

Draft Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration

Activation of Latent Sewer Collection Service Authority Project

SCH No. 2022010468

Prepared for | Monte Vista Water District
10575 Central Avenue
Montclair, California 91763
Contact: Bill Schwartz
909.267.2113

Prepared by | Psomas
225 South Lake Avenue
Pasadena, California 91101
Contact: Jillian Neary
626.351.2000

March 2023

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
Section 1.0 Introduction	1-1
1.1 Organization of the Initial Study	1-1
1.2 Project Overview and the California Environmental Quality Act	1-1
1.2.1 IS/MND Process	1-2
1.2.2 Tiering and Preparation of a Mitigated Negative Declaration	1-3
1.2.3 Preparation of an Addendum	1-4
1.3 Summary of Findings	1-4
1.4 Project Review and Approval Process	1-5
Section 2.0 Environmental Setting and Project Description	2-1
2.1 Project Location	2-1
2.2 Project Description	2-2
2.3 Tiering from the IEUA PEIR	2-6
2.4 Yorba Villas EIR	2-8
2.5 Discretionary Approvals	2-9
Section 3.0 Environmental Checklist	3-1
3.1 Aesthetics	3-4
3.2 Agriculture and Forestry Resources	3-6
3.3 Air Quality	3-10
3.4 Biological Resources	3-15
3.5 Cultural Resources	3-17
3.6 Energy	3-20
3.7 Geology and Soils	3-22
3.8 Greenhouse Gas Emissions	3-27
3.9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials	3-28
3.10 Hydrology and Water Quality	3-35
3.11 Land Use and Planning	3-40
3.12 Mineral Resources	3-42
3.13 Noise	3-43
3.14 Population and Housing	3-48
3.15 Public Services	3-51
3.16 Recreation	3-53
3.17 Transportation	3-55
3.18 Tribal Cultural Resources	3-60

3.19	Utilities and Service Systems	3-65
3.20	Wildfire.....	3-71
3.21	Mandatory Findings of Significance.....	3-72
Section 4.0	Report Preparers	4-1
4.1	Monte Vista Water District	4-1
4.2	Consultants.....	4-1
Section 5.0	References	5-1

TABLES

<u>Table</u>	<u>Page</u>
1-1 Summary of Potentially Significant Impacts, Mitigation, and Level of Significance After Mitigation	1-6

EXHIBITS

<u>Exhibit</u>	<u>Follows Page</u>
1 Monte Vista Water District Proposed Sewer Collection Service Area.....	2-1

SECTION 1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 ORGANIZATION OF THE INITIAL STUDY

This Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) is organized into sections, as described below.

- **Section 1.0: Introduction.** This section provides an introduction and overview of the conclusions in the IS/MND.
- **Section 2.0: Environmental Setting and Project Description.** This section provides a brief description of the Project, including location, relevant background information, and a description of the existing conditions of the Project site and vicinity.
- **Section 3.0: Environmental Checklist.** The completed Environmental Checklist Form from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) guidelines (State CEQA Guidelines) provides an overview of the potential impacts that may or may not result from Project implementation. The Environmental Checklist Form also includes “mandatory findings of significance”, as required by CEQA.
- **Section 4.0: Report Preparers.** This section lists the authors, including staff members from the Monte Vista Water District (MVWD), who assisted in preparing and reviewing the IS/MND.
- **Section 5.0: References.** This section identifies the references used to prepare the IS/MND.

1.2 PROJECT OVERVIEW AND THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

The Activation of Latent Sewer Collection Service Authority Project (Project) is proposed to activate MVWD’s latent powers to provide sewer collection services within an approximate 665.6-acre portion (Service Area) of its overall approximately 6,390.430-acre (30-square-mile) jurisdictional boundary.¹ MVWD is the Lead Agency for the Project. Once its authority is activated, MVWD would provide sewer collection services within the Service Area, including to the Yorba Villas Residential project approved by San Bernardino County on October 4, 2022 (herein referred to as the Yorba Villas project). The Yorba Villas project is within the Service Area, and MVWD would act as Responsible Agency to provide retail potable water and, as proposed by the Project, sewer collection services for the Yorba Villas project. Refer to Exhibit 1, Monte Vista Water District Sewer Collection Service Area, further below in Section 2.0, Environmental Setting and Project Description.

MVWD currently provides retail potable and non-potable water services within its jurisdictional boundary, including the proposed Service Area, and wholesale potable water service to the City of Chino Hills. As a county water district, MVWD has the latent authority to provide sewer collection services pursuant to Division 12 of the California Water Code. As part of the Project, MVWD would apply to the Local Agency Formation Commission for San Bernardino County

¹ On April 27, 2022, the MVWD Board of Directors adopted the MND, and associated Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the earlier-proposed project. MVWD gave notice that its Board of Directors would conduct a public hearing on May 25, 2022, to receive public input on its proposed adoption of a Resolution of Application to LAFCO to activate the District’s latent authority. MVWD subsequently received service of the “Notice of Intent of the City of Chino and City of Montclair to File CEQA Petition”, dated June 6, 2022, stating those cities’ intent to challenge the MND. MVWD subsequently took that public hearing off calendar and did not adopt the resolution. The Service Area of the currently proposed Project does not include the sphere of influence of the City of Montclair and avoids the areas that would involve duplication of sewer infrastructure where the City of Chino actively provides sewer service in its spheres of influence.

(LAFCO) to authorize activation of that authority. After LAFCO's approval, MVWD would then seek to enter into a sewer treatment service contract with the Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) under the Chino Basin Regional Sewage Service Contract². MVWD would then apply to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) for coverage under Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for wastewater collection agencies. Upon completion of these steps and of the administrative items described in Section 2.5, Discretionary Approvals, of this IS/MND, MVWD would have authority to implement sewer collection services within the Service Area.

In January 2022, MVWD circulated a draft IS/MND for its earlier-proposed project to activate its latent powers to provide sewer collection services within the whole of its 10-square-mile retail jurisdictional boundary per LAFCO and the additional 20-square-mile wholesale jurisdictional boundary. The sewer service area of the earlier-proposed project encompassed portions of the unincorporated area of the County comprised of most of the unincorporated spheres of influence of the cities of Chino and Montclair located in the westernmost portion of the County. In contrast, the currently proposed Project proposes to activate MVWD's latent authority in only a portion of its 30-square-mile jurisdictional boundary.

1.2.1 IS/MND PROCESS

This IS/MND tiers from the *IEUA Facilities Master Plans Final Program Environmental Impact Report* (IEUA PEIR) (State Clearinghouse [SCH] No. 2016061064), which was certified by the IEUA Board of Directors in March 2017 (IEUA 2017). The IEUA PEIR is a Program EIR and was prepared in accordance with CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines, in particular Section 15168 of the State CEQA Guidelines. This IS/MND tiers from the IEUA PEIR in its analysis of the potential physical environmental effects that may occur should MVWD receive authority to provide sewer collection service, including septic system conversions, within the proposed Service Area. Tiering under CEQA is discussed further below.

This IS/MND also serves as an addendum to and incorporates by reference the *Yorba Villas Residential Project Final Environmental Impact Report* (Yorba Villas EIR) (SCH No. 2021060049) certified by the County of San Bernardino (County) as Lead Agency on October 4, 2022. The County filed and posted a Notice of Determination on October 5, 2022. The Yorba Villas EIR identifies MVWD as a Responsible Agency. MVWD would rely on the Yorba Villas EIR to address potential project-specific impacts related to sewer collection infrastructure within the Francis Avenue public right-of-way (ROW) to connect the Yorba Villas site to an IEUA trunk line.

In tiering from the IEUA PEIR, this IS/MND provides project-level review of the steps to activate MVWD's latent powers and provides program-level review of MVWD's potential eventual provision of sewer collection service within the Service Area, except that the previously certified Yorba Villas EIR, incorporated herein, provides project-level review of provision of sewer collection service to the Yorba Villas project.

This IS/MND has been prepared pursuant to CEQA as amended (Section 21000 et. seq. of the Public Resources Code) and the State CEQA Guidelines (Section 15000 et. seq. of the California Code of Regulations) for the proposed Project. MVWD is the Lead Agency for the Project, as it is the public agency which has the principal responsibility for carrying out and approving the Project

² The 50-year term for the Chino Basin Regional Sewer Service Contract expired on January 2, 2023. Therefore, MVWD would seek approval for sewer treatment service under the provisions of the extended and/or subsequent regional wastewater treatment contract and/or ordinance.

(see Section 21067 of the Public Resources Code; Section 15367 of the State CEQA Guidelines). MVWD is a Responsible Agency for the Yorba Villas project.

1.2.2 TIERING AND PREPARATION OF A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

“Tiering’ refers to using the analysis of general matters contained in a broader EIR (such as one prepared for a general plan or policy statement) with later EIRs and negative declarations on narrower projects; incorporating by reference the general discussions from the broader EIR; and concentrating the later EIR or negative declaration solely on issues specific to the later project” (Section 15152[a] of the State CEQA Guidelines). CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines encourage the use of tiered environmental documents to eliminate repetitive discussions of the same issues and to focus the later EIR or negative declaration on the actual issues important for decision at each level of environmental review. “Tiering is appropriate when the sequence of analysis is from an EIR prepared for a general plan, policy, or program to an EIR or negative declaration for another plan, policy, or program of lesser scope, or to a site-specific EIR or negative declaration” (Section 15152[b] of the State CEQA Guidelines).

When an EIR has been prepared and certified for a program, plan, policy, or ordinance, “any lead agency for a later project pursuant to or consistent with the program, plan, policy, or ordinance should limit the EIR or negative declaration on the later project to effects which: (1) Were not examined as significant effects on the environment in the prior EIR; or (2) Are susceptible to substantial reduction or avoidance by the choice of specific revisions in the project, by the imposition of conditions, or other means” (Section 15152[d] of the State CEQA Guidelines).

When tiering, a later EIR is required when the initial study or other analysis finds that the later project may cause significant effects on the environment that were not adequately addressed in the prior EIR. Significant environmental effects are considered to have been “adequately addressed” if the lead agency determines that:

- (A) they have been mitigated or avoided as a result of the prior environmental impact report and findings adopted in connection with that prior environmental report; or
- (B) they have been examined at a sufficient level of detail in the prior environmental impact report to enable those effects to be mitigated or avoided by site specific revisions, the imposition of conditions, or by other means in connection with the approval of the later project (Section 15152[f][3][A-B] of the State CEQA Guidelines).

Alternatively, a negative declaration shall be required when the provisions of State CEQA Guidelines Section 15070 are met such that the initial study shows that there is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the agency, that the project may have a significant effect on the environment; or the initial study identifies potentially significant effects, but revisions in the project plans or proposals made by, or agreed to by the applicant before a proposed mitigated negative declaration and initial study are released for public review would avoid the effects or mitigate the effects to a point where clearly no significant effects would occur, and there is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the agency, that the project as revised may have a significant effect on the environment (Section 15070 of the State CEQA Guidelines).

In addition to the findings required of an MND pursuant to Sections 21080 and 21064.5 of CEQA, the Office of Planning and Research recommends that a Lead Agency that engages in a tiered analysis find that:

- 1) The project is consistent with the program, policy, plan, or ordinance for which the previous EIR was prepared.
- 2) The project is consistent with the general plan and zoning of the applicable city or county.
- 3) The project, as revised or mitigated, will not result in any significant effects which were not examined in the previous EIR.

This IS/MND tiers from the IEUA PEIR in its analysis of the potential physical environmental effects that may occur should MVWD receive authority to provide sewer collection service, including septic system conversions, within the proposed Service Area. As supported by the discussion in Section 3.0 of this IS/MND, the Project is consistent with the IEUA program analyzed in the IEUA PEIR. The Project is also consistent with the General Plans and zoning of the County, and City of Chino. Further, the Project, as revised or mitigated, would not result in any significant effects that were not examined and disclosed in the IEUA PEIR. In conjunction with certification of the IEUA PEIR, the IEUA Board of Directors also adopted a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP), which is included under the same cover as the IEUA PEIR. Any mitigation measures (MMs) from the IEUA PEIR applicable to MVWD's Project have been carried forward and applied in this IS/MND, and would be implemented as part of the Project, if the Project is approved.

1.2.3 PREPARATION OF AN ADDENDUM

As noted above, this IS/MND also serves as an addendum to and incorporates by reference the Yorba Villas EIR, which identified MVWD as a Responsible Agency. The Yorba Villas EIR analyzed provision of the required local sewer collection system and its annexation by MVWD, based on an assumption that MVWD would receive approvals to activate its latent authority. This document considers whether, since certification of the Yorba Villas EIR, there has been any substantial changes to the Yorba Villas project or to the circumstances under it which would be undertaken, or new information of substantial importance, that requires supplemental environmental review specific to the Yorba Villas project. As documented herein, supplemental environmental review regarding MVWD's proposed provision of sewer collection service to Yorba Villas project is not required by Section 21166 of the Public Resources Code and Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines. Moreover, there is no new information of substantial importance that shows mitigation measures or alternatives that were previously found to be infeasible would in fact be feasible, or which are considerably different than those analyzed in the Yorba Villas EIR, and which would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the Yorba Villas project that the project proponent declines to adopt.

1.3 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This IS/MND provides an environmental analysis to determine whether the Project would result in any significant impacts not adequately addressed in the IEUA PEIR and/or if additional mitigation measures beyond those adopted in the MMRP for the IEUA project would be required to reduce identified impacts to a less than significant level. In accordance with the State CEQA Guidelines, an MND is the appropriate environmental document because, after incorporation of the identified mitigation measures from the IEUA PEIR—as described and analyzed in this IS/MND—the Project would not result in any new significant impacts that are not examined in the IEUA PEIR. Because no Project-specific impacts have been identified, no additional Project-specific mitigation measures are required.

Additionally, as discussed above, this IS/MND also serves as an addendum to the Yorba Villas EIR related to the sewer collection infrastructure proposed in the Francis Avenue ROW for the Yorba Villas project, in MVWD's role as a Responsible Agency. This addendum analyzes whether

any substantial changes, substantial changed circumstances or significant new information reveal any new or more significant impacts specific to the Yorba Villas project, after incorporation of the identified mitigation measures from the Yorba Villas EIR, not otherwise disclosed in the Yorba Villas EIR.

Based on the environmental checklist form prepared for the Project and supporting environmental analysis (Section 3.0), the Project would have no impact or less than significant impacts in the following environmental areas: aesthetics, biological resources, energy, greenhouse gas emissions, hydrology and water quality, land use and planning, mineral resources, population and housing, public services (parks), recreation, utilities and service systems, and wildfire. The Project would have less than significant impacts after implementation of applicable IEUA PEIR mitigation measures in the following environmental areas: agriculture and forestry resources, air quality, cultural resources, geology and soils, hazards and hazardous materials, noise, and transportation, and tribal cultural resources. Additionally, Yorba Villas EIR mitigation measures apply to MVWD's proposed sewer collection infrastructure that would serve this single project in the following environmental areas: cultural resources, geology and soils (paleontological resources), hazards and hazardous materials, and tribal cultural resources.

Table 1-1, Summary of Potentially Significant Impacts, Mitigation, and Level of Significance After Mitigation, beginning on the following page presents a summary of potentially significant environmental impacts identified in Section 3.0 of this IS/MND; MMs from the IEUA PEIR and Yorba Villas EIR applicable to MVWD's Project that reduce identified potentially significant impacts; and the level of significance of each impact after mitigation. With implementation of applicable IEUA PEIR mitigation measures, there would be no significant impacts resulting from the Project. With implementation of applicable Yorba Villas EIR mitigation measures, there would be no new or more significant impacts resulting from provision of sewer collection service to the Yorba Villas project.

1.4 PROJECT REVIEW AND APPROVAL PROCESS

This IS/MND has been submitted to potentially affected agencies and individuals. The IS/MND, and A Notice of Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration are available on MVWD's website: <https://www.mvwd.org/sewerstudy> (listed under "Related Documents" heading).

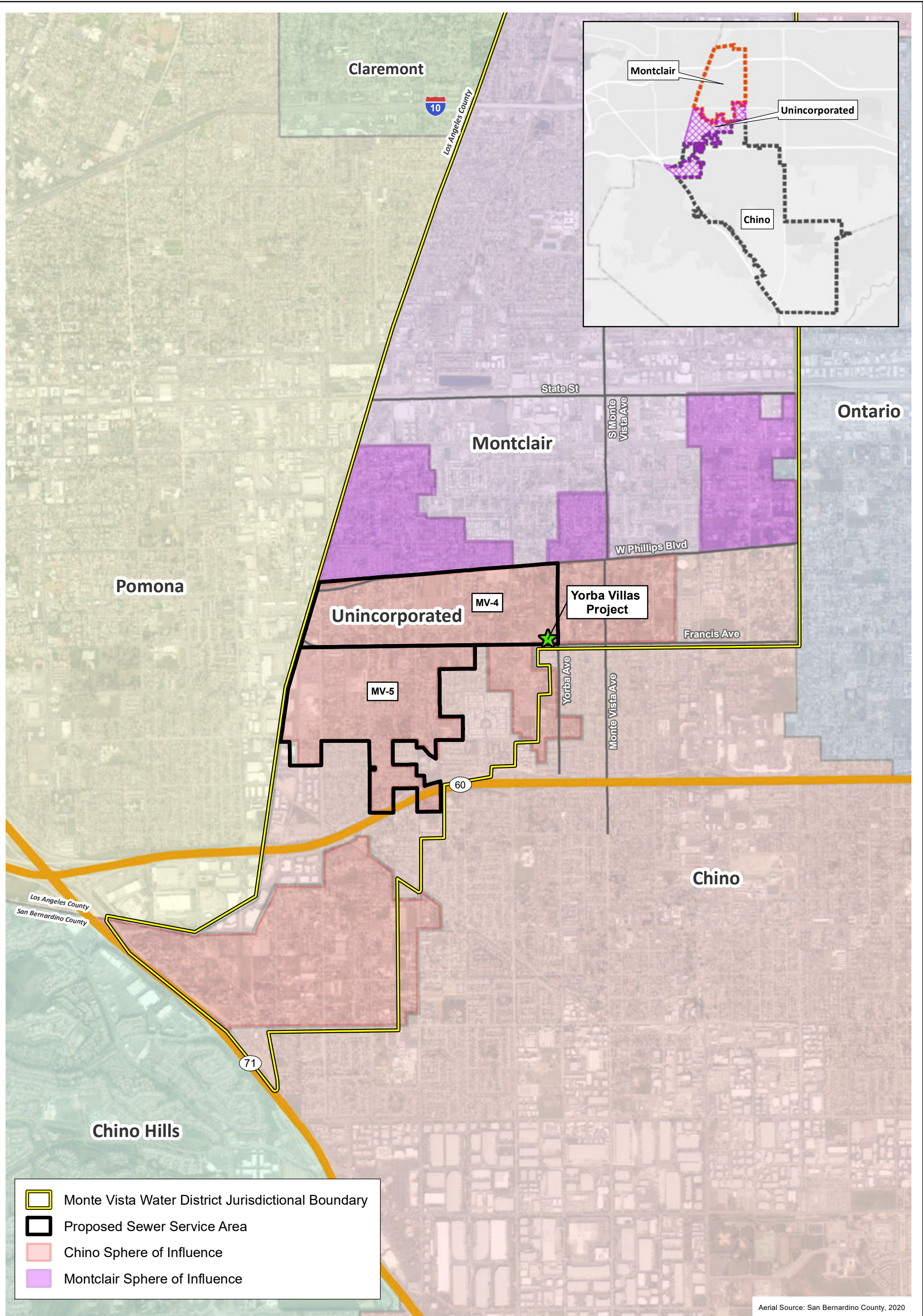
A 30-day public review period is being provided for review of the IS/MND from **Wednesday, March 15, 2023 through Thursday, April 13, 2023**. The review period has been established in accordance with Section 15073 of the State CEQA Guidelines. During review of the IS/MND, affected public agencies and the interested public should focus their review on the document's adequacy in identifying and analyzing the potential environmental impacts and the ways in which the potentially significant effects of the Project can be avoided. Written comments on the IS/MND and the analysis contained therein may be emailed to BSchwartz@mvwd.org or addressed to:





Monte Vista Water District
10575 Central Avenue
Montclair, CA 91763
ATTN: Bill Schwartz

MVWD will consider all submissions received on or before **April 13, 2023**. Following receipt of submissions from agencies, organizations, and/or individuals, MVWD will consider the comments and will determine whether any substantial new environmental issues have been raised. If so, further documentation—such as an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) or an expanded IS/MND—may be required. If not, this IS/MND, and its associated MMRP, would be considered for adoption by MVWD's Board of Directors, prior to its approval of the Project.

**TABLE 1-1
SUMMARY OF POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS, MITIGATION,
AND LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION**

Summary of Potentially Significant Impacts	Applicable IEUA PEIR Mitigation Measures	Applicable Yorba Villas EIR Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
Section 3.2 – Agriculture and Forestry Resources			
There are scattered parcels designated as Farmland in the MVWD Service Area. As MVWD cannot yet determine the location and details of local sewer collection facilities, there is potential to have a significant impact, before mitigation, related to conversion of Farmland.	MM AG-1	N/A	Less than significant
Section 3.3 – Air Quality			
Based on the relatively small scale and scope of MVWD's local sewer collection facilities compared to IEUA's Project Category 2 facilities and the conservative air quality modeling conducted for those facilities, it is not expected there would be significant direct or cumulative regional or local construction emissions, or substantial pollutant concentrations affecting sensitive receptors. Nonetheless, implementation of these mitigation measures during construction of MVWD facilities is assumed to reduce emissions to the maximum extent feasible.	MMs AIR-1, AIR-2, AIR-3	N/A	Less than significant
Section 3.5 – Cultural Resources			
While the extent of excavation associated with construction of MVWD's local sewer collection facilities is limited, during excavation there is always the potential to encounter unknown buried cultural resources.	MMs CUL-1 and CUL-2	MM CUL-1	Less than significant
Section 3.7 – Geology and Soils			
As MVWD cannot yet determine the location and details of local sewer collection facilities, the geotechnical and/or soil engineering constraints that would affect construction and operation of MVWD's facilities is unknown without preparation of site-specific assessments.	MM GEO-1	N/A	Less than significant
While the extent of excavation associated with construction of MVWD's local sewer collection facilities is limited, during excavation there is always the potential to encounter unknown buried paleontological resources.	MM CUL-3	MM GEO-1	Less than significant
Section 3.9 – Hazards and Hazardous Materials			
While the extent of excavation associated with construction of local sewer collection facilities is limited, during excavation there is always the potential to encounter unknown hazardous materials.	MMs HAZ-1 and HAZ-2	MM HAZ-1	Less than significant
Where construction activity is situated in or near the public ROW, traffic may be limited to one lane and detours and other traffic control devices would be required for temporary periods.	MM HAZ-4	N/A	Less than significant



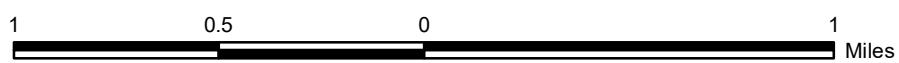
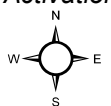
-  Monte Vista Water District Jurisdictional Boundary
-  Proposed Sewer Service Area
-  Chino Sphere of Influence
-  Montclair Sphere of Influence

Aerial Source: San Bernardino County, 2020

Monte Vista Water District Proposed Sewer Collection Service Area

Exhibit 1

Activation of Latent Sewer Service Authority Project



(Rev: 3-08-2023 JVR) R:\Projects\2MON\040400\Graphics\ex_MVWD_Proposed.pdf

D:\Projects\2MON\040400\MXD\ex_MVWD_Proposed_20230307.mxd

**TABLE 1-1
SUMMARY OF POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS, MITIGATION,
AND LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION**

Summary of Potentially Significant Impacts	Applicable IEUA PEIR Mitigation Measures	Applicable Yorba Villas EIR Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
Section 3.7 – Noise			
Based on the relatively small scale and scope of MVWD's local sewer collection facilities compared to IEUA's Project Category 2 facilities and the conservative approach to the noise analysis for those facilities, construction and operation of MVWD's local sewer collection facilities would not likely generate noise and vibration levels that would exceed the applicable standards, otherwise be considered substantial, or generate excessive vibration. Nonetheless, implementation of these mitigation measures during construction and operation of MVWD facilities would ensure there are less than significant impacts.	MMs NOISE-1, NOISE-2, NOISE-5, and NOISE-6	N/A	Less than significant
Section 3.17 – Transportation			
Where construction activity is situated in or near the public ROW, traffic may be limited to one lane and detours and other traffic control devices would be required for temporary periods.	MM TT-1	N/A	Less than significant
Section 3.18 – Tribal Cultural Resources			
While the extent of excavation associated with construction of MVWD's local sewer collection facilities is limited, during excavation there is always the potential to encounter unknown buried cultural resources, including tribal cultural resources.	MM CUL-1	MMs TCR-1; TCR-2	Less than significant
N/A: Not Applicable			

This page intentionally left blank

SECTION 2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The Project to activate MVWD's latent sewer collection service authority would encompass an approximate 656.6-acre portion of the unincorporated area of the County of San Bernardino (County) comprised of a part of the unincorporated City of Chino sphere of influence (hereinafter referred to as the Service Area) located in the westernmost portion of the County. The City of Montclair sphere of influence is not within the Service Area. The Project's Service Area is within MVWD's existing 30-square-mile jurisdictional boundary³ (refer to Exhibit 1, Monte Vista Water District Proposed Sewer Collection Service Area). The Project site is on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Ontario 7.5-minute quadrangle at Township 1 South, Range 8 West, Sections 33 and 34; and Township 2 South, Range 8 West, Sections 3 and 4.

