **Mitigation Measure HAZ-1.**

To lessen possible accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment during construction, the project shall implement **Mitigation Measure HAZ-1**. Impacts are considered less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

2019 IS/MND Mitigation Measure HAZ-1: Hazardous Materials Management and Spill Control Plan

Prior to construction, the construction contractor is required to submit to CVWD a Hazardous Materials Management Spill Control Plan that includes a project-specific contingency plan for hazardous materials and waste operations. The Plan will be applicable to construction activities and will establish policies and procedures according to applicable codes and regulations, including but not limited to the California Building and Fire Codes, and federal and California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations. Elements of the Plan will include, but not be limited to the following:

- A discussion of hazardous materials management, including delineation of hazardous material storage areas, access and egress routes, waterways, emergency assembly areas, and temporary hazardous waste storage areas;
- Notification and documentation of procedures; and
- Spill control and countermeasures, including employee spill prevention/response training.

3.10 Hydrology and Water Quality

Would the Project:	<u>Potentially Significant Impact</u>	<u>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated</u>	<u>Less Than Significant Impact</u>	<u>No Impact</u>
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the Project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i) result in substantial erosion of siltation on- or off-site;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv) impede or redirect flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to Project inundation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

The 2019 IS/MND describes the applicable hydrology and water quality background, environmental setting, and regulatory setting. Amendments were made to the RWQCB's *Colorado River Basin Water Quality Control Plan* (Basin Plan, Colorado River RWQCB 1993 and amended through January 2019) since the 2019 IS/MND was adopted. There is no other new information or changed circumstances that have arisen since the 2019 IS/MND was adopted.

a) Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated

Similar to the original approved project, construction of the Phase III A-2 pipeline could result in short-term erosion/sedimentation that has the potential to impact water quality. As discussed in *Section 2.4.4 Construction Best Management Practices*, the project contractor would be required to obtain a NPDES General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity - Construction General Permit (Order 2009-0009- DWQ). Coverage under the SWRCB's Construction General Permit requires preparation and implementation of a SWPPP containing BMPs to control sediment and other construction-related pollutants in storm water discharges.

In addition, trenchless HDD methods to install the transmission pipe under the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel have the potential to impact water quality within the channel if the bentonite drilling fluid were to accidentally leak (i.e., "frac-out") or otherwise run off into the channel. **Mitigation Measure BIO-4** would require the HDD contractor to develop and implement a Frac-Out Prevention and Contingency Plan. The Plan would verify recommended depth of the pipeline under the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel based on soil properties and risk for frac-out during the HDD trenchless construction phase. The pipeline would be designed at depths from the channel bed to minimize risk for the release of HDD drilling fluid into the channel. In the event of an accidental frac-out, potential impacts to water quality within the channel would occur. CVWD would obtain a SAA from CDFW under Section 1600 of the CFGC prior to construction and would adhere to the measures in the SAA to avoid potential frac-out and minimize potential impacts should one occur. With implementation of **Mitigation Measure BIO-4**, the SWPPP, and the SAA, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would not violate water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise degrade surface or groundwater quality. Impacts would be less than significant.

b) Less than Significant Impact

As discussed in *Section 3.14 Population and Housing*, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would extend CVWD's potable water infrastructure to existing mobile home parks that currently rely on small water systems and would not induce population growth or result in an increase in water demands. The Phase III A-2 pipeline would connect to existing pipelines and would be designed for existing demand and future planned connections. Similar to the original approved project, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would not create an increase in impervious surface area or that could reduce or interfere with groundwater recharge efforts, nor decrease groundwater supplies. Impacts would be less than significant.

c) Less than Significant Impact

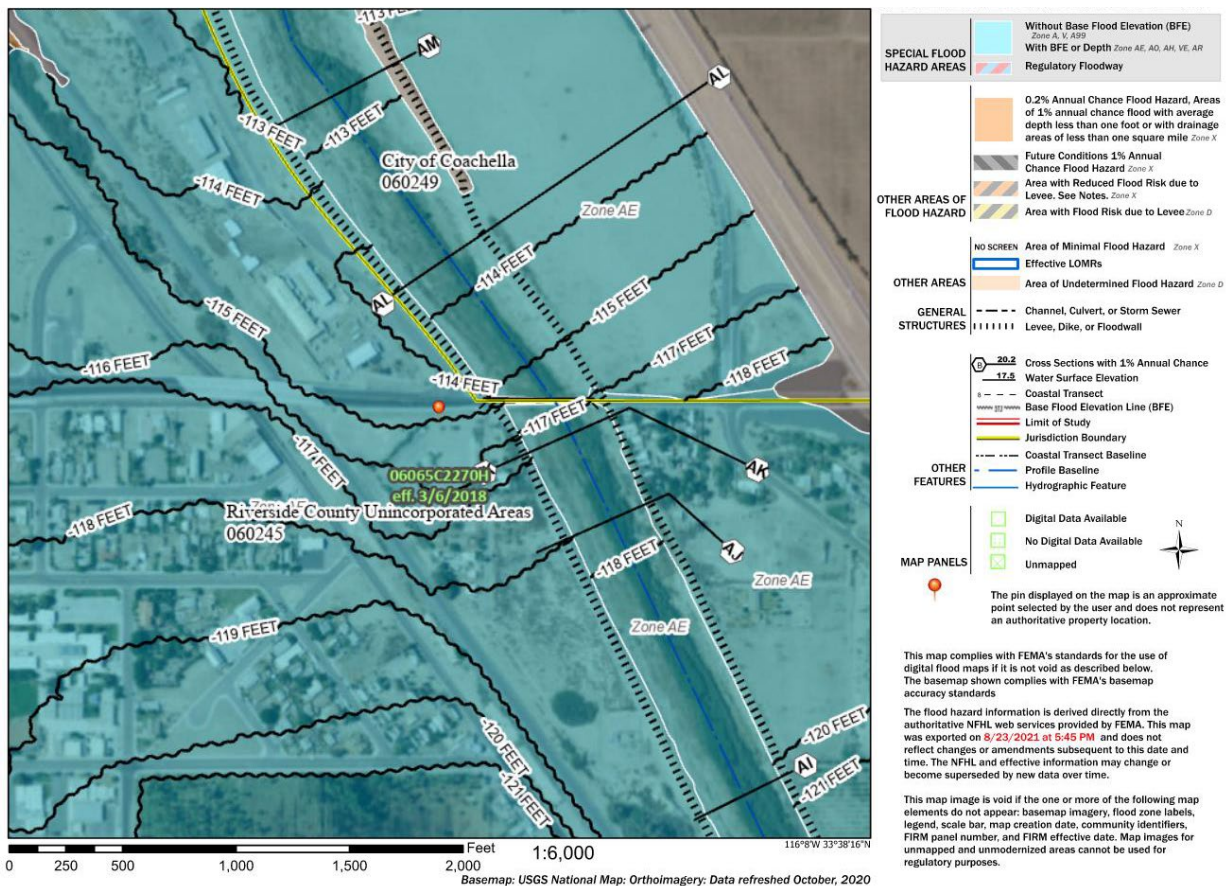
Phase III A-2 pipeline construction activities would occur within existing roadways, private and Union Pacific Railroad-owned property, and vacant County owned land. The pipeline would be installed below-ground, disturbed areas would be restored to their pre-construction condition, and vegetated areas would be replanted with appropriate native species. Thus, the pipeline would not result in a permanent increase in total impervious surface area. Additionally, as discussed under topic "a", construction of the Phase III A-2 pipeline may result in disturbance or exposure of soil that could be subjected to erosion or sedimentation during a rain event; however, the project contractor would be required to obtain a NPDES Construction General Permit, which would require development of a construction SWPPP and implementation of BMPs to prevent construction-related pollutants in stormwater discharges from the construction site. As a result, the construction and operation of the Phase III A-2 pipeline would not impede or redirect flood flows, alter drainage patterns of the project area, cause substantial erosion, substantially increase surface runoff, generate runoff in excess of the existing storm drainage systems, or be a source of polluted runoff. Therefore, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would have a less than significant impact.

d) Less than Significant Impact

The Phase III A-2 pipeline is located approximately 75 miles from the Pacific Ocean; at this distance, a tsunami would not impact the Phase III A-2 pipeline vicinity. According to the East Coachella Valley Area Plan, a seiche in the Salton Sea could cause flooding of areas immediately adjacent to the Sea (County of Riverside 2021); however, the Phase III

A-2 pipeline is located approximately 10 miles north of the Salton Sea, reducing the risk of potential inundation by a seiche to very low. As shown in **Figure 3-4**, the Phase III A-2 pipeline is located in a 100-year floodplain as designated by the United States Department of Homeland Security Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) National Flood Insurance Program. However, the pipeline would be installed below grade, disturbed areas would be restored to their pre-construction condition, and vegetated areas would be replanted with appropriate native species. In addition, operation of the pipeline would not require storage of potential pollutants onsite. Therefore, the potential for release of pollutants due to inundation of the Phase III A-2 pipeline would be less than significant.

Figure 3-4: FEMA National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette



e) Less than Significant Impact

Similar to the original approved project, the applicable water quality and groundwater sustainability plans for the Phase III A-2 pipeline are the Colorado River Basin Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) and the Indio Subbasin Alternative Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) (CVWD 2021b). CVWD is the Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) for the majority of the eastern portion of the Indio Subbasin, including the area that underlies the project site. CVWD is an active participant in sustainable groundwater management of the Indio Subbasin, operating under the Alternative GSP, and compliant with achieving the objectives of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act. While the Phase III A-2 pipeline extends CVWD's potable water distribution system, the project does not expand CVWD's service area or water rights and does not directly extract groundwater. In addition, restoration of disturbed ground to pre-construction condition ensures installation of the pipeline would not result in a permanent increase in total impervious surface area. Because the project is consistent with the Indio Subbasin Alternative GSP, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would not impede

sustainable groundwater management of the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin. Additionally, the project would implement construction BMPs in accordance with the Construction General Permit as discussed under a) above to reduce potential impacts on water quality. Therefore, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would not conflict with a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan and the impact would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: None required or recommended

3.11 Land Use and Planning

	<u>Potentially Significant Impact</u>	<u>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated</u>	<u>Less Than Significant Impact</u>	<u>No Impact</u>
Would the Project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

The 2019 IS/MND describes the applicable land use and planning background, environmental setting, and regulatory setting. Background and setting information that has changed since the 2019 IS/MND was adopted includes: an update to the 2016 Eastern Coachella Valley Area Plan (County of Riverside 2021). The Phase III A-2 pipeline area includes commercial and industrial land use designations within County jurisdiction and industrial and open space designations within City jurisdiction. There is no other new information or changed circumstances that have arisen since the 2019 IS/MND was adopted.

a) No Impact

Similar to the original approved project, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would cause temporary short-term impacts during construction such as dust, noise, and traffic, on the adjacent established communities. However, once constructed, the pipeline would be located underground and would not affect adjacent established communities. There would be no impact that would physically divide an established community.

b) No Impact

Similar to the original approved project, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would install below-grade pipelines and would restore all surfaces to pre-construction conditions. It would comply with all applicable permits and approvals identified in Section 2.4.6 Permits and Discretionary Approvals. Therefore, it would not conflict with applicable land use plans, policies and regulations of agencies with jurisdiction over the project adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect. The Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel Improvement Project – Avenue 54 to Thermal Drop Structure Project has a mitigation site that is located approximately 550 feet upstream of the Airport Boulevard bridge and encompasses streambed and stream-associated habitat. This area is subject to preservation and long-term management (vegetation management and invasive species control) in accordance with the requirements of a Streambed Alteration Agreement (Notification No. 1600-2019-0235-R6) obtained by CDFW for the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel Improvement Project. Adherence to **Mitigation Measure BIO-6** would ensure construction of the

project would avoid the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel Improvement Project mitigation site and in the event of unforeseen impacts to the mitigation site, the site shall be restored to ensure existing mitigation obligations are fulfilled. With mitigation, impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: See **Mitigation Measure BIO-6.**

3.12 Mineral Resources

	<u>Potentially Significant Impact</u>	<u>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated</u>	<u>Less Than Significant Impact</u>	<u>No Impact</u>
Would the Project:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

The 2019 IS/MND describes the applicable mineral resources background, environmental setting, and regulatory setting. No background or setting information has changed since the 2019 IS/MND was adopted. As identified in the Riverside County General Plan Multipurpose Open Space Element (County of Riverside 2015) and the Department of Conservation (DOC) *Mineral Land Classification* (DOC 2021), the Phase III A-2 pipeline area is classified as Mineral Resource Zone MRZ-1. MRZ-1 indicates an area where available geologic information indicates that little likelihood exists for the presence of significant mineral resources (Busch 2007). There is no other new information or changed circumstances that have arisen since the 2019 IS/MND was adopted.

a, b) No Impact

Similar to the original approved project, the Phase III A-2 pipeline area is classified as MRZ-1, indicating that there are no significant mineral resources or there is low probability of the presences of mineral resources. Therefore, the Phase III A-2 pipeline area would not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource of value, nor would it result in the loss of availability of a mineral resource recovery site, and no impacts would occur.

Mitigation Measures: None required or recommended.

3.13 Noise

Would the Project result in:	<u>Potentially Significant Impact</u>	<u>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated</u>	<u>Less Than Significant Impact</u>	<u>No Impact</u>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) For a Project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the Project expose people residing or working in the Project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

The 2019 IS/MND describes the applicable noise background, environmental setting, and regulatory setting. Since the 2019 IS/MND was adopted, the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) *2006 Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment Manual* has been updated (FTA 2018). The existing noise setting in the Phase III A-2 pipeline area consists of traffic noise from Highway 111, Highway 86, and Airport Boulevard. Table 3-10 in the 2019 IS/MND summarizes base year noise levels that were assessed for the County of Riverside General Plan within the Phase III A-2 pipeline area (County of Riverside 2015). The Phase III A-2 project area is partially within the boundaries of the City of Coachella. As such, this analysis includes comparison of the Phase III A-2 pipeline’s noise levels against City noise standards, in addition to the County noise standards disclosed in the 2019 IS/MND. There is no other new information or changed circumstances that have arisen since the 2019 IS/MND was adopted.

a) Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated

The Phase III A-2 pipeline has the potential to expose persons to noise resulting from construction activities and operations. Noise within the County of Riverside is regulated under the County’s Noise Ordinance 847 and acceptable noise levels are established in the County’s General Plan.

According to Riverside County Ordinance No. 847, sound emanating from capital improvement projects of a government agency are exempt from the provisions of the ordinance. Therefore, the County of Riverside Noise Ordinance would not apply to the Phase III A-2 pipeline. However, it can be used to understand local established standards for sound levels in the region. The ordinance stipulates that sound levels shall not exceed the exterior sound level standards at neighboring property lines within different land use designations. The sound levels for the land use designations in the Phase III A-2 pipeline area are summarized in **Table 3-4**.

Table 3-4: County of Riverside Sound Level Standards

General Plan Component	General Plan Land Use Designation	Maximum Decibel Level (dB L _{MAX})	
		7am – 10pm	10pm – 7am
Community Development	Commercial (CR, CO, CT, CC)	65	55
	Heavy Industrial (HI)	75	75
	Light Industrial (LI)	75	55
	Medium Density Residential (MDR)	55	45
	Medium High Density Residential (MHDR)	55	45
Rural	Rural Residential (RR)	55	45
Open Space	Watershed (W)	45	45

Source: Riverside County Ordinance 847 Noise <https://www.rivcocob.org/ords/800/847.pdf>

Noise within the City of Coachella is regulated under Municipal Code Chapter 7.04 – Noise Control. The code stipulates that construction activities should be limited to within daytime hours (between 5am and 7pm on summer weekdays, 6am and 7pm on winter weekdays, and between 8am and 5pm on weekends and holidays). It also stipulates that noise should not exceed the levels presented in **Table 3-5**, as perceived at a distance of 50 feet from the noise source. The code exempts, “construction, operation, maintenance and repairs of equipment, apparatus or facilities of...public works projects or essential public services and facilities, including those of public utilities.”

Table 3-5: City of Coachella Sound Level Standards

Zone	10-minute Average Decibel Limit (A-weighted)	
	6am – 10pm	10pm – 6am
Residential – All Zones	55	45
Commercial – All Zones	65	55

Source: City of Coachella Municipal Code https://library.municode.com/ca/coachella/codes/code_of_ordinances

The Phase III A-2 pipeline has the potential to expose people to noise resulting from construction and operation activities. Construction is anticipated to last six months and would result in temporary and periodic noise increases. Construction noise levels would fluctuate depending on the construction phase, equipment type, and duration of use; distance between noise source and receptor; and presence or absence of existing barriers between noise source and receptor. **Table 3-6** shows the list of the anticipated construction equipment as well as their estimated hours of daily use and typical noise level.

Table 3-6: Noise Levels Generated by Typical Construction Equipment

Equipment	Typical Noise Levels (dBA, at 50 feet)
Auger Drill Rig	84
Drill Rig Truck	79
Excavator	81
Forklift	75
Backhoe	78
Front End Loader	79
Dump Truck	76
Concrete Mixer Truck	79
Paver	77
Roller	80
Water Truck	74

Noise Level Source: Federal Highway Administration “Construction Noise Handbook”
https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/ENVIRONMENT/noise/construction_noise/handbook/handbook09.cfm
 Forklift noise level was assumed to be comparable to a man lift. Water truck noise level was assumed to be comparable to a flat bed truck.

In general, construction of the Phase III A-2 pipeline would be temporary and would continuously move along the pipeline alignment as installation proceeds from one segment to the next. Thus, noise impacts would occur within the same location for only a short duration over the six-month construction period. In addition to temporary equipment noise, construction of the Phase III A-2 pipeline would generate truck traffic for hauling and delivery of equipment and materials. While truck noise depends upon factors such as vehicle speed, load, and terrain, the impact of construction-related truck traffic would depend on the existing ambient noise level at a particular receptor site. The Phase III A-2 pipeline area contains Airport Boulevard (a six-lane thoroughfare), Highway 111 and Highway 86, and Union Pacific Railroad tracks. The nearest residential structures are located over 450 feet away across Airport Boulevard and there are no sensitive receptors within the Phase III A-2 pipeline area. However, several projects are under various levels of planning and development within the Phase III A-2 pipeline area (see *Section 2.3 Setting of Phase III A-2 Transmission Main*) and could introduce noise receptors to the area by the time the Phase III A-2 pipeline is built.

According to the Riverside County Noise Ordinance, Ordinance 847, and City of Coachella Municipal Code sound emanating from capital improvement and public works projects of a government agency are exempt from the provisions of the local regulations. Therefore, impacts related to construction noise associated with Phase III A-2 pipeline would be exempt from Riverside County Noise Ordinance and City of Coachella Noise standards. However, construction would occur during daytime hours, consistent with the limits on private construction activities in the County and City Noise Ordinances. Nonetheless, similar to the original approved project, due to the close proximity of construction activities to residences, temporary impacts from construction noise would be potentially significant. With implementation of **Mitigation Measure NOI-1**, which requires the construction contractor to implement the best available noise control techniques and equipment, construction-related noise levels would be reduced to less than significant.

Once operational, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would be below-ground and is not expected to result in a permanent increase in noise, other than noise associated with occasional vehicle maintenance trips. Operational vehicle maintenance trips would occur during daytime hours, between 7am and 8pm, consistent with the Riverside County Noise Ordinance and City of Coachella Municipal Code. Therefore, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would have less-than-significant long-term noise impacts.

b) Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated

Construction of the Phase III A-2 pipeline has the potential to cause groundborne vibration and groundborne noise. As discussed in the 2019 IS/MND, the Riverside County General Plan Noise Element identifies acceptable groundborne vibration levels related to protecting public health and welfare from groundborne vibrations.

Typical vibration levels for common pieces of construction equipment at a 25-foot range are listed in the 2019 IS/MND and have not changed with the update to the FTA *Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment Manual* (2018).

Of all expected construction equipment, only a vibratory roller used during construction within 25 feet of residences has the potential to cause disturbance to sensitive receptors. According to the *Federal Transit Administration Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment*, groundborne vibration attenuates rapidly based on peak particle velocity of the equipment and distance from the equipment to the receiver. Groundborne vibration from a vibratory roller would attenuate to below 0.1968 inches/second peak particle velocity to reach a less than significant level at a distance of less than 30 feet (FTA 2018). There are no sensitive receptors within 30 feet of the Phase III A-2 pipeline alignment. However, several projects are under various levels of planning and development within the Phase III A-2 pipeline area (see *Section 2.3 Setting of Phase III A-2 Transmission Main*). These projects are generally related to transportation and commercial development and are not expected to introduce noise-sensitive land uses, (e.g., schools, hospitals, rest homes, long term care facilities, mental care facilities, residential uses, places of worship, libraries, and passive recreation areas according to the County General Plan [County of Riverside 2015]) to the area. However, as a precautionary measure, to ensure construction does not significantly impact these planned, potential future developments identified in *Section 2.3*, the Phase III A-2 project would implement the groundborne vibration control measures in **Mitigation Measure NOI-1** from the 2019 IS/MND. With mitigation, construction impacts associated with groundborne vibrations would be less than significant.

Once operational, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would be below-ground and is not expected to result in a permanent source of groundborne vibration. Vehicles associated with occasional maintenance trips would have minimal vibration impacts. Operational vehicle maintenance trips would occur during daytime hours, consistent with the Riverside County Noise Ordinance and City of Coachella Municipal Code. Therefore, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would have less-than-significant long-term vibration impacts.

c) Less than Significant Impact

Although the Jacqueline Cochran Regional Airport is located approximately one mile west of the Phase III A-2 pipeline, the project would install below-ground pipelines and disturbed ground surfaces would be restored to their pre-construction conditions. As discussed in *Section 3.14 Population and Housing*, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would not directly induce unplanned growth that would be subject to aircraft noise levels because no new housing or permanent employment are proposed. Therefore, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would not expose those living or working near an airport to excessive noise levels. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: 2019 IS/MND Mitigation Measure NOI-1.

To lessen possible noise and vibration impacts, the project shall implement practical noise control measures Mitigation Measure NOI-1 for construction. Impacts are considered less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Mitigation Measure NOI-1: Noise and Vibration Control During Construction

CVWD shall incorporate into the construction contract specifications the following noise and vibration control measures to be implemented by the construction contractor:

- Prior to construction, the Construction Contractor shall provide [CVWD-approved] written notification to residents within 500 feet of the proposed facilities undergoing construction shall be provided, identifying the type, duration, and frequency of construction activities. Notification materials shall be provided in

English/Spanish translation and identify a mechanism for residents to contact CVWD's Project manager related to noise or vibration concerns.

- During construction, the Construction Contractor shall use equipment (e.g., jack hammers, pavement breakers, and rock drills) which is hydraulically or electrically powered to avoid noise associated with compressed air exhaust from pneumatically powered tools. Where use of pneumatically powered tools is unavoidable, an exhaust muffler on the compressed air exhaust would be used. This muffler can lower noise levels from the exhaust by up to 10 dBA. External jackets on the tools themselves would be used where feasible, and this could achieve a reduction of 5 dBA. Quieter procedures will be used such as drilling rather than impact equipment whenever feasible.
- During construction, the Construction Contractor shall comply with compaction standards for backfill. Vibration generated during soil compaction may be minimized by using a small compactor.
- During sheetpile driving for trench excavation, the Construction Contractor shall use the following measures: pushing the sheetpile in as far as possible with non-vibratory equipment (e.g., excavator) before using the vibrator; using a small, hand-operated vibratory hammer or one with a different operational frequency to further reduce the vibration potential; flooding the soils before tamping with the vibrator; and/or operating vibratory equipment with "throttling" when a vibrator must be used.
- All equipment and trucks used by the Construction Contractor for project construction shall use the best available noise control techniques (including mufflers, use of intake silencers, ducts, engine enclosures and acoustically attenuating shields or shrouds) and be maintained in good operating condition to minimize construction noise impacts. All internal combustion engine-drive equipment shall be fitted with intake and exhaust mufflers which are in good condition.
- During construction, the Construction Contractor shall prohibit unnecessary idling of internal combustion engines. In practice, this would mean turning off equipment if it would not be used for five or more minutes.
- During construction, the Construction Contractor shall locate stationary noise-generating construction equipment, such as air compressors and generators, as far as possible from homes and businesses.
- The Construction Contractor shall locate staging areas as far as feasibly possible from sensitive receptors.

3.14 Population and Housing

Would the Project:	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
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)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing,	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

Discussion

The 2019 IS/MND describes the applicable population and housing background, environmental setting, and regulatory setting. Background and setting information that has changed since the 2019 IS/MND was adopted includes an update to the *Eastern Coachella Valley Area Plan* (County of Riverside 2021) and the U.S. Census Bureau’s *American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates* (U.S. Census 2019). According to the U.S. Census 2015-2019 ACS 5-Year Estimates, the population of Thermal is approximately 1,333 and there are 620 housing units, of which approximately 38% (235) are mobile homes. The eastern portion of the Phase III A-2 pipeline project area is within the boundaries of the City of Coachella. In its General Plan (Coachella 2015), the City expected its population to grow from 40,000 to 155,000 by 2035. There is no other new information or changed circumstances that have arisen since the 2019 IS/MND was adopted.

a) Less than Significant Impact

The Phase III A-2 pipeline would not directly induce unplanned growth because no new housing or permanent employment are proposed. Similar to the original approved project, the Phase III A-2 pipeline involves extension of CVWD’s municipal water delivery infrastructure within its service area. Operation of the Phase III A-2 pipeline would serve specific existing communities and projected water demand consistent with planned growth anticipated in the Riverside County General Plan *Eastern Coachella Valley Area Plan* (County of Riverside 2021). Therefore, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would not directly or indirectly induce substantial unplanned population growth. and impacts would be less than significant.

b) No Impact

Construction and operation of the Phase III A-2 pipeline would occur entirely within County of Riverside, Union Pacific Railroad, City of Coachella, and privately-owned properties, as well as County of Riverside roadway right-of-way. The Phase III A-2 pipeline would not displace existing people or houses or require the construction of replacement housing. For these reasons, no impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures: None required or recommended.

3.15 Public Services

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
a) Would the Project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Fire protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

The 2019 IS/MND describes the applicable public services background, environmental setting, and regulatory setting. No background or setting information has changed since the 2019 IS/MND was adopted. Riverside County Fire Station 39 is approximately 1.5 miles southwest of the Phase III A-2 pipeline. Riverside County Sheriff’s Thermal Station is approximately one-half mile west of the Phase III A-2 pipeline. La Familia High School is approximately one mile southwest, and John Kelley Elementary School is approximately one-half mile southwest, of the Phase III A-2 pipeline. Canal Regional Park is approximately 2.5 miles northeast of the Phase III A-2 pipeline. There is no other new information or changed circumstances that have arisen since the 2019 IS/MND was adopted.

a) No Impact

Similar to the original approved project, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would not change existing demand for public services (e.g., fire and police protection, schools, parks, libraries, or health clinics) because construction of the Phase III A-2 pipeline would serve existing communities and would not result in unplanned population growth (see *Section 3.14 Population and Housing*). Upon completion of the Phase III A-2 pipeline, CVWD would continue to operate and maintain its domestic water system with no operational modifications. Therefore, construction and operation of the Phase III A-2 pipeline would not necessitate expansion of existing or construction of new public facilities and no impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures: None required or recommended.

3.16 Recreation

	<u>Potentially Significant Impact</u>	<u>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated</u>	<u>Less Than Significant Impact</u>	<u>No Impact</u>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the Project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

The 2019 IS/MND describes the applicable recreation background, environmental setting, and regulatory setting. Background and setting information that has changed since the 2019 IS/MND was adopted includes an update to the *Eastern Coachella Valley Area Plan* (County of Riverside 2021). A portion of the project area is within the City of Coachella. **Figure 2-2** shows the overlying land use designations as classified by the Riverside County General Plan

and City of Coachella General Plan. The surrounding community contains light industrial, commercial, residential, open space, and transportation land uses. There are no parks located within the project area. Canal Regional Park is approximately 2.5 miles northeast of the Phase III A-2 pipeline. As discussed and analyzed in *Section 3.17 Transportation*, Airport Boulevard is a designated Class I bike path and a regional trail runs along the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel (County of Riverside 2021). The CVLink multi-modal path will eventually be extended south to Airport Boulevard (refer to *Section 2.3 Setting of Phase III A-2 Transmission Main*). Impacts of the Phase III A-2 project related to CVLink are also analyzed in *Section 3.17 Transportation*. There is no other new information or changed circumstances that have arisen since the 2019 IS/MND was adopted.

a, b) No Impact

Similar to the original approved project, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would not increase the use of existing parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated. The Phase III A-2 pipeline would not include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment. Thus, no impacts would occur.

Mitigation Measures: None required or recommended.

3.17 Transportation

Would the Project:	<u>Potentially Significant Impact</u>	<u>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated</u>	<u>Less Than Significant Impact</u>	<u>No Impact</u>
a) Conflict with a program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

The 2019 IS/MND describes the applicable transportation background, environmental setting, and regulatory setting. Three background and setting planning documents have been updated since the 2019 IS/MND was adopted: 1) the Riverside County Transportation Commission (RCTC) *2011 Congestion Management Plan* was incorporated into the *2019 Long Range Transportation Study* (RCTC 2019); 2) the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) *2016 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy* was updated in the *2020-2045 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy* (SCAG 2020); and 3) Riverside County's *2016 Eastern Coachella Valley Area Plan* was updated in the *2021 Eastern Coachella Valley Area Plan* (County of Riverside 2021).

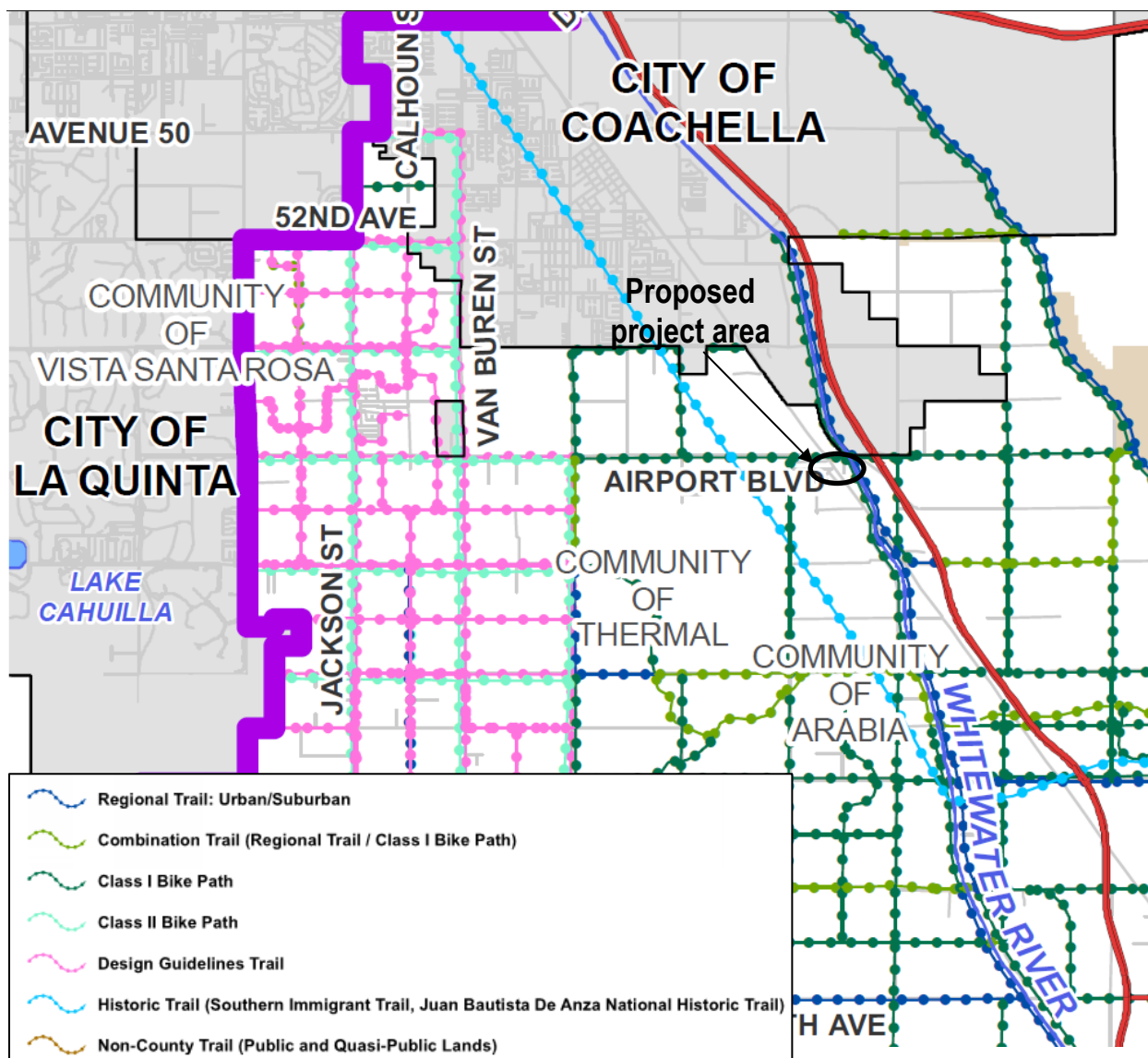
The CVAG *Transportation Prioritization Study* identifies Airport Boulevard and Palm Street as minor roadways (CVAG 2017). A segment of CVAG's CV LINK multi-modal path, which will provide access for pedestrians, bicyclists, and golf carts on a dedicated off-road path parallel to Highway 111, is planned to be constructed between Avenue 54 and Airport Boulevard along the west bank of the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel in 2021. There is no other new information or changed circumstances that have arisen since the 2019 IS/MND was adopted.

The *2019 Long Range Transportation Study* took a comprehensive review of projects on the state highway, regional arterials, rail and bus, freight, and active transportation networks to identify transportation improvements. According to the *Long Range Transportation Study*, RCTC's *Congestion Management Plan (CMP)* minimum level of service threshold has been met for much of the CMP system, and in cases where the CMP minimum threshold has been exceeded, there have been overriding considerations (e.g., construction, traffic diversions, etc.) or project improvements were already planned. No roadway segments in the Phase III A-2 pipeline area were identified with current deficiencies using highway capacity model-based level of service results from the SCAG 2016 PM peak period level of service traffic model (RCTC 2019).

The *2020-2045 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy* identifies strategies to meet mobility of all modes, legislative, financial and air quality requirements in the six counties of Southern California. The most noteworthy project identified in the Coachella Valley is the CVLink multi-use trail which is expected to facilitate more than 3 million active transportation trips per year by 2035 (SCAG 2021).

As shown in **Figure 3-5**, Airport Boulevard is a designated Class I bike path and a regional trail runs along the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel according to the *2021 Eastern Coachella Valley Area Plan* (County of Riverside 2021).

Figure 3-5: Eastern Coachella Valley Area Trails and Bikeway System



Source: County of Riverside 2015

a) Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated

As described in Section 2.4.3 Construction Schedule, construction is anticipated to last up to six months and occur on weekdays between the hours of 7:00am and 6:00pm. While jack-and-bore segments and HDD would be limited to normal working hours in the initial stages, 10 hours/day working time at minimum may be extended to support the HDD and jack and bore drilling and prevent bore hole collapse. During construction, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would generate up to 41 round-trip trips per day, assuming a construction rate of 150 LF per day for off hauling of export material, delivery of materials, and construction worker commuting. All construction, staging, and disturbance activities would occur within roadways, private and Union Pacific Railroad-owned property, and vacant Riverside County-owned land.

Construction of the Phase III A-2 pipeline would be temporary and potential traffic-related impacts would not occur in the same location over the six-month construction period, but would move along the pipeline alignment. All disturbed

areas would be restored to original grade and the project would have no impact on the Airport Boulevard Class I bike path or Whitewater River trail. Similar to the original approved project, although construction impacts would not be substantial, construction of the Phase III A-2 pipeline may necessitate individual traffic lane closures. Construction along Palm Street may require individual lane closures for trenching and staging areas for jack and bore drilling underneath State Route 111 and the Union Pacific railroad. In addition, construction of the Phase III A-2 pipeline may occur simultaneously with the construction of other projects in the vicinity described in *Section 2.3 Setting of Phase III A-2 Transmission Main*, such as the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel lining project, *CVLink*, and the County of Riverside Airport Boulevard widening project.

To ensure the appropriate traffic controls are implemented and potential traffic impacts related to lane closures are less than significant, the Phase III A-2 pipeline shall implement **Mitigation Measure TRA-1** from the 2019 IS/MND. With implementation of **Mitigation Measure TRA-1**, which requires a Traffic Control Plan to be developed and approved by CVWD and the County, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would have a less than significant impact related to the RCTC *Long Range Transportation Plan*, *CVAG Transportation Prioritization Study*, or *SCAG 2020-2045 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy*, which focus on long-term, regional circulation projects. **Mitigation Measure TRA-1** requires that a Traffic Control Plan be reviewed by the County of Riverside to ensure construction of the Phase III A-2 pipeline does not conflict with construction activities associated with other projects that may be occurring at the same time in the vicinity. Therefore, the Phase III A-2 project would not conflict with the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel lining project, *CVLink*, or the County of Riverside Airport Boulevard widening project.

Once operational, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would not conflict with applicable regional transportation plans because it would install below-ground pipelines that would not have a permanent impact on circulation. CVWD would continue to operate its water system with no operational modifications using standard vehicles. As such, long-term impacts on the circulation system plans would be less than significant.

The Phase III A-2 pipeline would not conflict with a program plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system and with implementation of standard construction practices and **Mitigation Measure TRA-1**, the project would result in less than significant impacts to transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities.

b) No Impact

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b) stipulates criteria for analyzing transportation impacts in terms of vehicle miles traveled (VMT) for land use projects and transportation projects. VMT refers to the amount and distance of automobile travel attributable to a project.

Construction of the Phase III A-2 pipeline would involve temporary vehicle trips associated with workers, delivery of supplies and equipment, and hauling materials to and from the site, which is estimated to generate up to 41 round-trip trips per day. The screening threshold established by the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) for small projects states that "projects that generate or attract fewer than 110 trips per day generally may be assumed to cause a less-than significant transportation impact" (OPR 2018). Construction trips generated for this project would total 37% of the threshold set by OPR and roadway surfaces would be restored to their original condition upon completion of project construction. Upon completion of the Phase III A-2 pipeline, CVWD would continue to operate its water system with no operational modifications or net increase in VMT from cars and light-duty trucks. Similar to the original approved project, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would not be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b) and there would be no impact.

c) No Impact

Similar to the original approved project, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would install below-ground pipeline which would not have a permanent impact on geometric roadway design. All disturbed areas would be restored to original grade and CVWD would continue to operate its water system with no operational modifications using standard vehicles, which

would not introduce incompatible uses to roadways. Therefore, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would not result in transportation hazards.

d) Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated

Similar to the original approved project, construction of the Phase III A-2 pipeline would generate trips associated with construction crews, equipment, and materials deliveries and may necessitate individual traffic lane closures. Temporary closure of lanes along Palm Street has the potential to result in inadequate access for emergency vehicles. To ensure that construction would not interfere with emergency response times, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would implement **Mitigation Measure TRA-1**. Traffic control requirements would require that emergency crews have access, as needed, and that the contractor coordinates the location of the work daily for routing of emergency vehicles. It would also require the Traffic Control Plan be reviewed by the County of Riverside to ensure construction of the Phase III A-2 pipeline does not conflict with construction activities associated with other construction projects that may be occurring at the same time in the vicinity. With the incorporation of traffic control measures identified in **Mitigation Measure TRA-1**, impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: 2019 IS/MND Mitigation Measure TRA-1.

To lessen possible circulation and emergency access impacts during construction, the project shall implement practical transportation control measure **Mitigation Measure TRA-1**. Impacts are considered less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Mitigation Measure TRA-1: Traffic Control Plan

Prior to construction, CVWD shall require its construction contractor to implement an approved Traffic Control Plan, to the satisfaction of the CVWD construction inspector and the County. The components of the Traffic Control Plan shall include:

- Identification of construction staging site locations and potential road closures,
- Alternate routes of traffic detours, including emergency response contact information,
- Planned routes for construction-related vehicle traffic (haul routes), and
- Identification of alternative safe routes to maintain pedestrian safety during construction.

CVWD's Project Manager shall coordinate with the police, fire, and other emergency services to alert these entities about potential construction delays, project alignment, and construction schedule. CVWD shall minimize the duration of disruptions/closures to roadways and critical access points for emergency services. The Traffic Control Plan shall provide for traffic control measures including flag persons, warning signs, lights, barricades, and cones to provide safe passage of vehicular, bicycle and pedestrian traffic and access by emergency responders. The Traffic Control Plan shall be submitted to CVWD's Project Manager and construction inspector for review and approval prior to construction.

CVWD's construction inspector shall have the construction schedule and Traffic Control Plan reviewed by the County of Riverside to ensure construction of the proposed project does not conflict with construction activities associated with other construction projects that may be occurring at the same time in the vicinity.

3.18 Tribal Cultural Resources

	<u>Potentially Significant Impact</u>	<u>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated</u>	<u>Less Than Significant Impact</u>	<u>No Impact</u>
a) Would the Project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:				
i) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

A *Cultural Resources Assessment Report* was prepared in December 2021 by Rincon Consultants for the proposed project. Similar to the 2019 IS/MND, the report includes a records search of the California Historic Resources Information System at the Eastern Information Center, a Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File search, a field survey, and extensive background and archival research. The complete *Cultural Resources Assessment Report* is provided in **Appendix C**; and is summarized within this IS/MND.

On July 14, 2021, Rincon conducted a cultural resources records search of the California Historical Resources Information System at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California, Riverside to identify any previously recorded cultural resources and previously conducted cultural resources studies within the project area and a one-half-mile radius surrounding it. The CHRIS records search found 28 cultural resources have been previously recorded within a one-half mile search radius of the project area. Although four of these cultural resources were identified within the project area, none were eligible for listing on the NRHP and the CRHR due to lack of historic integrity, status as a common infrastructure element, and/or general lack of useful data potential towards history or prehistory.

On July 30, 2021, Rincon conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the project area which included a cultural resources field survey for artifacts within one-half mile of the project area. No NRHP or CRHR eligible resources were identified and recorded during the pedestrian survey of the project area.

On July 15, 2021, Rincon contacted the NAHC to request a Sacred Lands File search of the project area and a one-half mile radius surrounding it. Results of the Sacred Lands File search by the NAHC did not indicate the presence of Native American sacred lands within the vicinity of the project area. In addition to the search of the Sacred Lands File, the NAHC provided a list of 18 Native American contacts who may have knowledge of cultural resources of Native American origin at the project site. Rincon prepared and sent electronic mail letters to each of the groups with a listed email address on August 30, 2021. The groups without listed email address were sent hard copies of the letters via certified mail on September 2, 2021.

Section 106 Native American Outreach

On September 10, 2021, Rincon followed up with phone calls with the Native American contacts who had not replied to the letters. Two responses were received from this outreach effort. A summary of each response received is as follows:

- On August 31, 2021, Rincon received a letter from Victoria Martin, Tribal Secretary for the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians, who stated that the Tribe is not aware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project. However, in the event that any cultural resources are discovered during development of the project, please contact their office immediately.
- On September 7, 2021, Rincon received a letter from Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer for the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation, who stated the Tribe would defer to more local Tribes when the lead agency initiates formal consultation for the project.

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 Consultation

AB 52 (Gatto, 2014) established a formal consultation process between a lead agency and all California Native American Tribes regarding tribal cultural resource evaluation. AB 52 mandates that a lead agency shall provide formal written notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have previously requested notice. The AB 52 consultation is initiated early in the project review phase by written notification including a brief description of the proposed project and its location, and the lead agency contact information. The Native American tribal government has 30 days to request project-specific consultation pursuant to this section (Public Resources Code §21080.1).

As a part of the consultation pursuant to PRC Section 21080.3.1, the parties may propose mitigation measures, including, but not limited to, those recommended in Section 21084.3, capable of avoiding or substantially lessening potential significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource or alternatives that would avoid significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource. If the California Native American tribe requests consultation regarding alternatives to the project, recommended mitigation measures, or significant effects, the consultation shall include those topics. The consultation may include discussion concerning the type of environmental review necessary, the significance of tribal cultural resources, the significance of the project's impacts on the tribal cultural resources, and, if necessary, project alternatives or the appropriate measures for preservation or mitigation that the California Native American tribe may recommend to the lead agency. Further, consultation shall be considered concluded when either of the following occurs: (1) The parties agree to measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect, if a significant effect exists, on a tribal cultural resource, or (2) A party, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached.

In October 2021, CVWD initiated AB 52 with local Native American tribal governments who had previously requested to consult under AB 52 (see **Appendix C**). As of December 2021, CVWD environmental staff received one response from the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI). In a letter dated November 18, 2021, the ACBCI indicated the project area is not located within the boundaries of the ACBCI reservation but is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. The ACBCI requested government to government consultation under AB-52, copies of any cultural resource

documentation generated in connection with the project, and shapefiles of the APE. Because the letter from ACBCI was received later than 30 days from the date CVWD initiated AB 52 outreach, shapefiles and the cultural resource documentation were not provided to ACBCI and the AB 52 process is considered complete.

ai-aii) Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated

A project-level Cultural Resources Assessment Report (**Appendix C**) was prepared to identify potential impacts to cultural resources, including tribal cultural resources, that would result from the proposed project. No tribal cultural resources eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR have been recorded or identified within the project area. These results suggest that the project’s area is not highly sensitive for buried archaeological remains and therefore the possibility of encountering intact surface tribal cultural resources is considered low. However, the lack of surface archaeology sites does not preclude their subsurface existence. Similar to the original approved project, construction of the proposed project requires ground-disturbing activities such as excavation which have the potential to expose previously unrecorded tribal cultural resources. **Mitigation Measure CUL-1** would require the initial ground-disturbing activities be observed by an archaeological and Native American monitor. **Mitigation Measure CUL-2** would require that all earth disturbing work be temporarily suspended if cultural resources, including tribal cultural resources, are discovered during construction. In addition, the discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbing activities. **Mitigation Measure CUL-3** would be implemented to ensure proper procedure would be in place if human remains were unearthed during construction activities. The implementation of these measures would reduce impacts to less-than-significant levels.

With implementation of **Mitigation Measures CUL-1, CUL-2 and CUL-3**, potential impacts resulting in a substantial adverse change to the significance of tribal cultural resources would be reduced to less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: Refer to **Mitigation Measures CUL-1, CUL-2 and CUL-3** in *Section 3.5 Cultural Resources*.

3.19 Utilities and Service Systems

	<u>Potentially Significant Impact</u>	<u>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated</u>	<u>Less Than Significant Impact</u>	<u>No Impact</u>
Would the Project:				
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the Project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

- d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?
- e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

Discussion

The 2019 IS/MND describes the applicable utilities background, environmental setting, and regulatory setting. Background and setting information that has changed since the 2019 IS/MND was adopted includes an update to the CVWD *Urban Water Management Plan* (CVWD 2021a). According to the updated *Urban Water Management Plan*, in 2020, CVWD provided 99,842 AF of water to 268,952 residents (CVWD 2021a). Also, since the 2019 IS/MND was adopted, Riverside County Department of Waste Resources (RCDWR) updated information on its solid waste disposal sites. The nearest active solid waste disposal sites are the Coachella Transfer Station and the Oasis Sanitary Landfill, located approximately 10 miles north and 16 miles south of the Phase III A-2 pipeline, respectively (RCDWR 2021). Since the 2019 IS/MND was adopted, the Mecca II landfill has been permanently closed. There are no other changed circumstances or new information that have arisen since the 2019 IS/MND was adopted. There is no other new information or changed circumstances that have arisen since the 2019 IS/MND was adopted.

a) Less than Significant Impact

The Phase III A-2 pipeline project would construct a potable water pipeline and would not require or result in the additional expansion of CVWD’s potable water delivery system beyond construction of the Phase III A-2 pipeline.

As discussed in *Section 3.14 Population and Housing*, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would serve existing and planned communities and would not induce unplanned population or employment growth that would require or result in the construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities and is consistent with planned growth in CVWD’s 2020 Urban Water Management Plan. Disturbed areas would be restored to their pre-construction condition and vegetated areas would be replanted with appropriate native species, so no permanent change in stormwater drainage would occur and no new drainage facilities would be constructed. Additionally, as explained in *Section 3.6 Energy*, operation of the Phase III A-2 pipeline would not involve negligible additional consumption of electricity to CVWD’s potable water distribution system. Therefore, the project would not result in the construction of new or expanded stormwater drainage or electrical power facilities.

A potable water transmission pipeline would be the only utility system constructed under the Phase III A-2 project. The environmental impacts of the Phase III A-2 potable water transmission pipeline are evaluated throughout this IS/MND and are anticipated to be less than significant.

b) No Impact

The Phase III A-2 pipeline involves extension of CVWD’s water service infrastructure within its existing service area. Construction of the pipeline would require a minimal water supply for construction purposes such as dust prevention and concrete mixing. Existing sources would be sufficient, and no new or expanded water source would be required for construction. As discussed in *Section 3.14 Population and Housing*, operation of the Phase III A-2 pipeline would not induce unplanned population growth and is consistent with planned growth anticipated in the *2020 Urban Water Management Plan*. The Phase III A-2 pipeline would not require or result in the construction of new water treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities. No impact related to sufficient water supplies would occur.

c) No Impact

As discussed in *Section 3.14 Population and Housing*, construction and operation of the Phase III A-2 pipeline would not directly or indirectly induce unplanned population or employment growth that would require or result in the construction of a new or expanded wastewater collection infrastructure or treatment services. Similar to the original approved project, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would have no impact on wastewater treatment capacity.

d) Less than Significant Impact

While excavated soil would be reused for backfill of trenches to the extent feasible, construction of the Phase III A-2 pipeline would generate approximately 2,400 cy of material export that would need to be disposed of at a permitted landfill in accordance with local and state solid waste disposal requirements. Waste material may be hauled to the Coachella Transfer Station or the Oasis Sanitary Landfill. The Oasis Sanitary Landfill (33-AA-0015) has a remaining capacity of 433,779 cy (CalRecycle 2019). Therefore, excess construction debris is reasonably anticipated to be within the permitted capacity of the Riverside County landfills after onsite backfill of excavated soil combined with adherence to mandatory construction waste diversion requirements. Operation of the Phase III A-2 pipeline is not anticipated to generate long-term solid waste, and solid waste generation would be limited to temporary construction activities. Similar to the original approved project, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would not affect available solid waste disposal capacity in the region and impacts to local infrastructure capacity and solid waste reduction goals would be less than significant.

e) Less than Significant Impact

Construction and operation of the Phase III A-2 pipeline would comply with local, State, and federal regulations related to solid waste. While operation of the Phase III A-2 pipeline is not anticipated to generate a significant amount of long-term solid waste, construction activities would create debris such as excavated soil and asphalt. Excavated soil would be backfilled to the extent possible, but construction contractor(s) would be required to dispose of excess construction debris in accordance with existing reduction statutes (AB 939 and AB 341) and regulations. These regulations would determine the landfill to be used for disposal of construction debris, mandatory 50 percent diversion of solid waste (AB 939), and mandatory recycling programs to reduce GHG emissions (AB 341). Similar to the original approved project, impacts from the Phase III A-2 pipeline related to compliance with local, State, and federal reduction statutes and regulations regarding solid waste would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: None required or recommended.

3.20 Wildfire

	<u>Potentially Significant Impact</u>	<u>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated</u>	<u>Less Than Significant Impact</u>	<u>No Impact</u>
If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the Project:				
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslopes or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Discussion

The 2019 IS/MND describes the applicable wildfire background, environmental setting, and regulatory setting. No background or setting information has changed since the 2019 IS/MND was adopted. The Phase III A-2 pipeline project area is designated as a non-very high fire hazard severity zone within the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CalFire) Western Riverside County local responsibility area (CalFire 2009). There is no other new information or changed circumstances that have arisen since the 2019 IS/MND was adopted.

a) Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated

Construction of the Phase III A-2 pipeline would include installation of up to approximately 3,500 linear feet of pipelines to extend CVWD’s potable water system. Construction activities and potential staging areas would occur within existing roadways, private property, Union Pacific Railroad-owned property, and vacant County-owned land. As a result, construction within Palm Street may temporarily impede access to all lanes that may be used by emergency response vehicles or in emergency evacuations. **Mitigation Measure TRA-1** addresses communication with emergency response agencies and identification of emergency access routes (see *Section 3.1.17 Transportation*). Similar to the original approved project, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would not physically impair or otherwise interfere with long-term emergency response or evacuation in the project vicinity as the pipeline would be located underground and ground surfaces would be restored to pre-construction conditions. Impacts would be less than significant with implementation of **Mitigation Measure TRA-1**.

b) Less than Significant Impact

Similar to the original approved project, the Phase III A-2 pipeline is located within a non-very high fire hazard severity zone. Upon completion, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would be located below-grade and ground surfaces would be returned to pre-construction conditions. The Phase III A-2 pipeline is an underground pipeline and not a land use development that would generate occupants on-site. Therefore, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would not exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose any project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire. Impacts would be less than significant.

c) No Impact

The Phase III A-2 pipeline would construct approximately up to 3,500 linear feet of below-ground pipelines to expand CVWD’s potable water system. Upon completion of the pipeline, CVWD would continue to operate and maintain its domestic water system with no operational modifications. Similar to the original approved project, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would not require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure that may exacerbate fire risk or result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment. No impacts would occur.

d) No Impact

Although there are slopes within the Phase III A-2 pipeline alignment, the pipeline would be installed below ground, and disturbed areas would be restored to their pre-construction condition so no permanent change in site drainage would occur. Therefore, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would not expose people or structures to significant risks as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes and no impacts would occur.

Mitigation Measures: None required or recommended

3.21 Mandatory Findings of Significance

	<u>Potentially Significant Impact</u>	<u>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated</u>	<u>Less Than Significant Impact</u>	<u>No Impact</u>
a) Does the Project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the Project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (“Cumulatively considerable” means that the incremental effects of a Project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Does the Project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

a) Less than Significant Impact

The proposed project’s presence within previously disturbed parcels limits the potential for habitat or environmental disturbances. As discussed in Section 3.4 Biological Resources, the project would not impact sensitive plant communities and no special status animal species were identified onsite. Previous site development, lack of suitable vegetation for wildlife species, regular site maintenance, and other disturbances from frequent human activity all limit the potential for impacts to fish or wildlife species habitat or populations. While the project site has the potential for nesting bird habitat, nesting birds are commonly found species and have the ability to migrate long distances and nest

within a wide range of habitat. Given the project's small footprint, there is no potential to cause a nesting bird population to drop below self-sustaining levels. At the construction staging area east of the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel, an approximately 300-by-300 foot area of quailbush scrub would be temporarily disturbed to accommodate the HDD drill rig and other construction equipment. This vegetation community has varying levels of disturbance and is not identified as a sensitive natural community. There is a potential for HDD methods to impact the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel the Goodding's willow – red willow riparian woodland vegetation community in the event of an accidental frac-out. CVWD would obtain a SAA from CDFW under Section 1600 of the CFGC prior to construction and would adhere to the measures in the SAA to avoid and minimize potential impacts on sensitive vegetation communities. Based on the project design avoidance of the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel, implementation of best management practices for pollution prevention, preparation of a Frac-Out Prevention and Control Plan, and compliance with CFGC, potential impacts to jurisdictional waters and wetlands would be less than significant. The project is also designed to avoid impacts to the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel Improvement Project – Avenue 54 to Thermal Drop Structure Project mitigation site located approximately 550 feet upstream of the Airport Boulevard bridge. As described in Section 3.4 Biological Resources, indirect effects of the project would be limited. Short term construction lighting, noise or dust could result in temporary impacts on wildlife; however, the duration, intensity, and frequency would not be substantial enough to result in impacts to surrounding wildlife populations. Therefore, the proposed project does not have the potential to cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels or threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community. Similarly, the proposed project would occur within disturbed sites and, as such, would not have the potential to substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plants or animals.

As discussed in Section 3.5 Cultural Resources, the results of the cultural resources records search, Native American and local interested party outreach, historical imagery review, and field survey found no historical or pre-historical California artifacts would be impacted by the project. In addition, the project sites have been previously disturbed. The project therefore has no potential to eliminate major periods of California history or prehistory.

The project is located within previously disturbed sites. Although the proposed HDD methods could impact the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel in the event of an accidental frac-out, CVWD would minimize impacts through project design, best management practices for pollution prevention, preparation of a Frac-Out Prevention and Control Plan, and compliance with CFGC. Therefore, the project does not have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory.

b) Less than Significant Impact

The proposed project would not result in individually limited or cumulatively considerable significant impacts. According to the CEQA Guidelines, 15065(a)(3), "cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of an individual project are significant when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects. As described in Sections 3.1 through Section 3.20, all resource topics associated with the proposed project have been analyzed in accordance with CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines, and were found to pose no impacts, less than significant impacts, or less than significant impacts with mitigation incorporated. No potentially significant impacts would occur from project implementation. Impacts related to air quality were evaluated against thresholds designed to gauge an individual project's cumulative impacts and were determined to be less than significant. Potential impacts on special status and protected species, including migratory birds, would be less than significant with mitigation. Likewise, the project's potential impacts on unrecorded cultural resources and human remains would be less than significant with mitigation. Temporary impacts of construction related to handling hazardous materials, noise and vibration, and transportation circulation systems would also be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Cumulative projects consist of other CVWD domestic water supply projects. These include the Talavera Phase 1 Project, Ion Exchange Treatment Plant 7991 Replacement Project, Saint Anthony Mobile Home Park Small Water System Consolidation Project, Dale Kiler Water Main Replacement Project, North Shore Water Main Replacement Project, Tank 7101-2 Construction Project, Tanks 4711-3 and 4711-4 Replacement Project, and Booster Station 5513W/5514 Improvements and Reservoir 5514-2 Construction Project. These projects would be implemented on varying timelines and would not be located at or near the proposed project sites. The incremental impact of the proposed project together with impacts of these other cumulative projects in the region would be considered less than significant due to the large geographical area of the projects and the extended timeframe for development of the projects (that is, most projects would not occur simultaneously). Additionally, the cumulative projects would be required to comply with the same or similar regulations and mitigation measures that would reduce potential impacts. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project along with current and future projects would not result in cumulatively considerable significant impacts.

c) Less than Significant Impact

The proposed project has limited potential to cause substantial adverse effects on human beings. As described throughout the previous sections in Chapter 3 of this document, potential impacts to humans arise from temporary construction-related impacts in areas such as risk of minor accidental spills, construction noise and groundborne vibration, and temporary single lane traffic closures. All of these impacts, while requiring mitigation have limited potential to cause more than temporary impacts. The quantities of gasoline, lubricants, and other potentially harmful hazardous materials are limited to that necessary to operate equipment, and as such would not be able to be spilled in a quantity that would result in an overall substantial adverse effect to human beings. Impacts from construction noise and vibration would be temporary, during daytime hours, and construction would not require equipment that generates excessive levels of prolonged noise. Traffic impacts are limited to the in-road work and would only require closure of one lane. The project, once completed, would return the road to previous use and no lasting or substantially adverse impacts would occur. Other potential areas for adverse impacts to human beings could occur from rupture, contamination, or failure of project features, however, as discussed in Section 3.7 Geology and Soils and Chapter 2 Project Description, the project is designed to all current codes and standards to prevent rupture, contamination, or failure of water systems. Consequently, the proposed project would not result in any environmental effects that would cause substantial adverse effects on human beings directly or indirectly.

Mitigation Measures:

None required.

4. FEDERAL CROSS-CUTTING ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS EVALUATION

The Phase III A-2 pipeline may receive funding under the DWSRF, which is administered by the SWRCB via funds from US EPA. Project grant funding may also come from the USDA Rural Development Program. Thus, this section analyzes the Phase IIIA-2 Transmission Main project's impacts related to federal environmental regulations. The topics are based on the USDA environmental policies and procedures and the SWRCB's DWSRF Program Federal Cross-cutting Environmental Regulations Evaluation Form for Environmental Review and Federal Coordination.

The 2019 IS/MND describes the applicable regulatory background of each federal cross-cutting regulation. There are no changed circumstances or new information that have arisen since the 2019 IS/MND was adopted.

4.1 Federal Endangered Species Act

As explained in the Biological Resources Technical Report (Appendix B), the Phase III A-2 pipeline area does not provide suitable habitat for most special-status plant and wildlife species. The Biological Resources Technical Report evaluated 23 special-status wildlife species and 43 special-status plant species documented within five miles for their potential to occur within the Phase III A-2 pipeline area. None had a moderate or high potential to occur. No special-status species were detected during the field survey. In addition, the Biological Resources Technical Report found that there would be no direct or indirect impacts on federally designated critical habitat because the nearest critical habitat, which is for Peninsular bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis nelsoni*) is over eight miles west of the project area. Riparian vegetation along the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel provides marginally suitable habitat for Southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) and Least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*; LBVI), which are federally and state-listed endangered species. However, the area is subject to disturbance from maintenance and nearby transportation corridors. The Biological Resources Technical Report found that these species have a low potential to occur and that no direct impacts to these species, or the riparian vegetation that is marginally suitable habitat for them are expected. Potential indirect impacts would be minimized through implementation of erosion control measures (see *Section 2.4.4 Construction Best Management Practices*) and actions to avoid special status bird species during construction (**Mitigation Measure BIO-3**). Therefore, similar to the original approved project, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would not result in direct or indirect impacts to special-status plant or wildlife species, would not jeopardize any listed species, and a no effect determination is anticipated. The lead agency would be in compliance with the FESA.

4.2 Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act

The Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act applies to projects in which the maximum surface area of impoundment of water is greater than ten acres. It is not applicable to activities primarily connected to land management and use carried out by federal agencies with respect to federal lands under their jurisdiction. The Phase III A-2 pipeline would not involve any direct or indirect impacts from construction or operational activities to a body of water. Therefore, the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act would not apply.

4.3 Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act, Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

As explained in the Biological Resources Technical Report (Appendix B), the Phase III A-2 pipeline area contains potential nesting bird habitat, particularly landscaped trees, quailbush scrub, tamarisk thickets and riparian habitat associated with the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel. Construction of the Phase III A-2 pipeline has the potential to impact species protected by the MBTA and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act directly through injury, mortality, disruption of normal adult behaviors resulting in the abandonment or harm to eggs and nestlings, or indirectly through construction noise, dust, and vibration from equipment. Impacts would be minimized through actions to avoid special status bird species during construction (**Mitigation Measure BIO-3**). Therefore, similar to the original approved project, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would not result in direct or indirect impacts to protected birds, and the lead agency would be in compliance with the MBTA and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act.

4.4 Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act

The Phase III A-2 pipeline area is not located in any U.S. federal waters regulated under the Magnuson-Stevens Act. As explained in the Biological Resources Technical Report (Appendix B), the area is not within any Essential Fish Habitat. Similar to the original approved project, the Phase III A-2 pipeline is not expected to have an adverse effect on resident or migratory fish, wildlife species, or fish habitat in the proposed project area.

4.5 Invasive Species - Executive Order 13112

Executive Order 13112 (Invasive Species) calls upon executive departments and agencies to take steps to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive species, and to support efforts to eradicate and control invasive species that are established. Construction of the Phase III A-2 pipeline has the potential to affect the spread of invasive species. The spread of invasive species pollen and seeds would be minimized through implementation of construction best management practices that suppress dust and contain sedimentation and runoff from the site (see *Section 2.4.4 Construction Best Management Practices*). As such, the lead agency would be in compliance with Executive Order 13112 on Invasive Species.

4.6 Rivers and Harbors Act, Section 10

If a project involves the construction of structures or any other regulated activities in, under, or over navigable waters of the United States, a Section 10 Permit from the USACE is required. Regulated activities include the placement/removal of structures, work involving dredging, disposal of dredged material, filling, excavation, or any other disturbance of soils/ sediments or modification of a navigable waterway. The Salton Sea is not a navigable water of the United States under Section 10 Rivers and Harbors Act (USACE Los Angeles 1961). Therefore, the Rivers and Harbors Act does not apply to the proposed project.

4.7 Protection of Wetlands - Executive Order 11990

As explained in the Biological Resources Technical Report (Appendix B), the Phase III A-2 pipeline area contains a small portion of the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel which is mapped as a Riverine Wetland by the National Wetland Inventory. Within the area of the Phase III A-2 pipeline, the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel is comprised of Goodding's willow – red willow riparian woodland with dense cattail as codominant. The Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel connects directly to the Salton Sea, which is considered a Traditionally Navigable Water by the US Army Corps of Engineers per Section 404 Clean Water Act (USACE Los Angeles 2001). Impacts to wetlands have been avoided through the project design process; the pipeline would be installed under the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel via HDD and HDD entry and exit pits would be located outside of wetland areas. To avoid and minimize potential impacts in the event of an accidental frac-out, CVWD would obtain a SAA from CDFW under Section 1600 of the CFGC prior to construction and would adhere to the measures in the SAA. Therefore, there would be no impact to wetlands and the lead agency would be in compliance with EO 11990.

4.8 Coastal Barriers Resources Act, Coastal Zone Management Act, Marine Mammal Protection Act

As explained in the Biological Resources Technical Report (Appendix B), the Phase III A-2 pipeline area is not within or adjacent to the Coastal Zone or the Coastal Barrier Resources System. It is located 80 miles from the ocean and construction activities would not involve direct, indirect, and/or cumulative impacts to marine mammals. Similar to the original approved project, the Coastal Barriers Resources Act, Coastal Zone Management Act, and Marine Mammal Protection Act do not apply to the Phase III A-2 pipeline.

4.9 Floodplain Management - Executive Orders 11988, 12148, and 13690

As described in *Section 3.10 Hydrology and Water Quality*, the Phase III A-2 pipeline project area is in FEMA SFHA Zone AE (100-year flood zone). Although the proposed project would be located within 100-year SFHA, it would include installation of underground water distribution pipelines that would not interfere with floodplain management or floodplain function or expose people or structures to a significant loss, injury or death involving flooding. As such, the lead agency would be in compliance with these executive orders.

4.10 Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, Wilderness Act

As explained in the Biological Resources Technical Report (Appendix B), the Phase III A-2 pipeline area is not within any federal designated Wild and Scenic Rivers. It also is not within a designated wilderness area. Similar to the original approved project, the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and Wilderness Act do not apply to the Phase III A-2 pipeline.

4.11 Safe Drinking Water Act/ Sole Source Aquifer Protection

Similar to the original approved project, the Phase III A-2 pipeline is not located in an area with a sole source aquifer. Therefore, the Sole Source Aquifer Program does not apply to the proposed project, and the lead agency would be in compliance with Section 1424(e) of the Safe Drinking Water Act.

4.12 National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106/ Historic Sites Act

As discussed in *Section 3.5 Cultural Resources*, a cultural resource assessment report for the proposed project was conducted and provided in **Appendix C**. The analysis includes a Section 106 evaluation for the proposed project and can be submitted as part of the consultation process with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). Concurrence by SHPO would ensure compliance with the NHPA.

The *Cultural Resource Assessment Report* identified eight cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the project area. Historic-period resources include five built environment resources (P-33-009498 [Union Pacific Railroad and Southern Pacific Railroad lines], P-33-017259 [Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel], United States Post Office at 87200 Airport Boulevard, the buildings at 87400 Airport Blvd., and the lite industrial site at 87500 Airport Blvd) and three prehistoric and historic isolates (P-33-024739 [prehistoric brownware potsherd], P-33-024740 [historic-period sun-colored amethyst glass chemical bottle fragment], Rincon-ISO-001 [metal punch and shear machine]). All of the five historic period built environment resources were found ineligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, and therefore do not qualify as historical resources under Section 106. In addition, all three of the prehistoric and historic isolate artifacts were found ineligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR as their data potential is exhausted during their initial recording.

