



**PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT INITIAL
STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION
FOR
RANCHO CALIFORNIA WATER DISTRICT'S
ANZA ROAD 1550 PRESSURE ZONE PIPELINE
EXTENSION PROJECT**

(RCWD Project No. D1988), Riverside County, California

02/10/2023

Lead Agency
Rancho California Water District
42135 Winchester Road
Temecula, California 92590

Prepared By
Ardurra Group
Lori Duca Trottier, AICP CEP
3737 Birch St. Ste 250
Newport Beach, CA 92660 949-235-3094



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APPENDICES (Separate Documents)

- A- Air Quality, Energy, and Greenhouse Gas Impact Study
- B- Biological Resources Assessment & MSHCP Consistency Analysis
- C- Cultural, Tribal, and Archaeological Assessment Reports (*If this document contains confidential information pursuant to Government Code Section 6254.10 then it should not be placed on the website or provided to the public. It should be cited as a reference though.*)
- D- Preliminary Soils & Foundation Evaluations & Soils Infiltration Testing
- E- Noise Study
- F- Paleontology Assessment Report



1.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Rancho California Water District 42135 Winchester Road Temecula, California 92590	
Project Case Number(s)	RCWD Project No. D1988
Project Title	Anza Road 1550 Pressure Zone Pipeline Extension Project
Public Comment Period	Public Review period will begin on February 10 th , 2023 and conclude on March 13 th , 2023.
Lead Agency	Rancho California Water District 42135 Winchester Road Temecula, California 92590
Documents Posted At	https://www.ranchowater.com/127/CEQA-Compliance
Prepared By	Lori Trottier, AICP CEP Riley Christie, ENV SP Christian Rameriez, EIT
General Plan Designation	The Project Site is within easements for public utilities and future street right-of-way and surrounded by land designated for residential development and open space approved under the Morgan Hill Specific Plan.
Zoning	The Project Site is included in the Morgan Hill Specific Plan and is designated for public right-of-way.
Description of Project	<p>Rancho California Water District proposes to extend a potable water pipeline within the 1550 pressure zone from Morgan Hill Drive to Anza Road. The proposed Project will improve reliability of the water system. The pipeline extension is a total of 1,050 linear feet of potable water pipeline beginning at the end of the existing easterly terminus of Morgan Hill Drive within an existing residential development. The project is located easterly and continues to the east on unimproved Morgan Hill Drive to the future intersection of Anza Road and Morgan Hill Drive. The Project is centered along the centerline of future Anza Road., The Project will be implemented with open trench and bore and jack construction. The Project consists of approximately 725 linear feet of 12-inch and 325 linear feet of 24-inch diameter potable water pipeline. The Project will extend from the existing 12-inch potable water pipeline at the terminus of Morgan Hill Drive in an easterly direction and connect to the existing 24-inch potable water pipeline located in the Rancho California Water District easement. In addition, approximately 45 linear feet of 24- inch casing will be utilized to install the pipeline where it passes under an unnamed jurisdictional wash. The casing construction will require the removal of approximately 120 cubic yards (CY) of excavated material (80 CY for jacking pit and 40 CY for receiving pit). Excavation of the trench will involve preparation of the trench (shoring, etc.), amending soil to fill the bottom of the trench, and backfilling the trench. Inspections will occur throughout the excavation of the trench to ensure depths are consistent with engineering fill. Additional removal of approximately 560 CY of excavated material for the entire length of the 12-inch pipeline and 450 CY of excavated material for the entire length of the 24-inch pipeline is required.</p> <p>While most of the Project is underground, two locations along the pipeline will be above ground where the two-air release and vacuum valves are located. The above ground features will be protected by bollards likely 2 or 4 metal posts,</p>



each one being approximately inches in diameter and 4 feet tall (See Figure 6D-Site Plans).

Project construction is anticipated to last for five months, beginning in the second quarter of 2023 and ending in the last quarter of 2023. Construction involves four to six workers, employed, or contracted, that will be on site. Construction will occur between 7AM and 5PM during Monday through Friday and except during weekends and district holidays. Construction within 600 feet of the closest residences shall not occur before 8AM.

Surrounding Land Uses and Setting

As shown in Site Photos (See Figure 5-A), parcels adjacent to the Project Site are primarily undeveloped parcels to the west, north, east, and south. To the north of the Project, open space borders the State Highway 79. Agricultural land is east of the Project Site and is partially developed with a structure, assumed to be a single-family residential development or supporting structure for agriculture or vineyard operations. South of the Project Site lies a low-density residential development, approximately 0.3 miles from the Project Site. To the west, vacant and unimproved land border the Project Site, and just beyond these undeveloped parcels is the Morgan Hill Development and Morgan Hill Homeowners Association with a designated R-3-6 DU/AC.

Table 1: Surrounding Adjacent Land Use

	Land Use	General Plan	Zoning
Project Site	Planned intersection and Public Right-of-way for Anza Road (Secondary Arterial with Single-loaded Local Recreational Equestrian Trail) and Morgan Hill Drive (Planned Collector 66' ROW with double loaded Public Trails)	Arterials	Morgan Hill Specific Plan
North	Open Space (1.0 AC)	Open Space	Planning Area 17, Morgan Hill Specific Plan
Northeast	Vineyards/ agricultural	Vineyards/ Agricultural	One dwelling unit is permitted per lot with non-residential buildings supporting the processes related to agriculture or vineyards.
South	Residential Medium - Density (3.8 DU/AC)	Medium-Density Residential development, Vacant undeveloped	Medium (2-5 DU/AC Max) Density Residential that allows for detached and attached single family residences with limited agriculture and animal keeping are permitted. However, intense animal keeping is not permitted.
East	Very Low-Density Estate Lots (1.1 DC/AC)	Very Low-Density Residential developments, Vacant undeveloped.	Very Low-Density Estate Lots (1.1 DU/AC) are single family detached residences on large parcels of 1-2 acres with limited agriculture and animal keeping permitted. However, intense animal keeping is discouraged.



	West	Residential Medium - Density (3.8 DU/AC)	Medium-Density Residential development	Medium Density (2-5 DU/AC Max). Residential that allows for detached and attached single family residences with limited agriculture and animal keeping is permitted. However, intense animal keeping is not permitted.
<p>Source: County of Riverside Morgan Hill Drive Specific Plan Area (313) Southwest Planning Area, https://planning.rctlma.org/Portals/14/splans/sp_document/sp313/sp313_lum.pdf</p>				
<p>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.?</p>	<p>State law and County of Riverside Guidelines identify Native American consultation and participation as an important aspect of the cultural resource evaluation. To identify potential Native American resources a Sacred Lands Search was conducted at the California Native American Heritage Commission. A current Sacred Lands Search response from the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was received on August 3, 2021 (See Appendix C – Cultural Resources Investigation Report). The results of the Sacred Lands Search were negative in that no resources have been previously identified in the immediate Project Area. Additionally, scoping letters were sent to each of the Native American groups within a contact list provided by the NAHC and have resulted in responses indicating the Project Site is not within the boundaries of their reservation territory. However, on December 20th, 2021, a representative from the Pala Band of Mission Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office, expressed their desire to obtain project processes, updates, and reports of investigations due to the proximity of the Project Site in relation to their Reservation. The representative recommended that an Approved Cultural Monitor be present during surveying and ground-disturbing activities. Other groups that responded to the scoping letters were the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians on January 3rd, 2022, Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians on February 11th, 2022, and Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, on July 18th, 2022. The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians indicated that the Project Area was outside of their Traditional Use Area; therefore, further consultation was deferred to other tribes within the Project Area (reference Appendix C within Appendix C of this report). The Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians indicated the Project Location is within their Traditional Use Area and contains Historic interest. However, upon further review of internal information, the tribe was unable to find specific information on Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) or Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs). The Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians requested that the District work closely with the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians and forward a final copy of the cultural resources study to the Rincon Band.</p> <p>Additionally, on July 18th, 2022, the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians responded to the scoping letter with a request to receive a copy of the final report and have recommended the tribe work closely with contractors during Project implementation. The Project Location is within Pechanga’s “Ancestral Territory” and directly within a Payomkawichum Village, a previously recorded archeological site containing possible Ancestral human remains. Therefore, a meeting with the tribe was held via teleconference on October 6th, 2022. Recommendations were made by the tribe and are incorporated as mitigation measures within Section XVIII- Tribal Cultural Resources Section.</p> <p>Impacts on Tribal Cultural Resources are discussed further in Section XVIII.</p>			



Other public agencies whose approval is required (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Riverside County Transportation Department Encroachment Permit• Regional Water Quality Control Board Compliance• California Department of Industrial Relations Underground Classification
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2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) evaluates levels of potentially significant impacts associated with implementation of a potable water pipeline extension pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act ((CEQA) Public Resources Code 21000-2189), CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000-15387), and the Rancho California Water District's Local Guidelines for Implementing the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Section 4.0 of this document describes the reasonably foreseeable environmental impacts expected from implementation of the Anza Road 1550 Pressure Zone Extension Project (Project No. D1988) proposed by Rancho California Water District (RCWD).

This proposed pipeline extension is intended to provide system redundancy and mitigate fire deficiencies to RCWD's 1550 Pressure Zone in the Morgan Hill Development as well as surrounding properties and requires discretionary approval from RCWD. This pipeline extension is a "Project" as defined in Section 15378 of the CEQA Guidelines and is hereafter referred to as the "Project". RCWD is responsible for approving construction plans for the Project and is the Lead Agency responsible for CEQA compliance. RCWD has determined that a CEQA exemption is not applicable because the Project is not wholly within paved public right-of-way, and the Project could result in significant impacts to the environment during construction without mitigation measures. This IS/MND will be used to inform the Lead Agency, Rancho California Water District, along with other decision makers and affected parties, of the level of significance of environmental effects from implementation of the Project with avoidance features and mitigation measures incorporated. RCWD will consider the analysis and conclusions in this IS/MND and all information in the administrative record before making a decision to approve or deny the proposed plans for implementing the Project.

This IS/MND identifies and discloses levels of significance of temporary and permanent environmental changes that are reasonably expected from all phases of Project implementation, pursuant to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, for CEQA compliance. This IS/MND shows that with avoidance features implemented during construction, the Project would have a significant effect on the environment without implementation of mitigation measures. This IS/MND for the Project has considered potentially significant environmental impacts from construction and long-term operation and concludes that methods of construction and Project design, along with mitigation measures incorporated into the plans and specifications for construction, will avoid or reduce anticipated Project impacts to less than significant levels pursuant to CEQA. Cumulative impacts from Project implementation have also been considered herein and have been determined to be less than significant with proposed mitigation measures, not exceeding impacts that were previously identified in the EIR for the Morgan Hill Specific Plan #313; therefore, the Project is not considered growth inducing. This IS/MND concludes that the Project implementation along with implementation of -specific mitigation measures listed herein, which are recommended to reduce potentially significant construction-phase Project impacts to less than significant levels pursuant to CEQA, will not have a significant effect on the environment and no permanent adverse impacts will result from Project implementation. This document discloses anticipated levels of significance of potential impacts that can be reasonably expected from implementation of the Project with recommended mitigation and concludes that CEQA thresholds of significance listed in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines would not be exceeded with the Project. Project implementation is not expected to have unavoidable adverse impacts with the incorporation of mitigation measures identified in this IS/MND.

Environmental Concerns

Environmental concerns related to Project implementation are limited to temporary and intermittent impacts from construction. Significant long-term, permanent, and cumulative impacts are not anticipated with Project implementation due to the scale of the Project as well as Project consistency with the approved buildout of the County of Riverside General Plan and the Morgan Hill Specific Plan #313. Upon completion of construction, Project plans indicate that the area of construction will be returned to preconstruction conditions. The analysis in this IS/MND indicates that all impacts associated with Project implementation would be reduced to less than significant levels with the application of recommended mitigation measures identified herein.

Direct and indirect impacts on biological resources during construction have been avoided or reduced to less than significant levels as described herein (See Section 4.1, IV.). These include Direct modification of a jurisdictional dry
Anza Road 1550 Pressure Zone Pipeline Project Page Rancho California Water District



wash which have been avoided by utilizing bore and jack construction methods and indirect impacts surface water quality from construction phase processes utilizing chemicals and generating erosion and dust (See Sections 4.1, IV and X). Direct impacts on buried cultural resources are expected from earthwork in previously undisturbed subsurface soils. (See Section 4.1 V.) and direct impacts on paleontological resources are also expected during earthwork (See Section 4.1, VII.). The levels of significance of all potential impacts from Project construction pursuant to CEQA, are discussed in detail in Section 4 this IS/MND and summarized in the following paragraphs.

Potentially significant Biological Resource impacts include disturbance of nesting birds that are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Game Code (Sections 3503, 3503.3, 3511, and 3513 of the California Fish and Game Code, which prohibit the take, possession, or destruction of birds, their nests or eggs) during the bird nesting season, which is February 1st and August 31st at the Project Site. A bird nesting clearance survey conducted prior to start of construction and protection/avoidance of any nests found during the survey will fully mitigate impacts from the Project on nesting birds.

The Project crosses an unnamed drainage feature hereafter referred to as the “jurisdictional dry wash”, which is located near the eastern perimeter of the Project Site. The jurisdictional dry wash carries surface water from storms and discharges surface flows from storm water directly into Temecula Creek, which is located approximately 300 feet to the north; Therefore, a jurisdictional delineation report was prepared for the Project and is discussed in Section 4.0, X. Existing conditions at the Project location showed evidence of “bed and bank” and limits of the “streambed” under California Department of Fish and Wildlife jurisdiction, considered Waters of the State, which in this instance follows ACOE and RWQCB jurisdiction. Therefore, an evaluation of the Project’s impact on “Waters of the U.S. and Waters of the State”, which are considered jurisdictional waters was performed to establish the bore and jack footprint which avoids direct impacts on Waters of the U.S. and State to reduce Project impacts to less than significance.

Cultural and paleontological resources will be impacted due to the Project Alignment being within the Holocene-age alluvium and “village location”, which has elevated potential to discover potential buried tribal cultural resources, as indicated by the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians, or objects of significant paleontological sensitivity (See Section XVIII- Tribal Cultural Resources). Construction of the Project has the potential to impact paleontological resources during earthwork impacting previously undisturbed deposits of the Pauba Formation and requires mitigation. The Project will implement construction monitoring by a qualified archaeologist, paleontologist and a tribal monitor, which will reduce potentially significant impacts to less than significance.

This IS/MND was prepared to disclose the significance of these potential environmental impacts along with others listed in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines and discussed herein in Section 4.0. This IS/MND evaluates the effectiveness of mitigation, to less than significant levels pursuant to CEQA. Mitigation measures are identified herein to ensure less than significant Project impacts and full public disclosure of the levels of significance of Project impacts with mitigation pursuant to the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code 2100, et seq. and State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15070 (b) pertaining to the use of a Mitigated Negative Declaration for Project compliance with CEQA. Rancho California Water District is the Lead Agency ensuring compliance with CEQA for this Project and has the decision-making authority to approve or deny the proposed Project based on the Initial Study and other Project information in the administrative record.

This IS/MND for the Project has been written in compliance with the District’s adopted Local Guidelines for Implementing the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Resolution 2022-5-1 (RCWD, 2022), which can be found at:

<https://www.ranchowater.com/127/CEQA-Compliance>

Under the District’s local CEQA Guidelines, the Project is subject to CEQA clearance with a Mitigated Negative Declaration due to potentially significant impacts on biological, cultural, and paleontological resources that cannot be avoided and require implementation of mitigation measures. In order to appropriately achieve environmental compliance under the District’s local guidelines for implementing CEQA, first, the Project footprints have been screened for sensitive environmental resources and the design alternative that will best avoid sensitive biological resources was identified. Records of geospatial data were obtained during field surveys from a jurisdictional delineation of the jurisdictional dry wash to field verify the location of Waters of the U.S. and Waters of the State and biological resources. Likewise, the potentially sensitive locations for cultural resources were identified. Lastly, upon the determination of potentially significant environmental impacts that could occur with Project implementation, mitigation measures are recommended to reduce impacts to a less than significant levels. However, if the



administrative record for the Project shows mitigation measures are unable to lower impacts to a less than significant level pursuant to CEQA, then an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) would need to be prepared for the Project based on the District's decision.

2.2 FINDINGS OF THIS INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

The IS/MND is based on the Environmental Checklist Form within Section 15063 (d) (3) of the State CEQA Guidelines (CEQA 2022). The responses to questions about the proposed Project, found in Section 4.1, indicate less than significant environmental impacts with mitigation are anticipated from Project implementation. The Form in Section 3.4 is used to evaluate impacts and includes an explanation for each answer within Section 4.0. Therefore, the analysis in this IS/MND supports the use of a Mitigated Negative Declaration for Project clearance under CEQA.



3.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed Project is a Pipeline Extension within the Rancho California Water District's (RCWD) service area. The Project will construct a total of 1,050 linear feet of potable water pipeline, consisting of approximately 725 linear feet of 12-inch and 325 linear feet of 24-inch diameter pipe. Additionally, 45 linear feet of 24-inch casting will be utilized to install the pipeline under a jurisdictional dry wash. The pipeline will extend from the existing 12-inch potable water pipeline at the easterly terminus of Morgan Hill Drive. The Project continues to the east on unimproved Morgan Hill Drive to the future intersection of Anza Road and Morgan Hill Drive. The Project is centered along the centerline of future Anza Road to a point of connection with the existing 24-inch potable water pipeline located in Rancho's California Water District's easement centered along the future centerline of Anza Road.

The Project will be implemented using open trench and jack and bore construction methods. Construction will require excavation of approximately 120 cubic yards for the jack and bore pits; approximately 80 cubic yards for jacking pit and approximately 40 cubic yards for receiving pit. Excavation requires the preparation of the Project Site possibly with shoring, amending the soil to fill the bottom of the trench, and then backfilling the trench. Inspection will occur at different stages of excavation of the trench, by measuring the depth of engineering fill. In addition, approximately 560 cubic yards for the entire length of the 12-inch pipeline and 450 cubic yards for the entire length of the 24-inch pipeline will be excavated for open trench construction. Approximately 300 cubic yards of export is anticipated. The entire area that will be disturbed for Project construction, access and staging is shown on Project plans (See Figure 6D) and is herein referred to as the "Project Site".

A majority of the pipeline will be buried underground. However, there are two locations along the pipe where two small appurtenances that are above ground, where the air release and vacuum valve are located. Both above-ground valves will be enclosed in cylinders, 18 inches in diameter and about 36 inches tall. The enclosures will be protected by bollards likely 2 or 4 metal posts surrounding each valve. Each bollard will be approximately 4 inches in diameter and 4 feet tall (See Figure 6D-Site Plans).

Baseline Condition

The entire surface of the Project Site and surrounding area has been previously disturbed by human activity (recreational, public utilities, agricultural and low-density residential use); however, it is currently undeveloped. The approved Morgan Hill Specific Plan #313 and County of Riverside General Plan indicate that the location of the Project is included in approved plans for the extension of Morgan Hill Drive and Anza Road, which also include planned public trails on both sides of each street, as well as surrounding residential development and Open Space. The Project Site currently contains dirt access roads, native plant vegetation and crosses the jurisdictional dry wash between Morgan Hill Drive and Anza Road, which has been documented as Waters of the U.S. and State due to hydrological connection with Temecula Creek during storm events. The jurisdictional dry wash is near the northern terminus of the of the Project where the connection will be made to existing District pipeline. The jurisdictional dry wash runs from southeast to northwest and slopes downward from east to west. Elevations at the Project range from 1,180 feet Above Mean Sea Level (AMSL) to 1,170 feet AMSL. The nearest paved road to the Project is the northeasterly terminus of Morgan Hill Drive, which is near the southwestern perimeter of the Project, approximately where the Project will connect with the existing District pipeline. At this location, Morgan Hill Drive consists of a dirt road extension of Morgan Hill Drive toward the northeast and is a dedicated and accepted roadway alignment that intersects with Rancho California Water District's easement centered along the future centerline of Anza Road. Anza Road right of way is pending acceptance by the County and is currently a compact dirt road accessible by way of the Anza Road Access from Highway 79 as shown on the Morgan Hill Tract 30885-1 Street Improvement Plans. Existing utility lines at the Project Site consist of a communication line owned by Frontier and overhead utility lines owned by Southern California Edison (SCE). A fire hydrant is near the northeasterly terminus of Morgan Hill Drive, and has been installed with the existing nearby residential development for fire safety.



Project Construction

Project construction is anticipated to last for five months, beginning in the second quarter of 2023 and ending in the last quarter of 2023. Construction involves four to six workers, employed, or contracted, that will be on site. Construction will occur between 7AM and 5PM during Monday through Friday and except during weekends and district holidays. Construction within 600 feet of the closest residences shall not occur before 8AM. The Project as described above and as shown on the attached Construction Drawings is herein referred to as the “Project Site. Work associated with implementation of the Project includes excavation of potholes to locate and protect existing utilities and the utilization of staging areas for equipment and materials laydown and for crew parking. Two staging areas are proposed, each consisting of 0.10 acres. One staging area is proposed within the right-of-way for Morgan Hill Drive and will be within a dirt area located behind existing barricades at the easterly terminus of Morgan Hill Drive. The other staging area consists of 0.10 acres in a dirt area along future Anza Road from the intersection of the Project Alignment with future Anza Road located at the easterly end of the Project alignment. The Project Site also includes a temporary area of disturbance for construction including the full dedicated street right-of-way of Morgan Hill Drive and Rancho California Water District’s the District’s easement along the future centerline of Anza Road. Worker vehicles will utilize the staging areas for parking. Areas calculated for disturbance and identification of environmental impacts due to Project construction and staging of construction materials, are located entirely within the unimproved right of way of Morgan Hill Drive and Rancho California Water District’s easement along future Anza Road where there is no dedicated right of way. Staging areas and jack and bore pits will be fenced with a combination of chain link and silt exclusion fencing. The jurisdictional wash will be fenced with silt fence on both sides.