Existing Setting

In western San Bernardino County, IEUA provides the regional sewage collection, treatment, and water reclamation/disposal for the cities of Chino, Chino Hills, Fontana, Montclair, Ontario, Upland, and the Cucamonga Valley Water District. IEUA provides sewage collection, treatment, and disposal services to these seven contracting agencies under the terms of a 1973 agreement.⁴ Areas of the County that are not included within these cities' or agencies' sewer collection service areas—County Islands—can only be provided sewer collection service through outside service agreements/contracts under the terms and conditions of these retail agencies or by IEUA directly. However, IEUA's facilities master plans that are the subject of the IEUA PEIR address septic system conversions, collection/conveyance, and treatment/disposal of wastewater generated by land use development within these County Islands based on buildout of each respective city's General Plan (including spheres of influence) in place at the time the IEUA PEIR was prepared, as well as based on the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) demographic projections for the IEUA service area.

The County Islands or unincorporated sphere of influence for the City of Chino is within MVWD's existing service area (except for a small portion). The City of Chino is currently authorized to, and does, provide sewer collection service outside of its city limits, including within the Project's Service Area. Provision of sewer collection service by the City of Chino requires an action by LAFCO to authorize such service outside city boundaries. The City of Chino provides sewer collection service to properties in its unincorporated sphere of influence that requires each property owner to sign an irrevocable agreement to annex, stating that the property will be annexed to that city in the future. These annexation agreements are individually reviewed and approved by LAFCO. Environmental review of the action reviewed by LAFCO to provide such service typically takes the form of a Categorical Exemption under CEQA.⁵

IEUA, as well as the City of Chino, have existing sewer collection infrastructure in the Service Area. IEUA's regional facilities include four water reclamation plants with a combined average flow of approximately 48 million gallons per day (mgd) as of December 2020. There are also

³ MVWD's existing water service area includes its current 10-square-mile retail service area (i.e., jurisdictional boundary per LAFCO) and the additional 20-square-mile wholesale service area.

⁴ Dexter Wilson Engineering, Inc. 2020 (December 3). *Monte Vista Water District Sewer Service Area Feasibility Report*. Carlsbad, CA: Dexter Wilson Engineering, Inc. The Feasibility Report refers to a 1974 agreement. Instead, based on coordination with IEUA by MVWD, the relevant agreement is dated 1973.

⁵ During preparation of this IS/MND, MVWD learned that the City of Chino is newly proposing to annex approximately 145 acres of land within its sphere of influence, including a portion of the Service Area that includes the property for the Yorba Villas project.

approximately 611 private septic systems in the Service Area (see Exhibit 1).⁶ Septic systems can cause water quality issues and require greater individual maintenance than parcels that are connected to a municipal sewer system. IEUA studied the cost required to remove septic systems from IEUA's service area to avoid their negative water quality impact in their nitrate loading on the groundwater basin.⁷

The Yorba Villas project site is comprised of two parcels totaling approximately 13.35 acres of vacant and disturbed land located at 4570 Francis Avenue in the unincorporated County of San Bernardino. The site is directly northwest of the Yorba Avenue and Francis Avenue intersection. The site is adjacent to the City of Chino to the southeast and the unincorporated County in all other directions. The site is currently vacant but was previously developed with various residential and agricultural uses (San Bernardino 2021).

2.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Feasibility Report

The Project is the proposed activation of MVWD's latent powers to provide local sewer collection services to a portion of the service area in which MVWD currently provides community potable water system services. The Project is based in part on information provided in the Feasibility Report, which was prepared on behalf of MVWD to analyze the feasibility of MVWD providing sewer collection service to the service area contemplated previously. As part of its fiduciary obligation to current and future rate payers, it was incumbent on MVWD to demonstrate financial and engineering feasibility of a foreseeable level of service/service area before proceeding further. Portions of the Feasibility Report are based on information in IEUA's *Septic System Conversion Feasibility Study*, dated July 2018. MVWD would rely on the Feasibility Report in its application to LAFCO to approve activation of MVWD's latent powers for sewer collection service. The Feasibility Report would also support MVWD's future application to IEUA for a sewer treatment service contract under the Chino Basin Regional Sewage Service Contract. MVWD would also apply to the SWRCB for WDRs coverage.

The Feasibility Report shows the location of existing sewer infrastructure within a larger area, including IEUA's existing treatment plants and lift stations (Feasibility Report, Figure 3-1). The Feasibility Report includes sewage flow projections; design criteria and construction costs for various local sewer collection facilities; a description of nine separate possible sewer basins identified within the service area; estimated fees and budgets for provision of potential, future sewer collection services; and funding methods.

The Feasibility Report includes cost estimates based on design criteria for examples of potential facilities that MVWD possibly could utilize to provide sewer collection service within the service area (Feasibility Report, Chap. 5). This includes discussion of gravity sewers, and sewage lift stations and force mains designed as a unit. Each station could be designed with onsite emergency power. As noted in the Feasibility Report, these parameters are guidelines and may change substantially during final design. For example, at the time of this IS/MND, if needed, MVWD would use pump stations (as described below) rather than lift stations, per California industry standards, and would construct pump stations only if gravity flow is not feasible.

The Feasibility Report provides general information on how physical infrastructure could be provided for the purpose of determining feasibility and not as an intended plan for sewer collection

⁶ Dexter Wilson Engineering, Inc. 2020 (December 3). *Monte Vista Water District Sewer Service Area Feasibility Report*. Carlsbad, CA: Dexter Wilson Engineering, Inc.

⁷ Ibid.

facilities. In other words, it provides information on how MVWD could provide sewer collection service, including types and locations of possible facilities and different funding methods, but it is not intended to reflect how MVWD would necessarily implement sewer collection service once MVWD's latent authority is activated. MVWD cannot yet reliably forecast whether or how sewer collection service would be implemented—with the limited exception of the Yorba Villas project—because its provision of sewer collection service depends on future demand for that service by existing and future property owners.

IEUA Existing Regional Sewer Infrastructure

IEUA currently owns the existing regional collection infrastructure in the Service Area (i.e., downstream of local collection facilities that would be provided by MVWD or the cities providing sewer collection service). Whether sewer collection service is provided by the City of Chino or MVWD, it would be necessary to design and construct local sewer collection facilities between any future customers and existing IEUA regional sewer collection and treatment facilities. MVWD's sewer collection service would only include areas within the limits of IEUA's regional infrastructure, and as such the Project would not require IEUA to build new or expanded infrastructure.⁸ Further, because the Service Area is within the boundaries of IEUA's services, IEUA's planning studies for sewer collection service have by definition included the Service Area.⁹ Thus, any future effect on IEUA's regional facilities would not change solely because of the activation of MVWD's latent power to provide sewer collection service.

Proposed Service Area

Several interrelated factors contributed to the size and location of the Service Area being addressed in this IS/MND, within which MVWD is requesting activation of its latent powers to provide sewer collection service. Some of these factors derive from consideration of feedback received from local and regional agencies during and after circulation of the January 2022 IS/MND. The limits of the Service Area are based on a combination of the following considerations:

- Limited to areas not currently being actively served by other local agencies;
- No duplication of existing local sewer lines in the public ROW, as this is disfavored by LAFCO;
- Preferential use of gravity-fed sewer lines with limited pump stations;
- Would require only construction of MVWD sewer lines (and possibly pump stations) that would connect directly to IEUA trunk lines;
- Location and length of force mains (per Feasibility Report), as these represent substantial monetary investment, relative to area that could be served;
- Would not require extended connections between service location(s) and MVWD force mains;
- Comprised of relatively larger and contiguous subareas/basins; and
- Number of existing septic tanks within a subarea, as a primary contributor to estimating possible equivalent dwelling units (EDUs).

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.; see also, communication between Ken Tam (IEUA) and Bill Schwartz (MVWD) in December 2021.

Local sewer collection services within this Service Area can be provided independent of any other sewer service outside this area, by both MVWD or any other local agencies.

Future Sewer Collection System Facilities

The eventual construction of local sewer collection facilities within the Service Area is a reasonably foreseeable effect of MVWD's Project to activate its latent powers, but—with limited exception of the Yorba Villas project discussed below—MVWD cannot yet determine who would construct these facilities, or the specific location(s), extent, timing, and other facets of the potential future provision of these sewer collection facilities throughout the Service Area because this depends on future demand for service. MVWD would not determine the specific sewer collection service to be provided unless or until service is requested for a specific property or properties, subject to further planning and environmental review. With the exception of the Yorba Villas project, this IS/MND analyzes impacts of that potential future construction at a programmatic level to the extent details can currently be known. The environmental impacts associated with the Yorba Villas project were analyzed at the project level in the certified Yorba Villas EIR.

As a service organization, MVWD's role is to provide beneficial public services for approved land uses. MVWD would provide sewer collection services as requested by property owners within the Service Area, including to support future development of those properties and/or to allow for conversion from existing septic systems. However, the planning and environmental review of any future development within the Service Area would be the responsibility of the developer/property owner and the applicable lead agency, prior to connection to MVWD's sewer collection system, as was the case for the Yorba Villas project.

As noted above, IEUA owns the regional sewer collection and treatment facilities. MVWD does not anticipate constructing any regional infrastructure. If MVWD determines it is necessary to construct such sewer infrastructure, this would be addressed in future, separate CEQA documentation prepared by MVWD. In either case, if non-speculative details of future sewer collection service in the Service Area become available, MVWD would undertake additional planning and additional CEQA documentation would be prepared as appropriate. Future planning, if MVWD receives approval activating its authority to provide sewer collection service, is discussed further below.

Potential Sewer Collection Facilities for Pending Projects

There is currently one project in the Service Area—the Yorba Villas project located at 4750 Francis Avenue—that has requested sewer collection service by MVWD and is sufficiently developed in its planning to be considered reasonably foreseeable (Section 15064[d], Section 15144 of the State CEQA Guidelines).

The Yorba Villas' project applicant, Borstein Enterprises, has received a General Plan Amendment, Zone Change, Planned Development Permit, and Tentative Tract Map from the County of San Bernardino, the CEQA lead agency for that project. The Yorba Villas project would involve development of the 13.35-acre site with 45 single-family homes, a 6,791-square-foot (sf) private park, on-site storm water infrastructure, new private streets, street improvements (along Francis Avenue and Yorba Avenue), landscaping, and connection to wet and dry utility infrastructure. Vehicular access to the Yorba Villas project would be provided by a gated driveway from Francis Avenue located near the southwest corner of the site. With approval of the Yorba Villas project, the site currently has a *San Bernardino Countywide Plan* (Countywide Plan) land use designation of Low Density Residential, which allows for a maximum of 5 units per acre. The site is currently zoned Single Residential (RS), which allows a density of 5 dwelling unit per acre (San Bernardino 2021).

The planned sewer service for the Yorba Villas project was analyzed in the Yorba Villas EIR and requires construction of new 8-inch sewer lines in the project's internal roadways; each proposed residential lot would stub out to an 8-inch line. These sewer lines would connect to a pump station located in the southeast portion of the site, which would convey wastewater south to a proposed approximately 123-foot, 4-inch force main in the northern public ROW of Francis Avenue. This force main would flow east on Francis Avenue and connect to the existing IEUA 21-inch Regional Sewage System trunk line in the Yorba Avenue ROW. Long-term operation and maintenance of the existing 4-inch force main in the Francis Avenue ROW would be the responsibility of MVWD if authority to provide local sewer collection services is approved.

Potential Sewer Collection Facilities for Future Projects

Since publication of the Feasibility Report, MVWD has also received expressions of interest for it to provide sewer collection service to properties within the Service Area, either as potential septic system conversions or for potential new projects. These communications have been received from individual homeowners, groups of homeowners, and developers. If MVWD is authorized to provide sewer collection service in the Service Area and if any of these property owners formally apply for service, then facilities planning and/or other studies would be prepared by MVWD along with further CEQA review as appropriate.

Description of Future Local Sewer Facilities

Beyond the infrastructure that would serve the Yorba Villas project, MVWD cannot yet determine the specific local sewer collection facilities that may be required for it to provide service throughout the Service Area. However, this IS/MND broadly describes potential facilities and analyzes those impacts at the programmatic level, tiering from the IEUA PEIR. As noted above, it has been determined that a 4-inch force main in Francis Avenue would be required to connect the Yorba Villas project and IEUA trunk lines for long-term operation and maintenance by MVWD. Therefore, construction, operation, and maintenance of the 4-inch force main is analyzed in this IS/MND at a project level of detail, based on the Yorba Villas EIR, in MVWD's role as an identified Responsible Agency.

Local sewer collection facilities, including manholes and sewer pipelines (i.e., force mains, gravity lines, trunk lines) and service laterals (i.e., pipeline that extends from a main line to an individual structure), are generally between six (6) and eighteen (18) inches in diameter and would be installed in the public ROW of roads as well as in driveways and front yards of private properties. These pipelines are typically constructed using either directional drilling or open trench methods. The open trench method is more impactful than directional drilling. Conservatively assuming any necessary sewer pipelines and laterals would be constructed using the open trench method, this involves excavation to typical depths of eight (8) to ten (10) feet and widths of approximately two (2) to three (3) feet, followed by placement of fill and the pipeline, then backfilling and restoring the ground surface or pavement section. Excavated soil would be hauled offsite by truck to an appropriately permitted solid waste facility. Pipeline installation requires limited construction equipment in operation; limited earthmoving (based on the range of depths and widths referenced above); and a relatively brief construction period (i.e., days to weeks depending on length of pipeline, rather than months to years). Construction equipment for this type of project typically includes excavator(s), backhoe(s), skid-steer loader(s), concrete saw(s), paver(s), and roller(s). These facilities would be in front yards, driveways, and the public ROW where there are generally no sensitive resources.

Pump stations, if needed, would be constructed along a pipeline alignment with a relatively small excavation footprint. MVWD would determine the need for, and specific design of, a pump station as part of any future sewer planning. Generally, such a station would involve underground

facilities as described above, as well as submersible pumps, plus minor aboveground facilities. Aboveground facilities may include a manhole cover, metal cabinet (approximately three feet in height and up to three feet width and depth) to house the facility, with a control panel, minimal courtesy lighting, and electrical connection, on a fenced concrete pad (generally about 10 feet by 15 feet and less than 6 inches above ground surface). Any pumps would be submersible and effectively inaudible aboveground. A backup power generator may be included or a provision for a temporary, portable generator. Environmental impacts from operation of MVWD's local sewer collection facilities would relate to maintenance activities, primarily vehicle trips by staff and/or contractors to infrastructure for routine maintenance as well as performing repairs.

Future Sewer Service Planning and Environmental Review

The Feasibility Report identified nine separate sewer basins (or subareas) for potential MVWD sewer collection service. These basins divide MVWD's existing water service area into smaller portions that would have a network of physical infrastructure. The subarea boundaries proposed for service may or may not equate to the sewer basins described in the Feasibility Report, depending on the location of demand for sewer service. The proposed Service Area includes part of subarea 4 ("MV-4") and all of subarea 5 ("MV-5") as defined in the Feasibility Report.

If MVWD receives approval to activate its authority to provide sewer collection services in the Service Area, additional planning and environmental review would be required before construction of sewer infrastructure could occur beyond that required for the Yorba Villas project. It is expected that the next planning step may be to prepare subarea sewer plan(s) for all or a portion of the Service Area. A subarea plan is typically prepared once there are sufficient expected sewer connections in an individual basin to make such a planning effort both financially and technically feasible. It is in MVWD's interest to conduct subarea planning, rather than serving individual parcels or projects incrementally, to ensure that the network of facilities that is constructed is designed (e.g., type, size, location) and implemented efficiently. Any future subarea plan may be a "project" as defined by CEQA requiring further environmental review consistent with CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines.

2.3 TIERING FROM THE IEUA PEIR

IEUA provides the regional wastewater management services that encompass the Service Area. This IS/MND is tiered from the IEUA PEIR, which is available for viewing online at the MVWD website at <https://www.mvwd.org/sewerstudy> (search under "Related Documents" heading) or a hard copy is available for review at MVWD's headquarters (10575 Central Avenue, Montclair, CA). The IEUA PEIR provides for the potential provision of sewer collection service throughout the MVWD Service Area and analyzes the associated impacts.

IEUA Facilities Master Plans

The IEUA PEIR analyzes the direct, indirect, project and cumulative impacts resulting from construction and operation of facilities identified in six interrelated IEUA facility master plans. The six plans collectively address the comprehensive strategy for managing IEUA's regional wastewater and recycled water distribution system in the future; the future strategy for the treatment and disposal of biosolids and manure; and reliable and sustainable energy infrastructure to support these activities. The six plans are summarized as follows:

- (1) *Wastewater Facilities Master Plan Update Report (2015)* (which includes the *Septic System Conversion Program*),
- (2) *IEUA Asset Management Plan (fiscal year [FY] 2015/2016)*,

- (3) *Recycled Water Program Strategy* (2015),
- (4) *2013 Amendment to the 2010 Recharge Master Plan Update* (2013),
- (5) *IEUA 2015 Energy Management Plan* (2015), and
- (6) *2015 Integrated Water Resources Plan: Water Supply & Climate Change Impacts 2015-2040* (2015).

Additionally, the IEUA PEIR addressed additional facilities proposed in the IEUA's *Final Year 2016-17 Ten-Year Capital Improvement Plan* (CIP), including construction and operation. The IEUA PEIR incorporates mitigation measures to avoid or minimize impacts associated with the master plans and CIP. The master plans and the CIP relate to the full cycle of water and wastewater management within the IEUA's 242-square-mile service area—potable water supply; wastewater generation, conveyance, and treatment; recycled water production and distribution; management of biosolids; and generation of electrical energy from renewable sources of offset energy demand by IEUA facilities.

IEUA Septic System Conversion Program

As part of the IEUA PEIR, IEUA discusses a program, the Septic System Conversion Program, that would increase the volume of sewage conveyed in its sewage collection system and delivered to its regional plants. IEUA plans to initiate a program to convert residual areas that remain on septic systems within its service area by sewerage these areas. This program has two objectives. First, it will reduce the nitrate loading to the groundwater in the vicinity of the areas that remain on septic tanks. Second, some unquantifiable increment of sewage in the septic tanks does not reach the groundwater table. This happens particularly in areas where the groundwater table is at substantial depth beneath the septic system, instead wetting the vadose zone or evaporating due to proximity of the ground surface above the system. By connecting the wastewater to the regional collection/treatment system, the volume of treated effluent would be increased and can be used for recycled water or to maintain surface discharges from the regional plants¹⁰ (IEUA 2017).

IEUA PEIR Project Categories

To facilitate analysis of impacts from implementation of the master plans and CIP, the IEUA PEIR grouped the construction, operation, and maintenance activities into three project categories:

- IEUA Project Category 1: Treatment Facility Upgrades,
- IEUA Project Category 2: Conveyance Systems and Ancillary Facilities, and
- IEUA Project Category 3: Groundwater Recharge and Extraction (IEUA 2017).

Of these, this IS/MND is tiering from the analysis provided for IEUA Project Category 2. IEUA Project Category 2 covers conveyance systems and ancillary facilities, which include, but are not limited to, pipelines, pump stations, lift stations, emergency generators, meters, electrical system improvements, storage tanks or reservoirs, facility repairs, manhole replacements, septic

¹⁰ Using calibrated unit flow factors (flow per person per day, data already available from the Integrated Resources Plan), IEUA and its consultants would develop estimates of existing and future wastewater flows from areas that contain enough septic systems to justify installation of the necessary infrastructure (collection system, trunk system and pump stations). The objective will be to identify areas to be converted from septic systems to sewers. Septic system conversion projects will be ranked based on several factors, including number of systems to be replaced, accessibility to existing sewer infrastructure, and a logical expansion of the collection systems (IEUA 2017). There is both existing development and vacant land within the Service Area that could be developed with commercial, residential, and other land uses in the future.

systems, dry weather diversion points, and discharge relocations. Projects associated with septic conversion also fall under IEUA Project Category 2 (IEUA 2017). This category includes the construction, expansion, replacement, operation, and maintenance of pipelines, some of which directly relate to MVWD's Project (See IEUA PEIR, p. 2-41). The category also includes many facilities that would not directly be used or needed by MVWD, such as reservoirs and booster stations, among others. However, to connect the IEUA PEIR's findings most clearly with this IS/MND, the analysis in this IS/MND largely mirrors the analysis for implementation of all facilities included in IEUA Project Category 2. This provides a conservative approach that also has the benefit of encapsulating the indirect impacts related to construction, operation, and maintenance of the local pipelines connecting individual properties and projects to IEUA regional pipelines and other IEUA facilities.

2.4 YORBA VILLAS EIR

As discussed previously, this IS/MND also serves as an addendum to and incorporates by reference the Yorba Villas EIR, which is available for viewing online at the MVWD website at <https://www.mvwd.org/sewerstudy> (search under "Related Documents" heading) or a hard copy is available for review at MVWD's headquarters (10575 Central Avenue, Montclair, CA). The Yorba Villas EIR has already analyzed the potential environmental impacts associated with MVWD's proposed provision of sewer collection services to the previously approved Yorba Villas project.

Specifically, the Yorba Villas EIR analyzed annexation of the required local sewer collection system (i.e., 8-inch sewer lines, pump station, and 4-inch force main) by MVWD, based on an assumption that MVWD would receive approvals to activate its latent authority. As stated in the Yorba Villas Final EIR, "To ensure that no alteration of the site or project construction activity occurs prior to MVWD's completion of the procedural requirements to activate its latent wastewater collection authority, the County would impose a condition of approval on the Yorba Villas project that prohibits all on-site activity in furtherance of the project that may alter the site or the issuance of any grading or building permits until such time as MVWD has fully activated such authority".

The project-level environmental impacts associated with the Yorba Villas project, including the potential impacts associated with MVWD's provision of sewer collection services to the Yorba Villas project, were analyzed in the certified Yorba Villas EIR. This document serves as an addendum to the Yorba Villas EIR to consider whether, since certification of the Yorba Villas EIR, there has been any substantial changes to the Yorba Villas project or to the circumstances under it which would be undertaken, or new information of substantial importance, that requires supplemental environmental review specific to the Yorba Villas project. As documented herein, supplemental environmental review regarding MVWD's proposed provision of sewer collection service to Yorba Villas project is not required by Section 21166 of the Public Resources Code and Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines. Moreover, there is no new information of substantial importance that shows mitigation measures or alternatives that were previously found to be infeasible would in fact be feasible, or which are considerably different than those analyzed in the Yorba Villas EIR, and which would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the Yorba Villas project that the project proponent declines to adopt.

2.5 **DISCRETIONARY APPROVALS**

This IS/MND is intended to serve as the primary environmental document pursuant to CEQA for actions associated with the Project, including all discretionary approvals required to implement the Project, including those by Responsible and Trustee agencies. For MVWD to activate its authority to provide sewer collection services in the Service Area, additional approvals are required, as detailed in Chapter 9 of the Feasibility Report, summarized as follows:

The Project would require the following discretionary approvals by MVWD:

- Adoption of the Activation of Latent Sewer Collection Service Authority Project IS/MND, and
- Approval of the Activation of Latent Sewer Collection Service Authority Project.

The following approvals by Responsible Agencies would also be sought as part of the Project:

- **Local Agency Formation Commission for San Bernardino County.** Approval of activation of latent sewer service powers to include collection.
- **Inland Empire Utilities Agency.** Approval for sewer treatment service contract under the Chino Basin Regional Sewage Service Contract.
- **State Water Resources Control Board.** Coverage under Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for wastewater collection agencies.