Similar to the 2019 IS/MND, although archeological sensitivity of the project area is considered low based on the records search and field survey, there is potential for ground-disturbing activities to expose previously unrecorded cultural resources. **Mitigation Measure CUL-1** would require the initial ground-disturbing activities be observed by an archaeological and Native American monitor. **Mitigation Measure CUL-2** would require that all earth disturbing work be temporarily suspended if cultural resources are discovered during construction. **Mitigation Measure CUL-3** would be implemented to ensure proper procedure would be in place if human remains were unearthed during construction activities. There would be no effect to historic properties under Section 106 of the NHPA.

4.13 Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act (AHPA)

As described in *Section 3.5 Cultural Resources* and *Federal Cross-Cutting Environmental Regulation 4.12 National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 Historic Sites Act*, a cultural resource assessment for the proposed project was conducted and is provided in **Appendix C**. This assessment evaluated the potential for the proposed project to impact prehistoric, historic, and archaeological resources. The *Cultural Resource Assessment Report* identified eight cultural

resources within a one-mile radius of the project area. This included five built environment resources (P-33-009498 [Union Pacific Railroad and Southern Pacific Railroad lines], P-33-017259 [Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel], 87200 Airport Boulevard, 87400 Airport Blvd., 87500 Airport Blvd.) and three prehistoric and historic isolates (P-33-024739 [prehistoric brownware potsherd], P-33-024740 [historic-period sun-colored amethyst glass chemical bottle fragment], Rincon-ISO-001 [metal punch and shear machine]). All of the five historic period built environment resources were found ineligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, and therefore do not qualify as historical resources pursuant to CEQA or historic properties under Section 106. In addition, all three of the prehistoric and historic isolate artifacts were found ineligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR as their data potential is exhausted during their initial recording. No new archaeological resources or historic age buildings or structures were identified during the field survey of the project area (including scientific, prehistoric, historic and archaeological materials and data).

Similar to the original approved project, the proposed project would include ground-disturbing activities which could impact buried materials. In order to mitigate this impact, and ensure preservation of any materials or data discovered, several mitigation measures would be implemented. **Mitigation Measure CUL-1** would require ground-disturbing activities be observed by an archaeological and Native American monitor. **Mitigation Measure CUL-2** would require that all earth disturbing work be temporarily suspended if cultural resources are discovered during construction until the discovery can be evaluated, and appropriate notification measures can be taken. **Mitigation Measure CUL-3** would be implemented to ensure proper procedure would be in place if human remains were unearthed during construction activities. With implementation of **Mitigation Measures CUL-1, CUL-2 and CUL-3**, scientific, prehistoric, historic and archaeological materials and data would be preserved. The proposed project is expected to have no effects to scientific, prehistoric, historic and archaeological materials and data under the AHPA.

4.14 Executive Order 13007 – Indian Sacred Sites

As discussed in *Section 3.18 Tribal Cultural Resources*, results of the Sacred Lands File Search by the NAHC did not indicate the presence of Native American sacred lands within the vicinity of the project area. Therefore, the proposed project would not be located on or impact any federal lands and therefore would not affect any Indian sacred sites under this executive order.

4.15 Farmland Protection Policy Act

As discussed in *Section 3.2 Agriculture and Forestry Resources*, the Phase III A-2 pipeline project area east of the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel is shown as Farmland of Local Importance and the area around Palm Street is shown as Other Land pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program. The Phase III A-2 pipeline area is not located on lands protected by a Williamson Act contract, although parcels south of the Phase III A-2 pipeline area are covered by a Williamson Act contract. Similar to the original approved project, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would install below-grade pipelines and would restore all surfaces to pre-construction conditions. The project would not result in land use changes and would, therefore, not convert important farmland to a nonagricultural use, conflict with zoning regulations, or result in other changes that would indirectly result in conversion of nearby farmland to non-agricultural use. Therefore, the lead agency would be in compliance with the FPPA.

4.16 Clean Air Act

As described in *Section 3.3 Air Quality*, the Phase III A-2 pipeline is within the SSAB, which is in non-attainment status for O₃ and PM₁₀. **Table 4-1** summarizes the Phase III A-2 pipeline's total annual construction emissions, adds the total annual construction emissions from the original approved project, and compares those to the applicable de minimis threshold for the SSAB region. As shown in **Table 4-1**, the Phase III A-2 pipeline and original approved project combined criteria air pollutant emissions would not exceed the applicable de minimis thresholds. Therefore, the general conformity requirements do not apply to these emissions and the project is exempt from a conformity determination.

Table 4-1: Annual Project Emissions Compared to De Minimum Thresholds (tons/year)

Emissions Source	NO _x	VOC	PM ₁₀
Phase III A-2 annual construction emissions	0.4	0.04	0.03
Valley View MHP annual construction emissions	2.8	0.31	0.24
Combined annual construction emissions	3.2	0.4	0.3
<i>De Minimis Threshold</i>	25	25	70
Threshold exceeded?	No	No	No
Notes: The SSAB is non-attainment for O ₃ , however thresholds are set for NO _x (oxides of nitrogen) and ROG (reactive organic gases)/VOC (volatile organic compounds) because these pollutants are ozone precursors, which chemically react in the presence of sunlight to form ground-level ozone. For the purposes of this analysis, the terms ROG and VOC are used interchangeably. Sources: USEPA 2017; SCAQMD 2017.			

The results of the air quality modeling show that pollutant emissions would not exceed federal General Conformity de minimis thresholds. Accordingly, the lead agency would be in compliance with the CAA.

4.17 Executive Order 13195 on Trails for America in the 21st Century

As described in Section 3.17 Transportation, a regional trail runs along the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel according to the 2021 Eastern Coachella Valley Area Plan and a segment of CVAG's CV LINK multi-modal path, which provides access for pedestrians, bicyclists, and golf carts on a dedicated off-road path parallel to Highway 111, is planned to be constructed between Avenue 54 and Airport Boulevard along the west bank of the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel in 2021. Construction of the Phase III A-2 pipeline could interfere with these trails. To ensure appropriate traffic controls are implemented, including identification of temporary alternative safe routes to maintain pedestrian safety, the Phase III A-2 pipeline shall implement **Mitigation Measure TRA-1** from the 2019 IS/MND. As a result, no adverse effects on trails would occur and the lead agency is in compliance with this EO.

4.18 Environmental Justice

As shown in Section 4.14 Environmental Justice, of the 2019 IS/MND, the Phase III A-2 pipeline area is areas identified as the 90-95 and 95-100 percentiles for minority population. According to the U.S. Census 2015-2019 ACS 5-Year Estimates, the population of Thermal is 99.3% Hispanic or Latino (U.S. Census 2019). For this time period, the Median Household Income was \$30,433, which is less than 80% of the California MHI of \$75,235. Therefore, the community is composed of a minority population exceeding 50 percent and is considered a Disadvantaged Community (DAC). Similar to the original approved project, the Phase III A-2 pipeline would extend potable water infrastructure to the minority and low-income populations in Thermal. Although there would be short-term environmental effects associated with dust, noise, traffic, etc. during construction, as assessed elsewhere in this document, such impacts would be reduced to less than significant. Therefore, with the consideration of the benefits provided to these communities through implementation of the Phase III A-2 pipeline, it would not result in any disproportionately high adverse impact on minority or low-income communities. Thus, no adverse environmental justice impacts would occur.

4.19 Environmental Alternative Analysis

SWRCB SRF Programs' federal regulations and the State Environmental Review Process require an environmental alternative analysis for projects covered under a Negative Declaration, Mitigated Negative Declaration, or an Environmental Impact Report. The analysis should briefly explain the direct and indirect environmental impacts associated with each project alternative considered and the environmental reasoning behind why the project alternative was selected. The 2019 IS/MND and the Preliminary Engineering Report for the Valley View Mobile Home Park (Woodard & Curran 2020) include a comparative analysis of the environmental impacts of the project alternatives. The

project alternatives have not changed since the 2019 IS/MND was adopted and include the No Project Alternative and the Consolidate All SWSs Alternative.

As explained in those reports, the No Project/No Action Alternative would not achieve the project objectives to improve the reliability, safety and security of the water supply for rural disadvantaged communities in the East Coachella Valley. The No Project/No Action Alternative is also not consistent with regional and state plans to address climate change, which call for improved coordination and management of various water supplies. Although the Consolidate All Projects Alternative would have impacts largely similar to the proposed project, including the Phase III A-2 pipeline, and would largely accomplish the same Project Objectives, as explained in the Preliminary Engineering Report, it would be far more costly than the proposed project and would therefore conflict with the second project objective to implement a cost-effective, technically feasible, long-term water supply solution for the drinking water quality deficiencies in the Valley View MHP SWSs.

The addition of the Phase III A-2 pipeline to the proposed Valley View Mobile Home Park Water Consolidation Project would add a new potential environmental effect related to temporary construction-related impacts on wetlands and jurisdictional habitat in the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel. However, compliance with the SWRCB Construction General Permit including implementation of BMPs outlined in a SWPPP, as well as implementation of **Mitigation Measure BIO-4**, a Frac-Out Prevention and Contingency Plan, would result in less than significant impacts. The proposed project, including the Phase III A-2 pipeline, is the recommended alternative because it is cost-effective, serves the greatest demand, and achieves other project objectives for drinking water compliance reliability.

5. REPORT PREPARATION

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APPENDIX A: AIR QUALITY MODELING CALEEMOD RESULTS

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Summer

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

**Phase III A-2 Transmission Main
Riverside-Salton Sea County, Summer**

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
Other Asphalt Surfaces	10.00	1000sqft	0.23	10,000.00	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Rural	Wind Speed (m/s)	2.4	Precipitation Freq (Days)	28
Climate Zone	15			Operational Year	2023
Utility Company	Imperial Irrigation District				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MWhr)	189.98	CH4 Intensity (lb/MWhr)	0.033	N2O Intensity (lb/MWhr)	0.004

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

- Project Characteristics -
- Land Use -
- Construction Phase - engineers input
- Off-road Equipment - engineer input
- Off-road Equipment -
- Off-road Equipment - engineer inputs
- Off-road Equipment - engineer inputs
- Grading - engineer inputs
- Trips and VMT - engineer inputs
- Area Coating - no new paved areas
- Landscape Equipment - no new maintenance
- Construction Off-road Equipment Mitigation - SCAQMD Rule 403, 403.1 specific to the Coachella Valley

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Summer

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

Area Mitigation - SCAQMD rules for architectural coating.

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblAreaCoating	Area_Parking	600	0
tblAreaCoating	ReapplicationRatePercent	10	0
tblAreaMitigation	UseLowVOCPaintParkingCheck	False	True
tblAreaMitigation	UseLowVOCPaintParkingValue	250	100
tblConstDustMitigation	CleanPavedRoadPercentReduction	0	5
tblConstDustMitigation	WaterUnpavedRoadVehicleSpeed	0	15
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	2.00	14.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	5.00	50.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	2.00	20.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	2.00	20.00
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	7/19/2022	7/20/2022
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	12/13/2022	9/16/2022
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseStartDate	7/16/2022	7/1/2022
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseStartDate	12/7/2022	7/11/2022
tblGrading	AcresOfGrading	0.00	1.50
tblGrading	AcresOfGrading	0.00	1.50
tblGrading	AcresOfGrading	0.00	1.50
tblLandscapeEquipment	NumberSummerDays	180	0
tblOffRoadEquipment	LoadFactor	0.38	0.38
tblOffRoadEquipment	LoadFactor	0.20	0.20
tblOffRoadEquipment	LoadFactor	0.50	0.50
tblOffRoadEquipment	LoadFactor	0.38	0.38
tblOffRoadEquipment	LoadFactor	0.20	0.20
tblOffRoadEquipment	LoadFactor	0.50	0.50
tblOffRoadEquipment	LoadFactor	0.38	0.38
tblOffRoadEquipment	LoadFactor	0.20	0.20

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Summer

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Excavators
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Forklifts
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Bore/Drill Rigs
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Excavators
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Forklifts
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Bore/Drill Rigs
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Excavators
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Forklifts
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	3.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	6.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	6.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	7.00	8.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	6.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	6.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	6.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	6.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	6.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	7.00	8.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	7.00	8.00
tblProjectCharacteristics	UrbanizationLevel	Urban	Rural
tblTripsAndVMT	HaulingTripNumber	0.00	9.00
tblTripsAndVMT	HaulingTripNumber	0.00	1.00
tblTripsAndVMT	HaulingTripNumber	0.00	1.00
tblTripsAndVMT	VendorTripNumber	0.00	1.00

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Summer

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

tbITripsAndVMT	VendorTripNumber	0.00	1.00
tbITripsAndVMT	VendorTripNumber	0.00	1.00
tbITripsAndVMT	VendorTripNumber	0.00	1.00

2.0 Emissions Summary

2.1 Overall Construction (Maximum Daily Emission)

Unmitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2022	1.5975	14.0298	19.4530	0.0338	0.4806	0.7268	1.2073	0.1099	0.6721	0.7821	0.0000	3,230.2185	3,230.2185	0.9143	0.0193	3,256.8805
Maximum	1.5975	14.0298	19.4530	0.0338	0.4806	0.7268	1.2073	0.1099	0.6721	0.7821	0.0000	3,230.2185	3,230.2185	0.9143	0.0193	3,256.8805

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2022	1.5975	14.0298	19.4530	0.0338	0.4023	0.7268	1.1290	0.0993	0.6721	0.7715	0.0000	3,230.2185	3,230.2185	0.9143	0.0193	3,256.8804
Maximum	1.5975	14.0298	19.4530	0.0338	0.4023	0.7268	1.1290	0.0993	0.6721	0.7715	0.0000	3,230.2185	3,230.2185	0.9143	0.0193	3,256.8804

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Summer

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

2.2 Overall Operational

Unmitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	3.6400e-003	1.0000e-005	1.0200e-003	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		2.1900e-003	2.1900e-003	1.0000e-005		2.3300e-003
Energy	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Mobile	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	3.6400e-003	1.0000e-005	1.0200e-003	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		2.1900e-003	2.1900e-003	1.0000e-005	0.0000	2.3300e-003

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	3.6400e-003	1.0000e-005	1.0200e-003	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		2.1900e-003	2.1900e-003	1.0000e-005		2.3300e-003
Energy	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Mobile	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	3.6400e-003	1.0000e-005	1.0200e-003	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		2.1900e-003	2.1900e-003	1.0000e-005	0.0000	2.3300e-003

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Summer

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Percent Reduction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.0 Construction Detail

Construction Phase

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Trenching	Grading	7/1/2022	7/20/2022	5	14	
2	Restoration	Paving	7/11/2022	9/16/2022	5	50	
3	HDD	Grading	7/21/2022	8/17/2022	5	20	
4	Jack-bore	Grading	8/18/2022	9/14/2022	5	20	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 0

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 1.5

Acres of Paving: 0.23

Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 0; Non-Residential Outdoor: 0; Striped Parking Area: 0 (Architectural Coating – sqft)

OffRoad Equipment

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
HDD	Graders	0	0.00	187	0.41
Restoration	Cement and Mortar Mixers	4	6.00	9	0.56
Jack-bore	Graders	0	0.00	187	0.41
HDD	Rubber Tired Dozers	0	0.00	247	0.40
Jack-bore	Rubber Tired Dozers	0	0.00	247	0.40
Trenching	Graders	0	0.00	187	0.41
HDD	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	8.00	97	0.37

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Summer

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

Restoration	Pavers	1	7.00	130	0.42
Restoration	Rollers	1	7.00	80	0.38
Jack-bore	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	8.00	97	0.37
Trenching	Rubber Tired Dozers	0	0.00	247	0.40
Trenching	Excavators	1	8.00	158	0.38
Trenching	Forklifts	1	8.00	89	0.20
Trenching	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	8.00	97	0.37
Restoration	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	7.00	97	0.37
HDD	Bore/Drill Rigs	1	8.00	221	0.50
HDD	Excavators	1	8.00	158	0.38
HDD	Forklifts	1	8.00	89	0.20
Jack-bore	Bore/Drill Rigs	1	8.00	221	0.50
Jack-bore	Excavators	1	8.00	158	0.38
Jack-bore	Forklifts	1	8.00	89	0.20

Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
HDD	4	10.00	1.00	1.00	14.60	6.20	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Jack-bore	4	10.00	1.00	1.00	14.60	6.20	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Trenching	5	13.00	1.00	9.00	14.60	6.20	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Restoration	7	18.00	1.00	0.00	14.60	6.20	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

Use Soil Stabilizer

Water Exposed Area

Reduce Vehicle Speed on Unpaved Roads

Clean Paved Roads

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Summer

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.2 Trenching - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					0.1136	0.0000	0.1136	0.0123	0.0000	0.0123			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.8117	7.8730	11.1448	0.0161		0.4269	0.4269		0.3928	0.3928		1,555.003 2	1,555.003 2	0.5029		1,567.576 2
Total	0.8117	7.8730	11.1448	0.0161	0.1136	0.4269	0.5406	0.0123	0.3928	0.4051		1,555.003 2	1,555.003 2	0.5029		1,567.576 2

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	2.0300e-003	0.0821	0.0183	3.7000e-004	0.0113	9.5000e-004	0.0122	3.0800e-003	9.1000e-004	4.0000e-003		39.4298	39.4298	5.3000e-004	6.2100e-003	41.2941
Vendor	1.5400e-003	0.0393	0.0142	1.7000e-004	5.7600e-003	5.5000e-004	6.3100e-003	1.6600e-003	5.3000e-004	2.1800e-003		17.5304	17.5304	1.9000e-004	2.6000e-003	18.3104
Worker	0.0510	0.0330	0.5144	1.3100e-003	0.1443	7.2000e-004	0.1450	0.0383	6.6000e-004	0.0389		132.6057	132.6057	3.3200e-003	3.2900e-003	133.6683
Total	0.0546	0.1544	0.5469	1.8500e-003	0.1613	2.2200e-003	0.1636	0.0430	2.1000e-003	0.0451		189.5659	189.5659	4.0400e-003	0.0121	193.2728

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Summer

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.2 Trenching - 2022

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					0.0511	0.0000	0.0511	5.5200e-003	0.0000	5.5200e-003			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.8117	7.8730	11.1448	0.0161		0.4269	0.4269		0.3928	0.3928	0.0000	1,555.003 2	1,555.003 2	0.5029		1,567.576 2
Total	0.8117	7.8730	11.1448	0.0161	0.0511	0.4269	0.4781	5.5200e-003	0.3928	0.3983	0.0000	1,555.003 2	1,555.003 2	0.5029		1,567.576 2

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	2.0300e-003	0.0821	0.0183	3.7000e-004	0.0108	9.5000e-004	0.0118	2.9800e-003	9.1000e-004	3.8900e-003		39.4298	39.4298	5.3000e-004	6.2100e-003	41.2941
Vendor	1.5400e-003	0.0393	0.0142	1.7000e-004	5.5500e-003	5.5000e-004	6.1000e-003	1.6100e-003	5.3000e-004	2.1300e-003		17.5304	17.5304	1.9000e-004	2.6000e-003	18.3104
Worker	0.0510	0.0330	0.5144	1.3100e-003	0.1381	7.2000e-004	0.1388	0.0367	6.6000e-004	0.0374		132.6057	132.6057	3.3200e-003	3.2900e-003	133.6683
Total	0.0546	0.1544	0.5469	1.8500e-003	0.1544	2.2200e-003	0.1567	0.0413	2.1000e-003	0.0434		189.5659	189.5659	4.0400e-003	0.0121	193.2728

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Summer

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.3 Restoration - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	0.6469	5.9174	7.0348	0.0113		0.2961	0.2961		0.2758	0.2758		1,035.8246	1,035.8246	0.3017		1,043.3677
Paving	0.0121					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Total	0.6590	5.9174	7.0348	0.0113		0.2961	0.2961		0.2758	0.2758		1,035.8246	1,035.8246	0.3017		1,043.3677

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	1.5400e-003	0.0393	0.0142	1.7000e-004	5.7600e-003	5.5000e-004	6.3100e-003	1.6600e-003	5.3000e-004	2.1800e-003		17.5304	17.5304	1.9000e-004	2.6000e-003	18.3104
Worker	0.0706	0.0457	0.7123	1.8200e-003	0.1998	9.9000e-004	0.2008	0.0530	9.2000e-004	0.0539		183.6079	183.6079	4.5900e-003	4.5500e-003	185.0792
Total	0.0722	0.0850	0.7265	1.9900e-003	0.2056	1.5400e-003	0.2071	0.0547	1.4500e-003	0.0561		201.1384	201.1384	4.7800e-003	7.1500e-003	203.3897

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Summer

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.3 Restoration - 2022

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	0.6469	5.9174	7.0348	0.0113		0.2961	0.2961		0.2758	0.2758	0.0000	1,035.824 6	1,035.824 6	0.3017		1,043.367 7
Paving	0.0121					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Total	0.6590	5.9174	7.0348	0.0113		0.2961	0.2961		0.2758	0.2758	0.0000	1,035.824 6	1,035.824 6	0.3017		1,043.367 7

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	1.5400e-003	0.0393	0.0142	1.7000e-004	5.5500e-003	5.5000e-004	6.1000e-003	1.6100e-003	5.3000e-004	2.1300e-003		17.5304	17.5304	1.9000e-004	2.6000e-003	18.3104
Worker	0.0706	0.0457	0.7123	1.8200e-003	0.1911	9.9000e-004	0.1921	0.0509	9.2000e-004	0.0518		183.6079	183.6079	4.5900e-003	4.5500e-003	185.0792
Total	0.0722	0.0850	0.7265	1.9900e-003	0.1967	1.5400e-003	0.1982	0.0525	1.4500e-003	0.0539		201.1384	201.1384	4.7800e-003	7.1500e-003	203.3897

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Summer

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.4 HDD - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					0.0795	0.0000	0.0795	8.5900e-003	0.0000	8.5900e-003			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.7075	6.7994	8.7202	0.0193		0.3198	0.3198		0.2942	0.2942		1,870.6539	1,870.6539	0.6050		1,885.7791
Total	0.7075	6.7994	8.7202	0.0193	0.0795	0.3198	0.3994	8.5900e-003	0.2942	0.3028		1,870.6539	1,870.6539	0.6050		1,885.7791

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	1.6000e-004	6.3900e-003	1.4200e-003	3.0000e-005	8.8000e-004	7.0000e-005	9.5000e-004	2.4000e-004	7.0000e-005	3.1000e-004		3.0668	3.0668	4.0000e-005	4.8000e-004	3.2118
Vendor	1.5400e-003	0.0393	0.0142	1.7000e-004	5.7600e-003	5.5000e-004	6.3100e-003	1.6600e-003	5.3000e-004	2.1800e-003		17.5304	17.5304	1.9000e-004	2.6000e-003	18.3104
Worker	0.0393	0.0254	0.3957	1.0100e-003	0.1110	5.5000e-004	0.1116	0.0294	5.1000e-004	0.0300		102.0044	102.0044	2.5500e-003	2.5300e-003	102.8218
Total	0.0410	0.0711	0.4114	1.2100e-003	0.1177	1.1700e-003	0.1188	0.0313	1.1100e-003	0.0324		122.6016	122.6016	2.7800e-003	5.6100e-003	124.3440

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Summer

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.4 HDD - 2022

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					0.0358	0.0000	0.0358	3.8600e-003	0.0000	3.8600e-003			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.7075	6.7994	8.7202	0.0193		0.3198	0.3198		0.2942	0.2942	0.0000	1,870.6539	1,870.6539	0.6050		1,885.7791
Total	0.7075	6.7994	8.7202	0.0193	0.0358	0.3198	0.3556	3.8600e-003	0.2942	0.2981	0.0000	1,870.6539	1,870.6539	0.6050		1,885.7791

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	1.6000e-004	6.3900e-003	1.4200e-003	3.0000e-005	8.4000e-004	7.0000e-005	9.2000e-004	2.3000e-004	7.0000e-005	3.0000e-004		3.0668	3.0668	4.0000e-005	4.8000e-004	3.2118
Vendor	1.5400e-003	0.0393	0.0142	1.7000e-004	5.5500e-003	5.5000e-004	6.1000e-003	1.6100e-003	5.3000e-004	2.1300e-003		17.5304	17.5304	1.9000e-004	2.6000e-003	18.3104
Worker	0.0393	0.0254	0.3957	1.0100e-003	0.1062	5.5000e-004	0.1067	0.0283	5.1000e-004	0.0288		102.0044	102.0044	2.5500e-003	2.5300e-003	102.8218
Total	0.0410	0.0711	0.4114	1.2100e-003	0.1126	1.1700e-003	0.1138	0.0301	1.1100e-003	0.0312		122.6016	122.6016	2.7800e-003	5.6100e-003	124.3440

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Summer

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.5 Jack-bore - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					0.0795	0.0000	0.0795	8.5900e-003	0.0000	8.5900e-003			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.7075	6.7994	8.7202	0.0193		0.3198	0.3198		0.2942	0.2942		1,870.6539	1,870.6539	0.6050		1,885.7791
Total	0.7075	6.7994	8.7202	0.0193	0.0795	0.3198	0.3994	8.5900e-003	0.2942	0.3028		1,870.6539	1,870.6539	0.6050		1,885.7791

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	1.6000e-004	6.3900e-003	1.4200e-003	3.0000e-005	8.8000e-004	7.0000e-005	9.5000e-004	2.4000e-004	7.0000e-005	3.1000e-004		3.0668	3.0668	4.0000e-005	4.8000e-004	3.2118
Vendor	1.5400e-003	0.0393	0.0142	1.7000e-004	5.7600e-003	5.5000e-004	6.3100e-003	1.6600e-003	5.3000e-004	2.1800e-003		17.5304	17.5304	1.9000e-004	2.6000e-003	18.3104
Worker	0.0393	0.0254	0.3957	1.0100e-003	0.1110	5.5000e-004	0.1116	0.0294	5.1000e-004	0.0300		102.0044	102.0044	2.5500e-003	2.5300e-003	102.8218
Total	0.0410	0.0711	0.4114	1.2100e-003	0.1177	1.1700e-003	0.1188	0.0313	1.1100e-003	0.0324		122.6016	122.6016	2.7800e-003	5.6100e-003	124.3440

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Summer

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.5 Jack-bore - 2022

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					0.0358	0.0000	0.0358	3.8600e-003	0.0000	3.8600e-003			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.7075	6.7994	8.7202	0.0193		0.3198	0.3198		0.2942	0.2942	0.0000	1,870.6539	1,870.6539	0.6050		1,885.7791
Total	0.7075	6.7994	8.7202	0.0193	0.0358	0.3198	0.3556	3.8600e-003	0.2942	0.2981	0.0000	1,870.6539	1,870.6539	0.6050		1,885.7791

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	1.6000e-004	6.3900e-003	1.4200e-003	3.0000e-005	8.4000e-004	7.0000e-005	9.2000e-004	2.3000e-004	7.0000e-005	3.0000e-004		3.0668	3.0668	4.0000e-005	4.8000e-004	3.2118
Vendor	1.5400e-003	0.0393	0.0142	1.7000e-004	5.5500e-003	5.5000e-004	6.1000e-003	1.6100e-003	5.3000e-004	2.1300e-003		17.5304	17.5304	1.9000e-004	2.6000e-003	18.3104
Worker	0.0393	0.0254	0.3957	1.0100e-003	0.1062	5.5000e-004	0.1067	0.0283	5.1000e-004	0.0288		102.0044	102.0044	2.5500e-003	2.5300e-003	102.8218
Total	0.0410	0.0711	0.4114	1.2100e-003	0.1126	1.1700e-003	0.1138	0.0301	1.1100e-003	0.0312		122.6016	122.6016	2.7800e-003	5.6100e-003	124.3440

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Summer

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

4.2 Trip Summary Information

Land Use	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00		

4.3 Trip Type Information

Land Use	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
Other Asphalt Surfaces	13.80	6.20	6.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0

4.4 Fleet Mix

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.534849	0.056022	0.172639	0.141007	0.026597	0.007310	0.011327	0.018693	0.000616	0.000315	0.024057	0.001100	0.005468

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Summer

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Energy Use: N

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
NaturalGas Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
NaturalGas Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Unmitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Summer

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Mitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

6.0 Area Detail

6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	3.6400e-003	1.0000e-005	1.0200e-003	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		2.1900e-003	2.1900e-003	1.0000e-005		2.3300e-003
Unmitigated	3.6400e-003	1.0000e-005	1.0200e-003	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		2.1900e-003	2.1900e-003	1.0000e-005		2.3300e-003

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Summer

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Unmitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	3.5400e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Landscaping	9.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	1.0200e-003	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		2.1900e-003	2.1900e-003	1.0000e-005		2.3300e-003
Total	3.6300e-003	1.0000e-005	1.0200e-003	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		2.1900e-003	2.1900e-003	1.0000e-005		2.3300e-003

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Summer

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	3.5400e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Landscaping	9.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	1.0200e-003	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		2.1900e-003	2.1900e-003	1.0000e-005		2.3300e-003
Total	3.6300e-003	1.0000e-005	1.0200e-003	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		2.1900e-003	2.1900e-003	1.0000e-005		2.3300e-003

7.0 Water Detail

7.1 Mitigation Measures Water

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Summer

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

8.0 Waste Detail

8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste

9.0 Operational Offroad

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Days/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type
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10.0 Stationary Equipment

Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Hours/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type
----------------	--------	-----------	------------	-------------	-------------	-----------

Boilers

Equipment Type	Number	Heat Input/Day	Heat Input/Year	Boiler Rating	Fuel Type
----------------	--------	----------------	-----------------	---------------	-----------

User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number
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11.0 Vegetation

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

**Phase III A-2 Transmission Main
Riverside-Salton Sea County, Winter**

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
Other Asphalt Surfaces	10.00	1000sqft	0.23	10,000.00	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Rural	Wind Speed (m/s)	2.4	Precipitation Freq (Days)	28
Climate Zone	15			Operational Year	2023
Utility Company	Imperial Irrigation District				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MWhr)	189.98	CH4 Intensity (lb/MWhr)	0.033	N2O Intensity (lb/MWhr)	0.004

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

- Project Characteristics -
- Land Use -
- Construction Phase - engineers input
- Off-road Equipment - engineer input
- Off-road Equipment -
- Off-road Equipment - engineer inputs
- Off-road Equipment - engineer inputs
- Grading - engineer inputs
- Trips and VMT - engineer inputs
- Area Coating - no new paved areas
- Landscape Equipment - no new maintenance
- Construction Off-road Equipment Mitigation - SCAQMD Rule 403, 403.1 specific to the Coachella Valley

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

Area Mitigation - SCAQMD rules for architectural coating.

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblAreaCoating	Area_Parking	600	0
tblAreaCoating	ReapplicationRatePercent	10	0
tblAreaMitigation	UseLowVOCPaintParkingCheck	False	True
tblAreaMitigation	UseLowVOCPaintParkingValue	250	100
tblConstDustMitigation	CleanPavedRoadPercentReduction	0	5
tblConstDustMitigation	WaterUnpavedRoadVehicleSpeed	0	15
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	2.00	14.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	5.00	50.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	2.00	20.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	2.00	20.00
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	7/19/2022	7/20/2022
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	12/13/2022	9/16/2022
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseStartDate	7/16/2022	7/1/2022
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseStartDate	12/7/2022	7/11/2022
tblGrading	AcresOfGrading	0.00	1.50
tblGrading	AcresOfGrading	0.00	1.50
tblGrading	AcresOfGrading	0.00	1.50
tblLandscapeEquipment	NumberSummerDays	180	0
tblOffRoadEquipment	LoadFactor	0.38	0.38
tblOffRoadEquipment	LoadFactor	0.20	0.20
tblOffRoadEquipment	LoadFactor	0.50	0.50
tblOffRoadEquipment	LoadFactor	0.38	0.38
tblOffRoadEquipment	LoadFactor	0.20	0.20
tblOffRoadEquipment	LoadFactor	0.50	0.50
tblOffRoadEquipment	LoadFactor	0.38	0.38
tblOffRoadEquipment	LoadFactor	0.20	0.20

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Excavators
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Forklifts
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Bore/Drill Rigs
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Excavators
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Forklifts
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Bore/Drill Rigs
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Excavators
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Forklifts
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	3.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	6.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	6.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	7.00	8.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	6.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	6.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	6.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	6.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	6.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	7.00	8.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	7.00	8.00
tblProjectCharacteristics	UrbanizationLevel	Urban	Rural
tblTripsAndVMT	HaulingTripNumber	0.00	9.00
tblTripsAndVMT	HaulingTripNumber	0.00	1.00
tblTripsAndVMT	HaulingTripNumber	0.00	1.00
tblTripsAndVMT	VendorTripNumber	0.00	1.00

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

tbITripsAndVMT	VendorTripNumber	0.00	1.00
tbITripsAndVMT	VendorTripNumber	0.00	1.00
tbITripsAndVMT	VendorTripNumber	0.00	1.00

2.0 Emissions Summary

2.1 Overall Construction (Maximum Daily Emission)

Unmitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2022	1.5892	14.0415	19.2224	0.0335	0.4806	0.7268	1.2073	0.1099	0.6722	0.7821	0.0000	3,203.3599	3,203.3599	0.9143	0.0195	3,230.0739
Maximum	1.5892	14.0415	19.2224	0.0335	0.4806	0.7268	1.2073	0.1099	0.6722	0.7821	0.0000	3,203.3599	3,203.3599	0.9143	0.0195	3,230.0739

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2022	1.5892	14.0415	19.2224	0.0335	0.4023	0.7268	1.1290	0.0993	0.6722	0.7715	0.0000	3,203.3599	3,203.3599	0.9143	0.0195	3,230.0739
Maximum	1.5892	14.0415	19.2224	0.0335	0.4023	0.7268	1.1290	0.0993	0.6722	0.7715	0.0000	3,203.3599	3,203.3599	0.9143	0.0195	3,230.0739

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

2.2 Overall Operational

Unmitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	3.6400e-003	1.0000e-005	1.0200e-003	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		2.1900e-003	2.1900e-003	1.0000e-005		2.3300e-003
Energy	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Mobile	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	3.6400e-003	1.0000e-005	1.0200e-003	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		2.1900e-003	2.1900e-003	1.0000e-005	0.0000	2.3300e-003

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	3.6400e-003	1.0000e-005	1.0200e-003	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		2.1900e-003	2.1900e-003	1.0000e-005		2.3300e-003
Energy	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Mobile	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	3.6400e-003	1.0000e-005	1.0200e-003	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		2.1900e-003	2.1900e-003	1.0000e-005	0.0000	2.3300e-003

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Percent Reduction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.0 Construction Detail

Construction Phase

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Trenching	Grading	7/1/2022	7/20/2022	5	14	
2	Restoration	Paving	7/11/2022	9/16/2022	5	50	
3	HDD	Grading	7/21/2022	8/17/2022	5	20	
4	Jack-bore	Grading	8/18/2022	9/14/2022	5	20	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 0

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 1.5

Acres of Paving: 0.23

Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 0; Non-Residential Outdoor: 0; Striped Parking Area: 0 (Architectural Coating – sqft)

OffRoad Equipment

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
HDD	Graders	0	0.00	187	0.41
Restoration	Cement and Mortar Mixers	4	6.00	9	0.56
Jack-bore	Graders	0	0.00	187	0.41
HDD	Rubber Tired Dozers	0	0.00	247	0.40
Jack-bore	Rubber Tired Dozers	0	0.00	247	0.40
Trenching	Graders	0	0.00	187	0.41
HDD	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	8.00	97	0.37

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

Restoration	Pavers	1	7.00	130	0.42
Restoration	Rollers	1	7.00	80	0.38
Jack-bore	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	8.00	97	0.37
Trenching	Rubber Tired Dozers	0	0.00	247	0.40
Trenching	Excavators	1	8.00	158	0.38
Trenching	Forklifts	1	8.00	89	0.20
Trenching	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	8.00	97	0.37
Restoration	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	7.00	97	0.37
HDD	Bore/Drill Rigs	1	8.00	221	0.50
HDD	Excavators	1	8.00	158	0.38
HDD	Forklifts	1	8.00	89	0.20
Jack-bore	Bore/Drill Rigs	1	8.00	221	0.50
Jack-bore	Excavators	1	8.00	158	0.38
Jack-bore	Forklifts	1	8.00	89	0.20

Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
HDD	4	10.00	1.00	1.00	14.60	6.20	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Jack-bore	4	10.00	1.00	1.00	14.60	6.20	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Trenching	5	13.00	1.00	9.00	14.60	6.20	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Restoration	7	18.00	1.00	0.00	14.60	6.20	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

Use Soil Stabilizer

Water Exposed Area

Reduce Vehicle Speed on Unpaved Roads

Clean Paved Roads

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.2 Trenching - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					0.1136	0.0000	0.1136	0.0123	0.0000	0.0123			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.8117	7.8730	11.1448	0.0161		0.4269	0.4269		0.3928	0.3928		1,555.003 2	1,555.003 2	0.5029		1,567.576 2
Total	0.8117	7.8730	11.1448	0.0161	0.1136	0.4269	0.5406	0.0123	0.3928	0.4051		1,555.003 2	1,555.003 2	0.5029		1,567.576 2

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	1.9400e-003	0.0866	0.0188	3.7000e-004	0.0113	9.6000e-004	0.0122	3.0800e-003	9.1000e-004	4.0000e-003		39.4599	39.4599	5.3000e-004	6.2200e-003	41.3255
Vendor	1.4700e-003	0.0414	0.0148	1.7000e-004	5.7600e-003	5.5000e-004	6.3100e-003	1.6600e-003	5.3000e-004	2.1900e-003		17.5515	17.5515	1.9000e-004	2.6100e-003	18.3329
Worker	0.0476	0.0343	0.4170	1.1900e-003	0.1443	7.2000e-004	0.1450	0.0383	6.6000e-004	0.0389		120.1151	120.1151	3.2900e-003	3.3700e-003	121.2004
Total	0.0511	0.1623	0.4506	1.7300e-003	0.1613	2.2300e-003	0.1636	0.0430	2.1000e-003	0.0451		177.1264	177.1264	4.0100e-003	0.0122	180.8588

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.2 Trenching - 2022

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					0.0511	0.0000	0.0511	5.5200e-003	0.0000	5.5200e-003			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.8117	7.8730	11.1448	0.0161		0.4269	0.4269		0.3928	0.3928	0.0000	1,555.003 2	1,555.003 2	0.5029		1,567.576 2
Total	0.8117	7.8730	11.1448	0.0161	0.0511	0.4269	0.4781	5.5200e-003	0.3928	0.3983	0.0000	1,555.003 2	1,555.003 2	0.5029		1,567.576 2

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	1.9400e-003	0.0866	0.0188	3.7000e-004	0.0108	9.6000e-004	0.0118	2.9800e-003	9.1000e-004	3.8900e-003		39.4599	39.4599	5.3000e-004	6.2200e-003	41.3255
Vendor	1.4700e-003	0.0414	0.0148	1.7000e-004	5.5500e-003	5.5000e-004	6.1000e-003	1.6100e-003	5.3000e-004	2.1300e-003		17.5515	17.5515	1.9000e-004	2.6100e-003	18.3329
Worker	0.0476	0.0343	0.4170	1.1900e-003	0.1381	7.2000e-004	0.1388	0.0367	6.6000e-004	0.0374		120.1151	120.1151	3.2900e-003	3.3700e-003	121.2004
Total	0.0511	0.1623	0.4506	1.7300e-003	0.1544	2.2300e-003	0.1567	0.0413	2.1000e-003	0.0434		177.1264	177.1264	4.0100e-003	0.0122	180.8588

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.3 Restoration - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	0.6469	5.9174	7.0348	0.0113		0.2961	0.2961		0.2758	0.2758		1,035.8246	1,035.8246	0.3017		1,043.3677
Paving	0.0121					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Total	0.6590	5.9174	7.0348	0.0113		0.2961	0.2961		0.2758	0.2758		1,035.8246	1,035.8246	0.3017		1,043.3677

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	1.4700e-003	0.0414	0.0148	1.7000e-004	5.7600e-003	5.5000e-004	6.3100e-003	1.6600e-003	5.3000e-004	2.1900e-003		17.5515	17.5515	1.9000e-004	2.6100e-003	18.3329
Worker	0.0660	0.0474	0.5774	1.6500e-003	0.1998	9.9000e-004	0.2008	0.0530	9.2000e-004	0.0539		166.3132	166.3132	4.5600e-003	4.6600e-003	167.8159
Total	0.0674	0.0888	0.5922	1.8200e-003	0.2056	1.5400e-003	0.2071	0.0547	1.4500e-003	0.0561		183.8647	183.8647	4.7500e-003	7.2700e-003	186.1489

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.3 Restoration - 2022

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	0.6469	5.9174	7.0348	0.0113		0.2961	0.2961		0.2758	0.2758	0.0000	1,035.8246	1,035.8246	0.3017		1,043.3677
Paving	0.0121					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Total	0.6590	5.9174	7.0348	0.0113		0.2961	0.2961		0.2758	0.2758	0.0000	1,035.8246	1,035.8246	0.3017		1,043.3677

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	1.4700e-003	0.0414	0.0148	1.7000e-004	5.5500e-003	5.5000e-004	6.1000e-003	1.6100e-003	5.3000e-004	2.1300e-003		17.5515	17.5515	1.9000e-004	2.6100e-003	18.3329
Worker	0.0660	0.0474	0.5774	1.6500e-003	0.1911	9.9000e-004	0.1921	0.0509	9.2000e-004	0.0518		166.3132	166.3132	4.5600e-003	4.6600e-003	167.8159
Total	0.0674	0.0888	0.5922	1.8200e-003	0.1967	1.5400e-003	0.1982	0.0525	1.4500e-003	0.0539		183.8647	183.8647	4.7500e-003	7.2700e-003	186.1489

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.4 HDD - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					0.0795	0.0000	0.0795	8.5900e-003	0.0000	8.5900e-003			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.7075	6.7994	8.7202	0.0193		0.3198	0.3198		0.2942	0.2942		1,870.6539	1,870.6539	0.6050		1,885.7791
Total	0.7075	6.7994	8.7202	0.0193	0.0795	0.3198	0.3994	8.5900e-003	0.2942	0.3028		1,870.6539	1,870.6539	0.6050		1,885.7791

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	1.5000e-004	6.7400e-003	1.4600e-003	3.0000e-005	8.8000e-004	7.0000e-005	9.5000e-004	2.4000e-004	7.0000e-005	3.1000e-004		3.0691	3.0691	4.0000e-005	4.8000e-004	3.2142
Vendor	1.4700e-003	0.0414	0.0148	1.7000e-004	5.7600e-003	5.5000e-004	6.3100e-003	1.6600e-003	5.3000e-004	2.1900e-003		17.5515	17.5515	1.9000e-004	2.6100e-003	18.3329
Worker	0.0366	0.0264	0.3208	9.1000e-004	0.1110	5.5000e-004	0.1116	0.0294	5.1000e-004	0.0300		92.3962	92.3962	2.5300e-003	2.5900e-003	93.2311
Total	0.0383	0.0745	0.3371	1.1100e-003	0.1177	1.1700e-003	0.1188	0.0313	1.1100e-003	0.0325		113.0168	113.0168	2.7600e-003	5.6800e-003	114.7782

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.4 HDD - 2022

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					0.0358	0.0000	0.0358	3.8600e-003	0.0000	3.8600e-003			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.7075	6.7994	8.7202	0.0193		0.3198	0.3198		0.2942	0.2942	0.0000	1,870.6539	1,870.6539	0.6050		1,885.7791
Total	0.7075	6.7994	8.7202	0.0193	0.0358	0.3198	0.3556	3.8600e-003	0.2942	0.2981	0.0000	1,870.6539	1,870.6539	0.6050		1,885.7791

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	1.5000e-004	6.7400e-003	1.4600e-003	3.0000e-005	8.4000e-004	7.0000e-005	9.2000e-004	2.3000e-004	7.0000e-005	3.0000e-004		3.0691	3.0691	4.0000e-005	4.8000e-004	3.2142
Vendor	1.4700e-003	0.0414	0.0148	1.7000e-004	5.5500e-003	5.5000e-004	6.1000e-003	1.6100e-003	5.3000e-004	2.1300e-003		17.5515	17.5515	1.9000e-004	2.6100e-003	18.3329
Worker	0.0366	0.0264	0.3208	9.1000e-004	0.1062	5.5000e-004	0.1067	0.0283	5.1000e-004	0.0288		92.3962	92.3962	2.5300e-003	2.5900e-003	93.2311
Total	0.0383	0.0745	0.3371	1.1100e-003	0.1126	1.1700e-003	0.1138	0.0301	1.1100e-003	0.0312		113.0168	113.0168	2.7600e-003	5.6800e-003	114.7782

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.5 Jack-bore - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					0.0795	0.0000	0.0795	8.5900e-003	0.0000	8.5900e-003			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.7075	6.7994	8.7202	0.0193		0.3198	0.3198		0.2942	0.2942		1,870.6539	1,870.6539	0.6050		1,885.7791
Total	0.7075	6.7994	8.7202	0.0193	0.0795	0.3198	0.3994	8.5900e-003	0.2942	0.3028		1,870.6539	1,870.6539	0.6050		1,885.7791

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	1.5000e-004	6.7400e-003	1.4600e-003	3.0000e-005	8.8000e-004	7.0000e-005	9.5000e-004	2.4000e-004	7.0000e-005	3.1000e-004		3.0691	3.0691	4.0000e-005	4.8000e-004	3.2142
Vendor	1.4700e-003	0.0414	0.0148	1.7000e-004	5.7600e-003	5.5000e-004	6.3100e-003	1.6600e-003	5.3000e-004	2.1900e-003		17.5515	17.5515	1.9000e-004	2.6100e-003	18.3329
Worker	0.0366	0.0264	0.3208	9.1000e-004	0.1110	5.5000e-004	0.1116	0.0294	5.1000e-004	0.0300		92.3962	92.3962	2.5300e-003	2.5900e-003	93.2311
Total	0.0383	0.0745	0.3371	1.1100e-003	0.1177	1.1700e-003	0.1188	0.0313	1.1100e-003	0.0325		113.0168	113.0168	2.7600e-003	5.6800e-003	114.7782

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.5 Jack-bore - 2022

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					0.0358	0.0000	0.0358	3.8600e-003	0.0000	3.8600e-003			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.7075	6.7994	8.7202	0.0193		0.3198	0.3198		0.2942	0.2942	0.0000	1,870.6539	1,870.6539	0.6050		1,885.7791
Total	0.7075	6.7994	8.7202	0.0193	0.0358	0.3198	0.3556	3.8600e-003	0.2942	0.2981	0.0000	1,870.6539	1,870.6539	0.6050		1,885.7791

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	1.5000e-004	6.7400e-003	1.4600e-003	3.0000e-005	8.4000e-004	7.0000e-005	9.2000e-004	2.3000e-004	7.0000e-005	3.0000e-004		3.0691	3.0691	4.0000e-005	4.8000e-004	3.2142
Vendor	1.4700e-003	0.0414	0.0148	1.7000e-004	5.5500e-003	5.5000e-004	6.1000e-003	1.6100e-003	5.3000e-004	2.1300e-003		17.5515	17.5515	1.9000e-004	2.6100e-003	18.3329
Worker	0.0366	0.0264	0.3208	9.1000e-004	0.1062	5.5000e-004	0.1067	0.0283	5.1000e-004	0.0288		92.3962	92.3962	2.5300e-003	2.5900e-003	93.2311
Total	0.0383	0.0745	0.3371	1.1100e-003	0.1126	1.1700e-003	0.1138	0.0301	1.1100e-003	0.0312		113.0168	113.0168	2.7600e-003	5.6800e-003	114.7782

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

4.2 Trip Summary Information

Land Use	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00		

4.3 Trip Type Information

Land Use	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
Other Asphalt Surfaces	13.80	6.20	6.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0

4.4 Fleet Mix

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.534849	0.056022	0.172639	0.141007	0.026597	0.007310	0.011327	0.018693	0.000616	0.000315	0.024057	0.001100	0.005468

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Energy Use: N

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
NaturalGas Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
NaturalGas Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Unmitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Mitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

6.0 Area Detail

6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	3.6400e-003	1.0000e-005	1.0200e-003	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		2.1900e-003	2.1900e-003	1.0000e-005		2.3300e-003
Unmitigated	3.6400e-003	1.0000e-005	1.0200e-003	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		2.1900e-003	2.1900e-003	1.0000e-005		2.3300e-003

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Unmitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	3.5400e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Landscaping	9.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	1.0200e-003	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		2.1900e-003	2.1900e-003	1.0000e-005		2.3300e-003
Total	3.6300e-003	1.0000e-005	1.0200e-003	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		2.1900e-003	2.1900e-003	1.0000e-005		2.3300e-003

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	3.5400e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Landscaping	9.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	1.0200e-003	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		2.1900e-003	2.1900e-003	1.0000e-005		2.3300e-003
Total	3.6300e-003	1.0000e-005	1.0200e-003	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		2.1900e-003	2.1900e-003	1.0000e-005		2.3300e-003

7.0 Water Detail

7.1 Mitigation Measures Water

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

8.0 Waste Detail

8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste

9.0 Operational Offroad

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Days/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type
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10.0 Stationary Equipment

Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Hours/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type
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Boilers

Equipment Type	Number	Heat Input/Day	Heat Input/Year	Boiler Rating	Fuel Type
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User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number
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11.0 Vegetation

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Annual

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

**Phase III A-2 Transmission Main
Riverside-Salton Sea County, Annual**

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
Other Asphalt Surfaces	10.00	1000sqft	0.23	10,000.00	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Rural	Wind Speed (m/s)	2.4	Precipitation Freq (Days)	28
Climate Zone	15			Operational Year	2023
Utility Company	Imperial Irrigation District				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MWhr)	189.98	CH4 Intensity (lb/MWhr)	0.033	N2O Intensity (lb/MWhr)	0.004

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

- Project Characteristics -
- Land Use -
- Construction Phase - engineers input
- Off-road Equipment - engineer input
- Off-road Equipment -
- Off-road Equipment - engineer inputs
- Off-road Equipment - engineer inputs
- Grading - engineer inputs
- Trips and VMT - engineer inputs
- Area Coating - no new paved areas
- Landscape Equipment - no new maintenance
- Construction Off-road Equipment Mitigation - SCAQMD Rule 403, 403.1 specific to the Coachella Valley

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Annual

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

Area Mitigation - SCAQMD rules for architectural coating.

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblAreaCoating	Area_Parking	600	0
tblAreaCoating	ReapplicationRatePercent	10	0
tblAreaMitigation	UseLowVOCPaintParkingCheck	False	True
tblAreaMitigation	UseLowVOCPaintParkingValue	250	100
tblConstDustMitigation	CleanPavedRoadPercentReduction	0	5
tblConstDustMitigation	WaterUnpavedRoadVehicleSpeed	0	15
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	2.00	14.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	5.00	50.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	2.00	20.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	2.00	20.00
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	7/19/2022	7/20/2022
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	12/13/2022	9/16/2022
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseStartDate	7/16/2022	7/1/2022
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseStartDate	12/7/2022	7/11/2022
tblGrading	AcresOfGrading	0.00	1.50
tblGrading	AcresOfGrading	0.00	1.50
tblGrading	AcresOfGrading	0.00	1.50
tblLandscapeEquipment	NumberSummerDays	180	0
tblOffRoadEquipment	LoadFactor	0.38	0.38
tblOffRoadEquipment	LoadFactor	0.20	0.20
tblOffRoadEquipment	LoadFactor	0.50	0.50
tblOffRoadEquipment	LoadFactor	0.38	0.38
tblOffRoadEquipment	LoadFactor	0.20	0.20
tblOffRoadEquipment	LoadFactor	0.50	0.50
tblOffRoadEquipment	LoadFactor	0.38	0.38
tblOffRoadEquipment	LoadFactor	0.20	0.20

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EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Excavators
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Forklifts
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Bore/Drill Rigs
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Excavators
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Forklifts
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Bore/Drill Rigs
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Excavators
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Forklifts
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	3.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	6.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	6.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	7.00	8.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	6.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	6.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	6.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	6.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	6.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	7.00	8.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	7.00	8.00
tblProjectCharacteristics	UrbanizationLevel	Urban	Rural
tblTripsAndVMT	HaulingTripNumber	0.00	9.00
tblTripsAndVMT	HaulingTripNumber	0.00	1.00
tblTripsAndVMT	HaulingTripNumber	0.00	1.00
tblTripsAndVMT	VendorTripNumber	0.00	1.00

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Annual

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

tbITripsAndVMT	VendorTripNumber	0.00	1.00
tbITripsAndVMT	VendorTripNumber	0.00	1.00
tbITripsAndVMT	VendorTripNumber	0.00	1.00

2.0 Emissions Summary

2.1 Overall Construction

Unmitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	tons/yr										MT/yr					
2022	0.0390	0.3439	0.4543	8.6000e-004	0.0109	0.0169	0.0277	2.5200e-003	0.0156	0.0181	0.0000	74.7971	74.7971	0.0212	3.5000e-004	75.4309
Maximum	0.0390	0.3439	0.4543	8.6000e-004	0.0109	0.0169	0.0277	2.5200e-003	0.0156	0.0181	0.0000	74.7971	74.7971	0.0212	3.5000e-004	75.4309

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	tons/yr										MT/yr					
2022	0.0390	0.3439	0.4543	8.6000e-004	9.1900e-003	0.0169	0.0261	2.2900e-003	0.0156	0.0179	0.0000	74.7970	74.7970	0.0212	3.5000e-004	75.4308
Maximum	0.0390	0.3439	0.4543	8.6000e-004	9.1900e-003	0.0169	0.0261	2.2900e-003	0.0156	0.0179	0.0000	74.7970	74.7970	0.0212	3.5000e-004	75.4308

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Annual

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

2.2 Overall Operational

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	6.5000e-004	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Energy	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Mobile	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	6.5000e-004	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Percent Reduction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.0 Construction Detail

Construction Phase

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Trenching	Grading	7/1/2022	7/20/2022	5	14	
2	Restoration	Paving	7/11/2022	9/16/2022	5	50	
3	HDD	Grading	7/21/2022	8/17/2022	5	20	

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Annual

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

4	Jack-bore	Grading	8/18/2022	9/14/2022	5	20
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Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 0

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 1.5

Acres of Paving: 0.23

Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 0; Non-Residential Outdoor: 0; Striped Parking Area: 0 (Architectural Coating – sqft)

OffRoad Equipment

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
HDD	Graders	0	0.00	187	0.41
Restoration	Cement and Mortar Mixers	4	6.00	9	0.56
Jack-bore	Graders	0	0.00	187	0.41
HDD	Rubber Tired Dozers	0	0.00	247	0.40
Jack-bore	Rubber Tired Dozers	0	0.00	247	0.40
Trenching	Graders	0	0.00	187	0.41
HDD	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	8.00	97	0.37
Restoration	Pavers	1	7.00	130	0.42
Restoration	Rollers	1	7.00	80	0.38
Jack-bore	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	8.00	97	0.37
Trenching	Rubber Tired Dozers	0	0.00	247	0.40
Trenching	Excavators	1	8.00	158	0.38
Trenching	Forklifts	1	8.00	89	0.20
Trenching	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	8.00	97	0.37
Restoration	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	7.00	97	0.37
HDD	Bore/Drill Rigs	1	8.00	221	0.50
HDD	Excavators	1	8.00	158	0.38
HDD	Forklifts	1	8.00	89	0.20
Jack-bore	Bore/Drill Rigs	1	8.00	221	0.50

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EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

Jack-bore	Excavators	1	8.00	158	0.38
Jack-bore	Forklifts	1	8.00	89	0.20

Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
HDD	4	10.00	1.00	1.00	14.60	6.20	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Jack-bore	4	10.00	1.00	1.00	14.60	6.20	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Trenching	5	13.00	1.00	9.00	14.60	6.20	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Restoration	7	18.00	1.00	0.00	14.60	6.20	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

Use Soil Stabilizer

Water Exposed Area

Reduce Vehicle Speed on Unpaved Roads

Clean Paved Roads

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EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.2 Trenching - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					8.0000e-004	0.0000	8.0000e-004	9.0000e-005	0.0000	9.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	5.6800e-003	0.0551	0.0780	1.1000e-004		2.9900e-003	2.9900e-003		2.7500e-003	2.7500e-003	0.0000	9.8747	9.8747	3.1900e-003	0.0000	9.9546
Total	5.6800e-003	0.0551	0.0780	1.1000e-004	8.0000e-004	2.9900e-003	3.7900e-003	9.0000e-005	2.7500e-003	2.8400e-003	0.0000	9.8747	9.8747	3.1900e-003	0.0000	9.9546

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	1.0000e-005	6.1000e-004	1.3000e-004	0.0000	8.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	8.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.2505	0.2505	0.0000	4.0000e-005	0.2623
Vendor	1.0000e-005	2.9000e-004	1.0000e-004	0.0000	4.0000e-005	0.0000	4.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	0.0000	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.1114	0.1114	0.0000	2.0000e-005	0.1163
Worker	3.2000e-004	2.5000e-004	3.0800e-003	1.0000e-005	9.9000e-004	1.0000e-005	1.0000e-003	2.6000e-004	0.0000	2.7000e-004	0.0000	0.7806	0.7806	2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.7876
Total	3.4000e-004	1.1500e-003	3.3100e-003	1.0000e-005	1.1100e-003	2.0000e-005	1.1200e-003	2.9000e-004	1.0000e-005	3.2000e-004	0.0000	1.1424	1.1424	2.0000e-005	8.0000e-005	1.1662

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EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.2 Trenching - 2022

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					3.6000e-004	0.0000	3.6000e-004	4.0000e-005	0.0000	4.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	5.6800e-003	0.0551	0.0780	1.1000e-004		2.9900e-003	2.9900e-003		2.7500e-003	2.7500e-003	0.0000	9.8747	9.8747	3.1900e-003	0.0000	9.9546
Total	5.6800e-003	0.0551	0.0780	1.1000e-004	3.6000e-004	2.9900e-003	3.3500e-003	4.0000e-005	2.7500e-003	2.7900e-003	0.0000	9.8747	9.8747	3.1900e-003	0.0000	9.9546

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	1.0000e-005	6.1000e-004	1.3000e-004	0.0000	7.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	8.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.2505	0.2505	0.0000	4.0000e-005	0.2623
Vendor	1.0000e-005	2.9000e-004	1.0000e-004	0.0000	4.0000e-005	0.0000	4.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	0.0000	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.1114	0.1114	0.0000	2.0000e-005	0.1163
Worker	3.2000e-004	2.5000e-004	3.0800e-003	1.0000e-005	9.5000e-004	1.0000e-005	9.6000e-004	2.5000e-004	0.0000	2.6000e-004	0.0000	0.7806	0.7806	2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.7876
Total	3.4000e-004	1.1500e-003	3.3100e-003	1.0000e-005	1.0600e-003	2.0000e-005	1.0800e-003	2.8000e-004	1.0000e-005	3.0000e-004	0.0000	1.1424	1.1424	2.0000e-005	8.0000e-005	1.1662

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Annual

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.3 Restoration - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.0162	0.1479	0.1759	2.8000e-004		7.4000e-003	7.4000e-003		6.9000e-003	6.9000e-003	0.0000	23.4921	23.4921	6.8400e-003	0.0000	23.6632
Paving	3.0000e-004					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	0.0165	0.1479	0.1759	2.8000e-004		7.4000e-003	7.4000e-003		6.9000e-003	6.9000e-003	0.0000	23.4921	23.4921	6.8400e-003	0.0000	23.6632

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	4.0000e-005	1.0300e-003	3.6000e-004	0.0000	1.4000e-004	1.0000e-005	1.6000e-004	4.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	5.0000e-005	0.0000	0.3978	0.3978	0.0000	6.0000e-005	0.4155
Worker	1.5700e-003	1.2200e-003	0.0152	4.0000e-005	4.9100e-003	2.0000e-005	4.9400e-003	1.3000e-003	2.0000e-005	1.3300e-003	0.0000	3.8600	3.8600	1.0000e-004	1.1000e-004	3.8947
Total	1.6100e-003	2.2500e-003	0.0156	4.0000e-005	5.0500e-003	3.0000e-005	5.1000e-003	1.3400e-003	3.0000e-005	1.3800e-003	0.0000	4.2578	4.2578	1.0000e-004	1.7000e-004	4.3102

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Annual

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.3 Restoration - 2022

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.0162	0.1479	0.1759	2.8000e-004		7.4000e-003	7.4000e-003		6.9000e-003	6.9000e-003	0.0000	23.4921	23.4921	6.8400e-003	0.0000	23.6632
Paving	3.0000e-004					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	0.0165	0.1479	0.1759	2.8000e-004		7.4000e-003	7.4000e-003		6.9000e-003	6.9000e-003	0.0000	23.4921	23.4921	6.8400e-003	0.0000	23.6632

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	4.0000e-005	1.0300e-003	3.6000e-004	0.0000	1.4000e-004	1.0000e-005	1.5000e-004	4.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	5.0000e-005	0.0000	0.3978	0.3978	0.0000	6.0000e-005	0.4155
Worker	1.5700e-003	1.2200e-003	0.0152	4.0000e-005	4.7000e-003	2.0000e-005	4.7200e-003	1.2500e-003	2.0000e-005	1.2800e-003	0.0000	3.8600	3.8600	1.0000e-004	1.1000e-004	3.8947
Total	1.6100e-003	2.2500e-003	0.0156	4.0000e-005	4.8400e-003	3.0000e-005	4.8700e-003	1.2900e-003	3.0000e-005	1.3300e-003	0.0000	4.2578	4.2578	1.0000e-004	1.7000e-004	4.3102

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EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.4 HDD - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					8.0000e-004	0.0000	8.0000e-004	9.0000e-005	0.0000	9.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	7.0800e-003	0.0680	0.0872	1.9000e-004		3.2000e-003	3.2000e-003		2.9400e-003	2.9400e-003	0.0000	16.9703	16.9703	5.4900e-003	0.0000	17.1075
Total	7.0800e-003	0.0680	0.0872	1.9000e-004	8.0000e-004	3.2000e-003	4.0000e-003	9.0000e-005	2.9400e-003	3.0300e-003	0.0000	16.9703	16.9703	5.4900e-003	0.0000	17.1075

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	7.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	0.0000	1.0000e-005	0.0000	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0278	0.0278	0.0000	0.0000	0.0292
Vendor	2.0000e-005	4.1000e-004	1.4000e-004	0.0000	6.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	6.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.1591	0.1591	0.0000	2.0000e-005	0.1662
Worker	3.5000e-004	2.7000e-004	3.3800e-003	1.0000e-005	1.0900e-003	1.0000e-005	1.1000e-003	2.9000e-004	1.0000e-005	2.9000e-004	0.0000	0.8578	0.8578	2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.8655
Total	3.7000e-004	7.5000e-004	3.5300e-003	1.0000e-005	1.1600e-003	2.0000e-005	1.1700e-003	3.1000e-004	2.0000e-005	3.1000e-004	0.0000	1.0447	1.0447	2.0000e-005	4.0000e-005	1.0608

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EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.4 HDD - 2022

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					3.6000e-004	0.0000	3.6000e-004	4.0000e-005	0.0000	4.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	7.0800e-003	0.0680	0.0872	1.9000e-004		3.2000e-003	3.2000e-003		2.9400e-003	2.9400e-003	0.0000	16.9703	16.9703	5.4900e-003	0.0000	17.1075
Total	7.0800e-003	0.0680	0.0872	1.9000e-004	3.6000e-004	3.2000e-003	3.5600e-003	4.0000e-005	2.9400e-003	2.9800e-003	0.0000	16.9703	16.9703	5.4900e-003	0.0000	17.1075

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	7.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	0.0000	1.0000e-005	0.0000	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0278	0.0278	0.0000	0.0000	0.0292
Vendor	2.0000e-005	4.1000e-004	1.4000e-004	0.0000	5.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	6.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.1591	0.1591	0.0000	2.0000e-005	0.1662
Worker	3.5000e-004	2.7000e-004	3.3800e-003	1.0000e-005	1.0400e-003	1.0000e-005	1.0500e-003	2.8000e-004	1.0000e-005	2.8000e-004	0.0000	0.8578	0.8578	2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.8655
Total	3.7000e-004	7.5000e-004	3.5300e-003	1.0000e-005	1.1000e-003	2.0000e-005	1.1200e-003	3.0000e-004	2.0000e-005	3.0000e-004	0.0000	1.0447	1.0447	2.0000e-005	4.0000e-005	1.0608

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EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.5 Jack-bore - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					8.0000e-004	0.0000	8.0000e-004	9.0000e-005	0.0000	9.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	7.0800e-003	0.0680	0.0872	1.9000e-004		3.2000e-003	3.2000e-003		2.9400e-003	2.9400e-003	0.0000	16.9703	16.9703	5.4900e-003	0.0000	17.1075
Total	7.0800e-003	0.0680	0.0872	1.9000e-004	8.0000e-004	3.2000e-003	4.0000e-003	9.0000e-005	2.9400e-003	3.0300e-003	0.0000	16.9703	16.9703	5.4900e-003	0.0000	17.1075

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	7.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	0.0000	1.0000e-005	0.0000	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0278	0.0278	0.0000	0.0000	0.0292
Vendor	2.0000e-005	4.1000e-004	1.4000e-004	0.0000	6.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	6.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.1591	0.1591	0.0000	2.0000e-005	0.1662
Worker	3.5000e-004	2.7000e-004	3.3800e-003	1.0000e-005	1.0900e-003	1.0000e-005	1.1000e-003	2.9000e-004	1.0000e-005	2.9000e-004	0.0000	0.8578	0.8578	2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.8655
Total	3.7000e-004	7.5000e-004	3.5300e-003	1.0000e-005	1.1600e-003	2.0000e-005	1.1700e-003	3.1000e-004	2.0000e-005	3.1000e-004	0.0000	1.0447	1.0447	2.0000e-005	4.0000e-005	1.0608

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EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.5 Jack-bore - 2022

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					3.6000e-004	0.0000	3.6000e-004	4.0000e-005	0.0000	4.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	7.0800e-003	0.0680	0.0872	1.9000e-004		3.2000e-003	3.2000e-003		2.9400e-003	2.9400e-003	0.0000	16.9703	16.9703	5.4900e-003	0.0000	17.1075
Total	7.0800e-003	0.0680	0.0872	1.9000e-004	3.6000e-004	3.2000e-003	3.5600e-003	4.0000e-005	2.9400e-003	2.9800e-003	0.0000	16.9703	16.9703	5.4900e-003	0.0000	17.1075

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	7.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	0.0000	1.0000e-005	0.0000	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0278	0.0278	0.0000	0.0000	0.0292
Vendor	2.0000e-005	4.1000e-004	1.4000e-004	0.0000	5.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	6.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.1591	0.1591	0.0000	2.0000e-005	0.1662
Worker	3.5000e-004	2.7000e-004	3.3800e-003	1.0000e-005	1.0400e-003	1.0000e-005	1.0500e-003	2.8000e-004	1.0000e-005	2.8000e-004	0.0000	0.8578	0.8578	2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.8655
Total	3.7000e-004	7.5000e-004	3.5300e-003	1.0000e-005	1.1000e-003	2.0000e-005	1.1200e-003	3.0000e-004	2.0000e-005	3.0000e-004	0.0000	1.0447	1.0447	2.0000e-005	4.0000e-005	1.0608

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Annual

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

4.2 Trip Summary Information

Land Use	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00		

4.3 Trip Type Information

Land Use	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
Other Asphalt Surfaces	13.80	6.20	6.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0

4.4 Fleet Mix

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.534849	0.056022	0.172639	0.141007	0.026597	0.007310	0.011327	0.018693	0.000616	0.000315	0.024057	0.001100	0.005468

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Annual

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

5.3 Energy by Land Use - Electricity

Unmitigated

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Mitigated

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

6.0 Area Detail

6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Annual

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	6.5000e-004					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Landscaping	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	6.5000e-004	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

7.0 Water Detail

7.1 Mitigation Measures Water

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Annual

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	MT/yr			
Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

7.2 Water by Land Use

Unmitigated

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Annual

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

7.2 Water by Land Use

Mitigated

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

8.0 Waste Detail

8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste

Category/Year

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
	MT/yr			
Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Annual

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

8.2 Waste by Land Use

Unmitigated

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Mitigated

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

9.0 Operational Offroad

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Days/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type
----------------	--------	-----------	-----------	-------------	-------------	-----------

Phase III A-2 Transmission Main - Riverside-Salton Sea County, Annual

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

10.0 Stationary Equipment

Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Hours/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type
----------------	--------	-----------	------------	-------------	-------------	-----------

Boilers

Equipment Type	Number	Heat Input/Day	Heat Input/Year	Boiler Rating	Fuel Type
----------------	--------	----------------	-----------------	---------------	-----------

User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number
----------------	--------

11.0 Vegetation

APPENDIX B: BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT



Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment

Supplemental Biological Resources Technical Study

prepared for

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1 Introduction

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) prepared this Supplemental Biological Resources Technical Study (SBRTS) to document the existing conditions and evaluate the potential for project-related impacts to biological resources associated with the Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project, Phase IIIA-2 Segment (project). This SBRTS supplements the Saint Anthony's and Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project BRTS (Rincon 2019) and has been prepared in support of a Subsequent Initial Study-Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS-MND) pursuant to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines states that a lead or responsible agency may prepare a subsequent Environmental Impact Report or IS-MND if "substantial changes are proposed in the project which would require major revisions of the previous...negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects." As such, changes in the proposed project which require major revisions of the IS-MND include the addition of supplemental mitigation measures, as necessary, to reduce project impacts to a less than significant level, as well as the removal of mitigation measures where such measures are no longer applicable. Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) is the project's lead agency. The project is located in the community of Thermal, within unincorporated Riverside County, California.