Construction equipment that will be utilized includes one (1) Backhoe Loader, one (1) Hydraulic Excavator, and two (2) Wheel Loaders. During construction water is necessary for site improvements and will be obtained from both ends of the Project at the terminus of Morgan Hill Drive and along Anza Road, provided by Rancho California Water District. The greatest number of construction-related vehicle trips anticipated to be generated at the Project Site total a maximum of 53 trips per day (13 for worker trips, 2 for vendor trips and 38 for hauling trips).

3.2 PROJECT LOCATION

The Project Site is located in an area that is currently used for unsanctioned dirt access. The Project is in western unincorporated Riverside County, east of the City of Temecula. The Project is located easterly and continues to the east on unimproved Morgan Hill Drive to the future intersection of Anza Road and Morgan Hill Drive. The Project is centered along the centerline of future Anza Road within the approved Morgan Hill Specific Plan Area (#313). Locally, the Project Site is within a portion of unsectioned Pauba Grant lands in Township 14 South, Range 2 West, and west of Vail Lake, according to Pechanga USGS 7.5’ Quadrangle (See Figure 1, Regional Location Map).

The Project is located directly northeast of the Morgan Hill Homeowners Association, behind the “Estates” homes of the residential housing community, see Figure 1, Regional Map and Figure 2, Vicinity Map. The Local Vicinity for environmental analysis is the area surrounding the Project Site where temporary or permanent changes could result from Project implementation. Figure 2 is an aerial map of the Local Vicinity, the surrounding lands directly adjacent to the Project Site, which are mostly vacant, aside from dirt roads for County vehicular access with vegetation along the border. West of the Project Site is mainly urbanized land consisting of pockets of residential communities. However, east of residential developments on Morgan Hill Drive, including the Project Site, land consists of minimal urbanization and development utilized for agricultural purposes. The land use pattern in the east of the Project is more consistent with low-density, agricultural areas extending to the mountain ranges and designated nature preserves and shown in Figure 2 as Open Space.

Existing sections of Morgan Hill Drive include a gutter, paved sidewalk, and community trail running parallel to the street. Future Morgan Hill Drive that extends to Anza Road is reflected on Parcel Maps as a 66’ right-of-way that is dedicated and accepted by Riverside County but is not included in the maintenance of the road system. According to future county planning document, curbs will be installed along the extension of Morgan Hill Drive. Anza Road is currently not a public right-of-way and has a local recreational equestrian trail running alongside it, recognized by the County of Riverside. According to Morgan Hill Specific Plan #313, the trail will be preserved for future recreational uses upon the development of the Project Site and surrounding area. The Project Alignment is within the future extension of Morgan Hill Drive, a collector road, then east to Anza Road, a secondary road approximately 1,180-1,360 feet above mean seal level (AMSL) and at Latitude 33.48666 and Longitude -117.0559 (See Figure 2, Vicinity Map), which then leads north towards State Highway 79.



The Project Site is located across portions of several parcels including APN 966-170, -003, -006, -022, and -040, within right-of-way and easements that were established with approved tract maps associated with the Morgan Hill Specific Plan, and within RCWD's existing easements.

3.3 APPROVED FUTURE PLANS

The Project discussed within this ISMND, provides water utility infrastructure within dedicated street right-of-way and a District's easement along future Anza Road. Additionally, the Project supports buildout of a public works facility serving future planned development at the Project Site and within the Project Vicinity outlined in the County's Adopted Specific Plans in the Southwest Area Plans (Morgan Hill; Specific Plan #313). Future plans for the Project Vicinity have been approved by the County of Riverside as part of the General Plan buildout within the southwest region of the County. The development proposes an expansion of the Morgan Hill Residential Development area. The Future Adjacent Tract Development consists of 31 single-family residential lots and a debris basin. Property backyards are shown on county plans as bordering the western perimeter of Anza Road which runs north to south at this location. This future residential development will require road improvements that include the extension of the paved-Morgan Hill Drive to the future intersection of Morgan Hill Drive with Anza Road. Future plans indicate improvement and preservation of the jurisdictional dry wash southeast of the Project with future open space buffer located between medium-density residential developments and the low-density estate lots, providing recreational services to nearby communities and preserving the biological resources within the Project Vicinity.

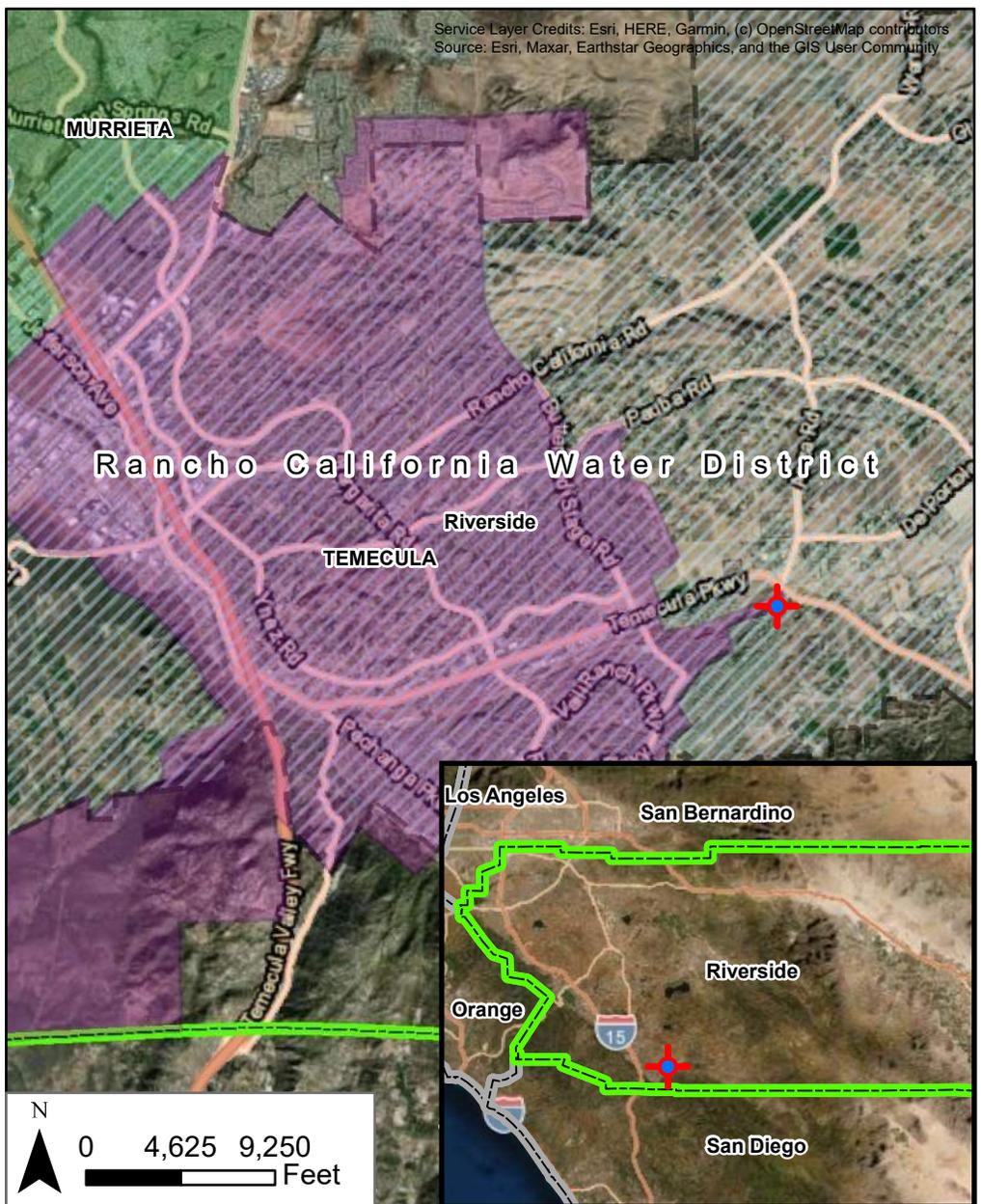
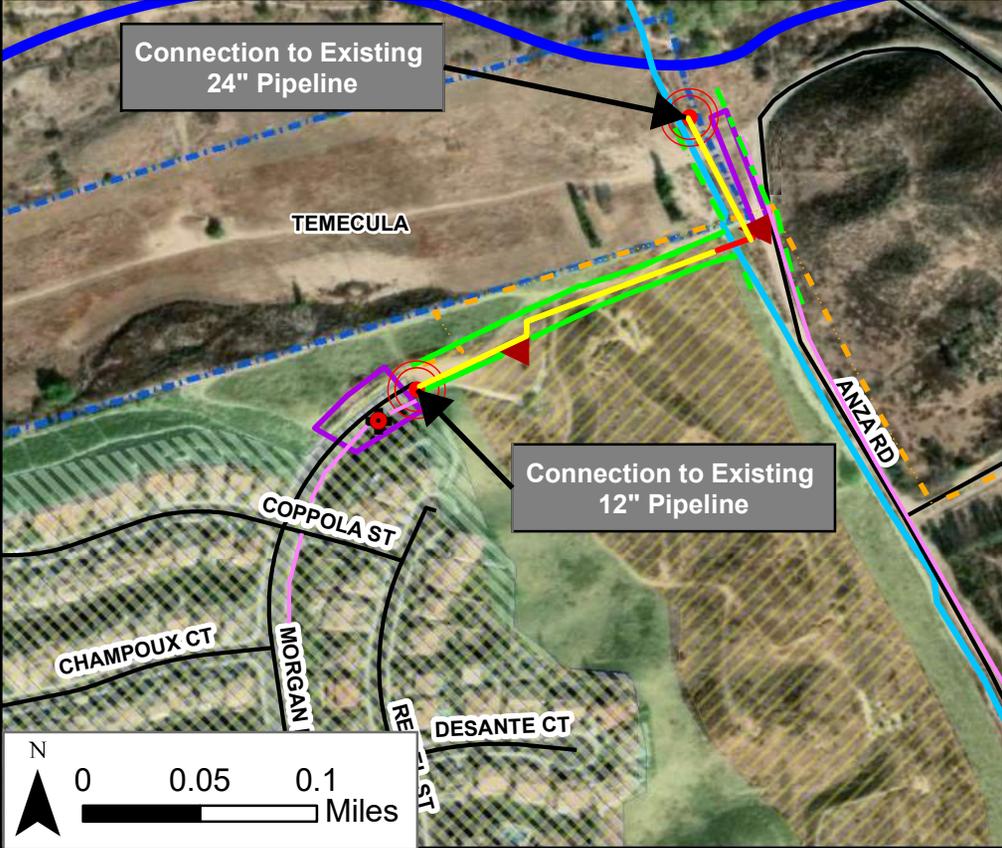
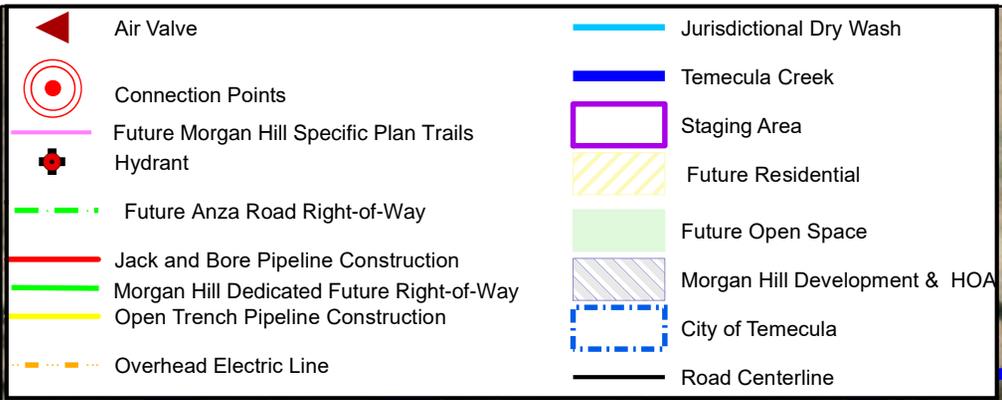


ABBREVIATIONS

AMSL	Above Mean Sea Level
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
BMP	Best Management Practice
CalEPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CalOSHA	California Occupational Safety and Health Administration
CAP	Climate Action Plan
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CBC	California Building Code
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CNDDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CWA	Clean Water Act
CY	Cubic Yard
DEIR	Draft Environmental Impact Report
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
DU/AC	Dwelling Unit per acre
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EIC	Eastern Information Center
EMWD	Eastern Municipal Water District
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EVMWD	Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District
FHSZ	Fire Hazard Safety Zone
FY	Fiscal Year
GIS	Geographic Information System
GP	General Plan
HDPE	High Density Polyethylene
LHMP	Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MCE	Maximum Credible Earthquake
MDD	Maximum Day Demand
MHMP	Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan
MSHCP	Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
PM10	Particulate Matter less than 10 microns
PRIMP	Paleontological Resources Impact Mitigation Program
PS	Pump Station
Qw	Wash Deposits
Qya	Young Alluvial Flood Plain
RCA	Regional Conservation Authority
RCWD	Rancho California Water District
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SANDAG	San Diego Association of Governments
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SDNHM	San Diego Natural History Museum
SDRWQCB	San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board
SDCWA	San Diego County Water Authority
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SRWRF	Santa Rosa Water Reclamation Facility
SKR HCP	Stephan's Kangaroo Rat Habitat Conservation Plan
SWP	State Water Project
SWRCB	State Water Resource Control Board
TACs	Toxic Air Contaminants
TAZ	Transportation Analysis Zone
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load



VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
WFMP	Water Facilities Master Plan
WMWD	Western Municipal Water District
WSC	Western Science Center



Legend



Anza Road 1550 Pressure Pipeline Extension Project
Figure 1. Regional & Vicinity Map

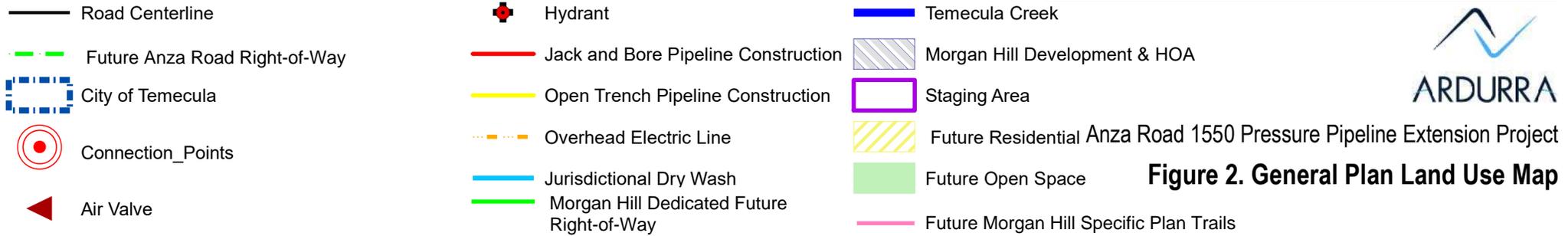
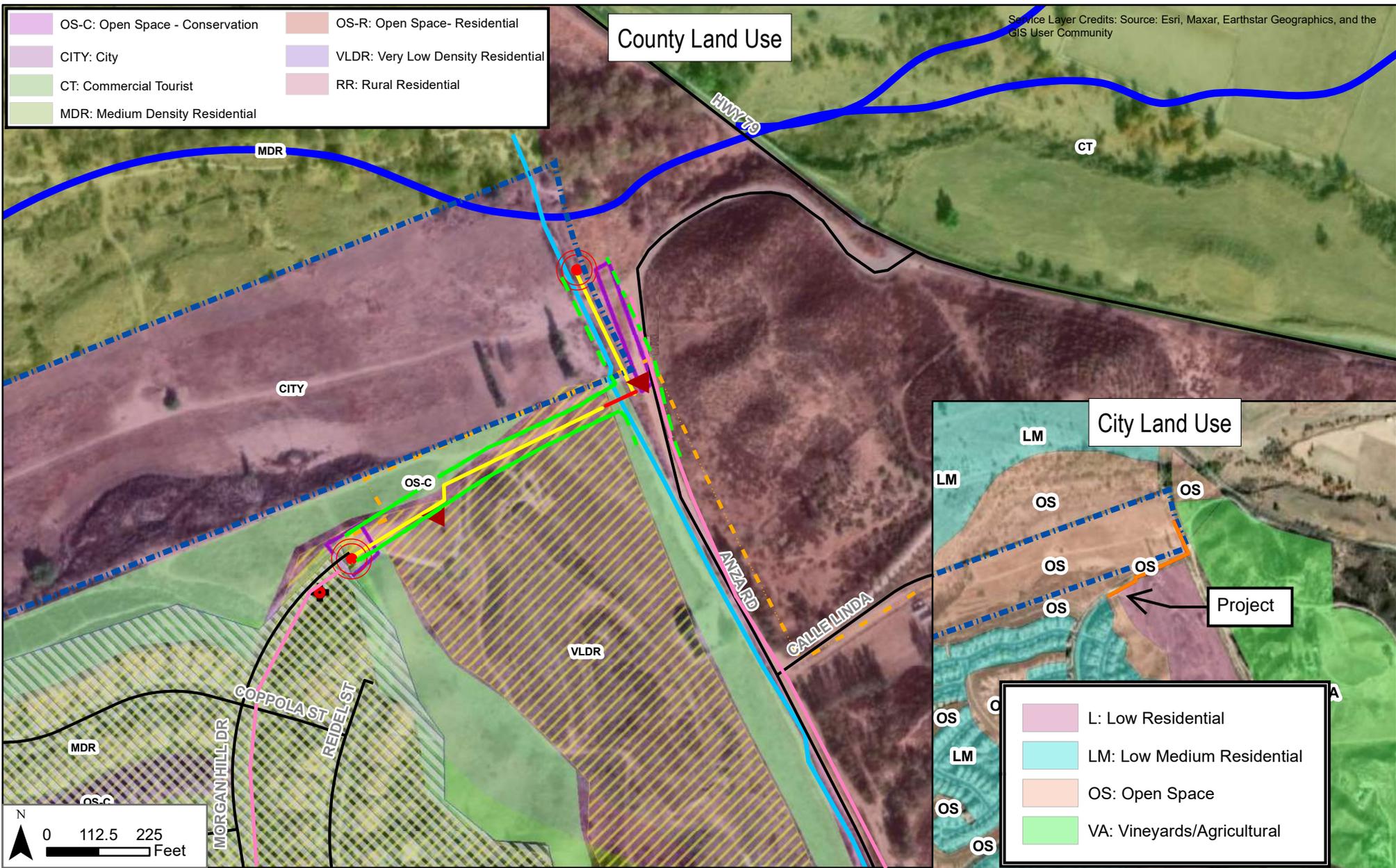
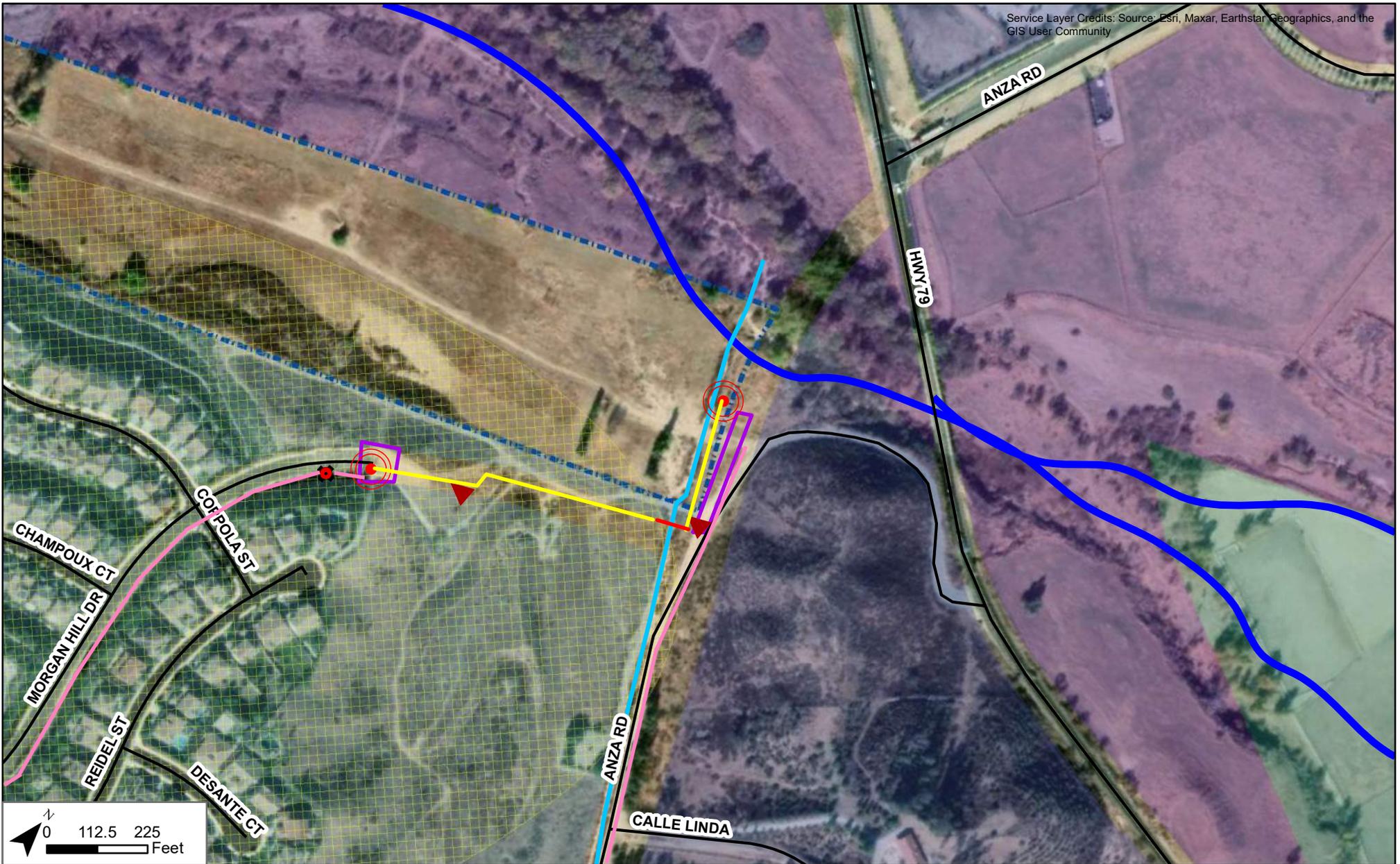