In addition to the above discretionary approvals, activation of MVWD's latent sewer authority would require it to complete several administrative items (constituting a Sanitary Sewer System Management Plan) prior to serving the first customer. These include:

2. Assigning qualified staff to oversee the sewer collection system,
3. Designating a legally authorized representative or legally responsible official,
4. Adopting rules and regulations surrounding the application for and provision of sewer collection service,
5. Establishing sewer collection service rates,
6. Enrollment under the Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements,
7. Establishing a maintenance contract with a qualified firm,
8. Establishing an emergency response contract with a qualified firm,
9. Establishing an emergency sewer repair contract with a qualified firm, and
10. Executing an agreement with IEUA for contract treatment and disposal.

This page intentionally left blank

SECTION 3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

1. **Project Title:** Activation of Latent Sewer Service Authority Project
2. **Lead Agency Name and Address:** Monte Vista Water District
10575 Central Avenue
Montclair, CA 91763
3. **Contact Person and Phone Number:** Bill Schwartz
(909) 267-2113
4. **Project Location:** The Project would occur in portions of the unincorporated sphere of influence of the City of Chino located in the westernmost portion of the County of San Bernardino. The Yorba Villas project is located at 4750 Francis Avenue, unincorporated County of San Bernardino.
5. **Project Sponsor's Name and Address:** Monte Vista Water District
10575 Central Avenue
Montclair, CA 91763
6. **General Plan Designation:** General plan land use designations included within the Service Area include residential and industrial. The Yorba Villas site has a *San Bernardino Countywide Plan* land use designation of Low Density Residential (LDR).
7. **Zoning:** Zones within the Service Area include residential and industrial. The Yorba Villas site is zoned Single Residential (RS).
8. **Description of Project:** The Project is the proposed activation of MVWD's latent powers to provide sewer collection services (as a Lead Agency) to a portion of the Service Area in which MVWD currently provides community potable water system services and to provide sewer collection services (as a Responsible Agency) to the Yorba Villas project.
9. **Surrounding Land Uses and Setting:** MVWD serves a population of over 130,000 within a 30-square-mile area, including the communities of Montclair, Chino Hills, portions of Chino, and the unincorporated area between the cities of Pomona, Chino Hills, Chino, Upland, and Ontario. Refer to Exhibit 1, which illustrates the jurisdictional boundaries of MVWD, and the boundaries of the proposed Service Area. The existing setting of the Service Area is a patchwork of primarily rural or suburban single-family residential with some agricultural/livestock operations and supporting public uses, such as retail, schools, churches, and parks. Land uses in the incorporated areas near the Service Area are similar but arrayed in a more deliberate pattern and with larger individual projects. The Service Area is mostly flat with a gentle slope from the northeast to the southwest. Local sewer collection facilities are generally installed in yards, driveways, and the public ROW of paved roads. IEUA currently owns the existing regional infrastructure in the Service Area and the Project would not require IEUA to build new or expanded infrastructure.

- 10. Other Public Agencies Whose Approval May Be Required:** Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO), Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA), State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB).
- 11. Have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1? 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.?** Yes, the tribal consultation requirements of AB 52 have been implemented for this Project as described in more detail in Section 3.18 of this document.

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.

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

DETERMINATION: (To be completed by the 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.

Bill Schwartz

Digitally signed by Bill Schwartz
DN: cn=Bill Schwartz, o=Monte Vista Water District,
c=US, email=bschwartz@mvwd.org
Reason: I am approving this document
Location: your signing location here
Date: 2023.03.08 14:02:43-0800
Power PDF Editor Version: 11.0.0

Signature

Bill Schwartz

Printed Name

Date

Monte Vista Water District

For

3.1 AESTHETICS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, 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

It was determined in the IEUA PEIR that implementation of the IEUA Project Category 2 facilities would result in less than significant impacts related to scenic vistas during construction and less than significant impacts related to scenic vistas, scenic highways, visual character, and light and glare with IEUA MMs AES-1 through AES-4 during operation. As discussed in the IEUA PEIR, although the conveyance pipelines would be placed underground and several of the proposed ancillary facilities would individually have small footprints and be low profile, some recycled water storage reservoirs would be high profile to hold up to 18 million gallons (IEUA 2017). The potentially significant impacts in the IEUA PEIR, and associated mitigation measures, were related solely to large-scale recycled water storage reservoirs that would be clearly visible aboveground after construction is complete, rather than the conveyance facilities that would be underground and ancillary facilities (e.g., lift stations, emergency generators, meters, electrical).

For MVWD's Project, no portion of the Service Area, including the Yorba Villas project site, is near, or visible from, any designated or eligible scenic highways, pursuant to the California Scenic Highway Program. State Route 142 (SR-142) southwest of its intersection with Peyton Drive is designated as an eligible scenic highway and is located approximately one mile to the southwest of the nearest boundary of the Service Area, in this case the City of Chino's sphere of influence abutting SR-71 (Caltrans 2021). However, due to distance, topographic changes, and intervening development, the Service Area is not visible from the segment of SR-142 to the northeast. The nearest eligible scenic to the Yorba Villas site is State Route 71, which is located approximately 10 miles to the south and is not visible from the Yorba Villas site. Likewise, there are no County-designated scenic highways that run through the vicinity of the Yorba Villas site (San Bernardino 2021).

Additionally, the location of potential future facilities under the purview of MVWD, except those that would serve the proposed Yorba Villas project, cannot yet be determined. However, they would be entirely underground, except manholes which are flush with the ground and potentially pump stations, if needed, which are low profile and have minimal lighting. For underground facilities, including the 123-foot force main located in the public ROW required as part of the Yorba Villas project, the surface would be returned to its existing condition when construction is completed. The majority of local sewer collection infrastructure would consist of pipelines. If pump stations are needed, there may be electrical panels, station housings, fencing, and similarly small-scale, low-profile elements constructed that would be situated aboveground. These would not be visible except in the immediate environs. There would be no reflective building materials or significant new light sources involved with future facilities. Equipment and materials would be visible during construction activities, for a finite and relatively brief period (days to weeks) and would be typical of views of small-scale construction activities in the area and wider region.

Therefore, consistent with the findings of the IEUA PEIR, there would be less than significant aesthetics impacts during construction and operation of all MVWD facilities that are anticipated to be implemented with the Project, and no mitigation is required.

Yorba Villas Project EIR Addendum

It was determined in the Yorba Villas Initial Study that there would be less than significant impacts related to scenic vistas and no impacts related to scenic highways; and these topics were not carried forward into the EIR for further assessment. The Yorba Villas EIR concluded there would be less than significant impacts related to scenic quality and light and glare, and no mitigation is required (San Bernardino 2021). As discussed above, the Francis Avenue force main would be entirely underground and the surface would be returned to its existing condition. Equipment and materials would be visible during construction activities but would be for a relatively brief period and be typical of small-scale construction activities in the wider area. Based on the analysis above, construction and operation of the 123-foot force main within the Francis Avenue ROW to serve the Yorba Villas project would not result in any new or more significant impacts related to aesthetics than disclosed in the Yorba Villas EIR. Since certification of the Yorba Villas EIR, there has been no substantial change to the Yorba Villas project, or to the circumstances under which that project would be undertaken, and there is no new information of substantial importance, that require substantial revisions to the Yorba Villas EIR due to new or more significant aesthetic impacts that require supplemental environmental review pursuant to Section 21166 of the Public Resources Code and Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

Applicable IEUA PEIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable IEUA PEIR mitigation measures.

Applicable Yorba Villas EIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable Yorba Villas EIR mitigation measures.

3.2 AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:				
a) Convert Prime Farmland, 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

It was determined in the IEUA PEIR that implementation of the IEUA Project Category 2 facilities would result in less than significant impacts related to conversion of land designated as Farmland pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP) and location of facilities on land zoned as agriculture, with implementation of IEUA MM AG-1. As discussed in the IEUA PEIR, there are no Williamson Act contracts within the IEUA service area (IEUA 2017). As discussed in the Yorba Villas EIR, implementation of the Yorba Villas project would not result in significant impacts related to agriculture resources (San Bernardino 2021).

Based on review of the San Bernardino County parcel viewer, there is no agricultural or open space zoning within the proposed MVWD Service Area, and thus no Williamson Act contracts. The Yorba Villas project site has a residential land use designation and zoning. As such, provision of sewer collection service to the Yorba Villas project would not lead to conversion of Farmland. The specific location of local sewer collection facilities for future projects cannot yet be determined, but would be in front yards, driveways, and in or near the public ROW. These are not areas designated as Farmland pursuant to the FMMP. Therefore, there is no potential for conversion of existing designated farmland to non-agricultural uses associated with this project. As noted above, there are currently no lands zoned for agriculture in either the Chino sphere of influence within the Service Area (San Bernardino 2022b). Therefore, there is no potential for construction or operation of the Project to conflict with agricultural zoning.

Regarding Farmland, based on the most recent FMMP maps, the majority of the Service Area is designated as Urban and Built-Up Land; however, there are some scattered parcels designated as Farmland (i.e., Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance) in the Chino sphere of influence. The central portion of the Yorba Villas project site was used as a rabbit farm that operated from 1960 until 2002. Since 2002, it has been utilized as grazing land for goats and beehives. However, this site is identified by the FMMP as Urban and Built-Up Land (FMMP 2021). Urban and Built-Up Land is defined by the FMMP as: "Land occupied by structures

with a building density of at least 1 unit to 1.5 acres, or approximately 6 structures to a 10-acre parcel. This land is used for residential, industrial, commercial, construction, institutional, public administration, railroad and other transportation yards, cemeteries, airports, golf courses, sanitary landfills, sewage treatment, water control structures, and other developed purposes.” This category is mapped in the highest density urban centers as well as more rural/suburban centers like the Service Area. These are situated between Mission Boulevard on the north and Interstate 60 on the south (FMMP 2021). Consistent with the analysis presented in the IEUA PEIR, the Project would result in a less than significant impact related to conversion of Farmland with implementation of IEUA MM AG-1. No additional Project-specific mitigation measures would be required.

Yorba Villas Project EIR Addendum

It was determined in the Yorba Villas Initial Study that there would be no impacts to agriculture resources. As discussed above, the Yorba Villas project site has a residential land use designation and zoning; this site is identified by the FMMP as Urban and Built-Up Land (San Bernardino 2021). Based on the analysis above, construction and operation of the 123-foot force main within the Francis Avenue ROW to serve the Yorba Villas project would not result in any new or more significant impacts related to agriculture resources than disclosed in the Yorba Villas EIR. Since certification of the Yorba Villas EIR, there has been no substantial change to the Yorba Villas project, or to the circumstances under which that project would be undertaken, and there is no new information of substantial importance, that requires supplemental analysis or substantial revisions to the Yorba Villas EIR due to new or more significant agricultural impacts pursuant to Section 21166 of the Public Resources Code and Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

Applicable IEUA PEIR Mitigation Measures

MM AG-1 Where an ancillary facility is proposed on land designated as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance, the improvement shall be relocated to urban land or non-important Farmland. Alternatively, if important farmland must be utilized for an ancillary facility, then MVWD shall conduct a California Land Evaluation and Assessment (LESA) Model. If the evaluation determines the loss of designated Farmland is significant, then it shall be offset by acquisition of agricultural land conservation credits at a minimum ratio of 1:1.

Applicable Yorba Villas EIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable Yorba Villas EIR mitigation measures.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
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"/>

Discussion

It was determined in the IEUA PEIR that implementation of the IEUA Project Category 2 facilities would result in no impacts related to conflict with forest land, timberland, or timberland zoned Timberland Production. As discussed in the Yorba Villas EIR, implementation of the Yorba Villas project would not result in significant impacts related to forestry resources (San Bernardino 2021).

For MVWD’s Project, currently, based on review of the San Bernardino County parcel viewer, there is no zoning for timberland or forest land within the Service Area. As discussed for Thresholds 3.2(a) and (b) above, the Yorba Villas site has a residential land use designation and zoning. Consistent with the analysis presented in the IEUA PEIR, the Project would result in no impacts related to these thresholds, and no mitigation is required.

Yorba Villas Project EIR Addendum

It was determined in the Yorba Villas Initial Study that there would be no impacts to forestry resources. As discussed above, the Yorba Villas project site has a residential land use designation and zoning (San Bernardino 2021). Based on the analysis above, construction and operation of the 123-foot force main within the Francis Avenue ROW to serve the Yorba Villas project would not result in any new or more significant impacts related to forestry resources than disclosed in the Yorba Villas EIR. Since certification of the Yorba Villas EIR, there has been no substantial change to the Yorba Villas project, or to the circumstances under which that project would be undertaken, and there is no new information of substantial importance, that requires supplemental analysis or substantial revisions to the Yorba Villas EIR due to new or more significant forestry impacts pursuant to Section 21166 of the Public Resources Code and Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

Applicable IEUA PEIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable IEUA PEIR mitigation measures.

Applicable Yorba Villas EIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable Yorba Villas EIR mitigation measures.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
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

It was determined in the IEUA PEIR that implementation of the IEUA Project Category 2 facilities would result in less than significant impacts related to conversion of land designated as Farmland with implementation of IEUA MM AG-1, and there would be no impacts related to conversion of forest land. The IEUA PEIR did not address indirect impacts under this threshold. However, elsewhere in the PEIR, the IEUA states the proposed program is not a residential or commercial development project and its implementation is not forecast to induce any additional growth within the service area. Additionally, the proposed IEUA facilities would accommodate demands of planned growth and would not alter the growth projections identified in the General Plans that have jurisdiction within the IEUA service area. As discussed in the Yorba Villas EIR, implementation of the Yorba Villas project would not result in significant impacts related to agriculture or forestry resources (San Bernardino 2021).

For MVWD’s Project, as discussed in Section 2.2, Project Description, the provision of sewer collection service by MVWD may occur over time as existing properties or future developers request that MVWD serve them. While expansion of utility infrastructure can lead to growth that in turn can result in indirect conversion of agricultural or forestry lands, MVWD would provide services, upon request, to approved land uses for which separate CEQA documents would be prepared. Accordingly, the potential impacts related to indirectly converting agricultural or forest lands, if any, are connected with the applicants/property owners and respective lead agencies associated with those approvals. As discussed in Section 2.2, the most likely next planning step, if MVWD’s authority to provide sewer collection service is activated, may be to prepare one or more subarea sewer plans. Any future subarea plan may be considered a “project” under CEQA requiring environmental review consistent with CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines.

MVWD would provide sewer collection services as requested. As discussed in Section 2.2, sewer collection service could be potentially provided in the Service Area by either MVWD or the City of Chino. If Chino provides sewer collection services, they would similarly be required to construct and operate necessary infrastructure to respond to requests for service. As a service organization, MVWD’s role is to provide beneficial public services for approved land uses. The purpose of the Project is to provide local sewer collection infrastructure to meet demand, rather than to facilitate future growth (i.e., expanded sewer infrastructure). Further, it is not in MVWD’s fiduciary interests to expand sewer collection service in advance of connections that defray the costs of designing, installing, operating, and maintaining that infrastructure.

Therefore, consistent with the analysis presented in the IEUA PEIR, there would be less than significant impacts related to the Project resulting in other changes in the environment that could cause conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use, and no mitigation is required.

Yorba Villas Project EIR Addendum

It was determined in the Yorba Villas Initial Study that there would be no impacts to agriculture or forestry resources. As discussed above, the Yorba Villas project site has a residential land use designation and zoning; this site is identified by the FMMP as Urban and Built-Up Land (San Bernardino 2021). Based on the analysis above, construction and operation of the 123-foot force main within the Francis Avenue ROW to serve the Yorba Villas project would not result in any new or more significant impacts related to agriculture or forestry resources than disclosed in the Yorba Villas EIR. Since certification of the Yorba Villas EIR, there has been no substantial change to the Yorba Villas project, or to the circumstances under which that project would be undertaken, and there is no new information of substantial importance, that requires supplemental analysis or substantial revisions to the Yorba Villas EIR due to new or more significant agricultural or forestry impacts pursuant to Section 21166 of the Public Resources Code and Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

Applicable IEUA PEIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable IEUA PEIR mitigation measures.

Applicable Yorba Villas EIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable Yorba Villas EIR mitigation measures.

3.3 AIR QUALITY

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management district or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<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 in non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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

It was determined in the IEUA PEIR that implementation of the IEUA Project Category 2 facilities would result in less than significant impacts related to the South Coast Air Quality Management District's (SCAQMD) 2012 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP); significant and unavoidable direct and cumulative impacts related to regional and/or localized (i.e., sensitive receptors) criteria

air pollutant emissions during construction with implementation of IEUA MMs AIR-1 through AIR-3, and less than significant direct and cumulative impacts related to operational emissions; and less than significant impacts related to odors during construction and operation. As discussed in the IEUA PEIR, modeling of air quality emissions was based on the worst-case annual construction scenarios modeled for each project component to represent the maximum amount of construction equipment used, acres disturbed, and vehicle trips traveled in order to demonstrate a peak-day of emissions generated during construction as a result of IEUA program implementation. In the IEUA PEIR, Project Category 2 included the construction of three project components: (1) pipelines, (2) reservoir tanks, and (3) pump stations. Specifically, approximately 220,000 linear feet of pipeline installation are proposed in the overall Category 2 program. Two scenarios were conducted for pipeline installation modeling – worst-case daily and worst-case annual scenarios. Annual construction assumes 10 percent of all pipelines (12,000 linear feet) will be constructed in one year. The Category 2 project assumes that construction will occur on 60 days within a year. Therefore, daily construction assumes approximately 200 linear feet of pipeline installation per day. In addition, the program proposes to construct five new storage tanks and two new pump stations, the largest of which is a 24-million-gallon (MG) reservoir tank. As a worst-case scenario, the model assumes that the 24 MG tank will be constructed within one year (IEUA 2017).

As discussed in the Yorba Villas EIR, implementation of the Yorba Villas project would not result in significant impacts related to air quality (San Bernardino 2021). Air quality modeling for construction of the Yorba Villas project determined emissions of all criteria air pollutants would be below SCAQMD thresholds. This analysis assumed implementation of SCAQMD's Rule 403 for controlling fugitive dust, PM10, and PM2.5 emissions from construction activities. Rule 403 requirements include, but are not limited to, applying water in sufficient quantities to prevent the generation of visible dust plumes, applying soil binders to uncovered areas, reestablishing ground cover as quickly as possible, utilizing a wheel washing system to remove bulk material from tires and vehicle undercarriages before vehicles exit the project site, covering all trucks hauling soil with a fabric cover and maintaining a freeboard height of 12-inches, and maintaining effective cover over exposed areas. Construction of the off-site force main would involve approximately 110 cubic yards of soil disturbance. Construction of the off-site sewer line would generate less than the emissions generated during the grading phase of the proposed project.

In the Yorba Villas EIR, analysis of air quality impacts related to the required on-site sewer infrastructure is not discrete from the air quality impacts related to construction and operation of this project as a whole. Construction of the off-site sewer line was addressed in the Final EIR (page 2-6) and "would include trenching along the length of the proposed 4-inch sewer line, or approximately 123 feet, which would result in approximately 110 cubic yards of soil disturbance. Trenching would be minimal and would be required to comply with SCAQMD Rules, including Rule 403 Construction grading emissions are inclusive of emissions from trenching, and as discussed on Table AQ-1 and AQ-3 of the Yorba Villas Initial Study, the project's estimated construction emissions are well below the regional and localized daily construction emission thresholds. Thus, construction emissions, inclusive of the off-site sewer line, would not exceed SCAQMD construction emission thresholds and impacts would be less than significant" (San Bernardino 2021, 2022a).

For MVWD's Project, as discussed in Section 2.2 of this IS/MND, local sewer collection facilities that MVWD may construct to meet requests for service are generally limited in both scale and intensity of construction activity. The sewer collection facilities would be installed in the public ROW or in driveways and front yards of private properties. Pipelines would likely be between 6 and 18 inches in diameter. Even if constructed using the more impactful open trench method, excavation is usually on the order of only eight to ten feet deep and approximately two to three feet wide. Excavation, installation, backfilling, and restoring the ground surface or pavement

section requires limited construction equipment in operation; limited earthmoving; and a relatively brief construction period. Similarly, pump stations, if needed, would be constructed along a pipeline alignment with a relatively small excavation footprint.

The scope of daily and annual construction activity MVWD would realistically have a small subset of the scope of activity in the worst-case construction scenario for Project Category 2, described above. Also, it is noted that most of the pipelines in Project Category 2 would range in size from 12 inches to 54 inches in diameter, with the majority measuring 24 inches in diameter (IEUA 2017). These pipelines are larger than would be necessary for MVWD's local sewer collection facilities, resulting in correspondingly greater construction activity to install. Additionally, MVWD's Project would not include construction of reservoirs and less than the total of 12 pump stations anticipated by IEUA, if any.

As such, construction of local sewer collection facilities by themselves would not likely result in significant daily or annual air quality emissions, result in a cumulative increase of any criteria pollutants, would not significantly impact sensitive receptors (i.e., localized air pollutant emissions), nor result in objectionable odors. However, as a conservative approach, this IS/MND assumes implementation of IEUA MMs AIR-1 through AIR-3 would be part of future construction of local sewer collection facilities to reduce emissions to the maximum extent feasible. Therefore, with implementation of IEUA MMs AIR-1 through AIR-3, it can reasonably be concluded the Project would result in less than significant impacts related to regional and local air pollutant emissions and exposing sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. No additional Project-specific mitigation measures would be required, and no new or more significant impacts related to air quality beyond those identified in the IEUA PEIR would occur with Project implementation.

The current air quality management plan is the *2016 Air Quality Management Plan*, adopted by SCAQMD on March 3, 2017. However, the criteria for determining conformance with the applicable AQMP are the same as presented in the 2012 AQMP addressed in the IEUA PEIR. As discussed in the IEUA PEIR, the proposed IEUA facilities would accommodate demands of planned growth and would not alter the growth projections identified in the General Plans that have jurisdiction within the IEUA service area. Therefore, the IEUA PEIR concluded the facilities master plans would not conflict with, or obstruct, implementation of the 2012 AQMP (IEUA 2017). Because the Project would result in a substantively smaller scope of construction and would also be implemented to meet forecasted demand and growth in the IEUA service area, the Project would result in a less than significant impact related to the AQMP, consistent with the analysis presented in the IEUA PEIR. Finally, the Project would not involve facilities that would result in adverse odors, as all MVWD facilities would be contained and largely located underground.

Also, as discussed in Section 2.2, the most likely next planning step, if MVWD's authority to provide sewer collection service is activated, may be to prepare one or more subarea sewer plans. Any future subarea plan may be considered a "project" under CEQA requiring environmental review consistent with CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines.

The IEUA PEIR Long-term (i.e., operational) regional emissions of criteria air pollutants and precursors associated with the proposed plan, including mobile- and area-source emissions, were also quantified. Operational activities were assumed to consist of the operation of the facility improvements, pumps for the pump stations, wells, and general inspections/maintenance of the infrastructure. Maintenance activities would produce emissions primarily from vehicle trips to the treatment and ancillary facilities. Project Category 2 estimated a maximum of six maintenance vehicle trips per day. Other emissions from maintenance would include the occasional re-painting of storage tank structures, as well as the collection of trash generated by the inspection and maintenance activities. As noted above, the IEUA PEIR concluded there would be less than

significant direct and cumulative impacts related to operational emissions. Operation of the MVWD sewer collection infrastructure would result in nominal emissions from vehicle trips related to long-term maintenance of local collection facilities and possible backup power generator use at a pump station in the event of a power outage. The Project would result in a less than significant impact related to operational emissions, consistent with the analysis presented in the IEUA PEIR.

Yorba Villas Project EIR Addendum

It was determined in the Yorba Villas Initial Study that there would be less than significant impacts related to air quality plans, air quality emissions, and other emissions such as odors. As discussed above, estimated criteria pollutant emissions from construction and operation of the Yorba Villas project was determined not to exceed any SCAQMD thresholds (San Bernardino 2021). Construction of the 123-foot force main would require minimal trenching and would represent a nominal proportion of the project's earthmoving. As discussed, the project's estimated construction emissions are well below the regional and localized daily construction emission thresholds. Based on the analysis above, construction and operation of the 123-foot force main within the Francis Avenue ROW to serve the Yorba Villas project would not result in any new or more significant impacts related to air quality than disclosed in the Yorba Villas EIR. Since certification of the Yorba Villas EIR, there has been no substantial change to the Yorba Villas project, or to the circumstances under which that project would be undertaken, and there is no new information of substantial importance, that requires supplemental analysis or substantial revisions to the Yorba Villas EIR due to new or more significant air quality impacts pursuant to Section 21166 of the Public Resources Code and Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

Applicable IEUA PEIR Mitigation Measures

MM AIR-1 The following measures shall be incorporated to minimize emissions of NO_x and VOC associated with construction activities for the proposed facilities:

- Construction activities shall require the use of 2010 and newer diesel haul trucks (e.g., material delivery trucks and soil import/export) to the extent feasible. Under conditions where it is determined that 2010 model year or newer diesel trucks are not readily available or obtainable for a project, the implementing party shall be required to provide this evidence to IEUA and shall instead use trucks that meet USEPA 2007 model year NO_x emissions requirements.
- Off-road diesel-powered construction equipment greater than 50 horsepower shall meet Tier 3 emissions standards at a minimum and Tier 4 where available. Under conditions where it is determined that equipment meeting Tier 4 emission standards are not readily available or obtainable for a project, the implementing party shall be required to provide this evidence to IEUA and shall instead use USEPA Tier 3 equipment.