1.1 Project Location

The project is generally located in the eastern portion of the Coachella Valley in Riverside County, California (Figure 1). More specifically, the project is located north of Airport Boulevard and east of Route 86 in the unincorporated community of Thermal. The project site is within the boundaries of the Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (CVMSHCP) but outside of the CVMSHCP Mecca Hills/Orocopia Mountains Conservation Area.

The project site is depicted on Township 6S, Range 8E, Section 15 of the United States (U.S.) Geological Survey *Indio*, CA 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The surrounding area consists of light industrial, commercial, residential, open space, and transportation land uses.

1.2 Project Description

The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main pipeline is an up to 3,500 linear-foot (0.67 mile) pipe that would cross under the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel (CVSC) and Highway 111 using trenchless installation and connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. The project area is shown in Figure 2. The pipeline is a connecting segment between two existing water mains that is needed to deliver potable water to the nine independent Valley View Mobile Home Park (MHP) small water systems (SWS) being consolidated onto the CVWD potable water system. The proposed alignment for this segment of pipeline is preliminary and may be altered as easements are finalized. Therefore, the project area shown in Figure 2 encompasses a buffer area around the northern and southernmost options for the proposed pipeline alignment.

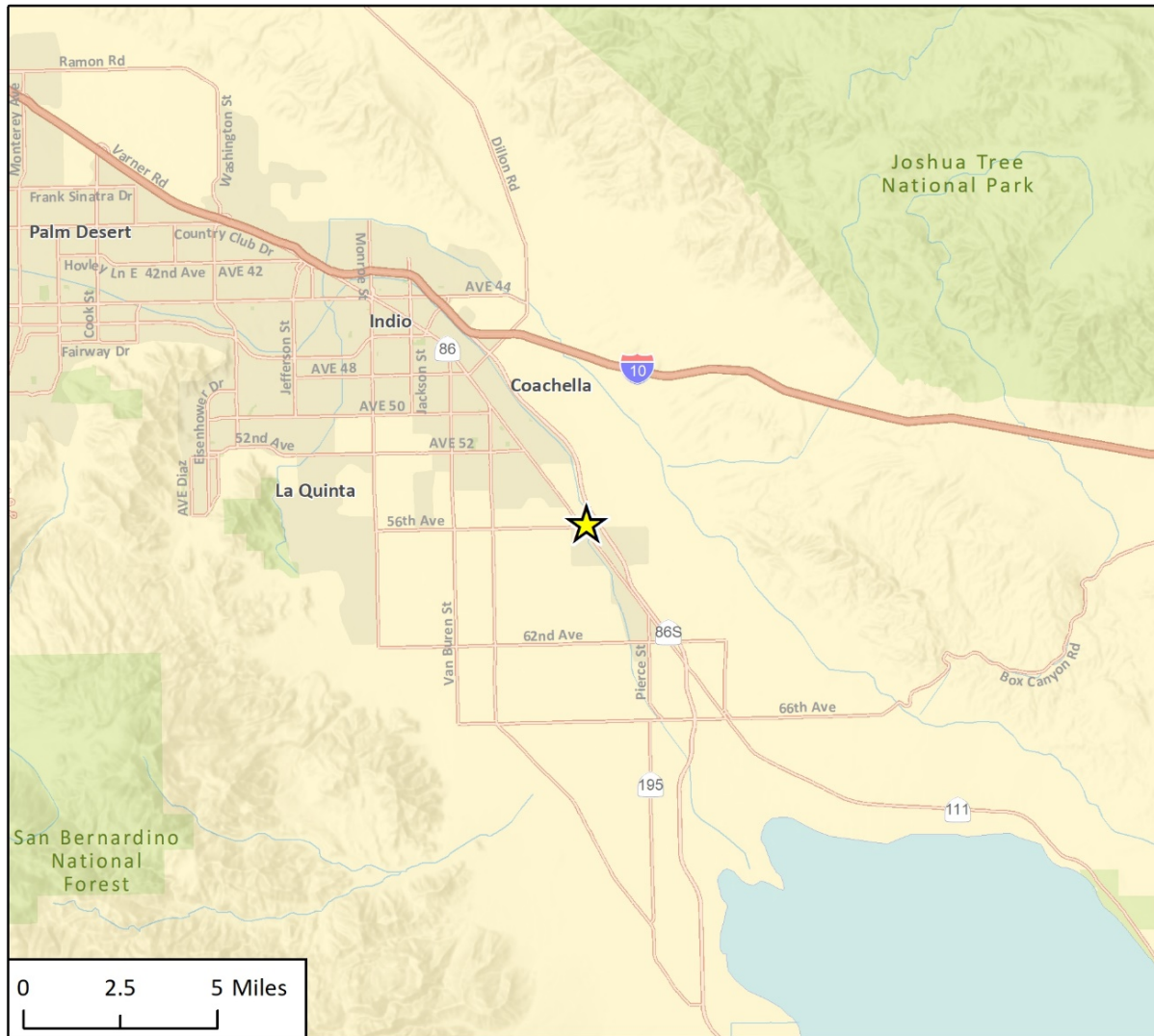
The potential Phase III A-2 pipeline segments are described as follows:

- A 30-inch diameter segment of the pipeline would connect to the existing CVWD water main on Palm Street and continue northeast to Highway 111 via open trenching. This segment would be up to 400 linear feet.
- A 30-inch diameter segment of the pipeline would cross under Highway 111 and the Union Pacific railroad tracks via jack-and-bore methods. This segment would be up to 450 linear feet.
- A 30-inch diameter segment of the pipeline would be constructed via open trenching between the segment that crosses under Highway 111 and the Union Pacific railroad tracks, and the segment that crosses the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel. This segment would be up to 1,050 linear feet.
- A 32-inch diameter segment of the pipeline would cross under the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel via horizontal directional drilling (HDD). This segment would be up to 950 linear feet.
- On the east side of the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel, a 30-inch diameter pipeline would connect the Phase III A-2 Transmission Main pipeline from the end of the pipeline placed under the channel to the existing CVWD water main on Airport Boulevard via open trenching. This segment would be up to 610 linear feet.

1.3 Areas of Potential Effects

The project Area of Potential Effects (APE) generally depicts all areas expected to be affected by the proposed project, including construction staging areas. For this study, the APE includes the project disturbance footprint associated with the construction of the Phase III A-2 Transmission Main pipeline. Areas that will be avoided during project activities include Highway 111, Union Pacific Railroad Tracks, and Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel. The APE also includes a 100-foot buffer around the project site, which includes staging areas, to address potential indirect project effects such as noise and dust. The APE is 56.50 acres.

Figure 1 Regional Location Map



Basemap provided by Esri and its licensors © 2021.

★ Project Location

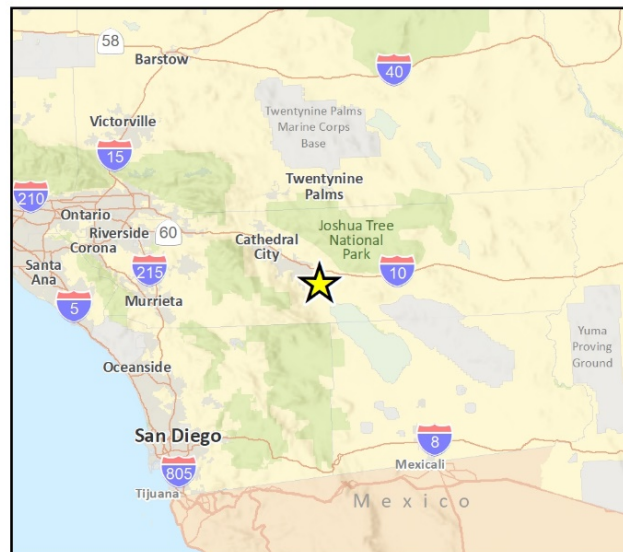
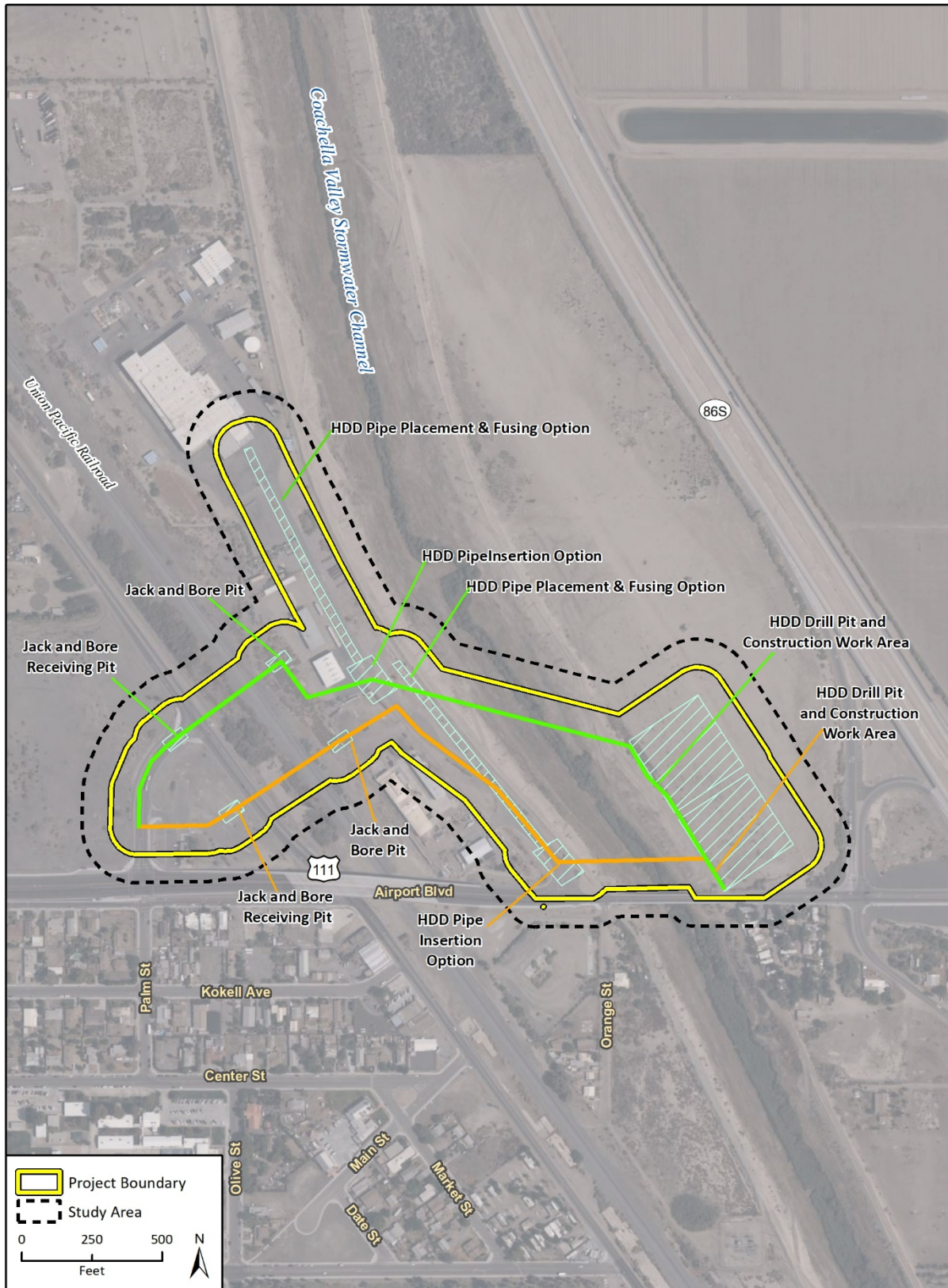


Figure 2 Area of Potential Effects



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2 Methodology

2.1 Regulatory Overview

This section provides a general summary of the applicable federal and state regulations related to biological resources that could occur within the APE and immediate vicinity. Regulated or sensitive biological resources considered and evaluated in this SBRTS include special-status plant and wildlife species, nesting birds and raptors, sensitive plant communities, jurisdictional waters and wetlands, wildlife movement, and locally protected resources, such as protected trees.

CVWD is the lead agency for this project under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

2.1.1 Environmental Statutes

For the purpose of this report, potential impacts to biological resources were analyzed based on the following regulatory statutes and guiding documents:

Federal

- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)
- Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA)
- Federal Clean Water Act (CWA)
- Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA)
- The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act
- Coastal Zone Management Act
- Protection of Wetlands- Executive Order 11990
- Wild and Scenic Rivers Act
- Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act
- Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act
- Coastal Barriers Resources Act

With respect to the requirements of the federal Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, it is anticipated that the State Water Resources Control Board would perform either formal or informal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) as part of its review of the project's eligibility for Drinking Water State Revolving Fund program assistance. Furthermore, coordination with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) would occur, as appropriate, pending a determination of CDFW as a trustee agency for the purposes of CEQA.

State

- California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)
- California Endangered Species Act (CESA)
- California Fish and Game Code (CFGC)
- Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

Local

- Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (CVMSHCP)
- Riverside County Ordinance No. 559 Regulating the Removal of Trees

2.1.2 Guidelines for Determining CEQA Significance

The following threshold criteria, as defined by the CEQA Guidelines Appendix G Initial Study Checklist, were used to evaluate potential environmental effects. Based on these criteria, the proposed project would have a significant effect on biological resources if it would:

- a) *Have substantial adverse effects, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.*
- b) *Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or US Fish and Wildlife Service.*
- c) *Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means.*
- d) *Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites.*
- e) *Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance.*
- f) *Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional or state habitat conservation plan.*

2.1.3 National Environmental Policy Act Guidelines

Pursuant to the guidelines set forth by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) for preparing environmental assessments subject to Section 7 of the Federal ESA, a final determination of effect must be made for proposed or listed species and proposed or designated critical habitat that may be present in a project area according to the following determination categories (USDA 2018; USFWS 2019):

- “No effect” means there will be no impacts to listed or proposed resources. Concurrence from the USFWS is not required.
- “May affect, but not likely to adversely affect” means that all effects are beneficial, insignificant, or discountable. These determinations require written concurrence from the USFWS.
- “May affect, and is likely to adversely affect” means that listed resources are likely to be exposed to the action or its environmental consequences and will respond in a negative manner to the exposure.

2.2 Database and Literature Review

Prior to conducting the biological field survey for this SBRTS, Rincon reviewed a variety of literature sources to obtain baseline information about the biological resources with potential to occur within the APE and in the surrounding areas. The literature review included information from standard biological reference materials and regionally applicable regulatory guiding documents including (but not limited to) the following: *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California, Second Edition* (Baldwin et al. 2012) and *A Manual of California Vegetation, 2nd edition* (Sawyer et al. 2009). The CVSC Stormwater Channel Improvement Project Environmental Impact Report (EIR) was also reviewed (Terra Nova Planning & Research, Inc. 2019). Rincon also conducted queries of several relevant scientific databases that provide background information about the potential occurrences of sensitive biological resources: the CDFW California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDDB) (CDFW 2021a) and Biogeographic Information and Observation System (CDFW 2021b); the USFWS Critical Habitat Portal (USFWS 2021a) and Information, Planning, and Conservation (IPaC) System Query (USFWS 2021b; Appendix E); National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) (USFWS 2021c); the USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (USDA NRCS 2021a); the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (CNPS 2021), and the CVMSHCP (Coachella Valley Association of Governments 2007). The CNDDDB query included a five-mile radius centered on the APE; the CNPS query included the *Indio*, California USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle and the other eight USGS quadrangles that surround it (*Myoma*, *West Berdoo Canyon*, *Rockhouse Canyon*, *Thermal Canyon*, *Mecca*, *Valerie*, *Martinez Mountain*, and *La Quinta*).

Results of the special-status species queries were compiled and analyzed to determine which have potential to occur within the APE (Appendix C). The habitat requirements for each regionally occurring special-status species were assessed and compared to the type and quality of habitats observed in the APE during the biological field survey. Conclusions regarding which special-status species have the potential to occur were based not only on the background research and literature review previously mentioned, but also on the data collected in the field during the survey. Multiple regionally occurring special-status species were eliminated due to lack of suitable habitat within the APE, range in elevation, and/or geographic distribution. Special-status species determined to have the potential to occur within the APE are discussed in Section 4, Sensitive Biological Resources. Special-status species determined to have low or no potential to occur within the APE are not discussed further in this BRTS. Definitive surveys to confirm the presence or absence of special-status species were not performed and are not included in this analysis. The findings and opinions conveyed in this report are based exclusively on the methodology described above.

2.3 Focused Biological Field Survey

Rincon Biologist Sarah Toback conducted a biological field survey for this BRTS on July 30, 2021, from 0915 to 1135. Weather conditions during the survey included temperatures ranging from 93°F to 101°F, with winds of 10 miles per hour (mph) and 90% cloud cover. The survey area included the APE, as defined above. The pedestrian survey was supplemented with remote observation of inaccessible areas and/or private property using binoculars.

During the field survey an inventory of all plant and wildlife species observed was compiled, the existing vegetation communities classified, and the general site conditions were documented. Plant species nomenclature and taxonomy follows *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California*,

Second Edition (Baldwin et al. 2012). The vegetation classification used for this analysis is based on Sawyer et al. (2009) but it has been modified as needed to most accurately describe the existing land covers and/or vegetation communities in the APE. All species encountered were noted and identified to the lowest possible taxonomic level. Photographs were taken of representative areas of the APE as well as notable features (Appendix B).

The habitat requirements of each regionally occurring special-status species were assessed and compared to the type and quality of habitats observed within the APE during the survey. The survey was conducted to make an initial determination regarding the presence or absence of terrestrial biological resources including plants, birds, and other wildlife.

3 Existing Conditions

This section summarizes the results of the literature and database review as well as the biological field survey effort and provides further analysis of the data collected. Discussions regarding the general environmental setting, vegetation communities present, plant and wildlife species observed, special-status species potential, and other biological resource constraints in the APE are presented below. Representative photographs of the APE are provided in Appendix B and a complete list of all the plant and wildlife species observed in the APE during the field survey is presented in Appendix C.

3.1 Topography, Watershed, and Soils

The APE is located in the unincorporated community of Thermal in central Riverside County, within the Coachella Valley (Figure 1). The Coachella Valley is a desert valley that is bounded by the Little San Bernardino Mountains and Joshua Tree National Park in the north and east, the San Jacinto Mountains and Santa Rosa Mountains to the west and southwest, the Salton Sea to the southeast, and San Geronio Mountain to the north. The APE is located in the Whitewater River watershed and has an elevation ranging from 135 feet below mean sea level to 90 feet below mean sea level.

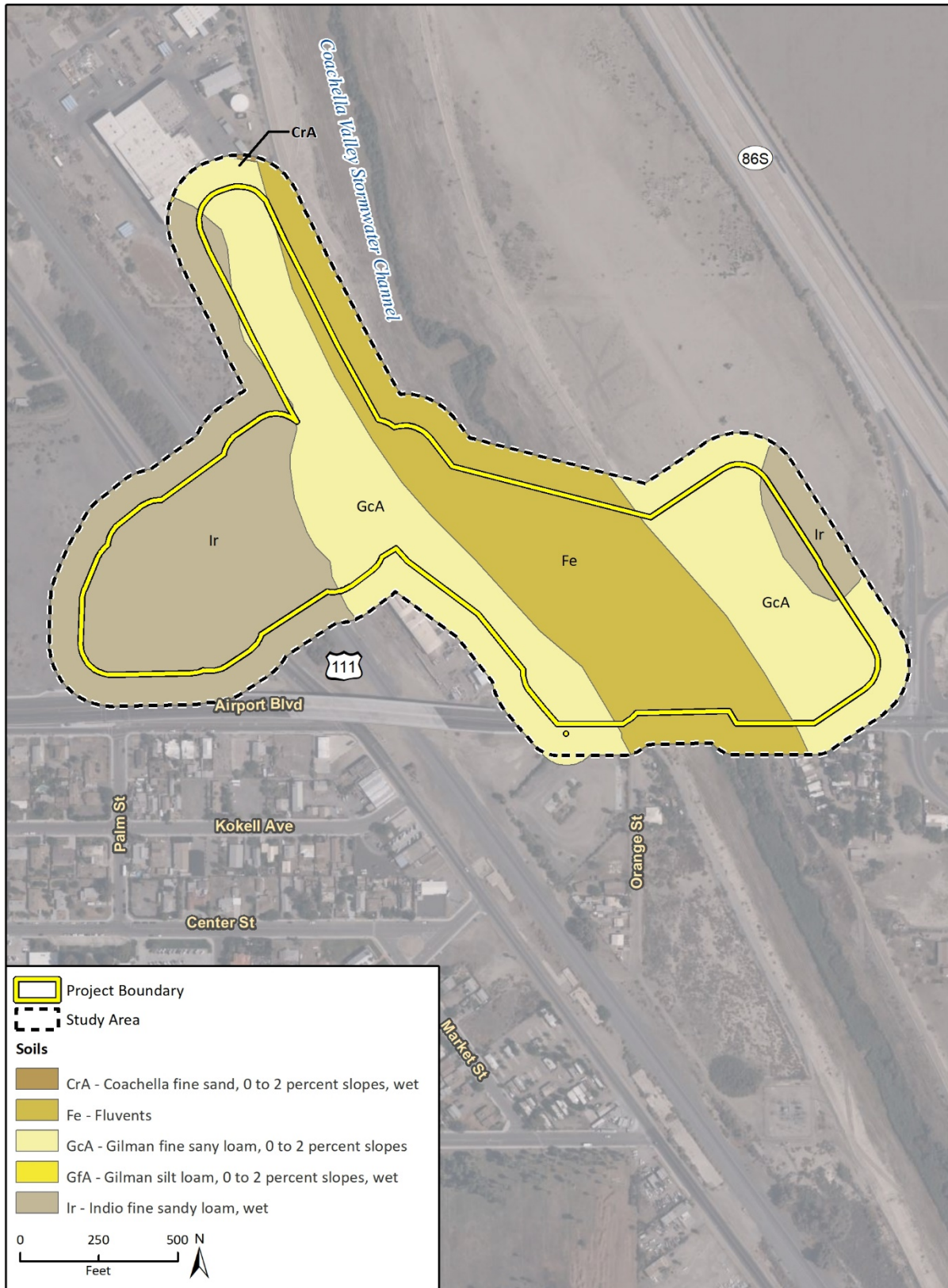
Based on the most recent soil survey for Riverside County (USDA NRCS 2021a) the APE contains five mapped soil types (Figure 3). These soil units are from the USDA NRCS Soil Survey of Riverside County, California, which was conducted on a broader scale than this study and did not necessarily include on-site observations. The physical characteristics of the soil units, as described below, are general and not necessarily indicative of characteristics currently present within the APE.

- Coachella fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, wet
- Fluvents
- Gilman fine sandy loam, wet, 0 to 2 percent slopes
- Gilman silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, wet
- Indio fine sandy loam, wet

The Coachella series consists of moderately drained soils formed in alluvium derived from igneous rock on alluvial fans. Coachella soils are used as prime farmland if irrigated and drained. This soil series is not considered hydric (USDA NRCS 2021a, 2021b). Coachella soils are located in the northwest section of the APE along Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel.

Fluvents soils are more or less freely drained and formed in recent water-deposited sediments on flood plains, fans, and deltas along rivers and small streams. Fluvents are frequently flooded, unless they are protected by dams or levees. Most Fluvents are used as rangeland, forest, pasture, or wildlife habitat. Some are used as cropland. Fluvents soils can be hydric (USDA NRCS 2021a, 2021b). Fluvents soils are located within the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel.

Figure 3 Soils Map



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2021.
 Additional data provided by NRCS SSURGO, 2021.

The Gilman series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in stratified stream alluvium from mixed sources. The Gilman series is typically used for livestock grazing and irrigated cropland. In an undeveloped state, natural vegetation typically found on these soils include mesquite (*Prosopis* sp.), catclaw (*Senegalia greggii*), creosote bush (*Larrea tridentata*), arrow-weed (*Pluchea sericea*), and saltbush (*Atriplex* sp.). Cottonwoods (*Populus* sp.), willows (*Salix* sp.) and saltcedar (*Tamarix ramosissima*) grow in open areas. Gilman soils are not classified as hydric (USDA NRCS 2021a, 2021b). Gilman soils are located along either side of the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel within the APE.

The Indio series consists of very deep, well or moderately well drained soils formed in alluvium derived from mixed rock sources. The Indio series is typically used for irrigated cropland and livestock grazing. In other areas, natural vegetation typically present includes shadscale (*Atriplex confertifolia*), bursage (*Ambrosia* sp.), and arrow-weed. Indio soils are not classified as hydric (USDA NRCS 2021a, 2021b). Indio soils are located in the western and eastern portions of the APE.

3.2 Vegetation and Other Land Cover

The APE is within the lower Colorado desert which is a subdivision of the Sonoran Desert Region (DSon) geographic subdivision of California. The DSon subdivision is a component of the larger Desert Province (D) geographic region, which occurs within the larger California Floristic Province (Baldwin et al. 2012). Within the APE, three vegetation communities and two land cover types were observed (Figure 4) and are discussed in detail below. Appendix B includes a compendium of plant species observed within the APE during the reconnaissance survey.

3.2.1 Quailbush Scrub (*Atriplex lentiformis* Shrubland Alliance)

The quailbush scrub in the APE corresponds to natural shrubland stands described by Sawyer et al. (2009). Quailbush scrub is dominated by quailbush (*Atriplex lentiformis*) with a sparse understory of Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*) and Arabian schismus (*Schismus arabicus*). Within the APE, this vegetation community has varying levels of disturbance. It occupies approximately 14.72 acres and is located throughout the APE.

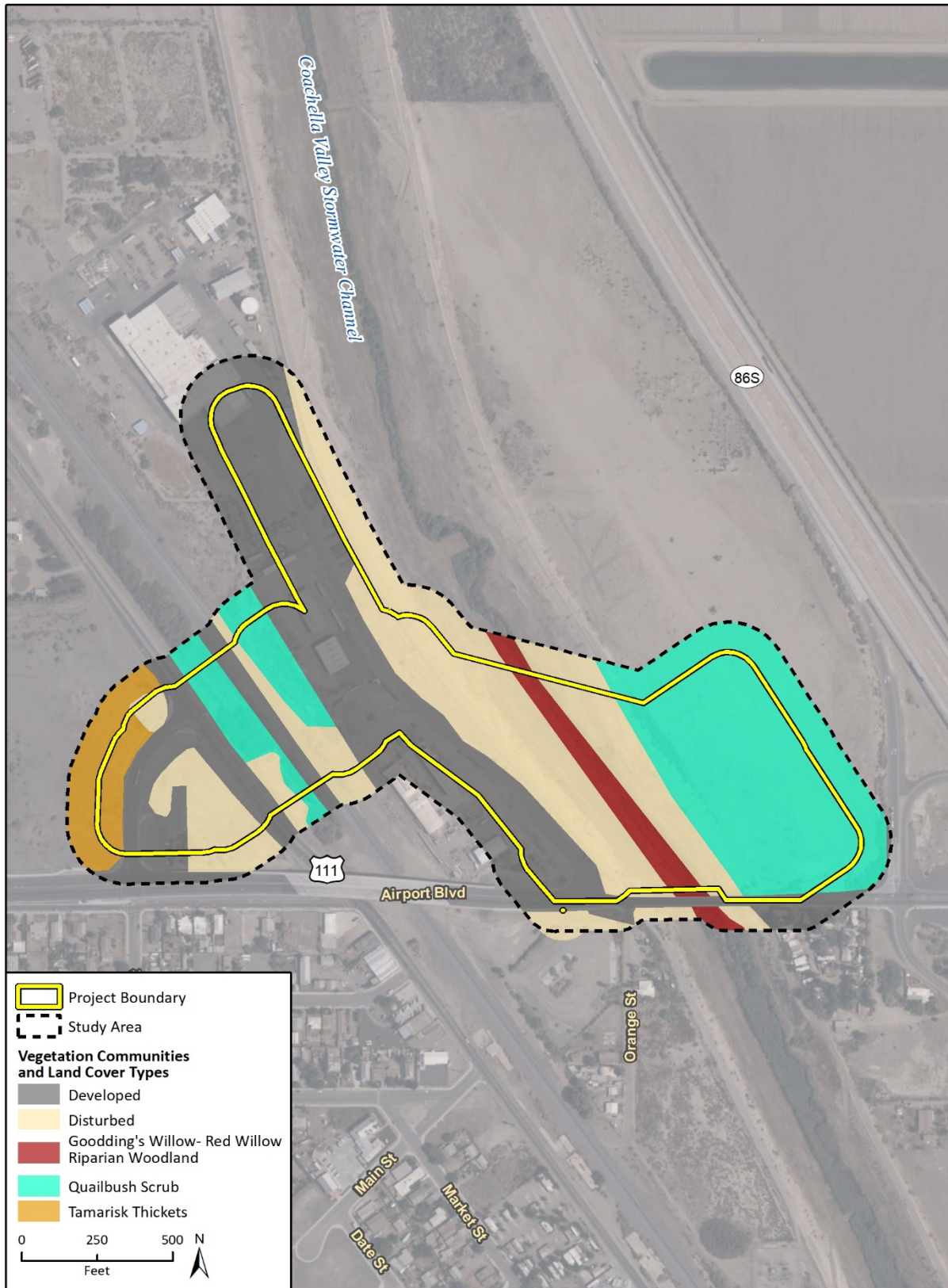
3.2.2 Goodding's Willow- Red Willow Riparian Woodland (*Salix gooddingii* – *Salix laevigata* Forest and Woodland Alliance)

Goodding's willow-red willow riparian woodland in the APE corresponds to natural woodlands described by Sawyer et al. (2009). Goodding's willow-red willow riparian woodland is dominated by Goodding's willow (*Salix gooddingii*) and cattail (*Typha* sp.) and contains other native species such as cocklebur (*Xanthium strumarium*) and common sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*). This plant community is limited to the CVSC in the eastern portion of the APE and occupies approximately 1.99 acres of the APE.

3.2.3 Tamarisk Thickets (*Tamarix* spp. Shrubland Semi-Natural Alliance)

The tamarisk thickets in the APE correspond to semi-natural stands described by Sawyer et al. (2009). Tamarisk thickets are dominated by tamarisk (*Tamarix* sp.), but also contain native species

Figure 4 Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types



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such as arrow-weed and quailbush. Tamarisk usually invades following disturbance. Within the APE, this vegetation community occupies approximately 2.54 acres and exists primarily in the western portion of the APE.

3.2.4 Disturbed

Disturbed habitats have been physically disturbed and are no longer recognizable as a native or naturalized vegetation association, but continue to retain a soil substrate. Typically, vegetation of disturbed areas, if present, is nearly exclusively composed of non-native plant species such as ruderal exotic species that take advantage of disturbance and limit the capability of the community to provide viable natural habitat for uses other than dispersal (Oberbauer et al. 2008). Disturbed areas are mostly devoid of vegetation and are generally located along road shoulders in the APE. Vegetative species present include Russian thistle and tumbleweed (*Amaranthus albus*). Approximately 16.44 acres of the disturbed areas occur within the APE.

3.2.5 Developed

Developed land includes areas that have been constructed upon or otherwise physically altered to an extent that native vegetation is no longer supported. It is characterized by permanent or semi-permanent structures, pavement or hardscape, and landscaped areas that often require irrigation (Oberbauer et al. 2008). Developed land comprises 20.81 acres of the APE and includes paved roads, railroad tracks, and buildings.

3.3 General Wildlife

The APE and surrounding areas provide habitat suitable for wildlife species that commonly occur in southern California rural and suburban areas. Wildlife observed on or adjacent to the site included bird species such as American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), and rock pigeon (*Columba livia*). Coyote (*Canis latrans*) scat as well as lizard and small mammal burrows were observed within the APE. Refer to Appendix C for a complete list of wildlife species observed.

4 Sensitive Biological Resources

Local, state, and federal agencies regulate special-status species and other sensitive biological resources and require an assessment of their presence or potential presence to be conducted on-site prior to the approval of proposed development on a property. This section discusses sensitive biological resources observed within the APE and evaluates the potential for the APE to support additional sensitive biological resources.

4.1 Special-Status Species

Assessments for the potential occurrence of special-status species are based upon known ranges, habitat preferences for the species, species occurrence records from the CNDDDB, species occurrence records from other sites in the vicinity of the survey area, previous reports for the project site, and the results of surveys of the project site. The potential for each special-status species to occur in the study area was evaluated according to the following criteria:

- **Not Expected.** Habitat on and adjacent to the APE is clearly unsuitable for the species requirements (foraging, breeding, cover, substrate, elevation, hydrology, plant community, site history, disturbance regime), and species would have been identifiable on-site if present (e.g., oak trees).
- **Low Potential.** Few of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present, and/or the majority of habitat on and adjacent to the APE is unsuitable or of very poor quality. The species is not likely to be found on the site.
- **Moderate Potential.** Some of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present, and/or only some of the habitat on or adjacent to the APE is unsuitable. The species has a moderate probability of being found on the site.
- **High Potential.** All of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present and/or most of the habitat on or adjacent to the APE is highly suitable. The species has a high probability of being found on the site.
- **Present.** Species is observed in the APE or has been recorded (e.g., CNDDDB, other reports) on the site recently (within the last 5 years).

Plant or animal taxa may be considered “special-status” due to declining populations, vulnerability to habitat change, or because they have restricted ranges. Some are listed as threatened or endangered by the USFWS, the CDFW, or both and are protected by the federal and state ESAs. Others have been identified as special-status species by the USFWS, the CDFW, or by private conservation organizations, including the CNPS. Unlisted species of special concern do not have formal state or federal status, but are analyzed for potentially significant impacts under CEQA.

For the purpose of this report, special-status species are those plants and animals listed, proposed for listing, or candidates for listing as Threatened or Endangered by the USFWS under the ESA; those listed or candidates for listing as Rare, Threatened, or Endangered by the CDFW under the CESA or Native Plant Protection Act; those designated as Fully Protected (FP) by the CFGC; those recognized as Species of Special Concern (SSC) and Watch List (WL) species identified by the CDFW; and plants occurring on lists 1 and 2 of the CNPS California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) system, per the following definitions:

- **Rank 1A** = Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere;
- **Rank 1B** = Rare, threatened or endangered in California and elsewhere;
- **Rank 2A** = Plants presumed extirpated in California but more common elsewhere.
- **Rank 2B** = Rare, threatened or endangered in California but more common elsewhere.

Additionally, the CNPS Threat Rank definitions are as follows:

- **.1** = seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat);
- **.2** = moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened/moderate degree and immediacy of threat); and
- **.3** = not very threatened in California (<20% of occurrences threatened/low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

In addition, special-status species are ranked globally (G) and subnationally (S) on a scale of 1 through 3 based on NatureServe's (2010) methodologies:

- **G1 or S1** - Critically Imperiled Globally or Statewide
- **G2 or S2** - Imperiled Globally or Statewide
- **G3 or S3** - Vulnerable to Extirpation or Extinction Globally or Statewide

4.1.1 Special-Status Plant Species

Rincon evaluated 43 special-status plant species documented by the CNDDDB and CNPS within a five-mile radius of the APE for their potential to occur within the APE (Appendix C). The assessment of the potential for these species to occur is based upon the presence of suitable habitat as identified during surveys and existing knowledge of species occurrences and distributions in the region. Of the 43 species evaluated, none have a moderate or high potential to occur based on the existing developed and disturbed nature of the APE, lack of suitable soils, inappropriate hydrologic conditions, and absence of appropriate vegetation communities in the APE. In addition, many of the species' CNDDDB occurrences are historical, dating from the early to mid-1920s. Therefore, special-status plant species either have a low potential or are not expected within the APE. Further, no special-status plant species were detected within the APE during the survey.

4.1.2 Special-Status Wildlife Species

Rincon evaluated 23 special-status wildlife species documented by the CNDDDB within five miles of the APE and identified in the USFWS IPaC resource list for their potential to occur within the APE (Appendix C). The assessment is based upon the presence of suitable habitat as identified during surveys and existing knowledge of species occurrences and distributions in the region. Of the 23 species evaluated, none have a moderate or high potential to occur within the APE based on low habitat quality in the developed and disturbed areas, lack of suitable vegetation that would support special-status wildlife species, and regular maintenance of the grounds or other disturbance from frequent human activity. While native vegetation does exist within the APE, the habitat quality is low relative to species requirements, and many CNDDDB occurrences are historical (dating from the early to mid-1900s). Therefore, special-status wildlife species either have a low potential or are not expected within the APE.

Southwestern Willow Flycatcher

Southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) is a federally and state-listed endangered species that inhabits riparian woodlands in southern California. Riparian vegetation along the CVSC in the APE provides marginally suitable habitat for this species. However, this area is subject to regular maintenance for stormwater carrying capacity and there are high levels of disturbance from nearby transportation corridors. Therefore, this species has a low potential to occur in the APE.

Least Bell's Vireo

Least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*; LBVI) is a federally and state-listed endangered species that inhabits low riparian areas in southern California in the vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms. They place their nests along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways. Riparian vegetation along the CVSC in the APE provides marginally suitable habitat for this species. However, as previously mentioned, this area is subject to disturbance from maintenance and nearby transportation corridors. Therefore, this species has a low potential to occur in the APE.

4.1.3 Nesting Birds

While not all birds are designated as special-status species, destruction of their eggs, nests, and nestlings is prohibited by federal and state law. Section 3503.5 of the CFGC specifically protects birds of prey, and their nests and eggs, against take, possession, or destruction. Section 3503 of the CFGC also incorporates restrictions imposed by the federal MBTA with respect to migratory birds (which consists of all native bird species). The APE provides suitable nesting habitat for numerous species of birds common in the area and nesting birds are likely to be present within the APE during the bird nesting season (January 1 through July 1 for raptors, February 1 through August 31 for burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), and March 1 through September 15 for passerines). The burrowing owl may also occur during the winter in the APE.

4.2 Sensitive Plant Communities

Plant communities are considered sensitive biological resources if they have limited distributions, have high wildlife value, include sensitive species, or are particularly susceptible to disturbance. CDFW ranks sensitive communities as "threatened" or "very threatened" and keeps records of their occurrences in CNDDDB. Similar to special-status plant and wildlife species, vegetation alliances are ranked 1 through 5 based on NatureServe's (2010) methodology, with those alliances ranked globally (G) or statewide (S) as 1 through 3 considered sensitive, though there are some exceptions.

According to the CNDDDB, no occurrences of sensitive plant communities are recorded within a five-mile radius of the APE. However, Goodding's willow – red willow riparian woodland, which has a G4S3 ranking, occurs within a small portion of the APE located in the CVSC.

4.3 Jurisdictional Waters and Wetlands

In accordance with Section 1602 of the CFGC, the CDFW has jurisdiction over lakes and streambeds (including adjacent riparian resources). CDFW regulates wetland areas only to the extent that those wetlands are part of a river, stream, or lake. Under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) has authority to regulate activities that discharge

dredge or fill material into wetlands or other “waters of the United States” through issuance of a Section 404 Permit. Finally, the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) has jurisdiction over “waters of the state” pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and has the responsibility for review of the project water quality certification per Section 401 of the federal CWA.

Areas potentially subject to USACE, RWQCB, and CDFW jurisdiction were assessed during the literature review and field visit; however, a formal jurisdictional delineation was not performed. The APE contains a small portion of the CVSC. The CVSC is mapped as a Riverine Wetland by the NWI (USFWS 2021c).

Within the APE, the CVSC is comprised of Goodding’s willow – red willow riparian woodland with dense cattail as codominant. Review of aerial photography indicates that the channel contains a surface connection to the Salton Sea. Due to the presence of a defined bed and bank, riparian vegetation and downstream connectivity, the CVSC would likely be subject to the jurisdiction of the USACE, RWQCB, and CDFW.

4.4 Wildlife Movement

Wildlife corridors are generally defined as connections between habitat patches that allow for physical and genetic exchange between otherwise isolated animal populations. Such linkages may serve a local purpose, such as between foraging and denning areas, or they may be regional in nature, allowing movement across the landscape. Some habitat linkages may serve as migration corridors, wherein animals periodically move away from an area and then subsequently return. Examples of barriers or impediments to movement include housing and other urban development, roads, fencing, unsuitable habitat, or open areas with little vegetative cover. Regional and local wildlife movement is expected to be concentrated near topographic features that allow convenient passage, including roads, drainages, and ridgelines.

The APE is not located within or adjacent to a natural landscape block or an essential habitat connectivity corridor (Spencer et al. 2010). The APE is within the boundaries of the CVMShCP plan area but outside of a Conservation Area. The APE is mostly located within and along roadways and other transportation corridors which are existing deterrents to wildlife movement. The majority of the APE is subject to frequent human disturbance and does not provide linkage to wildlife habitat. The CVSC may provide a corridor for localized wildlife movement.

4.5 Resources Protected By Local Policies and Ordinances

Riverside County Ordinance No. 559 protects oak (*Quercus*) woodlands and requires a permit for removal of any native trees on parcels greater than one-half acre in size and above 5,000 feet in elevation. No trees in the APE meet these criteria and the APE is below 5,000 feet in elevation. No other local policies or ordinances would apply to the project.

The CVSC Improvement Project - Avenue 54 to Thermal Drop Structure Project has a mitigation site that is located approximately 550 feet upstream of the Airport Boulevard bridge and encompasses 45.7 acres of streambed and stream-associated habitat. This area is subject to preservation and long-term management in accordance with the requirements of a Streambed Alteration Agreement

(Notification No. 1600-2019-0235-R6) obtained by CDFW for the CVSC Improvement Project. Management actions include vegetation management and invasive species control.

4.6 Habitat Conservation Plans

The APE is within the CVMSHCP plan area. The CVMSHCP is a comprehensive, multi-jurisdictional habitat conservation plan focusing on the conservation of species and their associated habitats in the Coachella Valley region of Riverside County, and in which the CVWD is a participating entity. The overall goal of the CVMSHCP is to maintain and enhance biological diversity and ecosystem processes within the region while allowing for future economic growth (CVAG 2007).

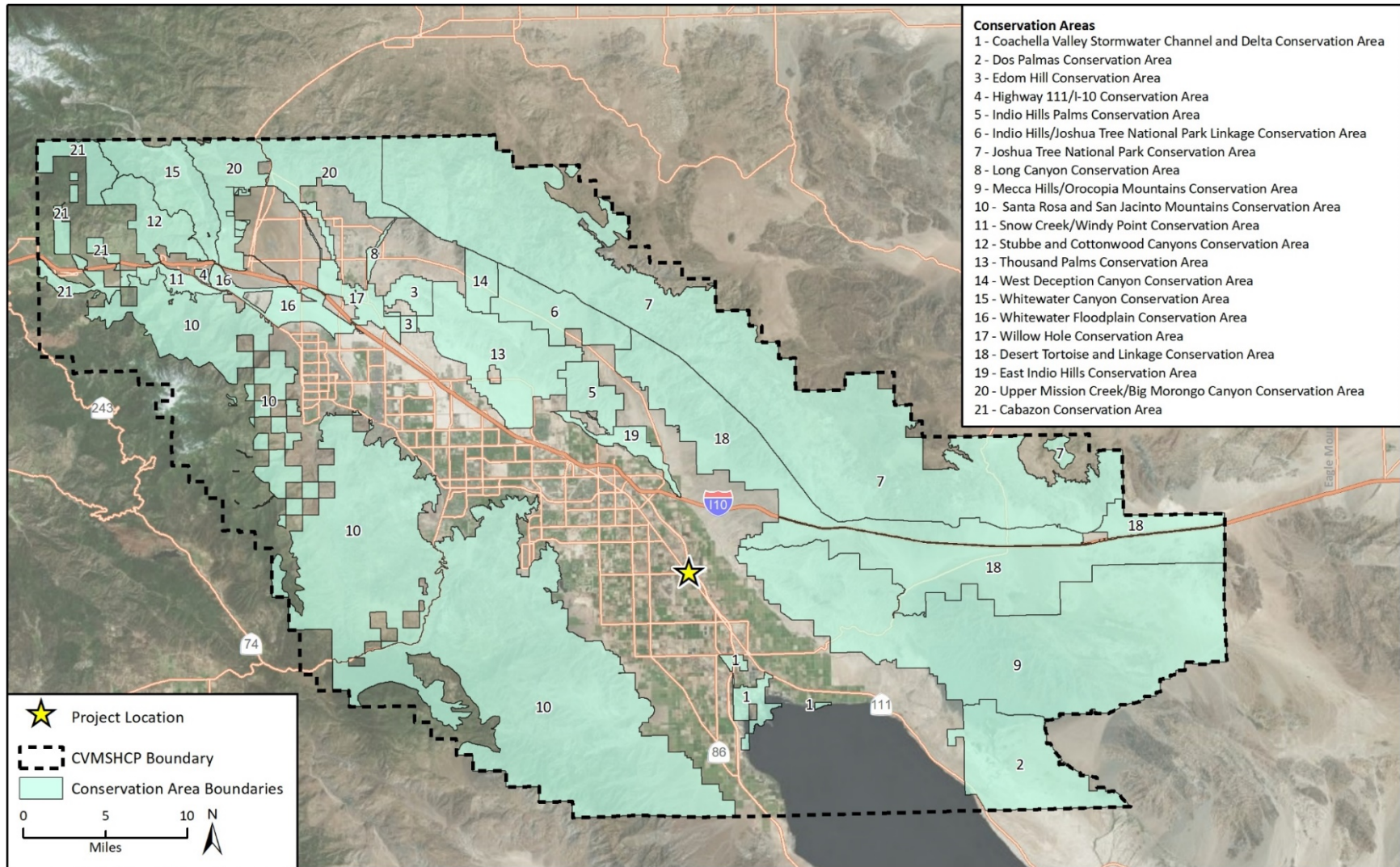
The CVMSHCP covers 27 special-status plant and wildlife species (CVMSHCP covered species) as well as 27 natural communities and includes 21 conservation areas. Covered species include both listed and non-listed species that are conserved by the CVMSHCP. The overall provisions for the Plan are subdivided according to specific resource conservation goals that have been organized according to geographic areas defined as Conservation Areas. These areas are identified as Core, Essential, or Other Conserved Habitat for special-status plant, invertebrate, amphibian, reptile, bird, and mammal species, Essential Ecological Process Areas, and Biological Corridors and Linkages.

Each Conservation Area has specific Conservation Objectives that must be satisfied. The CVMSHCP received final approval on October 1, 2008. The approval of the CVMSHCP and execution of the Implementing Agreement (IA) provides the signatories to the Plan coverage for take (with the exception of three species) during covered activities in concurrence with the appropriate wildlife agency. The three species not covered for take include peninsular bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis nelsoni*), Yuma clapper rail (*Rallus longirostris yumanensis*), and California black rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*). The CDFW acknowledges and agrees that if measures put forth in the CVMSHCP are fully complied with, the covered activities are not likely to result in the take of these species.

In addition, the purpose of CVMSHCP Section 4.5 Land Use Adjacency Guidelines is to avoid or minimize indirect effects from development adjacent to or within the Conservation Areas. In this context, “adjacent” means to share a common boundary with any parcel in a designated Conservation Area. Indirect effects include noise, lighting, drainage, intrusion of people, and the introduction of nonnative plants and nonnative predators such as dogs and cats.

The APE occurs within the planning boundary of the CVMSHCP but is not a part of any CVMSHCP Conservation Area (Figure 5). The closest Conservation Area is the Mecca Hills/Orocopia Mountains CVMSHCP Conservation Area, which is approximately five miles to the east of the APE. Per Section 4.3.18 of the CVMSHCP, this Conservation Area provides Core Habitat for the Mecca aster (*Xylorhiza cognata*), Orocopia sage (*Salvia greatae*), and desert tortoise (*Gopherus agassizii*), which is comprised of the Mecca Hills Wilderness and the Orocopia Mountains Wilderness (refer to Figure 4-23b in the CVMSHCP). In addition, the CVMSHCP Section 7.1 Covered Activities Outside Conservation Areas indicates that CVMSHCP permittee-proposed activities, and their associated potential impacts to covered species, outside of Conservation Areas would be covered by the CVMSHCP. Potential impacts to non-covered species would not be covered.

Figure 5 CVMSHCP Conservation Areas



4.7 Critical Habitat, Coastal Zone, Wild and Scenic Rivers, Essential Fish Habitat, and Coastal Barrier Resources

According to the USFWS Critical Habitat Portal (2021a), the APE is not within or adjacent to any critical habitat. The nearest critical habitat is for Peninsular bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis nelsoni*) and is located approximately 8.3 miles west of the APE. In addition, the APE is not within or adjacent to the Coastal Zone or any federally designated Wild and Scenic River. Furthermore, the APE is not within or adjacent to any Essential Fish Habitat or within lands covered by the Coastal Barrier Resources System.

5 Impact Analysis and Mitigation Measures

This section discusses the possible adverse impacts to sensitive biological resources that may occur from implementation of the proposed project and from operation/maintenance activities and suggests appropriate mitigation measures, including applicable mitigation measures from the original BRTS that would reduce those impacts to less than significant levels. Two mitigation measures from the original BRTS (BIO-1 and BIO-4) are not included in this SBRTS as they no longer relate to biological resources within the APE.

5.1 Special-Status Species

5.1.1 Special-Status Plant Species

As discussed in Section 4.1, the APE does not provide suitable habitat for most special-status plant species given the disturbance history of the APE, lack of suitable soils, inappropriate hydrologic conditions, or absence of appropriate vegetation communities. No special-status plant species have a moderate or high potential to occur within the APE. As a result, project impacts to special-status plant species are not expected and no mitigation measures are recommended. One special-status plant species (Coachella Valley milk-vetch; *Astragalus lentiginosus* var. *coachellae*) was identified in the IPaC report (Attachment E). The APE does not contain suitable habitat for this species; therefore, it is not expected to occur in the APE and the project would result in no effect to this species.

5.1.2 Special-Status Wildlife Species

As discussed in Section 4.1, the APE does not provide suitable habitat for most special-status wildlife species given their known distributions and habitat requirements relative to existing site conditions that include existing development, low quality habitat relative to species needs, and regular maintenance or other disturbance from frequent human activity. The riparian habitat along the CVSC provides marginally suitable habitat for two federally endangered species (southwestern willow flycatcher and least Bell's vireo), but these species have a low potential to occur due to the disturbed nature of the APE. Other special-status species identified in the IPaC report have been addressed in Attachment C, including Yuma Ridgways (clapper) rail (*Rallus obsoletus yumanensis*), Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard (*Uma inornata*), and desert tortoise (*Gopherus agassizii*). The APE does not contain suitable habitat for these species; therefore, they are not expected to occur in the APE and the project would result in no effect to these species. No special-status wildlife species have a moderate or high potential to occur. As described in Section 1.2, the project would tunnel approximately 950 linear feet under the CVSC. As a result, no direct impacts to marginally suitable habitat for southwestern willow flycatcher or least Bell's vireo are expected. Elements of suitable nesting and wintering habitat for burrowing owl occur in scattered open areas in the APE, in particular the eastern portion. Impacts to special-status species from construction activities and resulting development would be addressed through implementation of Original BRTS Mitigation Measures (MM) BIO-2 and BIO-3. Additionally, no operational impacts to habitat that may be suitable for special-status species are expected. Original MM BIO-1 "Roosting Bats Impact Avoidance and Minimization" has not been included in this SBRTS because no special-status bat species are expected to roost within the APE. No additional mitigation measures are recommended.

BIO-2 Burrowing Owl Impact Avoidance and Minimization (Original BRTS Measure)

To avoid potential impacts to burrowing owl (BUOW), a pre-construction clearance survey for BUOW shall be conducted no more than fourteen (14) days prior to initiation of construction activities. The BUOW pre-construction survey shall be conducted on-foot within the proposed disturbance area including a 500-foot buffer. The survey methods will be consistent with the Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation (CDFW 2012) and shall consist of walking parallel transects spaced adequately to obtain 100% visual coverage of the site. The survey shall be conducted by a biologist familiar with the identification of BUOW and their habitat.

If burrowing owls are found within the APE during the pre-construction surveys, active burrows will be avoided. If possible, timing and location of construction activities will be adjusted to avoid all potential impacts to occupied burrows during the breeding season. Buffer zones for occupied burrows will be established at 500 feet during the breeding season (February 1 to August 31) and at 100 feet for the non-breeding season. These buffers may be adjusted in consultation with CDFW and monitored at the discretion of a qualified biologist. The buffer zone will be clearly marked with flagging and/or construction fencing.

5.1.3 Nesting Birds

Nesting bird habitat is present within and adjacent to the APE, particularly within landscaped trees, quailbush scrub, tamarisk thickets and riparian habitat associated with the CVSC. Nesting bird species are protected by the CFGC 3503, CFGC 3503.5, and MBTA. If initial ground disturbance and vegetation/tree trimming or removal is required during the nesting bird season, the project may impact nesting birds through injury, mortality, or disruption of normal adult behaviors resulting in the abandonment or harm to eggs and nestlings. Construction occurring within the vicinity of nesting birds may also indirectly impact individuals through construction noise, dust, and vibration from equipment. Measures necessary for compliance with CFGC 3503, CFGC 3503.5, and the MBTA are provided below. Similar to the impact described in the original Saint Anthony's and Valley View Water Systems BRTS (Rincon 2019), the potential impact to nesting birds would remain less than significant with mitigation incorporated. Mitigation Measure BIO-3 in the original BRTS would apply, and requires the following:

BIO-3 Nesting Birds (Original BRTS Measure)

Project-related activities should occur outside of the bird breeding season (typically January 1 to September 15 to account for both passerines and raptors) to the extent practicable. If construction must occur within the bird breeding season, then no more than three days prior to initiation of ground disturbance and/or vegetation removal, a nesting bird and raptor pre-construction survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within the disturbance footprint plus a 100-foot buffer (500-foot for raptors), where feasible.

Pre-construction nesting bird and raptor surveys shall be conducted during the time of day when birds are active and shall factor in sufficient time to perform this survey adequately and completely. A report of the nesting bird and raptor survey results, if applicable, shall be submitted to the lead agency for review and approval prior to ground and/or vegetation disturbance activities.

If nests are found, their locations shall be flagged. An appropriate avoidance buffer ranging in size from 25 to 50 feet for passerines, and up to 500 feet for raptors depending upon the species and the proposed work activity, shall be determined and demarcated by a qualified biologist with bright orange construction fencing or other suitable flagging. Active nests shall be monitored at a

minimum of once per week until it has been determined that the nest is no longer being used by either the young or adults. No ground disturbance shall occur within this buffer until the qualified biologist confirms that the breeding/nesting is completed, and all the young have fledged. If no nesting birds are observed during pre-construction surveys, no further actions would be necessary.

5.2 Sensitive Plant Communities

Goodding's willow-red willow riparian woodland occurs in the CVSC within the APE. No other sensitive plant communities were documented within the APE. The proposed project would tunnel underneath the CVSC, thereby avoiding direct impacts to this vegetation community. Other indirect impacts from construction activities and resulting development would be addressed through erosion control measures recommended in Section 5.3, below. Operational impacts to sensitive vegetation communities are also not expected. Any impacts to this community would therefore not be significant. No additional mitigation measures are recommended.

5.3 Jurisdictional Waters and Wetlands

The APE contains the CVSC, which is potentially subject to USACE, RWQCB, and CDFW jurisdiction. The CVSC connects directly to the Salton Sea, which is considered a Traditionally Navigable Water by the USACE. Impacts to jurisdictional waters are anticipated to be avoided through the project design process. The project would avoid direct impacts to jurisdictional waters via horizontal directional drilling (HDD) or jack and bore pipeline installation.

As part of the project design and in compliance with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Construction General Permit requirements, control measures would be implemented to prevent potential erosion, stormwater, and/or hazardous materials impacts to adjacent, potentially jurisdictional features. These requirements include preparation of a project-specific Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). As part of a SWPPP, best management practices would be developed and implemented to ensure avoidance of indirect impacts to potential jurisdictional resources. Erosion control measures that may be used include silt fences, sandbags, certified weed-free straw wattles and straw bales, and other control measures as needed. Adherence to MM BIO-5, which includes preparation of a Frac-Out Prevention and Contingency Plan, would also ensure potential indirect impacts to jurisdictional waters are minimized. MM BIO-5 is provided below. Based on the project design avoidance of the CVSC, implementation of best management practices for pollution prevention, and implementation of Supplemental MM BIO-5; potential impacts to jurisdictional waters and wetlands would be less than significant.

BIO-5 Frac-Out Prevention and Contingency Plan (Supplemental Measure)

If the HDD method of trenchless crossing of the CVSC is determined to be required, CVWD will require its construction contractor to prepare a Frac-Out Prevention and Contingency Plan prior to construction. At a minimum, the Plan will prescribe the following measures to ensure protection of jurisdictional resources:

- Verify recommended depth of the pipeline under the channel based on soil properties and risk for potential frac-out during HDD operation
- Procedures to minimize the potential for frac-out associated with HDD
- Procedures for timely detection of frac-outs
- Procedures for timely response and remediation in the event of a frac-out, and

- Monitoring of drilling and frac-out response activities in jurisdictional areas by a qualified biologist.

5.4 Wildlife Movement

Wildlife movement and habitat fragmentation are important issues in assessing impacts to wildlife. Habitat fragmentation occurs when a proposed action results in a single, unified habitat area being divided into two or more areas in such a way that the division isolates the two new areas from each other. Isolation of habitat occurs when wildlife cannot move freely from one portion of the habitat to another or from one habitat type to another, as in the fragmentation of habitats within and around “checkerboard” residential development. Habitat fragmentation also can occur when a portion of one or more habitats is converted into another habitat, as when annual burning converts scrub habitats to grassland habitats.

While the project APE crosses the CVSC, a potential local habitat connectivity corridor, project design includes trenchless construction methods (HDD) under the channel and therefore would avoid disturbing the channel and the riparian habitat within it. As a result, the project would not inhibit wildlife movement.

The proposed project footprint is mostly located within previously developed and disturbed areas that offer little to no value to wildlife movement. The project components that would be installed in these areas would be installed underground and would also not inhibit wildlife movement. The proposed project is not anticipated to have an incremental effect on localized and urban adapted wildlife movement or create habitat fragmentation in the region, nor is it anticipated to have significant impact on regional wildlife movement. Direct impacts to wildlife movement as a result of project implementation would be less than significant. A limited amount of overnight work involving the use of floodlighting may be required for the trenchless construction methods to prevent bore hole collapse. As such, Supplemental MM BIO-6 is recommended to reduce indirect wildlife movement impacts from floodlighting such that they would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated. Additionally, any operational activities are not expected to impact wildlife movement.

BIO-6 Light Abatement (Supplemental Measure)

To prevent indirect impacts to sensitive habitat areas (Goodding’s willow-red willow riparian woodland) that facilitate wildlife movement, all safety and security lighting at construction work areas and staging areas will be directed downward and shielded to avoid light spilling into sensitive habitat areas.

5.5 Local Policies and Ordinances

As described in Section 4.5, *Resources Protected By Local Policies and Ordinances*, no trees in the APE meet the criteria for protected trees pursuant to Riverside County Ordinance No. 559. As such, the project would not impact protected trees.

The northern portion of the APE intersects an approximately 45.7-acre mitigation area associated with the CVSC Improvement Project – Avenue 54 to Thermal Drop Structure Project. The mitigation area is located approximately 550 feet upstream of the Airport Boulevard bridge and consists of streambed and stream-associated habitat. Because the mitigation area is limited to the CVSC streambed and the project would avoid impacts to the CVSC, impacts to the mitigation area are not anticipated. Nevertheless, implementation of MM BIO-7 would ensure that the project avoids the

mitigation area and mitigation obligations are adhered to in the event of unforeseen impacts to the CVSC (i.e., frac out) and this impact would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

BIO-7 CVSC Mitigation Site Avoidance (Supplemental Measure)

Prior to project construction, the boundaries of the CVSC Improvement Project – Avenue 54 to Thermal Drop Structure Project mitigation site within 100 feet of project work areas shall be flagged for avoidance by qualified personnel in coordination with CVWD. All work shall avoid the mitigation site. In the event of unforeseen impacts to the mitigation site (i.e., frac out), the site shall be restored in accordance with the Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Plan for On-site Mitigation (Streambed Alteration Agreement No. 1600-2019-0235-R6) to ensure existing mitigation obligations at the site are fulfilled.

5.6 Adopted or Approved Plans

As discussed in Section 4.8, the CVWD participates in the CVMSHCP and the proposed project is within the CVMSHCP plan area. The APE is entirely outside of the nearest Conservation Area. As a result, proposed activities at the project site would avoid direct impacts to CVMSHCP Conservation Areas and would not conflict with the CVMSHCP Conservation Objectives. Additionally, no CVMSHCP covered or otherwise special-status species have a moderate or high potential to occur within the APE. The project therefore would avoid impacts to any such species and would not conflict with the CVMSHCP. Original MM BIO-4 “CVMSHCP Surveys” has not been included in this SBRTS because the APE does not occur within a Conservation Area.

5.7 Critical Habitat, Coastal Zone, Wild and Scenic Rivers, Essential Fish Habitat, and Coastal Barrier Resources

Since the APE is not within any Essential Fish Habitat or within or adjacent to the Coastal Zone, Coastal Barrier Resources System, critical habitat, or any federally designated Wild and Scenic Rivers, no impacts would occur and, therefore, no mitigation measures are recommended. The nearest critical habitat is for Peninsular bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis nelsoni*) and is located approximately 8.3 miles west of the APE. The APE does not contain the required steep walled canyons and ridges with sandy washes to support Peninsular bighorn sheep. As such, this species is not expected to occur within the APE and the project would result in no effect to the species. As a result, direct or indirect effects to federally designated critical habitat are not expected. No additional mitigation measures are recommended.

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Appendix A

Site Photographs



Photograph 1. Southeast facing view of tamarisk thickets in western portion of APE.



Photograph 2. West facing view of disturbed land cover along paved roads in APE.

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Photograph 3. South facing photo of quailbush scrub habitat along the railroad tracks within the APE.



Photograph 4. South facing view of paved roads and development within the APE.



Photograph 5. East facing view of Goodding's willow- red willow riparian habitat within the CVSC.



Photograph 6. Southeast facing view of disturbed dirt access road along CVSC.



Photograph 7. South facing view of quailbush scrub within the eastern portion of the APE.



Photograph 8. North facing view of quailbush scrub within the eastern portion of the APE.

Appendix B

Floral and Faunal Compendium

Plant Species Observed Within the APE on July 30, 2021

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Native or Non-Native
<i>Allenrolfea occidentalis</i>	iodine bush	–	Native
<i>Amaranthus albus</i>	tumbleweed	–	Non-native
<i>Arundo donax</i>	giant reed	Cal-IPC High	Non-native
<i>Atriplex lentiformis</i>	quailbush	–	Native
<i>Distichlis spicata</i>	salt grass	–	Native
<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	common sunflower	–	Native
<i>Pluchea sericea</i>	arrow-weed	–	Native
<i>Salsola tragus</i>	Russian thistle	Cal-IPC Limited	Non-native
<i>Schismus arabicus</i>	Arabian schismus	Cal-IPC Limited	Non-native
<i>Suaeda nigra</i>	bush seepweed	–	Native
<i>Tamarix</i> sp.	tamarisk	Cal-IPC Limited or High (depending on species)	Non-native
<i>Washingtonia</i> sp.	fan palm	–	Non-native
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	cocklebur	–	Native

List Info Sources: Calflora 2021, Cal-IPC 2021

Wildlife Species Observed Within the APE on July 30, 2021

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Native or Non-Native
Birds			
<i>Columbia livia</i>	rock pigeon	–	Non-native
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American crow	–	Native
<i>Corvus corax</i>	common raven	–	Native
<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	house finch	–	Native
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	mourning dove	–	Native
Mammals			
<i>Canis latrans</i>	coyote (scat)	–	Native
Reptiles			
<i>Uta stansburiana</i>	common side-blotched lizard	–	Native

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Appendix C

Special Status Species Evaluation Tables

Special Status Plant and Wildlife Species in the Regional Vicinity of the Project Site

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Plants and Lichens				
<i>Abronia villosa</i> var. <i>aurita</i> chaparral sand- verbena	None/None G5T2?/S2 1B.1	Annual herb. Blooms Jan-Sept. Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub. Sandy areas of the South Coast and Sonoran Desert Floristic Provinces. 80-1600m (260-5250ft).	Not Expected	The APE is outside the known elevation range of this species.
<i>Ambrosia monogyra</i> singlewhorl burrobrush	None/None G5/S2 2B.2	Chaparral, Sonoran desert scrub. Sandy soils. 10-500m. Blooms Aug-Nov.	Not Expected	The APE is outside the known elevation range of this species.
<i>Astragalus bernardinus</i> San Bernardino milk-vetch	None/None G3/S3 1B.2	Joshua tree "woodland", Pinyon and juniper woodland. Granitic or carbonate substrates. 900-2000m. Blooms Apr-Jun.	Not Expected	The APE is outside the known elevation range of this species.
<i>Astragalus lentiginosus</i> var. <i>borreganus</i> Borrego milk-vetch	None/None G5T5?/S4 4.3	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub. Sandy flats and semi-stabilized dunes, locally abundant after rains. 30-895m. Blooms Feb-May.	Not Expected	The APE is outside the known elevation range of this species.
<i>Astragalus lentiginosus</i> var. <i>coachellae</i> Coachella Valley milk-vetch	FE/None G5T1/S1 1B.2	Desert dunes, Sonoran desert scrub. Sandy flats, washes, outwash fans, sometimes on dunes. 40-655m. Blooms Feb- May.	Not Expected	The APE is outside the known elevation range of this species.
<i>Astragalus preussii</i> var. <i>laxiflorus</i> Lancaster milk- vetch	None/None G4T2/S1 1B.1	Chenopod scrub. Alkaline clay flats or gravelly or sandy washes and along draws in gullied badlands. 700-735 m in California. 700-700m. Blooms Mar-May.	Not Expected	The APE is outside the known elevation range of this species.
<i>Astragalus sabulonum</i> gravel milk-vetch	None/None G4G5/S2 2B.2	Desert dunes, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub. Sandy or gravelly flats, washes, and roadsides. - -60-930m. Blooms Feb-Jun.	Low Potential	Marginally suitable habitat (Sonoran desert scrub [quailbush scrub]) and roadsides are present within the APE but are heavily disturbed.
<i>Astragalus tricarinatus</i> triple-ribbed milk- vetch	FE/None G2/S2 1B.2	Joshua tree "woodland", Sonoran desert scrub. Hot, rocky slopes in canyons and along edge of boulder-strewn desert washes, with Larrea and Encelia. 450-1190m. Blooms Feb-May.	Not Expected	The APE is outside the known elevation range of this species.