Figure 2. General Plan Land Use Map



Legend

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|---|--|------------------|--|--------|--|---------|
| | Jack and Bore Pipeline Construction | | Connection Points | | Staging Area | | C-P-S | | R-R |
| | Open Trench Pipeline Construction | | Road Centerline | | Future Zoning | | R-5 | | SP ZONE |
| | Hydrant | | Jurisdictional Dry Wash | | City of Temecula | | R-A-10 | | WC-E |
| | Air Valve | | Future Morgan Hill Specific Plan Trails | | Temecula Creek | | | | |



Anza Road 1550 Pressure Pipeline Extension Project

Figure 3-A. Zoning Map

SPECIFIC LAND USE PLAN

LAND USE SUMMARY

LAND USE	ACREAGE	DENSITY	DUs
VERY LOW (Estate Lots)	59.4	1.1	63
MEDIUM	276.9	3.8	1058
PARKS	11.1	--	--
COMMUNITY RECREATION	3.7	--	--
OPEN SPACE & SLOPES	87.9	--	--
ROADWAY PASEOS	2.2	--	--
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	12.3	--	--
MAJOR ROADS	24.8	--	--
PROJECT TOTALS	478.3	2.3	1121

SEE TABLE IIIA-1 FOR DETAILED PLANNING AREA SUMMARY



SQUARE FOOT (S.F.) AVERAGES SHOWN ON EACH RESIDENTIAL PLANNING AREA ARE SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION BASED ON MORE DEFINITIVE TENTATIVE MAP SUBMITTAL INFORMATION AND DATA.
REVISED 3-20-03



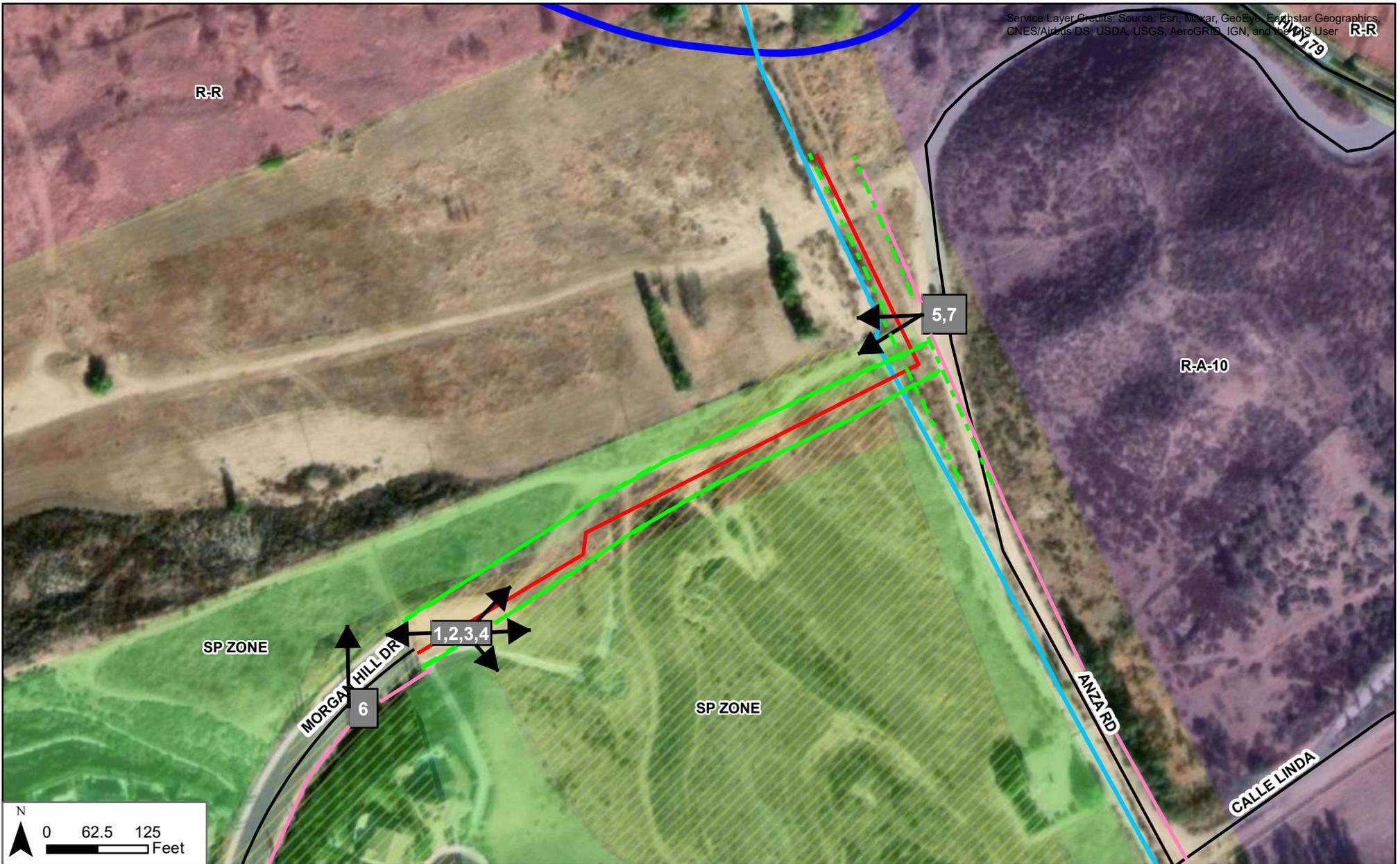
 Project Location

Morgan Hill



Anza Road 1550 Pressure Pipeline Extension Project

Figure 3-B. Zoning Map



Legend

- Future Anza Road Right-of-Way
- Proposed Pipeline Project
- Jurisdictional Dry Wash
- Morgan Hill Dedicated Future Right-of-Way

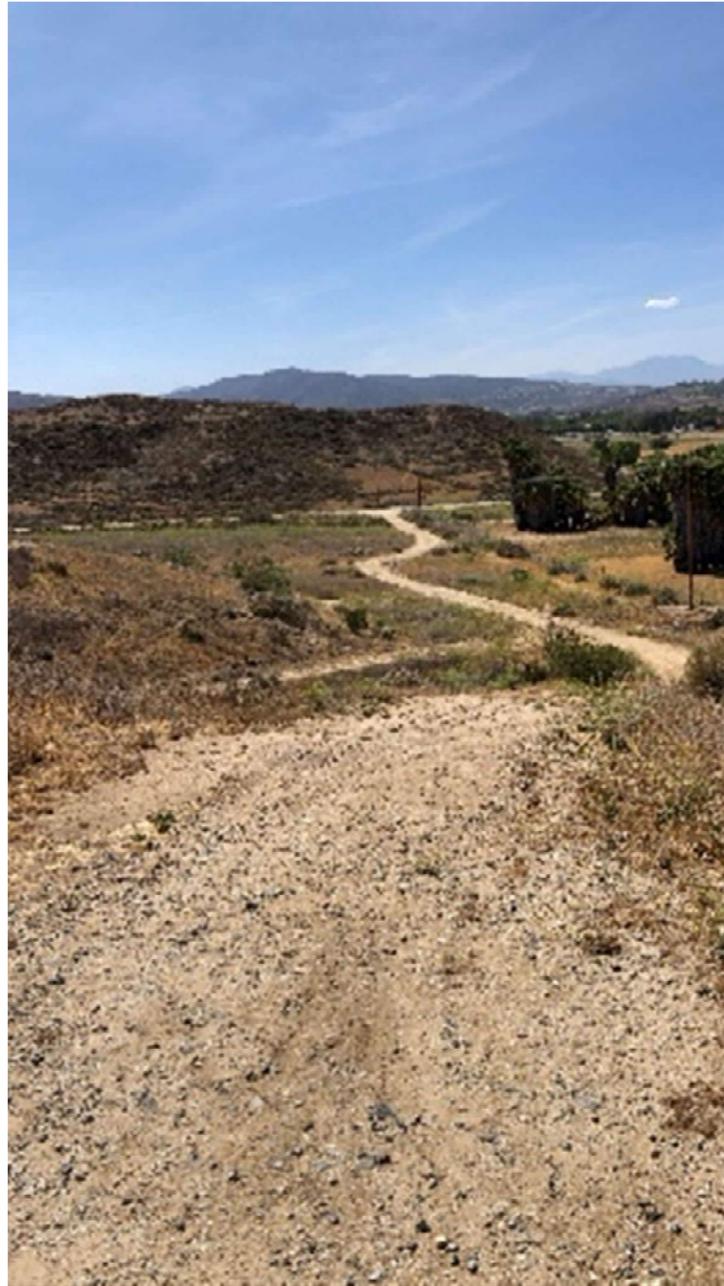
- Temecula Creek
- RCWD's Easement
- Residential-Agricultural
- Residential
- Specific Plan

- Future Morgan Hill Specific Plan Trails
- Future Residential
- Future Open Space

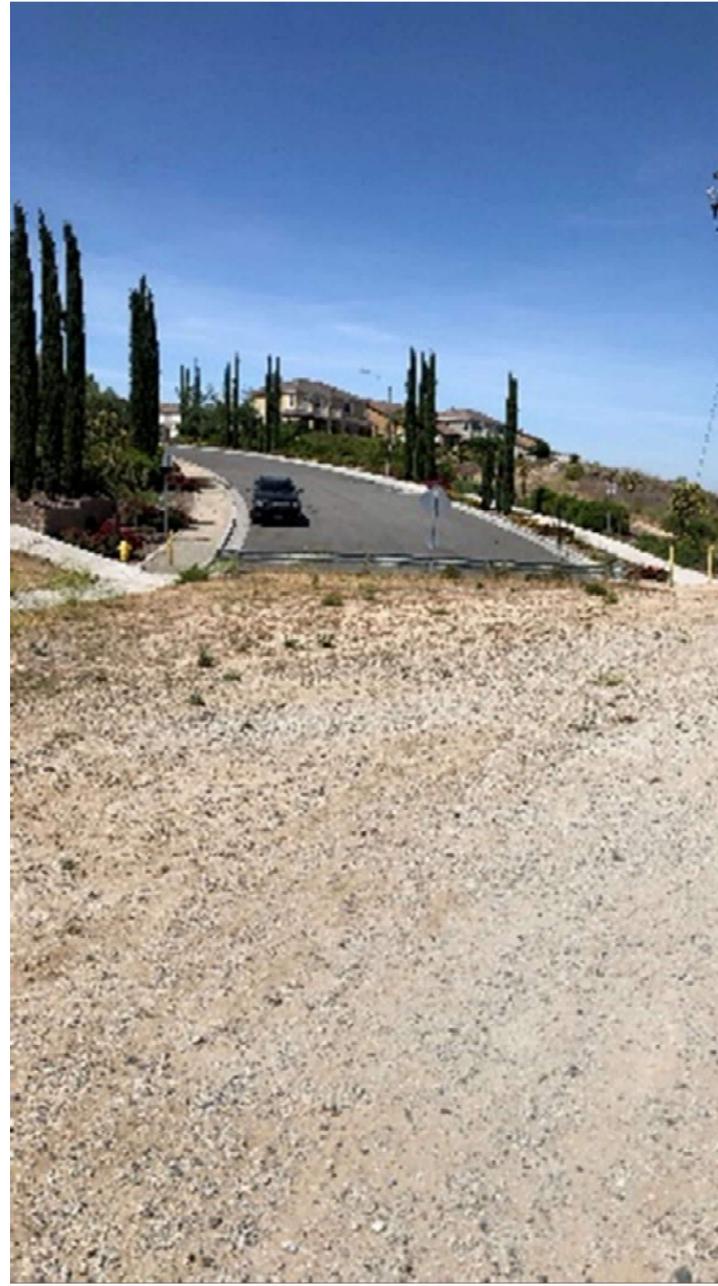


Anza Road 1550 Pressure Pipeline Extension Project

Figure 4. Photo Map



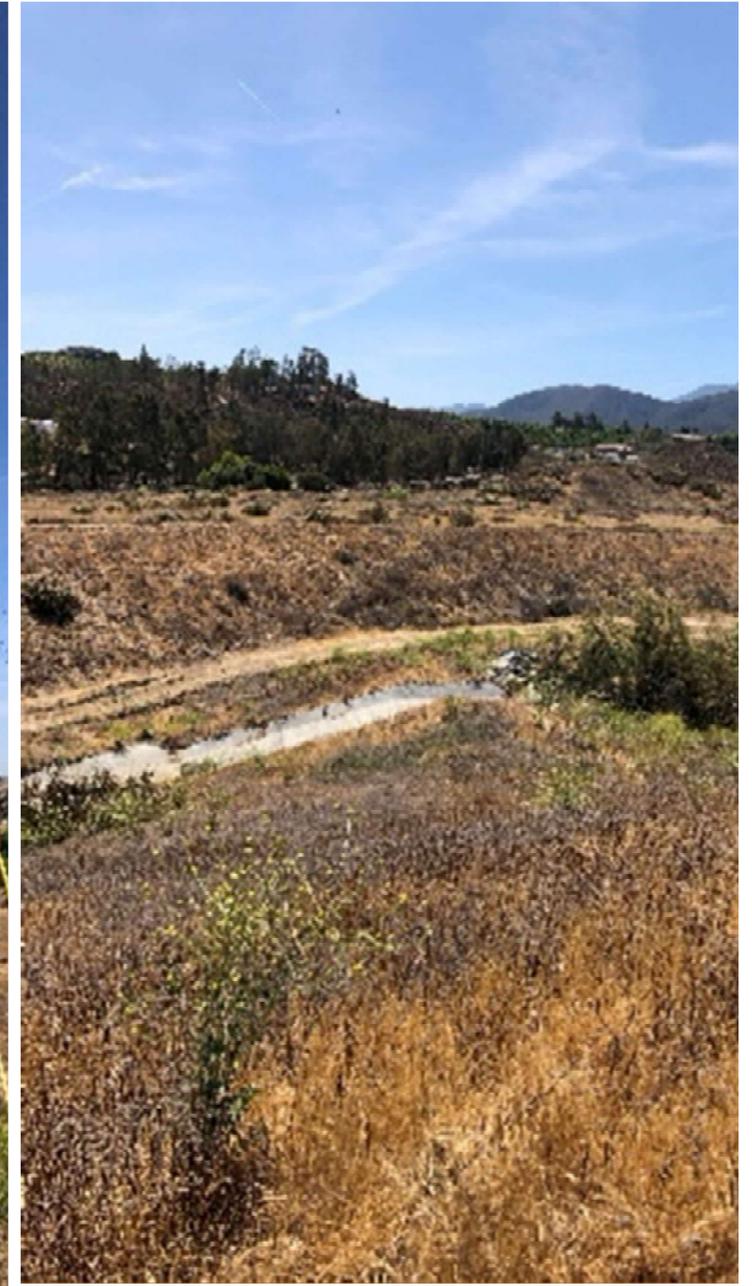
P1- At the Project Site Looking East at the End of Morgan Hill Drive



P2- At the Project Site Looking West at Residential Property along Morgan Hill Drive



P3- At the Project Site Looking Northeast at Designated Open Space adjacent to the site



P4- At the Project Site Looking Southeast at Anza Road and Agricultural Land





P5- At the Project Site Looking Southwest, Standing along Anza Road

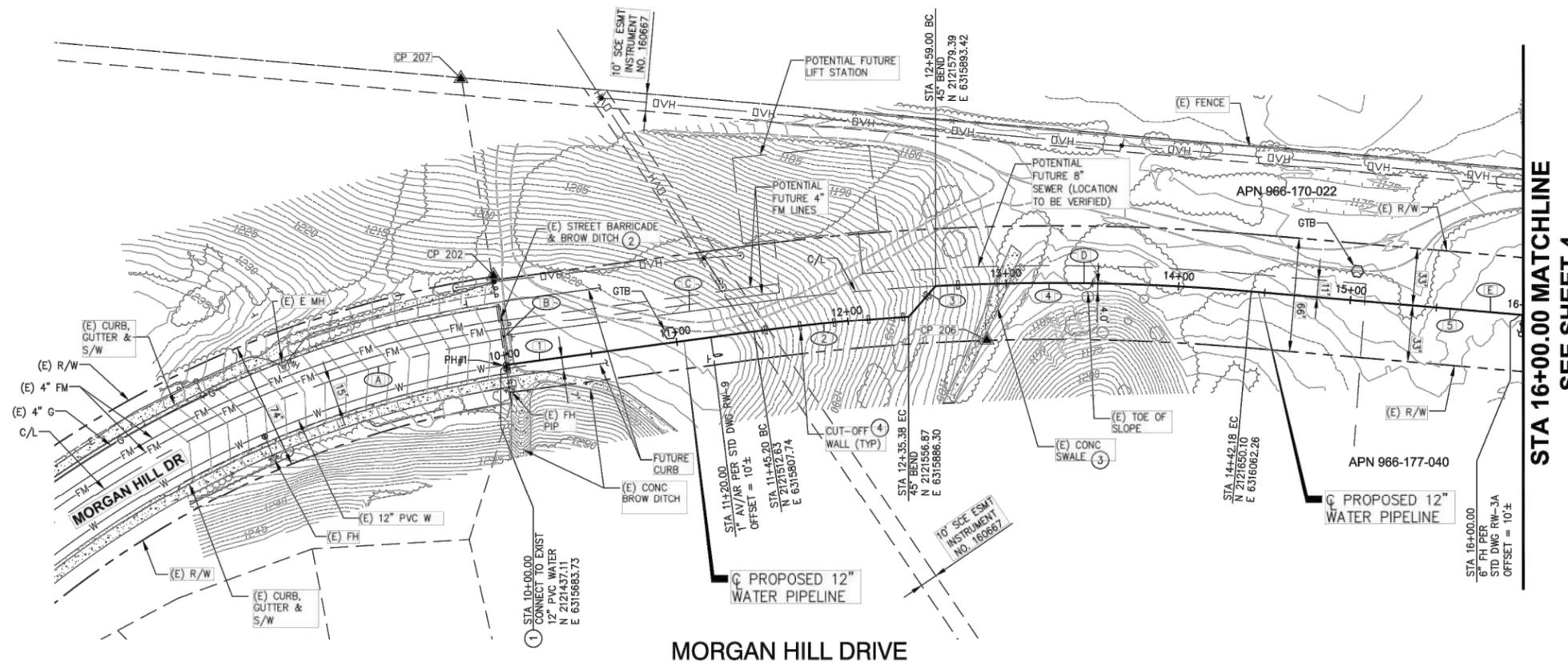
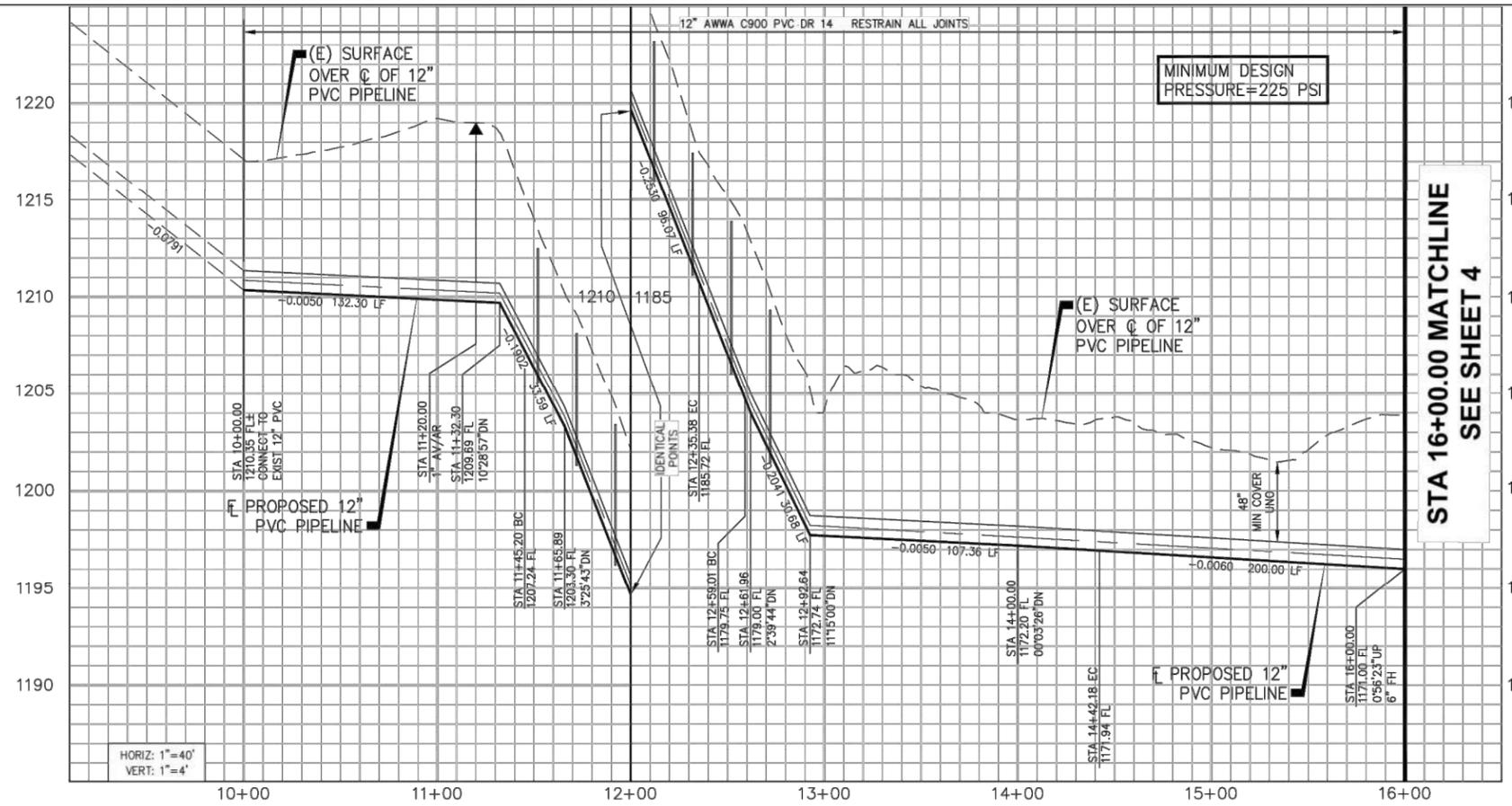