MM AIR-2 For each individual FMP project, MVWD shall require by contract specifications that:

- Construction-related equipment, including heavy-duty equipment, motor vehicles, and portable equipment, shall be turned off when not in use to avoid excessive idling.
- Construction operations shall minimize use of diesel-powered generators and rely on the electricity infrastructure where feasible.

- Construction trucks shall be routed away from congested streets or sensitive receptor areas where feasible.

MM AIR-3 Unpaved roads on the project site used for any vehicular travel are required to be watered by water trucks at least four times per eight hour workday or otherwise sufficient to reduce fugitive dust (PM10 and PM2.5) emissions consistent with Rule 403.

Applicable Yorba Villas EIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable Yorba Villas EIR mitigation measures.

3.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modification, 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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, 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

It was determined in the IEUA PEIR that implementation of the IEUA Project Category 2 facilities would result in less than significant impacts related to sensitive plant and wildlife species, special status natural communities, wetlands/jurisdictional areas, wildlife movement, local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, and conservation plans with implementation of IEUA MMs BIO-1 through BIO-9 during construction and less than significant impacts during operation. As discussed in the IEUA PEIR, the proposed pipelines are anticipated to be located within existing roadway ROW and are not expected to substantially impact any plant or wildlife species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species; any existing natural communities; wetlands; and wildlife movement (including nesting birds) (IEUA 2017). The potentially significant impacts, and associated mitigation measures, for these issues were related solely to the construction of ancillary facilities adjacent to pipelines such as reservoir tanks, pump stations, lift

stations and discharge locations. The City of Chino does not have local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, nor do any conservation plans in IEUA's service area include the City of Chino (IEUA 2017). As discussed in the Yorba Villas EIR, implementation of the Yorba Villas project would not result in significant impacts related to biological resources with implementation of MM BIO-1 pertaining to nesting birds (San Bernardino 2021). For MVWD's Project, as discussed previously, local sewer collection facilities would be in front yards, driveways, and the public ROW where there are generally no sensitive resources. A limited number of pump stations throughout the Service Area may be constructed, as this would occur only when no other feasible method of wastewater conveyance can be determined. Pump stations would be constructed along a pipeline alignment with a relatively small excavation footprint. The presence of sensitive biological resources on potential pump station sites cannot be known at this time, and thus analysis would be speculative. However, it is expected that a location without sensitive biological resources can be identified for the limited number of ancillary facilities that would be necessary to provide local sewer collection services. There are no sensitive species or habitat, jurisdictional features, wildlife corridors, or protected biological resources on the Yorba Villas project site (San Bernardino 2021, 2022a). The Yorba Villas EIR determined that ornamental vegetation present on the site could be used by nesting bird species protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act; therefore, Yorba Villas MM BIO-1 requires a nesting bird survey prior to commencement of construction activities if during the nesting season (typically February 15 through September 15). There are no existing trees or other vegetation located in the ROW of Francis Avenue, where the four-inch force main that would be annexed to MVWD for long-term operation and maintenance would be constructed. Existing trees and vegetation on the Yorba Villas site would be removed at the start of the project's construction. As such, provision of sewer collection services to the Yorba Villas project would not result in potential impacts to nesting birds and MM BIO-1 would not apply. Therefore, consistent with the findings of the IEUA PEIR, there would be less than significant impacts from construction and operation of the Project related to sensitive plant and wildlife species, special status natural communities, wetlands/jurisdictional areas, and wildlife movement; and no impacts related to local ordinances protecting biological resources and conflict with conservation plans. No mitigation is required.

Yorba Villas Project EIR Addendum

It was determined in the Yorba Villas Initial Study that there would be no impacts related to habitat conservation plans; and this topic was not carried forward into the EIR for further assessment. The Yorba Villas EIR concluded there would be no impact related to sensitive natural communities, jurisdictional resources; less than significant impacts related to special status plant or wildlife species and biological resource ordinances; and less than significant impacts related to wildlife movement (i.e., nesting birds) with implementation of mitigation (MM BIO-1) (San Bernardino 2021).

As discussed above, the alignment of the 123-foot force main is located in the public ROW on the north side of Francis Avenue, which is unpaved, vacant, and disturbed. There is no vegetation or other biological resources in the segment of ROW that would be disturbed to implement the local sewer collection infrastructure. Existing trees and vegetation on the Yorba Villas site would be removed at the start of the project's construction. As such, provision of sewer collection services to the Yorba Villas project would not result in potential impacts to nesting birds and MM BIO-1 would not be applicable. Based on the analysis above, construction and operation of the 123-foot force main within the Francis Avenue ROW to serve the Yorba Villas project would not result in any new or more significant impacts related to biological resources than disclosed in the Yorba Villas EIR. Since certification of the Yorba Villas EIR, there has been no substantial change to the Yorba Villas project, or to the circumstances under which that project would be undertaken, and there is no new information of substantial importance, that requires supplemental analysis or substantial revisions to the Yorba Villas EIR due to new or more significant biological impacts

pursuant to Section 21166 of the Public Resources Code and Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

Applicable IEUA PEIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable IEUA PEIR mitigation measures.

Applicable Yorba Villas EIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable Yorba Villas EIR mitigation measures.

3.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 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 an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 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 formal cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

It was determined in the IEUA PEIR that implementation of the IEUA Project Category 2 facilities would result in significant and unavoidable impacts related to historic resources with implementation of IEUA MMs CUL-1 and CUL-2; less than significant impacts related to archaeological resources with implementation of IEUA MM CUL-1; and less than significant impacts related to disturbance of human remains.

For MVWD’s Project, as discussed previously, local sewer collection facilities would be in front yards, driveways, and the public ROW where no structures that may be a historic resource are typically located. The IEUA PEIR concludes a significant and unavoidable impact to historic resources because the locations of the Project Category 2 facilities were unknown. However, MVWD would have a small subset of the scope of infrastructure envisioned by IEUA and the only local facilities that would not be located directly in the ROW would be pump stations (if needed), and related infrastructure such as emergency generators and electrical connection. A limited number of pump stations throughout the Service Area may be constructed, as this would occur only when no other feasible method of wastewater conveyance can be determined.

There are no known historic or archaeological (including cemeteries/human remains) on the Yorba Villas project site (San Bernardino 2021). As disclosed in the IEUA PEIR, the presence of cultural resources on other future project sites that may be served by MVWD cannot be known at this time, and thus analysis would be speculative. However, it is expected that a location without known or potential historic resources can be identified for the limited number of ancillary facilities that would be necessary to provide local sewer collection services.

Therefore, it can reasonably be concluded that construction and operation of the Project would result in a less than significant impact on cultural resources with implementation of IEUA MMs CUL-1 and CUL-2. No additional Project-specific mitigation measures would be required, and no new or more significant impacts related to cultural resources beyond those identified in the IEUA PEIR would occur with Project implementation.

While the extent of excavation associated with construction of local sewer collection facilities is limited, during excavation there is always the potential to encounter unknown buried cultural resources. Therefore, consistent with the analysis presented in the IEUA PEIR, construction and operation of the Project would result in a less than significant impacts related to encounter with unknown historic or archaeological resources with implementation of IEUA MMs CUL-1 and CUL-2, and less than significant impacts related to encounter of human remains.

Yorba Villas Project EIR Addendum

It was determined in the Yorba Villas Initial Study that there would be no impacts related to historical resources and human remains; and these topics were not carried forward into the EIR for further assessment. The Yorba Villas EIR concluded there would be less than significant impacts related to archaeological resources with implementation of mitigation (MM CUL-1) (San Bernardino 2021).

As discussed previously, the alignment of the 123-foot force main is located in the public ROW on the north side of Francis Avenue, which is unpaved, vacant, and disturbed; and trenching for the sewer line would involve approximately 110 cubic yards of soil disturbance. While the relatively shallow amount of grading needed to implement the local sewer collection infrastructure is unlikely to encounter unknown archaeological resources, implementation of Yorba Villas EIR MM CUL-1 would reduce the potential impact to a less than significant level. Based on the analysis above, construction and operation of the 123-foot force main within the Francis Avenue ROW to serve the Yorba Villas project would not result in any new or more significant impacts related to cultural resources than disclosed in the Yorba Villas EIR. Since certification of the Yorba Villas EIR, there has been no substantial change to the Yorba Villas project, or to the circumstances under which that project would be undertaken, and there is no new information of substantial importance, that requires supplemental analysis or substantial revisions to the Yorba Villas EIR due to new or more significant cultural resource impacts pursuant to Section 21166 of the Public Resources Code and Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

Applicable IEUA PEIR Mitigation Measures

MM CUL-1 Prior to development involving ground disturbance, MVWD shall retain a qualified archaeologist, defined as an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for professional archaeology to conduct a study of the project area(s) for all project components that involve ground disturbance. The archaeologist shall conduct a cultural resources inventory designed to identify potentially significant resources. The cultural resources inventory would consist of: a cultural resources records search to be conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center located at California State University Fullerton; consultation with the NAHC and with interested Native Americans identified by the NAHC; a field survey where deemed appropriate by the archaeologist; and recordation of all identified archaeological resources located on a project site on California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Site Record forms. The archaeologist shall provide recommendations regarding resource significance and additional work for those resources that may be affected by a project.

MM CUL-2 Development involving ground disturbance and containing structures 50 years old or older shall be subject to a historic built environment survey, and potentially historic structures shall be evaluated for their potential historic significance, prior to MVWD's approval of project plans. The survey shall be carried out by a qualified historian or architectural historian meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Architectural History. If potentially significant resources are encountered during the survey, a treatment plan shall be prepared prior to demolition or substantial alteration of such resources identified.

Applicable Yorba Villas EIR Mitigation Measures

MM CUL-1 **Archaeological Resources:** Prior to the issuance of the first grading permit, the Applicant shall provide a letter to the San Bernardino County Planning Division, or designee, from a qualified professional archeologist meeting the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualifications for Archaeology as defined at 36 CFR Part 61, Appendix A stating that the archeologist has been retained to provide on-call services in the event archeological resources are discovered. The archeologist shall be present at the pregrading conference to establish procedures for archeological resource surveillance. In the event a previously unrecorded archaeological deposit is encountered during construction, all activity within 50 feet of the area of discovery shall cease and the County shall be immediately notified. The archeologist shall be contacted to flag the area in the field and shall determine, in consultation with the County and the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians Kizh-Nation, if the archaeological deposits meet the CEQA definition of historical (State CEQA Guidelines 15064.5(a)) and/or unique archaeological resource (Public Resources Code 21083.2(g)). If the find is considered a "resource" the archeologist shall pursue either protection in place or recovery, salvage and treatment of the deposits. Recovery, salvage and treatment protocols shall be developed in accordance with applicable provisions of Public Resource Code Section 21083.2 and State CEQA Guidelines 15064.5 and 15126.4 in consultation with the County and the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians Kizh-Nation. Per CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3), preservation in place shall be the preferred means to avoid impacts to archaeological resources qualifying as historical resources.

Consistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(C). If unique archaeological resources cannot be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state, recovery, salvage and treatment shall be required at the developer/applicant's expense. All recovered and salvaged resources shall be prepared to the point of identification and permanent preservation by the archeologist. Resources shall be identified and curated into an established accredited professional repository. The archeologist shall have a repository agreement in hand prior to initiating recovery of the resource. Excavation as a treatment option will be restricted to those parts of the unique archaeological resource that would be damaged or destroyed by the Project.

3.6 ENERGY

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	<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 IEUA PEIR addressed energy use (or consistency with Appendix F of the State CEQA Guidelines) in Chapter 4.0, Other CEQA Considerations. Implementation of the IEUA Project Category 2 facilities was determined to result in less than significant impacts related to energy supplies. The IEUA PEIR determined implementation of the facilities master plans would not result in the wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy nor conflict with State or local plans for renewable energy or energy efficiency during construction or operation.

For MVWD’s Project, local sewer collection facilities that MVWD may construct to meet requests for service are generally limited in both scale and intensity of construction activity. Additionally, the facilities would be installed in the public ROW or in driveways and front yards of private properties. Operation of the sewer infrastructure would result in fuel or electric energy use from vehicle trips related to long-term maintenance, and from pump stations (if required). However, construction of pump stations would be avoided if feasible and limited in number and scale if needed. If needed, vehicle trips related to operation and maintenance of pump stations would be limited. Additionally, as discussed previously, the scope of potential MVWD facilities, even with a limited number of pump stations, would be far less than the scope of facilities IEUA addressed as part of Project Category 2. As such, consistent with the analysis presented in the IEUA PEIR, construction of local sewer collection facilities by themselves would not result in the wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy nor conflict with State or local plans for renewable energy or energy efficiency. There would result in less than significant construction or operational energy impacts, and no mitigation is required.

As discussed in Section 2.2, the most likely next planning step, if MVWD’s authority to provide sewer collection service is activated, may be to prepare one or more subarea sewer plans. Any future subarea plan may be considered a “project” under CEQA requiring environmental review consistent with CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines.

Yorba Villas Project EIR Addendum

It was determined in the Yorba Villas Initial Study that there would be no impacts related to renewable energy or energy efficiency plans; and less than significant impacts related to the wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources during construction or operation (San Bernardino 2021). These topics were not carried forward into the EIR for further assessment. As discussed previously, construction of the 123-foot force main would represent a

nominal proportion of the project's construction activity, and therefore related energy use (i.e., fuel). Operation of the force main would result in almost no long-term energy use and would be limited to occasional maintenance and repair visits by MVWD staff. Based on the analysis above, construction and operation of the 123-foot force main within the Francis Avenue ROW to serve the Yorba Villas project would not result in any new or more significant impacts related to energy than disclosed in the Yorba Villas EIR. Since certification of the Yorba Villas EIR, there has been no substantial change to the Yorba Villas project, or to the circumstances under which that project would be undertaken, and there is no new information of substantial importance, that requires supplemental analysis or substantial revisions to the Yorba Villas EIR due to new or more significant energy-related impacts pursuant to Section 21166 of the Public Resources Code and Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

Applicable IEUA PEIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable IEUA PEIR mitigation measures.

Applicable Yorba Villas EIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable Yorba Villas EIR mitigation measures.

3.7 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?				
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?				
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv) Landslides?				
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 onsite or offsite landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

It was determined in the IEUA PEIR that implementation of the IEUA Project Category 2 facilities would result in less than significant impacts related to fault rupture, strong seismic ground shaking, liquefaction, landslides, expansive soils, and related to unstable geologic conditions such as landslides, subsidence, or collapse with implementation of IEUA MMs GEO-1 and GEO-2; less than significant impacts related to soil erosion; and no impacts related to soil suitability for septic systems.

For MVWD's Project, there were no significant impacts related to geology and soils identified for the Yorba Villas project (San Bernardino 2021). Construction and operation of local sewer collection facilities would not result in significant impacts related to geology and soils, because they do not involve habitable structures nor are otherwise of a scale to present a hazard to surrounding populations or structures.

Sewer collection facilities would largely be located underground. The presence of any soil engineering constraints, such as liquefaction, lateral spreading, landslide, collapse, and/or expansive soils, on a site prior to installation of sewer facilities would be identified by geotechnical investigations required by the California Building Code. Additionally, IEUA MM GEO-1 requires a geotechnical investigation to determine all site-specific geotechnical and soil constraints and provide recommendations for design criteria to ameliorate any seismic or soil hazards. There are standard engineering methods to reduce the adverse effects of soil constraints, if present. There are no Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones within MVWD's proposed Service Area (CGS 2000). Therefore, the potential for fault rupture disclosed in the IEUA PEIR would not apply to the Project.

There would not be substantial erosion or loss of topsoil associated with implementation of local sewer collection facilities. For individual future projects with over one acre in ground disturbance, MVWD would be required to prepare and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) in accordance with the requirements of the statewide Construction General Permit (CGP) (SWRCB Water Quality Order 2009-0009-DWQ). The SWPPP would identify best management practices (BMPs) to control erosion, sedimentation, and hazardous materials potentially released from construction sites into surface waters. Should an individual proposed project result in disturbance of less than one acre during construction activities, then the CGP would not apply to that particular project. Instead, compliance with minimum BMPs, as specified by the San Bernardino County MS4 Permit (SWQCB 2010) that includes each of the seven cities within the IEUA service area as co-permittees, shall include erosion and sediment control BMPs for the construction site.

As the Project may lead to the eventual construction and operation of local sewer collection facilities, including possible conversions of existing septic systems, there would be no impacts related to the ability of soils to support septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems, consistent with the analysis presented in the IEUA PEIR.

Therefore, consistent with the analysis presented in the IEUA PEIR, construction and operation of the Project would result in a less than significant impacts related to geology and soils with implementation of IEUA MM GEO-1. No additional Project-specific mitigation measures would be required.

Yorba Villas Project EIR Addendum

It was determined in the Yorba Villas Initial Study that there would be no impacts related to fault rupture, liquefaction, landslides, and alternative wastewater systems; and less than significant impacts related to seismic ground shaking, soil erosion, unstable geologic units, and expansive

soils. These topics were not carried forward into the EIR for further assessment (San Bernardino 2021).

As discussed above, construction and operation of local sewer collection facilities would not result in significant impacts related to geology and soils, because they do not involve habitable structures nor are otherwise of a scale to present a hazard to surrounding populations or structures. The Yorba Villas site was determined not to be susceptible to liquefaction, lateral spreading, landslides, expansive soils, and subsidence; and settlement potential would be minimal (San Bernardino 2021). Design and construction of the force main would be required to comply with all applicable building codes. Construction of the 123-foot force main, as part of the project, would be required to adhere to standard regulatory requirements, including, but not limited to, requirements imposed by the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and the NPDES General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity. Based on the analysis above, construction and operation of the 123-foot force main within the Francis Avenue ROW to serve the Yorba Villas project would not result in any new or more significant impacts related to geology and soils than disclosed in the Yorba Villas EIR. Since certification of the Yorba Villas EIR, there has been no substantial change to the Yorba Villas project, or to the circumstances under which that project would be undertaken, and there is no new information of substantial importance, that requires supplemental analysis or substantial revisions to the Yorba Villas EIR due to new or more significant geology and/or soils impacts pursuant to Section 21166 of the Public Resources Code and Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

Applicable IEUA PEIR Mitigation Measures

MM GEO-1 Prior to construction of each improvement, a design-level geotechnical investigation, including collection of site specific subsurface data if appropriate, shall be completed. The geotechnical evaluation shall identify all potential seismic hazards including fault rupture, and characterize the soil profiles, including liquefaction potential, expansive soil potential, subsidence, and landslide potential. The geotechnical investigation shall recommend site-specific design criteria to mitigate for seismic and non-seismic hazards, such as special foundations and structural setbacks, and these recommendations shall be incorporated into the design of individual proposed projects.

Applicable Yorba Villas EIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable Yorba Villas EIR mitigation measures.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

It was determined in the IEUA PEIR that implementation of the IEUA Project Category 2 facilities would result in less than significant impacts related to paleontological resources with implementation of IEUA MM CUL-3.

For MVWD’s Project, there are no known paleontological resources on the Yorba Villas project site (San Bernardino 2021). As disclosed in the IEUA PEIR, the presence of paleontological resources on other future project sites that may be served by MVWD cannot be known at this time, and thus analysis would be speculative. Additionally, while the extent of excavation associated with construction of local sewer collection facilities is limited, during excavation there is always the potential to encounter unknown buried cultural resources. Therefore, consistent with the analysis presented in the IEUA PEIR, the Project would result in less than significant impacts related to encounter with unknown paleontological resources with implementation of IEUA MM CUL-3. No additional Project-specific mitigation measures would be required. Operation of the Project would result in no impacts related to paleontological resources.

As discussed in Section 2.2, the most likely next planning step, if MVWD’s authority to provide sewer collection service is activated, may be to prepare one or more subarea sewer plans. Any future subarea plan may be considered a “project” under CEQA requiring environmental review consistent with CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines.

Yorba Villas Project EIR Addendum

The Yorba Villas EIR concluded there would be less than significant impacts related to paleontological resources with implementation of mitigation (MM GEO-1). The relatively shallow grading needed to construction the 123-foot force main would likely encounter only younger Quaternary alluvium, which typically do not contain significant vertebrate fossils (San Bernardino 2021). However, MM GEO-1 would be implemented as part of the Yorba Villas project, inclusive of the force main. Accordingly, implementation of Yorba Villas EIR MM CUL-1 would reduce the potential impact to paleontological resources for construction of the local sewer construction infrastructure to a less than significant level. Based on the analysis above, construction and operation of the 123-foot force main within the Francis Avenue ROW to serve the Yorba Villas project would not result in any new or more significant impacts related to paleontological resources than disclosed in the Yorba Villas EIR. Since certification of the Yorba Villas EIR, there has been no substantial change to the Yorba Villas project, or to the circumstances under which that project would undertaken, and there is no new information of substantial importance, that requires supplemental analysis or substantial revisions to the Yorba Villas EIR due to new or more significant paleontological resources impacts pursuant to Section 21166 of the Public Resources Code and Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

Applicable IEUA PEIR Mitigation Measures

MM CUL-3 For project-level development involving ground disturbance, a qualified paleontologist shall be retained to determine the necessity of conducting a study of the project area(s) based on the potential sensitivity of the project site for paleontological resources. If deemed necessary, the paleontologist shall conduct a paleontological resources inventory designed to identify potentially significant resources. The paleontological resources inventory would consist of: a paleontological resource records search to be conducted at the San Bernardino County Museum and/or other appropriate facilities; a field survey or monitoring where deemed appropriate by the paleontologist; and recordation of all identified paleontological resources.

Applicable Yorba Villas EIR Mitigation Measures

MM GEO-1 **Paleontological Resources:** Prior to the issuance of the first grading permit, the Applicant shall provide a letter to the San Bernardino County Planning Division, or designee, from a paleontologist selected from the roll of qualified paleontologists maintained by the County, stating that the paleontologist has been retained to provide services for the Project. The paleontologist shall develop a Paleontological

Resources Impact Mitigation Plan (PRIMP) to mitigate the potential impacts to unknown buried paleontological resources that may exist onsite for the review and approval by the County. The PRIMP shall require that the paleontologist be present at the pre-grading conference to establish procedures for paleontological resource surveillance. The PRIMP shall also require periodic paleontological spot checks if excavation reaches or exceeds depths of five feet in areas mapped as Quaternary alluvium.

In the event paleontological resources are encountered, ground-disturbing activity within 50 feet of the area of the discovery shall cease. The paleontologist shall examine the materials encountered, assess the nature and extent of the find, and recommend a course of action to further investigate and protect or recover and salvage those resources that have been encountered.

Criteria for discard of specific fossil specimens will be made explicit. If a qualified paleontologist determines that impacts to a sample containing significant paleontological resources cannot be avoided by Project planning, then recovery may be applied. Actions may include recovering a sample of the fossiliferous material prior to construction, monitoring work and halting construction if an important fossil needs to be recovered, and/or cleaning, identifying, and cataloging specimens for curation and research purposes. Recovery, salvage, and treatment shall be done at the Applicant's expense. All recovered and salvaged resources shall be prepared to the point of identification and permanent preservation by the paleontologist. Resources shall be identified and curated into an established accredited professional repository. The paleontologist shall have a repository agreement in hand prior to initiating recovery of the resource.

3.8 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
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

It was determined in the IEUA PEIR that implementation of the IEUA Project Category 2 facilities would result in less than significant impacts related to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and conflict with plans, policies, or regulations adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions.

For MVWD’s Project, as discussed further in Section 2.2 of this IS/MND, local sewer collection facilities that MVWD may construct to meet requests for service are generally limited in both scale and intensity of construction activity. Operation of the sewer infrastructure would result in greenhouse gas emissions from infrequent vehicle trips related to long-term maintenance (which would be limited) and energy to operate pump stations if constructed. Typically, pump stations are tied to the electrical grid for power and backup generators (either permanent or temporary) are used in the event of a power failure. As discussed above in Section 3.6, Energy, construction of pump stations would be avoided if feasible and limited in number and scale if needed. If needed, vehicle trips related to operation and maintenance of pump stations would be limited. Additionally, as discussed previously, the scope of potential MVWD facilities, even with a limited number of pump stations, would be far less than the scope of facilities IEUA addressed as part of Project Category 2. Therefore, consistent with the analysis presented in the IEUA PEIR, construction and operation of local sewer collection facilities by themselves would not likely result in significant GHG emissions or conflict with GHG emissions plans, policies, or regulations; and no mitigation is required.