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Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
<i>Ayenia compacta</i> California ayenia	None/None G4/S3 2B.3	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub. Sandy and gravelly washes in the desert; dry desert canyons. 150-1095m. Blooms Mar-Apr.	Not Expected	The APE is outside the known elevation range of this species.
<i>Bursera microphylla</i> little-leaf elephant tree	None/None G4/S2 2B.3	Sonoran desert scrub. Hillsides and washes and on canyon sides in California; rocky sites. 200-700m. Blooms Jun-Jul.	Not Expected	The APE is outside the known elevation range of this species.
<i>Chorizanthe leptotheca</i> Peninsular spineflower	None/None G3/S3 4.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest. On granitic soils, in alluvial fans. 300-1900m. Blooms May-Aug.	Not Expected	The APE is outside the known elevation range of this species.
<i>Ditaxis claryana</i> glandular ditaxis	None/None G3G4/S2 2B.2	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub. In dry washes and on rocky hillsides. Sandy soils. 0-465m. Blooms Oct-Mar.	Not Expected	The APE is outside the known elevation range of this species.
<i>Ditaxis serrata</i> var. <i>californica</i> California ditaxis	None/None G5T3T4/S2? 3.2	Sonoran desert scrub. On sandy washes and alluvial fans of the foothills and lower desert slopes. 30-1000m. Blooms Mar-Dec.	Not Expected	The APE is outside the known elevation range of this species.
<i>Eremothera boothii</i> ssp. <i>boothii</i> Booth's evening-primrose	None/None G5T4/S3 2B.3	Joshua tree "woodland", Pinyon and juniper woodland. 815-2400m. Blooms Apr-Sep.	Not Expected	The APE is outside the known elevation range of this species.
<i>Eriastrum harwoodii</i> Harwood's eriastrum	None/None G2/S2 1B.2	Desert dunes. Sandy soils. 15-1100m. 125-915m. Blooms Mar-Jun.	Not Expected	The APE is outside the known elevation range of this species.
<i>Eschscholzia androuxii</i> Joshua Tree poppy	None/None G3/S3 4.3	Joshua tree "woodland", Mojavean desert scrub. Desert washes, flats, and slopes. Sandy, gravelly, and/or rocky soils. 585-1685m. Blooms Feb-May(Jun).	Not Expected	The APE is outside the known elevation range of this species.
<i>Euphorbia abramsiana</i> Abrams' spurge	None/None G4/S2 2B.2	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub. Sandy sites. - -5-1310m. Blooms (Aug)Sep-Nov.	Low Potential	Marginally suitable Sonoran desert scrub (quailbush scrub) is present, however, the APE is outside the known elevation range of this species.
<i>Euphorbia arizonica</i> Arizona spurge	None/None G5/S3 2B.3	Sonoran desert scrub. Sandy soils. 50-300m. Blooms Mar-Apr.	Not Expected	The APE is outside the known elevation range of this species.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
<i>Euphorbia platysperma</i> flat-seeded spurge	None/None G3/S1 1B.2	Desert dunes, Sonoran desert scrub. Sandy places or shifting dunes. Possibly a waif in California; more common in Arizona and Mexico. 65-100m. Blooms Feb-Sep.	Not Expected	The APE is outside the known elevation range of this species.
<i>Funastrum crispum</i> wavyleaf twinvine	None/None G4/S1 2B.2	Chaparral, Pinyon and juniper woodland. 1165-1840m. Blooms May-Aug.	Not Expected	The APE is outside the known elevation range of this species.
<i>Horsfordia alata</i> pink velvet-mallow	None/None G5/S4 4.3	Sonoran desert scrub. Rocky sites. 100-500m. Blooms Feb-Dec.	Not Expected	The APE is outside the known elevation range of this species.
<i>Horsfordia newberryi</i> Newberry's velvet-mallow	None/None G5/S4 4.3	Sonoran desert scrub. Rocky sites. 3-800m. Blooms Feb-Dec.	Not Expected	The APE is outside the known elevation range of this species.
<i>Jaffuelobryum raui</i> Rau's jaffuelobryum moss	None/None G4/S2 2B.3	Alpine dwarf scrub, Chaparral, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub. Dry openings, rock crevices. On dry sandstone or limestone. 490-2100m.	Not Expected	The APE is outside the known elevation range of this species.
<i>Johnstonella costata</i> ribbed cryptantha	None/None G4G5/S4 4.3	Desert dunes, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub. Sandy and gravelly places. - - 60-500m. Blooms Feb-May.	Not Expected	Suitable desert dunes, Mojavean desert scrub, and Sonoran desert scrub habitats do not occur within the APE. In addition, suitable sandy or gravelly substrates are not present.
<i>Johnstonella holoptera</i> winged cryptantha	None/None G4G5/S4 4.3	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub. Gravelly to rocky soils in washes, on slopes and ridges. 100-1690m. Blooms Mar-Apr.	Not Expected	The APE is outside the known elevation range of this species.
<i>Juncus acutus</i> ssp. <i>leopoldii</i> southwestern spiny rush	None/None G5T5/S4 4.2	Coastal dunes, Marshes and swamps, Meadows and seeps. Moist saline places. 3-900m. Blooms (Mar)May-Jun.	Not Expected	The APE is outside the known elevation range of this species.
<i>Juncus cooperi</i> Cooper's rush	None/None G4/S3 4.3	Meadows and seeps. Mesic sites; alkaline or saline soils. - - 260-1770m. Blooms Apr-May(Aug).	Not Expected	Suitable meadow and seep habitats do not occur within the APE.
<i>Leptosiphon floribundus</i> ssp. <i>hallii</i> Santa Rosa Mountains leptosiphon	None/None G4T1T2/S1S2 1B.3	Pinyon and juniper woodland, Sonoran desert scrub. Desert canyons. 1000-2000m. Blooms May-Jul(Nov).	Not Expected	The APE is outside the known elevation range of this species.

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Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
<i>Lycium torreyi</i> Torrey's box-thorn	None/None G4G5/S3 4.2	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub. Sandy, rocky, washes, streambanks, desert valleys. - -50-1220m. Blooms (Jan-Feb)Mar-Jun(Sep-Nov).	Low Potential	Marginally suitable Sonoran desert scrub (quailbush scrub) and streambanks (along CVSC) are present within the APE but are heavily disturbed.
<i>Marina orcuttii</i> var. <i>orcuttii</i> California marina	None/None G2G3T1T2/S2? 1B.3	Chaparral, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Sonoran desert scrub. Gravelly hillsides, rocky soil. 1050-1160m. Blooms May-Oct.	Not Expected	The APE is outside the known elevation range of this species.
<i>Matelea parvifolia</i> spear-leaf matelea	None/None G5/S3 2B.3	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub. Dry rocky ledges and slopes. 440-1095m. Blooms Mar-May(Jul).	Not Expected	The APE is outside the known elevation range of this species.
<i>Mirabilis tenuiloba</i> slender-lobed four o'clock	None/None G5/S4 4.3	Sonoran desert scrub. 230-1095m. Blooms (Feb)Mar-May.	Not Expected	The APE is outside the known elevation range of this species.
<i>Nemacaulis denudata</i> var. <i>gracilis</i> slender cottonheads	None/None G3G4T3?/S2 2B.2	Coastal dunes, Desert dunes, Sonoran desert scrub. In dunes or sand. - -50-400m. Blooms (Mar)Apr-May.	Low Potential	Marginally suitable Sonoran desert scrub (quailbush scrub) is present within the APE but heavily disturbed.
<i>Petalonyx linearis</i> narrow-leaf sandpaper-plant	None/None G4/S3? 2B.3	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub. Sandy or rocky canyons. - -25-1115m. Blooms (Jan-Feb)Mar-May(Jun-Dec).	Not Expected	The APE is outside the known elevation range of this species and suitable sandy or rocky canyons are not present.
<i>Phaseolus filiformis</i> slender-stem bean	None/None G5/S1 2B.1	Sonoran desert scrub. Gravelly washes bordered by creosote bush-dominated rocky slopes. 120 m -125m. Blooms Apr.	Not Expected	The APE is outside the known elevation range of this species.
<i>Pseudorontium cyathiferum</i> Deep Canyon snapdragon	None/None G4G5/S1 2B.3	Sonoran desert scrub. Rocky sites. 0-800m. Blooms Feb-Apr.	Not Expected	The APE is outside the known elevation range of this species.
<i>Saltugilia latimeri</i> Latimer's woodland-gilia	None/None G3/S3 1B.2	Chaparral, Mojavean desert scrub, Pinyon and juniper woodland. Rocky or sandy substrate; sometimes in washes, sometimes limestone. 400-1900m. Blooms Mar-Jun.	Not Expected	The APE is outside the known elevation range of this species.
<i>Selaginella eremophila</i> desert spike-moss	None/None G4/S2S3 2B.2	Chaparral, Sonoran desert scrub. Shaded sites, gravelly soils; crevices or among rocks. 200-1295m. Blooms (May)Jun(Jul).	Not Expected	The APE is outside the known elevation range of this species.
<i>Senna covesii</i> Cove's cassia	None/None G5/S3 2B.2	Sonoran desert scrub. Dry, sandy desert washes, slopes. 225-1295m. Blooms Mar-Jun(Aug).	Not Expected	The APE is outside the known elevation range of this species.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
<i>Stemodia durantifolia</i> purple stemodia	None/None G5/S2 2B.1	Sonoran desert scrub. Sandy soils; mesic sites. 180-300m. Blooms (Jan)Apr-Dec.	Not Expected	The APE is outside the known elevation range of this species.
<i>Tetracoccus hallii</i> Hall's tetracoccus	None/None G4/S4 4.3	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub. 30-1200m. Blooms Jan-May.	Not Expected	The APE is outside the known elevation range of this species.
<i>Wislizenia refracta</i> ssp. <i>refracta</i> jackass-clover	None/None G5T5?/S1 2B.2	Desert dunes, Mojavean desert scrub, Playas, Sonoran desert scrub. Sandy washes, roadsides, alkaline flats. 600-800m. Blooms Apr-Nov.	Not Expected	The APE is outside the known elevation range of this species.
<i>Xylorhiza cognata</i> Mecca-aster	None/None G2/S2 1B.2	Sonoran desert scrub. Steep canyon slopes, in sandstone and clay. 20-400m. Blooms Jan-Jun.	Not Expected	The APE is outside the known elevation range of this species.
Invertebrates				
<i>Euparagia unidentata</i> Algodones euparagia	None/None G1G2/S1S2	Endemic to the Imperial Sand Dunes Recreational Area.	Not Expected	The APE is outside the known distribution of this species.
<i>Oliarces clara</i> cheeseweed owlfly (cheeseweed moth lacewing)	None/None G1G3/S2	Inhabits the lower Colorado River drainage. Found under rocks or in flight over streams. <i>Larrea tridentata</i> is the suspected larval host.	Not Expected	The only CNDDDB observation within 5 miles of the APE was recorded in 1908. Additionally, the suspected larval host plant was not observed within the APE.
Fish				
<i>Xyrauchen texanus</i> razorback sucker	FE/SE G1/S1S2 FP	Found in the Colorado River bordering California. Adapted for swimming in swift currents but also need quiet waters. Spawn in areas of sand/gravel/rocks in shallow water.	Not Expected	The only CNDDDB observation within 5 miles of the APE was recorded in 1955, north of the Salton Sea. Additionally, suitable aquatic habitat was limited within the APE.
Reptiles				
<i>Gopherus agassizii</i> desert tortoise	FT/ST G3/S2S3	Most common in desert scrub, desert wash, and Joshua tree habitats; occurs in almost every desert habitat. Require friable soil for burrow and nest construction. Creosote bush habitat with large annual wildflower blooms preferred.	Not Expected	Due to the overall disturbed nature of the APE, it is not expected that this species would inhabit the area. Additionally, suitable burrows were not observed within the APE.

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Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
<i>Phrynosoma mcallii</i> flat-tailed horned lizard	None/None G3/S2 SSC	Restricted to desert washes and desert flats in central Riverside, eastern San Diego, and Imperial counties. Critical habitat element is fine sand, into which lizards burrow to avoid temperature extremes; requires vegetative cover and ants.	Not Expected	Suitable desert wash and desert flat habitats do not occur within the APE. Additionally, suitable sandy soils were not present within the APE.
<i>Uma inornata</i> Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard	FT/SE G1Q/S1	Limited to sandy areas in the Coachella Valley, Riverside County. Requires fine, loose, windblown sand (for burrowing), interspersed with hardpan and widely-spaced desert shrubs.	Not Expected	Multiple CNDDDB observations have been recorded within 5 miles of the APE; however, these observations were all recorded in 1975 and earlier. Additionally, the APE does not contain fine, loose sand required by the species.
Birds				
<i>Athene cucularia</i> burrowing owl	None/None G4/S3 SSC	Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel.	Low Potential	Elements of suitable habitat required for nesting, including low-growing vegetation in disturbed areas, are limited in the APE. No potentially suitable burrows were observed.
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> southwestern willow flycatcher	FE/SE G5T2/S1	Riparian woodlands in Southern California.	Low Potential	Riparian vegetation along the CVSC in the APE provides marginally suitable habitat for this species. However, this area is subject to regular maintenance for stormwater carrying capacity and there are high levels of disturbance from nearby transportation corridors.
<i>Falco mexicanus</i> prairie falcon	None/None G5/S4 WL	Inhabits dry, open terrain, either level or hilly. Breeding sites located on cliffs. Forages far afield, even to marshlands and ocean shores.	Low Potential (foraging)	Suitable cliff habitats for breeding do not occur within the APE. However, this species may forage in the APE.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
<i>Icteria virens</i> yellow-breasted chat	None/None G5/S3 SSC	Summer resident; inhabits riparian thickets of willow and other brushy tangles near watercourses. Nests in low, dense riparian, consisting of willow, blackberry, wild grape; forages and nests within 10 ft of ground.	Low Potential	Riparian vegetation along the CVSC in the APE provides marginally suitable habitat for this species. However, this area is subject to regular maintenance for stormwater carrying capacity and there are high levels of disturbance from nearby transportation corridors.
<i>Polioptila melanura</i> black-tailed gnatcatcher	None/None G5/S3S4 WL	Primarily inhabits wooded desert wash habitats; also occurs in desert scrub habitat, especially in winter. Nests in desert washes containing mesquite, palo verde, ironwood, acacia.	Low Potential	Suitable wooded desert wash habitats do not occur within the APE. However, the salt cedar present within the APE may provide marginally suitable nesting habitat for this species.
<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i> vermillion flycatcher	None/None G5/S2S3 SSC	During nesting, inhabits desert riparian adjacent to irrigated fields, irrigation ditches, pastures, and other open, mesic areas. Nest in cottonwood, willow, mesquite, and other large desert riparian trees.	Low Potential	Riparian vegetation along the CVSC in the APE provides marginally suitable habitat for this species. However, this area is subject to regular maintenance for stormwater carrying capacity and there are high levels of disturbance from nearby transportation corridors.
<i>Rallus obsoletus yumanensis</i> Yuma clapper rail	FE/ST G5T3/S1S2 FP	Inhabits freshwater marsh along the lower Colorado River and nearby areas.	Not Expected	Suitable freshwater marsh habitat does not occur within the APE.
<i>Toxostoma crissale</i> Crissal thrasher	None/None G5/S3 SSC	Resident of southeastern deserts in desert riparian and desert wash habitats. Nests in dense vegetation along streams/washes; mesquite, screwbean mesquite, ironwood, catclaw, acacia, arrowweed, willow.	Low Potential	Riparian vegetation along the CVSC in the APE provides marginally suitable habitat for this species. However, this area is subject to regular maintenance for stormwater carrying capacity and there are high levels of disturbance from nearby transportation corridors.

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Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
<i>Toxostoma lecontei</i> Le Conte's thrasher	None/None G4/S3 SSC	Desert resident; primarily of open desert wash, desert scrub, alkali desert scrub, and desert succulent scrub habitats. Commonly nests in a dense, spiny shrub or densely branched cactus in desert wash habitat, usually 2-8 feet above ground.	Low Potential	Elements of suitable habitat required for nesting, including desert scrub, are limited in the APE. Additionally, the APE does not contain suitable nesting substrates (spiny shrubs and densely branched cactus).
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> least Bell's vireo	FE/SE G5T2/S2	Summer resident of Southern California in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms; below 2000 ft. Nests placed along margins of bushes or on trigs projecting into pathways, usually willow, Baccharis, and mesquite.	Low Potential	Riparian vegetation along the CVSC in the APE provides marginally suitable habitat for this species. However, this area is subject to regular maintenance for stormwater carrying capacity and there are high levels of disturbance from nearby transportation corridors.
Mammals				
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i> Townsend's big-eared bat	None/None G4/S2 SSC	Occurs throughout California in a wide variety of habitats. Most common in mesic sites, typically coniferous or deciduous forests. Roosts in the open, hanging from walls & ceilings in caves, lava tubes, bridges, and buildings. This species is extremely sensitive to human disturbance.	Not Expected	Due to the overall disturbed nature of the APE, it is not expected that this species would inhabit the area. Additionally, suitable caves, lava tubes, and bridges are absent from the APE.
<i>Euderma maculatum</i> spotted bat	None/None G4/S3 SSC	Occupies a wide variety of habitats from arid deserts and grasslands through mixed conifer forests. Typically forages in open terrain; over water and along washes. Feeds almost entirely on moths. Roosts in rock crevices in cliffs or caves. Occasionally roosts in buildings.	Low Potential (foraging)	Suitable roosting habitat does not occur within the APE. However, the species may forage along the CVSC within the APE.
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i> western mastiff bat	None/None G4G5T4/S3S4 SSC	Occurs in open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including coniferous and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, and chaparral. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces and caves, and buildings. Roosts typically occur high above ground.	Low Potential	Suitable roosting habitat (palm trees and buildings) are limited within the APE. Due to the disturbed nature of the APE, the species has a low potential to occur.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i> western yellow bat	None/None G4G5/S3 SSC	Occurs in arid regions of the southwestern United States. Typically found in riparian woodlands, oak or pinyon-juniper woodland, desert wash, palm oasis habitats, and urban or suburban areas. Roosts in trees, often between palm fronds.	Low Potential	Scattered palm trees are present throughout the APE, but only offer minimal roosting habitat as the trees appear to be maintained and trimmed regularly.
<i>Neotoma albigula venusta</i> Colorado Valley woodrat	None/None G5T3T4/S1S2	Low-lying desert areas in southeastern California. Closely associated with beaver-tail cactus & mesquite. Intolerant of cold temps. Eats mainly succulent plants. Distribution influenced by abundance of nest building material.	Not Expected	Beaver-tail cactus and mesquite do not occur within the APE.
<i>Perognathus longimembris bangsi</i> Palm Springs pocket mouse	None/None G5T2/S2 SSC	Desert riparian, desert scrub, desert wash and sagebrush habitats. Most common in creosote-dominated desert scrub. Rarely found on rocky sites. Occurs in all canopy coverage classes.	Low Potential	Marginally suitable desert riparian habitat is present along the CVSC within the APE. However, creosote-dominated desert scrub is absent from the APE.
<i>Xerospermophilus tereticaudus chlorus</i> Palm Springs round-tailed ground squirrel	None/None G5T2Q/S2 SSC	Restricted to the Coachella Valley. Prefers desert succulent scrub, desert wash, desert scrub, alkali scrub, and levees. Prefers open, flat, grassy areas in fine-textured, sandy soil. Density correlated with winter rainfall.	Not Expected	Suitable desert succulent scrub, desert wash, alkali scrub, and levees do not occur within the APE. Additionally, open, flat, grassy areas with sandy soils are absent from the APE.

Regional Vicinity refers to within a 5-mile (CNDDb) and 9-quad (CNPS) search radius of site.

Status (Federal/State)

- FE = Federal Endangered
- FT = Federal Threatened
- SE = State Endangered
- ST = State Threatened
- SSC = CDFW Species of Special Concern
- FP = CDFW Fully Protected
- WL = CDFW Watch List

Other Statuses

- G1 or S1 Critically Imperiled Globally or threatened/Subnationally (state)
- G1 or S1 Critically Imperiled Globally or Subnationally (state)
- G2 or S2 Imperiled Globally or Subnationally (state)
- G3 or S3 Vulnerable to extirpation or extinction Globally or Subnationally (state)
- G4/5 or S4/5 Apparently secure, common and abundant

Additional notations may be provided as follows

- T – Intraspecific Taxon (subspecies, varieties, and other designations below the level of species)
- Q – Questionable taxonomy that may reduce conservation priority
- ? – Inexact numeric rank

CRPR (CNPS California Rare Plant Rank)

- 1B = Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and elsewhere
- 2B = Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but more common elsewhere
- 3 = Need more information (Review List)
- 4 = Limited Distribution (Watch List)

CRPR Threat Code Extension

- .1 = Seriously endangered in California (>80% of occurrences threatened/ high degree and immediacy of threat)
- .2 = Moderately threatened in California (20-80% of occurrences moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
- .3 = Not very endangered in California (<20% of occurrences threatened/ low degree and immediacy of threat)

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Appendix D

Resumes

EDUCATION

MS, Conservation Biology,
Macquarie University

BS, Environmental Science,
University of California, Los
Angeles

CERTIFICATIONS

HAZWOPER 40-Hour Certified,
OSHA, 2019

First Aid/CPR/AED Certified,
American Red Cross, 2019

Level II Blunt-Nosed Leopard
Lizard Surveyor, CDFW, 2019

EXPERIENCE

Rincon Consultants, Inc.
(11/2020 – present)

Stantec Consulting, Inc.
(03/2019 – 10/2020)

Macquarie University (03/2018
– 08/2018)

Southern California Coastal
Water Research Project
(08/2016 – 01/2017)

Sarah Toback, MSc

ASSOCIATE BIOLOGIST

Ms. Toback has over three years of experience in wildlife biology, habitat assessments, and ecosystem monitoring and reporting. Her work experience includes protocol- and reconnaissance-level botanical and wildlife surveys, wetland delineations, construction monitoring, Federal and State permit preparation, and laboratory research. Her responsibilities at Rincon include conducting biological surveys, assisting on client deliverables, and acting as an assistant project manager on various projects.

PROJECT DETAILS

Staff Biologist, Various Clients, Blunt-Nosed Leopard Lizard Surveys, Kern County

Ms. Toback has conducted over 60 protocol-level surveys for blunt-nosed leopard lizards throughout Kern County during both the adult and juvenile survey seasons. She began as a Level I surveyor where she accompanied more senior biologists on surveys. After 50 surveys and over 10 confirmed sightings, she completed the requirements of a Level II Surveyor and began leading her own surveys.

Construction Monitor, Southern California Gas Company– L4002 Exposure Repair, Cajon

Ms. Toback performed the duties of a biological monitor on an exposure repair project within an unnamed waterway in San Bernardino County. She was responsible for ensuring the contractor remained in compliance with the project's Fish and Game Code section 1602 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement by advising appropriate measures to protect water resources.

Construction Monitor, San Bernardino County Department of Public Works – Sheep Creek Culvert Replacement Project, Wrightwood

Ms. Toback performed the duties of a biological monitor on a large culvert replacement project within Sheep Creek in San Bernardino County. She was responsible for ensuring the contractor remained in compliance with the project's Fish and Game Code section 1602 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement by advising appropriate measures to protect water resources and surveying for sensitive species.

Staff Biologist, San Bernardino County Department of Public Works – San Bernardino Kangaroo Rat PAO Project, San Bernardino

Ms. Toback conducted the pre-trapping site assessments and assisted throughout the entire trapping event alongside a CDFW Permitted Biologist in order to complete the 2020 San Bernardino Kangaroo Rat Proportion of Area Occupied Survey. Her work involved assessing habitat for kangaroo rat suitability, setting up trapping grids throughout the project area, conducting small mammal trapping and assessment, data collection, and report preparation.

Staff Biologist, Riverside County Department of Parks, Hidden Valley Park Jurisdictional Delineation, Riverside County

Ms. Toback assisted on a large-scale wetland delineation within Hidden Valley Park in order to determine agency jurisdiction prior to the implementation of a re-watering project within the park. She conducted the initial biological survey throughout the project area as well as the wetland delineations at multiple locations within the park. She then prepared the biological technical report and the jurisdictional delineation report.



PROJECT LIST

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENTS

- Southern California Edison – Del Valle Substation Project Protocol-Level Coastal Least Bell’s Vireo Surveys, Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, California
- Amor Ranch LLC – Fortuna Sur Guest Ranch Jurisdictional Delineation and Biological Constraints Analysis, Los Angeles County, California
- City of Victorville – Victorville Retail Project Biological Resource Assessment, San Bernardino County, California
- Southern California Gas Company – L8105/8106 Span Assessment and ROW Maintenance Habitat Assessment, Kern County, California
- Southern California Gas Company – L7000 MP 14.77 Exposure Repair Jurisdictional Delineation, Kern County, California
- Metropolitan Water District – Perris Bypass Relining Project Construction Monitoring, Riverside County, California
- Metropolitan Water District – Lakeview Pipeline Repairs Improvement Project Construction Monitoring, Riverside County, California
- Metropolitan Water District – Lakeview Pipeline Dewatering Project Pre- and Post- Construction Habitat Assessment, Riverside County, California
- LA County Sheriff’s Department – Solar Project Jurisdictional Delineation, Los Angeles County, California
- Southern California Edison – Del Valle Substation Project Habitat Assessment, Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, California
- Southern California Edison – Del Valle Substation Project Protocol-Level Coastal California Gnatcatcher Surveys, Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, California
- California Resources Corporation – Kern Mallow Focused Surveys, Kern County, California
- California Resources Corporation – Blunt-Nosed Leopard Lizard Protocol Surveys, Kern County, California
- Berry Petroleum – Blunt-Nosed Leopard Lizard Protocol Surveys, Kern County, California
- California Rail Builders – Blunt-Nosed Leopard Lizard Protocol Surveys, Kern County, California
- Friant Kern Canal – San Joaquin Kit Fox Monitoring Surveys, Kern County, California
- City of La Puente – Urban Nesting Bird Surveys, Los Angeles County, California
- City of Santa Barbara– Laguna Pump Station Biological Resource Assessment, Santa Barbara County, California
- Private Client – Rare Plant Surveys, Mono County, California
- San Bernardino County – Sheep Creek Culvert Replacement, San Bernardino County, California
- Southern California Gas Company – L4002 Exposure Repair, San Bernardino County, California

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION

- Plains All American Pipeline – Refugio Oil Spill Habitat Restoration, Santa Barbara County, California
- Plains All American Pipeline – Santa Clara River Habitat Restoration, Los Angeles County, California
- Long Beach Department of Parks, Recreation, and Marine – El Dorado Park Invasive Species Management Plan, Los Angeles County, California

ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENTS

- KB Homes – Phase I Environmental Site Assessments, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, and Orange Counties, California
- Private Client – Phase I Environmental Site Assessments, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California
- sPower – Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, Kern County, California
- Private Client – Phase I Environmental Site Assessments, Blythe, Riverside County, California

EMERGENCY RESPONSE



- FEMA – Golden Ray Cargo Ship, Post-Capsize Surface Water Sampling, St. Simons, Georgia



Appendix E

Official IPaC Species List



United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office
2177 Salk Avenue - Suite 250
Carlsbad, CA 92008-7385
Phone: (760) 431-9440 Fax: (760) 431-5901
<http://www.fws.gov/carlsbad/>

In Reply Refer To:

July 26, 2021

Consultation Code: 08ECAR00-2021-SLI-1280

Event Code: 08ECAR00-2021-E-02894

Project Name: Airport Boulevard Water Transmission Pipeline Project

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, and proposed species, designated critical habitat, and candidate species that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

<http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF>

Please be aware that bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*), and projects affecting these species may require development of an eagle conservation plan (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/eagle_guidance.html). Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the wind energy guidelines (<http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/>) for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats.

Guidance for minimizing impacts to migratory birds for projects including communications towers (e.g., cellular, digital television, radio, and emergency broadcast) can be found at:

<http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/towers.htm>;

<http://www.towerkill.com>; and

<http://>

www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/comtow.html.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

Official Species List

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office

2177 Salk Avenue - Suite 250

Carlsbad, CA 92008-7385

(760) 431-9440

Project Summary

Consultation Code: 08ECAR00-2021-SLI-1280

Event Code: 08ECAR00-2021-E-02894

Project Name: Airport Boulevard Water Transmission Pipeline Project

Project Type: WATER SUPPLY / DELIVERY

Project Description: New water transmission pipeline

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@33.64440835,-116.14102873204561,14z>



Counties: Riverside County, California

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 6 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries¹, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

1. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

Birds

NAME	STATUS
Least Bell's Vireo <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5945	Endangered
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6749	Endangered
Yuma Ridgways (clapper) Rail <i>Rallus obsoletus [=longirostris] yumanensis</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3505	Endangered

Reptiles

NAME	STATUS
Coachella Valley Fringe-toed Lizard <i>Uma inornata</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2069	Threatened
Desert Tortoise <i>Gopherus agassizii</i> Population: Wherever found, except AZ south and east of Colorado R., and Mexico There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4481	Threatened

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Coachella Valley Milk-vetch <i>Astragalus lentiginosus var. coachellae</i>	Endangered
There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.	
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7426	

Critical habitats

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

**APPENDIX C: CULTURAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT AND AB 52
CONSULTATION LETTER**



Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment

Cultural Resources Assessment Report

prepared for

Woodard & Curran

Jennifer Ziv, Senior Project Manager
24422 Avenida de la Carlota, Suite 180
Laguna Hills, California 92653
Via email: JZiv@woodardcurran.com

Coachella Valley Water District

William Patterson, Environmental Supervisor
75-519 Hovley lane East
Palm Desert, California 92211
WPatterson@cvwd.org

prepared by

Rincon Consultants, Inc.

1980 Orange Tree Lane, Suite 105
Redlands, California 92374

February 2022



RINCON CONSULTANTS, INC.

Environmental Scientists | Planners | Engineers
rinconconsultants.com

Please cite this report as follows:

Glenn, R., S. Carmack, K. Montgomery, A. Losco, P. Gonzalez, A.R. Harvey, S. Treffers, and J. Sisser

2022 Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment Cultural Resources Assessment, Riverside County, California. Rincon Consultants Project No. 21-11299. Report on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California Riverside, California

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Executive Summary

Woodard & Curran retained Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) to perform a cultural resources assessment for the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD)- Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project, Phase IIIA-2 Segment (project) near the community of Thermal, Riverside County, California. Rincon understands this project entails the installation of 3,500 linear-foot (0.67 mile) of pipe that would cross under the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel (CVSC) and Highway 111 using trenchless installation and connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. Rincon understands the project may require review by the State Water Resources Control Board and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and may be completed using federal funding. The cultural resources study was completed in accordance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)-Plus standards for compliance with CEQA, the National Environmental Policy Act, and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). It includes a records search at the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) Eastern Information Center (EIC), Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) search, local historic societies outreach, a field survey, extensive background and archival research. CVWD is the CEQA lead agency.

A search of the Sacred Lands File search at the Native American Heritage Commission returned negative results. Rincon subsequently conducted outreach efforts with local Native American groups to obtain information on known Native American resources located in the Area of Direct Impact (ADI) or vicinity. As of September 15, 2021, two responses have been received.

Rincon also reached out to numerous local historic societies including Riverside County Historical Commission, the Palm Springs Historical Society, the Coachella Valley Archaeological Society, the Coachella Valley Historical Society, and the Historic Society of Palm Desert. As of September 15, 2021, one response has been received from Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

On July 30, 2021, Rincon conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the Area of Direct Impact (ADI). The survey identified one isolated cultural resource (Rincon-ISO-001) within the ADI. Rincon-ISO-001 is a metal punch and shear machine associated with White's Steel, Inc. likely manufactured in the early 20th century. Per regulatory guidelines isolates do not get management consideration and will not be affected by the proposed project. Other than the one historic-era isolated resource no additional resources were identified as to be impacted by the project.

As a result of this study, five built environment resources were also identified in the ADI. Of the five resources, three newly recorded resources were found ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. These three are therefore not considered historic properties under Section 106 of the NHPA and impacts to them would not result in an effect. The remaining two sites were previously recorded: the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel which was previously recorded as ineligible, and a segment of the Union Pacific Railroad / Southern Pacific Railroad which was previously recorded as ineligible. Therefore, they are not considered historic properties under Section 106 of the NHPA and impacts to them would result in a no effect determination, consistent with a less than significant impact under CEQA.

Based on the results of the CHRIS records search, Native American outreach, local historic group consultation, and field survey, eight cultural resources were identified in the project's ADI. Five of the eight identified resources are built environment resources that have been previously recommended ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Three of the eight

resources are isolated archaeological resources that are recommended ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Project design will avoid any significant impacts to the eight identified resources. Rincon concludes a finding of no effect to historic properties under Section 106 of the NHPA, as well as a less than significant impact to Cultural Resources under CEQA.

Rincon presents the following recommendation in case of unanticipated discovery of cultural resources during project development. The project is also required to adhere to regulations regarding the unanticipated discovery of human remains, detailed below.

Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

If cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) should be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be significant under Section 106 of the NHPA and/or CEQA, additional work such as data recovery excavation and Native American consultation may be warranted to mitigate any significant impacts.

Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

If human remains are found, regulations outlined in the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 state no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the County Coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of being granted access and provide recommendations as to the treatment of the remains to the landowner.

1 Introduction

Under direction by CVWD, Woodard & Curran retained Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) to perform a cultural resources assessment for the CVWD-Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project, Phase IIIA-2 Segment (project) near the community of Thermal, Riverside County, California. The purpose of this report is to document the tasks Rincon conducted; specifically, a cultural resources records search, Native American outreach, historical imagery review, local historic group consultation, and a field survey. Rincon understands the project may require review by the State Water Resources Control Board and the USDA and may be completed using federal funding. Therefore, the cultural resources study was completed in accordance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)-Plus standards for compliance with CEQA, the National Environmental Policy Act, and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) is the project's CEQA lead agency.

1.1 Project Location

The project is generally located in the eastern portion of the Coachella Valley in Riverside County, California (Figure 1). More specifically, the project is located north of Airport Boulevard and west of Route 86 in the unincorporated community of Thermal.

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) and Area of Direct Impact (ADI) is depicted on Township 6S, Range 8E, Section 15 of the U.S. Geological Survey *Indio, CA* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The surrounding area consists of agricultural, light industrial, commercial, residential, open space, and transportation land uses.

1.2 Project Description

The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main pipeline is an up to 3,500 linear-foot (0.67 mile) pipe that would cross under the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel (CVSC) and Highway 111 using trenchless installation and connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. The project area and project components are shown in Figure 2. The pipeline is a connecting segment between two existing water mains that is needed to deliver potable water to the nine independent Valley View Mobile Home Park (MHP) small water systems (SWS) being consolidated onto the CVWD potable water system. The proposed alignment for this segment of pipeline is preliminary and may be altered as easements are finalized. Therefore, the project area shown in Figure 2 encompasses a buffer area around the northern and southernmost options for the proposed pipeline alignment.

Figure 2 depicts the northernmost and southernmost options for the potential Phase III A-2 pipeline segments. The potential pipeline segment is described generally as follows:

- A 30-inch diameter segment of the pipeline would connect to the existing CVWD water main on Palm Street and continue east/northeast to Highway 111 via open trenching. This segment would be up to 400 linear feet.
- A 30-inch diameter segment of the pipeline would cross under Highway 111 and the Union Pacific railroad tracks via jack-and-bore methods. This segment would be up to 450 linear feet.

Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment

- A 30-inch diameter segment of the pipeline would be constructed via open trenching between the segment that crosses under Highway 111 and the Union Pacific railroad tracks, and the segment that crosses the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel. This segment would be up to 1,050 linear feet.
- A 32-inch diameter segment of the pipeline would cross under the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel via horizontal directional drilling (HDD). This segment would be up to 950 linear feet.
- On the east side of the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel, a 30-inch diameter pipeline would connect the Phase III A-2 Transmission Main pipeline from the end of the pipeline placed under the channel to the existing CVWD water main on Airport Boulevard via open trenching. This segment would be up to 610 linear feet.

1.3 Area of Potential Effects and Area of Direct Impact

Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 800.16(d) defines a project APE as the “geographic area or areas within which a project may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties if any such property exists.” In March 2019, D.C. circuit courts provided clarification on a direct or indirect effect under Section 106. The terms “directly or indirectly refer to the causality, and not the physicality, of the effect.” A direct effect “comes from the undertaking at the same time and place with no intervening cause,” regardless of the type (i.e. visual, physical, auditory). An indirect effect is one caused “later in time or farther removed in distance but is still reasonably foreseeable” (ACHP 2019). Per the State Water Resources Control Board (2020), “the APE must be described in both horizontal and vertical terms (belowground and aboveground elevation) and should include all components of the undertaking that have the potential to effect cultural resources, such as, construction footprint, staging areas, borrow areas, spoils locations, utility tie-ins, new access roads, vibrations, and visual effects, if applicable. If there are resources in or near the APE, the APE map should also show all identified resources from both the records search and the survey. The APE and resources should be depicted on one map and additional detail maps may be appropriate when there are resources in or adjacent to the APE. Resources should also be labeled.”¹

For this study, the project APE includes all parcels that encompass the project disturbance footprint associated with the construction of the Phase III A-2 Transmission Main pipeline for both the northernmost option and the southernmost option, as well as the site boundaries of known cultural resources identified on those accompanying parcels. (Figure 3). Areas that will be avoided during project activities through the use of trenchless drilling methods include Highway 111, Union Pacific Railroad Tracks, and Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel. The APE totals 124 acres. The project ADI generally depicts all areas expected to be directly affected by the proposed project, including the direct footprint of pipeline installation (drilling receiving pits and trenching) and construction staging areas, as well as all reasonably foreseeable direct and indirect effects, as defined above, from construction activities (Figure 3).

¹ This definition of the Area of Potential Effects (APE) meets the most recent State guidance (Lisa Machado, personal communication 2021) that the APE should encompass the Area of Direct Impacts (ADI), as well as the boundaries of eligible and ineligible cultural resources whose boundaries intersect the vertical and horizontal project disturbance footprint. If the resource boundary extends outside of the ADI, then the APE can be stopped at a reasonable distance and an arrow can be added to show it continues beyond the APE.

Project Personnel

Rincon Archaeologist, Ryan Glenn, MA, RPA provided management oversight for this cultural resources study. Mr. Glenn meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology (National Park Service 1983). Mr. Glenn requested the records search, completed the field survey and report for the project. Archaeologist Pedro Gonzalez assisted with the Native American outreach and local historic group consultation. Architectural Historians Steven Treffers, MHP and Ashley Losco conducted the evaluations of the built environment resources. Amanda R. Harvey, PhD, RPA conducted senior review of the report. Principal investigators Christopher Duran and Shannon Carmack provided review and oversight. Geographic Information Systems Analysts Erik Holtz and Allysen Valencia prepared the figures found in this report. Lead Formatting and Document Production Specialist, Debra Jane Seltzer and Technical Editor Dario Campos reviewed this report for quality control.

Figure 1 Regional Location Map



Basemap provided by Esri and its licensors © 2021.

★ Project Location

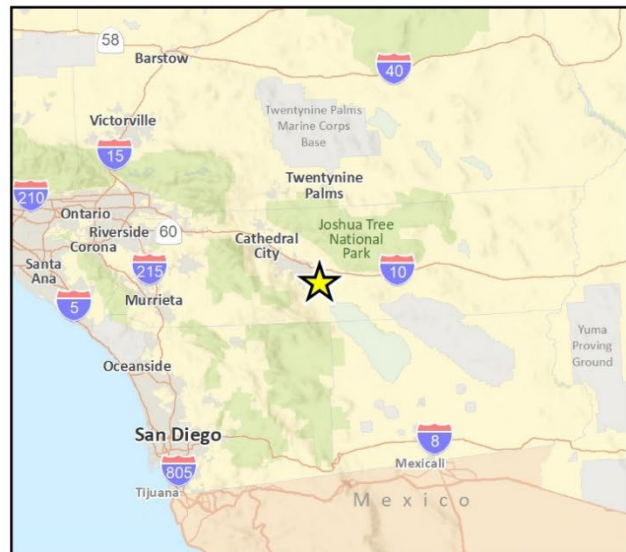
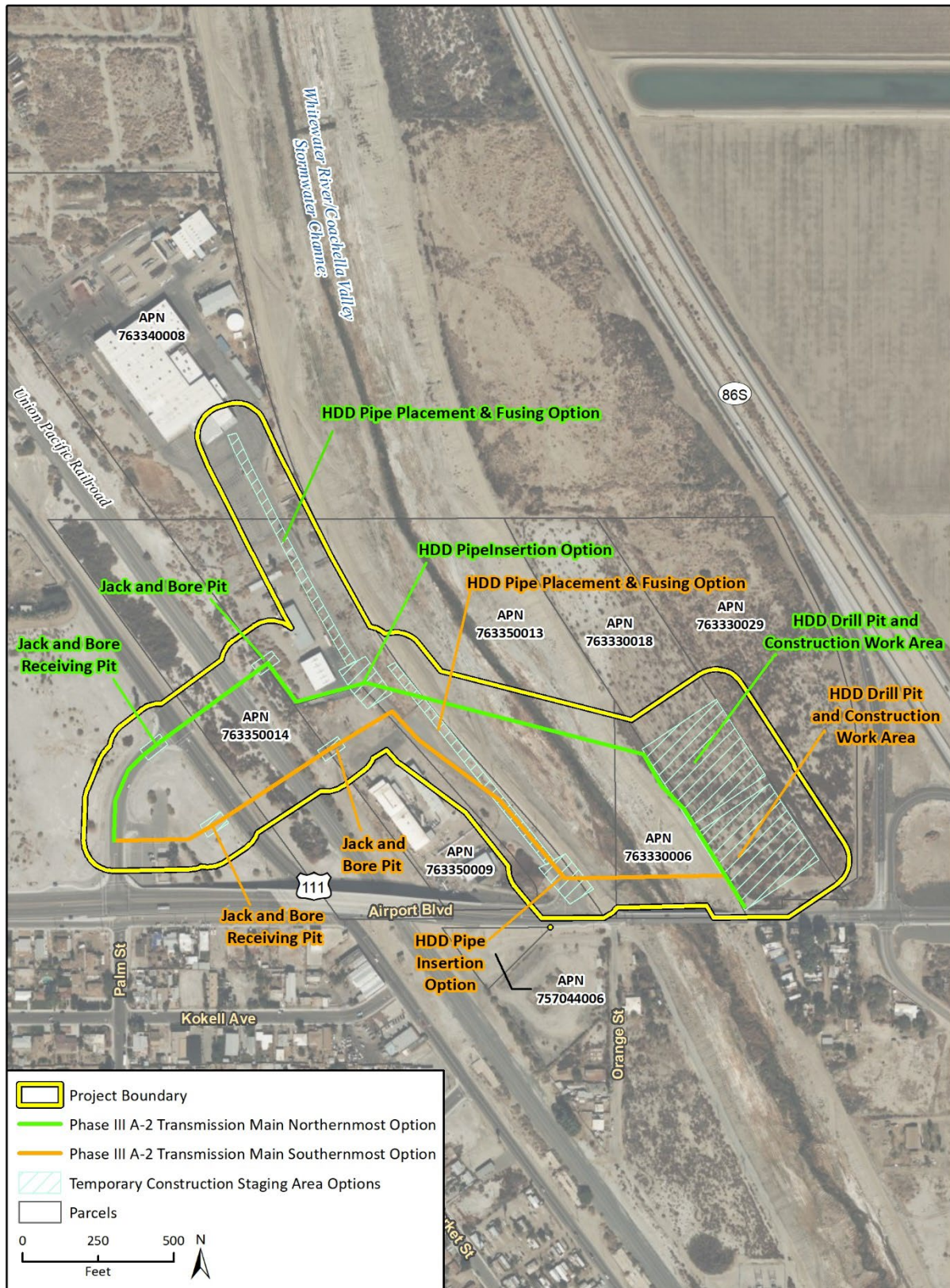
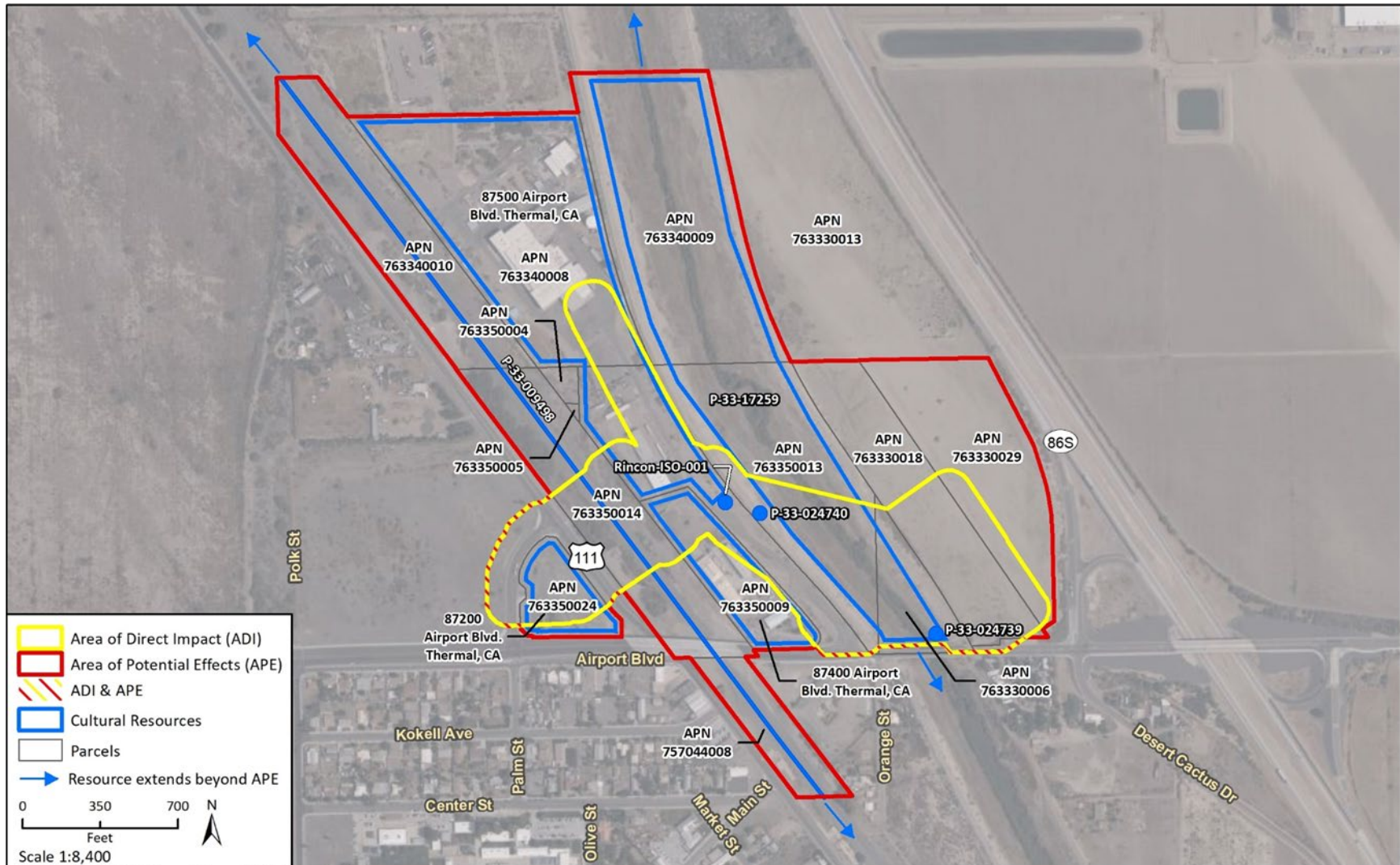


Figure 2 Project Components within the Project Area



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 Additional data provided by Riverside County, 2020.

Figure 3 Project APE and ADI



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 Additional data provided by Riverside County, 2020.

CRF ig X APE Map Overview

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2 Regulatory Setting

This section includes a discussion of the applicable federal, state, and local laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards governing cultural resources, to which the proposed project should adhere before and during implementation.

2.1 CEQA-Plus Studies

A CEQA-Plus study includes compliance with state regulations, as well as specific federal cross-cutting regulations pursuant to the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), in the event a federal nexus is established during the course of project execution. A federal nexus may be established if federal funding and/or permitting is obtained or required for the project. Compliance with both regulations allows the lead agency to apply the results of this technical study to both levels of regulation should a nexus be established later.

2.2 Federal

2.2.1 National Historic Preservation Act

The proposed project is considered a federal undertaking due to the potential for federal funding; it is, therefore, subject to Section 106 of NHPA, which applies when a project, activity, or program is funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including projects carried out by or on behalf of a federal agency; those carried out with federal financial assistance; and those requiring a federal permit, license, or approval. A Cultural Resource is defined physical evidence or place of past human activity: site, object, landscape, structure; or a site, landscape, object, or natural feature of significance to a group of people traditionally associated with it (NPS 2015); these include built environment resources, archaeological sites and artifacts of both historic-era and prehistoric periods, regardless of their eligibility to be listed on the NRHP or CRHR. A cultural resource may or may not be considered a historic property pursuant to NHPA. A Historic Property is defined as prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion on, the National Register of Historic Places, including artifacts, records, and material remains related to such a property or resource (Title 54 U.S. C. § 300308). Impacts to all cultural resources must be considered during federal undertakings chiefly under Section 106 of NHPA of 1966 (as amended) and through one of its implementing regulations, Title 36 CFR 800 (Protection of Historic Properties), and NEPA. Properties of traditional, religious, and cultural importance to Native Americans are considered under Section 101 (d)(6)(A) and Section 106 (Title 36 CFR 800.3-800.10) of NHPA. Other federal laws governing cultural resources include the Archaeological Data Preservation Act of 1974, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1989, among others.

Section 106 of NHPA (Title 16 United States Code 470f) requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings (Title 36 CFR 800.1). Under Section 106, the significance of any adversely affected historic property is assessed and mitigation measures are proposed to reduce the adverse effects. Historic properties are those

significant cultural resources listed in or are eligible for listing in the NRHP. Generally, districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity are eligible for inclusion on the NRHP if they meet the following the criteria (Title 36 CFR 60.4):

- a. Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
- b. Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past
- c. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of installation, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction
- d. Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historic figures; properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes; structures that have been moved from their original locations; reconstructed historic buildings; and properties that are primarily commemorative in nature are not considered eligible for NRHP listing, unless they satisfy certain conditions. In general, a resource must be 50 years of age to be considered for the NRHP, unless it satisfies a standard of exceptional importance.

2.3 State

2.3.1 California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA requires a lead agency to determine whether a project may have a significant effect on historical resources (Public Resources Code [PRC], Section 21084.1) or tribal cultural resources (PRC Section 21074[a][1][A]-[B]). A historical resource is a resource listed or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR); a resource included in a local register of historical resources; or an object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be *historically significant* (State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5[a][1-3]). A site can be defined as a location that has historic, cultural or archaeological value due to observed material evidence of events, activities, and/or structural remains (OHP 1995: 7). An Isolate resource is an archaeological artifact that cannot be directly tied to an archaeological site (OHP 1995: 3). A cultural resource may or may not be considered a historical resource or tribal cultural resource pursuant to CEQA.

A resource shall be considered *historically significant* if it meets any of the following criteria:

- 1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage
- 2) Is associated with the lives of persons important to our past
- 3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values
- 4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

Generally, a cultural resource must be at least 50 years of age to be considered for listing on the CRHR. Resources that have achieved significance within the past 50 years may also be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, provided that enough time has lapsed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource (Office of Historic Preservation n.d.:3).

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If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a *unique archaeological resource*, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that resources cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC Section 21083.2[a], [b]).

PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines a *unique archaeological resource* as an artifact, object, or site about which it can be demonstrated clearly that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- 1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information
- 2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type
- 3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person

California Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) was enacted July 1, 2015; it expands CEQA by defining a new resource category called *tribal cultural resources* (TCR). AB 52 establishes “a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC Section 21084.2). It further states the lead agency shall establish measures to avoid impacts that would alter the significant characteristics of a TCR, when feasible (PRC Section 21084.3).

PRC Section 21074(a)(1)(A) and (B) defines TCRs as “sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe” and meets either of the following criteria:

- 1) Listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k)
- 2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC 5024.1. In applying these criteria, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe

3 Natural and Cultural Setting

3.1 Natural Setting

The project APE is in the central portion of the Coachella Valley, a region extending approximately 40 miles southeast from the San Bernardino Mountains to the northern shore of the Salton Sea. Averaging 15 miles wide, the valley is bounded on the west by the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains and on the north and east by the Little San Bernardino Mountains. The San Andreas Fault runs along the northeastern edge of the valley, from the Chocolate Mountains in the south to the Little San Bernardino Mountains in the north. The Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel runs immediately west of the project APE, eventually draining into the Salton Sea.

Geological data indicate the project APE is characterized by Holocene valley fill which are composed of sands and clay (Dibblee 2008). The soils present consist of both Gilman and Indio series. Gilman is associated with fluvial sediments with Indio associated with lacustrine sediments. According to Mirro (2012:29), the presence of both of these sediments is “suggestive of the former pathways of the Whitewater River as a migrating wash through the valley interfingering with lake sediments.”

3.2 Cultural Setting

The Colorado Desert is a distinct geographical region with its own cultural and natural history, but it is embedded in a larger context that includes the Mojave Desert to the north and the Sonoran Desert to the east. The prehistoric period of these desert regions should be viewed in light of drastic climatic events which have reshaped the ecological setting of the region through time. The Salton Sink, also known as the Salton Trough, represents the Colorado Desert ecological setting of the Cahuilla. This desert stretched from the Coachella Valley in the north to Mexico in the south. Prehistorically, the region was lush, fed by overflows of ancient Lake Cahuilla. Present-day environmental conditions can be viewed as one of many alternating periods of lush and dry climates that have occurred through time. Moratto (2004:18) explains this topic thoroughly in the following:

Each lacustral period was followed by centuries when the river did not flow into the region but instead deposited sediments across its southern end. The waters of Lake Cahuilla then evaporated, leaving the desert and Salton Sea. As one might expect, the vicissitudes of ancient Lake Cahuilla strongly affected the course of prehistory in the Colorado Desert.

Several chronological sequences have been proposed by archaeologists to describe cultural change within southern California (Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 2004). However, no cultural chronology for the Colorado Desert is currently available. Since the project APE is in a transitional zone between the Mojave and Colorado Deserts and these two regions were occupied traditionally by the same cultural groups, the next sections will follow the cultural chronology drafted by Sutton et al. (2007) for the Mojave/Colorado Desert regions more broadly, with descriptions focused on the unique cultural history of the Colorado Desert where such information is available (Table 1).

3.2.1 Pleistocene Period (ca. Pre-12,000 to 10,000 Calibrated Before Present [ca BP])

The climate of the Pleistocene period in the Mojave/Colorado Desert region is generally characterized as cool and wet (Sutton et al. 2007:231). During this time, this portion of the southern California desert featured several pluvial lakes. The presence of lakes indicates an environment with plentiful food and water resources suitable for early human habitation, especially as compared to the harsher desert environment now present. Solid evidence of pre-Clovis (ca. before 11,500 cal BP) archaeological sites in the Colorado Desert remains scarce, but it is possible such occupation occurred and sites with reliable early dates may be found, as has happened elsewhere in the Americas.

Table 1 Cultural Chronology for the Mojave Desert

Approximate Date Range	Temporal Period	Cultural Complex	Previously Known As
Pre – 12,000 cal BP*	Late Pleistocene	Pre-Clovis	Early Man Pre-Projectile Point
12,000 – 10,000 cal BP	Terminal Pleistocene	Paleoindian	Clovis Big Game Hunting Tradition
10,000 – 8000 cal BP	Early Holocene	Lake Mojave	Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition San Dieguito Complex
9000 – 4000 cal BP	Middle Holocene	Pinto Deadman Lake	Little Lake N/A
4000 – 1600 cal BP	Late Holocene	Gypsum	Newberry
1600 – 850 cal BP		Rose Spring	Saratoga Springs I Haiwee
850 cal BP – Historic		Late Prehistoric	Shoshonean Marana Protohistoric

*cal BP refers to Before Present dates derived by radiocarbon dating, “calibrated” to the year 1950, the year used as the “modern carbon” reference point.

Source: Sutton et al. 2007:236

The Clovis Complex is the earliest and only Paleoindian cultural complex widely accepted in the region (Sutton et al. 2007:233-234). Dating to approximately 11,500 cal BP, this complex is defined by large lanceolate-shaped bifaces with fluting, prepared to thin and flatten the base of the artifact for hafting. Other tools associated with the Clovis Complex include large side scrapers, blades derived from prepared cores, and a mixture of expedient flaked tools (Justice 2002:73). Paleo-Indian populations associated with fluted point technology consisted of small, mobile groups who hunted and gathered near permanent sources of water such as pluvial lakes. The tools associated with these populations are found most commonly in the drainage basins of the pluvial lakes (Sutton et al. 2007:234).

Fluted points have been interpreted as tools used for hunting Pleistocene megafauna due to their clear association with megafaunal remains in the Great Plains and Southwest, but most fluted points found in California have lacked corroborating Pleistocene radiocarbon dates (Arnold et al. 2004). One exception appeared during excavations at China Lake in the early 1970s, where fluted points

associated with burned remains of extinct megafauna were uncovered (Davis 1975). As Davis and Panlaqui (1978:31) note, the sites at China Lake demonstrate Paleo-Indians exploited many available resources, not just megafauna.

Evidence of terminal Pleistocene and early Holocene habitation in the Mojave Desert has remained sparse until recently, but evidence of habitation in the Colorado Desert at this time is all but absent. Evidence of late Pleistocene occupation in the Mojave was identified on the southern slopes of the Tehachapi Mountains, near Cottonwood Creek, in the form of a basal fragment of a fluted Clovis projectile point (Glennan 1971, 1987).

3.2.2 Early Holocene (10,000 to 8,000 cal BP)

The onset of the early Holocene was marked by warmer temperatures, reduced precipitation, and the eventual drying up of the Pleistocene pluvial lakes. These changes are believed to have caused an irregular distribution of resources available to the early Holocene inhabitants (Sutton et al. 2007:237). In the southern California desert region, the Lake Mojave Complex emerged at this time. This complex reflects an increasingly diversified subsistence strategy which was necessary for successful adaptation to climatic changes.

Primarily heavy, stemmed projectile points attributable to the Great Basin Stemmed series, such as Lake Mojave and Silver Lake, identify the Lake Mojave Complex. Other Lake Mojave Complex tools include bifaces, steep-edged unifaces, crescents, and occasional cobble-core tools with infrequent ground stone implements (Justice 2002:91). Settlement organization components include extensive residential accumulations, workshops, and small camps containing a handful of formed tools (Sutton et al. 2007: 237). Basgall and Overly (2004) have found evidence of occupation near Pleistocene China Lake and Fort Irwin yielding radiocarbon dates from 9500-8000 cal BP.

While earlier research presumed a dependence on lacustrine subsistence strategies, recent studies have found Lake Mojave Complex sites in other contexts (e.g., Basgall 2005; Basgall and Jurich 2006; Giambastiani and Berg 2008:14). Sutton et al. (2007:237) stated the Lake Mojave assemblages included tools “consistent with long-term curation and transport.” The presence of exotic lithic materials and marine shell beads in Lake Mojave Complex assemblages further supports the assertion these people were highly mobile and possibly traded with groups over long distances.

Evidence is scant for Early Holocene occupation of the Colorado Desert. Scattered occurrences of large projectile points similar to Pinto and Elko forms have been reported in the region (Schaefer and Laylander 2007), but likely date to the Middle and Late Holocene.

3.2.3 Middle Holocene (9000 to 4000 cal BP)

The middle Holocene climate was generally more arid than the preceding or subsequent periods with multiple oscillations between wetter and drier conditions. The desiccation of the lakes and marshes of the Pleistocene and early Holocene required the region’s inhabitants to rely on streams and springs for water, resulting in lower occupational densities (Aikens 1978; Basgall 2000; Cleland and Spaulding 1992; Sutton 1996; Warren 1984). Average temperatures and aridity increased, peaking between 8000 and 6000 cal BP. Settlement patterns adapted, including a shift to upland settings where sources of water still existed and changes in tool assemblage content and diversity marked the emergence of the Pinto Complex (Sutton 1996).

Campbell and Campbell defined the Pinto Complex based on their work at the Pinto Basin site (1935), but it has a wider distribution throughout the southern California Desert Region than previous complexes. During the latter part of the Early Holocene, archaeological data indicate the Pinto Complex overlaps the Lake Mojave Complex (Sutton et al. 2007:237). The Pinto Complex reflects shifts in subsistence patterns and adaptation to the shrinking of the Pleistocene lakes, including a greater emphasis on the exploitation of plants, with the continued pursuit of artiodactyls and smaller game. The broad distribution of this complex implies a high degree of residential mobility. The hallmarks of the Pinto Complex tool assemblage include concave base and bifurcate base projectile points with strong basal ears and more gradual shoulders (Zyniecki 2003:12). Other diagnostic artifacts of this complex include domed and keeled scrapers, large and small leaf-shaped bifaces, core/cobble tools, large metates and milling slabs, and shaped and unshaped handstones.

Near the end of the middle Holocene the climate became increasingly hotter and more arid. Very few sites date to the period between 5000 and 4000 cal BP. This suggests populations were very low. It is possible some areas were abandoned during this hot period (Sutton et al. 2007:241). In the Colorado Desert specifically, archaeological evidence dating to this time is limited, supporting the notion an arid and drought-ridden environment may have resulted in a migration out of the area (Hayden 1976). Others argue the lack of archaeological evidence at this time may be a result of environmental processes that buried prehistoric resources (Weide 1976).

3.2.4 Late Holocene (4000 cal BP to European Contact)

The climate of the late Holocene was similar to current conditions, cooler and moister than the middle Holocene, but not as cool and moist as the early Holocene. The climate remained highly variable with periods that included the Mojave lakes refilling to levels of earlier high stands, contrasted with at least two major droughts, circa 1124 to 904 cal BP, and circa 807 to 660 cal BP (Stine 1994). A cooler and wetter period occurred between 550 and 100 cal BP (Cleland and Spaulding 1992:4). These climatic changes at the onset of the late Holocene once again resulted in modified subsistence strategies and correlating tool kits of three progressive cultural complexes: Gypsum Complex, Rose Spring Complex, and Late Prehistoric Complex (or period).

Dart-point size projectile points including notched or eared (Elko), concave base (Humboldt), and small-stemmed (Gypsum) types characterized the projectile points of the Gypsum Complex. In addition to these diagnostic points, Gypsum Complex sites included leaf-shaped points, rectangular-based knives, flake scrapers, drills, and occasionally, large scraper planes, choppers, and hammerstones (Warren 1984:416). Manos and milling stones were common, and the mortar and pestle were introduced during this period. Other artifacts found at Gypsum Complex sites include split-twigg animal figurines, *Olivella* shell beads, and *Haliotis spp.* beads and ornaments, which are indicative of trade with people from the southern California coast and southern Great Basin. The inhabitants of the Mojave/Colorado Desert exported high-quality, locally available cryptocrystalline materials such as obsidian, chalcedony, and chert for the production of stone tools in exchange for exotic materials.

By 1750 cal BP, a slightly cooler climate appears to have provided for increased population, based on a higher frequency of archaeological sites. The Rose Spring Complex was present from approximately 1815 to 915 cal BP, with regional temporal variations known as the Saratoga Springs, Haiwee, or Amargosa periods (Sutton 1996; Sutton et al. 2007:236). The smaller Rose Spring projectile points replaced the dart-size points of previous complexes and heralded the introduction of the bow and arrow (Yohe 1998). The bow and arrow provided its user a way to fire multiple

projectiles rapidly during hunting or warfare and from a position of relative security compared to the atlatl or spear. This technological innovation appears to correspond with the onset of the Numic expansion westward to the coast, which some researchers believe started from southeastern California (Bettinger and Baumhoff 1982; Grayson 1993). Bedrock milling features supplement portable milling stones in villages and ancillary sites within the California deserts.

The Late Prehistoric period (circa 900–250 cal BP) corresponds to the introduction of ceramic artifacts in the region as well as replacement of Rose Spring projectile points with even smaller Desert Side-notched points and Cottonwood series points. Use of mortar and pestle became more widespread during this period and evidence of food storage facilities becomes increasingly common in the archaeological record. In the central Mojave Desert, the Mojave River became a primary focus of occupation, and trade networks increased along the Mojave River and over the San Gabriel Mountains (Sutton 1996).

Sparse scatters of flaked stone, ground stone, and ceramic artifacts, and features such as hearths, rock rings, and trails are typical of the Prehistoric period. Several important Late Holocene sites are documented in the northern Coachella Valley (Love and Dahdul 2002) and are characterized by clay-lined features, cremations, hearths, milling equipment, shell beads, Coso obsidian bifaces and debitage, and wonderstone debitage. Settlement appears to have been more sustained than previously known for this area at this time.

3.3 Ethnographic Context

Like their neighbors the Luiseño and Juaneño to west, and the Cupeño to the south, the Cahuilla speak a Cupan language, which is part of the Takic linguistic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family. It is thought the Cahuilla migrated to southern California approximately 2,000 to 3,000 years ago, most likely from the southern Sierra Nevada mountain range of east-central California with other Takic speaking social groups (Moratto 2004:559). Local Tribes may have more specific Tribal knowledge on these topics.

Cahuilla social organization was hierarchical and contained three primary levels (Bean 1978:580). The highest level was the cultural nationality, encompassing everyone speaking a common language. The next level included the two patrimoieties of the Wildcats (*tuktum*) and the Coyotes (*'istam*). Every clan of the Cahuilla was in one of these moieties. The lowest level consisted of the numerous political-ritual-corporate units called sibs, or a patrilineal clan (Bean 1978:580).

Cahuilla villages were usually located in canyons or on alluvial fans near a source of accessible water. Each lineage group maintained their own houses (*kish*) and granaries, and constructed ramadas for work and cooking. Sweat houses and song houses (for non-religious music) were also often present. Each community also had a separate house for the lineage or clan leader. A ceremonial house, or *kíš ?ámnawet*, associated with the clan leader was where major religious ceremonies were held. Houses and ancillary structures were often spaced apart, and a “village” could extend over a mile or two. Each lineage had ownership rights to various resource collecting locations, “including food collecting, hunting, and other areas. Individuals also owned specific areas or resources, e.g., plant foods, hunting areas, mineral collecting places, or sacred spots used only by shamans, healers and the like” (Bean 1990:2).

The Cahuilla hunted a variety of game, including mountain sheep, cottontail, jackrabbit, mice, and wood rats, as well as predators such as mountain lion, coyote, wolf, bobcat, and fox. Various birds were also consumed, including quail, duck, and dove, plus various types of reptiles, amphibians, and

insects. The Cahuilla employed a wide variety of tools and implements to gather and collect food resources. For the hunt, these included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, slings and blinds for hunting land mammals and birds, and nets for fishing. The throwing stick was used commonly to bring down rabbits and hares, but when communal hunts were organized for these animals, the Cahuilla often utilized clubs and very large nets.

Foodstuffs were processed using a variety of tools, including portable stone mortars, bedrock mortars and pestles, basket hopper mortars, manos and metates, bedrock grinding slicks, hammerstones and anvils, and many others. Food was consumed from a number of woven and carved wood vessels and pottery vessels. The ground meal and unprocessed hard seeds were stored in large finely woven baskets, and the unprocessed mesquite beans were stored in large granaries woven of willow branches and raised off the ground on platforms to keep it from vermin. Pottery vessels were made by the Cahuilla and traded from the Yuman-speaking groups across the Colorado River and to the south.