P6- At the Project Site Looking North at the Open Space along the northern border



P7- Standing on Anza Road Looking West at the End of Morgan Hill Road and a portion of the Project Alignment



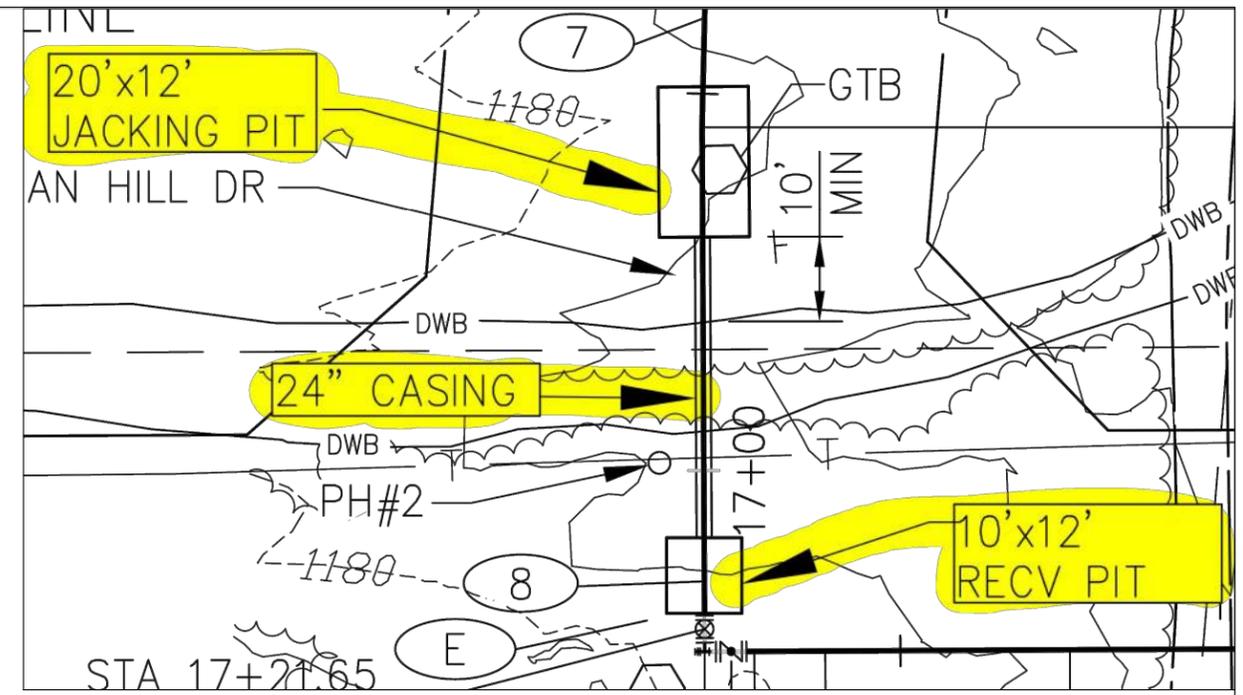
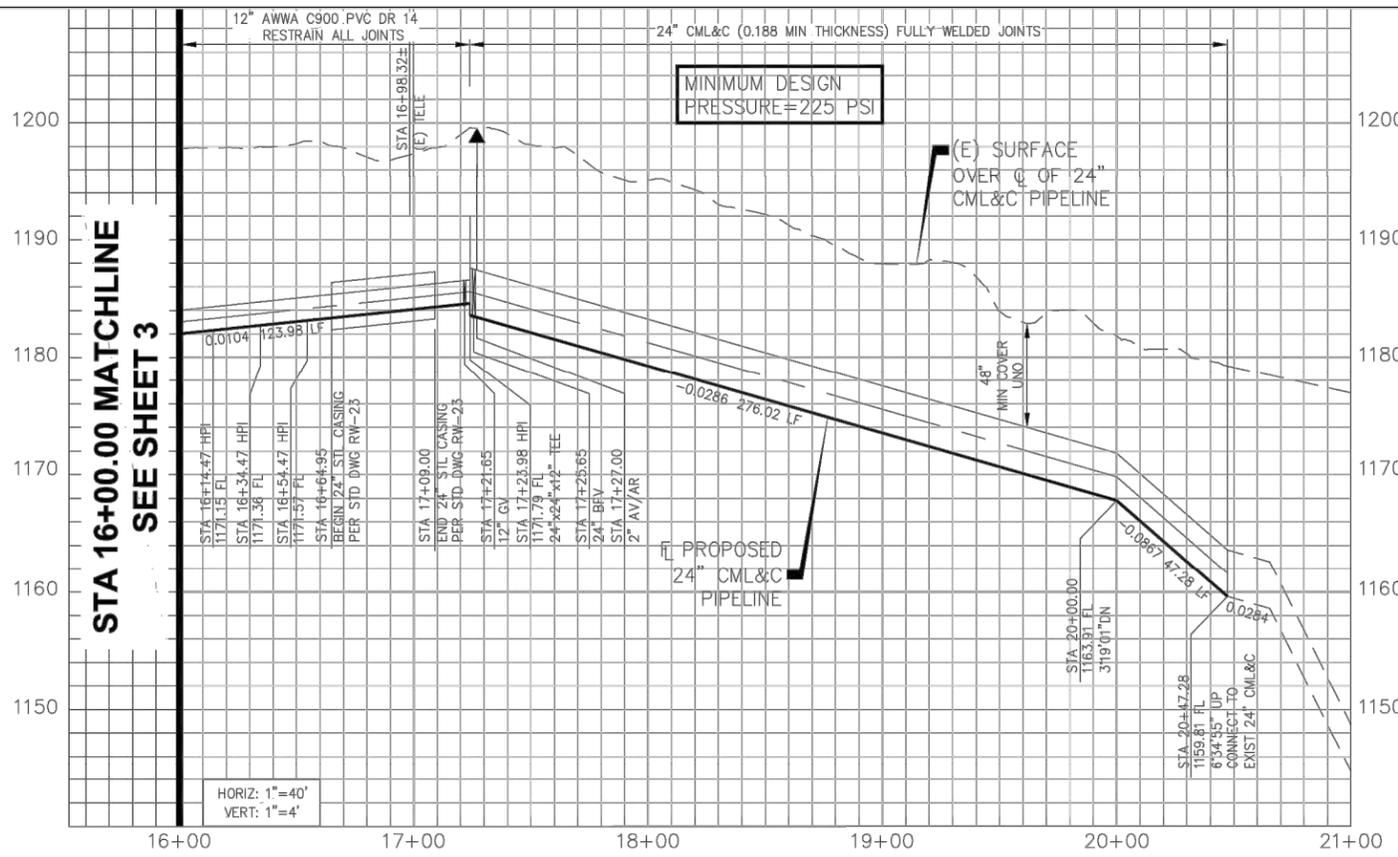


STA 16+00.00 MATCHLINE
SEE SHEET 4

STA 16+00.00 MATCHLINE
SEE SHEET 4

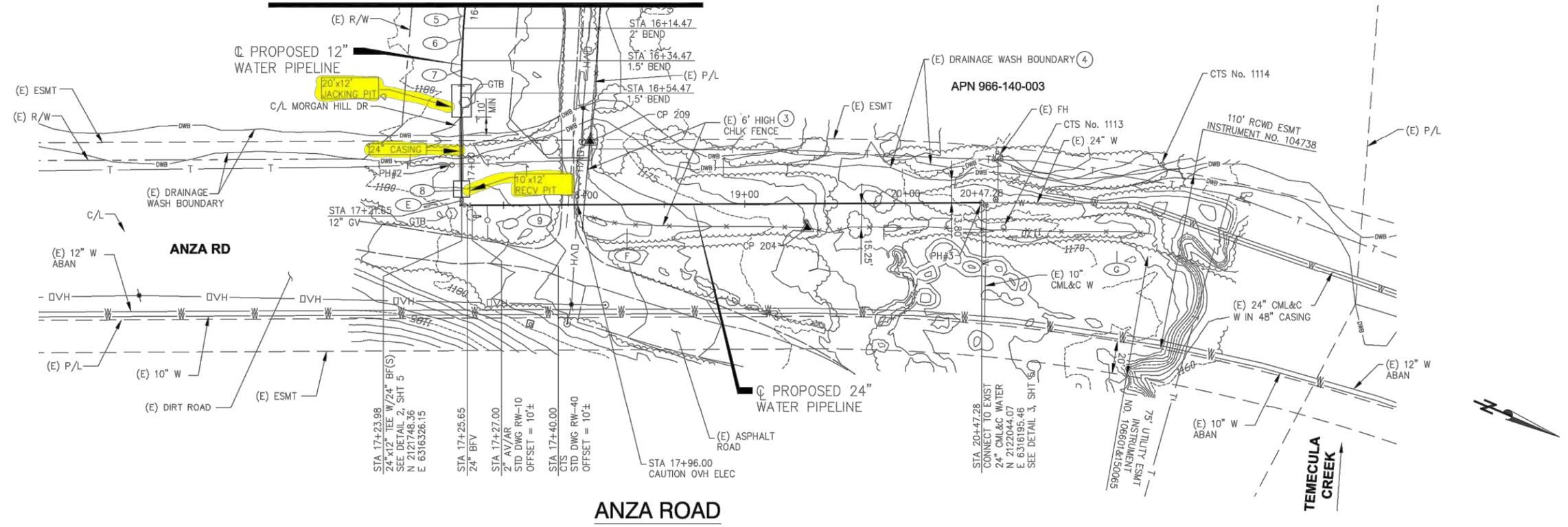
Note: Pipeline plan and profile details presented here are based on the preliminary design information available at the time of this document.





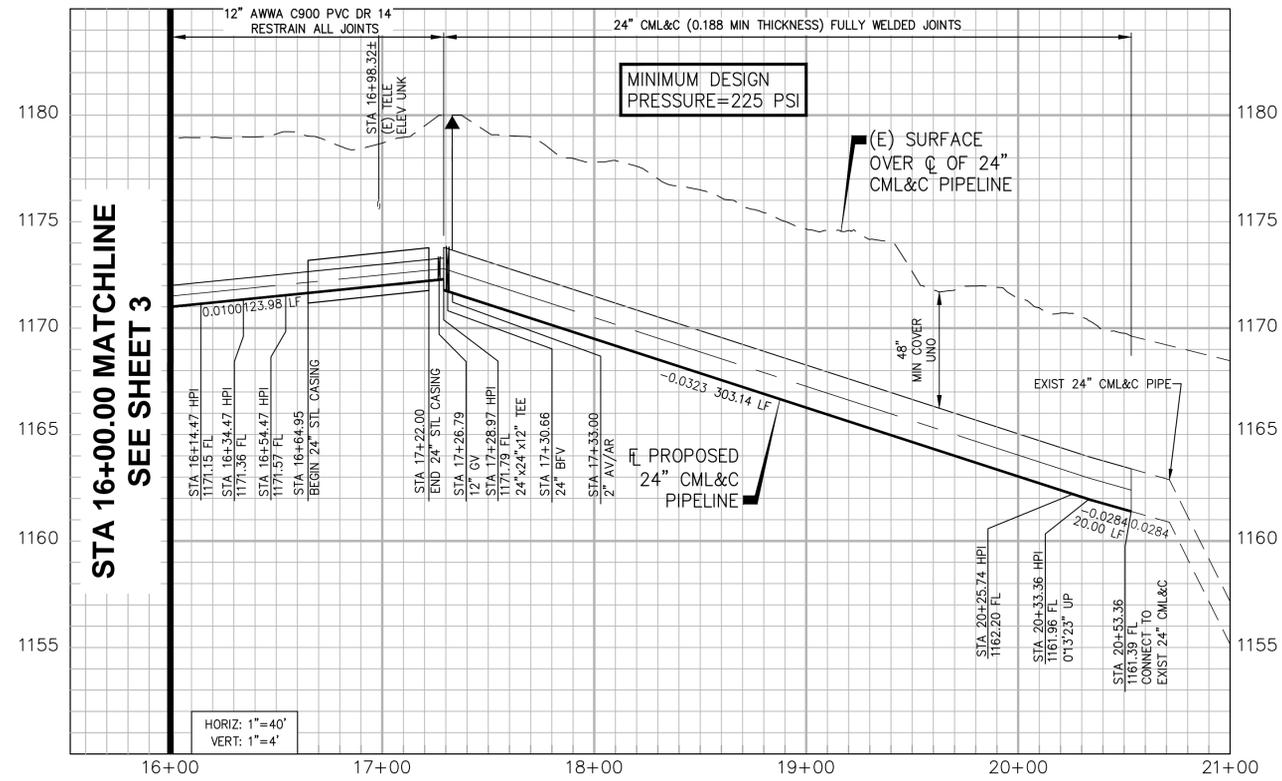
Enlarged Plan View:
Detail of where jack and bore construction will be utilized

**STA 16+00.00 MATCHLINE
SEE SHEET 3**



Note: Pipeline plan and profile details presented here are based on the preliminary design information available at the time of this document.

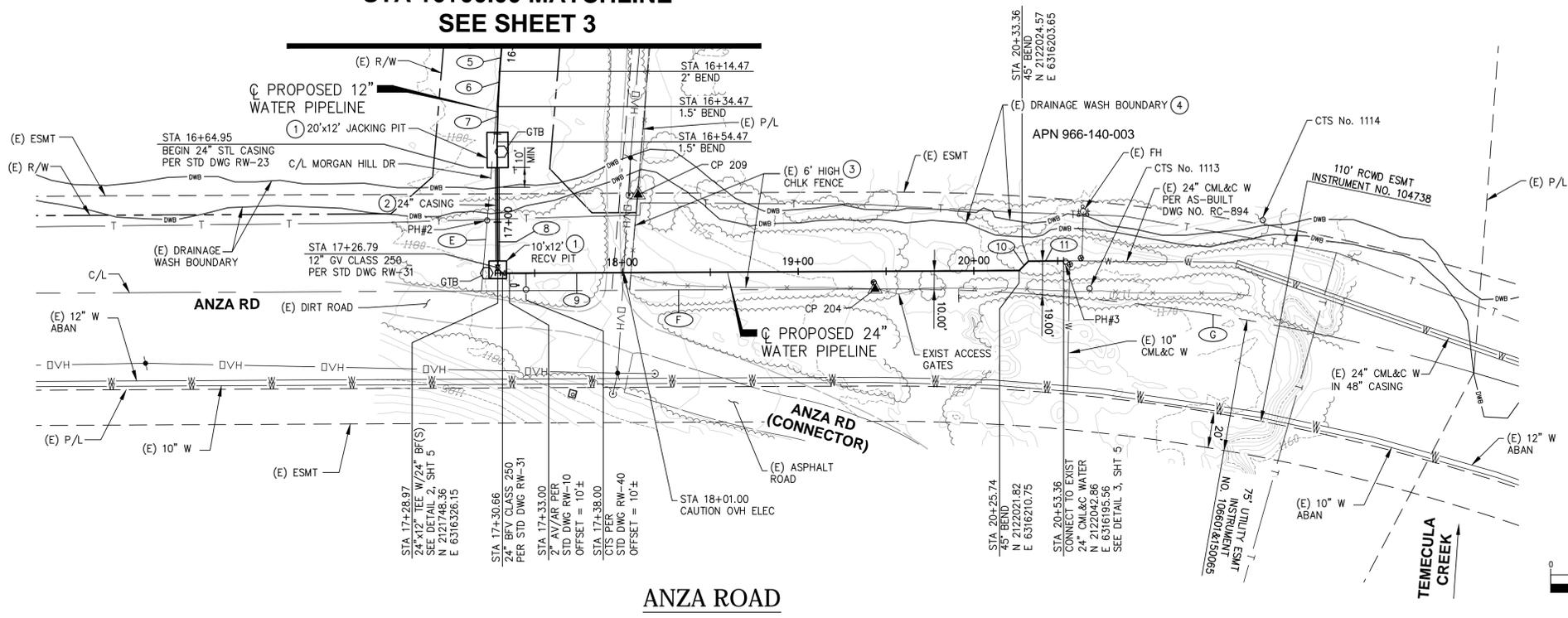




CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

- ① JACKING AND RECEIVING PITS ARE SHOWN FOR REFERENCE ONLY. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ACTUAL LOCATIONS AND DIMENSIONS OF PITS. INSTALL TEMPORARY K-RAIL BARRIERS AROUND PITS.
- ② INSTALL 24" STEEL CASING WITH CASING SPACERS PER STD DWG RW-23 (3/8" MIN CASING WALL THICKNESS). INSTALL CATHODIC PROTECTION TEST STATION WITH REFERENCE ELECTRODE PER STD DWG RW-23, RW-41 & RW-50 AND CONNECT TO EACH END OF STEEL CASING.
- ③ CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE INTERFERING PORTIONS OF EXISTING CHAIN LINK FENCE AND REINSTALL TO PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONDITIONS.
- ④ CONTRACTOR SHALL AVOID IMPACTS TO JURISDICTIONAL DRAINAGE WASH. CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL SILT FENCING PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. SEE SHEET 6 FOR CONSTRUCTION WORK LIMITS.

**STA 16+00.00 MATCHLINE
SEE SHEET 3**

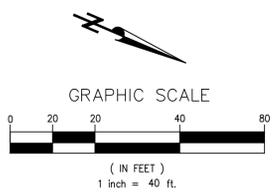


ROAD CL DATA

MARK	BEARING / DELTA	RADIUS	LENGTH	TANGENT
(E)	S 71°12'38" W	--	297.24'	--
(F)	S 23°50'38" E	--	224.85'	--
(G)	16°27'27"	1199.89'	334.65'	--

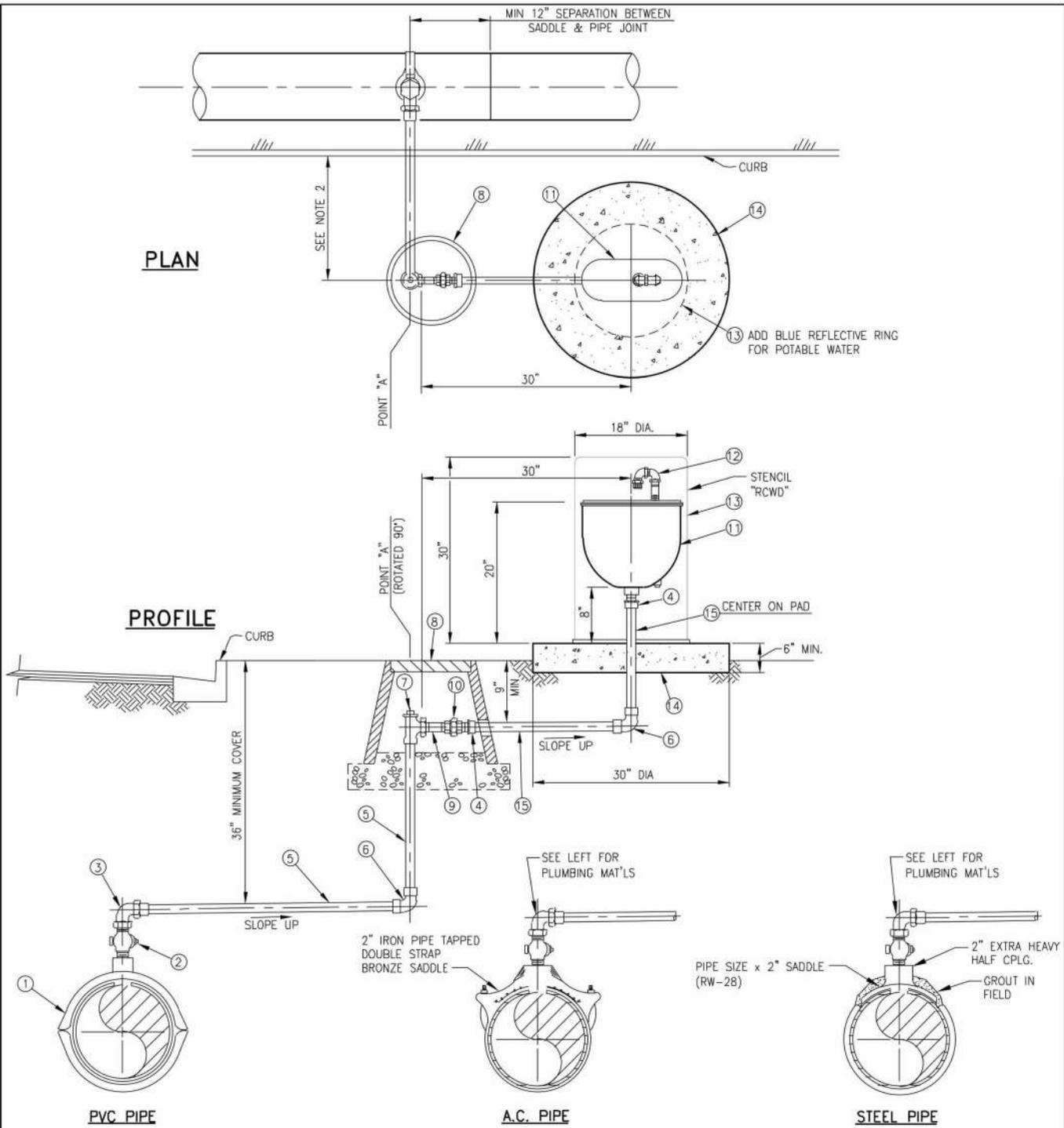
PIPELINE CL DATA

MARK	BEARING / DELTA	RADIUS	LENGTH	TANGENT
(5)	N 71°12'38" E	--	172.29'	--
(6)	N 69°12'38" E	--	20.00'	--
(7)	N 67°47'57" E	--	20.00'	--
(8)	N 66°08'41" E	--	74.50'	--
(9)	N 23°50'38" W	--	296.77'	--
(10)	N 68°50'38" W	--	7.61'	--
(11)	N 23°50'38" W	--	20.00'	--



Note: Pipeline plan and profile details presented here are based on the preliminary design information available at the time of this document.