As discussed in Section 2.2, the most likely next planning step, if MVWD’s authority to provide sewer collection service is activated, may be to prepare one or more subarea sewer plans. Any future subarea plan may be considered a “project” under CEQA requiring environmental review consistent with CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines.

Yorba Villas Project EIR Addendum

It was determined in the Yorba Villas Initial Study that there would be less than significant impacts related to GHG emissions or plans, policies, and regulations adopted to reduce GHG emissions; these topics were not carried forward into the EIR for further assessment. The Yorba Villas project’s estimated total GHG emissions, including amortized construction emissions, were well below the applicable threshold derived from the County of San Bernardino Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Plan (San Bernardino 2021). Construction of the 123-foot force main would require minimal trenching and would represent a nominal proportion of the project’s GHG

emissions. Based on the analysis above, construction and operation of the 123-foot force main within the Francis Avenue ROW to serve the Yorba Villas project would not result in any new or more significant impacts related to GHG emissions than disclosed in the Yorba Villas EIR. Since certification of the Yorba Villas EIR, there has been no substantial change to the Yorba Villas project, or to the circumstances under which that project would undertaken, and there is no new information of substantial importance, that requires supplemental analysis or substantial revisions to the Yorba Villas EIR due to new or more significant greenhouse gas impacts pursuant to Section 21166 of the Public Resources Code and Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

Applicable IEUA PEIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable IEUA PEIR mitigation measures.

Applicable Yorba Villas EIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable Yorba Villas EIR mitigation measures.

3.9 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

It was determined in the IEUA PEIR that implementation of the IEUA Project Category 2 facilities would result in less than significant impacts related to the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials; accidental release of hazardous materials into the environment; hazardous emissions within one-quarter mile of a school; and less than significant impacts related to potential location on a site identified on the Cortese List (compiled pursuant to Section 65962.5 of the Government Code) with implementation of IEUA MMs HAZ-1 and HAZ-2.

For MVWD's Project, as discussed in the IEUA PEIR, construction activity would involve the transport, use, and disposal of small volumes of hazardous materials such as fuel and solvents. Handling of these materials consistent with applicable federal, State, and local regulations would not present a significant hazard to the public, including through accident conditions, nor represent a risk to schools in the vicinity.

The hazardous waste sites compiled, pursuant to Section 65962.5 of the Government Code, also referred to as the Cortese List, were consulted (CalEPA 2021). The Service Area is not identified on or near any of the five sites identified on the Cortese List within the County of San Bernardino. Therefore, the Project would result in no impacts related to location of the Cortese List.

On the Yorba Villas project site, there are pesticide concentrations consistent with historic agricultural operations present above Regional Screening Levels in shallow soils in the southwestern portion of the site. Additionally, it is possible that asbestos-containing materials and lead-based paint are present in on-site facilities given the age of the structures (San Bernardino 2021).

The presence of hazardous materials on other future project sites cannot be known at this time, and thus analysis would be speculative. While the extent of excavation associated with construction of local sewer collection facilities is limited, during excavation there is always the potential to encounter unknown hazardous materials. As such, IEUA MMs HAZ-1 and HAZ-2 would be implemented and would reduce this potential impact to a less than significant level.

Therefore, consistent with the analysis presented in the IEUA PEIR, the Project would result in less than significant impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials with implementation of IEUA MMs HAZ-1 and HAZ-2. No additional Project-specific mitigation measures would be required.

Operation of the local sewer collection facilities would not involve the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials and, therefore, would not present a significant hazard to the public, including through accident conditions, nor represent a risk to schools in the vicinity.

As discussed in Section 2.2, the most likely next planning step, if MVWD's authority to provide sewer collection service is activated, may be to prepare one or more subarea sewer plans. Any future subarea plan may be considered a "project" under CEQA requiring environmental review consistent with CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines.

Yorba Villas Project EIR Addendum

It was determined in the Yorba Villas Initial Study that there would be no impacts related to hazardous materials and emissions within one-quarter mile of a school and hazardous materials sites. These topics were not carried forward into the EIR for further assessment. The Yorba Villas EIR concluded there would be less than significant impacts related to transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials or accidental release of hazardous materials with implementation of mitigation (MM HAZ-1) (San Bernardino 2021).

As discussed above, there are pesticide concentrations consistent with historic agricultural operations present in the southwestern portion of the site. Additionally, it is possible that asbestos-containing materials and lead-based paint are present in on-site facilities given the age of the structures (San Bernardino 2021). However, these hazardous materials concerns would not be relevant to construction and operation of the 123-foot force main based on its location (i.e., near the southeastern portion of the site) and absence of structures. As noted above, construction activity would involve the transport, use, and disposal of small volumes of hazardous materials

such as fuel and solvents. Handling of these materials consistent with applicable regulations would not present a significant hazard to the public, including through accident conditions. While the relatively shallow amount of grading needed to implement the local sewer collection infrastructure is unlikely to encounter unknown hazardous materials, implementation of Yorba Villas EIR MM HAZ-1 would reduce the potential impact to a less than significant level. Operation of the force main would not involve the transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. Based on the analysis above, construction and operation of the 123-foot force main within the Francis Avenue ROW to serve the Yorba Villas project would not result in any new or more significant impacts related to transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials than disclosed in the Yorba Villas EIR. Since certification of the Yorba Villas EIR, there has been no substantial change to the Yorba Villas project, or to the circumstances under which that project would be undertaken, and there is no new information of substantial importance, that requires supplemental analysis or substantial revisions to the Yorba Villas EIR due to new or more significant hazard and/or hazardous materials impacts pursuant to Section 21166 of the Public Resources Code and Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

Applicable IEUA PEIR Mitigation Measures

MM HAZ-1 Prior to the initiation of any construction requiring ground-disturbing activities, MVWD shall complete a Phase I Environmental Site Assessments (ESA) for soil and groundwater contamination in the project areas. The recommendations set forth in the Phase I ESA shall be implemented to the satisfaction of applicable agencies before and during construction. If the Phase I ESA indicates the potential for hazardous concentrations of contamination within the construction zone, Phase II ESA studies shall be completed before construction begins. Phase II studies shall include soil and/or groundwater sampling and analysis for anticipated contaminants. The Phase II sampling is intended to identify how to dispose of any potentially harmful material from excavations, and to determine if construction workers need specialized personal protective equipment.

MM HAZ-2 If the Phase II ESA determines that the site has contaminated soil and/or groundwater, a Soil and Groundwater Management Plan that specifies the method for handling and disposing of contaminated soil and groundwater prior to demolition, excavation, and construction activities shall be prepared and implemented. The plan shall include all necessary procedures to ensure that excavated materials and fluids generated during construction are stored, managed, and disposed of in a manner that is protective of human health and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. The plan shall include the following information:

- Step-by-step procedures for evaluation, handling, stockpiling, storage, testing, and disposal of excavated material, including criteria for reuse and offsite disposal. All excavated materials shall be inspected prior to initial stockpiling, and spoils that are visibly stained and/or have a noticeable odor shall be stockpiled separately to minimize the amount of material that may require special handling.
- Procedures to be implemented if unknown subsurface conditions or contamination are encountered, such as previously unreported tanks, wells, or contaminated soils.
- Detailed control measures for use and storage of hazardous materials to prevent the release of pollutants to the environment, and emergency procedures for the containment and cleanup of accidental releases of

hazardous materials to minimize the impacts of any such release. These procedures shall also include reporting requirements in the event of a reportable spill or other emergency incident. At a minimum, the MVWD or its contractor shall notify applicable agencies in accordance with guidance from the California Office of Emergency Services as well as the San Bernardino County Department of Public Health, Division of Environmental Health Services.

- Procedures for containment, handling and disposal of groundwater generated from construction dewatering, the method used to analyze groundwater for hazardous materials likely to be encountered at specific locations and the appropriate treatment and/or disposal methods.

Applicable Yorba Villas EIR Mitigation Measures

MM HAZ-1 Prior to issuance of a grading permit, a Site Management Plan (SMP) shall be prepared by a qualified hazardous materials consultant and shall detail procedures and protocols for excavation and disposal of onsite hazardous materials, including:

- A certified hazardous waste hauler shall remove all potentially hazardous soils. Excavation of contaminated soils shall be to the depth of approximately 5 feet below the existing ground surface in areas identified in the Phase I and Phase II Environmental Site Assessment (Tetra Tech 2016). In addition, sampling of soil shall be conducted during excavation in the southern and western portions of the site, in areas identified in the Phase I and Phase II Environmental Site Assessment (Tetra Tech 2016), to ensure residential Regional Screening Levels are not exceeded. Excavated materials shall be transported per California Hazardous Waste Regulations to a landfill permitted by the state to accept hazardous materials.
- Any subsurface materials exposed during construction activities that appear suspect of contamination, either from visual staining or suspect odors, shall require immediate cessation of excavation activities. Soils suspected of contamination shall be segregated from other soils to be tested for potential contamination. If contamination is found to be present per Environmental Screening Levels (ESLs), any further proposed groundbreaking activities within areas of identified or suspected contamination shall be conducted according to California Hazardous Waste Regulations.
- A Health and Safety Plan (HSP) shall be prepared for each contractor that addresses potential safety and health hazards and includes the requirements and procedures for employee protection. The HSP shall also outline proper soil handling procedures and health and safety requirements to minimize worker and public exposure to hazardous materials during construction.
- All SMP measures shall be printed on the construction documents, contracts, and Project plans prior to issuance of grading permits.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
e) For a Project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the Project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the Project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

It was determined in the IEUA PEIR that implementation of the IEUA Project Category 2 facilities would result in less than significant impacts related to location within an airport land use plan with implementation of IEUA MM HAZ-3.

For MVWD’s Project, the Service Area is not located within an airport land use plan or within two miles of any public or public use airports, and IEUA MM HAZ-3 is not applicable. Therefore, construction and operation of the Project would result in no impacts related to airport traffic, and no mitigation is required.

Yorba Villas Project EIR Addendum

It was determined in the Yorba Villas Initial Study that there would be no impacts related to airport hazards, and this topic was not carried forward into the EIR for further assessment. The Yorba Villas site is not within the Airport Influence Area of either Ontario International Airport or Chino Airport (San Bernardino 2021). Based on the analysis above, construction and operation of the 123-foot force main within the Francis Avenue ROW to serve the Yorba Villas project would not result in any new or more significant impacts related to airport hazards than disclosed in the Yorba Villas EIR. Since certification of the Yorba Villas EIR, there has been no substantial change to the Yorba Villas project, or to the circumstances under which that project would be undertaken, and there is no new information of substantial importance, that requires supplemental analysis or substantial revisions to the Yorba Villas EIR due to new or more significant airport hazard impacts pursuant to Section 21166 of the Public Resources Code and Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

Applicable IEUA PEIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable IEUA PEIR mitigation measures.

Applicable Yorba Villas EIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable Yorba Villas EIR mitigation measures.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

It was determined in the IEUA PEIR that implementation of the IEUA Project Category 2 facilities would result in less than significant impacts related to emergency response and evacuation with implementation of IEUA MM HAZ-4.

For MVWD’s Project, local sewer collection facilities would be installed in the public ROW or in driveways and front yards of private properties, with pump station(s) nearby if needed. Where construction activity is situated in or near the public ROW, traffic may be limited to one lane and detours and other traffic control devices may be required for temporary periods. IEUA MM HAZ-4 requires that a Traffic Control Plan be prepared and implemented consistent with the standards and requirements of the County of San Bernardino Operational Area Emergency Response Plan, which would ensure adequate safety to the traveling public and emergency access in the vicinity of the work area. This mitigation measure would be implemented if and when required based on the site-specific circumstances of planned construction activity.

Therefore, consistent with the analysis presented in the IEUA PEIR, construction of the Project would result in a less than significant impacts related to emergency response and evacuation with implementation of IEUA MM HAZ-4. No additional Project-specific mitigation measures would be required. Operation of the sewer collection infrastructure would result in nominal vehicle trips related to long-term maintenance of local collection facilities, and there would be no impact related to emergency response.

Yorba Villas Project EIR Addendum

It was determined in the Yorba Villas Initial Study that there would be less than significant impacts related to emergency response and evacuation, and this topic was not carried forward into the EIR for further assessment (San Bernardino 2021). During construction of the 123-foot force main, adequate emergency access to the project site and surrounding communities would be required to be maintained, consistent with the Yorba Villas Initial Study analysis. Operation of the force main would not interfere with implementation of the San Bernardino County Emergency Operations Plan. Based on the analysis above, construction and operation of the 123-foot force main within the Francis Avenue ROW to serve the Yorba Villas project would not result in any new or more significant impacts related to emergency response and evacuation than disclosed in the Yorba Villas EIR. Since certification of the Yorba Villas EIR, there has been no substantial change to the Yorba Villas project, or to the circumstances under which that project would be undertaken, and there is no new information of substantial importance, that requires supplemental analysis or substantial revisions to the Yorba Villas EIR due to new or more significant emergency response and/or evacuation impacts pursuant to Section 21166 of the Public Resources Code and Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

Applicable IEUA PEIR Mitigation Measures

MM HAZ-4 Prior to initiating construction of proposed facilities, IEUA shall prepare and implement a Traffic Control Plan that contains comprehensive strategies for maintaining emergency access. Strategies shall include, but are not limited to, maintaining steel trench plates at the construction sites to restore access across open trenches and identification of alternate routing around construction zones. In addition, police, fire, and other emergency service providers shall be notified of the timing, location, and duration of the construction activities and the location of detours and lane closures. IEUA shall ensure that the Traffic Control Plan and other construction activities are consistent with the San Bernardino County Operational Area Emergency Response Plan.

Applicable Yorba Villas EIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable Yorba Villas EIR mitigation measures.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
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

It was determined in the IEUA PEIR that implementation of the IEUA Project Category 2 facilities would result in less than significant impacts related to wildfire with implementation of IEUA MM HAZ-5. As discussed in the IEUA PEIR, CAL FIRE designates most of the areas within the IEUA service area as non- Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (VHFHSZs) but some VHFHSZ areas are present in the cities of Chino Hills, Upland, Rancho Cucamonga, and Fontana, primarily around foothills containing wildlands near the boundaries of the IEUA service area.

For MVWD’s Project, there are no Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (VHFHSZs) designated within the Service Area (CAL FIRE 2021a). Therefore, consistent with the analysis presented in the IEUA PEIR, construction and operation of the Project would result in no impacts related to wildfire, and no mitigation is required.

Yorba Villas Project EIR Addendum

It was determined in the Yorba Villas Initial Study that there would be no impacts related to wildfire, and this topic was not carried forward into the EIR for further assessment. The Yorba Villas site is not within an area identified as a High Fire Hazard Area or Very High Fire Severity Zone (San Bernardino 2021). Based on the analysis above, construction and operation of the 123-foot force main within the Francis Avenue ROW to serve the Yorba Villas project would not result in any new or more significant impacts related to wildfire than disclosed in the Yorba Villas EIR. Since certification of the Yorba Villas EIR, there has been no substantial change to the Yorba Villas project, or to the circumstances under which that project would be undertaken, and there is no new information of substantial importance, that requires supplemental analysis or substantial

revisions to the Yorba Villas EIR due to new or more significant wildland fire impacts pursuant to Section 21166 of the Public Resources Code and Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

Applicable IEUA PEIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable IEUA PEIR mitigation measures.

Applicable Yorba Villas EIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable Yorba Villas EIR mitigation measures.

3.10 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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"/>
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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

It was determined in the IEUA PEIR that implementation of the IEUA Project Category 2 facilities would result in less than significant impacts related to water quality, groundwater supplies or recharge, and inundation due to levee failure; and no impacts related to inundation related to a tsunami, seiche, mudflow, or location within a 100-year flood hazard area. Sustainable groundwater management plans were not addressed in the IEUA PEIR as this threshold was added to Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines subsequent to preparation of the PEIR. The MVWD Service Area overlies an adjudicated groundwater basin and, as such, is not subject to the preparation of a sustainable groundwater management plan pursuant to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act.

For MVWD’s Project, any construction activity undertaken by MVWD would implement all requirements of the County of San Bernardino and the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Board, such as adherence to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Construction General Permit and Waste Discharge Requirements that would apply to any discharges from MVWD sewer facilities into IEUA regional conveyance facilities. Construction of the sewer collection facilities would result in less than significant impacts, and no mitigation is required.

The IEUA PEIR includes a program to reduce septic system use in the service area. IEUA would expand the collection system to areas not currently served with wastewater collection facilities. Septic leach fields introduce nutrients to the ground that can migrate to the groundwater basin. The reduction of septic system use would improve groundwater quality through the reduction of infiltration from septic systems, and there would be no adverse impact to water quality resulting from septic system diversions (IEUA 2017).

With implementation of the Project, MVWD may gain increased groundwater production rights based on the rights to the expanded amount of reclaimed (i.e., recycled) water generated by wastewater treatment. MVWD has a contract to purchase all of the City of Montclair's recycled water to put to beneficial use either 1) through direct deliveries to MVWD's recycled water customers or 2) through indirect delivery to MVWD's groundwater storage account via IEUA's regional recycled water recharge program. Per the Chino Basin Regional Sewage Service Contract that is in effect until January 2, 2023, the City of Montclair has a right of first purchase of treated effluent in a total quantity not exceeding their base entitlement, which is a percentage of the total base supply of effluent, proportional to the City of Montclair's share of total wastewater flows delivered to IEUA's Regional Sewerage System. The City of Montclair is allocated recycled water that has been recharged into the Chino Basin in an amount equivalent to their base entitlement percentage on a monthly basis to which the City may exercise their right of first purchase.¹¹ MVWD then purchases this recharged recycled water from the City of Montclair, and MVWD's groundwater storage account is credited for the same amount of production rights by the Chino Basin Watermaster. A septic to sewer project would potentially increase the beneficial use of treated effluent in the summer months. Since the Contracting Agencies and IEUA are currently negotiating the Chino Basin Regional Sewage Service Contract, the treated effluent allocation method after January 2, 2023, has not been established.¹²

However, IEUA manages the disposition of all recycled water produced in its jurisdiction, including whether it is used for groundwater basin recharge, and this would not change with the Project. As such, the balance of groundwater production and recycled water recharge conducted by MVWD would be managed by IEUA to ensure there is no adverse effect on local groundwater supplies. Further, conversion of septic systems to sanitary sewer has beneficial effects on surface and groundwater quality.

Therefore, operation of the local sewer collection facilities would not degrade surface or groundwater quality, interfere with groundwater recharge such that groundwater supplies are adversely affected, or conflict with a water quality control plan or groundwater management plan. The Service Area is not at risk of inundation from flooding, tsunami, or seiche (IEUA 2017). There were no significant impacts related to hydrology and water quality identified for the Yorba Villas project (San Bernardino 2021).

Therefore, consistent with the analysis presented in the IEUA PEIR, construction and operation of the Project would result in less than significant impacts related to water quality, groundwater supplies or recharge; and no impacts related to inundation. No mitigation is required.

As discussed in Section 2.2, the most likely next planning step, if MVWD's authority to provide sewer collection service is activated, may be to prepare one or more subarea sewer plans. Any future subarea plan may be considered a "project" under CEQA requiring environmental review consistent with CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines.

¹¹ Communication between Pietro Cambiaso (IEUA) and Bill Schwartz (MVWD) in January 2022.

¹² Ibid.

Yorba Villas Project EIR Addendum

It was determined in the Yorba Villas Initial Study that there would be no impacts related to risk of inundation and this topic was not carried forward into the EIR for further assessment. The Yorba Villas EIR concluded there would be less than significant impacts related to water quality, groundwater supplies or recharge, and water quality control or sustainable groundwater management plans. As discussed in the Yorba Villas EIR, potential water quality impacts during construction would be prevented through the requirements of the NPDES stormwater permit and an erosion control plan required by Chapter 85.11.030 of the County's Development Code (San Bernardino 2021). Operation of the force main would require application of NPDES Waste Discharge Requirements to prevent water quality impacts. Construction and operation of the force main, by itself, would not directly affect groundwater supplies or recharge nor conflict with water quality or groundwater management plans. Based on the analysis above, construction and operation of the 123-foot force main within the Francis Avenue ROW to serve the Yorba Villas project would not result in any new or more significant impacts related to inundation, water quality, groundwater supplies or recharge, or water quality control and sustainable groundwater management plans than disclosed in the Yorba Villas EIR. Since certification of the Yorba Villas EIR, there has been no substantial change to the Yorba Villas project, or to the circumstances under which that project would be undertaken, and there is no new information of substantial importance, that requires supplemental analysis or substantial revisions to the Yorba Villas EIR due to new or more significant hydrology and/or water quality impacts pursuant to Section 21166 of the Public Resources Code and Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

Applicable IEUA PEIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable IEUA PEIR mitigation measures.

Applicable Yorba Villas EIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable Yorba Villas EIR mitigation measures.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course or a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner that would:				
i) Result in substantial erosion or 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?	<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"/>

Discussion

It was determined in the IEUA PEIR that implementation of the IEUA Project Category 2 facilities would result in less than significant impacts related to changes in existing drainage patterns during construction, and less than significant impacts during operation with implementation of IEUA MM HYDRO-5.

As discussed in the IEUA PEIR, construction of proposed Category 2 facilities would require activities such as pavement breaking, ditching, excavation, and demolition, which would temporarily alter each site’s existing ground surface and drainage patterns. Compliance with the CGP and San Bernardino County MS4 Permit, as described previously in Section 3.7, Geology and Soils, would require the implementation of BMPs that manage overland runoff from construction sites and establish permanent drainage pathways to stabilized outlets. With implementation of such BMPs and compliance with conditions of required permits governing storm water runoff from construction sites, potential on- and off-site impacts related to flooding, erosion or siltation, or storm water drainage system capacity would be reduced to less than significant levels. Operation of the Category 2 facilities would involve discharges into creeks, which would be dry at the time of discharge and as such this could alter the contours within the channel and result in minor sediment transport. In addition, the discharge of effluent to the creeks could promote scour or impede flood flows by reworking the stream bed. Furthermore, discharges to the creeks during high flow events could contribute to flood flows and exceed the capacity of the existing drainage systems.

For MVWD’s Project, as discussed in Section 3.7, construction of local sewer collection facilities would be conducted in compliance with either the CGS (if over one acre of disturbance) or the San Bernardino County MS4 Permit (if less than one acre of disturbance). The BMPs would control erosion, sedimentation, and hazardous materials potentially being released from construction sites into surface waters. Therefore, consistent with the analysis presented in the

IEUA PEIR, construction of MVWD's Project would result in a less than significant impacts related to changes in drainage patterns.

Unlike IEUA's facilities, operation of MVWD's local sewer collection facilities would not involve any discharges to surface waters. All MVWD pipelines would connect to IEUA conveyance facilities for eventual treatment and disposition. Therefore, the Project would result in less than significant impacts related to changes in drainage patterns during operation, and IEUA MM HYDRO-5 is not applicable.

As discussed in Section 2.2, the most likely next planning step, if MVWD's authority to provide sewer collection service is activated, may be to prepare one or more subarea sewer plans. Any future subarea plan may be considered a "project" under CEQA requiring environmental review consistent with CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines.

Yorba Villas Project EIR Addendum

The Yorba Villas EIR concluded there would be less than significant impacts related to alteration of the existing drainage pattern of the site. The Yorba Villas project site does not include, and is not adjacent to, a stream or river. The existing drainage pattern through the Yorba Villas site is a north-south sheet flow to Francis Avenue. There is no existing storm drain system near the project site. The proposed Project would divert offsite stormwater that currently flows through the project site, to flow through a storm drainage system and a standard County curb outlet structure onto Francis Avenue, which would not generate erosion (San Bernardino 2021). As discussed in the Yorba Villas EIR, potential water quality impacts during construction would be prevented through the requirements of the NPDES stormwater permit and an erosion control plan required by Chapter 85.11.030 of the County's Development Code. Construction and operation of the force main, by itself, would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern. As discussed previously, the Francis Avenue force main would be entirely underground and the surface would be returned to its existing condition. Based on the analysis above, construction and operation of the 123-foot force main within the Francis Avenue ROW to serve the Yorba Villas project would not result in any new or more significant impacts related to drainage patterns and resulting erosion, flooding, and polluted runoff on- or off-site than disclosed in the Yorba Villas EIR. Since certification of the Yorba Villas EIR, there has been no substantial change to the Yorba Villas project, or to the circumstances under which that project would be undertaken, and there is no new information of substantial importance, that requires supplemental analysis or substantial revisions to the Yorba Villas EIR due to new or more significant drainage impacts pursuant to Section 21166 of the Public Resources Code and Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

Applicable IEUA PEIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable IEUA PEIR mitigation measures.