The Cahuilla had adopted limited agricultural practices by the time Euro-Americans traveled into their territory. Bean (1978:578) has suggested their “proto-agricultural techniques and a marginal agriculture” consisting of beans, squash and corn may have been adopted from the Colorado River groups to the east. Certainly, by the time of the first Romero Expedition in 1823-24, they were observed growing corn, pumpkins, and beans in small gardens localized around springs in the Thermal area of the Coachella Valley (Bean and Mason 1962:104). The introduction of European plants such as barley and other grain crops suggest an interaction with the missions or local Mexican rancheros. Despite the increasing use and diversity of crops, no evidence indicates this small-scale agriculture was anything more than a supplement to Cahuilla subsistence, and it apparently did not alter social organization.

By 1819, several Spanish mission outposts, known as *assistencias*, were established near Cahuilla territory at San Bernardino and San Jacinto. Cahuilla interaction with Europeans at this time was not as intense as it was for native groups living along the coast. This was likely due to the local topography and lack of water, which made the area less attractive to colonists. By the 1820s, European interaction increased as mission ranchos were established in the region and local Cahuilla were employed to work on them.

The Bradshaw Trail was established in 1862 and was the first major east-west stage and freight route through the Coachella Valley. Traversing the San Gorgonio Pass, the trail connected gold mines on the Colorado River with the coast. Bradshaw based his trail on the Cocomaricopa Trail, with maps and guidance provided by local Native Americans. Journals by early travelers along the Bradshaw Trail told of encountering Cahuilla villages and walk-in wells during their journey through the Coachella Valley. The continued influx of immigrants into the region introduced the Cahuilla to European diseases. The single worst recorded event was a smallpox epidemic in 1862-63. By 1891, only 1,160 Cahuilla remained within what was left of their territory, down from an aboriginal population of 6,000–10,000 (Bean 1978:583-584). By 1974, approximately 900 people claimed Cahuilla descent, most of who resided on reservations.

Between 1875 and 1891, the United States established ten reservations for the Cahuilla within their traditional territory. These reservations include Agua Caliente, Augustine, Cabazon, Cahuilla, Los Coyotes, Morongo, Ramona, Santa Rosa, Soboba, and Torres Martinez (Bean 1978:585). Four of the reservations are shared with other groups, including the Chemehuevi, Cupeño, and Serrano.

3.4 History

The post-contact history of California is generally divided into three epochs: the Spanish period (1769–1822), the Mexican period (1822–1848), and the American period (1848–present). Each of these periods is described briefly below.

3.4.1 Spanish Period (1769–1822)

In 1542, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo led the first European expedition to observe what is now southern California. For more than 200 years, Cabrillo and other Spanish, Portuguese, British, and Russian explorers sailed the Alta (upper) California coast and made limited inland expeditions, but they did not establish permanent settlements (Bean 1968; Rolle 2003). Gaspar de Portolá and Franciscan Friar Junípero Serra established the first Spanish settlement in Alta California at Mission San Diego de Alcalá in 1769. This was the first of 21 missions erected by the Spanish between 1769 and 1823.

During this period, Spain also deeded ranchos to prominent citizens and soldiers, though very few in comparison to the following Mexican Period. To manage and expand herds of cattle on these large ranchos, colonists enlisted the labor of the surrounding Native American population (Engelhardt 1927a). The missions were responsible for administering the local people as well as converting the population to Christianity (Engelhardt 1927b). Inevitably, this increased local population density and contact with diseases brought by Europeans greatly reduced the Native American population (McCawley 1996).

Friar Francisco Garcés and his group of explorers traveled through the area circa 1771, coming from the Colorado River (Hoover et al. 2002:321). Friar Garcés traveled as far as the Pacific coast along an ancient trade route, known as the Mojave Trail. The purpose of this expedition and the establishment of a Spanish trade route across the Colorado Desert were to further the Crown's missionization, trade, colonizing, and outpost development (Bannon 1974; Pourade 1971). This early expedition allowed for future undertakings by Captain Juan Batista de Anza in 1774. Garcés named the present-day Mojave River, the Arroyo de los Mártires (Stream of the Martyrs). The river was later renamed Rio de las Animas (River of Souls) by Friar Joaquín Pasqual Nuez, who accompanied the 1819 expedition of Lieutenant Gabriel Moraga.

3.4.2 Mexican Period (1822–1848)

The Mexican period commenced when news of the success of the Mexican Revolution (1810-1821) against the Spanish crown reached California in 1822. This period saw extensive interior land grant development as well as exploration west of the Sierra Nevada Mountains by American fur trappers. The California missions declined in power and ultimately were secularized in 1834. The hallmark of the Mexican period was large ranchos deeded to prominent Mexican citizens, frequently soldiers, by the governor. These ranchos became important economic and social centers. About 15 land grants (ranchos) were in Riverside County.

The Mexican Army passed through the region via the San Gorgonio Pass and along the eastern edge of the Salton Sink in 1825 but found the route to be impractical (Hoyt 1987). The Yuma to San Diego route was favored and ran along the southern Salton Sink and Imperial Valley. This route would later be utilized by U.S. Army Lieutenant Colonel W.H. Emory in 1846, by General Kearny for his 1847 expedition, and by the Mormon Battalion in 1848, establishing a wagon road (Pourade 1971).

3.4.3 American Period (1848–Present)

The American Period officially began with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, in which the United States agreed to pay Mexico \$15 million for the conquered territory, including California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming. The discovery of gold in northern California in 1848 led to the California Gold Rush, though the first significant California gold was discovered in Placerita Canyon near the San Fernando Mission in 1842 (Guinn 1977). In 1850, California was admitted to the Union as the 31st state.

Immigrants populated the region by way of wagon roads, the Southern Pacific railroad (Indio, CA to Yuma, AZ), the Bradshaw Trail, and stage routes. Southern California remained dominated by cattle ranches in the early American period, though droughts and increasing population resulted in farming and more urban professions increasingly supplanting ranching through the late nineteenth century. Toward the end of the nineteenth century and into the twentieth century, agricultural entrepreneurs became interested in the Imperial and Coachella Valleys, leading to large-scale irrigation projects such as the Boulder, Hoover, and Imperial dams, the All-American Canal System and the Colorado River Aqueduct (Loftus 2016). By 1853, the population of California exceeded 300,000.

Local European History

The paucity of water in many areas of the Colorado Desert discouraged farming, and agricultural development only flourished when water was imported in significant quantities. Because of the relatively high-water table in the Coachella Valley, the agricultural industry began to develop prior to the importation of water by means of drilling artesian wells. Beginning in the first decade of the twentieth century, Coachella Valley farmers planted extensive acreage in date, fig, and grape crops. Towns that developed with the agricultural growth include Thermal, Mecca, Indio, and Coachella. Because of the extensive farming efforts, the water table in the Coachella Valley was seriously depleted, stimulating the formation of CVWD to promote conservation and replenish the groundwater basin.

Following passage of the Boulder Canyon Project Act of 1928, the waters of the Colorado River were harnessed for the development of agriculture in Imperial and Coachella valleys. CVWD cooperated with the Imperial Irrigation District to develop the All-American Canal and the Coachella Valley extension. Branching off from the All-American Canal, the Old Coachella Canal extends approximately 125 miles north to the northern Coachella Valley, bringing the first imported irrigation water to the valley in 1949 (Nordland 1978).

The community of Thermal was originally established as a railroad camp in 1910 for employees of the Southern California Railroad. In the following decades, a small cluster of commercial, public, and residential buildings was constructed along 56th Avenue (later renamed Airport Boulevard) at its intersection with State Route 111. With the introduction of canal irrigation in the 1930s, the Coachella Valley experienced rapid agricultural development. Aerial imagery indicates that much of the area around Thermal was under cultivation by the early 1940s (NETRonline 2019).

In 1942, an airfield was established two miles southeast of the community of Thermal. Known as the Thermal Ground Support Base or Thermal Army Airfield, the facility provided air support for the Desert Training Center during World War II (California Military Department 2018). Following the war, the air station was converted to a municipal airport for civilian use.

4 Background and Methods

4.1 Cultural Resources Record Search

4.1.1 California Historical Resources Information Center

On July 14, 2021, Rincon submitted a request for a search of the California Historical Resources Information System at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California, Riverside. The search was conducted to identify any previously recorded cultural resources and previously conducted cultural resources studies within the APE and a 0.5-mile radius surrounding it, in accordance with industry standards and as required by the SWRCB and the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund. Rincon also reviewed the NRHP, the CRHR, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory list. A summary of these results follows.

The records search found 23 previously identified cultural resource studies completed between 1974 and 2016 within 0.5 mile of the project ADI (Table 2).

Table 2 Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies within a 0.5-mile Radius of the ADI

Report Number	Author(s)	Year	Title
RI-01919	Von Werlhof, J.	1974	<i>A Cultural Impact Survey, Phase I</i>
RI-01921	Dominici, D	1988	<i>Negative Archaeological Survey Report First Addendum - Route 11-RIV-86 P.M.2.9/22.0</i>
RI-01922	Dominici, D	1985	<i>Report of an Archaeological Survey For The Proposed 86 Expressway in Riverside County</i>
RI-01924	Dominici, D	1992	<i>Negative Archaeological Report – Sixth Addendum</i>
RI-03245	Van Horn, David, Laurie White, and Robert White	1990	<i>Cultural Resources Sensitivity Overview for the Coachella Valley Enterprise Zone</i>
RI-04553	Brock, J	2002	<i>Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment for 56831 Olive Street, Thermal, Riverside County, California (APN – 757-061-010-9)</i>
RI-06262	Allred, C	2006	<i>Letter Report: Proposed Cellular Tower Project(s) in Riverside County, California, Site Number(s)/Name(s): CA-8579/Airport Blvd TCNS# 17287</i>
RI-06528	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, Deirdre Encarnacion, and Daniel Ballester	2006	<i>Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Maravilla Specific Plan Environmental Impact Report, in and near the City of Coachella, Riverside County, California</i>
RI-06531	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, Deirdre Encarnacion, and Daniel Ballester	2006	<i>Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Maravilla Specific Plan Environmental Impact Report, in and near the City of Coachella, Riverside County, California</i>

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Report Number	Author(s)	Year	Title
RI-06537	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, Deidre Encarnacion, and Daniel Ballester	2006	<i>Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Rancho Coachella Vineyard Specific Plan, in and near the City of Coachella, Riverside County, California</i>
RI-06615	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, Deidre Encarnacion, and Daniel Ballester	2006	<i>Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Thermal Street, Water, and Sewer Improvements, near the Community of Thermal, Riverside County, California</i>
RI-06619	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, Nina Gallardo, Daniel Ballester	2005	<i>Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: APNs 763-290-002, 763-310-009, -010, -013, and -014, Near the Community of Thermal, Riverside County, California</i>
RI-06749	Brunzell, D	2006	<i>Cultural Resources Assessment: Jacqueline Cochran Regional Airport Sheriff Station, Forensic Laboratory, and Helipad, Unincorporated Community of Thermal, Riverside County, California</i>
RI-06963	Figueras, Earnest	2007	<i>State Route 86S at Airport Boulevard New Interchange: Draft Initial Study with, Proposed Negative Declaration, Volume 1 of 2.</i>
RI-07067	Hogan, Michael	2006	<i>Letter Report: Supplemental Archaeological Survey and Subsurface Testing, Rancho Coachella Vineyard Specific Plan, City of Coachella, Riverside County, California</i>
RI-07770	Formica, Tracy H.	2007	<i>Class III Cultural Resources Survey of the Airport Boulevard Water Transmission Pipeline Project Corridor for the Coachella Valley Water District, Thermal, Riverside County, California (ARPA Permit No. LC-CA-07-11P)</i>
RI-07853	Tang, Bai Tom	2008	<i>Letter Report: Addendum to Historical/Archaeological/Paleontological Resources Survey Report Thermal Street, Water, and Sewer Improvements In and near the Community of Thermal, Riverside County, California. CRM TECH, Contract #1880/2447</i>
RI-08503	Everson, D, Billy Silva, John Eddy	2010	<i>Extended Phase I (XPI) Proposal for the State Route 86S & Airport Boulevard New Interchange Project Riverside County, California</i>
RI-08719	McDougall, D, Vanessa Mirro	2011	<i>Cultural Resources Monitoring of the Coachella Valley Water District's Airport Boulevard Agricultural Drainline Project</i>
RI-09952	George, J, Josh Smallwood	2016	<i>Cultural Resource Assessment For The Airport Boulevard Domestic Water Transmission Pipeline Phase 3A-2 Project, Community of Thermal, Riverside County, California</i>
RI-10374	George, J, Josh Smallwood	2013	<i>Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment for the Coachella Valley Water District's Whitewater River- Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel Project, Riverside County, California</i>
RI-10406	Mirro, Michael	2012	<i>Archaeological Sensitivity Model for the Whitewater River Storm Channel, Riverside County, California</i>
RI-10857	Dominici, D, Richaelene Kelsay	1985	<i>Negative Archaeological Survey Report - First Addendum</i>

The records search identified 28 cultural resources within a 0.5 mile radius of the project ADI. There were four previously recorded cultural resources identified within the current ADI (P-33-009498, P-33-017259, P-33-024740, and P-33-024739). Three of these resources are historic-period resources (P-33-009498, P-33-017259, P-33-024740) and one is a prehistoric isolate (P-33-024739). Each of the resources identified as within the ADI are discussed in more detail below. Table 3 provides an overview of the 28 resources identified within a 0.5 mile radius of the project ADI.

Table 3 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	Relationship to ADI
P-33-005637		Historic, Building	"Bud" Martin House	1983 (M. Wright)	Outside
P-33-005638		Historic, Building	Coachella Valley High School	1983 (G. Harmon)	Outside
P-33-005639		Historic, Building	John Kelly House	1983 (G. Harmon)	Outside
P-33-005640		Historic, Building	Single Family Residence	1983 (J. Warner)	Outside
P-33-005641		Historic, Building	Dick Wood Home	1983 (G. Harmer)	Outside
P-33-005642		Historic, Building	Multiple Family Property	1983 (M. Wright)	Outside
P-33-005643		Historic, Building	Alderman House	1983 (G. Harmon)	Outside
P-33-005646		Historic, Building	Triple AAA Water Company	1983 (M. Wright)	Outside
P-33-005694		Historic, Building	Ray Harmon House	1983 (G. Harmon)	Outside
P-33-009498		Railroad	Union Pacific Railroad, Southern Pacific Railroad	1966 (S. ASHkar); 2003 (C. Chasteen); 2005 (C. Taniguchi); 2009 (S. Wilson); 2012 (S. Kremkau); 2015 (T. Baurley); 2016 (D. Leonard); 2017 (P. Moloney)	Within
P-33-011223		Historic, Building	Berger House	2002 (C. Di Lorie)	Outside
P-33-017259	CA-RIV-010847	Water conveyance system	Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel	2008 (D. Ballester); 2009 (D. McDougall); 2012 (P. Stanton); 2012 (C. Inoway); 2016 (J. Smallwood); 2016 (D. Ballester)	Within
P-33-019859	CA-RIV-010106	Historic, Site	Privies/dumps/trash scatters	2011 (A. Podratz)	Outside
P-33-019860		Historic, Site	Roads/trails/railroad grades	2011 (B. Lichtenstein)	Outside
P-33-020764	CA-RIV-010686	Historic, Site	AH16 (Other) - utility lines; HP39 (Other) - utility lines	2012 (P. Stanton)	Outside
P-33-020906	CA-RIV-010830	Historic, Site	AH07 (Roads/trails/railroad grades); HP37 (Highway/trail)	2012 (P. Stanton)	Outside

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Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	Relationship to ADI
P-33-020921	CA-RIV-010846	Historic, Site	AH07 (Roads/trails/ railroad grades); HP37 (Highway/trail)	2012 (P. Stanton)	Outside
P-33-020925	CA-RIV-010851	Historic, Site	AH07 (Roads/trails/ railroad grades); HP37 (Highway/trail)	2012 (P. Stanton)	Outside
P-33-020926	CA-RIV-010852	Historic, Site	AH07 (Roads/trails/ railroad grades); HP37 (Highway/trail)	2012 (P. Stanton)	Outside
P-33-020927	CA-RIV-010853	Historic, Site	AH07 (Roads/trails/ railroad grades); HP37 (Highway/trail)	2012 (P. Stanton)	Outside
P-33-020928	CA-RIV-010854	Historic, Site	AH07 (Roads/trails/ railroad grades); HP37 (Highway/trail)	2012 (P. Stanton)	Outside
P-33-024735		Historic, Site	AH16 (Other) - Glass	2015 (J. Goodman II)	Outside
P-33-024737		Prehistoric, Isolate	AP16 (Other) - Ceramic	2015 (J. Goodman II)	Outside
P-33-024738		Historic, Site	AH16 (Other) - Glass	2015 (J. Goodman II)	Outside
P-33-024739		Historic, Site	AH16 (Other) - Glass	2015 (J. Goodman II)	Within
P-33-024740		Historic, Site	AH16 (Other) - Glass	2015 (J. Goodman II)	Within
P-33-024741		Historic, Site	AH16 (Other) - Glass	2015 (J. Goodman II)	Outside
P-33-024742		Historic, Site	AH16 (Other) - Glass	2015 (J. Goodman II)	Outside

Source: Eastern Information Center, November 2021

P-33-009498

P-33-009498 is recorded as the Coachella Valley line of the Southern Pacific Railroad. It was originally recorded in 1999 by Jones & Stokes Associates Inc. and updated in various years since. A 2005 study by Galvin & Associates recommended the line as ineligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) due to lack of historic integrity {(Criterion C/3)(Section 2.3.1 above)} (Tang et al. 2016). The resource was most recently updated in 2017 by Applied Earth Works, Inc. which recorded the resource but did not evaluate it. Figure 3 shows portions of this resource that fall within the project ADI.

P-33-017259

P-33-017259 is recorded as a segment of the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel. It was originally recorded in 2008 by CRM Tech which recommended the line as ineligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) due to its status as a common infrastructure element and general lack of useful data potential towards history or prehistory {(Criterion D/4)(Section 2.3.1 above)}. The resource was most recently

updated in 2017 by Applied Earth Works Inc. which concurred with CRM Tech's 2008 evaluation. Figure 3 shows portions of this resource that fall within the project ADI.

P-33-024739

P-33-024739 is recorded as a prehistoric brownware potsherd measuring 4.5 centimeters (cm) by 3.5 cm by 1 cm. It was originally recorded in 2015. The potsherd was found on the surface along an eastern levee slope in (Tang et al. 2016). Although the resource was not evaluated for NRHP or CRHR by Tang and Colleagues (2016), isolated finds are typically ineligible for NRHP or CRHR listing, as their potential to yield information important to history or prehistory—or their data potential—is exhausted during the initial recording {(Criterion D/4)(Section 2.3.1 above)}.

P-33-024740

P-33-024740 is recorded as a historic-period sun-colored amethyst glass chemical bottle fragment consisting of the bottle neck and shoulder. It was originally recorded in 2015. The isolated bottle was observed along a western levee slope (Tang et al. 2016). Although the resource was not evaluated for NRHP or CRHR by Tang and Colleagues (2016), isolated finds are typically ineligible for NRHP or CRHR listing as their data potential is exhausted during the initial recording {(Criterion D/4)(Section 2.3.1 above)}.

5 Native American Outreach

Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on July 15, 2021, to request a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search of the ADI and a 0.5-mile radius surrounding it. As part of this request, Rincon asked the NAHC to provide a list of Native American groups and/or individuals culturally affiliated with the area who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the APE. The NAHC responded on August 2, 2021, stating the results of the Sacred Lands File search were negative (see Appendix C). The NAHC provided a list of 18 Native American contacts who may have knowledge of cultural resources of Native American origin at the project site. Rincon prepared and sent electronic mail letters to each of the groups with a listed email address on August 30, 2021. The groups without listed email address were sent hard copies of the letters via certified mail on September 2, 2021.

On September 10, 2021, Rincon followed up with phone calls with the Native American contacts who had not replied to the letters. Two responses were received from the outreach effort. A summary of each response follows, and Appendix C provides copies of all non-confidential Native American outreach correspondence, including a summary table.

On August 31, 2021, Rincon received a letter from Victoria Martin, Tribal Secretary for the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians, who stated that the Tribe is not aware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project. However, in the event, that any cultural resources are discovered during development of the project, please contact their office immediately.

On September 7, 2021, Rincon received a letter from Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer for the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation, who stated the Tribe would defer to more local Tribes when the lead agency initiates formal consultation for the project.

5.1 Local Historic Group Consultation

Rincon contacted the Riverside County Historical Commission, the Palm Springs Historical Society, the Coachella Valley Archaeological Society, the Coachella Valley Historical Society, and the Historic Society of Palm Desert, to request information regarding historical resources in the proposed project APE. Rincon prepared and mailed letters to each of these groups on September 2, 2021 via certified mail; follow-up phone calls were conducted on September 10, 2021 (Appendix C).

On September 14, 2021, Rincon received a letter from Britt Wilson, President of the Coachella Valley Archaeological Society, stating that the society “has no specific information on historical or prehistorical cultural resources in the APE; However, even though disturbed, there is a great likelihood of some subsurface cultural materials (e.g., ceramic sherds). As such, we do recommend a field survey of the APE and the hiring of a cultural monitor during any earthmoving activities.” Mr. Wilson also asked that if resources are encountered that Rincon re-contact the society to allow for additional comments.

5.2 Historical Imagery Review

In addition to the previously mentioned CHRIS records search, Rincon performed a review of satellite imagery and topographic maps of the project area to assess the potential for previously unrecorded built environment resources. A review of historical maps and aerial photographs of the

ADI indicates an unnamed northwest-southeast road, parallel to the Whitewater River, intersected the project ADI as early as 1856 (Bureau of Land Management 2021). The road is depicted in the 1904 United States Geological Survey Indio, CA, 15-minute topographic quadrangle along with the Southern Pacific Railroad running directly adjacent to the road. The map also depicts two other roads initiating in Thermal and running west. No buildings or structures are depicted in the Thermal vicinity, but there are buildings depicted in Indio, Coachella, and Walters. The northwest-southeast road and Southern Pacific Railroad are shown on the 1941 United States Geological Survey Coachella, CA topographic quadrangle. The road is labeled as Highway 111 and several other named roads are annotated on the map, including Airport Boulevard (formally 56th Avenue) which runs through the APE. Other features present on the 1941 map include the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel, labeled as the “Whitewater River” and several new buildings and structures within the town of Thermal. A railroad spur was also constructed, running from the railroad south into Thermal near Polk Street. A 1953 aerial photograph of the area around the project APE is characterized primarily by undeveloped desert scrubland and agricultural fields (NETRonline 2021). As depicted in the 1941 map, structures and buildings were present in the towns in the vicinity. A new feature in the 1953 aerial was the Thermal Airport landing strip and the railroad spur was removed. Both changes were shown on the 1959 United States Geological Survey Santa Ana, CA topographic quadrangle. By the 1965 Santa Ana, CA topographic quadrangle, the surrounding towns were largely developed and connected by several roads. This was also seen in a 1972 aerial of the vicinity around the APE (NETRonline 2021). The results of the historic imagery review were used to support both the CHRIS records search results, and to aid in the assessment of potential built environment resources located within the project APE.

6 Field Survey

6.1 Methods

On July 30, 2021, Rincon Archaeologist Ryan Glenn, MA, RPA performed a cultural resources field survey of the ADI, plus a 100-foot survey buffer. A pedestrian survey was conducted for those portions of the ADI and buffer that were not located within the paved roadway. The pedestrian survey was conducted by walking a series of north/south oriented transects spaced at no more than 5 meters (16 feet) apart within portions of the ADI with exposed ground surfaces. Mr. Glenn examined the ADI for evidence of artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, ceramics, fire-affected rock), ecofacts (marine shell and bone), soil discolorations that might indicate the presence of cultural midden, soil depressions, and features indicative of the former presence of structures of buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, postholes, foundations) or historic debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). Ground disturbances such as burrows and road cuts were also visually inspected. Field notes of survey conditions and observations were recorded using Rincon field forms and a digital camera. Copies of the original field notes and photographs are maintained at the Rincon Redlands office.

On July 30, 2021, Mr. Glenn also conducted a built environment survey of the ADI. The built environment resources such as buildings and structures were visually inspected and photographed. Pursuant to California Office of Historic Preservation Guidelines (California OHP, 1995: 2), properties over 45 years of age were evaluated for inclusion in the NRHP, CRHR, and local listing and recorded on DPR 523 series forms. Overall condition and integrity of these resources were documented and assessed. Site characteristics and conditions were documented using notes and digital photographs which are maintained at the Rincon Redlands office. Due to contractual agreements with CHRIS and following guidance from the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), any previously recorded resources that have not been revisited in the last five years were updated utilizing DPR form 523 (Appendix D) to reflect current site conditions.

6.2 Results

6.2.1 Built Environment Resources

As a result of field survey efforts and background research, five built environment properties were identified within the ADI which contain buildings and structures older than 45 years of age: the United States Post Office at 87200 Airport Boulevard, 87400 Airport Blvd., 87500 Airport Blvd., a segment of the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel, and a segment of the Southern Pacific Railroad. The first three properties have not been subject to previous recordation, and therefore were evaluated and recorded on California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series forms (Appendix D),² and presented below. The CHRIS records search confirmed the Southern Pacific Railroad (P-33-009498) was subject to previous recordation and evaluation and was most recently updated in 2017 by Applied Earth Works Inc. The Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel

² Appendix D has been withheld as confidential because it contains the location of cultural resources, which according to (36 CFR 296.18) should be kept confidential to protect their integrity and prevent damage, such as from theft or vandalism.

(P 33-017259) was last recorded in 2016 by Michael Hogan, and therefore was updated as part of the current study.

87200 Airport Boulevard

Physical Description

The United States Post Office at 87200 Airport Boulevard in Thermal, CA. The 25.31-acre property is bound by Airport Blvd. to the south, Highway 111 to the east, and Palm Street to the west and north. The surrounding area is defined by single-family residential homes to the south, light industrial uses to the north and east, and vacant land to the west. The building, constructed in 1953, has a rectilinear plan and is one-story (Photograph 1). The exterior is constructed of concrete masonry units (CMU) painted an off-white color. The flat roof has a parapet at the southern end and is most likely clad with rolled roofing sheets. The non-original entrance to the post office was added in 2015 on the west elevation and features two glass doors with aluminum framing connected by a large floor-to-ceiling window with aluminum framing in-between. There are two aluminum paired fixed pane windows on the west elevation, one on each side of the entrance, also constructed in 2015.

The south elevation, originally the entrance, faces the Airport Blvd. overpass. A former entrance and window are visible on the elevation, now filled in with CMU. The enclosed window is set back with the original framing still visible and a brick planter box that spans the width of the window (Photograph 2). A new opening with a flush metal door painted white sits within the larger enclosed former entrance and sits to the east of the infilled window. Spanning the length of the south elevation above the openings is a wood overhang painted off-white. The edge has metal horizontal banding. The east elevation is void of fenestration.

The north elevation has a loading dock where mail is delivered and sent out. A loading driveway slopes down, which slightly elevates the north elevation off the ground. (Photograph 3) The loading driveway has concrete pony walls and metal railings on each side. The concrete loading dock is covered by a wooden, shed roof overhang supported by four metal circular posts. An entrance is at the center of the elevation with a white flush metal door. To the left of the door are two wood sash 6 over 6 windows and to the right one large 9 over 18 wood sash windows.

The United States Post Office building is in overall good condition; however, due to alterations stemming from the relocation of the entrance from the south elevation to the west elevation in 2015, aspects of the building's integrity have been affected. With the removal of the original entrance, window, and signage and the addition of the new incompatible entrance and windows, the material and design integrity of the building have been diminished. The building no longer reflects its original WPA Moderne design.

Photograph 1 United States Post Office, Facing West



Photograph 2 United States Post Office, Facing Northwest



Photograph 3 United States Post Office, Facing South

Historical Resources Evaluation

The 87200 Airport Blvd. property was initially improved in 1953 with the extant United States Post Office. This location replaced an earlier post office in Thermal, whose original location was not identified during the course of historical research. In 2015, the building was altered due to the expansion of Airport Blvd. (formally Avenue 56). As detailed below, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) under any applicable criteria due to lack of historical or architectural significance and its diminished integrity.

Under Criterion A/1, the post office is not significant as it did not influence any broad patterns or associated with any important trends in the town of Thermal's history. The town was established in the 1910s as a camp named Kokell for Southern Pacific Railroad workers (Coachella Valley Water District, *Coachella Valley's Golden Years*). In the 1920s and 30s, permanent housing and a school were constructed establishing the town of Thermal. Thermal experienced a temporary boom in the 1940s with the development of Thermal Airport for military aviation training during World War II. The airport was part of the larger Desert Training Center created by General Patton which spanned from the Palm Springs area south to El Centro and east into Arizona (Mead & Hunt, 2004: 1-1). After World War II, the airport was decommissioned and transferred to Riverside County and the War Assets Administration. In the 1950s, new water canals brought agriculture to the area, but the town did not experience any major growth or development during said time. The post office was constructed in 1953 after the major periods in Thermal's history; therefore, it is ineligible under Criterion A/1.

As a US Post Office, the 87200 Airport Road property was also not constructed during an important era of post office development, particularly the boom in post office construction by the Works

Progress Administration (WPA) in the 1930s. In May 1930, the United States amended the Public Buildings Act of 1926 to increase federal funding for the construction of public buildings in order to alleviate the mass unemployment during the depression. The Treasury Department produced set designs and floor plans called "Cabinet Sketches" to allow for speedy design and construction. The more buildings built, the more people were employed and for a longer period of time. The buildings were meant to reflect the town or city in which they were located, so individualization was seen through the building materials and façade treatments. In the Coachella Valley, post offices were constructed of CMU as it was cheap and durable, withstanding the harsh environment of the desert. The post offices also featured a wood awning with metal horizontal banding around the edge. This feature is seen at the subject property and the Coachella and Westmorland post office locations. Post offices were constructed the most of any public building with 1,861 constructed between 1930 and 1940 (United States Postal Service, 1982:20). This period was the major boom in post office construction with the subject property missing this period by over 10 to 20 years. The 1950s to the present have not been well documented for post office development in the US. The building is not eligible under Criterion A/1 for an association with post office construction during the WPA era.

After a review of historical newspapers and other available resources, no information was identified to suggest the property is associated with an important individual. Therefore, the property is found ineligible under Criterion B/2.

The 87200 Airport Blvd. post office is not significant under Criterion C/3. The resource originally reflected the simplified Classicism character, also known as WPA Moderne, utilized by the WPA and US Treasury Department for new construction. The style was dominant in government construction in the 1930s but was most likely used in the 1940s and 1950s as the designs were simple and easy to construct. The WPA Moderne was characterized by symmetrical massing and unornamented surfaces. Due to alterations in 2015, the building no longer reflects its original WPA Moderne style and therefore lacks integrity. The original entrance and picture window on the south elevation were enclosed with CMU and a new flush metal door was added. New openings for aluminum windows and doors were constructed on the west elevation, and all of the original Moderne signage has been removed. Contemporary signage has been added to the west elevation. The only feature that indicates the building's original style is an awning with horizontal banding on the south elevation above the former entrance. Due to lack of integrity, the property is not eligible under Criterion C/3.

The cultural resources records search and archival research did not identify any evidence to suggest the property has potential to yield important information. The property is not eligible under Criterion D/4.

87400 Airport Boulevard

Physical Description

The 87400 Airport Boulevard property houses the Formal Roadside Assistance, a used truck dealer. a paved driveway to the east, and paved parking lots throughout. The property is bound by the Southern Pacific Railroad and Highway 111 (also known as Grapefruit Blvd.) to the west, Airport Blvd. to the south, the CVWD Stormwater Channel to the east, and the 87500 Airport Blvd. property to the north. The main building sits directly west of the second building; both set in a north to south orientation. The two buildings sit north of the third building which is directly adjacent to Airport Blvd.

The main building's rectilinear plan is constructed of concrete masonry units (CMU) painted white with two additions along the east elevation. The one-story building has a domed roof divided into

two sections with parapets on the north and south elevations. Centered along the south elevation is the entrance accessible by concrete steps and metal railings. There are two fixed pane windows on each side of the entrance. Two additions are located on the east elevation. One sits at the south end connected to the south elevation and sits just below the main roof with a separate flat roof. There are two head-height windows on its east elevation, and adjacent to the addition is an entrance with a ramp. At the north end of the east elevation is the second addition, which is capped by a flat roof section that sits below the main roof line. (Photograph 4) Spanning the width of the north elevation is a concrete loading dock accessible on the east side by concrete steps and covered by a metal roof overhang. (Photograph 5) The west elevation has two loading doors elevated off the ground.

The second building at the 87400 Airport Blvd. property sits east of the main building and north of the third building. The rectilinear building is elevated off the ground and is constructed of corrugated metal along with the low-pitched front-gable roof. On the north and south elevations are two large openings with metal roll-up garage doors. On the west elevation are two large openings with metal roll-up doors, one at each end of the elevation. Between the openings is an entrance with a flush metal door painted white. The east elevation has no fenestration.

The third building on the property sits south of the two other buildings. The rectilinear building and the side gable roofline are clad in corrugated metal sheets painted white or left unfinished. The other elevations were not visible from the public ROW.

The three buildings present on the property are in fair condition and retain a low level of integrity due to alterations. The third building was replaced by a new building in 2016 and is thus not evaluated as part of this study. The main building has three additions constructed between 1996 and 2004 and original windows were infilled at an unidentified date along the east elevation, affecting the material and design integrity of the original building. The site does retain integrity of location, as the buildings have not been moved since the date of construction; however, the original agricultural setting is no longer present as more homes and industrial sites have replaced the agricultural fields. Therefore, the building no longer retains the feeling of an agricultural packing building.

Photograph 4 87400 Airport Blvd., Facing East



Photograph 5 87400 Airport Blvd., Facing Southeast



Historical Resources Evaluation

The 87400 Airport Blvd. property was initially improved in 1948 with the main building constructed of concrete masonry units (CMU). Based on available research, the building was most likely constructed for the fruit grower and distributor Heggblade Marguleas Co. based out of San Francisco (*Riverside Independent Enterprise*, 1956). The company owned thousands of acres of agricultural land in the area and shipped their produce around the country, likely the reason the subject property was developed directly adjacent to the Southern Pacific Railroad. The company constructed the second and third buildings in 1974 as metal storage. Newspaper research indicates the company owned the site until ca. 1975 (*The Bakersfield Californian*, 24). However, after extensive research through Newspapers.com, Ancestry.com, the Riverside County Assessor's property look up, and several other research repositories, little information was identified on the site past 1975. The current occupants of the building, the Formal Roadside Assistance, began their tenancy at an unidentified time.

The property was evaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) and was found ineligible for either under any designation criteria due to a lack of historical or architectural significance. Research did not indicate that the property is associated with any important events or individuals significant in the history of the city, region, state, or nation (Criteria A/1 and B/2). The buildings are relatively ordinary examples of industrial buildings and do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values (Criteria C/3). A review of available evidence and records search results did not indicate that the property may yield important information about prehistory or history (Criteria D/4). 87500 Airport Boulevard

87500 Airport Boulevard

Physical Description

The 87500 Airport Boulevard property is a 25.7-acre light industrial site with five buildings, a water tank, and five carports. The property sits on the northeast side of Highway 111 (also known as Grapefruit Blvd.) and the Union Pacific Railroad and sits on the southwest side of the CVCWD Stormwater Canal. The property is divided into two sections with separate APNs: APN 763340008 for the northern section and APN 763350025 for the southern section. Within the northern section (APN 763340008) is the main building, two other buildings, a water tank, and three carports. Within the southern section (APN 763350025) are two buildings and two carports. The main building is surrounded by deteriorating paved concrete parking lots and walkways. The building is a light industrial building with an irregular rectilinear plan that is one-story and constructed of poured concrete. The exterior is painted white, light gray, and dark gray. The building has a flat roof with a slight parapet. The roof is most likely clad in rolled roofing sheets.

The south elevation of the main building facing the paved parking lot and driveway has seven large loading doors elevated off the ground for delivery trucks at the west end of the elevation. (Photograph 6) The loading doors are covered by a concrete overhang. At the east end of the elevation is a corrugated metal overhang most likely covering an entrance of more loading doors.

The west elevation faces the Union Pacific Railroad and Highway 111 and features seven large loading doors and four HVAC returns (Photograph 7 and Photograph 8). An entrance is located at the south end of the elevation near the seven loading doors on the south elevation. The entrance is elevated off the ground and accessible by metal and concrete stairs. The east elevation has four

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loading doors throughout and three entrances at the north end of the elevation. Two of the entrances are single entrances and the third has double doors which all have flush metal doors painted gray. The northern section was constructed by 1996 (HistoricAerials.com).

The one-story second building sits to the east of the main building and just north of the water tank and three metal carports. The building is also a light industrial building, most likely a shed or storage facility for the site. The building has a rectilinear plan and has a flat roof, both of which are constructed of corrugated metal sheets either painted white or left unfinished. On the south and north elevation are single door entrances with a flush metal door painted white. On the west elevation is a large garage or delivery entrance; however, outside of these features, the building exhibits little fenestration.

The third building sits north of the second building and has an irregular rectilinear plan and a one-story height. The building is a light industrial building constructed of corrugated metal sheets painted white. The flat roof is also constructed of corrugated metal with 12 skylights featured at the east end of the building.

The water tank sits just south of the second building. The metal tank is circular with a metal roof all painted white.

The 87500 Airport Blvd. property is in overall good condition and retains a sufficient level of integrity. The site has remained in the same location since its construction in 1970 and the rural and light industrial setting has remained in place. The buildings retain most of their original materials and design, but alterations have occurred since 1970. A large addition was constructed to the east elevation of the main building between 1972 and 1996. The architect and builder were not identified during the course of research, but the workmanship of the unidentified architect/builder is largely still intact. The site is not associated with a significant person or event, and the building still retains the feeling of a large industrial site within rural Thermal.

Photograph 6 87500 Airport Blvd., Facing North



Photograph 7 87500 Airport Blvd., Facing East



Photograph 8 87500 Airport Blvd., Facing Southeast



Historical Resources Evaluation

The subject property was developed in 1970 for industrial uses, and by 1973 the site was expanded with two additional buildings and a water tank. Its current occupant is White's Steel, Inc., a construction company. The third building on the northern end was constructed in 1983 (Riverside County Assessor). The two buildings and the carports at the southern end of the property were constructed in 1984 and 1985 (Riverside County Assessor). Archival research failed to identify any additional consequential information about its former owners or occupants.

The property is recommended ineligible for listing in the National or California Registers, or any applicable local register, under any significance criteria. Research did not indicate that the property is associated with any important events or individuals significant in the history of the city, region, state, or nation (Criteria A/1 and B/2). The buildings are relatively ordinary examples of industrial buildings and do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values (Criteria C/3). A review of available evidence and records search results did not indicate that the property may yield important information about prehistory or history (Criteria D/4). The property is also not eligible as a contributor to any existing or potential historic districts.

Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel

P-33-017259 is recorded as a segment of the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel (Photo 9). It was originally recorded in 2008 and updated in various years since. It was last updated on a DPR in 2016 by Michael Hogan (2017). The Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel still serves its originally intended purpose, and no significant alterations were observed within the project ADI. Rincon concurs with the previous finding and recommends this segment ineligible (Photograph 9). A site update was prepared as a result of the current field effort.

Photograph 9 Current Condition of Resource P-33-017259, Facing North



Southern Pacific Railroad

Resource P-33-009498 is recorded as the Coachella Valley line of the Southern Pacific Railroad. It was originally recorded in 1999 and updated in various years since, the latest in 2017 by Applied Earthworks. A 2005 study recommended the line as ineligible for listing on the NRHP and the CRHR due to lack of historic integrity (Tang et al. 2016). No significant alterations were observed within the project ADI. No site update was prepared as a result of the current field effort as it was last updated less than five years ago.

Photograph 10 Current Condition of Resource P-33-009498, Facing North



Summary of Built Environment Resources

All three of the newly recorded historic-era properties within the project area are recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, or any applicable local register, under any significance criteria. The properties are also not eligible as contributors to any existing or potential historic districts. Since the properties are found ineligible, the project will not cause a significant impact to a historic resource pursuant to CEQA, nor will it cause an adverse effect under the guidelines of Section 106 of the NHPA.

6.2.2 Archaeological Resources

Results of the field survey indicate that portions of the ADI are developed with pavement and gravel covering much of the proposed pipeline alignment. Although some of the shoulder areas along Union Pacific Railroad have been treated with gravel, areas of exposed ground surface were noted (Photograph 10). Ground visibility in these areas was excellent (90 to 100 percent). Exposed ground was visible within portions of the ADI located in open areas and along unpaved residential access roads, mainly east of Palm Street and in the HDD Drill Pit Construction Work Area. Overgrowth obscured visibility in the HDD Drill Pit Construction Work Area (reduced to 10 to 50 percent) (Photograph 11).

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An examination of areas of exposed ground surface indicates native sediments consist of loosely consolidated sand (Photograph 12). Surficial sediments appear to have been extensively disturbed by road construction and maintenance activities.

The field survey identified one archaeological resource within the APE. This resource, a Historic-period Isolate designated in the field as Rincon-ISO-001, consists of a metal punch and shear machine.

Photograph 11 HDD Drill Pit and Construction Work Area, Facing West



Photograph 12 Overview of Native Sediments Visible Near Palm Street, Facing North



Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources

As noted in Section 4.1, and in Table 3, two previously recorded cultural resources, both isolates, were identified within the project ADI. Isolate resource P-33-024739 is recorded as a prehistoric brownware potsherd measuring 4.5 centimeters (cm) by 3.5 cm by 1 cm. The potsherd was found on the surface along an eastern levee slope (Tang et al. 2016). Tang et al. do not evaluate the resource for NRHP or CRHR eligibility, and it could not be relocated during the survey for this project. Although the resource was not evaluated for NRHP or CRHR during this study, isolated finds are typically ineligible for NRHP or CRHR listing as their data potential is exhausted during the initial recording (Criterion D/4). No site updates were prepared as a result of the current field effort.

Isolate resource P-33-024740 is a historic-period sun-colored amethyst glass chemical bottle fragment consisting of the bottle neck and shoulder (Tang et al. 2016). The isolate was originally identified within the western earthen levee of site P-33-017259. Tang et al. do not evaluate the resource for NRHP or CRHR eligibility, and it could not be relocated during the survey for this project. Although the resource was not evaluated for NRHP or CRHR during this study, isolated finds are typically ineligible for NRHP or CRHR listing as their data potential is exhausted during the initial recording (Criterion D/4). No site updates were prepared as a result of the current field effort.

Newly Recorded Archaeological Resources

Rincon-ISO-001

Rincon-ISO-001 is a metal punch and shear machine that was likely manufactured sometime in the early or mid-twentieth century. The machine does not contain any manufacturer markings or plates, making it difficult to accurately date, but manufacturer brochures from 1904 and 1920 were found to contain very similar machines (Beatty Machine & Manufacturing Co. Condensed Catalog, 1920, Punching & Shearing Machinery, Catalogue B, 1904). Given the portable nature of the machine, it is likely that its current location is not where the machine would have been in use and was likely set at this location for reclamation or disposal (Photograph 13). A California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Series 523 forms were completed for this resource (Appendix D).

Rincon-ISO-001 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any applicable designation criteria. Constructed in the early 20th century, the metal punch and shear machine is not unique or important in the history of the Coachella Valley. Rather, the machine is one of many such machines that were constructed during this period to cut and manipulate metal sheeting, usually associated with the railroad industry. A review of historical newspapers and other primary and secondary source materials failed to indicate that it is directly associated with other significant events or persons; as such the resource is not eligible under Criteria A/1 or B/2. Rincon-ISO-001 is also not unique in its design or construction as it is a ubiquitous machine used by many companies throughout the region. As a result, the resource is not eligible under Criteria C/3. The machine is also a historic isolate which has had its data potential exhausted as the result of the initial recordation. Isolates are typically not eligible for the California Register of Historic Resources or the National Register of Historic Places. Due to a lack of potential data the resource is not eligible under Criterion D/4.

The isolate was also evaluated for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) and was found ineligible under any designation criteria because isolates do not receive management consideration.

Photograph 13 Overview of Rincon-ISO-001H, Facing Southeast



7 Discussions and Recommendations

The results of the CHRIS records search, Native American and Historical Society outreach, historical imagery review, and field survey identified eight cultural resources within the APE. There is one prehistoric isolate. Historic-period resources include five built environment resources and two historic isolates. All of the five historic-period built environment resources were found ineligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, and therefore do not qualify as historical resources pursuant to CEQA or historic properties under Section 106. Rincon evaluated the resources at 87200 Airport Boulevard, 87400 Airport Boulevard, and 87500 Airport Boulevard found them ineligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR as part of this study; Rincon updated the site and concurred with the previous finding of ineligibility for the segment of the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel within the ADI; no update was performed as part of this study for the segment of the Southern Pacific Railroad within the ADI, which was last updated and found ineligible for listing on the NRHP or CRHR in 2017.

Two prehistoric isolates were previously recorded within the APE but could not be relocated during the current field effort. These findings are consistent with the archaeological sensitivity study of the Whitewater River conducted by Mirro (2012:30), who noted very few prehistoric resources had been documented along this stretch of the river's course. He speculates that due to the alkalinity of the groundwater in this area of the valley, the native vegetation may have been of little interest to prehistoric and ethnohistoric Native American groups. These environmental conditions may have resulted in less intensive use of the area compared to other portions of the Coachella Valley. The lack of prehistoric resources in the project vicinity combined with the disturbed nature of the APE and ADI suggests that there is a low likelihood of impact to any prehistoric resources.

The historic period resources consist of buildings, roads, a railroad, an isolate consisting of a metal punch and shear machine, and a single amethyst bottle fragment that will not be impacted by the project. These results suggest that the project APE is not highly sensitive for buried archaeological remains. Rincon recommends a finding of no effect to historic properties under Section 106 of the NHPA, and a less than significant impact to cultural resources under CEQA.

As stated above, the lack of prehistoric resources in the project vicinity and disturbed nature of the APE and ADI suggests low likelihood of impacts to any prehistoric resources. The lack of surface archaeology sites does not preclude their subsurface existence. The following recommendations are offered in the case of the unanticipated discovery of cultural resources during project development. The project is also required to adhere to regulations regarding the unanticipated discovery of human remains, detailed below.

7.1 Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

If cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) should be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be significant under Section 106 of the NHPA and/or CEQA, additional work such as data recovery excavation and Native American consultation may be warranted to mitigate any significant impacts.

7.2 Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

If human remains are found, regulations outlined in the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 state no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the County Coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of being granted access and provide recommendations as to the treatment of the remains to the landowner.

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- 2003 Cultural Resources Inventory of 1,730 Acres in the Emerson Lake Training Area, Marine Air Ground Task Force Training Command, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twenty Nine Palms. Report submitted to NREA, MAGTFTC, MCAGCC, Twenty Nine Palms, California.

Appendix A

Resumes

EDUCATION

MA, Archaeology,
California State University Los
Angeles, Los Angeles, CA

BA, Anthropology
University of Southern
California, Los Angeles, CA

EXPERTISE

Meets Secretary of the
Interior's professional
qualification standards in
archeology

Human osteology

Zooarchaeology and faunal
analysis

Project management of
large and interdisciplinary
projects

Staff management and
mentorship

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

HAZWOPER 40-hour
Certified; 2019

First Aid and CPR, American
Heart Association; 2019

CEQA Essentials 1 & 2
Workshop, California
Association of
Environmental
Professionals; 2019

NEPA Essentials Workshop,
California Association of
Environmental
Professionals; 2019

Ryan J Glenn, MA, RPA

ARCHAEOLOGIST & PROJECT MANAGER

Ryan Glenn is an Archaeologist and Project Manager at Rincon Consultants. Mr. Glenn has over 13 years of experience in archaeology, including both cultural resource management and academic projects. He has worked in both the public and private sectors for clients such as Southern California Edison, Pacific Gas and electric, San Diego Gas and Electric, the U.S. Navy, the U.S. Marine Corps, the U.S. Airforce, Caltrans, and AT&T and has conducted cultural resources work throughout California in support of compliance with CEQA, NEPA, and Section 106 of the NHPA. Mr. Glenn has a bachelor's degree in Anthropology and a master's degree in Archaeology. Mr. Glenn has been listed as a Field Director on California Statewide Cultural Resources Use Permit (CRUP) since 2013 and has had more than 6 years of California experience as a Project Manager. Mr. Glenn's technical skills include archaeological survey, excavation, and site testing. He has extensive experience with a total station digital mapping unit and hand-held Trimble GPS units, including office-based data manipulation. Mr. Glenn has had thorough training in artifact and feature analysis and specializes in osteology and zoology. His academic background includes graduate level training and professional experience in human osteology and faunal analysis.

Mr. Glenn has completed numerous projects demonstrating competence in archaeological theory, method, recordation, collection, handling, analysis, evaluation, and reporting, including planning, equipping, staffing, organizing, and supervising extensive archaeological projects. Mr. Glenn has experience in team management in the environmental management sector. He also has expertise in project performance and compliance with federal, state, and local regulations; implementation of environmental mitigation monitoring plans for complex projects; report production, including NRHP and CRHR eligibility recommendations; direction of cultural resources surveys and mitigations; coordination with Native American groups; and management of a large cultural resources staff.

SELECT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Southern California Edison (SCE) Deteriorated Pole Replacement Projects Under Special Use Permit (SUP); Southern California Edison Company; Multiple Counties, California (2019-2020), SWCA Environmental Consultants - Under an on call contract, SWCA is providing environmental compliance and management support for thousands of operations and maintenance projects across SCE's transmission and distribution systems and generation facilities in Los Angeles, Kern, San Bernardino, Riverside, Ventura, Orange, Mono, Inyo, and Tulare Counties. Projects are conducted under the Special Use Permits obtained by SCE to conducted Deteriorated Pole Replacements and other Operations and Maintenance (O&M) activities located within the Region 5 National Forests, including Angeles National Forest, Inyo National Forest, Cleveland National Forest, Los Padres National Forest, Sierra National Forest, Sequoia National Forest, and San Bernardino National Forest. Role: Project Coordinator.



Southern California Edison (SCE) On-Call Support for Environmental Analysis, Construction, and Emergency Response; Southern California Edison Company, Multiple Counties, California (2019-2020), SWCA Environmental Consultants - Under an on call contract, SWCA is providing environmental compliance and management support for thousands of operations and maintenance projects across Southern California Edison's (SCE) transmission and distribution systems and generation facilities in in Los Angeles, Kern, San Bernardino, Riverside, Ventura, Orange, Mono, Inyo, and Tulare Counties. Projects include but are not limited to support for CPUC licensed projects, PEA development, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) projects, renewable interconnections, execution of environmental mitigation, and environmental oversight during construction. Projects are located on lands managed by the United States Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, National Parks Service, California States Parks, California State Lands Commission, other state and local governments, and private lands. Role: Project Coordinator.

Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) On-Call Support for Environmental Analysis, Construction, and Emergency Response, Multiple Counties, California (2018-2020), Garcia and Associates (GANDA) – Under an on-call contract, GANDA provided environment compliance and management support for multiple operations and maintenance projects across PG&E transmission and distribution systems and generation facilities in Placer, El Dorado, Sutter, and Sacramento Counties. Projects are located on lands managed by the United States Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, National Parks Service, California States Parks, California State Lands Commission, other state and local governments, and private lands. Role: Field Director.

Chevron Guadalupe Restoration Project, Guadalupe, San Luis Obispo County, California (2019), Garcia and Associates – GANDA was retained by Chevron Corporation to provide cultural resources services in support of the Guadalupe-Nipono Sand Dunes Restoration Project including the removal of contaminated soils and metal piping. GANDA provided cultural resources monitoring for the duration of the contract and reporting on encountered resources. GANDA also coordinated the on-site staffing for cultural and Tribal monitoring. This project required the Hazwoper 40-hr training course. Role: Project Manager.

Blue Diamond South Pumped Storage Hydroelectric Project FERC No. 10756, Clark County, Nevada (2019), Garcia and Associates – GANDA was retained by Blue Diamond South Pumped Storage Power Company, Inc. to conduct Phase I and II archaeological investigations of the 31-acre upper reservoir and a 32-acre lower reservoir. This project was conducted in association with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and Federal Energy Regulation Commission (FERC). GANDA's project tasks included permit acquisition, coordination of lead agency, client and involved parties, literature review and records search, and intensive pedestrian surveys. The project was put on-hold and is scheduled to continue in 2021. Role: Project Manager.

Big Creek Hydroelectric System Archaeological Assessment Project, Tulare and Fresno Counties California (2018-2019), Garcia and Associates – GANDA was retained by ICF International Inc. to conduct intensive pedestrian surveys of two transmission corridor in Fresno and Tulare Counties on behalf of Southern California Edison Company (SCE). GANDA's project tasks included project coordination, intensive pedestrian survey and recordation of 80 plus archaeological sites, composition of DPR forms, and completion of project GIS schema. Role: Field Director.

Cultural Resources Inventory for Warriors Solar Project, Fresno County, California (2018-2019), Garcia and Associates – GANDA was retained by Solar Frontier Warriors, LLC, which proposed to develop a small-scale utility solar generation facility in Fresno County, California. GANDA composed a cultural resources inventory report that compiled the results of a cultural resources assessment of two separate parcels that comprised the project area. Project tasks included background research: records and literature searches, Native American coordination, intensive pedestrian survey, DPR form submission and final CEQA compliant report. Role: Project Manager.

Cultural Resources Inventory for Rubita Solar Project, San Bernardino County, California (2019), Garcia and Associates – GANDA was retained by Solar Frontier Rubita, LLC, which proposed to develop a small-scale utility solar generation facility in Fresno County, California. GANDA composed a cultural resources inventory report that



compiled the results of a cultural resources assessment of two separate parcels that comprised the project area. Project tasks included background research: records and literature searches, Native American coordination, intensive pedestrian survey, DPR form submission and final CEQA compliant report. Role: Project Manager.

Cultural and Tribal Resources Monitoring for Southern California Edison Company's Devers-Colorado River No. 1 Transmission Line Rating Remediation Project, Riverside County, California (2018 – 2019), Garcia and Associates – Under contract with Jacobs Engineering Group (Jacobs), GANDA provided cultural and Tribal resources monitoring for the duration of the project. Project tasks included but were not limited to monitoring, cultural resources intensive pedestrian survey, DPR form submission, composition of CEQA compliant site assessments. Role: Field Director.

Cultural Resources Testing and Evaluation for the Paradise Camp Dump Site Remediation Project, Mono County, California (2018), Garcia and Associates – Under contract to Stantec, GANDA prepared this study to test and evaluate cultural resources that may be affected by implementation of the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) Paradise Camp Dump Site Remediation Project in Mono County, California. The purpose of the project was to remove hazardous waste and surficial recyclable debris from the western portion of the dump site. GANDA's responsibilities included literature and records searches, intensive pedestrian survey of the site, archaeological testing and analysis and submission of a final CEQA compliant report to LADWP. Role: Field Director.

Southern California Edison (SCE) TLRR GO 131-D Evaluation Project along Victor-Apple Valley-Hesperia and Victor-Aqueduct-Phelan 115kV Transmission Lines, San Bernardino County, California (2018-2019), Garcia and Associates (GANDA) – Under an on-call contract as a subcontractor to SWCA, GANDA conducted intensive pedestrian surveys of multiple utility corridors and documented numerous prehistoric and historic archaeological sites in advance of construction to replace utility poles with modern infrastructure. GANDA conducted all aspects of project management from acquisition of record search results from SWCA to final report submission. Role: Project Manager.

Class III Archaeological Inventory for Gale to Pisgah Communications System Project, San Bernardino County, California (2018), Garcia and Associates – Under contract with Environmental Intelligence (EI), GANDA's purpose and scope were to investigate and provide the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) with a Class III intensive field survey of Southern California Edison Company's (SCE) project area for proposed All-Dielectric Self Supporting (ADSS) fiber optic communications system between the Gale and Pisgah Substations, San Bernardino County, California. The project area comprised 266.86-acres within the central Mojave Desert. GANDA tasks included cultural resources monitoring, intensive pedestrian survey and Section 106 of National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) compliant report. Role: Field Director.

Cultural Resource Inventory of Southern California Edison's EC0005 Phase 2 IO 338875 Distribution Project (TD 1094329, TD 1283503, TD 1332593, TD 1337684, TD 1381790, TD 1390881, TD 1403497), Bridgeport Ranger District, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, Mono County, California (2018), Garcia and Associates - GANDA, under contract to SWCA Environmental Consultants, has prepared a cultural resource inventory report for the Southern California Edison (SCE) maintenance and infrastructure replacement project Transmission and Distribution [TD] 1094329, TD 1283503, TD 1332593, TD 1337684, TD 1381790, TD 1390881, TD 1403497 in Mono County, California, under the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest (HTNF) Permit for Archaeological Investigations No. BRI679. The project upgraded and maintained 11 distribution poles over multiple locations on lands administered by the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (USFS) HTNF near Bridgeport, California. Work included replacement of seven wood distribution poles with new poles in the same or immediate vicinity of existing poles, off existing access roads, as well as the installation of branch line fusing (BLS), a radio fault indicator (RFI), and a remote-control switch (RCS) for four poles. As work is located on HTNF land, the project has been completed in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and all other federal laws pertaining to cultural resources and historic properties. GANDA has been contracted to inventory these pole locations and to assess if there are any historic properties in the Area of Potential Effect (APE) and



provide measures to avoid and/or minimize impacts for these pole replacement activities. Role: Archaeologist/ Report Author.

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) Long Valley Upper Gorge Overhead Line Replacement Project, Inyo and Mono Counties, California (2018-2020), Garcia and Associates (GANDA) – Under contract to Stantec, GANDA conducted intensive pedestrian surveys and documented numerous prehistoric and historic archaeological sites for the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP). LADWP planned to upgrade approximately 8-miles of 34.5kV distribution lines sites along an existing right of way through a combination of LADWP and Inyo National Forest (INF) land running from Upper Gorge Power Plant to Long Valley Dam. Due to the location of some of the resource archaeological testing was required to document the full extent of the sites. GANDA conducted all aspects of project management from record search, surveys, testing to final report submission. Role: Project Manager.

Southern California Edison (SCE) EC0005 Cultural Resources Studies of Multiple TDs – Ph 02, Needles, San Bernardino County, California (2018), Chambers Group, Inc. – Chambers was retained by SWCA to conduct intensive pedestrian surveys for cultural resources of multiple TDs on lands administered by Bureau of Land Management, Needles Field Office. Chambers tasks included analysis of records search provided by SWCA, permit acquisition, project coordination, field surveys of transmission pole locations and 30-meter project area, and submission of a CEQA compliant letter report. Role: Project Manager.

Cultural Resources Monitoring for Bloomington Project, San Bernardino County, California (2018), Chambers Group, Inc. – Chambers was retained by Crow Holdings Industrial to conduct cultural resources and Native American monitoring at the Bloomington Project in unincorporated San Bernardino County, California from August 2017 to April 2018. The project area was an approximately 34.54-acre property in the area of Bloomington, California. The proposed construction includes a 676,983-square-foot distribution center and associated structures. Monitoring and reporting for this project were provided in compliance of Mitigation Measures CR-1, CR-2, CR-3 and CR-4 as outlined in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) Appendix C – Cultural Resources Assessment (2016) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Based on the results of this investigation, Chambers composed a negative final report. Role: Project Manager.

Phase I and II Cultural Resources Survey of Reading Wind Energy, LLC Project, Reading, Lyon and Osage Counties, Kansas (2018) Chambers Group, Inc. – Chambers was retained by Reading Wind Energy, LLC to conduct a Phase I and II cultural resources inventory and limited testing for the Reading Wind Energy Project in Lyon and Osage Counties, Kansas. The study has been prepared as part of Reading Wind Energy, LLCs' due diligence process to consider the Area of Potential Effect on cultural resources. The initial survey was conducted from December 18 through 22, 2017 with a subsequent survey conducted January 2 through 14, 2018, totaling approximately 2,774 acres. The entire survey area was located on private land and included subsurface testing in areas of discretion and low ground visibility. Because the Project is located exclusively on private land and requires no federal funds, licenses, permits, and involves no federal land, there is no federal nexus, as defined by 34 Code of Federal Regulations Part 800, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). In the event a federal nexus is triggered, then the responsible federal agency is required to allow the Kansas State Historic Preservation Officer the opportunity to comment under Section 106 of the NHPA. Role: Project Manager.

Cultural Resources Survey Report for the AES Fallbrook Project, Fallbrook, San Diego County, California (2018), Chambers Group, Inc. – Chambers was retained by AES Energy Storage, LLC with the lead agency being the County of San Diego Planning and Development Services to conduct a cultural resources survey of 14.13-acres comprised of three separate parcels in Fallbrook, California. Chambers provided archaeological and historic research and included a literature and records search, examination of historic maps, cultural resources intensive pedestrian survey and CEQA compliant final report. Role: Project Manager.



City of Beaumont Self-Storage and Recreational Vehicle Storage Facility Project, Beaumont, Riverside County, California (2018), Chambers Group, Inc. – Under an on-call contract with the City of Beaumont, Chambers provided peer review of VCS Environmental’s Cultural Resource Assessment, conducted technical studies, prepared Environmental Impact Report (EIR) sections for compliance with state and federal statutes, particularly CEQA and conducted AB-52 consultation with numerous Native American Tribes. Cultural resources work included archaeological and architectural history surveys and evaluation studies, which were prepared in compliance with CEQA standards. Chambers oversaw mitigation for adverse effects to properties listed on California Registers. Role: Archaeological Project Manager/ Field Director.

Phase I and II and Supplemental Cultural Resources Survey of the Wild Horse Mountain Wind Project, Pushmataha County, Oklahoma (2018), Chambers Group, Inc. – Chambers was retained by RES Americas, Inc. to conduct a Phase I and II cultural resources inventory and limited testing program for the Wild Horse Mountain Wind Project in Pushmataha County, Oklahoma in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historical Preservation Act (NHPA). The survey was conducted between Jan 30, 2018 through February 6, 2018 and covered approximately 1,374-acres, all of which is located on private land. The report presents the results of the literature research review, cultural resources pedestrian survey and subsurface sample testing. A Section 106 compliant report was submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) under the guidance of the Oklahoma Archaeological Survey and State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Role: Project Manager.

Canyon Fire II Cultural Resources Survey for the Peter’s Canyon Regional Park (PCRP) Project, Orange County, California (2018), Chambers Group, Inc. – Under an on-call contract with Orange County Parks, Planning and Design Division, Chambers group conducted intensive pedestrian surveys of the Peter’s Canyon Regional Park (PCRP) within the Canyon Fire II burn area. This project was published as an addendum to the technical report prepared by Rincon Consultants titled Cultural Resources Study for the Peters Canyon Regional Park Project. Chambers surveyed the accessible areas of PCRP that were affected by the fire. The tasks that were undertaken included records and literature searches, pedestrian surveys, and a CEQA compliant report submitted OC Parks. Role: Project Manager.

City of Beaumont Oakridge RV Storage Project, Beaumont, Riverside County, California (2018), Chambers Group, Inc. – Under an on-call contract with the City of Beaumont, Chambers conducted technical studies, prepared Environmental Impact Report (EIR) sections for compliance with state and federal statutes, particularly CEQA and conducted AB-52 consultation with numerous Native American Tribes. Cultural resources work included archaeological and architectural history surveys and evaluation studies, which were prepared in compliance with CEQA standards. Chambers oversaw mitigation for adverse effects to properties listed on California Registers. Role: Archaeological Project Manager/ Field Director.

PA6N Elementary School Project, Irvine, Orange County, California (2018), Chambers Group, Inc. - Under an on-call contract with Irvine Unified School District (IUSD), Chambers provided cultural and paleontological resources technical studies to satisfy mitigation measures. Chambers provided cultural and paleontological monitoring for the duration of construction activities and submission of a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliant report. Role: Project Manager.

Southern California Edison (SCE) EC0005 Camp Pendleton Field Surveys, Phase 02, San Diego County, California (2018), Chambers Group, Inc. – Chambers group was contracted by SWCA Environmental Consultants to conduct a Phase I cultural resources survey from March to April 2018 on behalf of Southern California Edison (SCE) for the EC0005 Camp Pendleton Field Surveys, Phase 02 IO338875 located on Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton in San Diego County, California. This project and subsequent reporting met the implementing regulations outlined in 36 CFR Part 800, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The project installed approximately 200-feet of 1-to-5-inch conduit duct and associated infrastructure. Role: Project Manager.

Malibu Cultural and Paleontological Monitoring Project (The Case), Malibu, Los Angeles County, California (2018), Chambers Group, Inc. - Chambers was retained by Unvarnished, Inc. to provided cultural resource studies and monitoring to comply with mitigation measures. Chambers conducted literature reviews and record searches,



intensive pedestrian surveys, cultural and Native American monitoring, and composition of a final CEQA compliant report. Role: Project Manager.

Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory of Skookumchuck Wind Energy Project, Lewis and Thurston Counties, Washington (2018), Chambers Group, Inc. – Chambers was retained by Skookumchuck Wind Energy, LLC a subsidiary of Renewable Energy Solutions, Inc. (RES Americas) to conduct all cultural resource studies prior to and during construction of a commercial-scale wind energy generation facility. The Phase I cultural resources inventory was prepared pursuant to Washington State Environmental Policy (Chapter 43.21C Revised Code of Washington [RCW]). Chambers conducted intensive pedestrian surveyed of the project area resulting in the identification of prehistoric resources. The results of the investigation were documented pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Role: Project Manager.

Archaeological Assessment for Santa Monica High School in the City of Santa Monica, Los Angeles County, California (2018), Chambers Group, Inc. – Chambers in conjunction with Leighton Consulting, Inc. have been retained to provide a complete Phase I and Phase II archaeological assessment of the North Campus construction area to determine the potential for buried sites in the vicinity of the History Building on the Santa Monica High School campus. Chambers provided literature and records search, survey and excavation and CEQA compliant reporting. The excavations included four test units and multiple shovel test pits. Role: Project Manager.

Phase I Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment for the Willey Reservoir Bank Stabilization Project, Imperial County, California (2018), Chambers Group, Inc. – Chambers was retained by IID through a master service agreement (MSA) to conduct a Phase I cultural resources investigation of the Willey Reservoir Bank Stabilization Project in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). IID is the lead CEQA agency for this project. Chambers tasks included a cultural resources records search, Paleontological resources records search, Native American coordination, intensive pedestrian survey, and final report. Role: Project Manager.

AT&T Yermo to Slash X Ranch Regeneration Station Project, San Bernardino County, California (2018), Chambers Group, Inc. - Chambers conducted cultural resources monitoring and testing during construction activities under a subcontract agreement with Forkert Engineering & Surveying, Inc. (Forkert) pursuant to a higher-tier contract between Forkert and AT&T. Maintenance was required on the Yermo to Slash X Ranch segment of conduit requiring cultural resources monitoring. During construction, several cultural resources ranging from archaeological sites (i.e. lithic scatters, hunting camps, shell middens, refuse scatters) to historical built environments (i.e. canals, roads, homesteads) were located either within or immediately adjacent to the project area. Therefore, due to the cultural sensitivity of the project area and BLM involvement, an inadvertent discovery plan (IDP) and cultural resource monitoring plan (CRMP) were produced. Chambers tasks included records and literature searches, project coordination, Native American coordination with San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, cultural resources monitoring, testing, Section 106 compliant final report with oversight from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Role: Project Manager.