- NOTES:**
1. ALL BURIED BRASS/COPPER TUBING AND FITTINGS SHALL BE DOUBLE TAPE WRAPPED/COVERED WITH POLYPIPE TAPE GUARD: BLUE-POTABLE WATER; PURPLE-RECYCLED WATER
 2. REFER TO RW-1 OR RW-1A FOR PLACEMENT.
 3. LANDSCAPING AROUND AIR VAC ASSEMBLY IS LIMITED TO GROUND COVER 6" OR LESS IN HEIGHT WITHIN 2' OF ASSEMBLY.

NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY.
1	2"x 2" WIDE STRAP SERVICE SADDLE	1
2	2" BRASS CORP. STOP (MNPT)	1
3	2" BRASS 90° FITTING (FNPT X FLARE ADAPTER)	1
4	2" COPPER THREADED ADAPTER (MNPT X SWEAT)	4
5	2" TYPE K SOFT COPPER TUBING	-
6	2" COPPER 90° ELBOW (SWEAT)	2
7	FULL PORT ANGLE CURB VALVE (FLARE X FNPT) - NO. LONG HANDLE	1
8	10" ROUND HEAVY DUTY PLASTIC VALVE BOX & LOCKING COVER WITH "WATER" OR "RECYCLED WATER" STAMPED ON LID	1
9	2"x6" LONG THREADED BRASS NIPPLE	1
10	2" BRASS UNION (FNPT X FNPT)	1
11	2" AIR VAC & AIR RELEASE VALVE	1
12	2" PVC (SCHEDULE 80) STREET ELBOW(S) WITH SS SCREEN	2
13	PIPELINE PRODUCTS 18"x30" VALVE ENCLOSURE (ADVANTAGE SERIES VCAS-1830; POTABLE; YELLOW, RECYCLED; PURPLE)	1
14	30" DIA ROUND (OR SQUARE), 6" THICK CONCRETE PAD	1
15	2" TYPE K "HARD" (RIGID) COPPER TUBING	

Source: Ranch California Water District Standard RW-10



Anza Road 1550 Pressure Pipeline Extension Project

Figure 6-D Plan and Profile



Source: Delineation of State and Federal Jurisdictional Report, March 2022



3.4 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.

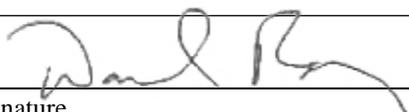
- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics | <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture & Forestry Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Air Quality |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources | <input type="checkbox"/>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

3.5 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" 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.





Signature
Dan Ruiz

Printed Name

Date
Rancho California Water District

For

4.0 INITIAL STUDY

4.1 EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

- 1) A brief explanation is required for all answers except "No Impact" answers that are adequately supported by the information sources a Lead Agency cites in the parentheses following each question. A "No Impact" answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g. the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g. the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).
- 2) All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.
- 3) Once the Lead Agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect is significant. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.
- 4) "Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated" applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less than Significant Impact." The Lead Agency must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level (mitigation measures from Section XVII, "Earlier Analyses," may be cross-referenced).
- 5) Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or another CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration. Section 15063(c)(3)(D). In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:
 - a) Earlier Analyses Used. Identify and state where they are available for review.
 - b) Impacts Adequately Addressed. Identify which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.



- c) Mitigation Measures. For effects that are "Less than Significant with Mitigation Measures Incorporated," describe the mitigation measures which were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the project.
- 6) Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate into the checklist references to information sources for potential impacts (e.g. general plans, zoning ordinances). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.
- 7) Supporting Information Sources. A source list should be attached, and other sources used, or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.
- 8) This is only a suggested form, and lead agencies are free to use different formats; however, lead agencies should normally address the questions from this checklist that are relevant to a project's environmental effects in whatever format is selected.
- 9) The explanation of each issue should identify:
 - a) the significance criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question; and
 - b) the mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significance.



ISSUES & SUPPORTING INFORMATION SOURCES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
I. AESTHETICS – Except as provided in Public Resources Code §21099 – Modernization of Transportation Analysis for Transit-Oriented Infill Projects – Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>Response:</p> <p>No Impact. Public Resources Code §21099 pertains to very high-density transit-oriented infill development and is not applicable to the proposed Project. The Project is a pipeline improvement adjacent to a low-medium-density residential development; however, the Project is not integrated with transit. Currently, there are no transit stations located within the City of Temecula or near the Project Vicinity. The closest transit station is the South Perris Metrolink Station located in Perris, California, approximately 26 miles north of the Project Site.</p> <p>A Scenic Vista, as defined by Riverside County is “a view of an area that is visually aesthetically pleasing and is generally associated with rural open spaces. This includes viewsheds of water bodies, ridgelines, mountain tops, skylines, and other natural features. A viewshed is simply an area of land, water or other environmental element that is visible to the human eye from a fixed vantage point. Scenic and visual resources are generally defined to include the smaller-scale features within a viewshed, such as individual trees or boulders, as well as components of the built environment, such as windmills in rural areas and so on. They can also include, though are not limited to, land formations (natural or cultural modification), rock outcroppings, undisturbed natural areas (e.g., riparian areas, oak woodlands, etc.), open space, view corridors associated with designated scenic routes, points of historic or cultural significance, agricultural areas (e.g., vineyards, citrus groves) and other human-made features.” (County of Riverside GP Public Review Draft 2015). The Topography within Western Riverside County varies dramatically, ranging from valleys, hillsides, and steep mountain ranges, therefore, scenic vistas in proximity to the Project Site are vast and valued by local communities.</p> <p>Notable views of Scenic Vistas from the Project Site include natural open space directly surrounding the Project Site and elevated terrain within County Limits in the north, east, and southwest. The prominent elevated terrain includes the Pechanga Reservation in the east and Mount Palomar in the southeast at an elevation of 6,142 feet above mean sea level (AMSL), to the west-southwest of the Project Site lies Santa Margarita Ecological Reserve within the Santa Margarita Mountain Range, approximately 3,136 feet AMSL, and in the north Lake Skinner Recreation Area elevated approximately 1,470 feet AMSL. The Project Site is at an elevation range of 1,180-1,360 feet AMSL, therefore, the difference in elevation allows for the surrounding terrain to be visually pronounced with enhance views of these treasured Scenic Vistas. Additionally, the Scenic Vistas can be seen from nearby highways, primarily SR-79 (County Eligible Scenic Highway) and Interstate 15 (State Eligible Scenic Highway) heading southeast. Partial views of the surrounding terrain from the Project Site are shown in Site Photos, see Figure 5, especially from the top of the elevated slope at the end of Morgan Hill Road. The Project Site is visible from State Highway 79.</p> <p>The Project will extend a Pipeline from the end of Morgan Hill Drive to Anza Road, which proposes to install a total 1,050 feet of potable water pipeline underground. Currently, the Project Site is on vacant, unimproved land primarily utilized for unsanctioned recreational purposes as a dirt road by local communities or vehicular access for County utilities. Installation methods for Project implementation consist of excavation of potholes, trenching, jack and bore,. Since the Project will install the potable pipeline utilizing underground construction methods, the proposed Project will not develop infrastructure that will detract from the visual appeal of the above ground resources or disturb street level views upon Project implementation. While there is potential for loss of vegetation and earthwork disruptions during construction operations, Project plans indicate the site will be restored to its original state upon Project completion. Plans indicate consistency with the County’s General Plan (See Table 2) and County Ordinances (See Response c) through d)) and will not result in permanently changed views from SH-79.</p>				



ISSUES & SUPPORTING INFORMATION SOURCES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
As a result, the Project will not have a substantially adverse effect on a scenic vista, therefore, mitigation is being recommended below.				
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"/>
<p>Response:</p> <p>Less than Significant Impact. See Response I, a) above. Views from the Project location are vast and mostly uninterrupted due to the surrounding open spaces. As mentioned in Response I, a), the Project involves improvement for underground utilities and is not proposed at a scale that will substantially affect views from the Project Site or adjacent areas of mountain ranges considered to be visually significant within Riverside County or SH</p> <p>At the Project Site, there are trees, vegetation, and shrubs that line the proposed Project alignment. Palm trees are directly east to the end of Morgan Hill Drive, between two telephone poles, and along Anza Road running north south. From surrounding parcels, the Project Site is discernable from Morgan Hill Drive. However, along the SH-79, a County Eligible Scenic Highway, the Project Site is highly discernable and is directly north of the Project Site. However, according to Project plans, construction will not impact the Palm trees adjacent to the Project alignment and will abide by County Ordinances for best management practices during Project construction. To ensure appropriate measures are taken to protect the following scenic resources, mitigation measure will be proposed during Project construction. The Project Site does not contain rock overcroppings or historic buildings.</p> <p>During Project construction, protecting scenic resources including trees and additional native plant vegetation, must occur. In the event that scenic resources, such as natural vegetation and trees are disturbed (trimmed or removed) during Project implementation, plans to replace and enhance scenic resources need to be made and considered by the Project Manager pursuant to Riverside County’s Ordinance No. 559- Regulating the Removal of Trees.</p>				
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, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Response:</p> <p>Less than Significant. See Response I, a) through b) above. The Project area is in a non-urbanized area that borders residential development in the west. Views of the Project Site can be seen from highways and surrounding residential property. However, the Project proposes to make improvements to underground water utility infrastructure and upon completion restore the Project Site to its original state. Construction will occur during the daytime hours. Construction fencing will be installed. During construction, equipment and materials for Project construction will be partially visible from surrounding developed areas. This is temporary and is not considered a significant impact. Rancho California Water District’s plan check, design construction drawing approval, and design criteria will result in less than significant impacts and code compliance.</p> <p>For these reasons stated above, impacts on visual character or quality public views are less than significant.</p>				



ISSUES & SUPPORTING INFORMATION SOURCES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Response:

No Impact. Response I, a) through c). Based on conceptual project plans, installation of exterior lighting is not proposed for the Project. Shown below in Table 2, the Project is consistent with the following County Ordinances. Rancho California Water District’s plan check, design construction drawing approval, and design criteria will result in less than significant impacts and code compliance.

Table 2: Project Consistency with Riverside County Ordinances and General Plan (Multipurpose Open Space Element) to protect existing aesthetic and visual resources

Riverside County Ordinance	Project Consistency
<i>Ordinance No. 655- Regulating Light Pollution</i>	No Impact. The Project Site is located along the border of Lighting Policy Area Zone A, which has the potential to adversely affect Observatory operations. However, the Project does not propose to insert light fixtures or emit light that will disrupt the night sky, which is considered to be undesirable and a detrimental effect on astronomical observation and research. Therefore, no impact is anticipated.
<i>Ordinance No. 460- Regulating Outdoor Lighting</i>	No Impact. The Project does not propose the installation of lighting, therefore, shielding and redirecting light from emitting outside parcels of origin or onto public-rights-of-way are not necessary.
Riverside County General Plan: Multipurpose Open Space Element	Project Consistency
<i>Policy OS 21.1 Identify and conserve the skyline, view corridors, and outstanding scenic vistas within Riverside County (AI 79).</i>	No Impact. As outlined in Response I, a), the Project does not propose to implement infrastructure that will disturb skylines, view corridors, and outstanding scenic vistas. The Project is an underground utility improvement Project that is proposed to support future development within the Project Vicinity.

Source: County of Riverside General Plan Environmental Impact Report No. 521, Public Review Draft, February 2015

As a result, the Project will not create of a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated due to project implementation.

Sources:

- a. County of Riverside General Plan Environmental Impact Report No. 521, Public Review Draft, February 2015
 - a. Section 4.4- Aesthetics and Visual Resources
 - i. 4.4.3 Policies and Regulations Addressing Aesthetic and Visual Resources
- b. Riverside County Code of Ordinances- Volume 1, March 22nd, 2022
- c. County of Riverside, Southwest Area Plan, adopted January 20th, 2014
 - Figure 3- Southwest Plan Area Land Use Plan



ISSUES & SUPPORTING INFORMATION SOURCES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<p>II. AGRICULTURE AND FOREST RESOURCES – In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state’s inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board.</p> <p>Would the project:</p>				
<p>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?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Response:</p> <p>Less than Significant Impact. At the Project Site, there is no land that is designated as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance. According to California Resource Agency, Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program’s California Important Farmland Finder Website (See https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/DLRP/CIFF/), the Project Site is located on Farmland of Local Importance. The Project footprint and adjacent land is planned for urban development. However, parcels within the Project Vicinity to the east, southeast, and southwest are designated as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, and Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland). Disturbances to these parcels are not anticipated due to the location of Project alignment within a utility easement and future public right-of-way shown in Figure 6A- 6D, Site Plan. The Local Vicinity to the northeast, north, and northwest is designated as Other Land. According to the County, “Other Land” consists of land not included in other categories (brush and timberlands). West of the Project Site, land is designated as “Urban and Built-up Land” already developed for residential uses.</p> <p>The County’s General Plan indicates that 231,090 acres of land within Riverside County is designated as Farmland of Local Importance. This decreased by approximately 0.8 percent during the period of 2006-2008 (Riverside County GP DEIR). However, the farmland in this category has a lack of available irrigation, therefore, not qualifying to be in any of the other farmland designations. The proposed Project will not convert the Farmland of Local Importance to non-agricultural uses. Instead, the Project will provide water infrastructures below ground and allow for expansion of the Rancho California Water District’s (RCWD) water utility system. While the Project will not convert farmland to another land use, the County anticipates that due to growth and the need for ancillary infrastructures conversion of agricultural uses to urbanized area is unavoidable as a result of the General Plan buildout.</p> <p>The Project does not propose to convert the Project Site to any other land use than it has already been designated. The Project will extend the pipeline to enhance reliably for the water utilities to account for future planned and approved population growth. Therefore, the Project does not propose to make improvements or changes that have not already been considered and approved by the County under the previously certified General Plan EIR.</p> <p>The Project is consistent with the County’s General Plan, General Plan DEIR, and Zoning Code, and County Ordinances. For these reasons, the Project impacts on Farmland are considered to be less than significant and Project implementation will not result in conversion of agricultural land to other uses beyond what has already been considered and approved in the County’s General Plan and the Morgan Hill Specific Plan pertaining to the Project</p>				



ISSUES & SUPPORTING INFORMATION SOURCES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Site, Local Vicinity, and Riverside County. The Project is also consistent with regional land use plans, which include the Project location.				
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Response:</p> <p>Less than Significant Impact. Refer to Response II, a). Agriculture is a vital aspect of Riverside County’s economy, producing 50 different type of crops and commercially raising livestock (Riverside County General Plan DEIR). For this reason, agriculture uses exist on a variety of land uses within the County. The Project is zoned as a public-right-of-way and allowable for low-density single-family residential developments. However, the Project does not propose to implement structures that would transform the designated land uses like a single-family residential development might ensue. Instead, the Project imposes site improvements to the local water utility system to enhance services to RCWD’s consumer base. Based on land use patterns shown on the County’s General Plan Land Use Map and on the Morgan Hill Specific Plan, the Project Site is not near Williamson Act Contracts, land planned for agricultural preservation, or land designated for permanent agricultural use. Therefore, the Project will have no direct or indirect impacts on agricultural land use.</p> <p>For the reasons above, less than significant impacts on agriculturally zoned land as well as land under the Williamson Act Contracts are anticipated from Project implementation.</p>				
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"/>
<p>Response:</p> <p>No Impact. Refer to Response II, a) through b). As mentioned above, the Project will implement improvements to the Project Site through the extension of the water utility system to improve system reliance. The Project will not involve rezoning for non-forest land use, or the conversion of forests land, timberland or timberland zoned for Timberland Production to non-forest land use. The Project is intended to serve the currently approved level of development represented in the County General Plan and certified General Plan EIR. Project plans indicate upon the completion of the Project, the site will return to its pre-construction conditions and no additional impacts beyond those identified in the General Plan EIR are expected.</p> <p>Additionally, Riverside County does not contain forest land, timberland, or Timberland Production Zones. Therefore, the Project will not conflict with existing forestry resources.</p> <p>For the reasons stated above, Project implementation will not result in changes related to the demand or the use of forests or timberland resources beyond what has been considered for the region. As a result, no mitigation is required.</p>				



ISSUES & SUPPORTING INFORMATION SOURCES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Response:</p> <p>Less than Significant Impact. Refer to Response II, a) through c). The Project will result in the implementation of the approved general plan and zoning. The closest forested lands to the Project Site are southeast, approximately 8 miles from the Project Site, located within the northwestern corner of Cleveland National Forest and are characterized as Montane Forests. Other forested land close to the Project Site, are approximately 26-50 miles from the Project Site within the San Bernadino National Forest (Shown in Figure 4.5.2 Forestry Resources Western Riverside County, Riverside County GP DEIR). Due to the proximity of forested lands relative to the Project Site, Project implementation will not result in direct impacts on forests. Additionally, since the Project is consistent with the County’s Land Use designation and General Plan, the Project will not result in additional indirect conversion of land to non-forest use beyond what has already been considered and approved. For these reasons, the Project impacts are less than significant.</p>				
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in the 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"/>
<p>Response:</p> <p>Less than Significant Impact. Refer to Responses II, a) through d). Other changes in the existing environment resulting in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest to non-forest use from Project implementation are not anticipated. The proposed land use and utility improvement resulting from the Project is consistent with approved recommendations made by Rancho California Water District and Riverside County General Plan, which provide invaluable water and wastewater services to portions of Riverside County. Implementing the proposed improvement that allow for redundancies in the potable water system within RCWD jurisdiction, will stay ahead of increased demands, maintain consistency with necessary infrastructure planning, and enhance services to their customer base. Implementing the proposed Project on land that is currently being underutilized and will not result in the conversion of Farmland, will result in impacts anticipated to be less than significant.</p>				
<p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. County of Riverside General Plan Environmental Impact Report No. 521, Public Review Draft, February 2015 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Section 4.5 Agriculture and Forestry Resources b. Figure 4.5.2 Forestry Resources Western Riverside County 2. Riverside County Code of Ordinances- Volume 1, March 22nd, 2022 3. Rancho California Water District Water Facilities Master Plan, adopted December 2015 4. County of Riverside, Southwest Area Plan, adopted January 20th, 2014 				



ISSUES & SUPPORTING INFORMATION SOURCES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
III. AIR QUALITY – 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"/>
Response: The information within Section III is based on the Anza Road 1550 Pressure Zone Pipeline Extension Project, Global Climate and Energy Impact Analysis, Riverside County, prepared by Ganddini Associates on July 12 th , 2022. This report can be found in Appendix A. Summary of Air Quality Plans and Regulatory Authority Less than Significant Impact. The Project is under the jurisdiction of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) since the Project is located within the South Coast Air Basin (Basin). The Basin includes non-desert portions of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernadino counties, and all of Orange County. Combined, the region is home to 17 million people, which constitutes about half of California’s population. The South Coast Air Basin is made up of 6,745-square-mile coastal plain which is bounded by the Pacific Ocean to the southwest and the San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto Mountains to the north and east. The Basin is also designated as a “nonattainment” for select State air quality standards, meaning that pollution levels exceed the preset levels for the region. The SCAQMD’s mission is to “clean the air and protect the health of all residents in the South Coast Air District through practical and innovative strategies” (SCAQMD 2022). In order to accomplish this, the regulatory agency is primarily responsible for preparing and implementing air quality compliance measures for Basin compliance with national and state air quality standards established for this area. SCAQMD maintains 38 air quality monitoring sites with designated ambient air monitoring station representative of each area and records meteorology information to help forecast daily pollution levels. The nearest monitoring station to the Project Site is Perris Monitoring Station (Perris Station), located approximately 6.69 miles south of the Project Site at 237 1/2 N. D Street, Perris. Another monitoring station close to the Project Site is Riverside- Rubidoux Monitoring Station (Riverside Station) located approximately 12.97 miles northwest at 5888 Mission Boulevard, Rubidoux Compliance measures and standards were established by numerous government agencies including international, state, federal, state, regional, and local. In collaboration with one another, these agencies utilize an array of strategies to improve air quality including policy, regulations, planning, policymaking, education, and programs, which are listed as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) - Sets and enforces National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for atmospheric pollutants. It regulates emission sources that are under the exclusive authority of the federal government, such as aircraft, ships, and certain locomotives. <p>California Air Resources Board (CARB), which is a part of the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) coordinates and administers both federal and state air pollution control programs within California. CARB conducts research and sets the California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS), compiles emission inventories, develops suggested control measures, provides oversight of local programs, and prepares the State Implementation Plan (SIP). CARB is also responsible for regulations pertaining to Toxic Air Contaminants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCAQMD is the regional agency principally responsible for comprehensive air pollution control in the South Coast Air Basin (Basin). SCAQMD works directly with the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), county transportation commissions, and local governments and cooperates actively with all federal 				