Applicable Yorba Villas EIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable Yorba Villas EIR mitigation measures.

3.11 LAND USE AND PLANNING

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

It was determined in the IEUA PEIR that implementation of the IEUA Project Category 2 facilities would result in no impact related to physically dividing an established community.

For MVWD’s Project, as discussed previously, local sewer collection facilities, that MVWD may construct to meet requests for service, would be generally installed in the public ROW or in driveways and front yards of private properties, and would be located underground. Pump stations, if needed, would be aboveground, but small-scale and few in number. These facilities would not, by themselves, limit access or otherwise divide a community. Therefore, consistent with the analysis presented in the IEUA PEIR, construction and operation of the Project would result in no impact, and no mitigation is required.

Yorba Villas Project EIR Addendum

It was determined in the Yorba Villas Initial Study that there would be no impacts related to division of an established community and this topic was not carried forward into the EIR for further assessment (San Bernardino 2021). The 123-foot force main would be in the public ROW and be entirely underground. Based on the analysis above, construction and operation of the force main within the Francis Avenue ROW to serve the Yorba Villas project would not result in any new or more significant impacts related to division of an established community than disclosed in the Yorba Villas EIR. Since certification of the Yorba Villas EIR, there has been no substantial change to the Yorba Villas project, or to the circumstances under which that project would be undertaken, and there is no new information of substantial importance, that requires supplemental analysis or substantial revisions to the Yorba Villas EIR due to new or more significant impacts related to division of an established community pursuant to Section 21166 of the Public Resources Code and Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

Applicable IEUA PEIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable IEUA PEIR mitigation measures.

Applicable Yorba Villas EIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable Yorba Villas EIR mitigation measures.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

It was determined in the IEUA PEIR that implementation of the IEUA Project Category 2 facilities would result in less than significant impacts related to conflict with land use plans, policies, or regulations.

As discussed in the IEUA PEIR, pipelines and ancillary facilities would be installed primarily within or adjacent to public ROW to the extent feasible and would not conflict with land use designations or be incompatible with neighboring land uses. In addition, underground pipelines, once constructed, would not pose long-term incompatibility with land uses. Some pipelines and ancillary facilities may be installed across other designated land uses and IEUA could use existing structures for proposed ancillary facilities. Per Section 53091 of the Government Code, building ordinances of local cities or counties do not apply to the location or construction of facilities for the projection, generation, storage, treatment, or transmission of water or wastewater. Therefore, any facilities that conflict with local General Plan land use designations would not be subject to a conditional use permit or general plan amendment. IEUA would determine the most suitable locations to place facilities, taking into consideration surrounding land uses. IEUA would coordinate directly with local agencies with jurisdiction to ensure compatibility with existing adjacent land uses (IEUA 2017).

For MVWD’s Project, as noted previously, MVWD’s local sewer collection facilities would generally be installed in the public ROW or in driveways and front yards of private properties. Where in the ROW, there is no applicable land use designation. Where on private property, the sewer facilities would not involve a change in existing land use designations or zoning. Therefore, consistent with the analysis presented in the IEUA PEIR, construction and operation of the Project would result in less than significant impacts related to land use plans, policies, or regulations, and no mitigation is required.

Yorba Villas Project EIR Addendum

The Yorba Villas EIR concluded there would be less than significant impacts related to conflict with land use plans, policies, or regulations (San Bernardino 2021). The 123-foot force main would be in the public ROW, and there is no applicable land use designation. The Yorba Villas project was determined to be consistent with applicable Southern California Association of Governments’ goals and Countywide General Plan policies (San Bernardino 2021). Based on the analysis above, construction and operation of the 123-foot force main within the Francis Avenue ROW to serve the Yorba Villas project would not result in any new or more significant impacts related to conflict with land use plans, policies, or regulations than disclosed in the Yorba Villas EIR. Since certification of the Yorba Villas EIR, there has been no substantial change to the Yorba Villas project, or to the circumstances under which that project would be undertaken, and there is no new information of substantial importance, that requires supplemental analysis or substantial

revisions to the Yorba Villas EIR due to new or more significant land use and planning impacts pursuant to Section 21166 of the Public Resources Code and Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

Applicable IEUA PEIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable IEUA PEIR mitigation measures.

Applicable Yorba Villas EIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable Yorba Villas EIR mitigation measures.

3.12 MINERAL RESOURCES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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

It was determined in the IEUA PEIR that implementation of the IEUA Project Category 2 facilities would result in less than significant impacts related to loss of known mineral resources or locally important mineral resources.

For MVWD’s Project, according to the Open Space and Conservation Element of the City of Chino General Plan shows that the Service Area is identified as Mineral Resource Zone 3 (MRZ-3), which is defined as an area where the significance of mineral deposits cannot be determined from the available data (Chino 2010). Therefore, consistent with the analysis presented in the IEUA PEIR, construction and operation of local sewer collection facilities would not result in the loss of availability of mineral resources or mineral resource sites. There would be no impact, and no mitigation is required.

Yorba Villas Project EIR Addendum

It was determined in the Yorba Villas Initial Study that there would be no impacts to mineral resources. The Yorba Villas project site is identified as within MRZ-3 (San Bernardino 2021). Based on the analysis above, construction and operation of the 123-foot force main within the Francis Avenue ROW to serve the Yorba Villas project would not result in any new or more significant impacts related to mineral resources than disclosed in the Yorba Villas EIR. Since certification of the Yorba Villas EIR, there has been no substantial change to the Yorba Villas project, or to the circumstances under which that project would be undertaken, and there is no new information of substantial importance, that requires supplemental analysis or substantial

revisions to the Yorba Villas EIR due to new or more significant mineral resource impacts pursuant to Section 21166 of the Public Resources Code and Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

Applicable IEUA PEIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable IEUA PEIR mitigation measures.

Applicable Yorba Villas EIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable Yorba Villas EIR mitigation measures.

3.13 NOISE

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
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"/>

Discussion

It was determined in the IEUA PEIR that implementation of the IEUA Project Category 2 facilities would result in significant and unavoidable impacts related to construction noise with implementation of MM NOISE-1, and less than significant operational noise impacts with implementation of MM NOISE-2, less than significant groundborne vibration during construction with implementation of MMs NOISE-5 and NOISE-6, and no operational vibration impacts.

As discussed in the IEUA PEIR, given the urbanized environment of the service area, many of the Category 2 projects would be constructed in proximity or adjacent to existing land uses, including those that are noise-sensitive uses. In most cases, the construction of conveyance infrastructure along existing public ROW, existing off-site land uses may be located less than 50 feet from the construction activities. Thus, the construction activities would expose existing land uses located in proximity to the pipelines and ancillary facilities like pump stations to increased temporary and intermittent noise levels that are substantially greater than existing ambient noise levels. Because not all locations of the facilities are determined at this time, the construction noise standards and/or regulations that would apply to each of the projects would depend on the agency with jurisdiction over each project location. Noise during construction, depending upon the final location of facilities, may exceed local construction noise standards or violate local construction noise regulations, requiring implementation of MM NOISE-1 (IEUA 2017).

Existing off-site receptors that are located immediately adjacent (within 25 feet) to a construction site could be exposed to excessive groundborne vibration levels, resulting in a significant impact

requiring implementation of MMs NOISE-5 and NOISE-6. While it is anticipated that construction of the projects would employ conventional techniques and the equipment to be used would typically not cause excessive ground-borne vibration, drilling would be required during the installation of injection and extraction wells. Additionally, the installation of IEUA pipelines could also require jack and bore construction, depending on the local geology and location of the FMP projects, which can result in vibration levels similar to well drilling operations. Once constructed, the proposed facilities would not expose persons or structures to ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels and no impacts would occur (IEUA 2017).

As discussed in the PEIR, no long-term operational noise impacts from underground facilities such as pipelines are anticipated (IEUA 2017). For MVWD's Project, the aboveground facilities have the potential to generate some operational noise due to operation of mechanical equipment – including a cooling fan on an electrical control cabinet and backup generators. The cooling fans would have a sound level similar to a bathroom fan and the backup generators would be in use rarely and for a finite period of time. Regardless, as required by MM NOISE-2, noise-generating equipment such as new aboveground pump stations and other ancillary facilities would be designed to meet the applicable noise level requirements, such that local sensitive receptors would not experience a substantial increase in ambient noise levels.

For MVWD's Project, as discussed further in Section 2.2 of this IS/MND, local sewer collection facilities that MVWD may construct to meet requests for service are generally limited in both scale and intensity of construction activity. Pipelines would likely be between 6 and 18 inches in diameter. Even if constructed using the more environmentally impactful open trench method, excavation is usually on the order of only eight to ten feet deep and approximately two to three feet wide. Excavation, installation, backfilling, and restoring the ground surface or pavement section requires limited construction equipment in operation; limited earthmoving; and a relatively brief construction period. MVWD would not anticipate using the jack and bore construction method for the smaller pipelines that would be installed. There may be instances where a short length of pipeline is installed using directional drilling, such as under a sidewalk or curb; however, this does not require drilling or excavating the pits for jacking and boring operations. Similarly, pump stations, if needed, would be constructed along a pipeline alignment with a relatively small excavation footprint, with submersible pumps.

As discussed in Section 3.3, Air Quality, it is noted that most of the pipelines in Project Category 2 would range in size from 12 inches to 54 inches in diameter, with the majority measuring 24 inches in diameter (IEUA 2017). These pipelines are larger than would be necessary for MVWD's local sewer collection facilities, resulting in correspondingly greater construction activity to install. Additionally, MVWD's Project would not include construction of reservoirs and fewer than the total of 12 pump stations anticipated by IEUA, if any, nor any wells (including extraction or injection wells).

As such, construction of local sewer collection facilities by themselves would not likely generate noise and vibration levels that would exceed the applicable standards, otherwise be considered substantial, or generate excessive vibration. However, as a conservative approach, this IS/MND assumes implementation of MMs NOISE-1 and NOISE-5 pertaining to construction-phase noise and vibration generation, respectively. No additional Project-specific mitigation measures would be required, and no new or more significant impacts related to noise beyond those identified in the IEUA PEIR would occur with Project implementation.

Consistent with the analysis presented in the IEUA PEIR, implementation of IEUA MMs NOISE-2 and NOISE-6 pertaining to operation-phase noise and vibration generation, respectively, would reduce this potential impact to a less than significant level. These mitigation measures would be

implemented if and when required based on the site-specific circumstances of planned construction activity. No additional Project-specific mitigation measures would be required.

As discussed in Section 2.2, the most likely next planning step, if MVWD's authority to provide sewer collection service is activated, may be to prepare one or more subarea sewer plans. Any future subarea plan may be considered a "project" under CEQA requiring environmental review consistent with CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines.

Yorba Villas Project EIR Addendum

The Yorba Villas EIR concluded there would be less than significant impacts related to generation of substantial increases in the ambient noise levels or excessive groundborne vibration or noise from construction and operation of the project (San Bernardino 2021). Construction of the 123-foot force main would require minimal trenching and use of construction equipment and would comply with the County's Development Code pertaining to noise and vibration standards. Based on the analysis above, construction and operation of the 123-foot force main within the Francis Avenue ROW to serve the Yorba Villas project would not result in any new or more significant impacts related to noise than disclosed in the Yorba Villas EIR. Since certification of the Yorba Villas EIR, there has been no substantial change to the Yorba Villas project, or to the circumstances under which that project would undertaken, and there is no new information of substantial importance, that requires supplemental analysis or substantial revisions to the Yorba Villas EIR due to new or more significant noise impacts pursuant to Section 21166 of the Public Resources Code and Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

Applicable IEUA PEIR Mitigation Measures

MM NOISE-1 MVWD shall implement the following measures during construction:

- Include design measures where feasible to reduce the construction noise levels if necessary to comply with local noise ordinances. These measures may include, but are not limited to, the erection of noise barriers/curtains, use of advanced or state-of-the-art mufflers on construction equipment, and/or reduction in the amount of equipment that would operate concurrently at the construction site.
- Place noise and groundborne vibration-generating construction activities whose specific location on a construction site may be flexible (e.g., operation of compressors and generators, cement mixing, general truck idling) as far as possible from the nearest noise- and vibration-sensitive land uses such as residences, schools, and hospitals.
- Minimize the effects of equipment with the greatest peak noise generation potential via shrouding or shielding to the extent feasible. Examples include the use of drills, pavement breakers, and jackhammers.
- Locate stationary construction noise sources as far from adjacent noise-sensitive receptors as possible, and require that these noise sources be muffled and enclosed within temporary sheds, insulation barriers if necessary to comply with local noise ordinances.
- Provide noise shielding and muffling devices on construction equipment per the manufacturer's specifications.
- If construction is to occur near a school, the construction contractor shall coordinate with school administration in order to limit disturbance to the

campus. Efforts to limit construction activities to non-school days shall be encouraged.

- For major construction projects, identify a liaison for surrounding residents and property owners to contact with concerns regarding construction noise and vibration. The liaison's telephone number(s) shall be prominently displayed at construction locations.
- For major construction projects, notify in writing all landowners and occupants of properties adjacent to the construction area of the anticipated construction schedule at least two weeks prior to groundbreaking.

MM NOISE-2 MVWD shall require that all FMP-related aboveground facilities that include stationary noise generating equipment (such as emergency generators, blowers, pumps, motors, etc.) minimize their audible noise levels by locating equipment away from noise-sensitive receptor areas, installing proper acoustical shielding for the equipment, and incorporating the use of parapets into building design to meet the applicable city or county noise level requirements at neighboring property lines.

MM NOISE-5 MVWD shall require the construction contractor(s) to implement the following measure:

- Ensure that the operation of construction equipment that generates high levels of vibration including, but not limited to, large bulldozers, loaded trucks, pile-drivers, vibratory compactors, and drilling rigs, is minimized within 45 feet of existing residential structures and 35 feet of institutional structures (e.g., schools) during construction of the various FMP projects. Use of small rubber-tired bulldozers shall be encouraged within these areas during grading operations to reduce vibration effects.

MM NOISE-6 Where a FMP project would be constructed adjacent to an existing or potential historic building, MVWD shall require by contract specifications that a certified structural engineer be retained to submit evidence that the operation of vibration-generating equipment associated with the construction activities would not result in any structural damage to the adjacent historic building. Contract specifications shall be included in the construction documents for the applicable FMP project development.

Applicable Yorba Villas EIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable Yorba Villas EIR mitigation measures.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

It was determined in the IEUA PEIR that implementation of the IEUA Project Category 2 facilities would result in less than significant impacts related to exposure to excessive airport-related noise levels.

For MVWD’s Project, the Service Area is not located in the vicinity of a private airstrip or within two miles of any public or public use airports. Therefore, consistent with the analysis presented in the IEUA PEIR, construction and operation of the Project would result in no impacts related to exposing people to excessive noise levels, and no mitigation is required.

Yorba Villas Project EIR Addendum

It was determined in the Yorba Villas Initial Study that there would be no impacts related to airport noise, and this topic was not carried forward into the EIR for further assessment. The Yorba Villas site is not within the Airport Influence Area of either Ontario International Airport or Chino Airport (San Bernardino 2021). Based on the analysis above, construction and operation of the 123-foot force main within the Francis Avenue ROW to serve the Yorba Villas project would not result in any new or more significant impacts related to airport noise than disclosed in the Yorba Villas EIR. Since certification of the Yorba Villas EIR, there has been no substantial change to the Yorba Villas project, or to the circumstances under which that project would be undertaken, and there is no new information of substantial importance, that requires supplemental analysis or substantial revisions to the Yorba Villas EIR due to new or more significant airport noise impacts pursuant to Section 21166 of the Public Resources Code and Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

Applicable IEUA PEIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable IEUA PEIR mitigation measures.

Applicable Yorba Villas EIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable Yorba Villas EIR mitigation measures.

3.14 POPULATION AND HOUSING

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through the extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

It was determined in the IEUA PEIR that implementation of the IEUA Project Category 2 facilities would result in less than significant impacts related to inducement of substantial population growth in the IEUA service area.

As discussed in the IEUA PEIR, implementation of the facilities master plans does not include construction of new homes or businesses that would result in a direct increase in population or create a substantial number of jobs. Construction of the upgrades would require temporary employment. Based on the unemployment rate in the County (6.5 percent in 2015), it is reasonable to assume that there are available workers for the construction activities associated with the proposed improvements. The facilities master plans are designed to allow IEUA to continue to provide wastewater treatment and recycled water services in its service area and to meet forecasted demand and growth in the IEUA service area. The proposed FMP’s improvements in the expansion of services are consistent with development anticipated by SCAG, the local general plans and expected population growth. Local cities have prepared CEQA documentation evaluating potential impacts of growth that could result from implementation of their General Plans. By providing public services to meet population expectations, IEUA lessens impacts to public services that could result from implementation of land use policies. However, IEUA has no control over land use designations or growth within its service area. Upgrading of public services to meet modern standards of efficiency, water supply reliability, and public health would occur irrespective of growth rates in the service area. Operation of the proposed facilities would require an estimated 35 future new employees to operate the proposed facilities. These employees are expected to be drawn from existing population (IEUA 2017).

For MVWD’s Project, construction of the local sewer collection facilities would not result in substantial unplanned growth. This is both because (1) the scale of Project construction is relatively small and not likely to cause individuals to relocate to the area for employment and (2) as of November 2021 (the most recent data available), the unemployment rate in the County is 5.5 percent (EDD 2022) and comparable to the rate in 2015. As discussed in the IEUA PEIR, it is reasonable to assume that there are available workers for the construction activities associated with the Project.

As discussed in Section 2.2, Project Description, the provision of sewer collection service by MVWD would occur over time as existing properties or future developers request that MVWD serve them. As discussed in the IEUA PEIR, future sewer collection and treatment facilities would be implemented to meet forecasted demand and planned growth in the IEUA service area, rather than being a driver of unplanned growth. Similarly, MVWD’s local sewer collection facilities would be implemented to meet forecasted demand and planned growth in the MVWD Service Area,

rather than being a driver of unplanned growth. Therefore, the expansion of local sewer collection services would be consistent with development anticipated by general plans of the City of Chino (which encompasses its sphere of influence) and related population growth. Accordingly, IEUA currently owns the existing regional infrastructure in the Service Area, and the Project would not require IEUA to build new or expanded infrastructure beyond what is already anticipated based on city and County planning documents and SCAG projections.

MVWD would provide services upon request to approved land uses that would have prepared their own CEQA documentation. Also, as discussed in Section 2.2, the most likely next planning step, if MVWD's authority to provide sewer collection service is activated, may be to prepare one or more subarea sewer plans. Any future subarea plan may be considered a "project" under CEQA requiring environmental review consistent with CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines. As discussed in Section 2.2, sewer collection service could be potentially provided by either MVWD or the City of Chino. If Chino provides sewer collection services, they would similarly be required to construct and operate necessary infrastructure to respond to requests for service.

As a service organization, MVWD's role is to provide beneficial public services for approved land uses. As a result of the Project, MVWD would be able to provide local sewer collection infrastructure to meet demand, rather than to facilitate future growth (i.e., MVWD would not expand sewer infrastructure beyond immediate demand). Further, it is not in MVWD's fiduciary interests to expand sewer collection service in advance of connections that defray the costs of designing, installing, operating, and maintaining said infrastructure.

Therefore, consistent with the analysis presented in the IEUA PEIR, construction and operation of the Project would result in less than significant impacts related to indirectly inducing substantial population growth, and no mitigation is required.

Yorba Villas Project EIR Addendum

It was determined in the Yorba Villas Initial Study that there would be less than significant impacts related to population growth directly or indirectly, and this topic was not carried forward into the EIR for further assessment (San Bernardino 2021). Construction of the force main to serve the Yorba Villas project would indirectly induce population growth. As discussed in the Yorba Villas EIR, the project would not result in exceedance of anticipated population growth in the County. Further, the Yorba Villas EIR states the project would connect to existing infrastructure within adjacent roadways with the addition of the off-site sewer main and would not, itself, indirectly induce population growth (San Bernardino 2021). Based on the analysis above, construction and operation of the 123-foot force main within the Francis Avenue ROW to serve the Yorba Villas project would not result in any new or more significant impacts related to population and housing than disclosed in the Yorba Villas EIR. Since certification of the Yorba Villas EIR, there has been no substantial change to the Yorba Villas project, or to the circumstances under which that project would undertaken, and there is no new information of substantial importance, that requires supplemental analysis or substantial revisions to the Yorba Villas EIR due to new or more significant population and housing impacts pursuant to Section 21166 of the Public Resources Code and Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

Applicable IEUA PEIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable IEUA PEIR mitigation measures.

Applicable Yorba Villas EIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable Yorba Villas EIR mitigation measures.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

It was determined in the IEUA PEIR that implementation of the IEUA Project Category 2 facilities would result in less than significant impacts related to displacement of people or housing.

As discussed in the IEUA PEIR, the project includes the construction of pipelines within existing ROW and ancillary facilities adjacent to the proposed pipelines. The implementation of pipelines and ancillary facilities could result in the removal of a limited amount of existing housing units. Therefore, the proposed pipelines and ancillary facilities would have a less than significant impact regarding the displacement of existing housing units. Given the amount of future housing forecast to be developed over the next 25 years, the project would not necessitate the construction of replacement housing elsewhere.

For MVWD’s Project, the local sewer collection facilities are generally installed in the public ROW or in driveways and front yards of private properties, and pump stations, if needed, would be constructed nearby. Further, the local sewer facilities would be constructed in response to requests that MVWD serve them. Unlike IEUA’s regional facilities, MVWD does not foresee the removal of any existing housing for local facilities. Private property development, which may involve removal of housing, would be addressed in CEQA documentation by that developer/applicant. However, MVWD would not be the agency directly responsible for such removals. As such, consistent with the analysis presented in the IEUA PEIR, construction and operation of local sewer collection facilities would not result in displacement of people or housing. There would be no impact, and no mitigation is required.

Yorba Villas Project EIR Addendum

It was determined in the Yorba Villas Initial Study that there would be no impacts related to displacement of existing people or housing, and this topic was not carried forward into the EIR for further assessment (San Bernardino 2021). The 123-foot force main would be in the public ROW on the north side of Francis Avenue, which is vacant. Based on the analysis above, construction and operation of the 123-foot force main within the Francis Avenue ROW to serve the Yorba Villas project would not result in any new or more significant impacts related to displacement of people or housing than disclosed in the Yorba Villas EIR. Since certification of the Yorba Villas EIR, there has been no substantial change to the Yorba Villas project, or to the circumstances under which that project would be undertaken, and there is no new information of substantial importance, that requires supplemental analysis or substantial revisions to the Yorba Villas EIR due to new or more significant displacement impacts pursuant to Section 21166 of the Public Resources Code and Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

Applicable IEUA PEIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable IEUA PEIR mitigation measures.

Applicable Yorba Villas EIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable Yorba Villas EIR mitigation measures.

3.15 PUBLIC SERVICES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government facilities, need for new or physically altered government facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for fire protection, police protection, schools, parks, and other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

It was determined in the IEUA PEIR that implementation of the IEUA Project Category 2 facilities would result in no impacts related to the need for new or altered fire protection, police protection, and schools; and less than significant impacts related to the need for new or altered parks and recreational facilities¹³ with implementation of IEUA MM PS-1.

As discussed in the IEUA PEIR, because the proposed facilities would not result in the permanent increase in population, no increase in the need for new fire or police protection facilities would occur. Regarding schools, as a worst-case assumption, the 35 new employees could result in the demand for 35 new housing units that could generate school-age children. This potential increase in students would be considered nominal and would not require new schools to maintain acceptable performance objectives. As a result, no environmental effects would occur because construction of a new police, fire, or school facilities would not be required and there would be no impact (IEUA 2017).

The proposed IEUA Category 2 pipelines are expected to occur within existing roadway ROW, and therefore, not impact existing park and recreational facilities and would not result in the demand for new park and recreational facilities. The proposed ancillary facilities in Category 2 could be located on parkland or within areas with active recreational uses. Depending on the area required for the ancillary facility, an IEUA individual project could result in the removal of all or a portion of a park or recreational facility. The removal of a facility could require the construction of new park or recreational facilities elsewhere to accommodate for the loss of the existing park or recreational facility. It is assumed that the removal of a park or recreational facility could be a significant impact to the local community. Implementation of IEUA MM PS-1 would reduce this potential impact to a less than significant level.