Cultural and Paleontological Studies for the SOKA University Expansion Project, Alisa Viejo, Orange County, California (2018) – Chambers was retained by SOKA University of America to conduct cultural and paleontological investigations including literature and record searches, project coordination, archaeological testing and submission of a CEQA compliant report for the construction of the university's new 48,000-square-foot performing arts center, which includes a 1,200-seat auditorium, theater, rehearsal spaces and an adjacent academic building with 49,000-square-feet of classrooms and faculty offices Role: Project Manager.

Southern California Edison (SCE) Cerritos Channel Transmission Relocation Project, Los Angeles County, California (2018) – Chambers was retained by SCE to provided cultural resources investigations pertaining to raising the electric transmission lines crossing the Cerritos Channel to accommodate taller container ships entering the channel. Chambers coordinated the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) and Historical American Building Survey (HABS) documentation, literature and records searches, intensive pedestrian survey and submission of a Section 106 compliant report. Role: Project Manager.



Southern California Edison (SCE) Banducci Substation Project, Tehachapi, Kern County, California (2017), Chambers Group, Inc. – Under an on-call contract, Chambers provided cultural and paleontological resource compliance for the Banducci 66/12kV “B” Substation Project. Scope items included mitigation measure compliance, ESA maintenance, worker education program, archaeological and paleontological monitoring, project coordination and CEQA compliant reporting. Monitoring included digging into paleontologically sensitive formations during deep boring activities and grading. The project constructed a 3.3-acre substation on a larger 6.3-acre site that would modernize portions of the Correction-Cummings-Kern River #1 66 kV subtransmission line along Pelliser Road, Highline Road and within the substation perimeter. Role: Field Director.

Cultural and Archaeological Resources Review in Support of Mobilitie, LLC’s Notice of Proposed Construction to the California Public Utilities Commission for Proposed Wireless Communications Facilities Located in Various Locations Throughout Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, Riverside and San Diego Counties, California (2017), Chambers Group, Inc. – Chambers was retained by Mobilitie to provide cultural resources and architectural history/built environment studies pertaining to the installation of numerous wireless telecommunications facilities throughout portions of Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, Riverside and San Diego Counties, California including the placement of cellular antennas on multiple light poles. Chambers was responsible for providing studies to determine if the installation of this infrastructure will impact known and unknown cultural resources. It was determined that numerous historic properties were located adjacent to proposed installation locations. As a result, Chambers conducted background research and literature review of historic records and maps, conducting intensive pedestrian surveys of the proposed installation sites and composing a final Section 106 compliant report with oversight from the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). Role: Field Director.

Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Orange County Civic Center, Building 16 Project, Santa Ana, Orange County, California (2017), Chambers Group, Inc. – Chambers was retained by Griffin Structures Inc. to prepare a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) and cultural resources assessment for sub-surface excavation and grading. The assessment report included an evaluation of potential federal and/or state significance and eligibility of Building 16. As part of the report, a records search was conducted at the South-Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), California State University, Fullerton, to identify previously conducted surveys and previously recorded cultural resources within the project area. Chambers composed the resulting Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Plan (MMRP) for this project specifically required to address cultural resources measures due to the sensitivity identified in the assessment. Role: Project Manager.

AT&T Slash X Ranch to Halloran Summit Regeneration Station Project, San Bernardino County, California (2017), Chambers Group, Inc. – Chambers conducted cultural resources monitoring and testing during construction activities under a subcontract agreement with Forkert Engineering & Surveying, Inc. (Forkert) pursuant to a higher-tier contract between Forkert and AT&T. The cultural resources monitoring was undertaken as part of the Section 106 review process. The services provided by Chambers Group included cultural resources monitoring and Native American tribal resources monitoring during construction-related ground-disturbing activities. Section 106 compliant reporting documented the results of these efforts along an 88-mile stretch of existing AT&T conduit. Project Manager.

Burrowing Owl Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for A.P.N.S. 913-210-022-2 and 913-210-021-1, Murrieta, Riverside County, California (2017), Chambers Group, Inc. – Chambers was retained by R & B Investment Group, LLC to conduct a Phase 1 cultural resources investigation which included a Native American outreach, literature and records search, intensive pedestrian survey and final report pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of these investigations was to determine if the client qualified for exemption under CEQA to develop 2.3-acres in Murrieta, California. Role: Project Manager.

James A. Musick Facility (JAMF) Fence/Retaining Wall Grading Project 16023-70100, Lake Forest, Orange County, California (2017), Chambers Group, Inc. – Under an on-call with Orange County Public Works, Chambers provided cultural and paleontological resource monitoring pursuant to the Mitigation and Reporting Program (MMRP) which was formulated based on the findings of the Final Environmental Impact Report (FEIR) 564 for the James A. Musick Facility (JAMF) Expansion Project with coordination from Orange County Sheriff’s Department. Chambers



provided monitoring for cultural and paleontological resources and composed negative reports pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the installation of a fence/retaining wall which involved grading and ground disturbance. Role: Project Manager.

Southern California Edison (SCE) TLRR GO 131-D El Casco-Purewater-Vista 115kV Circuit Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California (2017), Chambers Group, Inc. – Chambers was retained by SWCA Environmental Consultants to conduct a cultural and paleontological resources study of several discontinuous study areas totaling 91 project areas as part of the larger West of Devers (WOD) Upgrade Project. The project upgraded the existing WOD system by replacing existing 220 kV transmission lines and associated structures with new, higher-capacity 220 kV transmission lines and structures; modifying existing substation facilities; removing and relocating existing subtransmission (66 kV) lines; removing and relocating existing distribution (12 kV) lines; and making various telecommunication improvements. Chambers included records and literature searches, cultural and paleontological surveys and CEQA compliant reporting with project oversight from Southern California Edison (SCE). Role: Project Manager.

Historic Assessment of the Star Theater, 145 North 1st Street, La Puente, Los Angeles County, California (2017), Chambers Group, Inc. – Chambers was contracted by the City of La Puente to complete a historic assessment report for the Star Theater to assess the potential impacts to the building associated with development of a proposed 22-unit condominium project at the property. Chambers conducted the survey and evaluation of the property to determine if it meets the criteria as a significant historical resource as defined by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR). The analysis complied with state environmental regulations concerning the protection of historical architectural resources. Role: Archaeologist/Co-author.

San Diego Gas and Electric (SDG&E) Tie-Line 636/639 Wood-to-Steel Project, San Diego County California (2017), Chambers Group, Inc. – Under an on-call contract with SDG&E, Chambers provided cultural resources studies and Tribal Consultation for the fire-hardening of approximately 14-miles of existing 69-kilovolt (kV) wood pole power lines 636 and 639. SDG&E's purpose for the project was to increase fire safety and service reliability of the 69-kV powerlines in high risk areas of San Diego County. For the project, SDG&E replaced existing wood pole structures with new weathering steel poles. This project also included the installation of fiber-optic cables along the same alignment. Chambers tasks included records search, cultural and tribal resources pedestrian survey, DPR forms for recorded resources, and submission of a CEQA compliant report to SDG&E with oversight by California Utilities Commission (CPUC). Role: Field Director.

Long Beach Polytechnic High School Auditorium Seismic Retrofit and Historic Restoration Project, Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California (2016), Chambers Group, Inc. – Chambers was retained by Long Beach Unified School District (LBUSD) to perform architectural evaluation of the historic auditorium and document and monitor the restoration process to make sure no diagnostic components were impacted or effected. Chamber's task included weekly monitoring visits to document the progress and compose a weekly report. These reports were compiled into a final evaluation report that was submitted to the district. Roles: Field Director.

Paleontological Resources Monitoring for the Malibu Road Residential Project, Malibu, Los Angeles County, California (2016), Chambers Group, Inc. – Chambers was retained by Malibu RD (Big Rock Partners) to conduct cultural and paleontological resources studies which included a paleontological literature search with the assistance of the Los Angeles Natural History Museum, cultural and paleontological monitoring, and submission of a final CEQA compliant report. Roles: Project Manager.

Collier Park Master Plan Testing Project, La Mesa, San Diego County, California (2016), Chambers Group, Inc. – Chambers was retained by the City of La Mesa Planning and Development Services Division to conduct cultural resources literature review, records search, field survey, archaeological testing, Tribal consultation, and CEQA and Section 106 compliant report pertaining to the 7.7-acre park. The City of La Mesa proposed to adopt the Collier Park Master Plan. Collier Park and Spring House have been designated as Local Historic Landmark #3 by the City of La Mesa. Spring House is a historic-era structure built in 1907 and used for bottling water from the existing freshwater stream. This spring had been utilized Kumeyaay for centuries. Role: Archaeologist.



Class III Cultural Resources Survey of 67 Acres at the Salton Sea on Land Administered by Bureau of Reclamation, Imperial County, California (2016) Chambers Group, Inc. – Under an on-call contract with Imperial Irrigation District, Chambers conducted archaeological investigations within the APE for the Johnson’s Landing Pilot and Boat Ramp Project. Due to the involvement of the United States Department of the Interior (USDI) and Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) the project was considered a federal undertaking and was subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The final Section 106 compliant report included a resource inventory, including literature and records search and intensive pedestrian survey. Fieldwork documented the presence of three newly recorded historic-era sites that were recommended not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Role: Field Director.

Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Los Angeles Department of Public Works (LADPW) Emergency Repairs Project at Big Tujunga Canyon Road and Angeles Forest Highway, Los Angeles County, California (2016), Chambers Group Inc. – Under an on-call with LADPW, Chambers conducted cultural resources monitoring activities along Big Tujunga Road and Angeles Forest Highway (AFH). This project was the result of compliance and adherence to mitigation and avoidance measures set forth by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). Chambers responsibilities included coordination and daily monitoring. Role: Field Director.

Phase I and II Cultural Resources Inventory of RES Cactus Flats Wind Energy, LLC Project, Concho County, Texas (2016), Chambers Group, Inc. – Chambers was retained by RES Cactus Flats Wind Energy, LLC to conduct Phase I and II cultural resources investigations and compile a final report. The survey was conducted on multiple dates in 2015 and 2016 and encompassed a total of 4,364 acres, all of which is located on private land and included subsurface testing in areas of low ground visibility. The project identified and updated 41 cultural resources. Due to lack of local guidelines pertaining to cultural resources on private land in Concho County, Work and reporting were conducted in accordance with state laws pertaining to cultural resources, and Section 106 of the NHPA. Role: Field Director.

Coachella Avenue 48 Road Widening Project, Coachella, Riverside County, California (2016), Chambers Group, Inc. – Under an on-call contract with California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and in cooperation with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and City of Coachella, Chambers conducted the initial cultural resources studies, which resulted in monitoring for the duration of construction activities. Chambers responsibilities included literature and records search at CHRIS information center, cultural resources intensive pedestrian survey, monitoring and final report pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Protection Act (NHPA). Roles: Project Manager.

Supplemental Cultural Resources Surveys for the Bluestem Wind Project, Beaver County, Oklahoma (2016), Chambers Group, Inc. - Chambers was retained by Bluestem Wind Energy, LLC to perform supplemental cultural resources surveys regarding the installation of a wind energy farm. Chambers conducted supplemental intensive pedestrian surveys of an expanded footprint for the project to include more access to existing substations and other power generating infrastructure. These surveys were included as an addendum to the previous Bluestem surveys (2015). The final report was pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic preservation Act (NHPA) with oversight from the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and Oklahoma Archaeological Survey (OAS). Role: Project Manager.

Intensive Cultural Resources Pedestrian Survey for Approximately 2.2-Miles: Rodman Peak Access Road Project, San Bernardino County, California (2015), Chambers Group, Inc. – Chambers was retained by Enplan to conduct cultural resources studies and produce a Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) with oversight from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Chambers tasks included conducting a records and literature search, conducting intensive pedestrian survey of the access route to Rodman Peak, and compiling a Section 106 compliant report. Role: Project Manager.

Phase I and II Cultural Resources Survey of Bluestem Wind Project, Beaver County, Oklahoma (2015), Chamber Group Inc. – Chambers was retained by Bluestem Wind Energy, LLC to perform cultural resources evaluation for the installation of a wind energy farm. Chambers conducted the literature search, performed intensive cultural



resources pedestrian survey of the project area and compose a Section 106 compliant report to be reviewed by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Roles: Field Director.

Cal Water ELA Station 55 New Reservoir Project, Commerce, Los Angeles County, California (2015), Chambers Group, Inc. - Chambers was retained by the California Water Service Company (Cal Water) to provide environmental services in support of the Cal Water ELA Station 55 New Reservoir Project located in the City of Commerce, Los Angeles County, California. The project included constructing a 1.5 million-gallon (MG) capacity reservoir at the existing East Los Angeles (ELA) Station 55. The project site was located at 5740 Ferguson Drive, Commerce, California. ELA Station 55 already contained a 0.5 MG capacity reservoir, as well as a booster station. Chambers provided records and literature search, Native American Coordination, intensive pedestrian survey, cultural and tribal resources monitoring and submission of a CEQA compliant report. Role: Field Director.

Cal Water MPS Station 27 Beresford Tanks Project, San Mateo, San Mateo County, California (2015), Chambers Group, Inc. - Chambers was retained by the California Water Service Company (Cal Water) to provide environmental services in support of Cal Water's installation of a 3.86-million gallon tank along with a 1-MG tank, designated Phase 1 and Phase 2, respectively. The Project doubled storage capacity at the existing Mid-Peninsula District (MPS) Station 27 from 5 MG to approximately 10 MG. Phase 1 included the installation of the 3.86-MG concrete storage tank (161 ft. in diameter and 35 ft. in height), and also associated piping and accessories for connecting to the existing distribution system. Phase 2 included installation of the 1-MG tank (80 ft. in diameter and 32 ft. in height) and associated piping and accessories to connect to the existing distribution system. Chambers provided records and literature search, Native American Coordination, intensive pedestrian survey, cultural and tribal resources monitoring and submission of a CEQA compliant report. Role: Field Director.

Fallbrook Sewer Pump Stations Project on Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, California (2015), Chambers Group, Inc. - Chambers was retained by Heffler Contracting Group to create an Inadvertent Discovery Plan (IDP) that specified procedures to be followed prior to and during construction activities to ensure that there was no adverse effect to cultural resources identified as eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and/or California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR). Chambers also provided cultural resources monitors to observe the construction activities and compile a final report. Role: Project Manager.

Camden Hollywood Project, Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California (2014), Chambers Group, Inc. - Chambers was retained by commercial builder Bernard's Construction to perform cultural and paleontological resource monitoring during sub excavation for a mixed-use, 287-unit urban infill project that included retail space for Houston based Camden Property Trust. Chambers tasks included literature and records search, personnel education, monitoring and final CEQA report submission. Roles: Field Director Archaeology and Paleontology.

AT&T Highway 127 Fiber-Optic Installation Project, Baker, San Bernardino County, California (2014), Chambers Group, Inc. - Chambers conducted cultural resources surveys and testing under a subcontract agreement with Forkert Engineering & Surveying, Inc. (Forkert) pursuant to a higher-tier contract between Forkert and AT&T. For the project, AT&T installed fiber optic cable (FOC) from the unincorporated community of Baker to the U.S. Army NTC at Fort Irwin in California. The project route involved the installation of approximately 12.25 miles of FOC within previously undisturbed desert sediments. Most of the route roughly parallels State Route (SR) 127 from Baker to Shoshone, and proceeds from the intersection of Mill Road and Baker Boulevard, southwest of the community of Baker, northeast to Cell Tower Site 9 located approximately 0.5 miles inside the easternmost boundary of the NTC. Of the approximately 12.25 miles of FOC, 9 miles is located on BLM managed lands, 0.5 miles is located on lands within the NTC, and the remaining 2.75 miles are State and County lands. Construction consisted of the installation of three new direct-buried, 1.5-inch diameter, high-density polyethylene (HDPE) ducts and 25 3-foot-by-5-foot-by-3-foot direct-buried cable splice vaults spaced approximately 3,000 feet apart. Chambers tasks included survey, testing of sites, and completion of a Section 106 compliant report to Bureau of Land Management's Barstow Field office, San Bernardino County, California. Role: Field Director.

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) Beacon Solar Project, Cantil, Kern County, California (2014), Chambers Group, Inc. - Chambers was retained by Hecate Energy with oversight from AECOM to conduct cultural and Tribal resources surveys prior to the installation of a photovoltaic power station, conduct monitoring



for the installation of the perimeter fencing and site grading, record archaeological resources and compose DPR forms, submit a section 106 compliant report to AECOM for review. Role: Field Director.

Archaeological Sampling for Three Sites: CA-KER-7055, CA-KER-7231, and CA-KER-8592; East Kern Wind Resources Area Project (EKWRA), Kern County, California (2014), Chambers Group, Inc. – Chambers was retained by Southern California Edison (SCE) to conduct a supplemental cultural resources study in support of East Kern Wind Resources Area Project (EKWRA). The study consists of the evaluation of three archaeological sites located within Oak Creek Canyon and consisted of a literature review, archaeological excavation and report. Roles: Archaeologist.

San Francisquito Bridge (53C-0519) Replacement Project, Los Angeles County, California (2014), Chambers Group, Inc. – Chambers was retained by County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works (LACDPW) to conduct cultural resources technical studies and prepared report that was reviewed by California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). Cultural resources work included background research, record search, intensive pedestrian survey and evaluation report, in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and Caltrans standards. Role: Archaeologist/Co-Author.

Cultural Monitoring for installation of Fiber Optic Conduit on Edwards Airforce Base, Rosamond, California (2013), Chambers Group, Inc. - Chambers was retained by the U.S. Air Force to conduct cultural resources monitoring and reporting for the installation of a fiber optic conduit to modernize communications capabilities. Cultural resources tasks included literature and record search, project coordination, cultural resources monitoring and compliant reporting. Roles: Field Director.

Plainview Solarworks, LLC Project, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California (2013), Chambers Group, Inc. – Chambers was retained by Plainview Solarworks, LLC to conduct a cultural resources survey to include as a chapter in an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) to develop a piece of land for the purposes of generating green energy. Chambers provided a literature and records search, conducted an intensive pedestrian survey and aided in compiling the final cultural chapters. Role: Archaeologist.

Redland and Hemlock Booster Pumping Station Project, Eastern Municipal Water District, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California (2013), Chambers Group, Inc. – Under an on-call contract with the Eastern Municipal Water District, Chambers provided Phase I and Phase II cultural resources investigations present to CEQA guidelines. Chambers tasks included literature and records search at CHRIS information center, cultural resources intensive pedestrian survey, monitoring and submission of a CEQA compliant final report. Role: Archaeologist.

Blackstone Development Project, Orange County, Brea, California (2012), SWCA Environmental Consultants – SWCA was retained by Blackstone Development Inc. and Mesa Construction Company to perform cultural and paleontological resources monitoring for a large-scale grading operation for a new residential development in Brea, California. SWCA's task included cultural and paleontological monitoring, crew coordination and compiling the final report. Roles: Field Director Archaeology and Paleontology.

LA Plaza De Cultura y Artes Project, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California (2012), SWCA Environmental Consultants – SWCA was retained by LA Plaza De Cultura y Artes (LA Plaza) to provide testing, analysis of human burials, coordination with Tribal groups, reburial and composition of a report and subsequent articles present to Section 106. This project involved coordination and involvement of Native American Tribes with the repatriation of burials and burial goods and assistance in the reburial effort. SWCA utilized testing to determine the extent of the historic cemetery and analyzed the associated artifacts. Role: Field Technician/ Osteologist.

Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) Sacramento River Pad Survey, Sacramento County, California (2011), SWCA Environmental Consultants – SWCA was retained by Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) to conduct intensive pedestrian surveys of multiple locations for future installation of concrete pads/foundations for the expansion of the natural gas infrastructure in the Sacramento River Delta. SWCA's project tasks included literature and records searches, cultural resources survey and completion of DPR forms for recorded resources. Role: Archaeologist.



Alameda Corridor East (ACE) San Gabriel Trench Cultural Resources Management Services; The San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments (SGVCOG); San Gabriel, Alhambra, Rosemead, Los Angeles County, California (2010-2012), SWCA Environmental Consultants - SWCA conducted technical studies and prepared Environmental Impact Report (EIR) sections for compliance with state and federal statutes, particularly CEQA and NEPA, for review by Caltrans, the lead agency. Cultural resources work included archaeological and architectural history surveys and evaluation studies, which were prepared in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and Caltrans standards. SWCA oversaw mitigation for adverse effects to the National and California Registers listed San Gabriel Mission site. Role: Archaeologist.

Border Field State Park Cultural Resources Survey of Border Infrastructure System Project, San Diego County, California (2009), The Sandberg Group – Sanberg was retained by California Department of Parks and Recreation with assistance from U.S. Customs and Border Protection to provide cultural resources studies for renovations to infrastructure associated with Border Field State Park and Sanberg conducted archaeological pedestrian survey of portions of the park and areas of pathways that were to be widened. Sandberg’s tasks included literature and records searches, cultural resources survey, analysis of resources, creation of DPR forms, and production of CEQA compliant report. Role: Field Technician/ Archaeologist.

LA Plaza De Cultura y Artes Project, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California (2009), The Sanberg Group, Inc. – Sanberg was retained LA Plaza De Cultura y Artes (LA Plaza) to provide cultural resources monitoring for the duration of the construction of a outdoor plaza area, garden and fountain with associated infrastructure such and lighting, irrigation and walkways. Sandberg’s tasks included monitoring, artifact analysis and composition of a CEQA compliant report. Role: Field Technician/ Osteologist.

Los Angeles Sheriff’s Department Coroner’s Office Skeletal Recovery Team and Forensic Field Technician, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California (2007- 2009) – Mr. Glenn aided with processing skeletal material and conducting field searches for human remains in association with the Los Angeles Coroner’s Office. Mr. Glenn’s task included identification of material during field survey, analysis and documentation of remains, preservation and collection, composition of a final forensic report. One of the main daily tasks was discerning between human and non-human remains. Role: Technician.

PUBLICATIONS

Bartelle, Barney and Ryan J. Glenn (2010) Trauma and Pathology of a Buried Dog from San Nicolas Island, California, U.S.A. *Journal of Archaeological Sciences* 37: 2721-2734.

Cisneros, Charles, Jim Shearer and Ryan J. Glenn (2016) Late Prehistoric Subsistence Practices and Landscape Archaeology in the Cronese Basin. Paper presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Conference.

SELECTED REPORTS

Glenn, Ryan J. and Rachael Nixon (2020) Cultural Resources Monitoring for Southern California Edison’s Transmission Road and Right-of-Way (ROW) South Orange Road Grading & Brushing Environmental Clearance for the San Onofre-Santiago No. 2 and San Onofre-Serrano Transmission Lines San Clemente and San Onofre State Beach, Orange and San Diego Counties, California. Garcia and Associates.

Nixon, Rachael and Ryan J. Glenn (2019) Cultural Resources Inventory Report for TLRR GO 131-D Evaluation Project Along the Victor-Aqueduct-Hesperia and Victor-Apple Valley-Hesperia 115kV Transmission Lines, San Bernardino, California. Garcia and Associates.

Nixon, Rachael and Ryan J. Glenn (2019) Cultural Resources Assessment for the Overhead Line Replacement Project, Upper Gorge Plant to Long Valley Dam, Mono County, California. Garcia and Associates.

Glenn, Ryan J. and Rachael Nixon (2019) Cultural Resources Inventory Report: Rubita Solar Project, San Bernardino County, California. Garcia and Associates.



Glenn, Ryan J. and Rachael Nixon (2019) Cultural Resources Inventory Report: Warrior Solar Project, San Bernardino County, California. Garcia and Associates.

Nixon, Rachael, Gregorio Pacheco and Ryan J. Glenn (2018) Cultural Resource Inventory of Southern California Edison's EC0005 Phase 2 IO 338875 Distribution Project (TD 1094329, TD 1283503, TD 1332593, TD 1337684, TD 1381790, TD 1390881, TD 1403497), Bridgeport Ranger District, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, Mono County, California (USFS ARPA Permit# BRI679). Garcia and Associates.

Nixon, Rachael, Samantha Dunham, Amanda Sims and Ryan J. Glenn (2018) Class III Archaeological Inventory for the Gale to Pisgah Communications System Project, San Bernardino County, California. Garcia and Associates.

Glenn, Ryan J. (2018) Inadvertent Discovery Plan for Cultural Resources and Human Skeletal Remains for the AT&T Yermo to Slash X Ranch Regeneration Station Project, San Bernardino County, California. Chambers Group, Inc.

Glenn, Ryan J. (2018) Results of the Canyon Fire II Cultural Resources Survey for the Peters Canyon Region Park Project, Orange County, California. Chambers Group, Inc.

Glenn, Ryan J. (2018) Phase I Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment for the Willey Reservoir Bank Stabilization Project, Imperial County, California. Chambers Group, Inc.

Glenn, Ryan J. and Rachael Nixon (2018) Phase I and II Cultural Resources Survey of Reading Wind Energy, LLC Project, Reading, Lyon and Osage Counties, Kansas. Chambers Group, Inc.

Glenn, Ryan J. and Lucas Tutschulte (2018) Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory of Skookumchuck Wind Energy Project, Lewis and Thurston Counties, Washington. Chambers Group, Inc.

Glenn, Ryan J. (2018) Bloomington Project Cultural Resources Monitoring Report, San Bernardino County, California. Chambers Group, Inc.

Glenn, Ryan J. (2018) Southern California Edison (SCE) EC0005 Camp Pendleton Field Surveys, Phase 02 IO338875 Report, San Diego County, California. Chambers Group, Inc.

Glenn, Ryan J. (2018) Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the OC Civic Center, Building 16 Project, Santa Ana, Orange County, California. Chambers Group, Inc.

Nixon, Rachael, Justin Castells and Ryan J. Glenn (2018) Cultural Resources Survey Report for the AES Fallbrook Project, Fallbrook, California. Chambers Group, Inc.

Nixon, Rachael and Ryan J. Glenn (2018) Cultural Resources Monitoring of Southern California Edison's Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project for Stevenson 12kV Distribution Line-TD1334871 – H-Frame Pole Numbers 1215383E and 2032137E in Sierra National Forest, Madera County, California.

Glenn, Ryan J. and Rachael Nixon (2017) Cultural and Paleontological Resources Report for TLRR GO 131-D Evaluation Project on the El Casco-Purewater-Vista 115kV Circuit on Private Land, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California. Chambers Group, Inc.

Cisneros, Charles and Ryan J. Glenn (2016) Class III Cultural Resources Survey of 67 Acres at the Salton Sea on Land Administered by the Bureau of Reclamation, Imperial County, California. Chambers Group, Inc.

Cisneros, Charles and Ryan J. Glenn (2014) Results of Cultural and Paleontological Resources Monitoring for the Camden Hollywood Project, Los Angeles, California. Chambers Group, Inc.

Cisneros, Charles, Meghan Directo and Ryan J. Glenn (2012) Phase I Archaeological Survey Report for the Hemlock Booster Pumping Station Project, Riverside County, California. Chambers Group, Inc.



Appendix B

Record Search Results (Confidential)

Appendix C

Section 106 Consultation

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

August 2, 2021

Ryan Glenn
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Via Email to: rglenn@rinconconsultants.com

Re: Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Airport Blvd. IIIA-2 Project, Riverside County

Dear Mr. Glenn:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
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West Sacramento,
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(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
8/2/2021**

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919
Cahuilla

Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians

Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson
P.O. Box 189
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189
Phone: (760) 782 - 0711
Fax: (760) 782-0712
Cahuilla

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
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Fax: (760) 699-6924
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net
Cahuilla

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Ann Brierty, THPO
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 755 - 5259
Fax: (951) 572-6004
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov
Cahuilla
Serrano

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians

Amanda Vance, Chairperson
P.O. Box 846
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 398 - 4722
Fax: (760) 369-7161
hhaines@augustinetribe.com
Cahuilla

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

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Fax: (951) 755-5177
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov
Cahuilla
Serrano

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians

Doug Welmas, Chairperson
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway
Indio, CA, 92203
Phone: (760) 342 - 2593
Fax: (760) 347-7880
jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov
Cahuilla

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (760) 572 - 2423
historicpreservation@quechantribe.com
Quechan

Cahuilla Band of Indians

Daniel Salgado, Chairperson
52701 U.S. Highway 371
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 5549
Fax: (951) 763-2808
Chairman@cahuilla.net
Cahuilla

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (928) 750 - 2516
scottmanfred@yahoo.com
Quechan

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Airport Blvd. IIIA-2 Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
8/2/2021**

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

John Gomez, Environmental
Coordinator
P. O. Box 391670
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov

Cahuilla

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391670
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
admin@ramona-nsn.gov

Cahuilla

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

Cahuilla

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92581
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544
Fax: (951) 654-4198
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Luiseno

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural
Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92581
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Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Luiseno

**Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla
Indians**

Michael Mirelez, Cultural
Resource Coordinator
P.O. Box 1160
Thermal, CA, 92274
Phone: (760) 399 - 0022
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mmirelez@tmdci.org

Cahuilla

**Twenty-Nine Palms Band of
Mission Indians**

Darrell Mike, Chairperson
46-200 Harrison Place
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 863 - 2444
Fax: (760) 863-2449
29chairman@29palmsbomi-
nsn.gov

Chemehuevi

**Twenty-Nine Palms Band of
Mission Indians**

Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
46-200 Harrison Place
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 775 - 3259
amadrigal@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov

Chemehuevi

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Airport Blvd. IIIA-2 Project, Riverside County.



Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Airport Blvd. IIIA-2 Correspondence Tracking

Contact List (Received 8/2/21)	Date Letter Sent to contact	Date of Response	Comments/Concerns
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director 5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, California 92264 Phone: (760) 699-6907 Fax: (760) 699-6924 ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net	8/31/2021		9/10- Did not answer and left a voicemail
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson 5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, California 92264 (760) 699-6800 Fax: (760) 699-6919	9/2/21		9/10- Font desk answered and transferred call but did not answer
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians Amanda Vance, Chairperson P.O. Box 846 Coachella, California 92236 (760) 398-4722 Fax: (760) 369-7161 hhaines@augustinetribe.com	8/31/2021	8/31/2021	Victoria Martin, Tribal Secretary, responded with letter stating that the Tribe is unaware of any resources in the APE. However, in the event of inadvertent discovery, notify the Tribe.
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians Doug Welmas, Spokesperson 84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Indio, California 92203 (760) 342-2593 Fax: (760) 347-7880 jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov	8/31/2021		9/10- Went to voicemail and said it was for Louise so did not leave a message
Cahuilla Band of Indians Daniel Salgado, Chairperson 52701 U.S. Highway 371 Anza, California 92539 (951) 763-5549 Fax: (951) 763-2808	8/31/2021		9/10- Jaquelin Esparza answered and said he was in a meeting but gave her my contact information for him to call back.



Contact List (Received 8/2/21)	Date Letter Sent to contact	Date of Response	Comments/Concerns
chairman@cahuilla.net			
Morongo Band of Mission Indians Ann Brierty, THPO 12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220 Phone: (951)755-5259 Fax: (951)572-6004 abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	8/31/2021		9/10- Went to voicemail but did not hear the tone so I am not sure if it is full. Did not leave a voicemail.
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee P.O. Box1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366 Phone: (928)750-2516 scottmanfred@yahoo.com	8/31/2021	9/7/2021	Rincon received an email from the Tribe, stating that the Tribe would defer to more local tribes.
Ramona Band of Cahuilla John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator P. O. Box 391670 Anza, CA,92539 Phone: (951)763-4105 Fax: (951)763-4325 jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov	8/31/2021		9/10- Did not answer and unable to leave a voicemail
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator P.O. Box1160 Thermal, CA, 92274 Phone: (760)399-0022 Fax: (760)397-8146 mmirelez@tmdci.org	8/31/2021		9/10- Did not answer and mailbox is full.
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson P.O. Box 189	9/2/21		9/10- Front desk answered and said Ray was not there. I provided my contact information. They mentioned they received the letter on Wednesday, and he will give me a call back ASAP.



Contact List (Received 8/2/21)	Date Letter Sent to contact	Date of Response	Comments/Concerns
Warner Springs, California 92086-0189 (760) 782-0711 Fax: (760) 782-0712			
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians Darrell Mike, Chairperson 46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236 Phone: (760) 863-2444 Fax: (760) 863-244929 chairman@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	8/31/2021		9/10- Was redirected to Sarah Bliss and did not answer but left a voicemail.
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer 46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236 Phone: (760) 775-3259 amadrigal@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	8/31/2021		9/10- Called multiple times and call did not go through.
Morongo Band of Mission Indians Robert Martin, Chairperson 12700 Pumarra Road Banning, California 92220 (951) 849-8807 Fax: (951) 922-8146 dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov	8/31/2021		9/10- Called multiple times and call did not go through.
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department P.O. BOX 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Phone: (951) 663-5279 Fax: (951) 654-4198 jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	8/31/2021		9/10- Joseph answered and said to contact Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians .
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	8/31/2021	9/7/2021	Rincon received an email from the Tribe, stating that the Tribe would defer to more local tribes.



Contact List (Received 8/2/21)	Date Letter Sent to contact	Date of Response	Comments/Concerns
P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, Arizona 85366 (760) 572-2423 historicpreservation@quechantribe.com			
Ramona Band of Cahuilla Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson P.O. Box 391670 Anza, California 92539 (951) 763-4105 Fax: (951) 763-4325 admin@ramona-nsn.gov	8/31/2021		9/10- Did not answer but left a voicemail with my information.
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair P.O. Box 391820 Anza, California 92539 (951) 659-2700 Fax: (951) 659-2228 lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov	8/31/2021		9/10- Did not answer and could not leave a voicemail.
Soboba Band of Luiseno indians Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, California 92581 (951) 654-5544 Fax: (951) 654-4198 ivivanco@saboba-nsn.gov	8/31/2021		9/10- Did not answer and could not leave a voicemail. They are closed on Fridays.
Coachella Valley Arch Society Phone: 760-565-1196	9/2/21	9/14/2021	Britt Wilson, president responded and stated that the society has no specific information on historical or prehistorical cultural resources in the APE; However, even though disturbed, there is a great likelihood of subsurface cultural materials like ceramic sherds. He recommends during a survey of the APE and hiring a monitor during construction.
Coachella valley historical Society Phone: 760-342-6651	9/2/21		



Contact List (Received 8/2/21)	Date Letter Sent to contact	Date of Response	Comments/Concerns
Historical Society of Palm Desert Phone: 760-346-6588	9/2/21		9/10- Did not answer but left a message
Palm Springs historical society Phone: 760-323-8297	9/2/21		9/10- Did not answer but left a message
Riverside Historical Commission Phone: 951-955-4300	9/2/21		9/10- Did not answer but left a message



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www.rinconconsultants.com

August 27, 2021

Ann Brierty, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, California 92220

RE: Native American Outreach for the Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment, Thermal, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Brierty:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Woodard & Curran to provide cultural resources services as part of the Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment (project), with Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) acting as lead agency. The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main is an up to 3,500-linear foot (0.67-mile) pipe that would cross under the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and Highway 111 using trenchless installation and connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. The project area is shown in the attached Area of Potential Effect (APE) Map. The pipeline is a connecting segment between two existing water mains that is needed to deliver potable water to the nine independent Valley View Mobile Home Park small water systems being consolidated onto the CVWD potable water system. The proposed alignment for this segment of pipeline is preliminary and may be altered as easements are finalized. Therefore, the project area shown in the APE Map, encompasses a buffer area around the northern and southernmost options for the proposed pipeline alignment. Because the project is possibly subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), a cultural resources study satisfying the requirements of Section 106 is being prepared.

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources for this project, Rincon has contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project's APE. Rincon received a response from the NAHC dated August 2, 2021, stating that the SLF search had been completed with "negative" results. The NAHC suggested we contact you to discuss this project further.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the APE, please do not hesitate to contact me at rglenn@rinconconsultants.com, or by telephone at (805) 644-4455. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ryan Glenn", written in a cursive style.

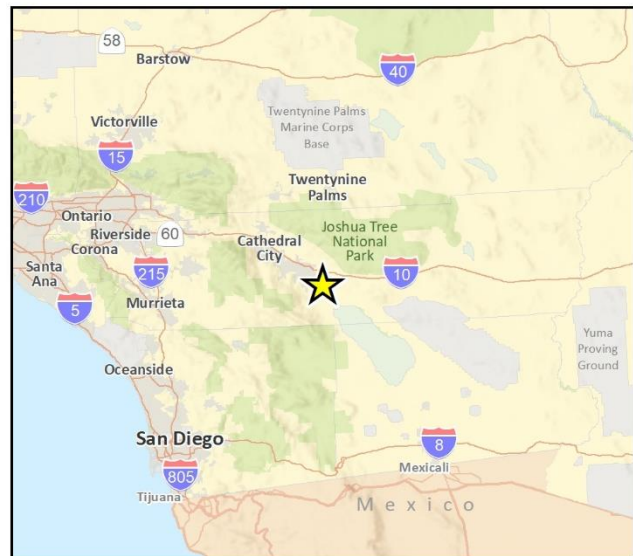
Ryan Glenn, M.A. RPA

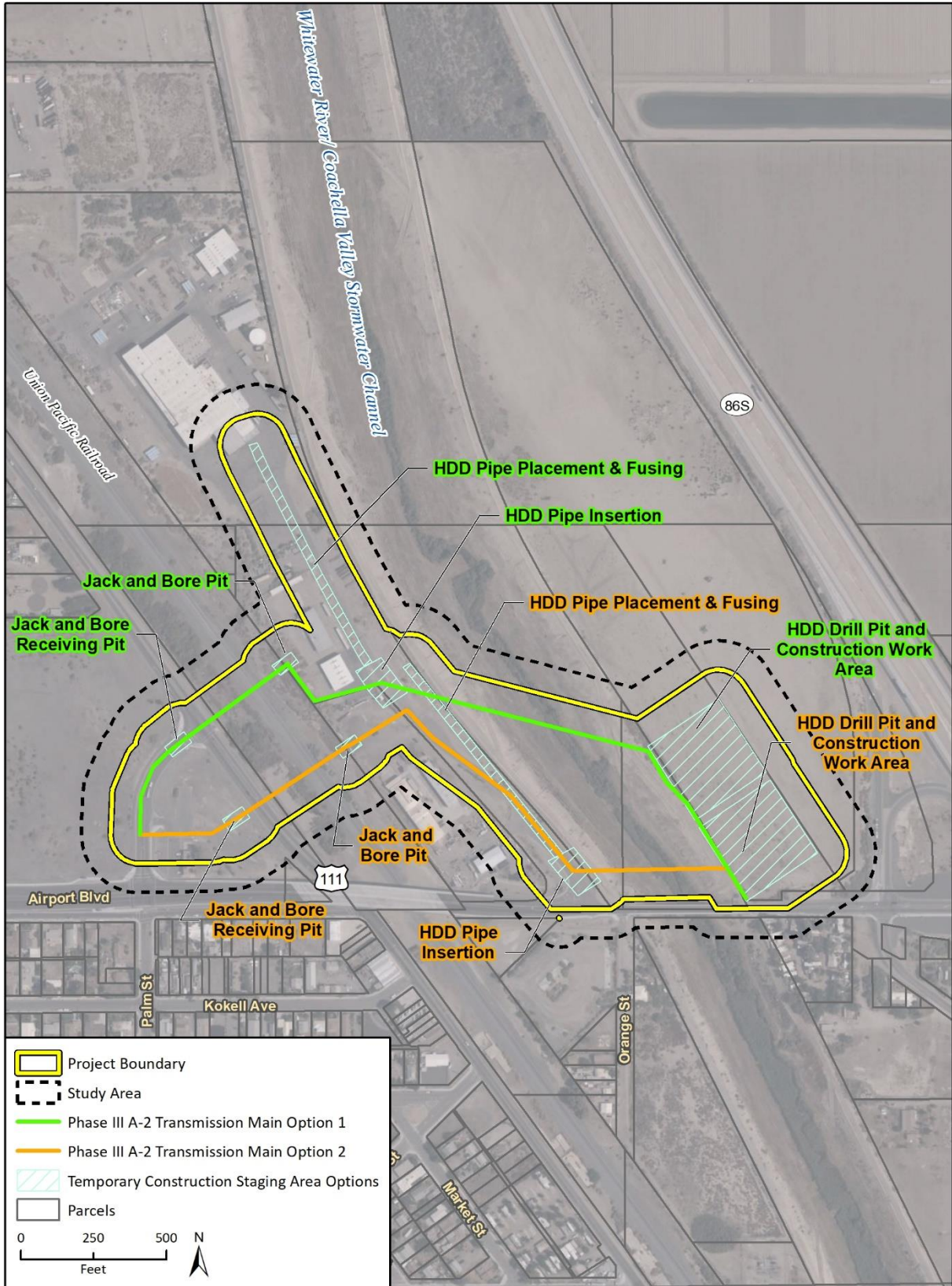
Enclosure: Regional Location Map and APE Map



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★ Project Location





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September 1, 2021

Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians
P.O. Box 189
Warner Springs, California 92086-0189

RE: Native American Outreach for the Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment, Thermal, Riverside County, California

Dear Honorable Chairperson Chapparosa:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Woodard & Curran to provide cultural resources services as part of the Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment (project), with Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) acting as lead agency. The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main is an up to 3,500-linear foot (0.67-mile) pipe that would cross under the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and Highway 111 using trenchless installation and connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. The project area is shown in the attached Area of Potential Effect (APE) Map. The pipeline is a connecting segment between two existing water mains that is needed to deliver potable water to the nine independent Valley View Mobile Home Park small water systems being consolidated onto the CVWD potable water system. The proposed alignment for this segment of pipeline is preliminary and may be altered as easements are finalized. Therefore, the project area shown in the APE Map, encompasses a buffer area around the northern and southernmost options for the proposed pipeline alignment. Because the project is possibly subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), a cultural resources study satisfying the requirements of Section 106 is being prepared.

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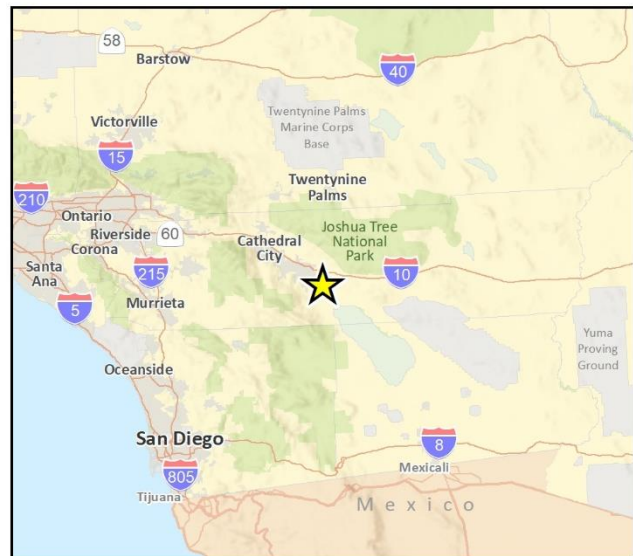
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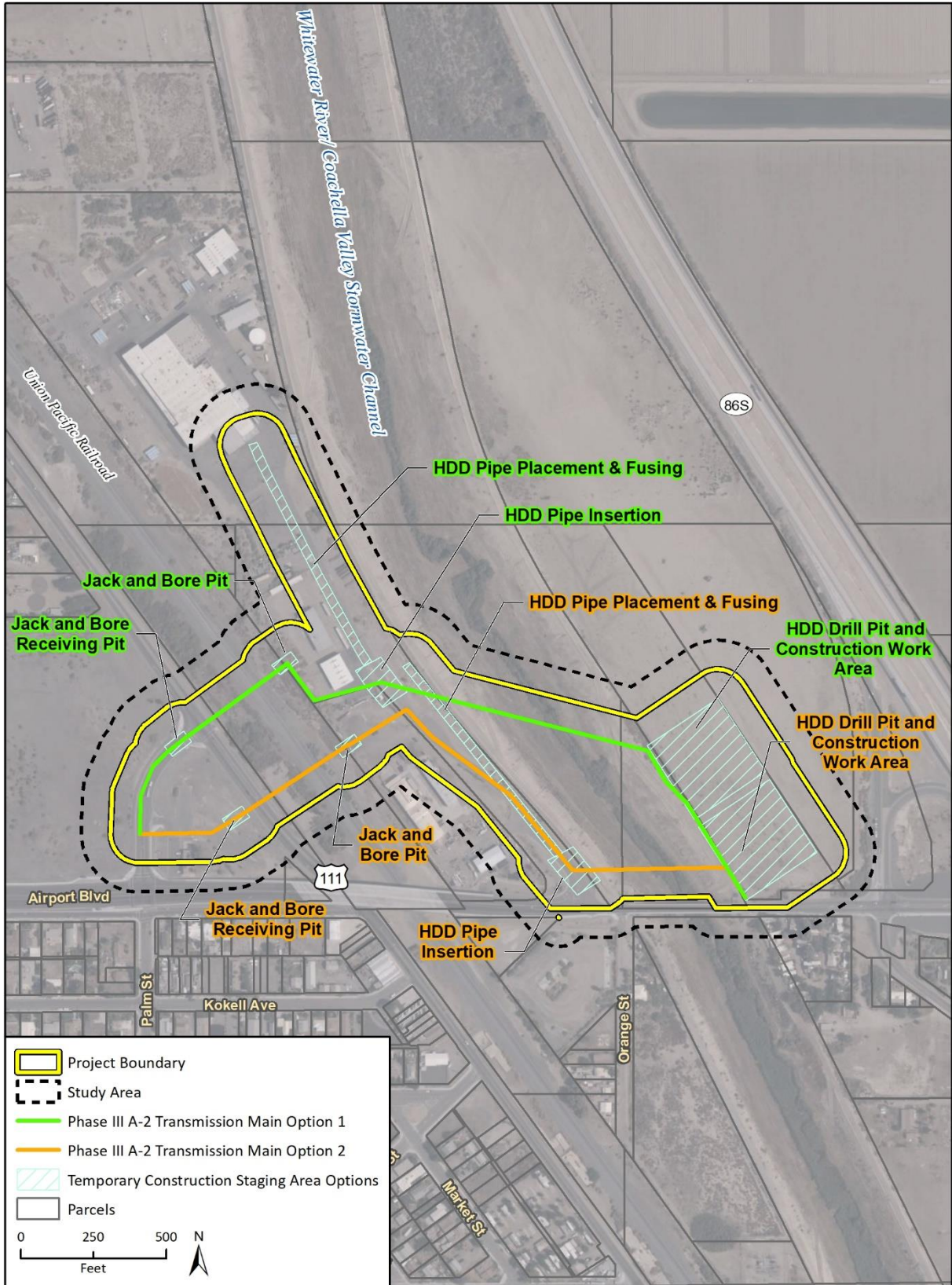
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★ Project Location





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www.rinconconsultants.com

August 27, 2021

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, California 92264

RE: Native American Outreach for the Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment, Thermal, Riverside County, California

Dear Honorable Director Garcia-Plotkin:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Woodard & Curran to provide cultural resources services as part of the Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment (project), with Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) acting as lead agency. The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main is an up to 3,500-linear foot (0.67-mile) pipe that would cross under the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and Highway 111 using trenchless installation and connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. The project area is shown in the attached Area of Potential Effect (APE) Map. The pipeline is a connecting segment between two existing water mains that is needed to deliver potable water to the nine independent Valley View Mobile Home Park small water systems being consolidated onto the CVWD potable water system. The proposed alignment for this segment of pipeline is preliminary and may be altered as easements are finalized. Therefore, the project area shown in the APE Map, encompasses a buffer area around the northern and southernmost options for the proposed pipeline alignment. Because the project is possibly subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), a cultural resources study satisfying the requirements of Section 106 is being prepared.

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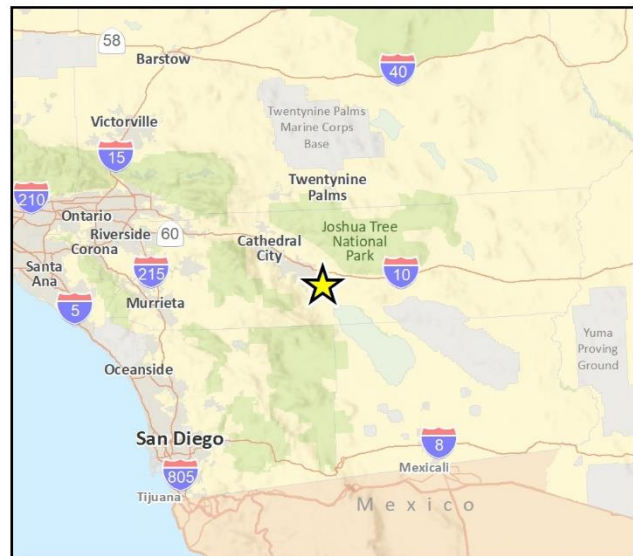
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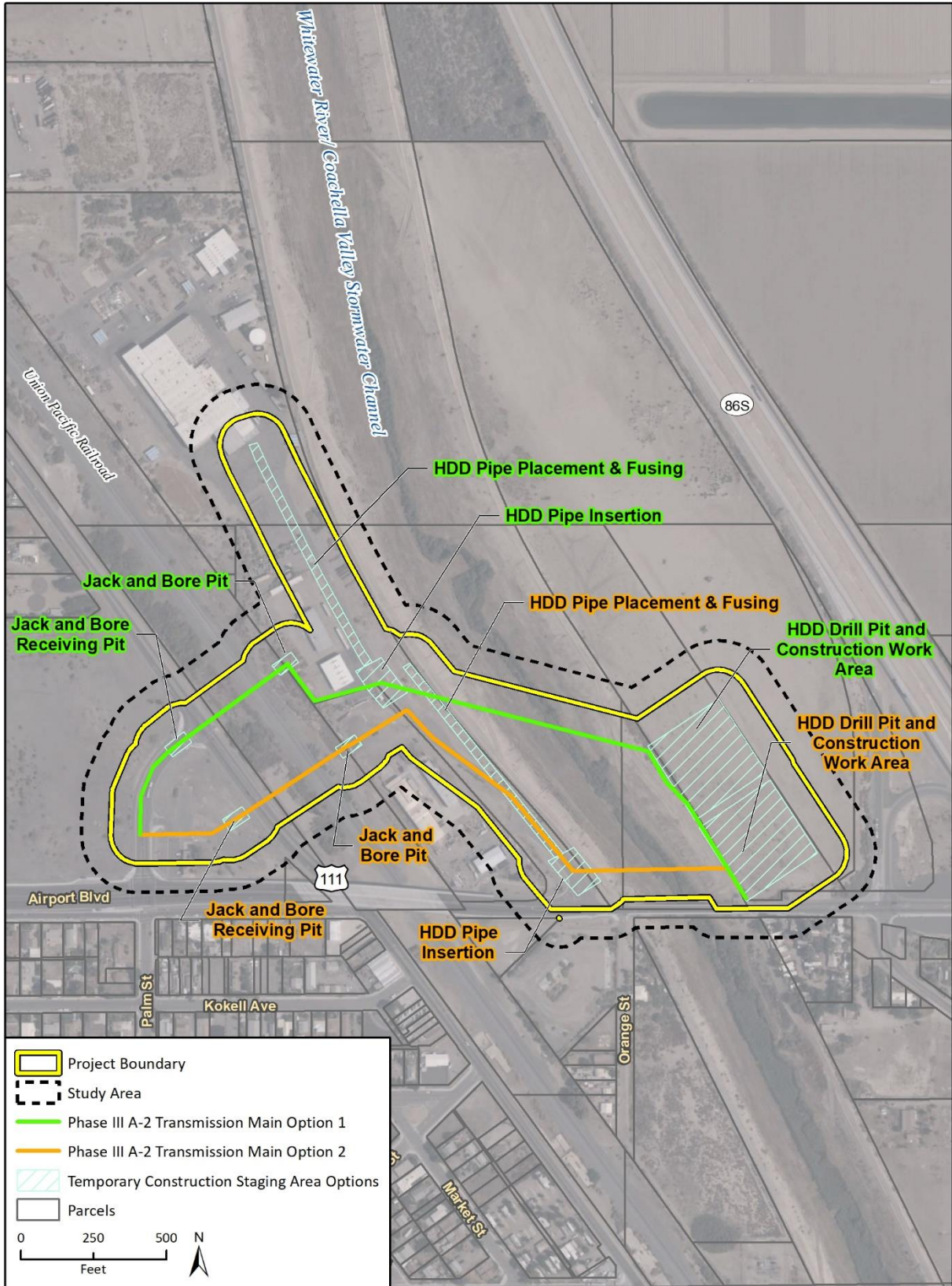
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August 27, 2021

John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator
Ramona Band of Cahuilla
P.O. Box 391670
Anza, California 92539

RE: Native American Outreach for the Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment, Thermal, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Gomez:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Woodard & Curran to provide cultural resources services as part of the Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment (project), with Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) acting as lead agency. The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main is an up to 3,500-linear foot (0.67-mile) pipe that would cross under the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and Highway 111 using trenchless installation and connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. The project area is shown in the attached Area of Potential Effect (APE) Map. The pipeline is a connecting segment between two existing water mains that is needed to deliver potable water to the nine independent Valley View Mobile Home Park small water systems being consolidated onto the CVWD potable water system. The proposed alignment for this segment of pipeline is preliminary and may be altered as easements are finalized. Therefore, the project area shown in the APE Map, encompasses a buffer area around the northern and southernmost options for the proposed pipeline alignment. Because the project is possibly subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), a cultural resources study satisfying the requirements of Section 106 is being prepared.

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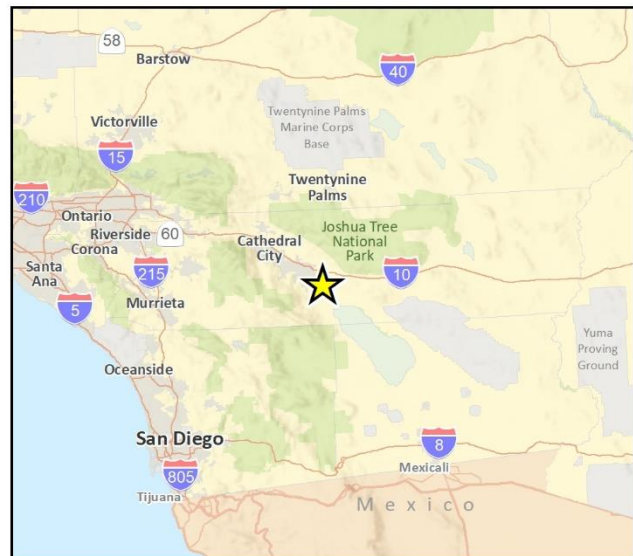
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September 1, 2021

Jeff Grubb, Chairperson
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, California 92264

RE: Native American Outreach for the Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment, Thermal, Riverside County, California

Dear Honorable Chairperson Grubb:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Woodard & Curran to provide cultural resources services as part of the Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment (project), with Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) acting as lead agency. The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main is an up to 3,500-linear foot (0.67-mile) pipe that would cross under the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and Highway 111 using trenchless installation and connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. The project area is shown in the attached Area of Potential Effect (APE) Map. The pipeline is a connecting segment between two existing water mains that is needed to deliver potable water to the nine independent Valley View Mobile Home Park small water systems being consolidated onto the CVWD potable water system. The proposed alignment for this segment of pipeline is preliminary and may be altered as easements are finalized. Therefore, the project area shown in the APE Map, encompasses a buffer area around the northern and southernmost options for the proposed pipeline alignment. Because the project is possibly subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), a cultural resources study satisfying the requirements of Section 106 is being prepared.

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If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the APE, please do not hesitate to contact me at rglenn@rinconconsultants.com, or by telephone at (805) 644-4455. Thank you for your assistance.

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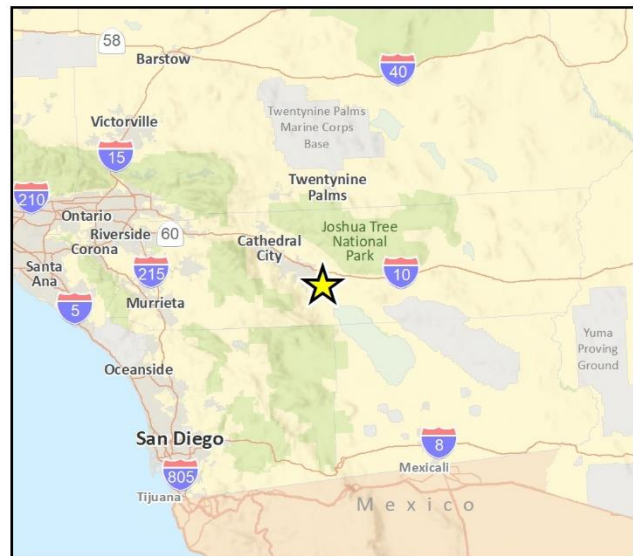
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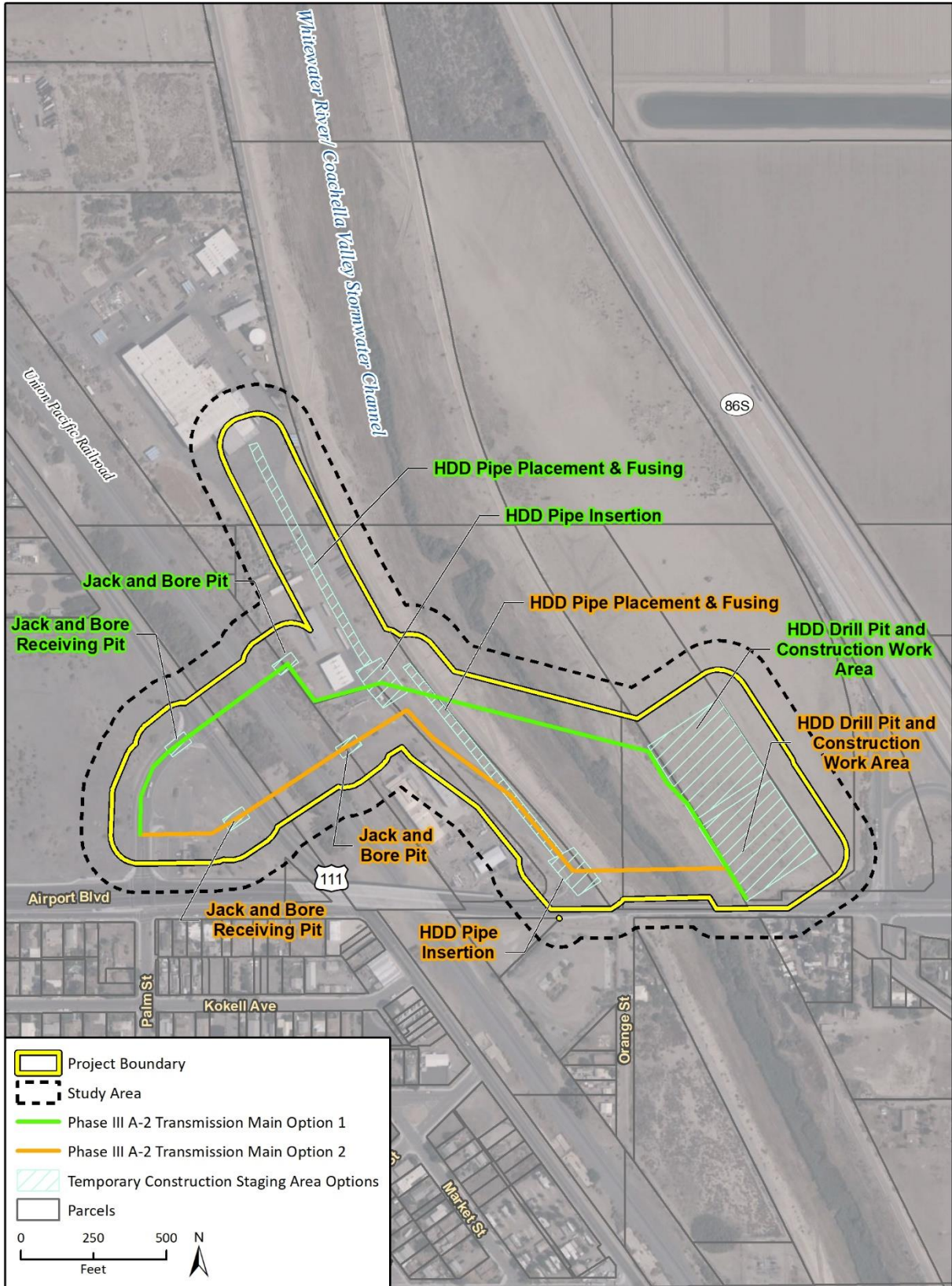
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August 27, 2021

Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson
Ramona Band of Cahuilla
P.O. Box 391670
Anza, California 92539

RE: Native American Outreach for the Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment, Thermal, Riverside County, California

Dear Honorable Chairperson Hamilton:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Woodard & Curran to provide cultural resources services as part of the Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment (project), with Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) acting as lead agency. The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main is an up to 3,500-linear foot (0.67-mile) pipe that would cross under the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and Highway 111 using trenchless installation and connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. The project area is shown in the attached Area of Potential Effect (APE) Map. The pipeline is a connecting segment between two existing water mains that is needed to deliver potable water to the nine independent Valley View Mobile Home Park small water systems being consolidated onto the CVWD potable water system. The proposed alignment for this segment of pipeline is preliminary and may be altered as easements are finalized. Therefore, the project area shown in the APE Map, encompasses a buffer area around the northern and southernmost options for the proposed pipeline alignment. Because the project is possibly subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), a cultural resources study satisfying the requirements of Section 106 is being prepared.

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If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the APE, please do not hesitate to contact me at rglenn@rinconconsultants.com, or by telephone at (805) 644-4455. Thank you for your assistance.

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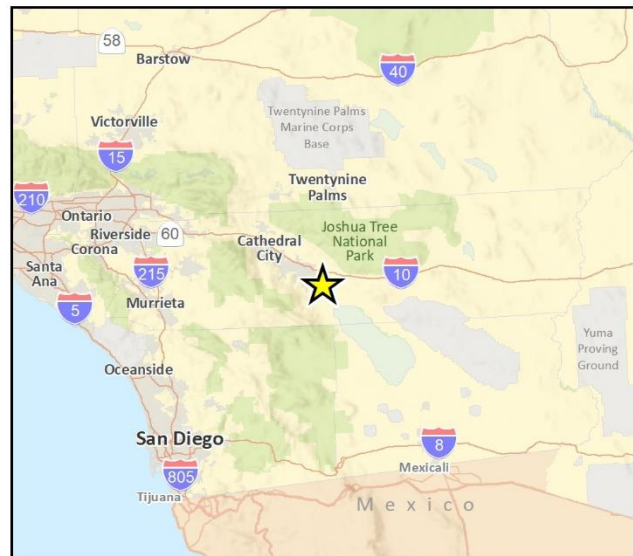
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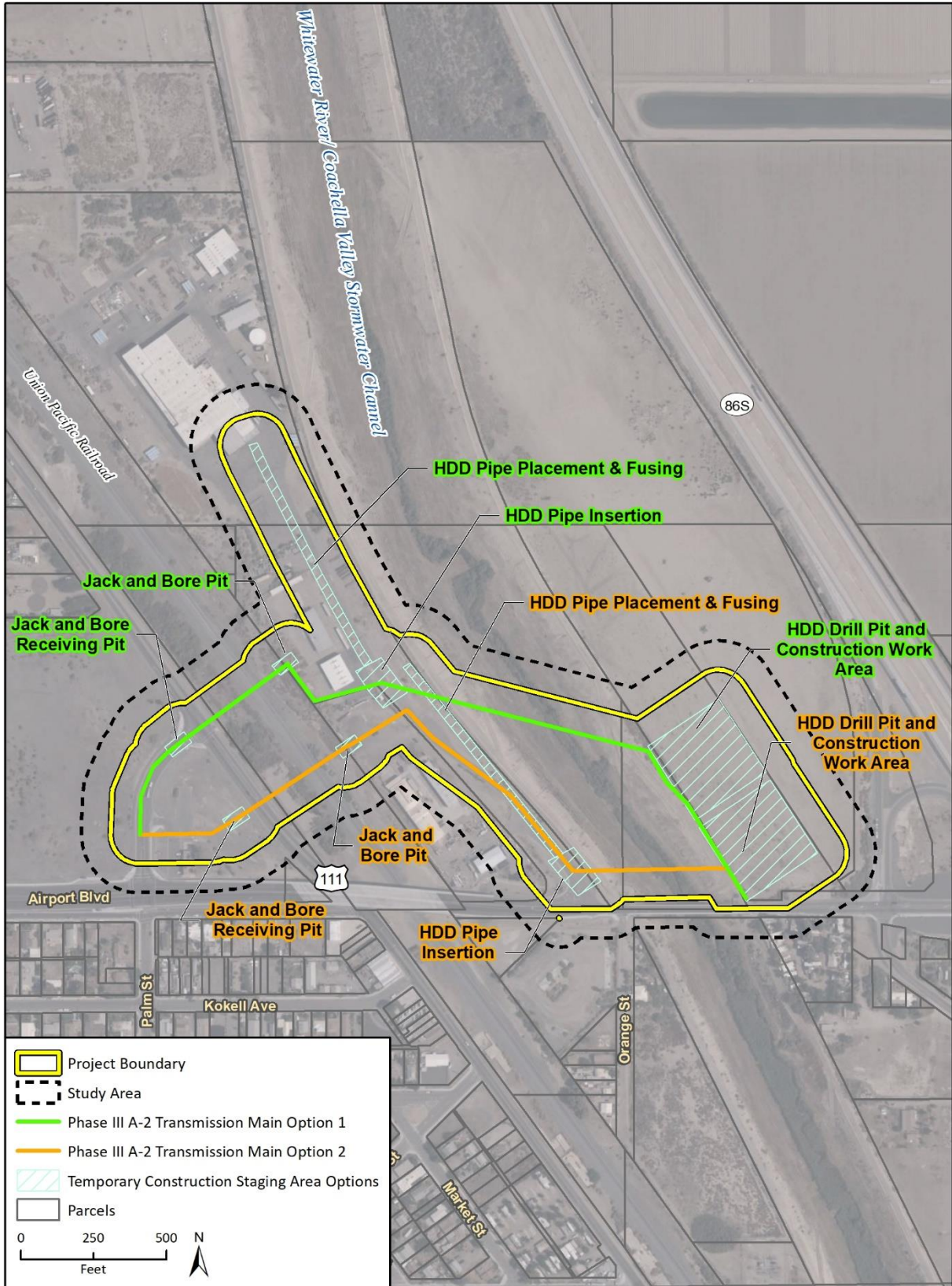
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August 27, 2021

Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
46-200 Harrison Place
Coachella, California 92236

RE: Native American Outreach for the Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment, Thermal, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Madrigal:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Woodard & Curran to provide cultural resources services as part of the Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment (project), with Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) acting as lead agency. The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main is an up to 3,500-linear foot (0.67-mile) pipe that would cross under the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and Highway 111 using trenchless installation and connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. The project area is shown in the attached Area of Potential Effect (APE) Map. The pipeline is a connecting segment between two existing water mains that is needed to deliver potable water to the nine independent Valley View Mobile Home Park small water systems being consolidated onto the CVWD potable water system. The proposed alignment for this segment of pipeline is preliminary and may be altered as easements are finalized. Therefore, the project area shown in the APE Map, encompasses a buffer area around the northern and southernmost options for the proposed pipeline alignment. Because the project is possibly subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), a cultural resources study satisfying the requirements of Section 106 is being prepared.