ISSUES & SUPPORTING INFORMATION SOURCES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<p>and state agencies. SCAQMD is responsible for preparing and implementing the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) within the Basin in compliance with the SIP, CAAQS and NAAQS.</p> <p>Following is a summary of the air quality plans and programs applicable to the Project:</p> <p>The agencies listed above establish and regulate air quality measures to target criteria pollutants in the Basin which include Ozone (O₃), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_x), Carbon Monoxide (CO), Sulfur Dioxide (SO_x), Lead (Pb), and Particulate Matter less than 10 microns and 2.5 microns in diameter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}). While Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) are not a criteria pollutant, these gases are still regulated because they primarily convert O₃ upon exposure to sunlight and mixing with other pollutants within the atmosphere. Other pollutants of concern are Toxic Air Contaminants (TACs). Although less pervasive in the urban atmosphere than criteria pollutants, TACs are linked to short-term and long-term health effects like cancer, birth defects, neurological damage, and death. Sources of TACs include industrial processes, commercial operations (e.g., gasoline stations and dry cleaners), and motor vehicle exhaust. Criteria pollutants are proven to harm health and the environment to the point of causing property damage. Monitoring and regulating agencies like the EPA identify “criteria” air pollutant emission based on human health-based and/or environmentally based criteria for setting permissible levels. Following are air quality plans and programs applicable to the Project that are used to enforce air quality regulations:</p> <p>Air Quality Management Plan</p> <p>The 2016 AQMP is a regional blueprint for achieving the federal air quality standards and healthful air within the Basin through both stationary and mobile source strategies to regulate air quality. Following are policies of the AQMP typically applied to development projects to reduce emissions:</p> <p>SCAQMD Rule 402: Prohibits a person from discharging from any source whatsoever such quantities of air contaminants or other material which cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or to the public, or which endanger the comfort, repose, health or safety of any such persons or the public, or which cause, or have a natural tendency to cause, injury or damage to business or property.</p> <p>SCAQMD Rule 403: Governs emissions of fugitive dust during construction and operation activities. Compliance with this rule is achieved through application of standard Best Management Practices (BMPs), such as application of water or chemical stabilizers to disturbed soils, covering haul vehicles, restricting vehicle speeds on unpaved roads to 15 miles per hour, sweeping loose dirt from paved site access roadways, cessation of construction activity when winds exceed 25 mph, and establishing a permanent ground cover on finished sites.</p> <p>Rule 403 requires that fugitive dust be controlled with best available control measures so that the presence of dust does not remain visible in the atmosphere beyond the property line of the emission source. In addition, SCAQMD Rule 403 requires implementation of dust suppression techniques to prevent fugitive dust from creating a nuisance off-site. Applicable dust suppression techniques from Rule 403 are summarized below and can reduce fugitive dust generation, Particulate Matter 10 microns or greater in diameter (PM₁₀). Compliance with these rules would reduce impacts on nearby sensitive receptors. Rule 403 measures may include but are not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply nontoxic chemical soil stabilizers according to manufacturers’ specifications to all inactive construction areas (previously graded areas inactive for 10 days or more). • Water active sites at least three times daily. (Locations where grading is to occur will be thoroughly watered prior to earthmoving.) • Cover all trucks hauling dirt, sand, soil, or other loose materials, or maintain at least 0.6 meters (2 feet) of freeboard (vertical space between the top of the load and top of the trailer) in accordance with the requirements of California Vehicle Code section 23114. 				



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce traffic speeds on all unpaved roads to 15 miles per hour (mph) or less. • Suspension of all grading activities when wind speeds (including instantaneous wind gusts) exceed 25 mph. • Bumper strips or similar BMPs shall be provided where vehicles enter and exit the construction site onto paved roads or wash off trucks and any equipment leaving the site each trip. • Replanting disturbed areas as soon as practical. • During all construction activities, construction contractors shall sweep on-site and off-site streets if silt is carried to adjacent public thoroughfares, to reduce the amount of particulate matter on public streets. All sweepers shall be compliant with SCAQMD Rule 1186.1, Less Polluting Sweepers. <p>SCAQMD Rule 445: Prohibits permanently installed wood burning devices into any new development. A wood burning device means any fireplace, wood burning heater, or pellet-fueled wood heater, or any similarly enclosed, permanently installed, indoor or outdoor device burning any solid fuel for aesthetic or space-heating purposes, which has a heat input of less than one million British thermal units per hour.</p> <p>SCAQMD Rule 481: Applies to all spray painting and spray coating operations and equipment, requiring that a person shall not use or operate any spray painting or spray coating equipment unless one of the following conditions is met:</p> <p>(1) The spray coating equipment is operated inside a control enclosure, which is approved by the Executive Officer. Any control enclosure for which an application for permit for new construction, alteration, or change of ownership or location is submitted after the date of adoption of this rule shall be exhausted only through filters at a design face velocity not less than 100 feet per minute nor greater than 300 feet per minute, or through a water wash system designed to be equally effective for the purpose of air pollution control.</p> <p>(2) Coatings are applied with high-volume low-pressure, electrostatic and/or airless spray equipment.</p> <p>(3) An alternative method of coating application or control is used which has effectiveness equal to or greater than the equipment specified in the rule.</p> <p>SCAQMD Rule 1108: Governs the sale, use, and manufacturing of asphalt and limits the volatile organic compound (VOC) content in asphalt used in the Basin and regulates the VOC content of asphalt during construction. All asphalt used during Project construction must comply with SCAQMD Rule 1108.</p> <p>SCAQMD Rule 1113: Governs the sale, use, and manufacturing of architectural coating and limits the VOC content in paints and paint solvents. Regulates VOC content of paints during construction. All paints and solvents used during Project construction and operation must comply with SCAQMD Rule 1113.</p> <p>SCAQMD Rule 1143: Governs the manufacture, sale, and use of paint thinners and solvents used in thinning of coating materials, cleaning of coating application equipment, and other solvent cleaning operations by limiting their VOC content. This rule regulates the VOC content of solvents used during construction. Solvents used during the construction phase must comply with this rule.</p> <p>SCAQMD Rule 1186: Limits the presence of fugitive dust on paved and unpaved roads and sets certification protocols and requirements for contract street sweepers to provide sweeping services to any federal, state, county, agency or special district such as water, air, sanitation, transit, or school district.</p> <p>SCAQMD Rule 1303: Governs the permitting of re-located or new major emission sources, requiring Best Available Control Measures and setting significance limits for PM10 among other pollutants.</p>				



ISSUES & SUPPORTING INFORMATION SOURCES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<p>SCAQMD Rule 1401: New Source Review of Toxic Air Contaminants, specifies limits for maximum individual cancer risk, cancer burden, and non-cancer acute and chronic hazard index from new permit units, relocations, or modifications to existing permit units, which emit toxic air contaminants.</p>				
<p>SCAQMD Rule 1403: Asbestos Emissions from Demolition/Renovation Activities, specifies work practice requirements to limit asbestos emissions from building demolition and renovation activities, including the removal and associated disturbance of asbestos-containing materials (ACM).</p>				
<p>SCAQMD Rule 2202: On-Road Motor Vehicle Mitigation Options, is to provide employers with a menu of options to reduce mobile source emissions generated from employee commutes, to comply with federal and state Clean Air Act requirements, Health & Safety Code Section 40458, and Section 182(d)(1)(B) of the federal Clean Air Act. It applies to any employer who employs 250 or more employees on a full or part-time basis at a worksite for a consecutive six-month period calculated as a monthly average.</p>				
<p>SCAQMD Rule 2305: The Warehouse Actions and Investments to Reduce Emissions (WAIRE) Program aims to reduce nitrogen oxide and diesel emissions associated with warehouses, help meet federal standards and improve public health. The WAIRE Program is an indirect source rule that regulates warehouse facilities to reduce emissions from the goods movement industry. Owners and operators of warehouses that have 100,000 square feet or more of indoor floor space in a single building must comply with the WAIRE Program. WAIRE is a menu-based point system in which warehouse operators are required to earn a specific number of points every year. The yearly number of points required is based on the number of trucks trips made to and from the warehouse each year, with larger trucks such as tractors or tractor-trailers multiplied by 2.5. Warehouse operators may be exempt from parts of the rule if they operate less than 50,000 square feet of warehousing activities, if the number of points required is less than 10, or if the WAIRE menu action chosen under performs due to circumstances beyond the operator’s control, such as a manufacturer defect. SCAQMD Rule 316 establishes fees to fund Rule 2305 compliance activities.</p>				
<p>CEQA Air Quality Handbook (SCAQMD CEQA Handbook): To assist local jurisdictions control South Coast Air Basin, the CEQA Air Quality Handbook (SCAQMD CEQA Handbook) was prepared by the SCAQMD in 1993. The version with current updates can be found at http://www.aqmd.gov/ceqa/hdbk.html and was developed in accordance with the projections and programs of the AQMP. In addition, this document is used as a guidance document for preparing air quality impact analysis and project mitigation. The SCAQMD is in the process of developing an Air Quality Analysis Guidance Handbook to replace the CEQA Air Quality Handbook. In the interim, supplemental guidance has been adopted by the SCAQMD.</p>				
<p>SCAG Regional Transportation Plan and Regional Transportation Improvement Plan: SCAG has prepared the Regional Transportation Plan and Regional Transportation Improvement Plan (RTIP), which addresses regional development and growth forecasts. These plans form the basis for the land use and transportation components of the AQMP, which are utilized for air quality forecasts and in the consistency, analysis included in the AQMP. The Regional Transportation Plan, Regional Transportation Improvement Plan, and AQMP are based on projections originating within the County General Plans.</p>				



ISSUES & SUPPORTING INFORMATION SOURCES:		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Table 3: Federal and State Pollutant Standards					
Air Pollutant	Concentration/ Averaging Time		Most Relevant Effect		
	California Standards	Federal Primary Standards			
Ozone (O3)	0.09 ppm/1-hour	0.070 ppm/8-hour	(a) Decline in pulmonary function and localized lung edema in humans and animals; (b) Risk to public health implied by alterations in pulmonary morphology and host defense in animals; (c) Increased mortality risk; (d) Risk to public health implied by altered connective tissue metabolism and altered pulmonary morphology in animals after long-term exposures and pulmonary function decrements in chronically exposed humans; (e) Vegetation damage; and (f) Property damage.		
	0.07 ppm/8-hour				
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	20.0 ppm/1-hour	35.0 ppm/1-hour	(a) Aggravation of angina pectoris and other aspects of coronary heart disease; (b) Decreased exercise tolerance in persons with peripheral vascular disease and lung disease; (c) Impairment of central nervous system functions; and (d) Possible increased risk to fetuses.		
	9.0 ppm/8-hour	9.0 ppm/8-hour			
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2)	0.18 ppm/1-hour	100 ppb/1-hour	(a) Potential to aggravate chronic respiratory disease and respiratory symptoms in sensitive groups; (b) Risk to public health implied by pulmonary and extra-pulmonary biochemical and cellular changes and pulmonary structural changes; and (c) Contribution to atmospheric discoloration.		
	0.03 ppm/annual	0.053 ppm/annual			
Sulfur Dioxide (SO2)	0.25 ppm/1-hour	75 ppb/1-hour	(a) Bronchoconstriction accompanied by symptoms which may include wheezing, shortness of breath and chest tightness, during exercise or physical activity in persons with asthma.		
	0.04 ppm/24-hour	0.14 ppm/annual			
Suspended Particulate Matter (PM10)	50 µg/m ³ /24-hour	150 µg/m ³ /24-hour	(a) Exacerbation of symptoms in sensitive patients with respiratory or cardiovascular disease; (b) Declines in pulmonary function growth in children; (c) Increased risk of premature death from heart or lung diseases in elderly.		
	20 µg/m ³ /annual				
Suspended Particulate Matter (PM2.5)	12 µg/m ³ / annual	35 µg/m ³ /24-hour			
		12 µg/m ³ /annual			
Sulfates	25 µg/m ³ /24-hour	No Federal Standards	(a) Decrease in ventilatory function; (b) Aggravation of asthmatic symptoms; (c) Aggravation of cardio-pulmonary disease; (d) Vegetation damage; (e) Degradation of visibility; (f) property damage.		
Lead	1.5 µg/m ³ /30-day	0.15 µg/m ³ /3-monthrolling	(a) Learning disabilities; (b) Impairment of blood formation and nerve conduction.		
Visibility Reducing Particles	Extinction coefficient of 0.23 per kilometer-visibility of 10 miles or	No Federal Standards	Visibility impairment on days when relative humidity is less than 70 percent.		



ISSUES & SUPPORTING INFORMATION SOURCES:		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
	more due to particles when humidity is less than 70 percent.				

Source : <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/aaqs2.pdf>

Excavation will be required during pipeline installation and during the creation of the pits, involving preparation of the site, amending soil to fill the bottom of the trench, and backfill. Combined, both pits plan to result in approximately 120 cubic yards (CY) of excavation and soil replacement. This includes 80 cubic yards for the jacking pit and 40 cubic yards for the receiving pit. Pipeline installation will require excavation and replacement of approximately 560 CY for the entire length of the 12-inch pipe and 450 cubic yards for the entire length of the 24-inch pipe. Therefore, the Project will temporarily increase emissions of criteria pollutants during construction from airborne dust and diesel emissions from trucks and equipment; the Project will not permanently generate increased emissions.

The air quality report concluded that emissions related to Project construction will not exceed the SCAQMD thresholds based on the CalEEMod output shown in Table 4 below, which is based on the anticipated use of various construction equipment and length of construction. As a result, less than significant impact will occur regionally due to construction for the proposed Project.

Table 4: Construction-Related Regional Pollutant Emissions

Activity	Pollutant Emissions (pounds/ day)						
	ROG	NOx	CO	SO ₂	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	
Installation of Pipeline ³	On-Site ¹	0.87	9.10	8.55	0.02	0.37	0.33
	Off-Site ²	0.05	0.14	0.51	0.00	0.17	0.05
	Total	0.92	9.24	9.06	0.02	0.53	0.38
SCAQMD Thresholds		75	100	550	150	150	55
Exceeds Thresholds?		No	No	No	No	No	No

Notes:

Source: CalEEMod Version 2020.4.0

- (1) On-site emissions from equipment operated on-site that is not operated on public roads. On-site PM-10 and PM-2.5 emissions show mitigated values for fugitive dust for compliance with SCAQMD Rule 403.
- (2) Off-site emissions from equipment operated on public roads.
- (3) As the project is the extension of a pipeline in vacant land that is to be restored to existing conditions and requires minimal equipment, construction was modeled as occurring in one phase (in CalEEMod modeling it is titled "grading" as the project included export of material).

At the Project Vicinity, construction-related air emissions may have the potential to exceed State and Federal air quality standards. However, they are not anticipated to exceed thresholds significant enough to create a regional impact to the South Coast Air Basin. Project-related emission thresholds were calculated based on the Temecula Valley, source receptor area (SRA) and a disturbance value of one acre per day According to LST Methodology, any receptor located closer than 25 meters (82 feet) shall be based on the 25-meter thresholds. The nearest sensitive receptors are the existing residential uses with property lines located as close as approximately 20 feet (~6 meters) to the southwest and 60 feet (~18 meters) to the south of the boundaries of the construction area (i.e., work and staging areas); therefore, the SCAQMD Look-up Tables for 25 meters was used. Shown below in Table 5, none of the analyzed criteria pollutants would exceed the local emissions thresholds at the nearest sensitive receptors. Therefore, impacts are considered to be less than significant.



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Table 5: Local Construction Emissions at the Nearest Receptors				
	On-Site Pollutant Emissions (pounds/day)			
Activity	NOx	CO	PM10	PM2.5
Installation of Pipeline	9.10	8.55	0.37	0.33
SCAQMD Thresholds ¹	162	750	4	3
Exceeds Threshold?	No	No	No	No
<u>Notes:</u>				
Source: Calculated from CalEEMod and SCAQMD's Mass Rate Look-up Tables for 1 acre at a distance of 25 meters in SRA 26 Temecula Valley.				
The nearest sensitive receptors are the existing residential uses located as close as approximately 20 feet (~6 meters) to the southwest and 60 feet (~18 meters) to the south of the boundaries of the project site (i.e., construction staging and work areas); therefore, the 25-meter threshold was used.				
Note: The project will disturb up to a maximum of 2 acres a day (see Table 7); however, per SCAQMD's LST Fact Sheet if the total project acreage is less than the calculated acreage then the project acreage should be used. The estimated total disturbance area for the project is ~0.5 acres; therefore, as it is the lowest provided, the analysis utilized the one-acre threshold.				
Due to the size and scope of the Project and the temporary nature of Project emissions, less than significant impacts are anticipated. The Project will implement best management practices to reduce fugitive dust and diesel emissions during construction.				
b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Response:				
<p>Less than Significant Impact. Refer to Response III, a). Existing air quality conditions within the Basin are determined by such natural factors as topography, meteorology, and climate, in addition to the number of emissions released by existing air pollutant sources. According to the California Air Resources Board, the Project Site is in an area that is not in attainment for ozone, PM 10, and PM 2.5 standards. The pollutants that are in attainment include Carbon Monoxide (CO) and Nitrogen Dioxide (NO). The primary source of CO comes from automobiles, therefore, along roadway concentrations for CO tend to be higher and cause for concern. The CO concentration is typically indicative of the local air quality generated by a roadway network. The CO threshold of significance for violations is 100,000 vehicles per day. However, this will not be exceeded by the proposed Project since the Project does not propose to generate additional long-term traffic in the Project Area. Likewise, construction traffic is not anticipated to exceed 100,000 trips daily.</p>				
As shown below within Table 6, the Project is proposed in an area that is nonattainment for ozone, PM10, and PM2.5; however, the Project will not have a cumulatively considerable net increase in criteria pollutants with the implementation of best management practices that include the following:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with SCAQMD Rule 403 and follow the application of standard BMPs in construction and operation activities to mitigate fugitive dust during Project construction. The following BMPs with the established procedures from Rule 403 consist of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The application of water or chemical stabilizers to disturbed soils, managing haul road dust by application of water, haul vehicles, restricting vehicle speeds on unpaved roads to 15 mph, sweeping loose dirt from paved site access roadways, cessation of construction activity when winds exceed 25 mph and establishing a permanent, stabilizing ground cover on finished sites 				



ISSUES & SUPPORTING INFORMATION SOURCES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact																					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Application of the best available dust control measures are used for grading operations and include the application of water or other soil stabilizers in sufficient quantity to prevent the generation of visible dust plumes. ○ Require the use of water trucks during all phases where earth moving operations would occur. 																									
Table 6: South Coast Air Basin Attainment Status																									
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 33%;">Pollutant</th> <th style="width: 33%;">State Status</th> <th style="width: 33%;">National Status</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Ozone</td> <td>Nonattainment</td> <td>Nonattainment (Extreme)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Carbon Monoxide</td> <td>Attainment</td> <td>Maintenance (Serious)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nitrogen Dioxide</td> <td>Attainment</td> <td>Maintenance (Primary)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sulfur Dioxide</td> <td>Nonattainment</td> <td>Attainment/ Unclassified</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PM 10</td> <td>Nonattainment</td> <td>Maintenance (Serious)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PM 2.5</td> <td>Nonattainment</td> <td>Nonattainment (Moderate)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Pollutant	State Status	National Status	Ozone	Nonattainment	Nonattainment (Extreme)	Carbon Monoxide	Attainment	Maintenance (Serious)	Nitrogen Dioxide	Attainment	Maintenance (Primary)	Sulfur Dioxide	Nonattainment	Attainment/ Unclassified	PM 10	Nonattainment	Maintenance (Serious)	PM 2.5	Nonattainment	Nonattainment (Moderate)
Pollutant	State Status	National Status																							
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PM 10	Nonattainment	Maintenance (Serious)																							
PM 2.5	Nonattainment	Nonattainment (Moderate)																							
<p>Source (Federal and State Status): California Air Resources Board (2020) https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/documents/maps-state-and-federal-area-designations & US EPA (2020) https://www.epa.gov/green-book.</p> <p>For the reasons above, the Project will not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard.</p>																									
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																					
<p>Response:</p> <p>Less than Significant Impact. Refer to Response III, a) and b). Sensitive receptors are individuals that are sensitive to air pollution and include children, the elderly, and persons with preexisting respiratory or cardiovascular illness. For purposes of CEQA, the SCAQMD considers a sensitive receptor to be a location where a sensitive individual could remain for 24 hours, such as residences, hospitals, or convalescent facilities (South Coast Air Quality Management District 2008). Commercial and industrial facilities are not included in the definition because employees do not typically remain on-site for 24 hours. The nearest sensitive receptors to the Project Site include the residential developments south and southwest of the Project Site, with residential property lines located as close as approximately 20 feet (~6 meters) to the southwest and 60 feet (~18 meters) to the south of the boundaries of the project site (i.e., construction staging and work areas). Single-family residential uses are also located approximately 400 feet (~122 meters) to the southeast of the project site (along Calle Linda). Other air quality sensitive land uses are located further from the Project Site and would experience lower impacts.</p> <p>Sensitive receptors have the potential to be affected during Project construction since the utilization of the following equipment will occur: one (1) backhoe loader, one (1) hydraulic excavator, and two (2) wheel loaders. All of the machinery expected to be utilized during Project construction are diesel powered. However, sensitive receptors that are located west of the Project Site, have the potential to remain unaffected since the predominant wind direction in the Local Vicinity and the City of Temecula is west to east. Therefore, it is unlikely odors from diesel will reach the homes or anyone using the trail or adjacent paved roads.</p> <p>As a result, the Project will have less than significant impacts on emissions and would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.</p>																									



ISSUES & SUPPORTING INFORMATION SOURCES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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"/>

Response:

Less than Significant Impact. Emissions during Project construction are primarily odorless. However, potential emission that may emit odors during construction derive from the equipment. The odor emissions are short-term and limited by the timing and duration of use of machinery. Therefore, it is anticipated that no significant impacts related to odors during construction will occur. Furthermore, the Project does not propose any land use or activities that would result in permanent significant operational- source odors impacts. As a result, potential impacts from both construction and long-term operation are less than significant with the standard application of the County of Riverside’s Ordinances during discretionary project review, plan check, and inspection processes, as well as through ongoing County code enforcement activities.