¹³ The IEUA PEIR addressed parks/recreational facilities and other public facilities collectively, without other definition of "other public facilities".

For MVWD's Project, construction and operation of local sewer collection facilities by themselves would not result in significant impacts related to the need for altered governmental facilities due to increased demand or use. As discussed above in Section 3.14, construction of the Project would not result in a temporary increase in population as the small scale of construction activity and existing unemployment rate makes it reasonable to assume that there are available local workers for the construction activities associated with the Project. As also discussed above in Section 3.14, the local sewer collection facilities would be constructed to meet forecasted demand and growth in the Service Area. Because the local sewer collection facilities would not result in the permanent increase in population, no increase in the need for new fire or police protection facilities would occur. MVWD does not anticipate the need for a significant number of additional employees (up to two or three additional employees at full buildout of sewer collection services) and, like the IEUA analysis, any additional employees are expected to be found in the existing labor pool in the Project area. The nominal number of new employees that would represent new residents that could generate school-age children, as a worst-case scenario, would not result in the need for new or expanded schools. Unlike IEUA's regional facilities, MVWD does not foresee the removal of any existing parks or other recreational facilities to construct ancillary facilities such as pump stations. This is because a limited number of total ancillary facilities would be required for the smaller-scale system of MVWD's local collection facilities and, as such, it is expected that a non-park location can feasibly be found for all ancillary facilities. Private property development, which may involve conversion of parks, would be addressed in CEQA documentation by that developer/applicant. However, MVWD would not be the agency directly responsible for such removals. As such, construction and operation of local sewer collection facilities would not result in the removal of a park or recreational facility, and IEUA MM PS-1 is not applicable. Therefore, there would be less than significant impacts related to the need for altered governmental facilities due to increased demand, and no mitigation is required.

Yorba Villas Project EIR Addendum

It was determined in the Yorba Villas Initial Study that there would be less than significant impacts related to fire protection, police protection, schools, parks, or other public facilities; this topic was not carried forward into the EIR for further assessment. The Initial Study concluded there were adequate public services to accommodate implementation of the Yorba Villas project (San Bernardino 2021). The 123-foot force main would not, by itself, result in a demand for additional public services. Based on the analysis above, construction and operation of the 123-foot force main within the Francis Avenue ROW to serve the Yorba Villas project would not result in any new or more significant impacts related to public services than disclosed in the Yorba Villas EIR. Since certification of the Yorba Villas EIR, there has been no substantial change to the Yorba Villas project, or to the circumstances under which that project would be undertaken, and there is no new information of substantial importance, that requires supplemental analysis or substantial revisions to the Yorba Villas EIR due to new or more significant impacts related to fire protection, police protection, schools, parks, or other public facilities pursuant to Section 21166 of the Public Resources Code and Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

Applicable IEUA PEIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable IEUA PEIR mitigation measures.

Applicable Yorba Villas EIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable Yorba Villas EIR mitigation measures.

3.16 RECREATION

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

It was determined in the IEUA PEIR that implementation of the IEUA Project Category 2 facilities would result in less than significant impacts related to increased use of existing parks and recreational facilities, and less than significant impacts related to the need for construction and expansion of recreational facilities with implementation of MM PS-1.

As discussed in the IEUA PEIR, the proposed IEUA conveyance systems and ancillary facilities may be located within parks. Construction and staging areas may result in the temporary closure of parks or portions of parks. However, several parks in the IEUA service area would be available for use. This increased use of other parks would be temporary, during construction only. Once construction is completed, parks would return to their expected visitorship qualities. Once in operation, the proposed Category 2 facilities would not be habitable and would not directly increase the population, and therefore, would not generate additional recreational users in the project area. The proposed Category 2 facilities would not 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. Also, the proposed pipelines and ancillary facilities would not include the construction of recreational facilities. However, an individual IEUA Category 2 project could result in the removal of all or a portion of a park or recreational facility, which is assumed that the removal of a park or recreational facility could result in significant impact to the local community requiring implementation of IEUA MM PS-1.

For MVWD's Project, construction and operation of local sewer collection facilities by themselves would not result in significant impacts related to increased use or expansion of recreational facilities. As discussed above in Section 3.14, construction of the Project would not result in a temporary increase in population as the small scale of construction activity and existing unemployment rate makes it reasonable to assume that there are available local workers for the construction activities associated with the Project. As also discussed above in Section 3.14, the local sewer collection facilities would be constructed to meet forecasted demand and growth in the Service Area. Because the local sewer collection facilities would not result in the permanent increase in population, they would not generate additional recreational users in the Service Area. The Project, itself, would not 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. As discussed above, MVWD does not anticipate the need for a significant number of additional employees (up to two or three additional employees at full buildout of sewer

collection services). This small number of employees, even assuming these individuals and their families relocate to the Project area for employment, would not be high enough to cause their use of local recreational facilities to cause deterioration faster than would otherwise occur. Also, the proposed pipelines and ancillary facilities would not include the construction of recreational facilities. Unlike IEUA's regional facilities, MVWD does not foresee the removal of any existing parks or other recreational facilities to construct ancillary facilities such as pump stations. This is because a limited number of total ancillary facilities would be required for the smaller-scale system of MVWD's local sewer collection facilities and, as such, it is expected that a non-park location can feasibly be found for all ancillary facilities. Private property development, which may involve conversion of parks, would be addressed in CEQA documentation by that developer/applicant. However, MVWD would not be the agency directly responsible for such removals. As such, construction and operation of local sewer collection facilities would not result in the removal of a park or recreational facility, and IEUA MM PS-1 is not applicable. Therefore, construction and operation of the Project would result in less than significant impacts related to deterioration of recreation facilities due to increased use or the need to expand recreational facilities, and no mitigation is required.

Yorba Villas Project EIR Addendum

It was determined in the Yorba Villas Initial Study that there would be less than significant impacts related to increased use of existing recreation facilities or construction of recreational facilities; this topic was not carried forward into the EIR for further assessment (San Bernardino 2021). The 123-foot force main would not, by itself, result in a demand for existing recreational facilities nor include construction of recreational facilities. Based on the analysis above, construction and operation of the 123-foot force main within the Francis Avenue ROW to serve the Yorba Villas project would not result in any new or more significant impacts related to recreation than disclosed in the Yorba Villas EIR. Since certification of the Yorba Villas EIR, there has been no substantial change to the Yorba Villas project, or to the circumstances under which that project would be undertaken, and there is no new information of substantial importance, that requires supplemental analysis or substantial revisions to the Yorba Villas EIR due to new or more significant recreation impacts pursuant to Section 21166 of the Public Resources Code and Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

Applicable IEUA PEIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable IEUA PEIR mitigation measures.

Applicable Yorba Villas EIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable Yorba Villas EIR mitigation measures.

3.17 TRANSPORTATION

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
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) Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)(1)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

It was determined in the IEUA PEIR that implementation of the IEUA Project Category 2 facilities would result in less than significant impacts related to construction traffic with implementation of IEUA MM TT-1.

As discussed in the IEUA PEIR, construction of the proposed conveyance systems and ancillary facilities would generate increased traffic on area roadways related to worker trips, vendor truck trips, and haul truck trips. In addition, the installation of new pipelines and rehabilitation of old pipelines would temporarily reduce the capacity of roadways along the pipeline alignment(s) due to open trenching within existing roadway ROW and the resulting temporary lane closures on the affected roadways, which may affect vehicular and non-vehicular (i.e., pedestrian and bicyclist) traffic. For the program-level assessment in the PEIR, this impact is considered potentially significant and requires implementation of IEUA MM TT-1 (IEUA 2017). When the IEUA PEIR was certified in 2017, the applicable transportation analysis methodology was based on level of service (LOS). At the time of preparation of this IS/MND, the applicable transportation analysis methodology is based on vehicle miles traveled (VMT) (Section 15064.3[b][1] of the State CEQA Guidelines).

For MVWD’s Project, local sewer collection facilities would be installed in the public ROW or in driveways and front yards of private properties, with pump station(s) nearby if needed. Where construction activity is situated in or near the public ROW, traffic may be limited to one lane and detours and other traffic control devices would be required for temporary periods. Also, pedestrians and bicyclists may be detoured around the construction activity. Consistent with IEUA MM TT-1, a traffic control plan would be prepared if required and implemented for work within the ROW, which would ensure adequate safety to the traveling public and emergency access in the vicinity of the work area. Consistent with the analysis presented in the IEUA PEIR, there would be less than significant impacts related to construction of the local sewer collection facilities with implementation of IEUA MM TT-1.

Operation of local sewer collection facilities by themselves would not result in impacts related to transportation because there would be virtually no vehicle trip generation (i.e., VMT). Vehicle trips would be limited to construction-related trips, which are finite and short-term, and periodic maintenance visits during long-term operation, which would be limited. This is evidenced in part by the anticipated need for at most two or three additional employees at full buildout of MVWD’s local sewer collection facilities. As such, one or two additional vehicles at most would make

periodic trips within the proposed Service Area to maintain the MVWD sewer collection facilities. Therefore, because operation and maintenance of the Project would result in very limited VMT, there would be no conflict or inconsistency with Section 15064.3(b)(1) of the State CEQA Guidelines. Consistent with the analysis presented in the IEUA PEIR, there would be less than significant impacts related to operation, and no mitigation is required.

Yorba Villas Project EIR Addendum

It was determined in the Yorba Villas Initial Study that there would be no impacts related to conflict with Section 15064.3(b) of the State CEQA Guidelines; and less than significant impacts related to conflict with circulation system plan, ordinance, or policy. These topics were not carried forward into the EIR for further assessment (San Bernardino 2021). Construction of the force main would generate a limited increase in traffic and as discussed above, operation of local sewer collection facilities would generate virtually no vehicle trip generation (i.e., VMT). Based on the analysis above, construction and operation of the 123-foot force main within the Francis Avenue ROW to serve the Yorba Villas project would not result in any new or more significant impacts related to transportation than disclosed in the Yorba Villas EIR. Since certification of the Yorba Villas EIR, there has been no substantial change to the Yorba Villas project, or to the circumstances under which that project would be undertaken, and there is no new information of substantial importance, that requires supplemental analysis or substantial revisions to the Yorba Villas EIR due to new or more significant transportation impacts pursuant to Section 21166 of the Public Resources Code and Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

Applicable IEUA PEIR Mitigation Measures

MM TT-1 For projects that may affect traffic flow along existing roadways, MVWD shall require that contractors prepare a construction traffic control plan. Elements of the plan should include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following:

- Develop circulation and detour plans if necessary to minimize impacts to local street circulation. Use haul routes minimizing truck traffic on local roadways to the extent possible.
- To the extent feasible, and as needed to avoid adverse impacts on traffic flow, schedule truck trips outside of peak morning and evening commute hours.
- Install traffic control devices as specified in Caltrans' Manual of Traffic Controls for Construction and Maintenance Work Zones where needed to maintain safe driving conditions. Use flaggers and/or signage to safely direct traffic through construction work zones.
- For roadways requiring lane closures that would result in a single open lane, maintain alternate one-way traffic flow and utilize flagger-controls.
- Coordinate with facility owners or administrators of sensitive land uses such as police and fire stations, hospitals, and schools. Provide advance notification to the facility owner or operator of the timing, location, and duration of construction activities.

Applicable Yorba Villas EIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable Yorba Villas EIR mitigation measures.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

It was determined in the IEUA PEIR that implementation of the IEUA Project Category 2 facilities would result in less than significant impacts related to traffic hazards with implementation of IEUA MM TT-1.

As discussed in the IEUA PEIR, construction of Category 2 facilities would not alter the physical configuration of the existing roadway network serving the area and would not introduce unsafe design features. Also, although construction of the conveyance systems and ancillary facilities could temporarily increase the type of vehicles (i.e., trucks) that could be incompatible with predominantly automobile vehicles on local roadways, the change to the mix of vehicles would stop when construction is completed. However, the potential conflicts between construction trucks and automobiles on local roadways is considered potentially significant and requires implementation of IEUA MM TT-1 (IEUA 2017).

For MVWD’s Project, local sewer collection facilities would be installed in the public ROW or in driveways and front yards of private properties, with pump station(s) nearby if needed. Where construction activity is situated in or near the public ROW, traffic may be limited to one lane and detours and other traffic control devices would be required for temporary periods. Consistent with IEUA MM TT-1, a traffic control plan would be prepared if required and implemented for work within the ROW, which would ensure adequate safety to the traveling public and emergency access in the vicinity of the work area. Consistent with the analysis presented in the IEUA PEIR, there would be less than significant impacts related to construction of the local sewer collection facilities with implementation of IEUA MM TT-1.

Operation of local sewer collection facilities by themselves would not result in impacts related to transportation hazards or incompatible uses because there would be no changes to the existing circulation system to implement local sewer collection facilities. Consistent with the analysis presented in the IEUA PEIR, there would be no impacts related to operation, and no mitigation is required.

Yorba Villas Project EIR Addendum

It was determined in the Yorba Villas Initial Study that there would be less than significant impacts related to transportation hazards, and this topic was not carried forward into the EIR for further assessment. As discussed in the Yorba Villas EIR, the County Transportation Division would not permit staging of vehicles or construction equipment or materials on County-maintained roads that would block emergency access. In addition, required roadway improvements and roadway construction due to the project would be reviewed by the Transportation Division to ensure that required improvements would not create hazardous conditions (San Bernardino 2021). These requirements would apply to construction of the force main. Based on the analysis above,

construction and operation of the 123-foot force main within the Francis Avenue ROW to serve the Yorba Villas project would not result in any new or more significant impacts related to traffic safety than disclosed in the Yorba Villas EIR. Since certification of the Yorba Villas EIR, there has been no substantial change to the Yorba Villas project, or to the circumstances under which that project would be undertaken, and there is no new information of substantial importance, that requires supplemental analysis or substantial revisions to the Yorba Villas EIR due to new or more significant transportation hazard impacts pursuant to Section 21166 of the Public Resources Code and Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

Applicable IEUA PEIR Mitigation Measures

IEUA MM TT-1, presented above, is applicable.

Applicable Yorba Villas EIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable Yorba Villas EIR mitigation measures.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

It was determined in the IEUA PEIR that implementation of the IEUA Project Category 2 facilities would result in less than significant impacts related to emergency access with implementation of IEUA MM TT-1.

As discussed in the IEUA PEIR, construction trucks generated by the conveyance systems and ancillary facilities would interact with other vehicles on project area roadways, including emergency vehicles, but would not alter the physical configuration of the existing roadway network serving the area. While individual emergency vehicles could be slowed if travelling behind a slow-moving truck, per vehicle code requirements, vehicles must yield to emergency vehicles using a siren and red lights. Construction vehicles travelling along the roadways are expected to result in a less than significant impact on emergency access. However, because the proposed pipelines and some of the ancillary facilities could require the closure of lanes during construction activities, potential access impacts on emergency vehicles could occur.

For MVWD’s Project, local sewer collection facilities would be installed in the public ROW or in driveways and front yards of private properties, with pump station(s) nearby if needed. Where construction activity is situated in or near the public ROW, traffic may be limited to one lane and detours and other traffic control devices would be required for temporary periods. Consistent with IEUA MM TT-1, a traffic control plan would be prepared if required and implemented for construction work within the ROW, which would ensure adequate safety to the traveling public and emergency access in the vicinity of the work area. Therefore, consistent with the analysis presented in the IEUA PEIR, there would be less than significant impacts related to construction with implementation of IEUA MM TT-1.

Operation of local sewer collection facilities would not significantly impact emergency access because it would require only occasional vehicle trips for maintenance. Consistent with the analysis presented in the IEUA PEIR, there would be less than significant impacts related to operation, and no mitigation is required.

Yorba Villas Project EIR Addendum

It was determined in the Yorba Villas Initial Study that there would be no impacts related to emergency access, and this topic was not carried forward into the EIR for further assessment (San Bernardino 2021). As discussed previously, the force main would be in the public ROW on the north side of Francis Avenue and be entirely underground, and therefore would not affect emergency access. Based on the analysis above, construction and operation of the 123-foot force main within the Francis Avenue ROW to serve the Yorba Villas project would not result in any new or more significant impacts related to emergency access than disclosed in the Yorba Villas EIR. Since certification of the Yorba Villas EIR, there has been no substantial change to the Yorba Villas project, or to the circumstances under which that project would be undertaken, and there is no new information of substantial importance, that requires supplemental analysis or substantial revisions to the Yorba Villas EIR due to new or more significant emergency access impacts pursuant to Section 21166 of the Public Resources Code and Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

Applicable IEUA PEIR Mitigation Measures

IEUA MM TT-1, presented above, is applicable.

Applicable Yorba Villas EIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable Yorba Villas EIR mitigation measures.

3.18 TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

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

It was determined in the IEUA PEIR that implementation of the IEUA Project Category 2 facilities would result in no impacts related to tribal cultural resources.

As discussed in the IEUA PEIR, the IEUA initiated Native American consultation pursuant to AB 52. IEUA mailed letters to the Morongo Band of Mission Indians and the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation on July 7, 2016, inviting them to consult regarding potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. No Tribes requested consultation in response to IEUA’s notification letters, and no tribal cultural resources were identified (IEUA 2017). There would be no impact, and no mitigation for tribal cultural resources was identified. However, IEUA MM CUL-1 requires that prior to development involving ground disturbance, IEUA retains a qualified archaeologist to conduct a study of the project area(s) and that the cultural resources inventory would include consultation with the NAHC and with interested Native Americans identified by the NAHC.

For MVWD’s Project, MVWD conducted Native American consultation consistent with AB 52. No Tribes have requested to be on a list for such consultations with MVWD. Therefore, a local government tribal consultation list request was made to the NAHC. On December 14 and 19, 2022, MVWD e-mailed a letter requesting consultation for the Project to the 14 Tribes included in the NAHC list. On December 14, 2022, the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation (Kizh Nation) responded with a request to schedule a consultation with MVWD. MVWD and Kizh Nation have subsequently been in consultation via both telephone and e-mail. The focus has been on the proposed mitigation measures (i.e., IEUA MM CUL-1 and Yorba Villas MMs TCR-1 and TCR-2) and their relationship to encountering unknown tribal cultural resources as part of the

Project. There is no new substantial evidence of known tribal cultural resources being present in the Service Area. Consultation is ongoing as of the release of this IS/MND for public review. Therefore, consistent with the analysis presented in the IEUA PEIR and Yorba Villas EIR, there are no known tribal cultural resources and there would be no impact related to construction and operation of the Project. However, IEUA MM CUL-1, described above, and Yorba Villas MMs TCR-1 and TCR-2, described below, would be implemented for all activities involving ground disturbance and would reduce potential impacts to unknown archaeological resources (which may include tribal cultural resources) to a less than significant level.

Yorba Villas Project EIR Addendum

The Yorba Villas EIR concluded there would be no impacts related to known or potential tribal cultural resources, and less than significant impacts related to inadvertent discoveries of tribal cultural resources during construction with implementation of mitigation (MM TCR-1). As discussed previously, the alignment of the 123-foot force main is located in the public ROW on the north side of Francis Avenue, which is unpaved, vacant, and disturbed; and trenching for the sewer line would involve approximately 110 cubic yards of soil disturbance. While the relatively shallow amount of grading needed to implement the local sewer collection infrastructure is unlikely to encounter unknown tribal cultural resources, implementation of Yorba Villas EIR MMs CUL-1 and TCR-1 would reduce the potential impact to a less than significant level. Based on the analysis above, construction and operation of the 123-foot force main within the Francis Avenue ROW to serve the Yorba Villas project would not result in any new or more significant impacts related to tribal cultural resources than disclosed in the Yorba Villas EIR. Since certification of the Yorba Villas EIR, there has been no substantial change to the Yorba Villas project, or to the circumstances under which that project would be undertaken, and there is no new information of substantial importance, that requires supplemental analysis or substantial revisions to the Yorba Villas EIR due to new or more significant tribal cultural resource impacts pursuant to Section 21166 of the Public Resources Code and Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

Applicable IEUA PEIR Mitigation Measures

IEUA MM CUL-1, presented in Section 3.5, Cultural Resources, would apply to tribal cultural resources.

Applicable Yorba Villas EIR Mitigation Measures

MM TCR-1 Prior to commencement of any excavation activities, or the issuance of a grading permit and/or action that would permit site disturbance (whichever occurs first), the Project developer/applicant shall provide a letter to the San Bernardino County Planning Division, or designee, and retain a Native American Monitor from the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians Kizh-Nation to:

- Provide on-call services to address unanticipated prehistoric or tribal resources. The Native American Monitor shall be present at the pre-grading conference to establish procedures for tribal cultural resource surveillance.
- Conduct a Native American Indian Sensitivity Training for construction personnel. The training session shall include a handout and focus on how to identify Native American resources encountered during earthmoving activities and the procedures followed if resources are discovered, the duties of the Native American Monitor of Gabrieleño Ancestry, and the general steps the Monitor would follow in conducting a salvage investigation.

- Monitor all Project-related, ground-disturbing construction activities (e.g., pavement removal, auguring, boring, grading, excavation, potholing, trenching, and grubbing) of previously undisturbed native soils. The Native American Monitor(s) shall be present on-site during the construction phases that involve ground disturbing previously undisturbed native soils and shall complete monitoring logs on a daily basis. The logs shall provide descriptions of the daily activities, including construction activities, locations, soil, and any cultural materials identified. The monitor(s) shall possess Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) certification. The on-site monitoring shall end when the Project site grading and excavation activities of previously undisturbed native soils are completed, or when the Tribal Representatives and monitor have indicated that the site has a low potential for tribal cultural resources. (**HAZWOPER certification is needed only if the site has hazardous concerns related to Mitigation Measure HAZ-1).
- Consult on unanticipated discovery of human remains and associated funerary objects:
 - Associated funerary objects are objects that, as part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture, are reasonably believed to have been placed with individual human remains either at the time of death or later; other items made exclusively for burial purposes or to contain human remains can also be considered as associated funerary objects. If funerary objects are discovered during grading or archeological excavations, they shall be treated in the same manner as bone fragments that remain intact and the construction contractor and/or qualified archeologist shall consult with the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation (Tribe).
 - As specified by California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, if human remains are found on the Project site during construction or during archaeological work, the County Coroner's office shall be immediately notified and no further excavation or disturbance of the discovery or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code 5097.98. The Coroner would determine within two working days of being notified, if the remains are subject to his or her authority. If the Coroner recognizes the remains to be Native American, he or she shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours. The NAHC would make a determination as to the Most Likely Descendent. In the case where discovered human remains cannot be fully documented and recovered on the same day, the remains shall be covered with muslin cloth and a steel plate that can be moved by heavy equipment placed over the excavation opening to protect the remains. If this type of steel plate is not available, a 24-hour guard shall be posted outside of working hours. If the remains are Native American, the Tribe shall make every effort to recommend diverting the Project and keeping the remains in situ and protected. If the Project cannot be diverted, it may be determined that burials shall be removed and the Project applicant/developer shall arrange a designated site location within the footprint of the project for the respectful reburial of the human remains and/or ceremonial objects, if possible. The Tribe shall work closely with the qualified archaeologist to ensure that the excavation is

treated carefully, ethically and respectfully. If data recovery is approved by the Tribe, documentation shall be taken which includes at a minimum detailed descriptive notes and sketches. Additional types of documentation shall be approved by the Tribe for data recovery purposes. Cremations shall either be removed in bulk or by means as necessary to ensure completely recovery of all material. If the discovery of human remains includes 4 or more burials, the location is considered a cemetery and a separate treatment plan shall be created. The Project applicant/developer shall consult with the Tribe regarding avoidance of all cemetery sites. Once complete, a final report of all activities shall be submitted to the NAHC. The Tribe does NOT authorize any scientific study or the utilization of any invasive diagnostics on human remains.

- Each occurrence of human remains and associated funerary objects shall be stored using opaque cloth bags. All human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony shall be removed to a secure container on site if possible. These items shall be retained and reburied within six months of recovery. The site of reburial/repatriation shall be on the Project site but at a location mitigated between the Tribe and the landowner at a site to be protected in perpetuity. There shall be no publicity regarding any cultural materials recovered.