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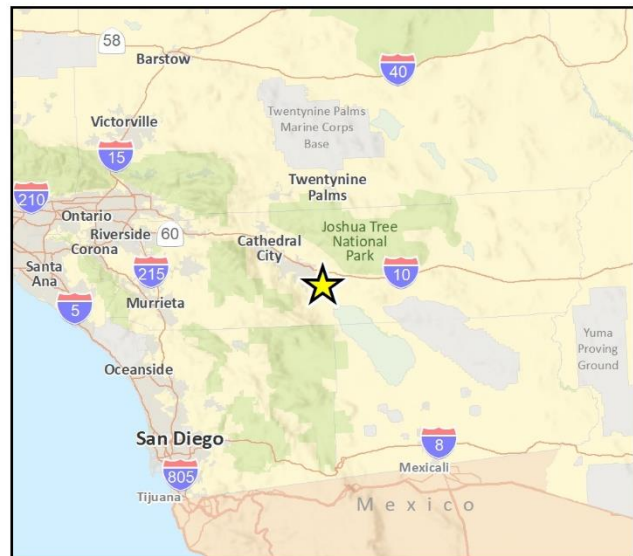
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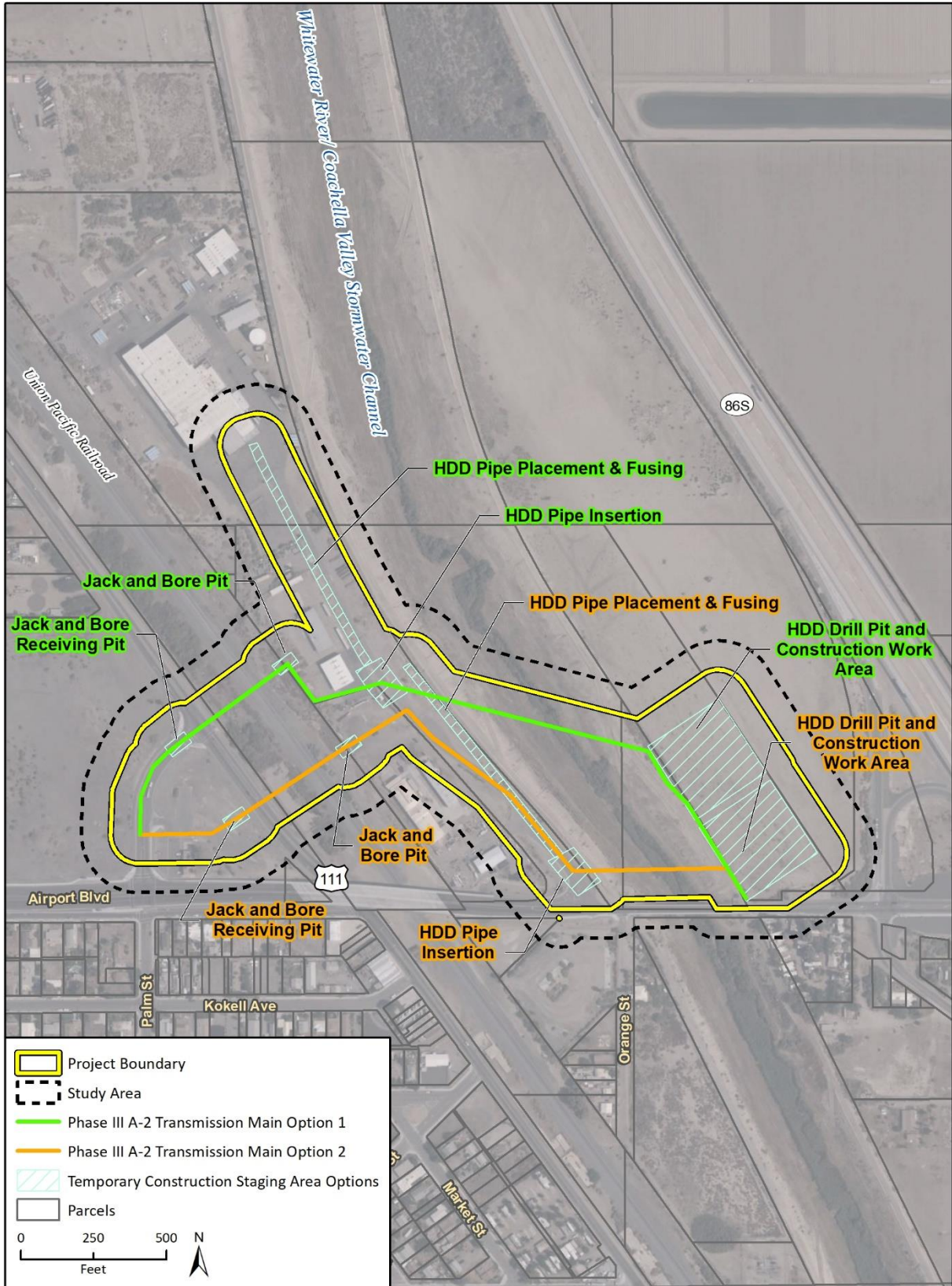
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August 27, 2021

Robert Martin, Chairperson
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, California 92220

RE: Native American Outreach for the Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment, Thermal, Riverside County, California

Dear Honorable Chairperson Martin:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Woodard & Curran to provide cultural resources services as part of the Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment (project), with Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) acting as lead agency. The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main is an up to 3,500-linear foot (0.67-mile) pipe that would cross under the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and Highway 111 using trenchless installation and connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. The project area is shown in the attached Area of Potential Effect (APE) Map. The pipeline is a connecting segment between two existing water mains that is needed to deliver potable water to the nine independent Valley View Mobile Home Park small water systems being consolidated onto the CVWD potable water system. The proposed alignment for this segment of pipeline is preliminary and may be altered as easements are finalized. Therefore, the project area shown in the APE Map, encompasses a buffer area around the northern and southernmost options for the proposed pipeline alignment. Because the project is possibly subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), a cultural resources study satisfying the requirements of Section 106 is being prepared.

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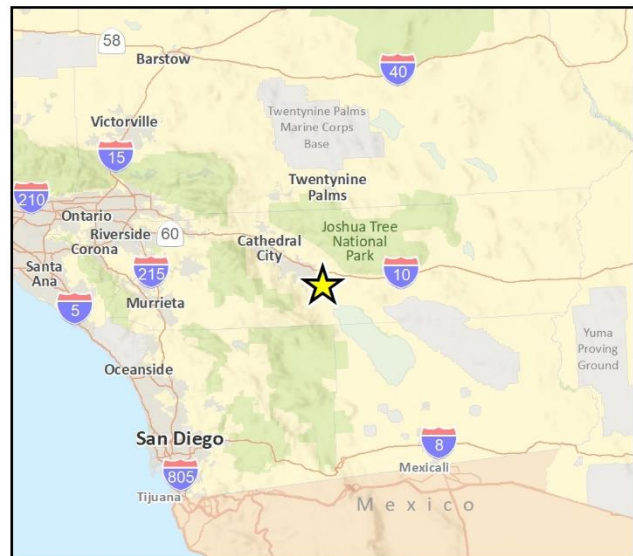
Ryan Glenn, M.A. RPA

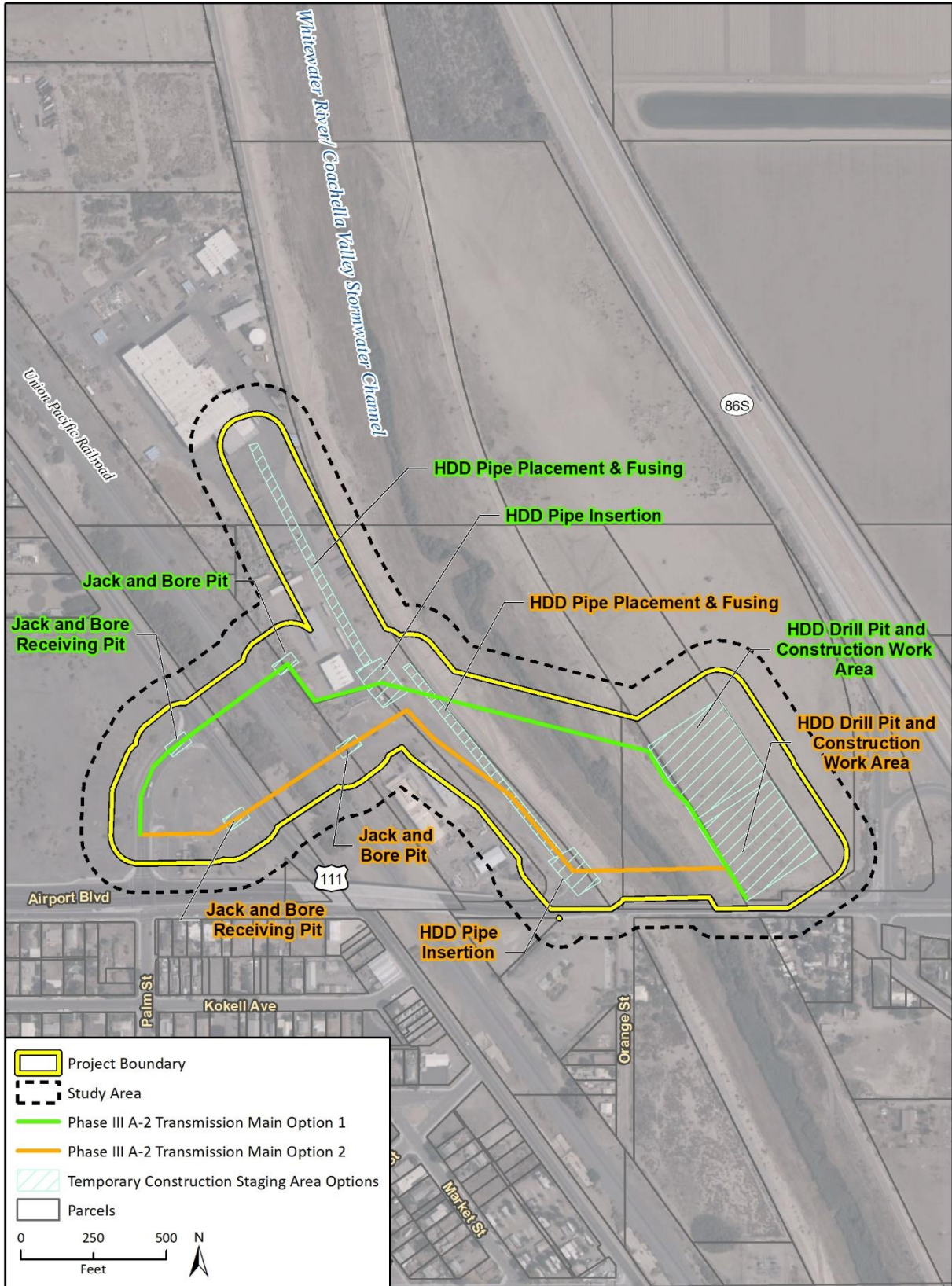
Enclosure: Regional Location Map and APE Map



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★ Project Location





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Rincon Consultants, Inc.

1980 Orange Tree Ln., Ste 105
Redlands, California 92374

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August 27, 2021

Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ 85366

RE: Native American Outreach for the Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment, Thermal, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. McCormick:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Woodard & Curran to provide cultural resources services as part of the Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment (project), with Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) acting as lead agency. The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main is an up to 3,500-linear foot (0.67-mile) pipe that would cross under the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and Highway 111 using trenchless installation and connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. The project area is shown in the attached Area of Potential Effect (APE) Map. The pipeline is a connecting segment between two existing water mains that is needed to deliver potable water to the nine independent Valley View Mobile Home Park small water systems being consolidated onto the CVWD potable water system. The proposed alignment for this segment of pipeline is preliminary and may be altered as easements are finalized. Therefore, the project area shown in the APE Map, encompasses a buffer area around the northern and southernmost options for the proposed pipeline alignment. Because the project is possibly subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), a cultural resources study satisfying the requirements of Section 106 is being prepared.

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources for this project, Rincon has contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project's APE. Rincon received a response from the NAHC dated August 2, 2021, stating that the SLF search had been completed with "negative" results. The NAHC suggested we contact you to discuss this project further.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the APE, please do not hesitate to contact me at rglenn@rinconconsultants.com, or by telephone at (805) 644-4455. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

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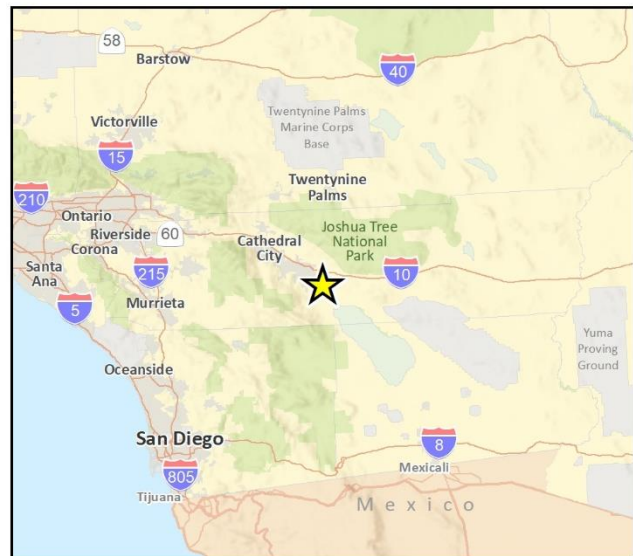
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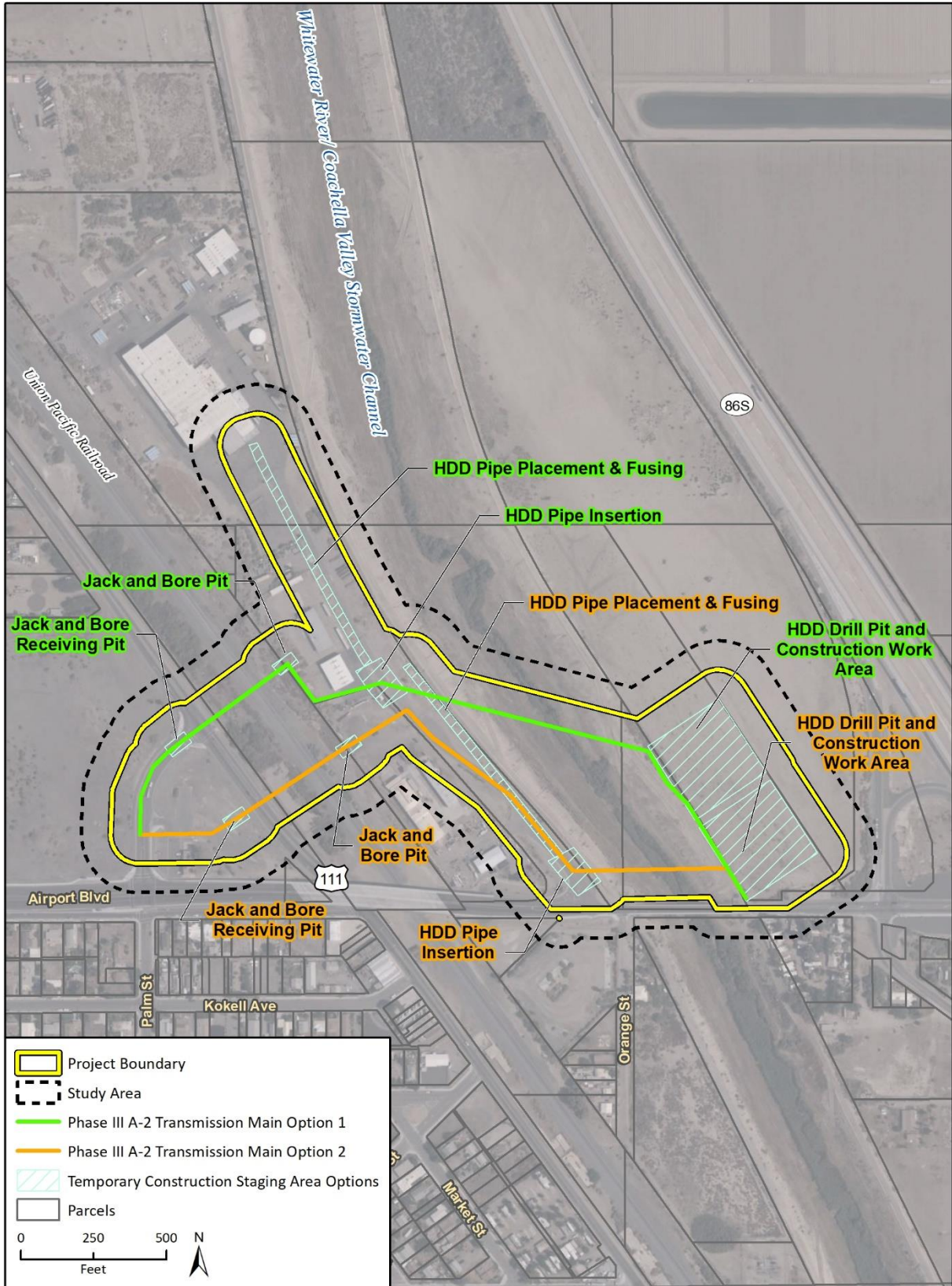
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August 27, 2021

Darrell Mike, Chairperson
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
46-200 Harrison Place
Coachella, California 92236

RE: Native American Outreach for the Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment, Thermal, Riverside County, California

Dear Honorable Chairperson Mike:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Woodard & Curran to provide cultural resources services as part of the Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment (project), with Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) acting as lead agency. The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main is an up to 3,500-linear foot (0.67-mile) pipe that would cross under the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and Highway 111 using trenchless installation and connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. The project area is shown in the attached Area of Potential Effect (APE) Map. The pipeline is a connecting segment between two existing water mains that is needed to deliver potable water to the nine independent Valley View Mobile Home Park small water systems being consolidated onto the CVWD potable water system. The proposed alignment for this segment of pipeline is preliminary and may be altered as easements are finalized. Therefore, the project area shown in the APE Map, encompasses a buffer area around the northern and southernmost options for the proposed pipeline alignment. Because the project is possibly subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), a cultural resources study satisfying the requirements of Section 106 is being prepared.

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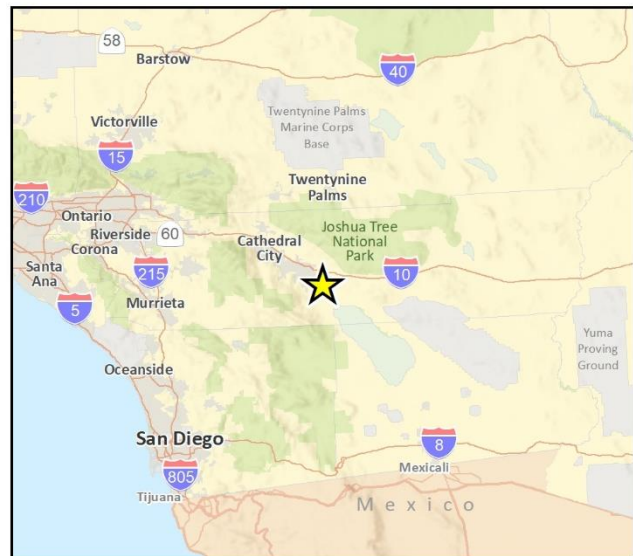
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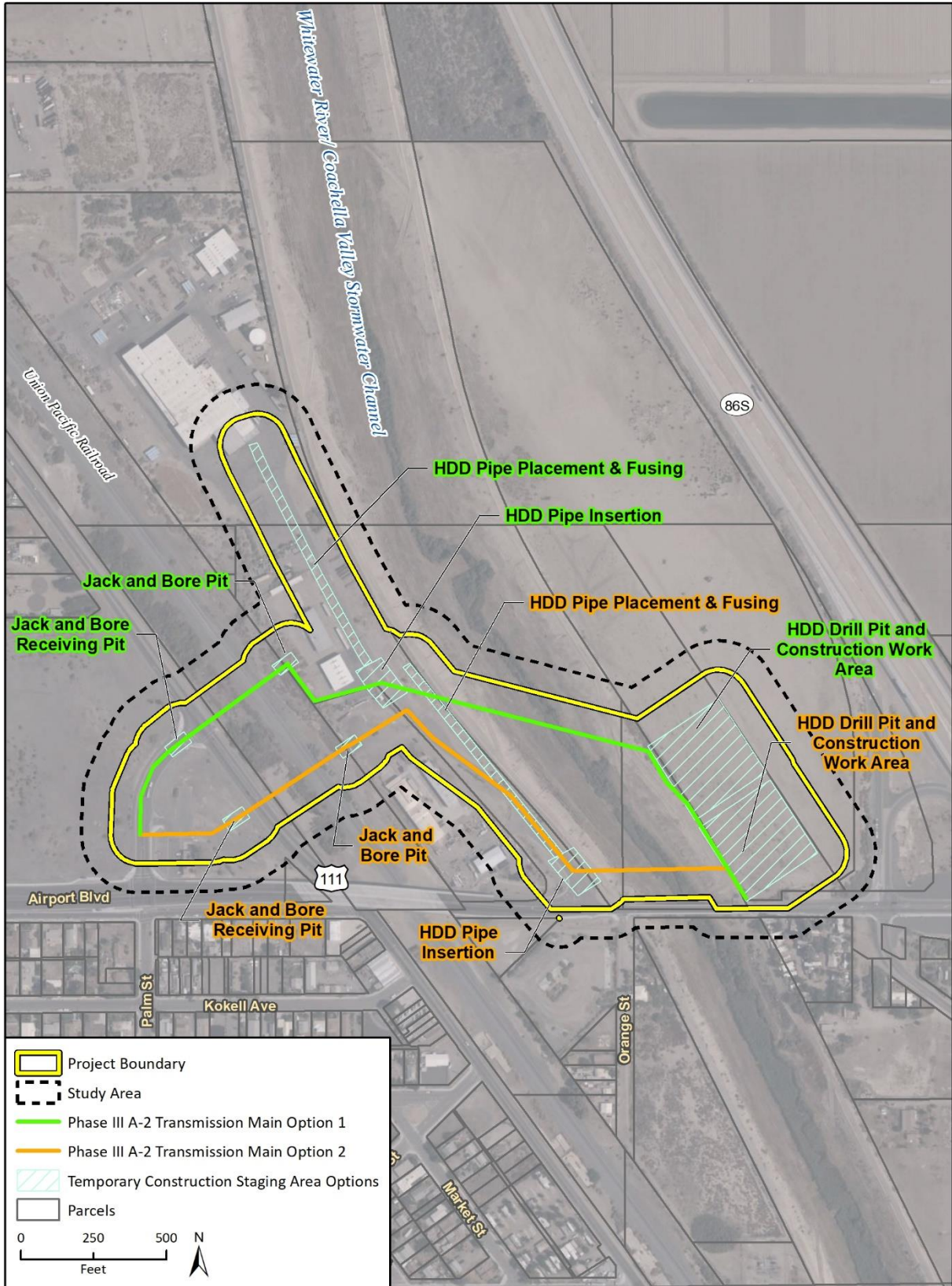
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August 27, 2021

Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resources Coordinator
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
P.O. Box 1160
Thermal, California 92274

RE: Native American Outreach for the Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment, Thermal, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Mirelez:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Woodard & Curran to provide cultural resources services as part of the Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment (project), with Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) acting as lead agency. The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main is an up to 3,500-linear foot (0.67-mile) pipe that would cross under the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and Highway 111 using trenchless installation and connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. The project area is shown in the attached Area of Potential Effect (APE) Map. The pipeline is a connecting segment between two existing water mains that is needed to deliver potable water to the nine independent Valley View Mobile Home Park small water systems being consolidated onto the CVWD potable water system. The proposed alignment for this segment of pipeline is preliminary and may be altered as easements are finalized. Therefore, the project area shown in the APE Map, encompasses a buffer area around the northern and southernmost options for the proposed pipeline alignment. Because the project is possibly subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), a cultural resources study satisfying the requirements of Section 106 is being prepared.

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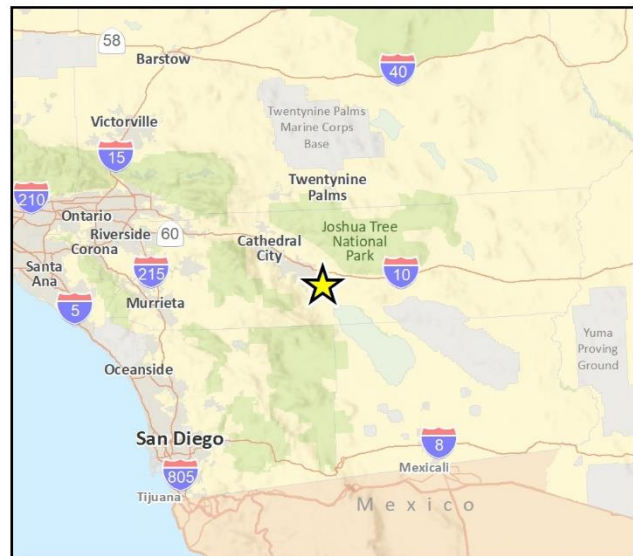
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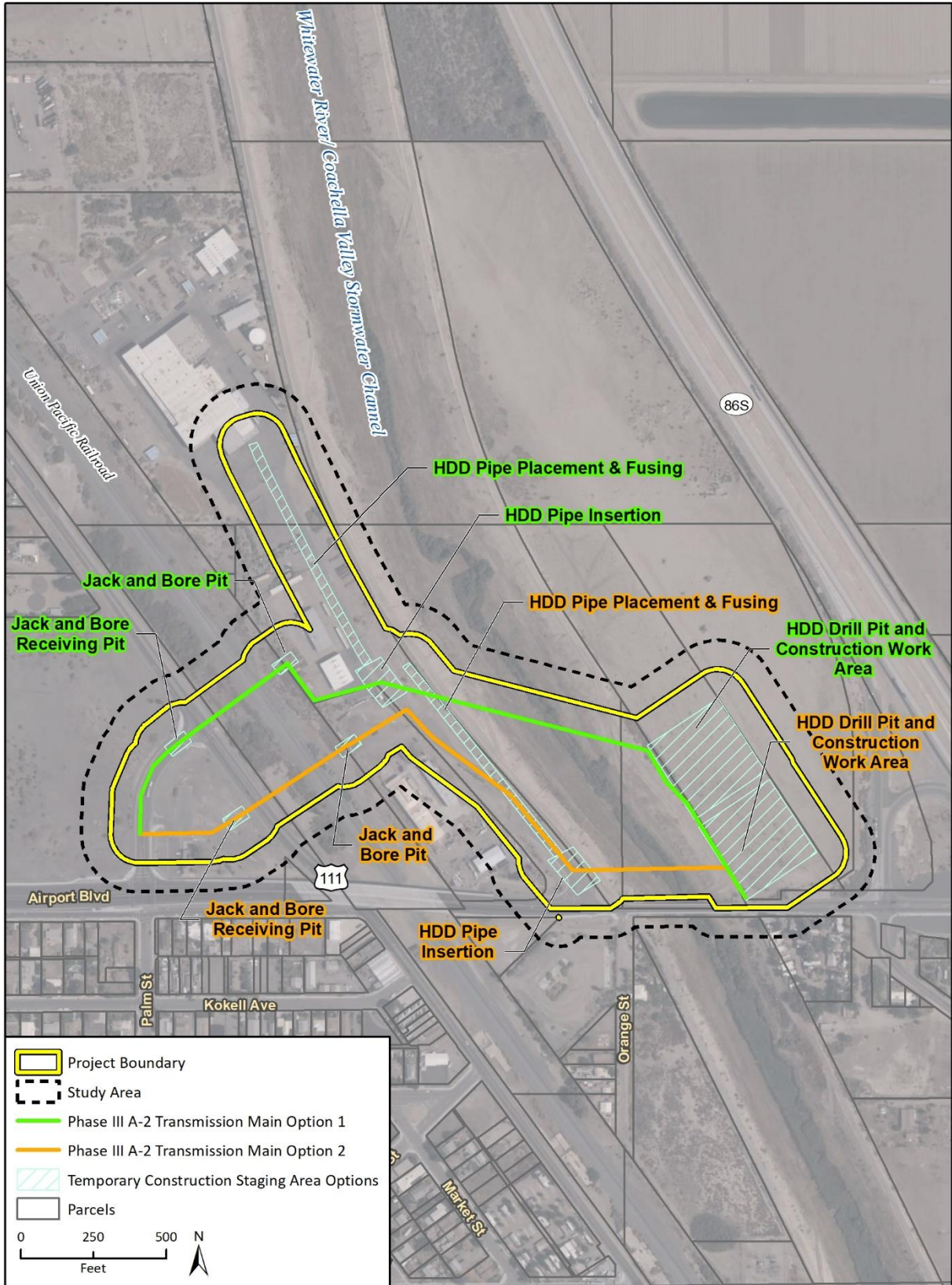
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August 27, 2021

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, California 92581

RE: Native American Outreach for the Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment, Thermal, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Ontiveros:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Woodard & Curran to provide cultural resources services as part of the Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment (project), with Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) acting as lead agency. The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main is an up to 3,500-linear foot (0.67-mile) pipe that would cross under the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and Highway 111 using trenchless installation and connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. The project area is shown in the attached Area of Potential Effect (APE) Map. The pipeline is a connecting segment between two existing water mains that is needed to deliver potable water to the nine independent Valley View Mobile Home Park small water systems being consolidated onto the CVWD potable water system. The proposed alignment for this segment of pipeline is preliminary and may be altered as easements are finalized. Therefore, the project area shown in the APE Map, encompasses a buffer area around the northern and southernmost options for the proposed pipeline alignment. Because the project is possibly subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), a cultural resources study satisfying the requirements of Section 106 is being prepared.

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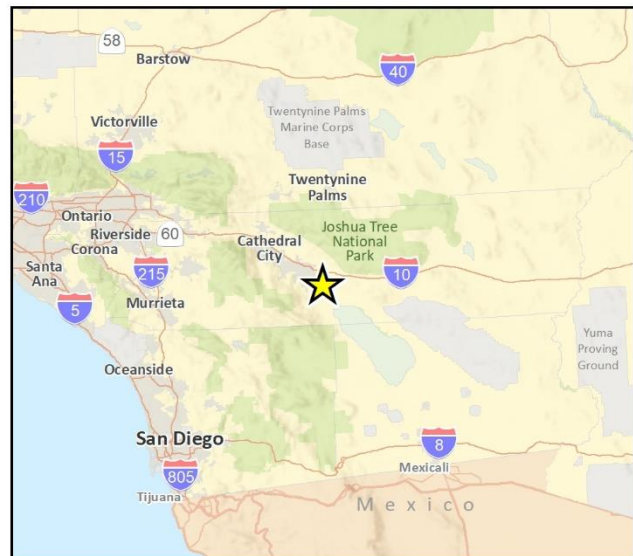
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August 27, 2021

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, California 92539

RE: Native American Outreach for the Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment, Thermal, Riverside County, California

Dear Honorable Tribal Chair Redner:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Woodard & Curran to provide cultural resources services as part of the Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment (project), with Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) acting as lead agency. The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main is an up to 3,500-linear foot (0.67-mile) pipe that would cross under the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and Highway 111 using trenchless installation and connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. The project area is shown in the attached Area of Potential Effect (APE) Map. The pipeline is a connecting segment between two existing water mains that is needed to deliver potable water to the nine independent Valley View Mobile Home Park small water systems being consolidated onto the CVWD potable water system. The proposed alignment for this segment of pipeline is preliminary and may be altered as easements are finalized. Therefore, the project area shown in the APE Map, encompasses a buffer area around the northern and southernmost options for the proposed pipeline alignment. Because the project is possibly subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), a cultural resources study satisfying the requirements of Section 106 is being prepared.

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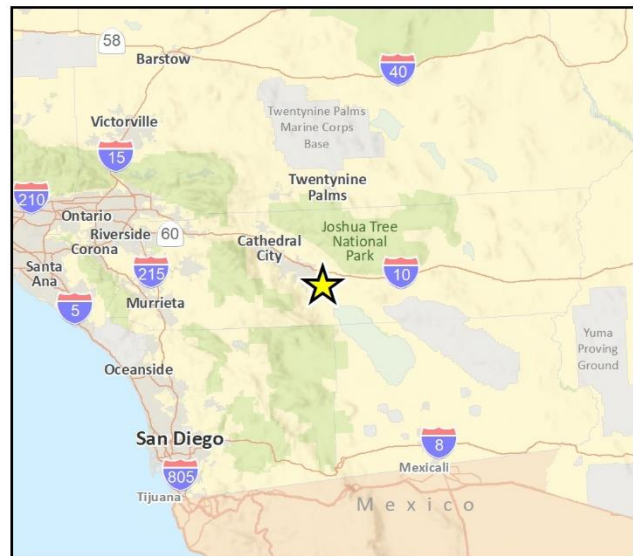
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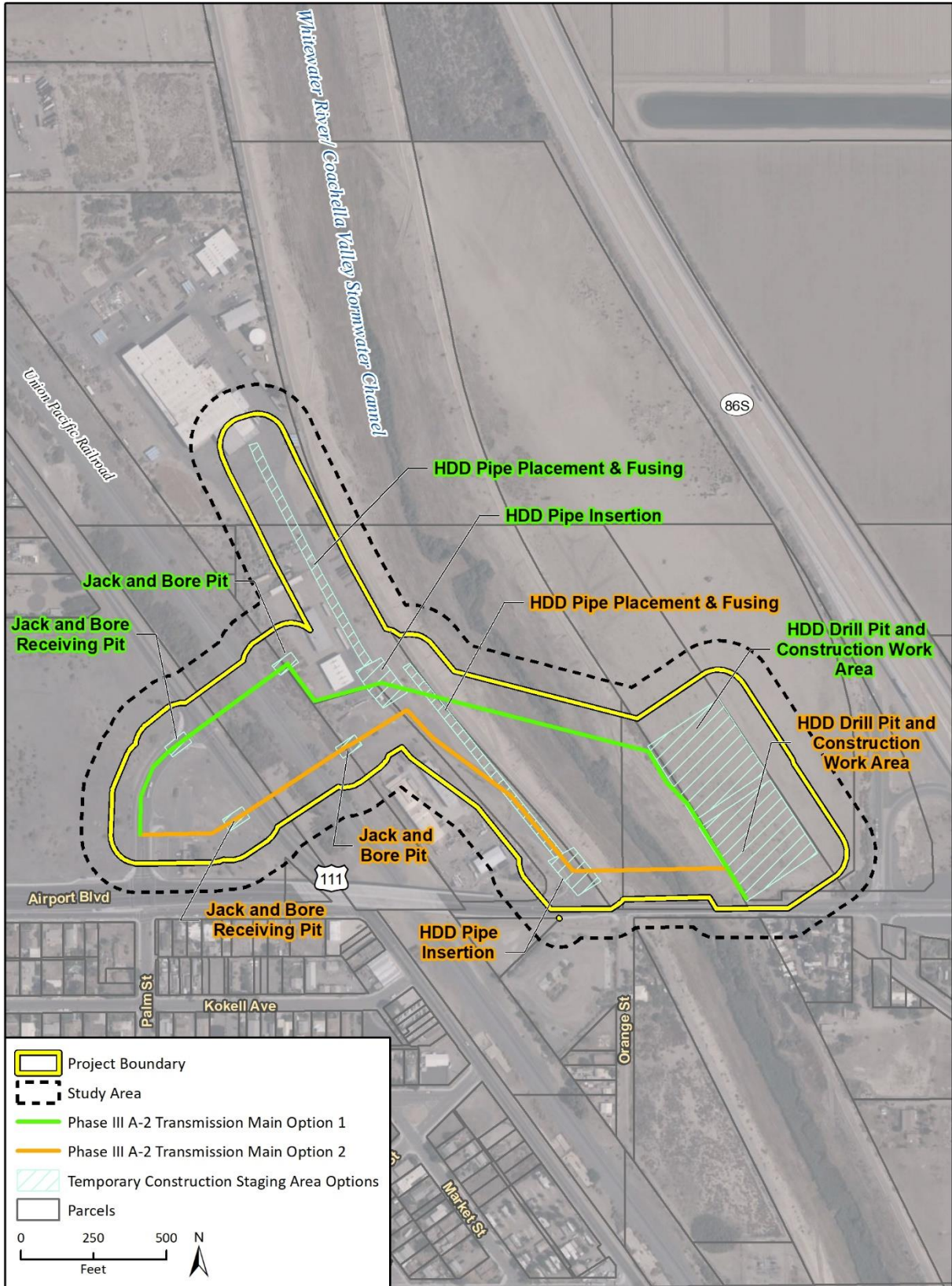
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August 27, 2021

Daniel Salgado, Chairperson
Cahuilla Band of Indians
52701 U.S. Highway 371
Anza, California 92539

RE: Native American Outreach for the Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment, Thermal, Riverside County, California

Dear Honorable Chairperson Salgado:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Woodard & Curran to provide cultural resources services as part of the Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment (project), with Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) acting as lead agency. The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main is an up to 3,500-linear foot (0.67-mile) pipe that would cross under the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and Highway 111 using trenchless installation and connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. The project area is shown in the attached Area of Potential Effect (APE) Map. The pipeline is a connecting segment between two existing water mains that is needed to deliver potable water to the nine independent Valley View Mobile Home Park small water systems being consolidated onto the CVWD potable water system. The proposed alignment for this segment of pipeline is preliminary and may be altered as easements are finalized. Therefore, the project area shown in the APE Map, encompasses a buffer area around the northern and southernmost options for the proposed pipeline alignment. Because the project is possibly subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), a cultural resources study satisfying the requirements of Section 106 is being prepared.

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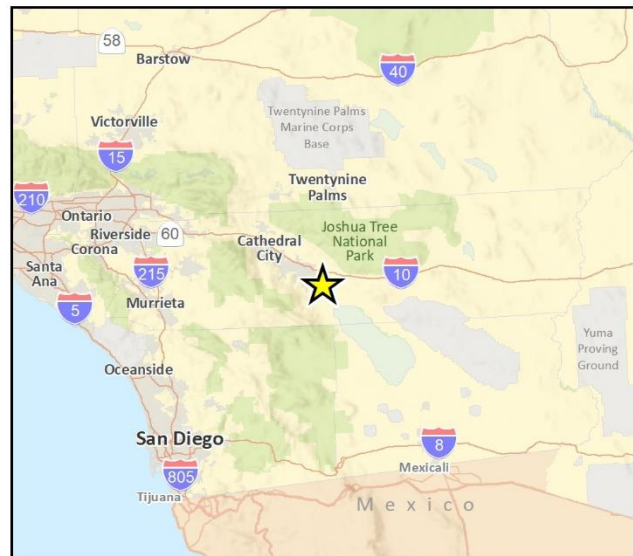
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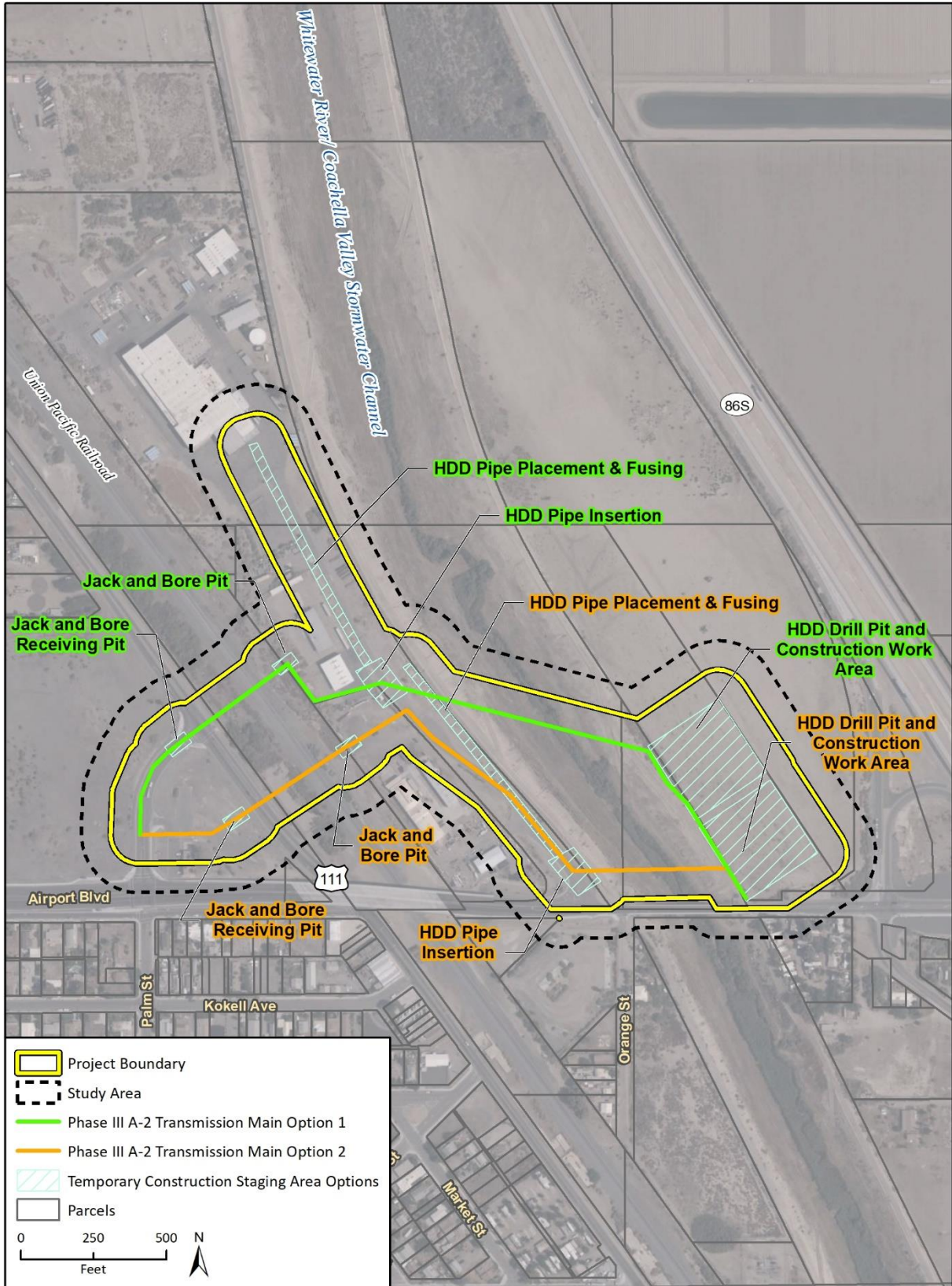
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August 27, 2021

Manfred Scott, Chairperson
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ 85366

RE: Native American Outreach for the Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment, Thermal, Riverside County, California

Dear Honorable Chairperson Scott:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Woodard & Curran to provide cultural resources services as part of the Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment (project), with Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) acting as lead agency. The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main is an up to 3,500-linear foot (0.67-mile) pipe that would cross under the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and Highway 111 using trenchless installation and connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. The project area is shown in the attached Area of Potential Effect (APE) Map. The pipeline is a connecting segment between two existing water mains that is needed to deliver potable water to the nine independent Valley View Mobile Home Park small water systems being consolidated onto the CVWD potable water system. The proposed alignment for this segment of pipeline is preliminary and may be altered as easements are finalized. Therefore, the project area shown in the APE Map, encompasses a buffer area around the northern and southernmost options for the proposed pipeline alignment. Because the project is possibly subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), a cultural resources study satisfying the requirements of Section 106 is being prepared.

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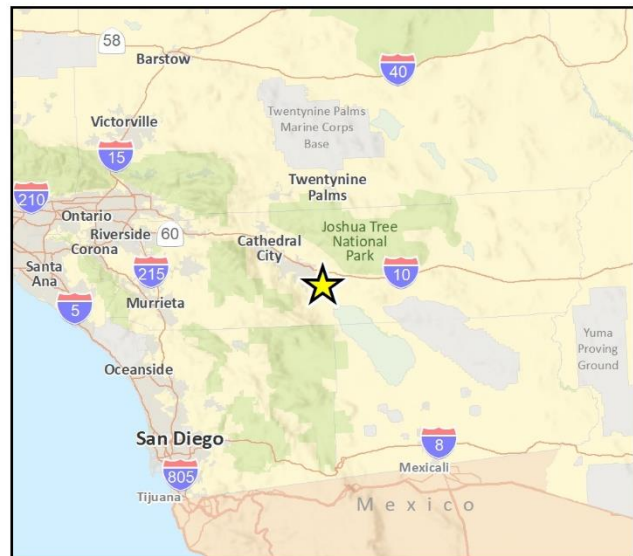
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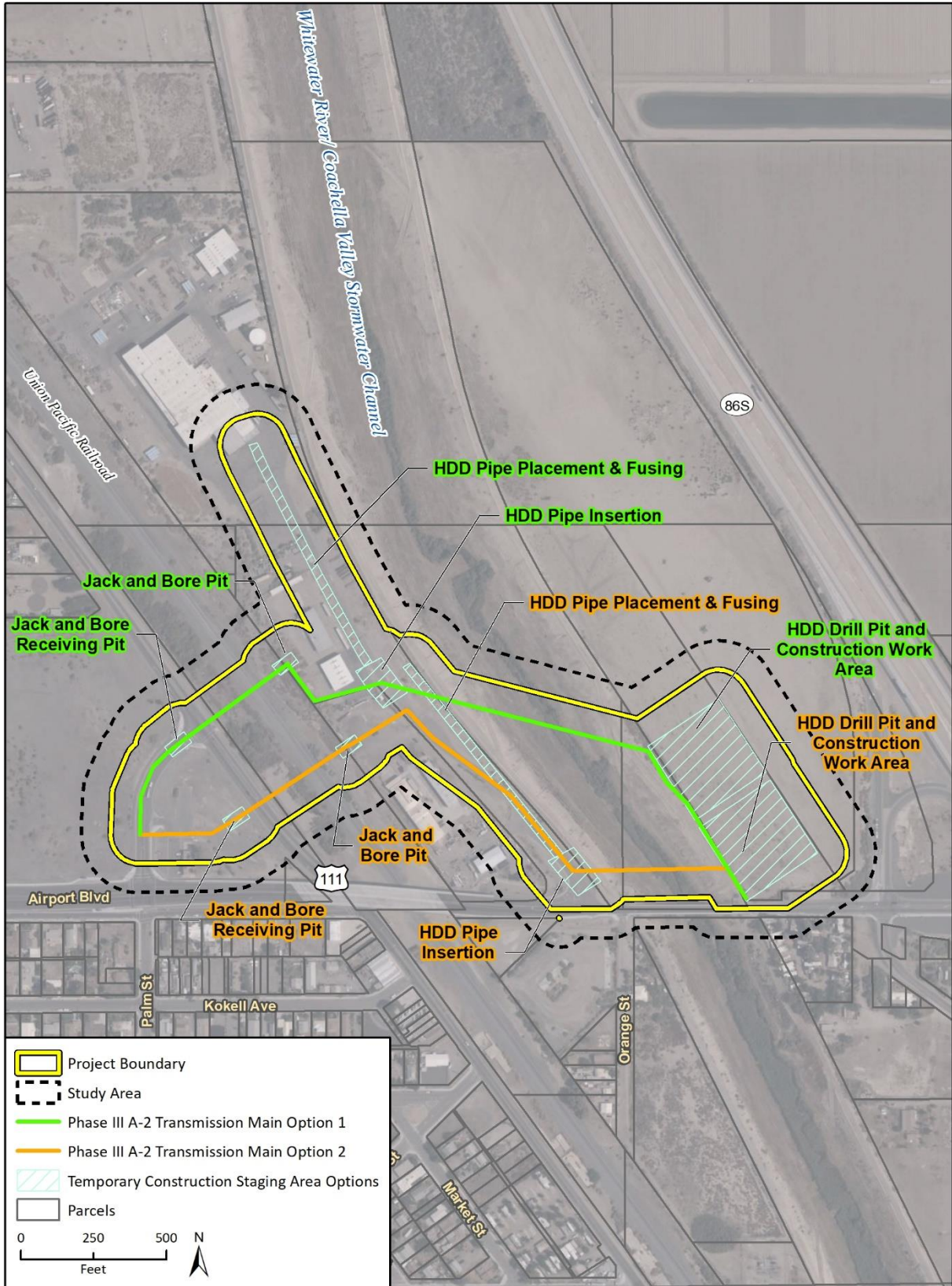
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August 27, 2021

Amanda Vance, Chairperson
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
P.O. Box 846
Coachella, California 92236

RE: Native American Outreach for the Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment, Thermal, Riverside County, California

Dear Honorable Chairperson Vance:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Woodard & Curran to provide cultural resources services as part of the Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment (project), with Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) acting as lead agency. The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main is an up to 3,500-linear foot (0.67-mile) pipe that would cross under the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and Highway 111 using trenchless installation and connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. The project area is shown in the attached Area of Potential Effect (APE) Map. The pipeline is a connecting segment between two existing water mains that is needed to deliver potable water to the nine independent Valley View Mobile Home Park small water systems being consolidated onto the CVWD potable water system. The proposed alignment for this segment of pipeline is preliminary and may be altered as easements are finalized. Therefore, the project area shown in the APE Map, encompasses a buffer area around the northern and southernmost options for the proposed pipeline alignment. Because the project is possibly subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), a cultural resources study satisfying the requirements of Section 106 is being prepared.

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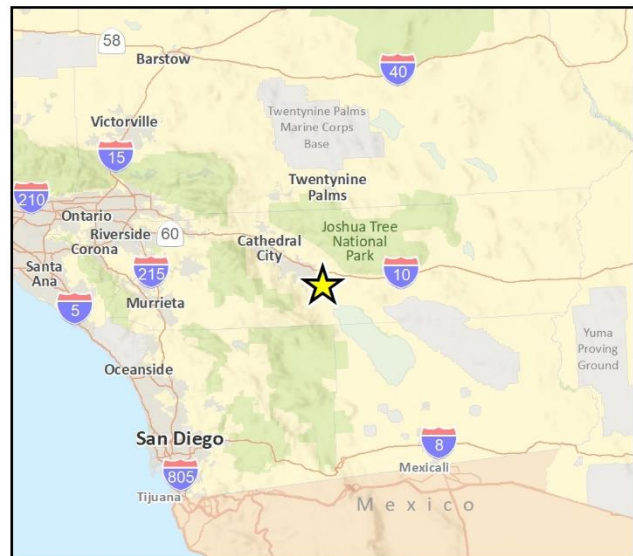
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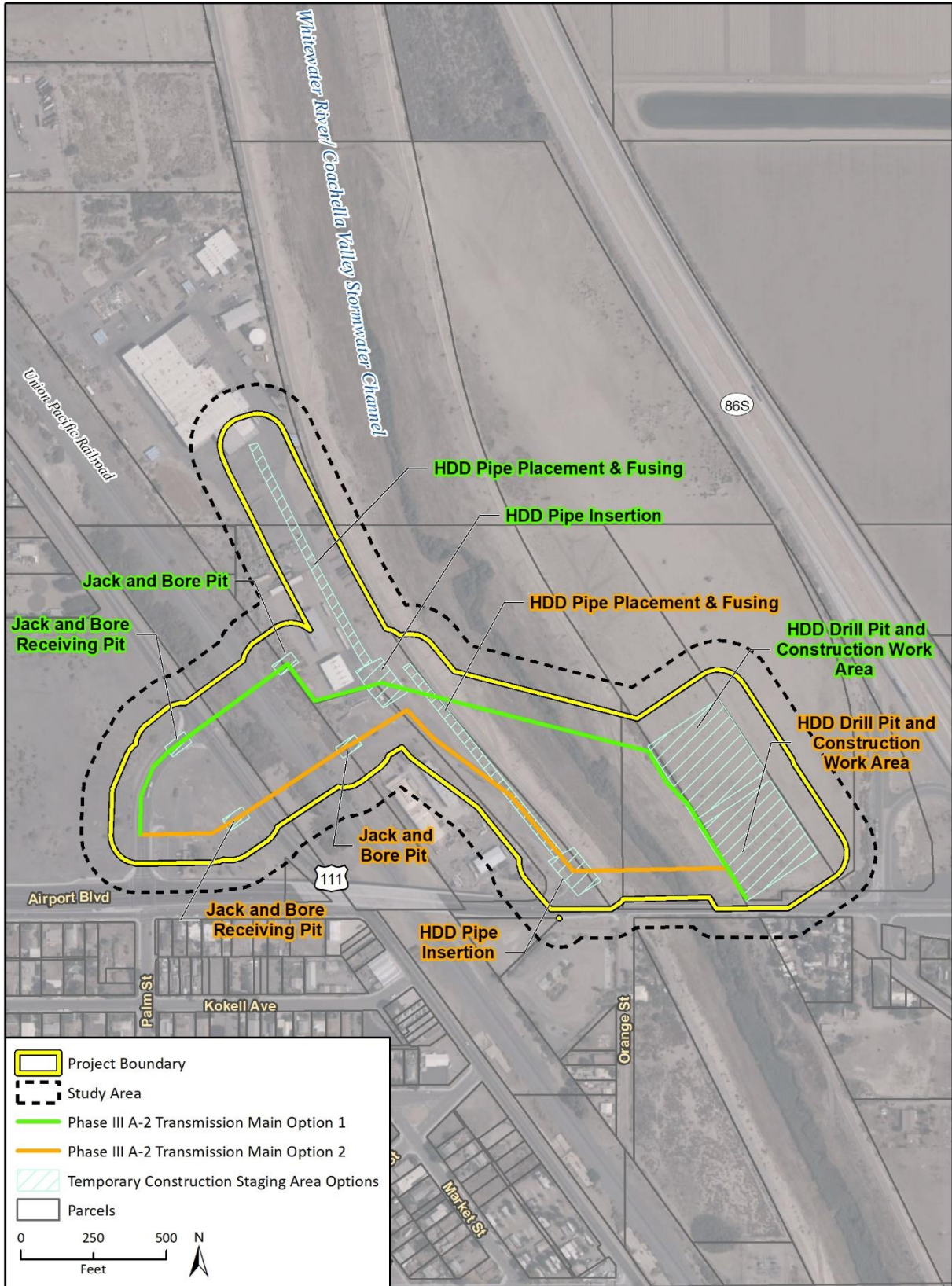
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August 27, 2021

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, California 92581

RE: Native American Outreach for the Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment, Thermal, Riverside County, California

Dear Honorable Chairperson Vivanco:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Woodard & Curran to provide cultural resources services as part of the Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment (project), with Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) acting as lead agency. The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main is an up to 3,500-linear foot (0.67-mile) pipe that would cross under the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and Highway 111 using trenchless installation and connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. The project area is shown in the attached Area of Potential Effect (APE) Map. The pipeline is a connecting segment between two existing water mains that is needed to deliver potable water to the nine independent Valley View Mobile Home Park small water systems being consolidated onto the CVWD potable water system. The proposed alignment for this segment of pipeline is preliminary and may be altered as easements are finalized. Therefore, the project area shown in the APE Map, encompasses a buffer area around the northern and southernmost options for the proposed pipeline alignment. Because the project is possibly subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), a cultural resources study satisfying the requirements of Section 106 is being prepared.

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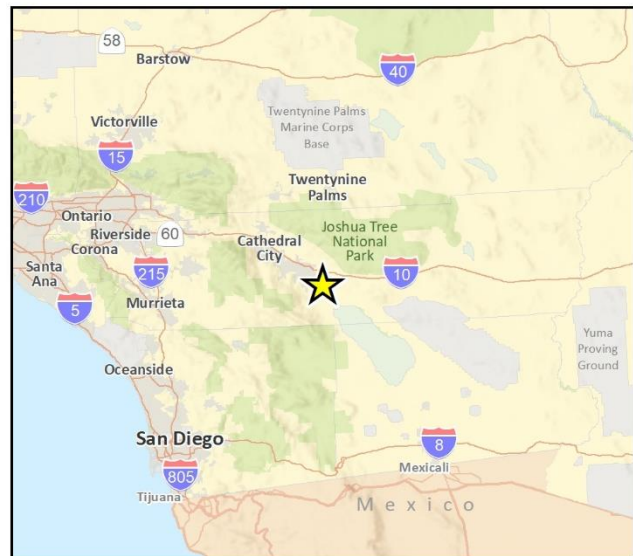
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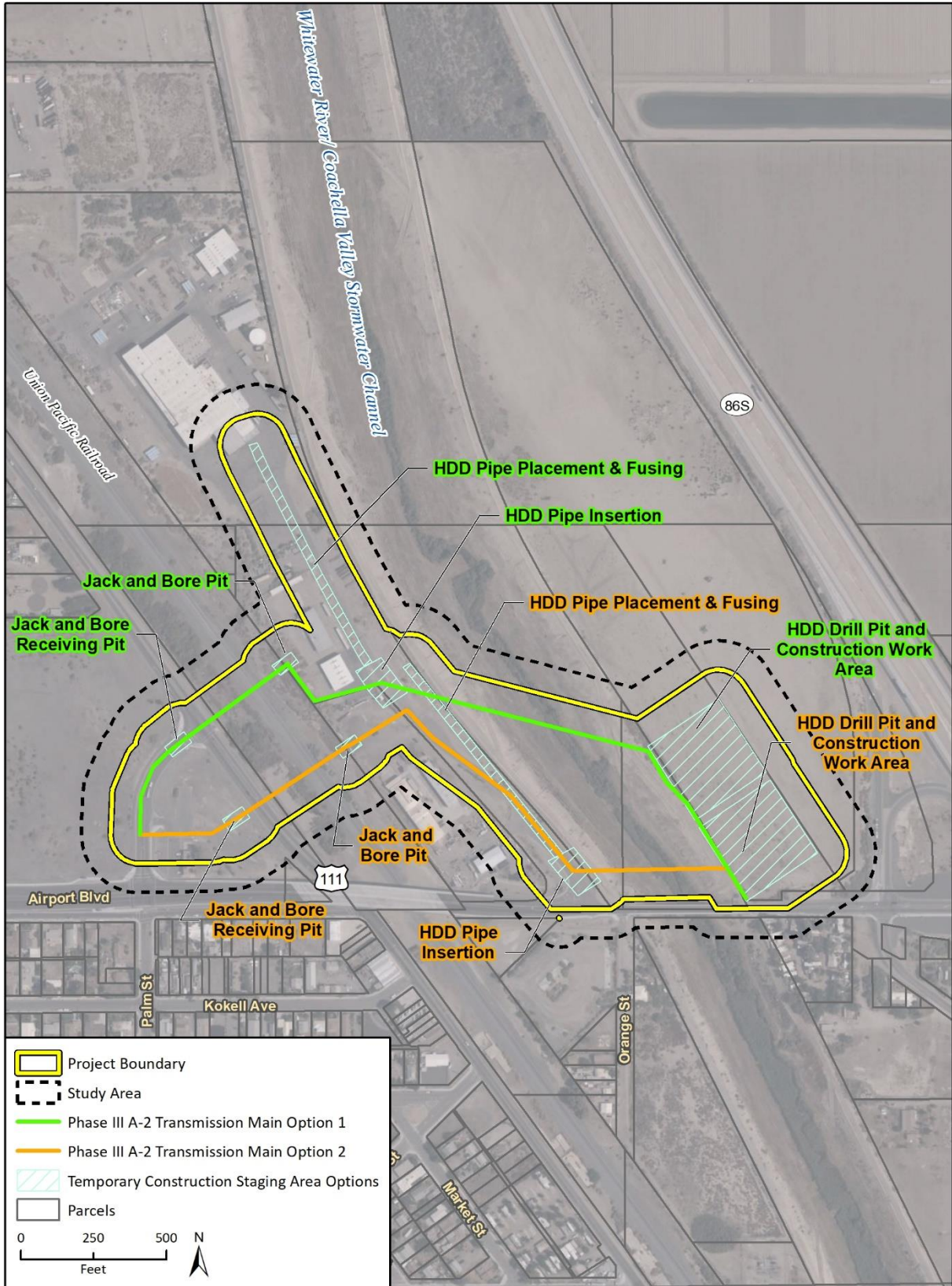
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August 27, 2021

Doug Welmas, Chairperson
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway
Indio, California 92203

RE: Native American Outreach for the Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment, Thermal, Riverside County, California

Dear Honorable Chairperson Welmas:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Woodard & Curran to provide cultural resources services as part of the Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment (project), with Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) acting as lead agency. The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main is an up to 3,500-linear foot (0.67-mile) pipe that would cross under the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and Highway 111 using trenchless installation and connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. The project area is shown in the attached Area of Potential Effect (APE) Map. The pipeline is a connecting segment between two existing water mains that is needed to deliver potable water to the nine independent Valley View Mobile Home Park small water systems being consolidated onto the CVWD potable water system. The proposed alignment for this segment of pipeline is preliminary and may be altered as easements are finalized. Therefore, the project area shown in the APE Map, encompasses a buffer area around the northern and southernmost options for the proposed pipeline alignment. Because the project is possibly subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), a cultural resources study satisfying the requirements of Section 106 is being prepared.

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources for this project, Rincon has contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project's APE. Rincon received a response from the NAHC dated August 2, 2021, stating that the SLF search had been completed with "negative" results. The NAHC suggested we contact you to discuss this project further.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the APE, please do not hesitate to contact me at rglenn@rinconconsultants.com, or by telephone at (805) 644-4455. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ryan Glenn". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

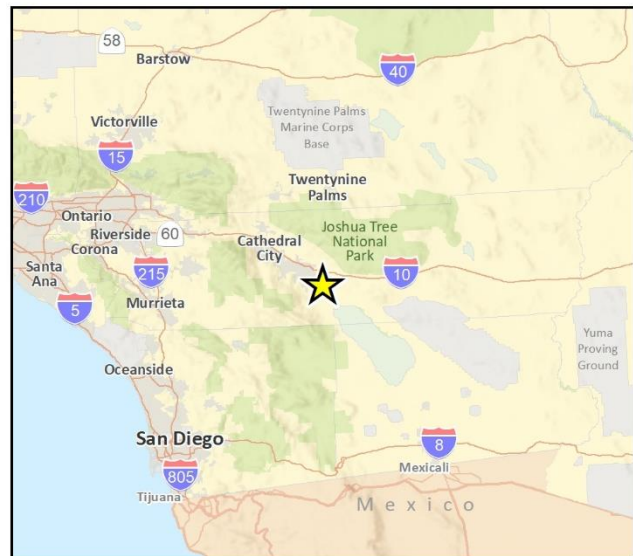
Ryan Glenn, M.A. RPA

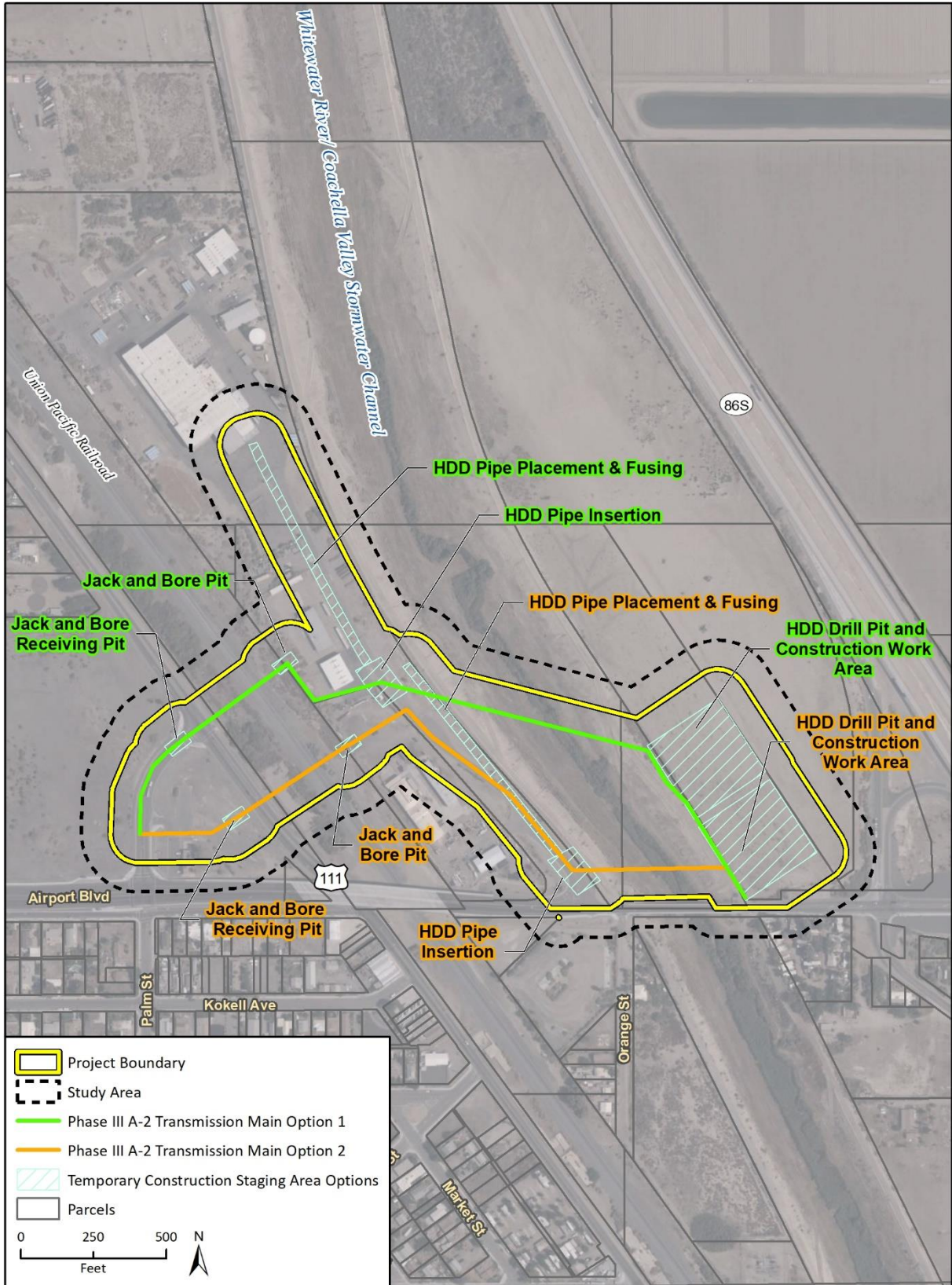
Enclosure: Regional Location Map and APE Map



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★ Project Location





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Rincon Consultants, Inc.

1980 Orange Tree Ln., Ste 105
Redlands, California 92374

909 253 0705 OFFICE AND FAX

info@rinconconsultants.com
www.rinconconsultants.com

September 1, 2021

Coachella Valley Archaeological Society
P.O. Box 2344
Palm Springs, California 92263

RE: Historic Group Outreach for the Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment, Thermal, Riverside County, California

Dear Coachella Valley Archaeological Society:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Woodard & Curran to provide cultural resources services as part of the Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment (project), with Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) acting as lead agency. The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main is an up to 3,500-linear foot (0.67-mile) pipe that would cross under the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and Highway 111 using trenchless installation and connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. The project area is shown in the attached Area of Potential Effect (APE) Map. The pipeline is a connecting segment between two existing water mains that is needed to deliver potable water to the nine independent Valley View Mobile Home Park small water systems being consolidated onto the CVWD potable water system. The proposed alignment for this segment of pipeline is preliminary and may be altered as easements are finalized. Therefore, the project area shown in the APE Map, encompasses a buffer area around the northern and southernmost options for the proposed pipeline alignment. Because the project is possibly subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), a cultural resources study satisfying the requirements of Section 106 is being prepared.