For the reasons above, impacts are less than significant from other emissions including those leading to odors adversely affecting a substantial number of people.

- Sources:**
1. Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Technical Memorandum, prepared by Ganddini on July 12th, 2022, Appendix A
 2. County of Riverside, Southwest Area Plan, adopted January 20th, 2014
 3. County of Riverside General Plan Environmental Impact Report No. 521, Public Review Draft, February 2015
 4. Riverside County Code of Ordinances- Volume 1, March 22nd, 2022
 5. Rancho California Water District Water Facilities Master Plan, adopted December 2015

IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES – Would the project:

a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Response:

The information contained within Section IV is based on ELMT Consulting’s (ELMT) habitat assessment and Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) consistency analysis which can be found in Appendix B. In addition to ELMT’s Delineation of State and Federal Jurisdictional Waters report, which can be found in Appendix B.

Review of all available reports, survey results, and literature detailing the biological resources previously observed on or within the vicinity of the Project Site was completed. This included review of the standard field guides and texts for specific habitat requirements of special-status and non-special-status biological resources, as well as the following resources:

- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Water Program “My Waters” data layers
- Google Earth Pro historic aerial imagery (1985-2021).



ISSUES & SUPPORTING INFORMATION SOURCES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), Soil Survey¹; • USFWS Critical Habitat designations for Threatened and Endangered Species; • USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (NWI); • Stephen’s Kangaroo Rat Habitat Conservation Plan; • Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority (RCA) MSHCP Information Map; and • 2006 Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions for the Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Area. <p>A field investigation was conducted by Project Biologist, Jacob H. Lloyd Davies on February 3rd, 2022, to document the baseline conditions of the Project and Local Vicinity and assess the potential for special-status plant and wildlife species to occur within the Project Site. Special-status wildlife species are state or federally listed as threatened or endangered.</p> <p>Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. During field investigations conducted by the Project Biologist, special attention was given to the suitability of the on-site habitat to support burrowing owl (<i>Athene cunicularia</i>) and several other special-status species identified by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife’s (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) and other electronic databases as potentially occurring on or within the general vicinity of the Project Site. Upon the completion of research, a total of thirty—six (36) special-status plant species, forty-four (44) special-status wildlife species, and one (1) special-status plant community was identified as having potential to occur within the Pechanga quadrangle. However, no special-status species were observed on the Project Site during field investigations and the site is not located on federally designated Critical Habitat. The closest designated Critical Habitat is located approximately 1.56 miles northwest of the site for coastal California gnatcatcher (<i>Poliopitila californica</i>) and Quino checkerspot butterfly (<i>Euphydryas Editha quino</i>). As a result, loss of Critical Habitat will not occur due to Project implementation.</p> <p>According to the Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority (RCA), query of Riverside County Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) Information Map, and review of the MSHCP, it was determined that the Project Site is located near a MSHCP trail and covered road utilized for transportation running north-south adjacent and along portions of Anza Road. Rancho California is not a permittee under the Western Riverside County MSHCP, yet it provides the necessary guidance required for analyzing potential impacts to biological resources. However, the Project Site is not within any designated Critical Cells. The Project Site is located within the boundaries of an established Fee Area for the protection of the Stephans’ Kangaroo Rat (<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i>) (SKR). But is exempt from fee payment (Section 10(d) of Riverside County Ordinance 663.10), since the Project is a public works improvement project.</p> <p>The California Natural Diversity Database (CNDD) was used, in conjunction with ArcGIS software, to locate the nearest recorded occurrences of special-status species and determine the distance from the Project. The Project Site and immediately surrounding areas support two (2) plant communities: buckwheat scrub and non-native grassland that consists of bromes (<i>Bromus</i> spp.), oats (<i>Avena</i> spp.), Russian thistle (<i>Salsola tragus</i>), Mediterranean mustard (<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>), horseweed (<i>Erigeron</i> sp.), and puncture vine (<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>). In addition, the site supports two (2) land cover types that would be classified as disturbed and developed. Disturbed areas supported by the Project Site vary in vegetative density and supports mainly non-native weedy/early successional species.</p>				

¹ A soil series is defined as a group of soils with similar profiles developed from similar parent materials under comparable climatic and vegetation conditions. These profiles include major horizons with similar thickness, arrangement, and other important characteristics, which may promote favorable conditions for certain biological resources.



ISSUES & SUPPORTING INFORMATION SOURCES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<p>The disturbed areas primarily consisted of dirt access roads within the survey area. The developed portions of the Project Site and the study area consist of existing residence and paved roadways.</p>				
<p>The Project Site and its surroundings were void of fish, amphibians, or hydrogeomorphic features (e.g., perennial creeks, ponds, lakes, reservoirs that provide suitable habitat for fish, and are not expected to occur. However, reptiles like the common side-blotched lizard (<i>Uta stansburiana elegans</i>) were observed during field investigations despite a high degree of human disturbance within the area. Common reptiles expected to occur on-site include Great Basin fence lizard (<i>Sceloporus occidentalis longipes</i>) and San Diego alligator lizard (<i>Elgaria multicarinata webbii</i>). Birds detected during the field survey include common raven (<i>Corvus corax</i>), house sparrow (<i>Passer domesticus</i>), rock pigeon (<i>Columba livia</i>), American kestrel (<i>Falco sparverius</i>), Say's phoebe (<i>Sayornis saya</i>), Cassin's kingbird (<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i>), and house finch (<i>Haemorhouse mexicanus</i>). Mammalian species detected on-site included pocket gopher (<i>Thomomys</i> sp.) and cottontail (<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>). However, mammalian species expected to occur on-site but not observed during the field survey include coyote (<i>Canis latrans</i>), possum (<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>), and raccoon (<i>Procyon lotor</i>). No bats are expected to roost on-site due to lack of roosting opportunities are routine disturbance associated with adjacent development.</p>				
<p>No active nests or birds displaying nesting behavior were observed during the field survey, which was conducted at the beginning of the breeding season. Although subjected to routine disturbance, adjacent ornamental landscaping and vegetation have the potential to provide suitable nesting habitat for year-round and seasonal avian residents, as well as migrating songbirds that could occur in the area that are adapted to urban environments. Additionally, the disturbed portions of the site have to potential to support ground-nesting birds such as killdeer (<i>Charadrius vociferans</i>). Favorable conditions for avian nesting that could be impacted by construction activities associated with the project. Nesting birds are protected pursuant to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Game Code (Sections 3503, 3503.3, 3511, and 3513 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibit the take, possession, or destruction of birds, their nests or eggs). For this reason, impacts to nesting birds are potentially significant and mitigation measures will be needed to protect nesting birds pursuant to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Game Code (Sections 3503, 3503.5, 3511, and 3513 prohibit the take, possession, or destruction of birds, their nests or eggs).</p>				
<p>Consequently, if avian nesting behaviors are disrupted, such as nest abandonment and/or loss of reproductive effort, it is considered "take" and is potentially punishable by fines and/or imprisonment. With implementation of the pre-construction nesting bird clearance survey (MM BIO-01 and MM BIO-02), impacts to the aforementioned special status will be less than significant.</p>				
<p>MM BIO-01- Nesting Bird Clearance Survey: In order to protect migratory bird species, the Rancho California Water District (District) shall hire a qualified wildlife biologist to conduct a nesting bird clearance survey which shall be conducted within 3-days of the start of any ground disturbance or vegetation removal activities that may disrupt the birds during the nesting season.</p>				
<p>MM BIO-02- Pre-construction Nesting Bird Survey: If construction occurs between February 1st and August 31st, the district shall verify that a pre-construction clearance survey for nesting birds should be conducted within three (3) days of the start of any vegetation removal or ground disturbing activities to ensure that no nesting birds will be disturbed during construction according to the following:</p>				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The District shall verify that plans, specifications and estimates for the Project include a note requiring a pre-construction nesting survey three days before construction and that any reports, including monitoring reports, are retained on site by the Construction Manager. 2. The District shall document that the biologist conducting the clearance survey reports a negative survey with a brief letter report indicating that no impacts to active avian nests are expected. 				



ISSUES & SUPPORTING INFORMATION SOURCES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<p>3. If an active avian nest is discovered during the pre-construction clearance survey, construction activities should stay outside of a no-disturbance buffer and documentation of the following shall be retained on site by the Construction Manager.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Construction personnel will be instructed by the biologist on the sensitivity of nest areas. b) The size of the no-disturbance buffer will be determined by the wildlife biologist and will depend on the level of noise and/or surrounding anthropogenic disturbances, line of sight between the nest and the construction activity, type and duration of construction activity, ambient noise, species habituation, and topographical barriers. These factors will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis when developing buffer distances. c) Limits of construction to avoid an active nest will be established in the field with flagging, fencing, or other appropriate barriers installed under biologist supervision. d) The biologist monitoring construction should be present to delineate the boundaries of the buffer area and to monitor the active nest to ensure that nesting behavior is not adversely affected by the construction activity. e) Once the young have fledged and left the nest, or the nest otherwise becomes inactive under natural conditions, construction activities within the buffer area can occur. 				
<p>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?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Response:</p> <p>Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. See Response IV, a). The Project Site contains a Jurisdictional Dry Wash within the eastern portion of the proposed alignment, flowing south to north and into Temecula Creek north of the Project Site. This Jurisdictional Dry Wash is an ephemeral feature and only flows during storm events and is considered a CDFW streambed with riparian features totaling approximately 0.12 acres (545 linear feet). No riparian vegetation was observed along the Jurisdictional Dry Wash within the proposed alignment. Since the Jurisdictional Dry Wash has a direct connection into Temecula Creek it will be considered jurisdictional by the Corps, Regional Board, and CDFW. Based on the proposed design, a jack and bore method, Best Management Practices (BMP) will be used to ensure no indirect impacts to the Jurisdictional Dry Wash upon Project implementation. This includes temporary entry and receiving pits on both sides of the drainage to facilitate drilling under the drainage, which avoids direct impacts on jurisdictional water features.</p> <p>Additionally, the Project Site does not contain other sensitive natural communities identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Therefore, the Project will not have direct impacts on riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities. Vegetation within and surrounding the Project Site provide suitable nesting conditions for migratory birds protected under the MBTA. The Project will implement mitigation measures related to preconstruction approval for nesting birds for compliance with the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code if construction is to occur between February 1st and August 31st. Project construction will affect the habitat for the Stephans' Kangaroo Rat and is located within a SKR Habitat Conservation Plan (SKR HCP). However, no trenches will be left open over night during Project construction and mitigation measure BIO-03 will be implemented (See Section IV, response c below). In addition, upon completion of Project construction, the Project Site will remain undeveloped and suitable habitat for the SKR. For these reasons, plans to return the Project Site to its original state will reduce potentially significant indirect cumulative impacts on potential habitat of SKR, an endangered species, to a less than significant level.</p>				



ISSUES & SUPPORTING INFORMATION SOURCES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Response:</p> <p>Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. See Responses IV, a) and b). There are three key agencies that regulate activities within inland streams, wetlands, and riparian areas in California. The Corps Regulatory Branch regulates discharge of dredge or fill materials into “waters of the United States” pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act. Of the State agencies, the CDFW regulates alterations to streambed and bank under Fish and Wildlife Code Sections 1600 et seq., and the Regional Board regulates discharges into surface waters pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA and the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.</p> <p>The Jurisdictional Dry Wash was observed along the eastern portion of the proposed alignment and is directly connected to Temecula Creek, generally flowing in a south to north direction, and is an eastern channel that only flows during storm events. The Jurisdictional Dry Wash exhibits a surface hydrologic connection to the Santa Margarita River (Relatively Permanent Water) and ultimately the Pacific Ocean (Traditional Navigable Water), therefore qualifying the water under United State jurisdiction, falling under the regulatory authority of the U.S Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board), and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) pursuant to Section 401 and 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA), the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, and Sections 1600 et. seq. of the California Fish and Game Code².</p> <p>Based on the proposed design, a jack and bore method will be used to install the pipeline under the Jurisdictional Dry Wash at the Project Site, which would not result in any direct impacts on regulated drainage features or jurisdictional impacts. Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be used to ensure no indirect impacts to the Jurisdictional Dry Wash will occur during installation. For example, the Project Biologist shall flag the limits of regulated areas for the contractor prior to construction to ensure staging areas do not impact biological resources. Proposed staging areas are located within the unimproved right-of-way and easements at the existing terminus of Morgan Hill Drive, and will be behind construction barricades to the top of the slope, and along Anza Road from the intersection of the Project Alignment and Anza Road to the end of the alignment, which is located approximately 325 feet southwest of SH-79. Yet, due to the utilization of an open trench method during Project construction, a jurisdictional impact was calculated, and regulatory approvals were prepared and processed with the Corps, Regional Board, and CDFW. Upon review of the Project Site, the Jurisdictional Dry Wash did not meet all three parameters required to qualify as a wetland and is therefore not considered regulated wetland by the Corps or CDFW, since no riparian vegetation or wetland obligate plant species were observed within the Jurisdictional Dry Wash and the drainage conveys flows during and after storm events and does not hold water for long enough to create anaerobic condition, ultimately forming hydric soils.</p> <p>Wetlands are characterized by Corps Wetland Delineation Manual (Corps 1987) three-parameter approach (followed by Corps and Regional Board), MESA Field Guide (Brady, III and Vyverberg 2013) and Review of Review of Stream Processes and Forms in Dryland Watersheds (Vyverberg 2010) (followed by CDFW). Since the</p>				

² The field surveys for this jurisdictional delineation were conducted on February 3, 2022, pursuant to the *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region, Version 2.0* (Corps 2008); and *Minimum Standards for Acceptance of Aquatic Resources Delineation Reports* (Corps 2017); *The MESA Field Guide: Mapping Episodic Stream Activity* (CDFW 2014); and a *Review of Stream Processes and Forms in Dryland Watersheds* (CDFW 2010).



ISSUES & SUPPORTING INFORMATION SOURCES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<p>Jurisdictional Dry Wash did not meet the characteristics of a wetland from the following literature, the Project Site does not contain state or federal wetlands.</p> <p>For the reasons above, the Project will not have a less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated on substantial adverse effect on state and federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means. Mitigation measures MM BIO-03 and MM BIO-04 will reduce impacts to a less than significant level.</p> <p>MM BIO-03- Barrier for Construction Activities Near Waters of the State and United States: Prior to installation of the potable water pipeline under the drainage feature, utilizing jack and bore method, a dual purpose exclusion/erosion control fence will be installed around bore and receiving pits for erosion control and as a wildlife barrier. Installation will occur under the supervision of the Project biologist to ensure preservation of the drainage feature, prevent direct encroachment of construction activities into jurisdictional waters, to prevent wildlife from migrating into active construction areas, and as a Best Management Practice (BMP) for water quality.</p> <p>MM BIO-04- Jurisdictional Delineation for Waters of the State and Waters of the United States: To ensure compliance with jurisdictional delineation pursuant to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Regional Water Quality Control Board, and California Department of Fish and Wildlife requirements, the District shall forward the Delineation of State and Federal Jurisdictional Water Report conducted by ELMT, to these regulatory agencies for their review and concurrence prior to start of construction. The District shall keep the concurrence receipt on file in the District Offices in the administrative record.</p>				
<p>d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with an established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>Response:</p> <p>No Impact. Habitat linkages provide connections between larger habitat areas that are separated by development. Wildlife corridors are similar to linkages but provide specific opportunities for animals to disperse or migrate between areas. A corridor can be defined as a linear landscape feature of sufficient width to allow animal movement between two comparatively undisturbed habitat fragments. Adequate cover is essential for a corridor to function as a wildlife movement area. It is possible for a habitat corridor to be adequate for one species yet still inadequate for others. Wildlife corridors are features that allow for the dispersal, seasonal migration, breeding, and foraging of a variety of wildlife species. Additionally, open space can provide a buffer against both human disturbance and natural fluctuations in resources.</p> <p>The Project Site has not been identified as occurring in a wildlife corridor or linkage. However, the closest wildlife corridor is located immediately north of the Project Site along Temecula Creek. The proposed project will be confined to existing areas that have been heavily disturbed and planned for urbanization. The Project will also implement water quality BMPs to protect beneficial use of receiving waters. Therefore, no indirect impacts to Temecula Creek are expected to occur. As such, implementation of the proposed Project is not expected to impact wildlife movement opportunities. Therefore, impacts to wildlife corridors or linkages are not expected to occur.</p>				



ISSUES & SUPPORTING INFORMATION SOURCES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Response:</p> <p>Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. See Responses IV, a) and b). The City of Temecula and Riverside County’s maintenance and preservation of heritage trees is not applicable to existing trees at the Project Site, since the Project does not propose to disturb trees on the Project Site.</p> <p>However, the Project plans to develop within the bounds of the SKR HCP which typically requires a mitigation fee to be paid in accordance with the policies of the MSHCP. Riverside County established a boundary in 1996 for protecting the Stephan’s Kangaroo Rat (<i>Dipodomys stephansi</i>), a federally endangered and state threatened species, which is protected under the County Ordinance No. 663.10; SKR HCP. The Protect is located in a Mitigation Fee Area of the SKR HCP. Despite this the Project is a public works improvement, therefore, the Project is exempt from fee mitigation payments under Section 10(d) of the SKR CP. For this reason, implementation of the Project will result in less than significant impact.</p> <p>As mentioned in Response IV, the Project Site is within an area susceptible to ground nesting birds. The Project will involve ground disturbances, therefore, in accordance with the MBTA, mitigation measures will be implemented to result in less than significant impact on federal and county regulations protecting biological resources.</p> <p>For the reasons above, conflicts with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance will result in less than significant impacts with mitigation incorporated.</p>				
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or another approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Response:</p> <p>Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. See Responses IV, a) through b). Due to exemption from fee payment in accordance with County Ordinance 663.10, Section 10(d), the Project does not require Rancho California Water District to pay the mitigation fee. Additionally, the Project Site is not within a MSHCP designated Criteria Cell and will incorporate Mitigation Measures, which requires a bird clearance survey for nesting-ground birds in compliance with MBTA.</p> <p>For the reasons above, impacts from the Project are less than significant with the incorporation of mitigation measures.</p>				
<p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. ELMT Consulting’s (ELMT) Biological Resources Report for the Rancho California Water District’s Anza Road 1550 Pressure Zone Pipeline Extension Project, Temecula, Riverside County, California, March 15th, 2022 7. ELMT Consulting’s (ELMT) Delineation of State and Federal Jurisdictional Water prepared for Rancho California Water District’s Anza Road 1550 Pressure Zone Pipeline Extension Project, Temecula, Riverside County, California, March 2022 8. Regional Conservation Authority (RCA), MSHCP Information Map 9. County of Riverside General Plan 2005 				



ISSUES & SUPPORTING INFORMATION SOURCES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
10. Multipurpose Open Space Element 11. Final Environmental Impact Report County of Riverside General Plan, certified 2005 12. Section 4.8- Biological Resources <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Figure 4.8.1- MSHCP Coverage Areas and Non-MSHCP Areas within Riverside County b. Figure 4.8.2- Western Riverside County Natural Communities c. Figure 4.8.3- Coachella Valley Natural Communities d. Figure 4.8.4- Non-MSHCP Area Natural Communities 13. Stephens' Kangaroo Rat Habitat Conservation Plan (SKRHCP), Governing Documents RCHCA, CA 14. County of Riverside, Southwest Area Plan, adopted January 20 th , 2014				
V. CULTURAL RESOURCES – Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to §15064.5 ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Response:</p> <p>Responses in this section are based on a field survey of the Project Site by Andrew R. Pigniolo, RPA conducted on October 20th, 2021, and Carol Serr. Mr. Pigniolo has been on the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) since 1992. His qualifications meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Qualified Archaeologists. This section is also based on research from the following sources: Historic research including an examination of the current listings of the National Register of Historic Places, California Inventory of Historic Resources (State of California 1976), California Historical Landmarks (State of California 1992), National Environmental Title Research (https://netonline.com/), and a records, and literature search for the Project requested from the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside. Information from the County's General Plan (GP) and the General Plan DEIR (DEIR) are also included in this section (Riverside County, 2006). The complete research results and report, as well as Mr. Pigniolo's qualifications can be found in Appendix C.</p> <p>Less than Significant Impact. California Code of Regulations §15064.5 relating to historical resources pertains to environmental changes impacting any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript associated with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage. • The lives of persons important in our past. • The distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values. • Resources which have yielded, or may be likely yield, information important in prehistory or history. <p>Research indicates that between the late 1700's and the present, cultural activity occurred from groups including Native Americans, Spanish, Mexican, and Americans, documenting their control, occupation, and land use. At the Project Site, under the proposed Project alignment, soils underlying most of the Project Area is Greenfield sandy loam with some areas of river wash (NRCS 1971). Native soils were present throughout the Project alignment. The historic cultural activity within the Project area and characteristics of the surface soils, has prompted the Project Site to be a part of three previous surveys (Bowles and Salpas 1979; Drover 1999; Hogan et al. 2004). However, no cultural resources have been recorded on the current Project Area. At least 42 prior cultural investigations have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the Project Area, resulting in the discovery of seven prehistoric cultural resources (See Table 2, Appendix C). Cultural resources discovered from field investigations within a mile of the Project area consist of habitation sites, a bedrock milling location, a lithic scatter, and an isolate artifact. One of the</p>				