MM TCR-2¹⁴ Retain a Native American Monitor Prior to Commencement of Ground-Disturbing Activities:

- A. The Project Applicant/Developer shall retain a Native American monitor from (or approved by) the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians and the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation (“Tribes”). The monitor shall be retained prior to the commencement of any “ground-disturbing activity” for the subject Project, at all Project locations (i.e., both on-site and any off-site locations that are included in the Project description/definition and/or required in connection with the Project, such as public improvement work). “Ground-disturbing activity” includes, but is not limited to, pavement removal, potholing, auguring, grubbing, tree removal, boring, grading, excavation, drilling, and trenching. Monitors from the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians and the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation shall provide Native American monitoring services on a rotating basis.
- B. The Project Applicant/Developer shall provide documentation of its retention of a Native American monitor, as provided in Mitigation Measure TCR-1, to the County Planning Department prior to the earlier of the commencement of any ground-disturbing activity for the project, or the issuance of any permit necessary to commence a ground-disturbing activity.
- C. The Project Applicant/Developer shall provide the Tribe with a minimum of 15 days advance written notice of the commencement of any project ground-disturbing activity so that the Tribe has sufficient time to secure and schedule a monitor for the project.
- D. The Project Applicant/Developer shall hold at least one pre-construction sensitivity/educational meeting prior to the commencement of any ground-

¹⁴ This mitigation measure is identified as “MM TCR-1” in the Yorba Villas EIR but is re-identified here as “MM TCR-2” as it follows MM TCR-1 above.

disturbing activities, where at a senior member of the Tribe(s) will inform and educate the Project's construction and managerial crew and staff members (including any Project subcontractors and consultants) about the TCR mitigation measures and compliance obligations, as well as places of significance located on the Project site (if any), the appearance of potential TCRs, and other informational and operational guidance to aid in the Project's compliance with the TCR mitigation measures. The Native American Tribe(s) shall be notified of and allowed to attend the pre-grading meeting with the County and Project construction contractors and/or monitor all Project mass grading and trenching activities. In the event that suspected tribal cultural resources are unearthed, the Native American Tribe(s) shall have the authority to redirect earth moving activities in the affected area.

- E. The monitor will complete daily monitoring logs that will provide descriptions of the relevant ground-disturbing activities, the type of construction activities performed, locations of ground-disturbing activities, soil types, cultural-related materials, and any other facts, conditions, materials, or discoveries of significance to the Tribe. Monitor logs will identify and describe any discovered TCRs, including but not limited to, Native American cultural and historical artifacts, remains, places of significance, etc., (collectively, tribal cultural resources, or "TCR"), as well as any discovered Native American (ancestral) human remains and burial goods. Copies of monitor logs will be provided to the Project applicant/Lead Agency upon written request.
- F. Native American monitoring for the Project shall conclude upon the latter of the following: (1) written confirmation from a designated Project point of contact to the Tribe representatives that all ground-disturbing activities and all phases that may involve ground-disturbing activities on the project site and at any off-site Project location are complete; or (2) written notice by the Tribe to the Project Applicant/Developer and the County Planning Department that no future, planned construction activity and/or development/construction phase (known by the Tribe at that time) at the Project site and at any off-site project location possesses the potential to impact TCRs.
- G. Any and all archaeological or cultural documents created as a part of the Project (isolate records, site records, survey reports, testing reports, etc.) shall be supplied to the Project Applicant/Developer and the County Planning Department for dissemination to the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians and the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation. The County Planning Department and/or Project Applicant/Developer shall, in good faith, consult with both Tribes until all ground disturbing activities of the Project are completed.

3.19 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or 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"/>

Discussion

It was determined in the IEUA PEIR that implementation of the IEUA Project Category 2 facilities would result in no impacts related to the need for new or expanded water or wastewater treatment facilities, and less than significant impacts related to storm water drainage facilities with implementation of IEUA MM U-1. Dry utility (i.e., electric, natural gas, telecommunications) use was not addressed in the IEUA PEIR as this threshold was added to Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines after preparation of the PEIR.

As discussed in the IEUA PEIR, construction workers would temporarily require use of portable sanitary units and demand water during construction of the Category 2 projects. Wastewater generated and water demanded during construction of Category 2 projects would be minimal and would not require the construction of new wastewater or water treatment facilities. Operation of the Category 2 facilities would neither demand water nor generate wastewater. Because new or expanded facilities is not required to accommodate construction or operation the Category 2 projects, there would be no impacts.

Proposed pipelines would be underground and would not permanently alter existing site drainage patterns and would not require the construction of new or expanded stormwater drainage facilities. Implementation of the IEUA ancillary facilities including new reservoir tanks and pump stations would be located aboveground. The ancillary facilities would result in the addition of impervious surfaces that would increase stormwater quantity that could affect on-site drainage patterns as well as off-site drainage volume and require the construction and operation of new and/or expanded stormwater drainage facilities. Implementation of IEUA MM U-1 would reduce this potential impact to a less than significant level.

For MVWD's Project, like the IEUA PEIR analysis, construction workers would temporarily require use of portable sanitary units and demand a minimal amount of water during construction of the Project, which would neither result in significant water demand nor wastewater generation. Operation of the Project would not result in water demand. Similarly, pump stations may require electrical service. Based on the limited number of pump stations, if any, anticipated by MVWD and the minimal electric demand a pump station would require, implementation of the Project would not require expanded electrical services apart to maintain service levels. Construction and operation of local sewer construction facilities would not result in demand for natural gas or telecommunications services. There would be less than significant impacts related to the need for new or expanded wastewater treatment, water, or dry utility facilities, and no mitigation is required.

Proposed pipelines would be underground and would not permanently alter existing site drainage patterns and would not require the construction of new or expanded storm water drainage facilities, consistent with the analysis presented in the IEUA PEIR. However, unlike the IEUA PEIR, based on the limited number of pump stations anticipated by MVWD throughout the Service Area, the increase in impervious surfaces would not be enough to increase the local storm water runoff such that new or expanded storm water drainage facilities would be required. Therefore, consistent with the analysis presented in the IEUA PEIR, there would be a less than significant impact related to storm drainage facilities, and no mitigation is required.

Yorba Villas Project EIR Addendum

It was determined in the Yorba Villas Initial Study that there would be less than significant impacts related to new or expanded water, wastewater, storm water drainage, or dry utilities whose construction could cause environmental effects; this topic was not carried forward into the EIR for further assessment. As discussed in the Yorba Villas EIR, the project would be conditioned on connecting to a sanitary sewer system prior to issuance of grading permits. There are currently two adjacent sewer lines in Yorba Avenue accessible to the project. One of the lines is owned by the IEUA and one is owned by the City of Chino. Upon annexation activation of the Yorba Avenue sewer collection system to MVWD and approval of the MVWD by the IEUA as a sewer collection agency, wastewater generated from the site would be treated by the IEUA (San Bernardino 2021, 2022a). Based on the analysis above, construction and operation of the 123-foot force main within the Francis Avenue ROW to serve the Yorba Villas project would not result in any new or more significant impacts related to new or expanded utility infrastructure than disclosed in the Yorba Villas EIR. Since certification of the Yorba Villas EIR, there has been no substantial change to the Yorba Villas project, or to the circumstances under which that project would be undertaken, and there is no new information of substantial importance, that requires supplemental analysis or substantial revisions to the Yorba Villas EIR due to new or more significant impacts related to new or expanded water, wastewater, storm water drainage, or dry utilities pursuant to Section 21166 of the Public Resources Code and Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

Applicable IEUA PEIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable IEUA PEIR mitigation measures.

Applicable Yorba Villas EIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable Yorba Villas EIR mitigation measures.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

It was determined in the IEUA PEIR that implementation of the IEUA Project Category 2 facilities would result in less than significant impacts related to adequacy of water supplies.

As discussed in the IEUA PEIR, construction of the pipelines would require minimal water usage for dust control and concrete washout activities over the relatively short (several months to a year) construction period. The proposed pipelines and ancillary facilities would distribute recycled water to other IEUA facilities, various end users, and other locations, and would not require additional water for operation. Conveyance and distribution of recycled water through the proposed pipelines and ancillary facilities would provide additional water sources for IEUA, water companies, and groundwater recharge, and therefore offset demands on other water supplies. Impacts related to new or expanded water supply resources or entitlements would be less than significant (IEUA 2017).

For MVWD's Project, as discussed above, a limited and finite amount of water may be used during construction of local sewer collection facilities for compaction and dust suppression, and operation of these facilities would use no water supplies. If potable water restrictions are in place during construction activities; recycled water may be used for dust suppression. As such, there would be sufficient water supplies for the limited amount of construction-related water needed for the Project. Therefore, consistent with the analysis presented in the IEUA PEIR, construction of the Project would result in less than significant impacts, and no mitigation is required. Operation of the Project would not demand water and there would be no impact.

Yorba Villas Project EIR Addendum

It was determined in the Yorba Villas Initial Study that there would be less than significant impacts related to water supplies, and this topic was not carried forward into the EIR for further assessment (San Bernardino 2021). As discussed above, construction of the force main would require minimal water usage and operation of these facilities would use no water supplies. Based on the analysis above, construction and operation of the 123-foot force main within the Francis Avenue ROW to serve the Yorba Villas project would not result in any new or more significant impacts related to water supplies than disclosed in the Yorba Villas EIR. Since certification of the Yorba Villas EIR, there has been no substantial change to the Yorba Villas project, or to the circumstances under which that project would be undertaken, and there is no new information of substantial importance, that requires supplemental analysis or substantial revisions to the Yorba Villas EIR due to new or more significant water supply impacts pursuant to Section 21166 of the Public Resources Code and Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

Applicable IEUA PEIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable IEUA PEIR mitigation measures.

Applicable Yorba Villas EIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable Yorba Villas EIR mitigation measures.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

It was determined in the IEUA PEIR that implementation of the IEUA Project Category 2 facilities would result in less than significant impacts related to wastewater treatment capacity.

As discussed in the IEUA PEIR, wastewater generated during construction of the proposed facilities would be minimal, consisting of portable toilet waste generated by construction workers and therefore would not substantially impact wastewater treatment capacity. All conveyance systems, groundwater recharge, wells, and ancillary facilities would not generate wastewater during their operation. Therefore, impacts related to available wastewater treatment capacity would be less than significant (IEUA 2017).

For MVWD's Project, construction and operation of local sewer collection facilities by themselves would not result in impacts related to wastewater treatment capacity; any such facilities would solely convey wastewater from existing and new development to treatment facilities. Additionally, the Project depends on IEUA approval of a contract to contribute wastewater and otherwise make use of its existing regional sewer infrastructure. A nominal and finite amount of portable toilet waste would be generated periodically during construction of local sewer collection facilities. As discussed in the IEUA PEIR, this minimal volume would not adversely impact wastewater treatment capacity. As part of preparing this IS/MND, MVWD consulted with IEUA regarding ability to convey and treat all wastewater that may be generated within the Service Area. The IEUA confirmed it has available capacity to treat all wastewater anticipated to be produced with buildout of the Service Area, including wastewater related to septic system conversions.¹⁵

As discussed in Section 2.2, the most likely next planning step, if MVWD's authority to provide sewer collection service is activated, may be to prepare one or more subarea sewer plans. Any future subarea plan may be considered a "project" under CEQA requiring environmental review consistent with CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines. As a service organization, MVWD's role is to provide beneficial public services for approved land uses. The purpose of the Project is to activate MVWD's latent sewer authority, which would allow it to provide local sewer infrastructure to meet demand, rather than to facilitate future growth (i.e., expanded sewer infrastructure in advance of land development).

Therefore, consistent with the analysis presented in the IEUA PEIR, construction and operation of the Project would result in less than significant impacts related to wastewater treatment capacity, and no mitigation is required.

¹⁵ Communication between Ken Tam (IEUA) and Bill Schwartz (MVWD), December 2021.

Yorba Villas Project EIR Addendum

It was determined in the Yorba Villas Initial Study that there would be less than significant impacts related to wastewater treatment capacity, and this topic was not carried forward into the EIR for further assessment (San Bernardino 2021). As discussed under Threshold 3.19(a) above, the project would be conditioned on connecting to a sanitary sewer system provided by MVWD and IEUA prior to issuance of grading permits. The Initial Study determined IEUA would have adequate capacity to treat wastewater generated by the Yorba Villas project (San Bernardino 2021). Based on the analysis above, construction and operation of the 123-foot force main within the Francis Avenue ROW to serve the Yorba Villas project would not result in any new or more significant impacts related to wastewater treatment than disclosed in the Yorba Villas EIR. Since certification of the Yorba Villas EIR, there has been no substantial change to the Yorba Villas project, or to the circumstances under which that project would be undertaken, and there is no new information of substantial importance, that requires supplemental analysis or substantial revisions to the Yorba Villas EIR due to new or more significant wastewater treatment capacity impacts pursuant to Section 21166 of the Public Resources Code and Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

Applicable IEUA PEIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable IEUA PEIR mitigation measures.

Applicable Yorba Villas EIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable Yorba Villas EIR mitigation measures.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Comply with federal, State, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

It was determined in the IEUA PEIR that implementation of the IEUA Project Category 2 facilities would result in less than significant impacts related to solid waste disposal capacity and compliance with solid waste regulations.

As discussed in the IEUA PEIR, the solid waste generated during construction of the proposed facilities would mainly consist of general construction debris, building material wrapping, worker personal waste, and excavated soils. Construction waste would likely be disposed of at the El Sobrante or Mid-Valley Landfill. Both landfills permit thousands of tons of waste per day, which is beyond what the expected amount of waste would be generated by the proposed facilities

during construction. Further, these landfills are expected to continue to operate for 15-30 more years. The IEUA project would comply with all city and County construction and demolition requirements during construction of the proposed facilities as described above in the regulatory setting, and all excavated soil would be hauled offsite by truck to an appropriately permitted solid waste facility (IEUA 2017).

For MVWD's Project, a limited and finite amount of solid waste would be generated during construction of local sewer collection facilities, including excess excavated soil that would be hauled offsite by truck, and operation of these facilities would not generate municipal solid waste. As such, consistent with the analysis presented in the IEUA PEIR, the Project would not exceed the capacity of any landfill facility. As there would be no operational solid waste, the Project would not conflict with the cities' solid waste reduction requirements (e.g., AB 939). There would be a less than significant impact, and no mitigation is required.

Yorba Villas Project EIR Addendum

It was determined in the Yorba Villas Initial Study that there would be less than significant impacts related to solid waste disposal, and this topic was not carried forward into the EIR for further assessment (San Bernardino 2021). As discussed above, construction of the force main would generate a limited and finite volume of solid waste. The Initial Study determined the Mid-Valley Sanitary Landfill would have adequate capacity for solid waste generated by the Yorba Villas project (San Bernardino 2021). Based on the analysis above, construction and operation of the 123-foot force main within the Francis Avenue ROW to serve the Yorba Villas project would not result in any new or more significant impacts related to solid waste than disclosed in the Yorba Villas EIR. Since certification of the Yorba Villas EIR, there has been no substantial change to the Yorba Villas project, or to the circumstances under which that project would be undertaken, and there is no new information of substantial importance, that requires supplemental analysis or substantial revisions to the Yorba Villas EIR due to new or more significant solid waste impacts pursuant to Section 21166 of the Public Resources Code and Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

Applicable IEUA PEIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable IEUA PEIR mitigation measures.

Applicable Yorba Villas EIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable Yorba Villas EIR mitigation measures.

3.20 WILDFIRE

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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 type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 downslope 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

It was determined in the IEUA PEIR that implementation of the IEUA Project Category 2 facilities would result in less than significant impacts related to wildfire with implementation of IEUA MM HAZ-5.

As discussed in the IEUA PEIR, CAL FIRE designates most of the areas within the IEUA service area as non-VHFHSZs but some VHFHSZ areas are present in the cities of Chino Hills, Upland, Rancho Cucamonga, and Fontana, primarily around foothills containing wildlands near the boundaries of the IEUA service area.

For MVWD’s Project, the Service Area is not located in a State Responsibility Area (SRA) and does not have lands designated as VHFHSZ (CAL FIRE 2021a). SRAs are lands where CAL FIRE has the responsibility for wildland fire protection and are defined based on land ownership, population density, and land use. CAL FIRE does not have responsibility for fire protection in densely populated areas, incorporated cities, agricultural lands, or lands administered by the federal government (CAL FIRE 2021b). Fire Hazard Severity Zones are developed using a science-based and field-tested model that assigns a hazard score based on the factors that influence fire likelihood and fire behavior. Many factors are considered such as fire history, existing and potential fuel (natural vegetation), predicted flame length, blowing embers, terrain, and typical fire weather for the area. There are three levels of hazard in the SRAs: moderate, high, and very high (OSFM 2021). As the Service Area is not within an SRA or a VHFHSZ, construction and operation of the Project would result in no impacts related to wildfire, and no mitigation is required.

Yorba Villas Project EIR Addendum

It was determined in the Yorba Villas Initial Study that there would be no impacts related to wildfire, and this topic was not carried forward into the EIR for further assessment. The Yorba Villas site is not within an area identified as a High Fire Hazard Area or Very High Fire Severity Zone (San Bernardino 2021). Based on the analysis above, construction and operation of the 123-foot force main within the Francis Avenue ROW to serve the Yorba Villas project would not result in any new or more significant impacts related to wildfire than disclosed in the Yorba Villas EIR. Since certification of the Yorba Villas EIR, there has been no substantial change to the Yorba Villas project, or to the circumstances under which that project would be undertaken, and there is no new information of substantial importance, that requires supplemental analysis or substantial revisions to the Yorba Villas EIR due to new or more significant wildfire impacts pursuant to Section 21166 of the Public Resources Code and Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

Applicable IEUA PEIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable IEUA PEIR mitigation measures.

Applicable Yorba Villas EIR Mitigation Measures

There are no applicable Yorba Villas EIR mitigation measures.

3.21 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Does the project:				
a) 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 rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

As described throughout the analysis in Section 3.0, with the incorporation of the identified IEUA PEIR and Yorba Villas EIR mitigation measures, implementation of the Project would not degrade the quality of the environment; would not substantially reduce the habitats of fish or wildlife species; would not cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels; would not threaten to eliminate a plant or animal; and would not eliminate important examples of major periods of California history or prehistory. With respect to the quality of the environment, construction and operation of the Project would not preclude the ability to achieve long-term environmental goals. Furthermore, the Project would not result in any new or more significant environmental impacts than identified in the IEUA PEIR or Yorba Villas EIR or that require

supplemental environmental review pursuant to Section 21166 of the Public Resources Code and Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
b) Have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

While the Project may have the potential to impact the environment, compliance with applicable regulations and implementation of the identified IEUA PEIR and Yorba Villas EIR mitigation measures would reduce these impacts to a less than significant level. Furthermore, the Project would not result in any new or more significant environmental impacts than identified in the IEUA PEIR or Yorba Villas EIR. There would be less than significant cumulative impacts.

As discussed in Section 2.2, Project Description, the provision of sewer collection service by MVWD may occur over time as existing properties or future developers request that MVWD serve them. The specific locations, extent, timing, and other facets of the future provision of these sewer facilities throughout the Service Area, whoever constructs these facilities, is not known—with the limited exception of the Yorba Villas project—and thus analysis would be speculative because it is tied to land development activities and socioeconomic forces that are beyond MVWD’s control or ability to determine at this time. MVWD’s Feasibility Report provides information on possible methods to provide sewer collection services. Elements of sewer collection service discussed in the Feasibility Report may or may not come to fruition as presented in that document, as this depends on unknown future events. While the Feasibility Report provides information on how MVWD could provide sewer collection service, including types and locations of facilities and different funding methods, it is not intended to reflect what MVWD would necessarily implement if the Project is approved. As such, it would be speculative to analyze the potential impacts of separate sewer infrastructure projects in the Service Area.

As discussed in Section 2.2, the most likely next planning step, if MVWD’s authority to provide sewer collection service is activated, may be to prepare one or more subarea sewer plans. Any future subarea plan may be considered a “project” under CEQA requiring environmental review consistent with CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines.

As a service organization, MVWD’s role is to provide beneficial public services for approved land uses. The purpose of the Project is to activate MVWD’s latent sewer authority, which would allow it to provide local sewer infrastructure to meet demand based on planned growth, rather than to facilitate future unplanned growth. Further, it is not in MVWD’s fiduciary interests to expand sewer collection service in advance of connections that defray the costs of designing, installing, operating, and maintaining said infrastructure.

Therefore, there would be less than significant cumulative impacts related to the construction and operation of the Project, and no additional mitigation is required beyond the IEUA PEIR and Yorba Villas EIR mitigation measures discussed previously. Furthermore, the Project would not result in any new or more significant environmental impacts than identified in the IEUA PEIR or Yorba Villas EIR or that require supplemental environmental review or substantial revisions to the Yorba Villas EIR pursuant to Section 21166 of the Public Resources Code and Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
c) 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

Construction and operation of local sewer collection facilities would not be expected to cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly. As described throughout the analysis in Section 3.0, with the incorporation of the identified IEUA PEIR and Yorba Villas EIR mitigation measures, construction and operation of the Project would result in less than significant impacts. Furthermore, the Project would not result in any new or more significant environmental impacts than identified in the IEUA PEIR and Yorba Villas EIR that require supplemental environmental review or substantial revisions to the Yorba Villas EIR pursuant to Section 21166 of the Public Resources Code and Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

SECTION 4.0 REPORT PREPARERS

4.1 MONTE VISTA WATER DISTRICT

General ManagerJustin Scott-Coe
Director of Engineering, Operations, and Maintenance Bill Schwartz

4.2 CONSULTANTS

Psomas

QA/QC ManagerAlia Hokuki, AICP
Project Manager..... Jillian Neary
Senior Project EngineerMichael Swan, PE
GIS/Graphics Michael Deseo
Senior Word Processor..... Sheryl Kristal

This page intentionally left blank

SECTION 5.0 REFERENCES

- California Department of Conservation, Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP). 2022 (September 26, last accessed). California Important Farmland Finder. Sacramento, CA: FMMP. <https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/DLRP/CIFF/>.
- California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE). 2022a (September 26, last accessed). FHSZ Viewer. Sacramento, CA: CAL FIRE. <https://egis.fire.ca.gov/FHSZ/>.
- . 2022b (September 26, last accessed). California State Responsibility Areas. Sacramento, CA: CAL FIRE. <https://lab.data.ca.gov/dataset/california-state-responsibility-areas>.
- California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). 2022 (September 26, last accessed). California State Scenic Highway System Map. Sacramento, CA: Caltrans. <https://caltrans.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=465dfd3d807c46cc8e8057116f1aaca>.
- California Employment Development Department (EDD). 2022 (September 26, last accessed). Interactive Maps and Data Tools: Labor Force and Unemployment Interactive Map: California Labor Force & Unemployment Rates by County: August 2022: San Bernardino County. Sacramento, CA: EDD. <https://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/data/interactive-labor-market-data-tools.html>.
- California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA). 2022 (September 2022, last accessed). Cortese List: Section 65962.5(a). Sacramento, CA: CalEPA. <https://calepa.ca.gov/sitecleanup/corteselist/section-65962-5a/>.
- California Geological Survey (CGS). 2000 (November 17). *Ontario Quadrangle Seismic Hazard Zones*. Sacramento, CA: CGS.
- California Office of the State Fire Marshall (OSFM). 2022 (September 26). Fire Hazard Severity Zones. Sacramento, CA: OSFM. <https://osfm.fire.ca.gov/divisions/community-wildfire-preparedness-and-mitigation/wildfire-preparedness/fire-hazard-severity-zones/>.
- Chino, City of. 2010 (July). *City of Chino General Plan 2025: Open Space and Conservation Element*. Chino, CA: the City. <https://www.cityofchino.org/DocumentCenter/View/403/Chino-General-Plan---09-Open-Space-and-Conservation-PDF>.
- Dexter Wilson Engineering, Inc. 2020 (December 3). *Monte Vista Water District Sewer Service Area Feasibility Report*. Carlsbad, CA: DWE.
- Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA). 2018. *Septic System Conversion Feasibility Study*. Chino, CA: IEUA.
- . 2017 (February). *IEUA Facilities Master Plans Final Program Environmental Impact Report, State Clearinghouse #2016061064*. Chino Hills, CA: IEUA.
- San Bernardino, County of. 2022a (August). *Yorba Villas Residential Project Final Environmental Impact Report, State Clearinghouse No. 2020120545*. San Bernardino, CA: the County.

- . 2022b (September 26, last accessed). Public San Bernardino County Map Viewer: Zoning for San Bernardino County-Land Use Zoning Districts Layer. San Bernardino, CA: the County.
- . 2021 (December). *Yorba Villas Residential Project Draft Environmental Impact Report*. San Bernardino, CA: the County. https://www.sbcounty.gov/uploads/LUS/Environmental/Yorba_Villas/YORBA_VILLAS_DEIR/DEIR_YORBAVILLAS.pdf
- State Water Resources Control Board (SWQCB). 2010 (January 29). *Order No. R8-2010-0036, NPDES No. CAS618036*. Sacramento, CA: SWRCB. 10_036_SBC_MS4_Permit_01_29_10 (ca.gov).