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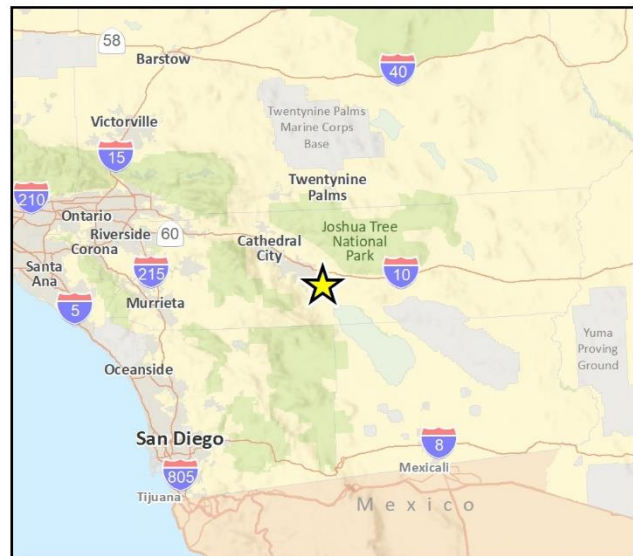
Ryan Glenn, M.A. RPA

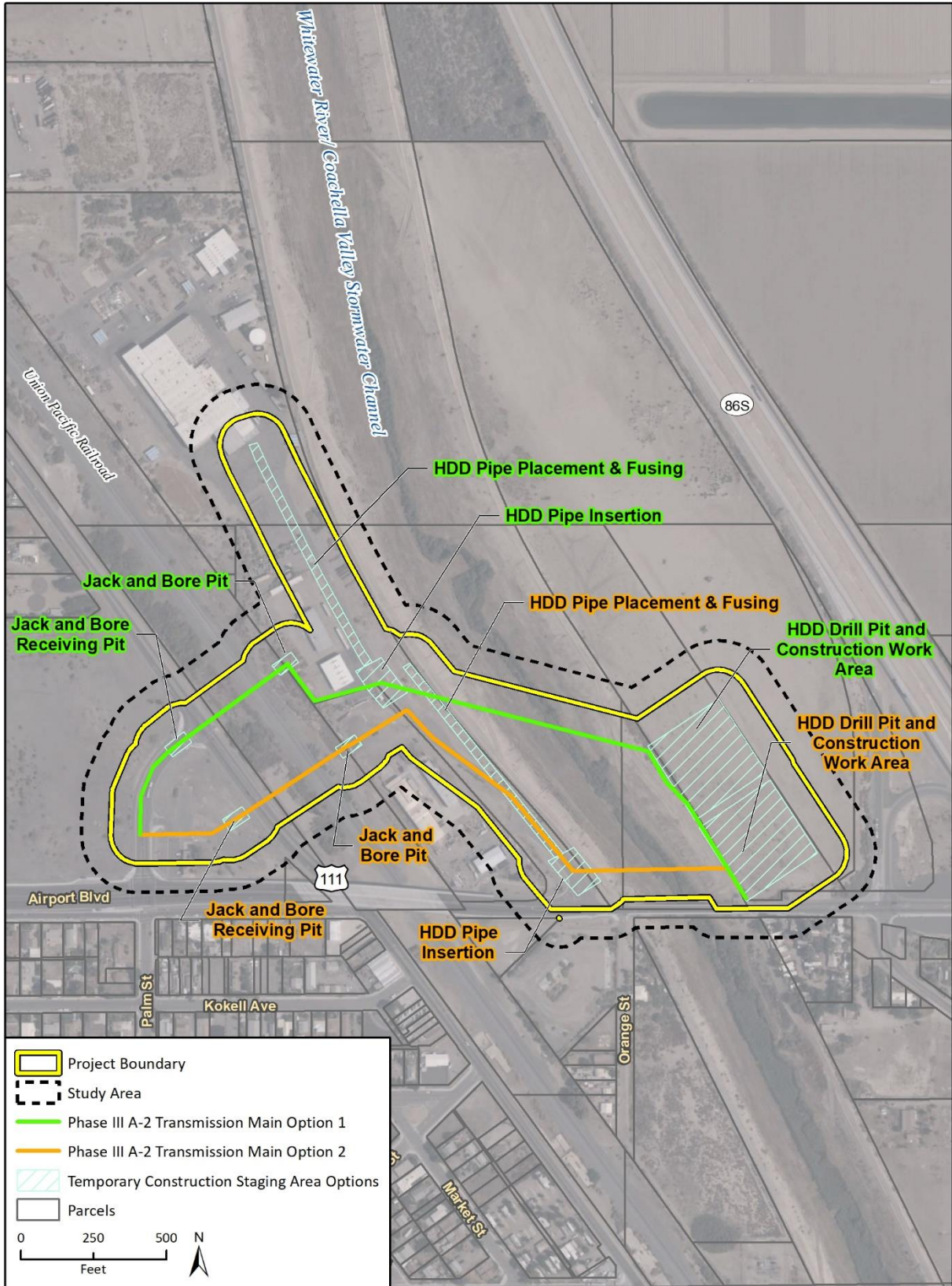
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info@rinconconsultants.com
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September 1, 2021

Liz Lindsay
Coachella Valley Historical Society
82-616 Miles Avenue
Indio, California 92201

RE: Historic Group Outreach for the Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment, Thermal, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Lindsay:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Woodard & Curran to provide cultural resources services as part of the Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment (project), with Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) acting as lead agency. The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main is an up to 3,500-linear foot (0.67-mile) pipe that would cross under the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and Highway 111 using trenchless installation and connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. The project area is shown in the attached Area of Potential Effect (APE) Map. The pipeline is a connecting segment between two existing water mains that is needed to deliver potable water to the nine independent Valley View Mobile Home Park small water systems being consolidated onto the CVWD potable water system. The proposed alignment for this segment of pipeline is preliminary and may be altered as easements are finalized. Therefore, the project area shown in the APE Map, encompasses a buffer area around the northern and southernmost options for the proposed pipeline alignment. Because the project is possibly subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), a cultural resources study satisfying the requirements of Section 106 is being prepared.

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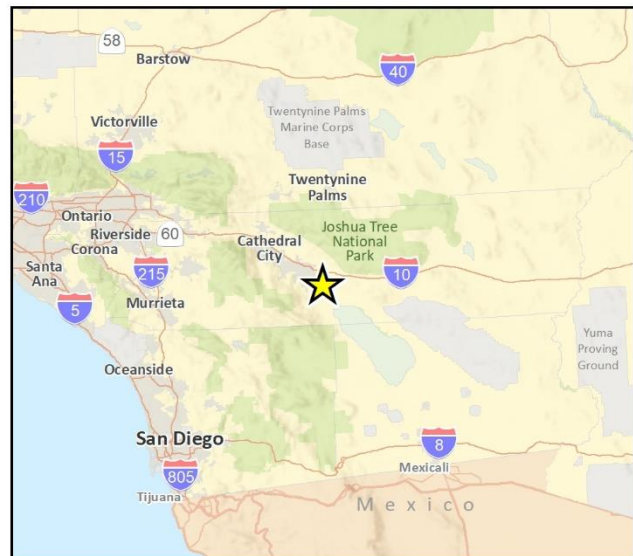
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Enclosure: Regional Location Map and APE Map



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1980 Orange Tree Ln., Ste 105
Redlands, California 92374

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info@rinconconsultants.com
www.rinconconsultants.com

September 1, 2021

Historical Society of Palm Desert
P.O. Box 77
Palm Desert, California 92261-0077

RE: Historic Group Outreach for the Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment, Thermal, Riverside County, California

Dear Historical Society of Palm Desert:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Woodard & Curran to provide cultural resources services as part of the Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment (project), with Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) acting as lead agency. The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main is an up to 3,500-linear foot (0.67-mile) pipe that would cross under the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and Highway 111 using trenchless installation and connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. The project area is shown in the attached Area of Potential Effect (APE) Map. The pipeline is a connecting segment between two existing water mains that is needed to deliver potable water to the nine independent Valley View Mobile Home Park small water systems being consolidated onto the CVWD potable water system. The proposed alignment for this segment of pipeline is preliminary and may be altered as easements are finalized. Therefore, the project area shown in the APE Map, encompasses a buffer area around the northern and southernmost options for the proposed pipeline alignment. Because the project is possibly subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), a cultural resources study satisfying the requirements of Section 106 is being prepared.

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Rincon Consultants, Inc.

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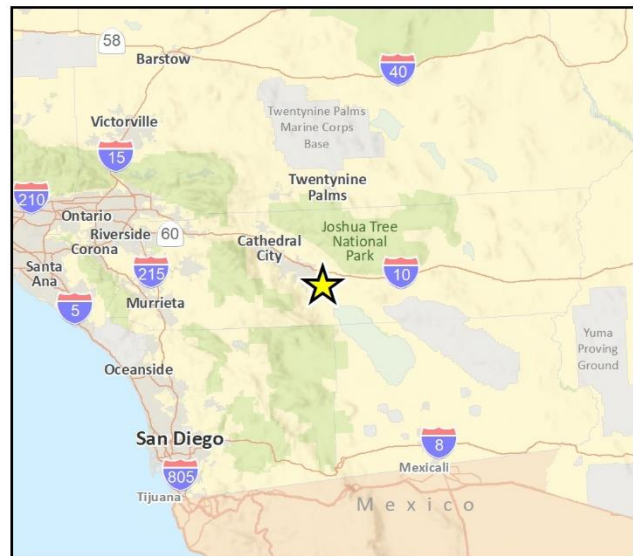
Ryan Glenn, M.A. RPA

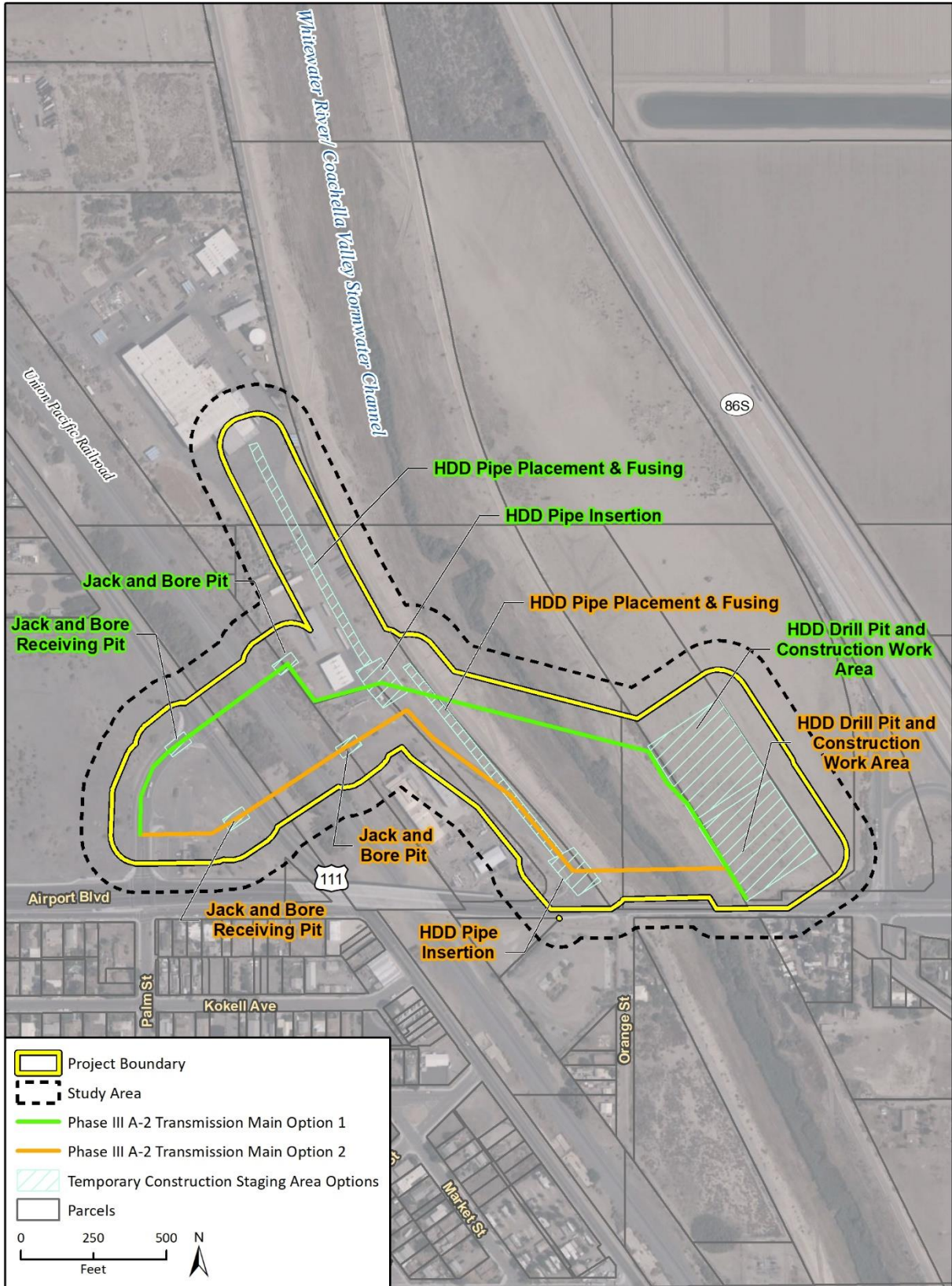
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Redlands, California 92374

909 253 0705 OFFICE AND FAX

info@rinconconsultants.com
www.rinconconsultants.com

September 1, 2021

Palm Springs Historical Society
221 South Palm Canyon Drive
Palm Springs, California 92262

RE: Historic Group Outreach for the Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment, Thermal, Riverside County, California

Dear Palm Springs Historical Society:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Woodard & Curran to provide cultural resources services as part of the Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment (project), with Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) acting as lead agency. The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main is an up to 3,500-linear foot (0.67-mile) pipe that would cross under the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and Highway 111 using trenchless installation and connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. The project area is shown in the attached Area of Potential Effect (APE) Map. The pipeline is a connecting segment between two existing water mains that is needed to deliver potable water to the nine independent Valley View Mobile Home Park small water systems being consolidated onto the CVWD potable water system. The proposed alignment for this segment of pipeline is preliminary and may be altered as easements are finalized. Therefore, the project area shown in the APE Map, encompasses a buffer area around the northern and southernmost options for the proposed pipeline alignment. Because the project is possibly subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), a cultural resources study satisfying the requirements of Section 106 is being prepared.

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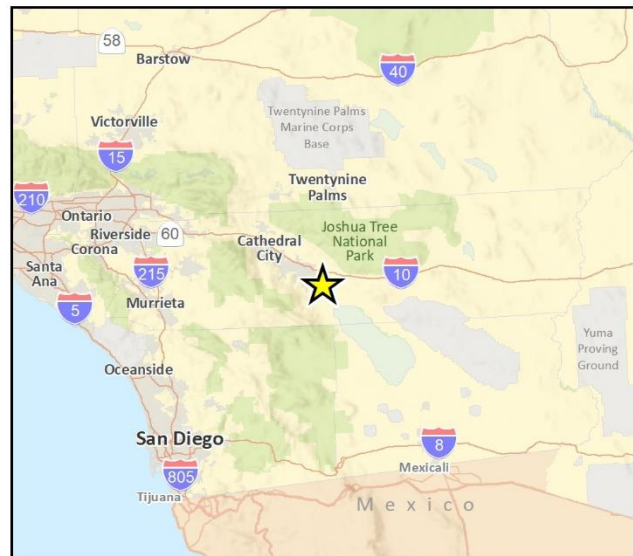
Ryan Glenn, M.A. RPA

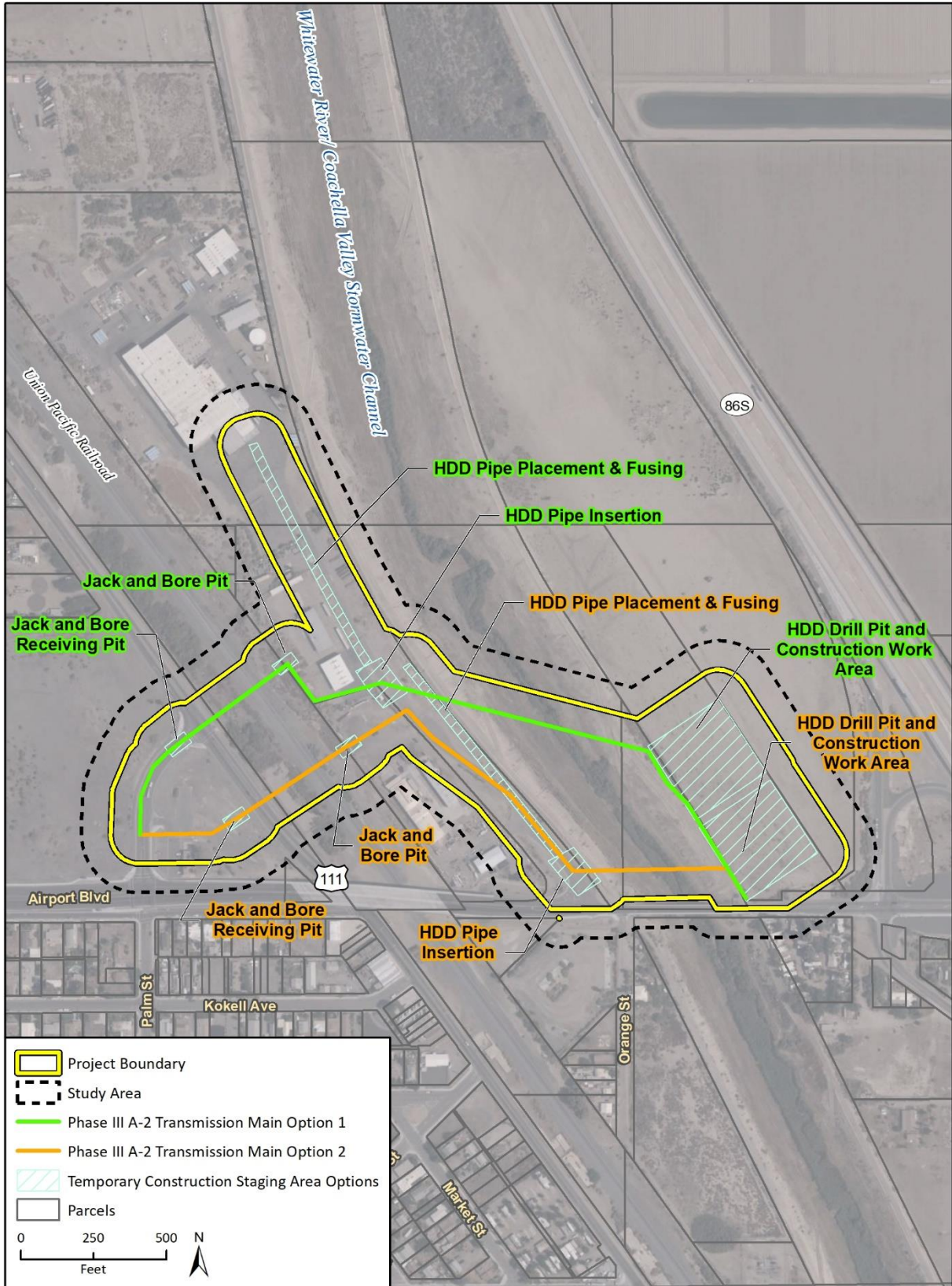
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Redlands, California 92374

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info@rinconconsultants.com
www.rinconconsultants.com

September 1, 2021

Riverside County Historical Commission
4600 Crestmore Road
Riverside, California 92509

RE: Historic Group Outreach for the Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment, Thermal, Riverside County, California

Dear Riverside County Historical Commission:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Woodard & Curran to provide cultural resources services as part of the Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment (project), with Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) acting as lead agency. The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main is an up to 3,500-linear foot (0.67-mile) pipe that would cross under the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and Highway 111 using trenchless installation and connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. The project area is shown in the attached Area of Potential Effect (APE) Map. The pipeline is a connecting segment between two existing water mains that is needed to deliver potable water to the nine independent Valley View Mobile Home Park small water systems being consolidated onto the CVWD potable water system. The proposed alignment for this segment of pipeline is preliminary and may be altered as easements are finalized. Therefore, the project area shown in the APE Map, encompasses a buffer area around the northern and southernmost options for the proposed pipeline alignment. Because the project is possibly subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), a cultural resources study satisfying the requirements of Section 106 is being prepared.

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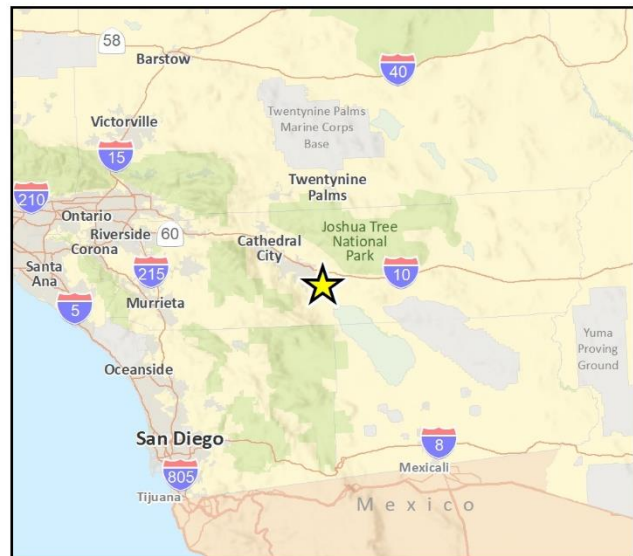
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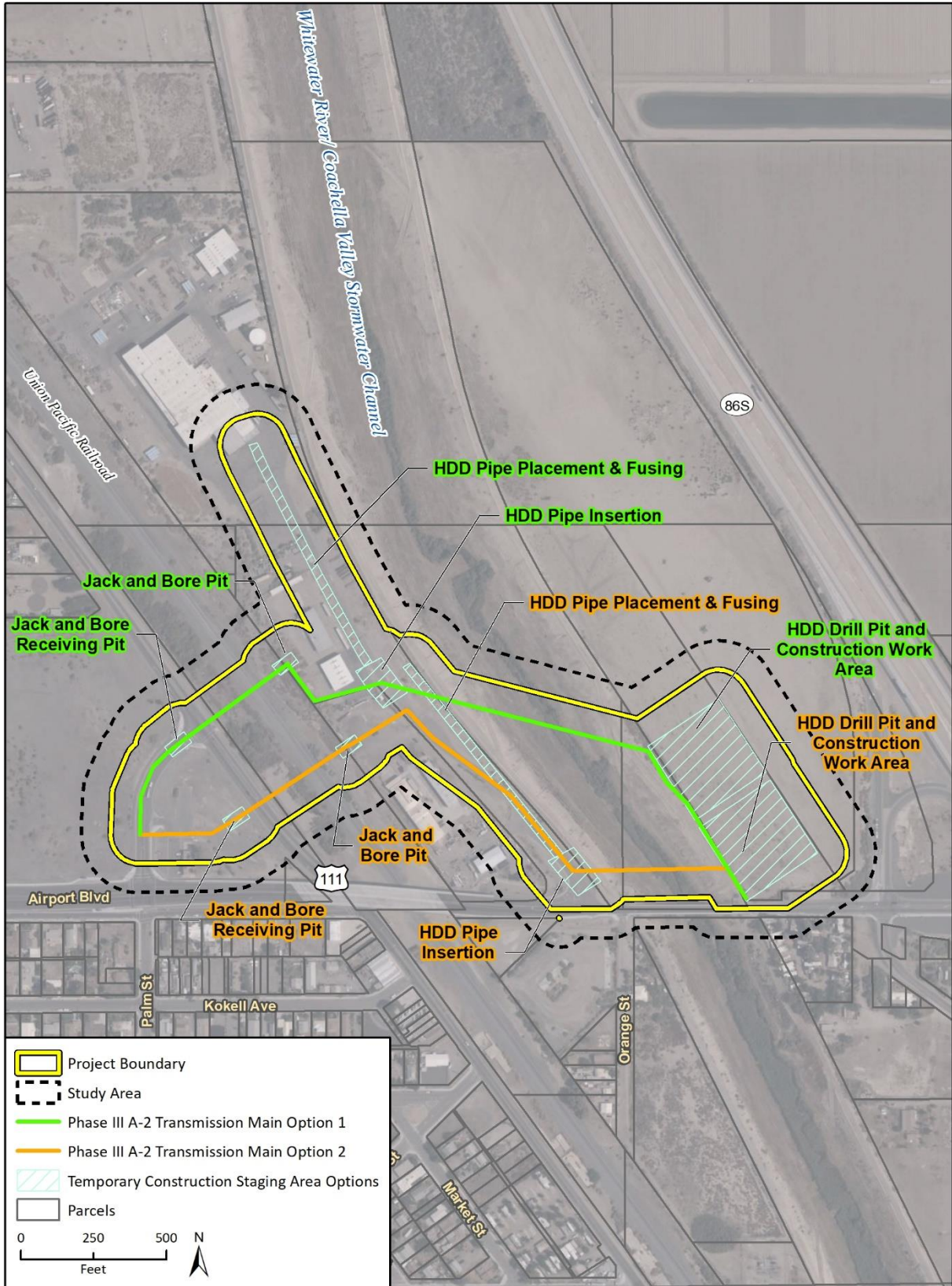
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AUGUSTINE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS
PO Box 846 84-481 Avenue 54 Coachella CA 92236
Telephone: (760) 398-4722
Fax (760) 369-7161
Tribal Chairperson: Amanda Vance
Tribal Vice-Chairperson: William Vance
Tribal Secretary: Victoria Martin

Date: August 31, 2021

RE: Native American Outreach for the Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment, Thermal, Riverside County, California

Dear: Ryan Glenn
MA RPA, Archaeologist

Thank you for the opportunity to offer input concerning the development of the above-identified project. We appreciate your sensitivity to the cultural resources that may be impacted by your project and the importance of these cultural resources to the Native American peoples that have occupied the land surrounding the area of your project for thousands of years. Unfortunately, increased development and lack of sensitivity to cultural resources have resulted in many significant cultural resources being destroyed or substantially altered and impacted. Your invitation to consult on this project is greatly appreciated.

At this time, we are unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project, however, in the event, you should discover any cultural resources during the development of this project please contact our office immediately for further evaluation.

Very truly yours,

Victoria Martin

Victoria Martin, Tribal Secretary
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians

Ryan Glenn

From: Britt Wilson <brittwilson55@hotmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, September 14, 2021 9:42 AM
To: Ryan Glenn
Cc: Britt Wilson
Subject: [EXT] RE: Society Outreach for CVWD Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of Rincon Consultants. Be cautious before clicking on any links, or opening any attachments, until you are confident that the content is safe .

Dear Mr. Glenn,

I am Britt Wilson, the President of the Coachella Valley Archaeological Society (CVAS). As such, thank you for contacting CVAS and allowing us to provide comments on the CVWD Systems Consolidation Project.

CVAS has no specific information on historical or prehistorical cultural resources in the APE; however, even though disturbed, there is a great likelihood of some subsurface cultural material (e.g. ceramic sherds). As such, we do recommend a field survey of the APE and the hiring of a cultural resources monitor during any earthmoving activities.

If cultural materials are found, CVAS does request that you re-notify us of such materials and allow CVAS to make additional comments at that time.

Thank you for contacting CVAS regarding this project and considering our comments.

Respectfully submitted,

Britt W. Wilson
President, Coachella Valley Archaeological Society

From: Ryan Glenn <rglenn@rinconconsultants.com>
Sent: Monday, September 13, 2021 6:40 AM
To: brittwilson55@hotmail.com
Subject: Society Outreach for CVWD Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2

Hello Britt,

Please see attached.

Thanks,
Ryan Glenn, MA RPA, Archaeologist
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
805-644-4455
425-213-2349 Mobile
rglenn@rinconconsultants.com

Time Off Alert: 8/20, 9/20-9/22



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to Work For" by Zweig Group*

 Please consider the environment before printing this email.

Ryan Glenn

From: Quechan Historic Preservation Officer <historicpreservation@quechantribe.com>
Sent: Tuesday, September 7, 2021 9:05 AM
To: Ryan Glenn
Subject: [EXT] RE: Native American Outreach for the Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment, Thermal, Riverside County, California

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of Rincon Consultants. Be cautious before clicking on any links, or opening any attachments, until you are confident that the content is safe .

This email is to inform you that we have no comments on this project. We defer to the more local Tribes and support their decisions on the projects.

From: Ryan Glenn [mailto:rglenn@rinconconsultants.com]
Sent: Monday, August 30, 2021 8:17 PM
To: historicpreservation@quechantribe.com
Subject: Native American Outreach for the Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment, Thermal, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. McCormick:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Woodard & Curran to provide cultural resources services as part of the Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment (project), with Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) acting as lead agency. The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main is an up to 3,500-linear foot (0.67-mile) pipe that would cross under the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and Highway 111 using trenchless installation and connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. The project area is shown in the attached Area of Potential Effect (APE) Map. The pipeline is a connecting segment between two existing water mains that is needed to deliver potable water to the nine independent Valley View Mobile Home Park small water systems being consolidated onto the CVWD potable water system. The proposed alignment for this segment of pipeline is preliminary and may be altered as easements are finalized. Therefore, the project area shown in the APE Map, encompasses a buffer area around the northern and southernmost options for the proposed pipeline alignment. Because the project is possibly subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), a cultural resources study satisfying the requirements of Section 106 is being prepared.

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Sincerely,

Rincon Consultants, Inc.

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Ryan Glenn, M.A. RPA



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★ Project Location





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Ryan Glenn, MA RPA, Archaeologist
 Rincon Consultants, Inc.
 805-644-4455
 425-213-2349 Mobile
rglenn@rinconconsultants.com



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Appendix D

Archaeological Resource Records (Confidential)

Appendix E

Built Resource Records

State of California — The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
 HRI #
 Trinomial
 NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
 Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 5 *Resource Name or #: 87200 Airport Boulevard

P1. Other Identifier: United States Post Office

***P2. Location:** Not for Publication Unrestricted ***a. County:** Riverside

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Indio, California **Date:** 1973 T 6S ; R 8E ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec 15 ; S.B. B.M.

c. Address: 87200 Airport Boulevard City: Thermal Zip: 92274

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

APN: 763350022

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The 87200 Airport Boulevard property is the location of the United States Post Office of Thermal, CA. The 25.31-acre property is bound by Airport Blvd. to the south, Highway 111 to the east, and Palm Street to the west and north. The surrounding area is defined by single-family residential to the south, light industrial uses to the north and east, and vacant land to the west. The building has a rectilinear plan and is one-story. The exterior is constructed of concrete masonry units (CMU) painted an off-white color. The flat roof has a parapet at the southern end and is most likely clad with rolled roofing sheets. The non-original entrance to the post office is on the west elevation and features two glass doors with aluminum framing connected by a large floor-to-ceiling window with aluminum framing in-between. There are two aluminum paired fixed pane windows on the west elevation, one on each side of the entrance. Description continued on page 4 of the Continuation Sheet.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP14. Government Building

***P4. Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
 View northeast of the south and west elevations.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** Historic
 Prehistoric Both
 1953, *Riverside Independent Enterprise*, April 8, 1956.

***P7. Owner and Address:**
 Thermal 27
 87200 Airport Blvd.
 Thermal, CA 92274

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
 Rincon Consultants, Inc.
 180 N. Ashwood
 Ventura, CA 93003

***P9. Date Recorded:** 9/15/2021

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
 Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Glenn, R., S. Carmack, S. Treffers, A. Losco, P. Gonzalez, C. Duran and J. Sisser. 2021 *Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment Cultural Resources Assessment, Riverside County, California*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 21-11299.

***Attachments:** NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 87200 Airport Boulevard

- B1. Historic Name: United States Post Office
- B2. Common Name: United States Post Office
- B3. Original Use: Post Office
- B4. Present Use: Post Office

*B5. Architectural Style: WPA Moderne / Classicism

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
The US Post Office at 87200 Airport Road was constructed in 1953 (*Riverside Independent Enterprise*, 1956). The building was not pictured in a 1932 aerial (UC Santa Barbara *FrameFinder*) but was shown in a 1953 aerial (*HistoricAerials.com*). The parking lot and front entrance were originally located at the south elevation of the building but were moved to the west elevation in 2015 for the expansion of Airport Blvd. The original entrance and window were enclosed with CMU and a new metal flush door was constructed along the south elevation. Aluminum windows and front entrance were added to the west elevation.

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: Original Location:

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Not Identified

b. Builder: Not Identified

*B10. Significance: Theme:

Area:

Period of Significance:

Property Type:

Applicable Criteria:

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The 87200 Airport Blvd. property was initially improved in 1953 with the extant United States Post Office. This location replaced an earlier post office in Thermal, who's original location has not been identified during the course of historical research. In 2015, the building was altered due to the expansion of Airport Blvd. (formally Avenue 56). As detailed below, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) under any applicable criteria due to lack of historical or architectural significance and its diminished integrity. See Continuation Sheet page 4.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. References:

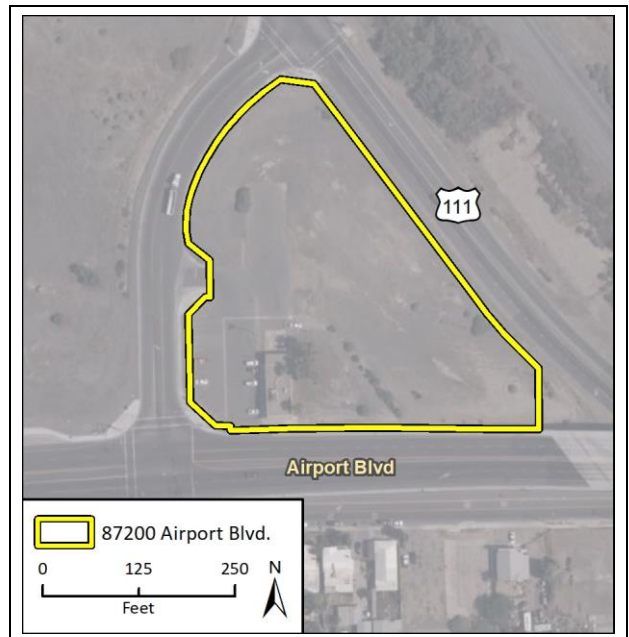
See Continuation Sheet page 4.

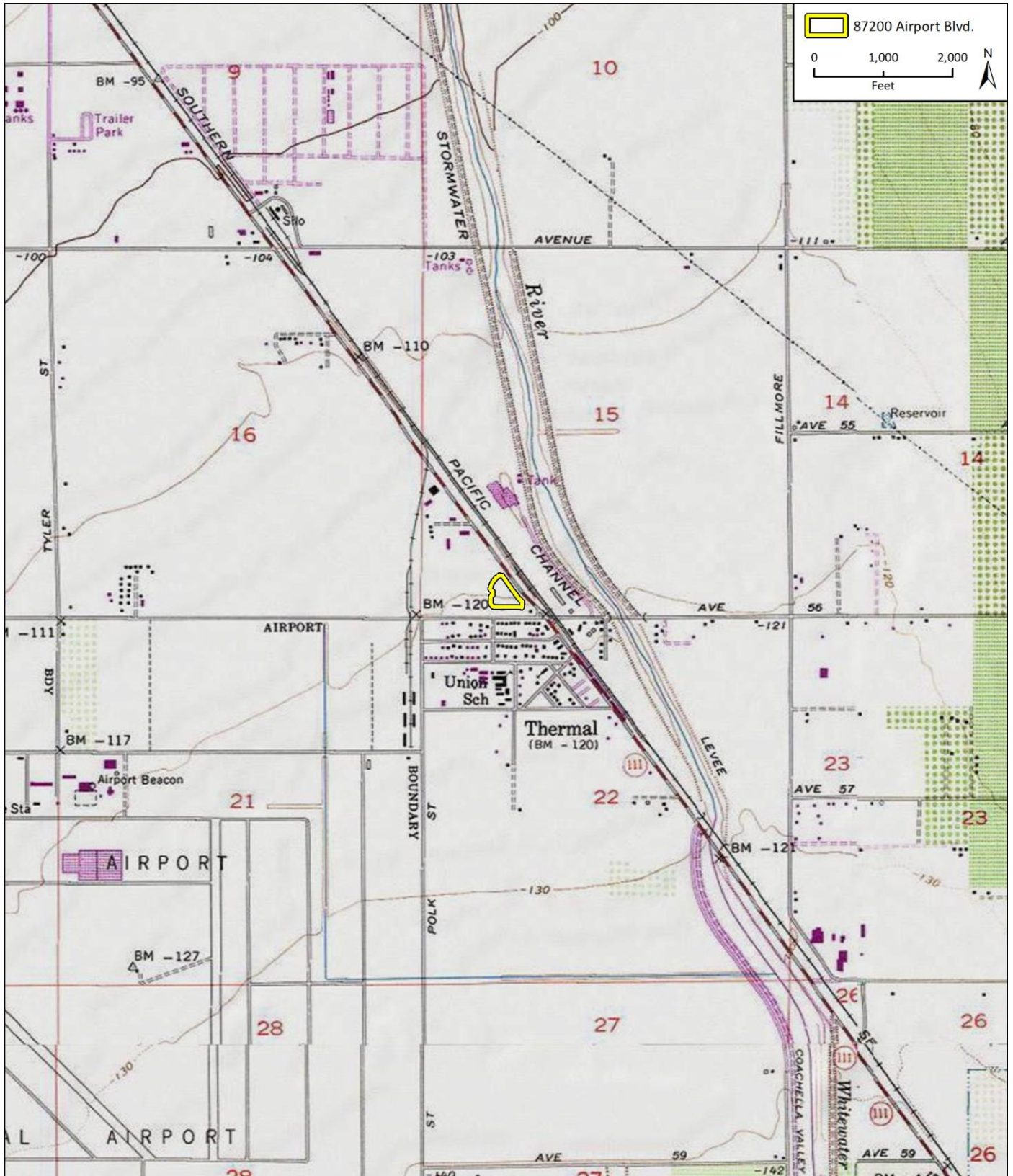
B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Ashley Losco, Rincon Consultants, Inc.

*Date of Evaluation: September 15, 2021

(This space reserved for official comments.)





***P3a. Description (Continued from Page 1):**

The south elevation, originally the entrance, faces the Airport Blvd. overpass. A former entrance and window are visible on the elevation, now filled in with CMU. The enclosed window is set back with the original framing still visible and a brick planter box that spans the width of the window. A new opening with a flush metal door painted white sits within the larger enclosed former entrance and sits to the east of the infilled window. Spanning the length of the south elevation above the openings is a wood overhang painted off-white. The edge has metal horizontal banding. The east elevation is void of fenestration.

The north elevation has a loading dock where mail is delivered and sent out. A loading driveway slopes down, which slightly elevates the north elevation off the ground. The loading driveway has concrete pony walls and metal railings on each side. The concrete loading dock is covered by a wood shed roof overhang supported by four metal circular posts. An entrance is at the center of the elevation with a white flush metal door. To the left of the door are two wood sash 6 over 6 windows and to the right one large 9 over 18 wood sash window. The United States Post Office building is in overall good condition; however, due to alterations stemming from the relocation of the entrance from the south elevation to the west elevation in 2015, aspects of the building's integrity have been affected. With the removal of the original entrance, window, and signage and the addition of the new incompatible entrance and windows, the material and design integrity of the building have been diminished. The building no longer reflects its original WPA Moderne design.

***B10. Significance (Continued from Page 2):**

Under Criterion A/1, the post office is not significant as it did not influence any broad patterns or associated with any important trends in the town of Thermal's history. The town was established in the 1910s as a camp named Kokell for Southern Pacific Railroad workers (Coachella Valley Water District, *Coachella Valley's Golden Years*). In the 1920s and 30s, permanent housing and a school were constructed establishing the town of Thermal. Thermal experienced a temporary boom in the 1940s with the development of Thermal Airport for military aviation training during World War II. The airport was part of the larger Desert Training Center created by General Patton which spanned from the Palm Springs area south to El Centro and east into Arizona (Mead & Hunt, 1-1). After World War II, the airport was decommissioned and transferred to Riverside County and the War Assets Administration. In the 1950s, new water canals brought agriculture to the area, but the town did not experience any major growth or development during said time. The post office was constructed in 1953 after the major periods in Thermal's history; therefore, it is ineligible under Criterion A/1.

As a US Post Office, the 87200 Airport Road property was also not constructed during an important era of post office development, particularly the boom in post office construction by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in the 1930s. In May 1930, the United States amended the Public Buildings Act of 1926 to increase federal funding for the construction of public buildings in order to alleviate the mass unemployment during the depression. The Treasury Department produced set designs and floor plans called "Cabinet Sketches" to allow for speedy design and construction. The more buildings built, the more people were employed and for a longer period of time. The buildings were meant to reflect the town or city in which they were located, so individualization was seen through the building materials and façade treatments. In the Coachella Valley, post offices were constructed of CMU as it was cheap and durable, withstanding the harsh environment of the desert. The post offices also featured a wood awning with metal horizontal banding around the edge. This feature is seen at the subject property and the Coachella and Westmorland post office locations. Post offices were constructed the most of any public building with 1,861 constructed between 1930 and 1940 (United States Postal Service, 20). This period was the major boom in post office construction with the subject property missing this period by over 10 to 20 years. The 1950s to the present have not been well documented for post office development in the US. The building is not eligible under Criterion A/1 for an association with post office construction during the WPA era.

After a review of historical newspapers and other available resources, no information was identified to suggest the property is associated with an important individual. Therefore, the property is found ineligible under Criterion B/2.

The 87200 Airport Blvd. post office is not significant under Criterion C/3. The resource originally reflected the simplified Classicism character, also known as WPA Moderne, utilized by the WPA and US Treasury Department for new construction. The style was dominant in government construction in the 1930s but was most likely used in the 1940s and 1950s as the designs were simple and easy to construct. The WPA Moderne was characterized by symmetrical massing and unornamented surfaces. Due to alterations in 2015, the building no longer reflects its original WPA Moderne style and therefore lacks integrity. The original entrance and picture window on the south elevation were enclosed with CMU and a new flush metal door was added. New openings for aluminum windows and doors were constructed on the west elevation, and all of the original Moderne signage has been removed. Contemporary signage has been added to the west elevation. The only feature that indicates the building's original style is an awning with horizontal banding on the south elevation above the former entrance. Due to lack of integrity, the property is not eligible under Criterion C/3.

State of California — The Resources Agency
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CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 5 of 5

*Resource Name or # 87200 Airport Boulevard

*Recorded by: Rincon Consultants, Inc.

*Date: 9/15/2021

■ Continuation □ Update

The cultural resources records search and archival research did not identify any evidence to suggest the property has potential to yield important information. The property is not eligible under Criterion D/4.

***B12. References (Continued from Page 3):**

Coachella Valley Water District. *Coachella Valley's Golden Years*. Indio: Desert Printing Co., 1968.

HistoricAerials.com.

Mead & Hunt. *Jacqueline Cochran Regional Airport Master Plan* 14 December, 2004.

Riverside County Assessor. "Online Property Search". <https://ca-riverside-acr.publicaccessnow.com/>.

Rogers, Bill. "Plans for \$300,000 Shopping Center May Spark Larger Thermal Expansion" 8 April 1956. *Riverside Independent Enterprise*. Accessed through GenealogyBank.com.

UC Santa Barbara *FrameFinder*. https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder/.

United States Postal Service Office of Real Estate, *History of Post Office Construction 1900-1940* July 1982.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 4

*Resource Name or #: 87400 Airport Boulevard

P1. Other Identifier: Formal Roadside Assistance

***P2. Location:** Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County: Riverside

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Indio, California Date: 1973 T 6S ; R 8E ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec 15 ; S.B. B.M.

c. Address: 87400 Airport Boulevard City: Thermal Zip: 92274

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

APN: 763350009

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
The 87400 Airport Boulevard property houses the Formal Roadside Assistance, a used truck dealer. The site has three buildings with a paved driveway to the east. The property is bound by the Southern Pacific Railroad and Highway 111 (also known as Grapefruit Blvd.) to the west, Airport Blvd. to the south, the CVCWD Stormwater Channel to the east, and the 87500 Airport Blvd. property to the north. The 6.24-acre light industrial property has three buildings, a paved driveway to the east, and paved parking lots throughout. The main building sits directly west of the second building both set in a north to south orientation. The two buildings sit north of the third building which is directly adjacent to Airport Blvd. Description continued on page 4 of the Continuation Sheet.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP8. Industrial building

***P4. Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
View southeast of the north and east elevations of the main building and the second building.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** Historic
 Prehistoric Both
1948, 1974 (Riverside County Assessor)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
California Ag Prop
87400 Airport Blvd.
Thermal, CA 92274

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

Rincon Consultants, Inc.
180 N. Ashwood
Ventura, CA 93003

***P9. Date Recorded:** 9/15/2021

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Glenn, R., S. Carmack, S. Treffers, A. Losco, P. Gonzalez, C. Duran and J. Sisser. 2021 *Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment Cultural Resources Assessment, Riverside County, California*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 21-11299.

***Attachments:** NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 87400 Airport Boulevard

- B1. Historic Name: Not Identified
- B2. Common Name: Formal Roadside Assistance
- B3. Original Use: Fruit packing and distribution plant
- B4. Present Use: Used Truck Dealership

*B5. Architectural Style: Industrial

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

The main building at the 87400 Airport Boulevard property was constructed in 1948 and is visible in a 1953 aerial (HistoricAerials.com). The 1953 aerial shows only the main building sitting within an agricultural field with a small shed to the southeast. The property has the same appearance in a 1972 aerial but the agricultural fields were replaced with a paved concrete parking lot and driveway. The two other buildings were constructed in 1974 as metal storage (Riverside County Assessor). All three buildings appear in a 1996 aerial which shows them connected by a shear tarp cover. In 2015, the tarp was removed and the small shed at the southeastern end of the property was demolished for the expansion of Airport Boulevard. By 2016, the southern metal storage building was replaced with the current building, and a metal roof addition was constructed to the building in 2017 (Google Earth).

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: Original Location:

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Not Identified

b. Builder: Not Identified

*B10. Significance: Theme: N/A

Area: N/A

Period of Significance: N/A

Property Type: N/A

Applicable Criteria: N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The 87400 Airport Blvd. property was initially improved in 1948 with the main building constructed of concrete masonry units (CMU). Based on available research, the building was most likely constructed for the fruit grower and distributor Heggblade Marguleas Co. based out of San Francisco (*Riverside Independent Enterprise*, 1956). The company owned thousands of acres of agricultural land in the area and shipped their produce around the country, likely the reason the subject property was developed directly adjacent to the Southern Pacific Railroad. The company constructed the second and third buildings in 1974 as metal storage. Newspaper research indicates the company owned the site until ca. 1975 (*The Bakersfield Californian*, 24). However, after extensive research through Newspapers.com, Ancestry.com, the Riverside County Assessor’s property look up, and several other research repositories, little information was identified on the site past 1975. The current occupants of the building, the Formal Roadside Assistance, began their tenancy at an unidentified time. See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. References:

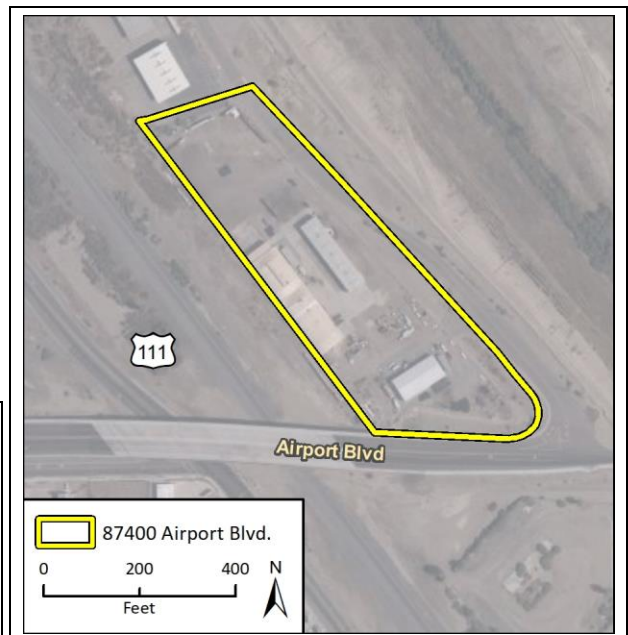
See Continuation sheet.

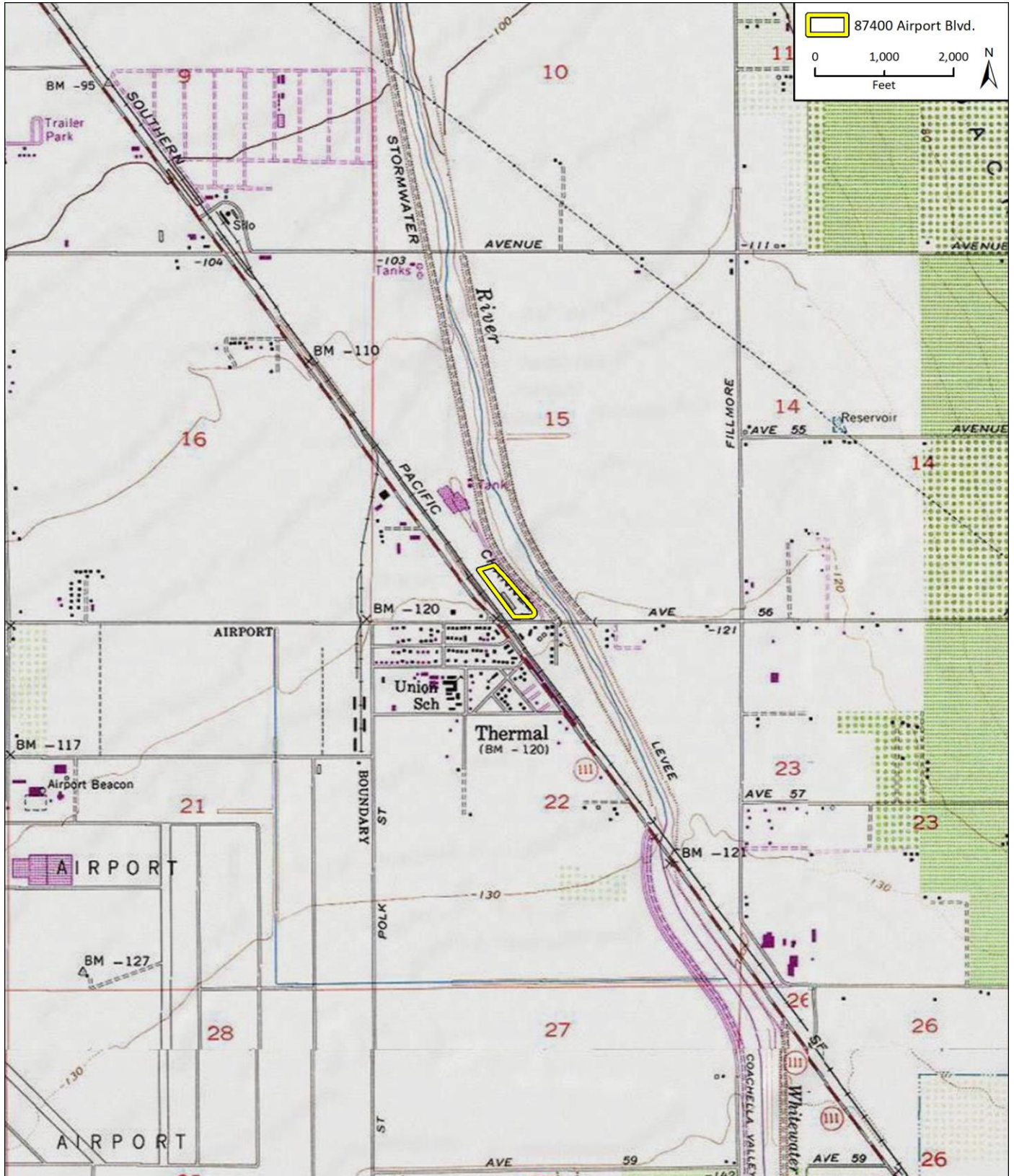
B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Ashley Losco, Rincon Consultants, Inc.

*Date of Evaluation: September 15, 2021

(This space reserved for official comments.)





***P3a. Description (Continued from Page 1):**

The main building's rectilinear plan is constructed of concrete masonry units (CMU) painted white with two additions along the east elevation. The one-story building has a domed roof divided into two sections with parapets on the north and south elevations. Centered along the south elevation is the entrance accessible by concrete steps and metal railings. There are two fixed pane windows on each side of the entrance. Two additions are located on the east elevation. One sits at the south end connected to the south elevation and sits just below the main roof with a separate flat roof. There are two head-height windows on its east elevation, and adjacent to the addition is an entrance with a ramp. At the north end of the east elevation is the second addition, which is capped by a flat roof section that sits below the main roof line. Spanning the width of the north elevation is a concrete loading dock accessible on the east side by concrete steps and covered by a metal roof overhang. The west elevation has two loading doors elevated off the ground.

The second building at the 87400 Airport Blvd. property sits east of the main building and north of the third building. The rectilinear building is elevated off the ground and is constructed of corrugated metal along with the low-pitched front-gable roof. On the north and south elevations are two large openings with metal roll-up garage doors. On the west elevation are two large openings with metal roll-up doors, one at each end of the elevation. Between the openings is an entrance with a flush metal door painted white. The east elevation has no fenestration.

The third building on the property sits south of the two other buildings. The rectilinear building and the side gable roofline are clad in corrugated metal sheets painted white or left unfinished. The other elevations were not visible from the public ROW.

The three buildings present on the property are in fair condition and retain a low level of integrity due to alterations. The third building was replaced by a new building in 2016 and is thus not evaluated as part of this study. The main building has three additions constructed between 1996 and 2004 and original windows were infilled at an unidentified date along the east elevation, affecting the material and design integrity of the original building. The site does retain integrity of location, as the buildings have not been moved since the date of construction; however, the original agricultural setting is no longer present as more homes and industrial sites have replaced the agricultural fields. Therefore, the building no longer retains the feeling of an agricultural packing building.

***B10. Significance:**

The property was evaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) and was found ineligible for either under any designation criteria due to a lack of historical or architectural significance. Research did not indicate that the property is associated with any important events or individuals significant in the history of the city, region, state, or nation (Criteria A/1 and B/2). The buildings are relatively ordinary examples of industrial buildings and do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values (Criteria C/3). A review of available evidence and records search results did not indicate that the property may yield important information about prehistory or history (Criteria D/4).

***B12. References (Continued from Page 3):**

Allen, Sidney P. "Secrets of the Fruit Game" 7 January 1968. *San Francisco Chronicle*. Accessed through GenealogyBank.com.

The Bakersfield Californian. "Cal Almond VP, Nies, Resigns". February 22nd, 1975.

HistoricAerials.com.

Google Earth Pro, 2021.

Riverside County Assessor. "Online Property Search". <https://ca-riverside-acr.publicaccessnow.com/Search.aspx>.

Rogers, Bill. "Plans for \$300,000 Shopping Center May Spark Larger Thermal Expansion" 8 April 1956. *Riverside Independent Enterprise*. Accessed through GenealogyBank.com.

State of California — The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
 HRI #
 Trinomial
 NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
 Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 4 *Resource Name or #: 87500 Airport Boulevard

P1. Other Identifier: White's Steel, Inc.

***P2. Location:** Not for Publication Unrestricted ***a. County:** Riverside
 and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Indio, California **Date:** 1973 T 6S ; R 8E ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec 15 ; S.B. B.M.
 c. Address: 87500 Airport Boulevard City: Thermal Zip: 92274
 d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)
 e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:
 APNs: 763340008 and 763350025

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
 The 87500 Airport Boulevard property is a 25.7-acre light industrial site with five buildings, a water tank, and five carports. The property sits on the northeast side of Highway 111 (also known as Grapefruit Blvd.) and the Union Pacific Railroad and sits on the southwest side of the CVCWD Stormwater Canal. The property is divided into two sections with separate APNs: APN 763340008 for the northern section and APN 763350025 for the southern section. Within the northern section (APN 763340008) is the main building, two other buildings, a water tank, and three carports. Within the southern section (APN 763350025) are two buildings and two carports. The main building is surrounded by deteriorating paved concrete parking lots and walkways. The building is a light industrial building with an irregular rectilinear plan that is one-story and constructed of poured concrete. The exterior is painted white, light gray, and dark gray. The building has a flat roof with a slight parapet. The roof is most likely clad in rolled roofing sheets. Description continued on page 4 of the Continuation Sheet.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP8. Industrial building

***P4. Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
 View north of the south elevation of the main building.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** Historic
 Prehistoric Both
 1970, 1973, 1983, 1984, 1985
 (Riverside County Assessor)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
 Edwin J. Neumeyer
 72975 Amber Street
 Palm Desert, CA 92260

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
 Rincon Consultants, Inc.
 180 N. Ashwood
 Ventura, CA 93003

***P9. Date Recorded:** 9/15/2021

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
 Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Glenn, R., S. Carmack, S. Treffers, A. Losco, P. Gonzalez, C. Duran and J. Sisser. 2021 *Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment Cultural Resources Assessment, Riverside County, California*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 21-11299.

***Attachments:** NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 87500 Airport Boulevard property

- B1. Historic Name: Not Identified
- B2. Common Name: White's Steel, Inc.
- B3. Original Use: Not Identified
- B4. Present Use: Light Industrial

*B5. Architectural Style: Industrial

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

The main building at the northern end of the 87500 Airport Boulevard property was constructed in 1970 (Riverside County Assessor). The main building and the water tank appear in a 1972 aerial (HistoricAerials.com). The following year, the second building and carports at the northern end were constructed (Riverside County Assessor). The third building on the northern end was constructed in 1983 (Riverside County Assessor). The two buildings and the carports at the southern end of the property were constructed in 1984 and 1985 (Riverside County Assessor). By a 1996 aerial, all the buildings and structures are shown. Also pictured in 1996 was an addition constructed to the east elevation of the main building which is still extant.

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: Original Location:

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Not Identified

b. Builder: Not Identified

*B10. Significance: Theme: N/A

Area: N/A

Period of Significance: N/A

Property Type: N/A

Applicable Criteria: N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The subject property was developed in 1970 for industrial uses, and by 1973 the site was expanded with two additional buildings and a water tank. Its current occupant is White's Steel, Inc., a construction company. Archival research failed to identify any additional consequential information about its former owners or occupants.

The property is recommended ineligible for listing in the National or California Registers, or any applicable local register, under any significance criteria. Research did not indicate that the property is associated with any important events or individuals significant in the history of the city, region, state, or nation (Criteria A/1 and B/2). The buildings are relatively ordinary examples of industrial buildings and do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values (Criteria C/3). A review of available evidence and records search results did not indicate that the property may yield important information about prehistory or history (Criteria D/4). The property is also not eligible as a contributor to any existing or potential historic districts.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. References:

HistoricAerials.com.

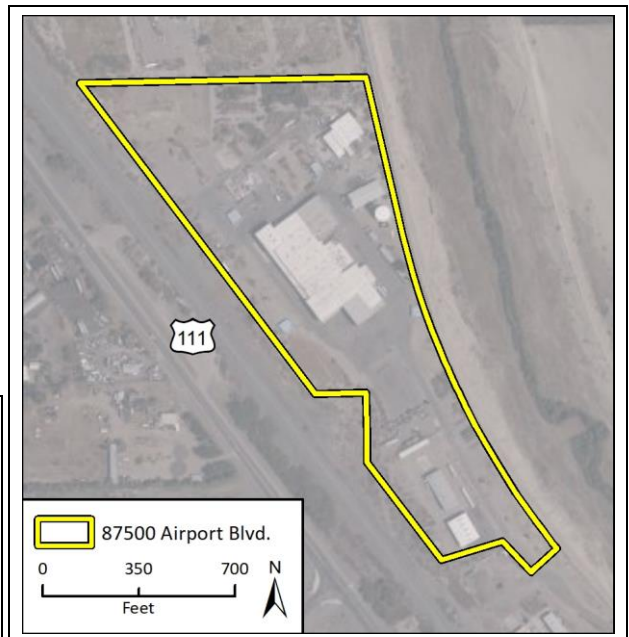
Riverside County Assessor. "Online Property Search". <https://ca-riverside-acr.publicaccessnow.com/Search.aspx>.

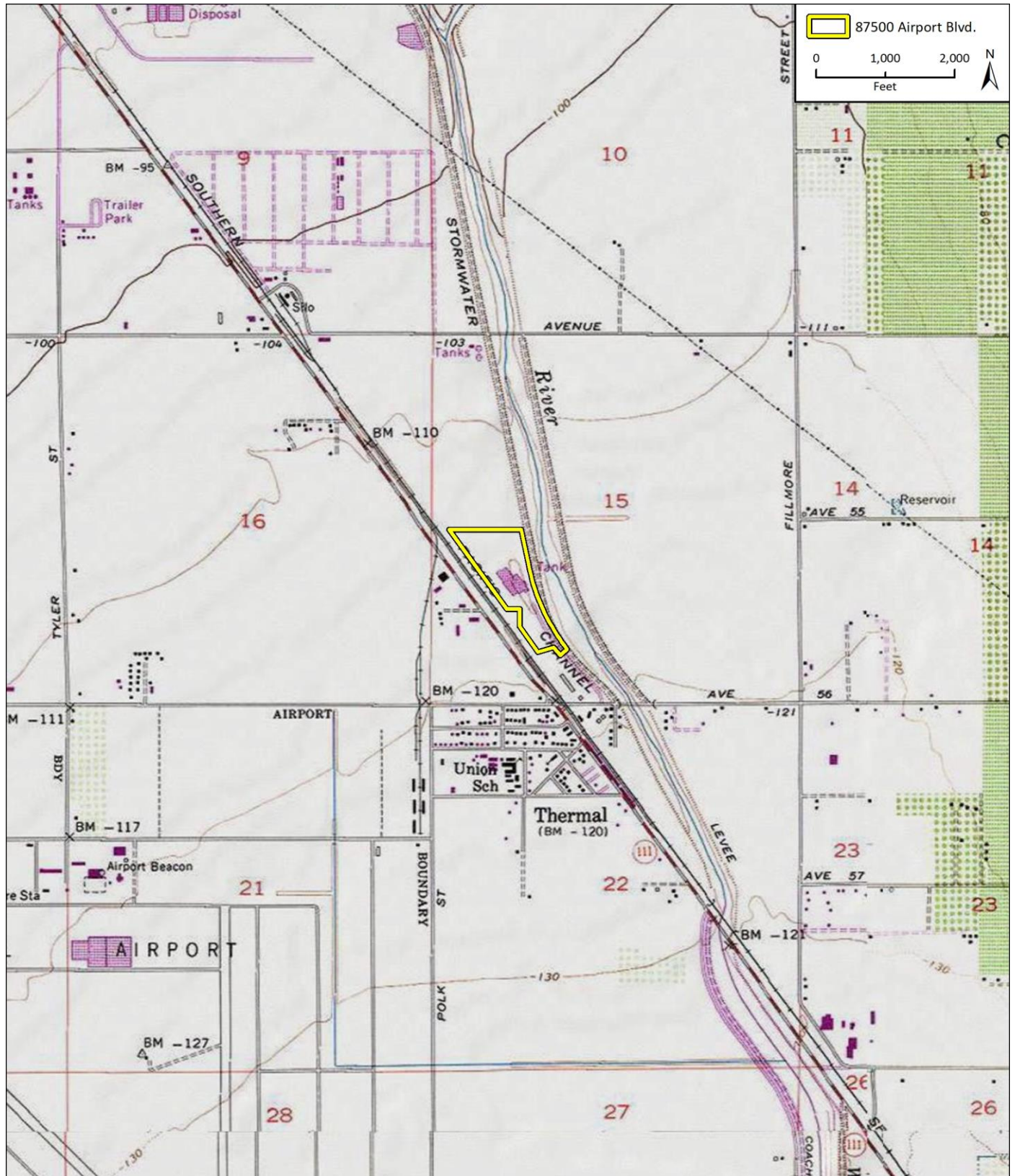
B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Ashley Losco, Rincon Consultants, Inc.

*Date of Evaluation: September 15, 2021

(This space reserved for official comments.)





CONTINUATION SHEET

***P3a. Description (Continued from Page 1):**

The south elevation of the main building facing the paved parking lot and driveway has seven large loading doors elevated off the ground for delivery trucks at the west end of the elevation. The loading doors are covered by a concrete overhang. At the east end of the elevation is a corrugated metal overhang most likely covering an entrance of more loading doors.

The west elevation faces the Union Pacific Railroad and Highway 111 and features seven large loading doors and four HVAC returns. An entrance is located at the south end of the elevation near the seven loading doors on the south elevation. The entrance is elevated off the ground and accessible by metal and concrete stairs. The east elevation has four loading doors throughout and three entrances at the north end of the elevation. Two of the entrances are single entrances and the third has double doors which all have flush metal doors painted gray. The northern section was constructed by 1996 (HistoricAerials.com).

Second Building

The one-story second building sits to the east of the main building and just north of the water tank and three metal carports. The building is also a light industrial building, most likely a shed or storage facility for the site. The building has a rectilinear plan and has a flat roof, both of which are constructed of corrugated metal sheets either painted white or left unfinished. On the south and north elevation are single door entrances with a flush metal door painted white. On the west elevation is a large garage or delivery entrance; however, outside of these features, the building exhibits little fenestration.

Third Building

The third building sits north of the second building and has an irregular rectilinear plan and a one-story height. The building is a light industrial building constructed of corrugated metal sheets painted white. The flat roof is also constructed of corrugated metal with 12 skylights featured at the east end of the building.

Water Tank

The water tank sits just south of the second building. The metal tank is circular with a metal roof all painted white.

The 87500 Airport Blvd. property is in overall good condition and retains a sufficient level of integrity. The site has remained in the same location since its construction in 1970 and the rural and light industrial setting has remained in place. The buildings retain most of their original materials and design, but alterations have occurred since 1970. A large addition was constructed to the east elevation of the main building between 1972 and 1996. The architect and builder were not identified during the course of research, but the workmanship of the unidentified architect/builder is largely still intact. The site is not associated with a significant person or event, and the building still retains the feeling of a large industrial site within rural Thermal.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Recorded By: Rincon Consultants, Inc.

***Date:** 11/16/2021

Continuation Update

As part of the Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment (Rincon project number 21-11299), historic-era site, P-33-017259 was visited to assess its current condition. P-33-017259 is a segment of the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel. The site was first recorded in 2008 by Bai Tang and Terri Jacquemain from CRM Tech and has been updated eight times since (Tang 2008, McDougall 2009, Garcia 2011, Inoway 2012, Stanton 2012, Castells 2017, McDougall 2017, Moslak 2017, and Hogan 2017). In 2008, it was recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) due to its status as a common infrastructure element and general lack of useful data potential (Tang 2008). The condition of the canal was noted in 2017 as similar to previous recordations. In 2021, Rincon noted that the site is in similar condition as described by the 2017 update (Photo 1).



Photo 1: P-33-017259 view facing north

Recorded By: Rincon Consultants, Inc.

*Date: 11/16/2021

Continuation Update

References

Castells, Justin and Josh Smallwood

2017 Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the State Route 86 -Avenue 50 New Interchange and Bridge Project, City of Coachella, Riverside County, California. Report prepared for Caltrans District 8. Prepared by Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Pasadena, California.

Garcia, Kyle

2011 DPR Site Update Form for P-33-17259. Record on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

Hogan, Michael

2017 Historic Property Survey Report: CV Link Project, Cities of Palm Springs, Cathedral City, Rancho Mirage, Palm Desert, Indian Wells, La Quinta, Indio, and Coachella, and Unincorporated Areas of Riverside County, California

Inoway, Cari

2012 Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Jefferson Street Grade Control and Sewer Replacement Project, Riverside County, California. Report prepared for the Coachella Valley Water District, Coachella, California. Prepared by Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Hemet, California

McDougall, Dennis

2009 *Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Coachella Valley Water District's Stormwater Channel Project, Riverside County, California.* Report prepared for the Coachella Valley Water District, Coachella, California. Prepared by Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Hemet, California

2017 Cultural Resource Assessment for the Coachella Valley Water District's Whitewater River Stormwater Channel Bureau of Indian Affairs Easement Renewal Project, City of Rancho Mirage, Riverside County, California. Report prepared for the Coachella Valley Water District by Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Hemet, California

Moslak, Ken

2017 Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel Bank Protection Project Avenue 62 to Avenue 64 near Thermal, Unincorporated Riverside County, California. Report prepared for the Coachella Valley Water District, Coachella, California. Prepared by Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Hemet, California.

Stanton, Patrick

2012 Archaeological Site Record for P-33-017259. On file at the Eastern Information Center. University of California, Riverside.

Tang, Tom, and Harry Quinn

2008 Historical/Archaeological/Paleontological Survey of Whitewater River Channel, Thermal 551 Brookfield Project, near the Community of Thermal, Riverside County, California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside



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760.398.2651



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Suite 320
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