ISSUES & SUPPORTING INFORMATION SOURCES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<p>habitation sites close to the eastern end of the Project alignment included a burial (CA-RIV-897), which was recorded by the Riverside County Coroner (Dykes 1976).</p> <p>Surface soils at the Project Site may have been used for agriculture in the past. According to historic USGS quadrangle maps of the Project Site, agricultural uses on the parcels west of the Project Site where present-day Morgan Hill residential developments are located, began in approximately 1985 and lasted until 2009 (NETR 1985; 2009). In 2009, properties in the Morgan Hill residential development began construction (NETR 2009). Land east of the Project Site and east of Anza Road, was used for agriculture since 1985 and a structure was built sometime before 1987 (NETR 1985; 1987). Throughout this period, the Project Site remained undeveloped and underutilized (NETR 2018). Based on the inspection during the field survey, there is no evidence of historic cultural material on the surface of the Project Alignment. Therefore, impacts to cultural resources eligible for the California Register of Historic Resources and significant under CEQA will not occur.</p>				
<p>b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Response:</p> <p>Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. See Response V, a). Public Resources Section 15065.5 identifies historically significant archaeological resources and Native American burials in archeological sites, in addition to historic structures, as important cultural resources requiring protection from disturbance, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction, all of which are considered potentially significant impacts.</p> <p>No historic or prehistoric artifacts or Eco facts (like marine shell) were observed within the Project Alignment. While the Project Site does not contain historic cultural material on the surface of the Project Site, the Project Site includes recent alluvium from a recent (as old as 6,000 years) cover along the valley floor of the alignment. Due to this recent cover with alluvium, the potential for impacts to buried cultural resources is moderate to high. Additionally, most of the Project Alignment is underlain by alluviums from the Holocene-age (generally less than 11,700 years old, but possibly as old as 129,000 years old at depth). Since the Project will require earthwork and staging in areas that were previously undisturbed, within an unimproved portion of Morgan Hill Drive and the easement for Anza Road, Project implementation has the potential to result in significant impacts to buried archaeological resources considered significant under §15064.5. A response to scoping letters was received from Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians on July 28th, 2022. The tribe indicated the Project Area is located within their “Ancestral Territory” and based on previously recorded archeological investigations the Project Location is situated directly within a Payomkawichan Village. Due to the proximity of the Project Location to Ancestral human remains and longstanding village complexes, the potential of discovering sensitive subsurface resources during ground-disturbing activities is high for the Project and is considered to be a potentially significant Project impact.</p> <p>Since the Project has the potential to result in significant impacts from the discovery of a buried archeological and tribal resources during construction pursuant to §15064.5 of the Public Resources Code, the Project will require monitoring pursuant to mitigation measure MM CUL-01 to reduce impacts to less than significant levels.</p> <p>MM CUL-01- Discovery of Buried Cultural Resources: Prior to the start of construction, the District shall hire a qualified archeologist and Pechanga Native American Monitor to perform monitoring for buried cultural resources during all ground disturbance activities, including jack and bore, and vegetation removal. If resources are found, the monitor will establish standard next steps for treatment and disposition of cultural resources in coordination with local tribes including Pechanga Luiseño Indians.</p>				



ISSUES & SUPPORTING INFORMATION SOURCES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formally dedicated cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Response:</p> <p>Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. See Response V, a) and b). According to the records searches and review of aerial photos, the previous land uses for the Project Site included agricultural activities and not a cemetery. Cultural resources within the Project Area are more likely to be prehistoric. Habitation sites with burials were discovered close to the eastern end of the Project Alignment on parcel APN P-33-00897 (Dykes 1976; Kremkau (2011). In a response letter received from Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians on July 18th, 2022, the tribe indicated the Project Location is located within “Ancestral Territory” and adjacent to the Pechanga Reservation. In addition, the Project Site is situated between two distinct Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP), approximately 1.03 and 1.37 miles from the first and second TCP. The Project is also directly within a Payomkawichum Village. This information is based on a previously recorded archeological-site, which defines the site as a “village location.” Based upon Pechanga’s Traditional Knowledge of the area, jack and bore activities below depths of previous disturbance could uncover buried human remains. For this reason, the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians will monitor Jack and Bore operations.</p> <p>For this reason, impacts are potentially significant and mitigation measure MM CUL-01 and MM CUL-02 are proposed to reduce potentially significant impacts to less than significant.</p> <p>MM CUL-02- Discovery of Human Remains: If human remains are encountered during any phase of construction, implementation of the procedures in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and the California State Health and Safety Code 7050.5 shall be implemented by the Contractor in consultation with the County Coroner and Most Likely Descendent (MLD) as identified by the State Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). California State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 dictates that no further disturbance shall occur until the Riverside County Coroner makes a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The Riverside County Coroner must be notified within 24 hours. If the Coroner determines that the burial is not historic, but prehistoric, the NAHC must be contacted to determine the most likely descendant for this area. The MLD may become involved with the disposition of the burial following scientific analysis. The NAHC shall identify the MLD with whom consultation shall occur to determine in the treatment and disposition of the remains.</p>				
<p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc., Cultural Resources Survey Report, Rancho California Water District Anza Road 1550 Pressure Zone Pipeline Extension Project, Riverside County, California December 2021 2. County of Riverside General Plan Environmental Impact Report No. 521, Public Review Draft, February 2015 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 4.9- Cultural and Paleontological Resources 3. County of Riverside General Plan, adopted 2005 4. Multipurpose Open Space Element <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Figure OS-7: Historical Resources 5. County of Riverside Municipal Code, Chapter 15.72- Historic Preservation Districts* 6. County of Riverside, Southwest Area Plan, adopted January 20th, 2014 				



ISSUES & SUPPORTING INFORMATION SOURCES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VI. ENERGY – Would the project:				
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Response:</p> <p>Less than Significant Impact. Within the County of Riverside, there are 13 electricity generating facilities that generate a total of 1,382.466 MW of electricity (County of Riverside GP DEIR 2015). These facilities operate off fossil fuels like natural gas. In addition, within Riverside County there are 11 hydroelectric facilities, 28 wind farms, and 34 large solar thermal power plants. Amongst the three electricity providers serving unincorporated Riverside County, Southern California Edison (SCE) will provide electricity to the Project Site since it is within their area of service (See Figure 4.10.1- Electricity Providers Serving Riverside County). According to the County’s General Plan DEIR, the proposed development is included within the General Plan’s Southwest Plan Area, therefore will not increase the demand for energy over what has already been anticipated and approved within current general plans. As a result, improving public works facilities for Morgan Hill (Specific Plan #313) will generate insignificant energy demands compared to existing baseline consumption levels and forecasted growth projections. For this reason, no additional facilities related to energy production, storage, transmission, or supplies will be required.</p> <p>Energy consumption that will occur during Project construction. However, to reduce impacts related to energy consumption during Project construction, the Project will abide by State, Federal, and County regulations that directly, indirectly reduce energy consumption as part of greenhouse gas reduction plans (See Section VIII). During Project construction, the equipment is subject to California Air Resources Board’s (CARB) In-Use Off-Road Diesel-Fueled Fleets Regulation that complies with Best Available Control Technology requirements during construction to promote fuel efficiency. Required compliance with CARB’s standards will result in less than significant impacts during inspections by the County’s Planning Department.</p> <p>As a result of the reasons listed above, the Project will result in less than significant environmental impact related to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during Project construction or operation.</p>				
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"/>
<p>Response:</p> <p>Less than Significant Impact. See Response VI, a). Plans for the Project indicate consistency with state and local plans for sustainability. The standard application of the County’s plan review processes will result in compliance with state and local development standards implementing energy efficiency requirements. For these reasons, less than significant impacts are anticipated.</p>				
<p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. County of Riverside General Plan Environmental Impact Report No. 521, Public Review Draft, February 2015 2. Section 4.10- Energy Resources <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Figure 4.10.1- Electricity Providers Serving Riverside County 3. County of Riverside General Plan, adopted 2021 <p>County of Riverside, Southwest Area Plan, adopted January 20th, 2014</p>				



ISSUES & SUPPORTING INFORMATION SOURCES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VII. GEOLOGY AND SOILS – 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 https://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/Documents/SP_042.pdf	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>Response:</p> <p>This response is based on the following sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geotechnical Exploration Rancho California Water District’s Proposed Anza Road 1550 Pressure Zone Pipeline Extension Project No. D1988, Temecula, California, prepared by Leighton Consulting, Inc. on July 15th, 2022 • Paleontological Resources Technical Report prepared by PaleoServices; San Diego National History Museum (SDNHM) dated March 1st, 2022. The full report is found in Appendix F. The following report provided by SDNHM contains results of institutional records searches conducted by SDNHM and Western Science Center (WSC), and a paleontological survey of the Project alignment. <p>Less than Significant Impact. The Project alignment is located within the Perris Block of the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province (English, 1926; Norris and Webb, 1990). The Perris Block is a fault-controlled region, with the San Jacinto Fault to the northeast and the Elsinore Fault Zone to the southwest. Faulting is responsible for the uplift of the surrounding mountain ranges, and the down drop of the Perris Block, and, locally, for the formation of the Elsinore-Temecula trough during the Pleistocene (Mann, 1955). Surrounding mountain ranges, as a result of the Perris Block are actively being eroded. At the Project Site, the alignment is underlain with young alluvial valley deposits and Pleistocene-aged Pauba Formation (Qps), See Section VII, response f). Young valley alluvial deposits consist of silty sands (SM) and generally loose to medium dense with N-value ranging from 6 to 14 blows per foot with a collapse potential ranging from 4 to 5 percent. Pauba formation is topsoil encountered at higher elevation boring, consisting of medium to coarse sand with silt and clayey sand. The Pauba Formation is generally very dense with N-Value typically greater than 50.</p> <p>The greatest risk and potential for loss of life or property and economic damage is an earthquake (Riverside County GP DEIR 2015). Major fault lines close to the Project Site are located within the Elsinore fault zone and enter the western portion of Temecula. Fault lines within the zone include Wildomar Fault (approximately 4.5 miles to the west), Wolf Valley Fault (approximately 5 miles to the west), and Willard Fault (approximately 6 miles to the west). Wolf Valley fault and Willard fault which are within Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones. Agua Tibia Mountain fault zone is located approximately 4 miles from the Project Site. Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones are defined by the California Department of Conservation as “regulatory zones surrounding the surface traces of active faults in California” that have increased potential for surface rupture. Since the Alquist-Priolo Geologic Hazards Zones Act came into effect in March 1973, structures meant for human occupancy are prohibited across traces of active faults and require a minimum distance of 50 feet from the fault.</p> <p>While fault lines and zones are abundant within the area, the Project Site is not located within the boundaries of an Earthquake Fault Zone for fault rupture hazard defined by the Alquist- Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act of 1972, which was concluded by using the California’s Department of Conservation, Geological Survey Website, reference (CGS Earthquake Zones (ca.gov)). The California Department of Conservation defines Alquist-Priolo earthquake fault zones as “regulatory zones surrounding the surface traces of active faults in California” that have increased potential for surface rupture. The Alquist-Priolo Geologic Hazards Zones Act came into effect in March 1973,</p>				



ISSUES & SUPPORTING INFORMATION SOURCES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<p>prohibiting structures meant for human occupancy to be built across traces of active faults and maintain a minimum distance of 50 feet from the fault.</p> <p>For the reasons above and the Project location in relation to the nearest fault zone is less than significant and Project less than significant impacts associated with fault rupture are anticipated. This includes the risk of loss, injury or death, which are not anticipated to differ substantively from what is expected to occur at other properties in the Local Vicinity.</p> <p>From a geotechnical point of view, the proposed improvements appear feasible provided that the Geotechnical Engineer’s recommendations be incorporated into the design and construction phase of development. A summary of recommendations provided by the Geotechnical Engineer is provided below. Reference Appendix D for the full Geotechnical Exploration.</p> <p>Geotechnical Engineer Recommendations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Earthwork associated with the proposed pipeline should be performed in accordance with applicable RCWD Specifications, “Standard Specifications for Public Works Construction” (Greenbook, latest edition) and include the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Trench excavations should be performed in accordance with the Project plans, specifications, and all applicable OSHA requirements. b. Based on the result of our exploratory borings, the onsite alluvium and Pauba formation should generally be excavatable with conventional earthmoving/excavation equipment in good working conditions. c. Prior to backfilling, pipes should be bedded in and covered with a uniform, granular material that has a Sand Equivalent (SE) of 30 or greater, and a gradation meeting requirement of the pipe manufacturer. The contractor should not use jetting to compact trench backfill unless approved by RCWD and the jetting procedures and soils requirements comply with the “GreenBook”. 2. The Project should abide by bearing capacities and earth pressures allowable at the Project Site. The total allowable bearing capacity is 1,500 psf or a modulus of subgrade reaction of 150 pci may be used for design or footing or appurtenant structures founded into a minimum of 2 feet of compacted fill or dense alluvium/Pauba formation. An allowable passive pressure based on equivalent fluid pressure 300 pounds-per cubic- foot (pcf), not to exceed 3,500 pounds per square foot (psf) can be used if the pipe is embedded in the dense alluvium/Pauba formation or compacted fill (minimum 2 feet embedment). This equivalent fluid pressure may be doubled for isolated thrust blocks. 3. Based on stresses and strains at the Project Site, along with many other factors, the Geotechnical Engineer recommends the following soil parameters (See Table 7) for the proposed pipeline design to prevent ruptures or leaks upon installation. 				



ISSUES & SUPPORTING INFORMATION SOURCES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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Table 7: Soil Parameters for Pipe Design

Soil Parameters	Recommended Values
Average Compacted fill moist unit weight, (pcf)	115 to 125
Angle of internal friction of soils (degrees)	32 to 36
Soil cohesion, c (psf)	0
Sliding friction between pipe and native soils	0.20
Coefficient of friction between backfill and native soils	0.45

4. As determined in the laboratory for representative onsite soil sample, the result indicate that the water-soluble sulfate range is less than 0.2 percent by weight and considered moderate according to current standards. Based upon the test results, Type II cement or an equivalent may be used.
5. It is recommended that the contractor provide settlement monitoring and contingency plans when excavating near existing settlement-sensitive structures or underground utilities.
6. If encountered during excavations, groundwater control, such as dewatering, will be required to limit instability of the pipeline trench or jack/bore pits and aid in foundations construction and soil backfill. The selected method by the contractor, dependent on means and methods, should be able to effectively mitigate for bottom heave or stabilize subgrade soils during construction backfilling.
7. The contractor should review the findings to confirm that the selected excavation technique is feasible, and (2) perform additional studies as deemed necessary to evaluate such technique and effect of cohesionless soils and potentially saturated sand.

ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Response:

Less than Significant Impact. See Response VII, a) i). Potential for seismicity and seismic ground shaking is relatively high within Riverside County and near the Project Site due to segments of Elsinore Faults running through the western portion of Temecula, approximately 4.5 miles east of the Project Site, and Agua Tibia Faults 4 miles to the east. Damage related to seismic ground shaking is hard to predict because it depends on several factors that contribute to how ground movement interacts with structures. Through temporary construction, resulting in permanent underground structures that will require maintenance from Rancho California Water District (RCWD), there will be an increase in the level of activity and extent of land improvements with the Project. Strong ground shaking from an earthquake on one of these faults will likely occur during the lifetime of the Project. A worst-case scenario earthquake (the maximum credible earthquake (MCE)) for Riverside County is a magnitude of 7.9 (Riverside General Plan DEIR 2015). However, this environmental analysis is based on the rupture of the San Andreas Fault, which is past Angeles National Forest about 83 miles north of the Project Site. Due to the proximity of the San Andreas Fault line to the Project Area, less than significant impacts are anticipated to occur.

In 1910, Elsinore Earthquake occurred at the base of the Cleveland National Forest, north of Lake Elsinore with a magnitude of 6 (See <https://scedc.caltech.edu/earthquake/significant.html>). According to the County's General Plan, the Temecula Segment of the Elsinore Fault zone has a maximum magnitude of 6.8 and a 16 percent chance of occurring in the next 30 years. As of present, the Temecula segment of the Elsinore Fault Zone has not produced any significant earthquakes historically.



ISSUES & SUPPORTING INFORMATION SOURCES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<p>Unfortunately, due to local and regional faults within the County, ground shaking will be experienced within planned area developments including Morgan Hill, Specific Plan #313 (which includes the Project Site). This is considered a potentially significant impact. To alleviate potential risk due to seismic ground shaking, structural regulations for seismic safety will be incorporated into building design, temporary construction, and permanent structures for safety during earthquake events on compliance with California Building Code (CBC) and CalOSHA Standards. Verification of compliance with CBC and CalOSHA Standards, will likely occur during the standard application process and result in the Project constructed to withstand strong seismic ground shaking and related seismic conditions. Construction will be implemented in compliance with California Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Occupational Health, and Safety (Cal/OSHA) to provide acceptable level of planning and response for worker safety during construction if strong seismic ground shaking should occur during construction. Compliance with CBC and Cal/OSHA standards for worker safety during construction will reduce risk associated with strong seismic ground shaking at the Project Site to less than significant levels. The Riverside County Department of Building and Safety will ensure design standards are being met through plan review and approval prior to issuance of building permits for structures or facilities at the Project Site.</p> <p>In addition, compliance with Riverside County’s General Plan Policies and Goals in Table 8 are anticipated to reduce impacts from seismic ground shaking impacts from future development to a less than significant level.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Table 8: Project Consistency with the County’s General Plan Safety Policies</p>				
Riverside County’s General Plan EIR No. 441 Safety Policies	Project Consistency			
<p><i>Safety Policy 7.7 Strengthen the project permit and review process to ensure that proper actions are taken to reduce hazard impacts and to encourage structural and nonstructural design and construction. Damage must be minimized for critical facilities, and susceptibility to structural collapse must be minimized, if not eliminated.</i></p> <p><i>a. Ensure that special development standards, designs, and construction practices reduce risk to tolerable levels for projects involving critical facilities, large-scale residential development, and major commercial and industrial development through conditional uses permits and the subdivision review process. If appropriate, impact fees should be assessed to finance required actions.</i></p> <p><i>b. Require that planned lifeline utilities, as a condition of project approval, be designed, located, structurally upgrades fit with safety shutoff valves, be designed for easy maintenance, and have redundant back up lines where unstable slopes, earth cracks, active faults, or areas of liquefaction cannot be avoided.</i></p>	<p>The Project will require an encroachment permit from the County to work within the County’s right-of-way. This will involve application of Conditions of Approval implementing various requirements during construction, such as specifications for proper backfill and compaction, street restoration, and working hours. Therefore, the requirements to obtain the permit and continuous review process will result in Project compliance with the County’s Goals and standards to reduce hazard impacts related to seismic ground shaking.</p> <p>The Project is a planned utility project that is being designed for future planned development within County Limits. Design of the potable pipeline Project is within proximity of existing urban land use and indicates maintenance of the Project Site can be easily accessed by Rancho California Water District in the event of an emergency due to a hazard with direct access provided via Morgan Hill Drive, SH-79 to Anza Road, or Santa Rita Road to Anza Road.</p> <p>Part B of Safety Policy 7.7 serves as an additional mitigation measure to ensure that structural design will withstand future geological hazards in the future.</p>			
<p><i>Policy S 7.8: Promote strengthening of planned and existing utilities and lifelines, the retrofit and rehabilitation of existing weak structures, and the relocation of certain critical facilities</i></p>	<p>The project is proposed to provide redundancy and will therefore promote system reliability for hazard response.</p>			



ISSUES & SUPPORTING INFORMATION SOURCES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<p>For the reasons above, the Project will not directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury or death involving seismic ground shaking. Impacts will be less than significant.</p>				
<p>iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Response:</p> <p>Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. Reference Response VII, a) i) and ii). Liquefaction resulting from earthquake shaking, tends to occur when soils are loose and unconsolidated. Normally, liquefaction occurs under saturated conditions in soils such as clean sand in which strength is purely frictional. During ground shaking from an earthquake soil below the ground water table can also experience liquefaction, which is the loss of bearing capacity for structures. Resulting in ground failure of four kinds: “lateral spread, flow failure, ground oscillation, and loss of bearing strength” (Riverside County GP EIR No.618).</p> <p>The Project Site lies on Pleistocene- to Holocene-age (generally less than 11,700 years old, but possibly as old as 129,000 years old at depth) young alluvial flood plain deposits (Qya) and late Holocene-age (less than 4,200 years old) wash deposits (Qw) (Kennedy, 2000; Kennedy and Tan, 2007; Appendix F, Figure 2). These deposits consist of poorly consolidated to unconsolidated sediments from streams. As a result, a portion of the Project Alignment is within a high liquification zone, prone to seismic- related ground failure. The Project Alignment that is within the liquification zone starts midway between the end of Morgan Hill Drive to Anza Road and involves the entire segment along Anza Road leading to SH-79 (See https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/EQZApp/app/). Despite the Project Site and Local Vicinity in the north being within a liquification zone, residential developments and other urbanized areas are present, evidence that planned development is allowable in liquefaction zones by the City of Temecula and County of Riverside.</p> <p>The Project will require earthwork which may involve temporary trenches with steep slopes and could require temporary shoring or other types of stabilization measures identified by the Geotechnical Engineer (See Response VII, a)). The Project will abide by the following General Plan policies to reduce or minimize effects associated with potential liquefaction impacts. The Project Geotechnical Engineer has provided a geologic and geotechnical investigation pursuant to the County’s General Plan policies and goals. Presently, the Project will result in potentially significant impacts related to liquification; however, mitigation measures and recommendations within this section provided by the Geotechnical Engineer, should be understood and implemented by the contractor along with Project Engineers to ensure impacts are less than significant.</p>				
<p>iv) Landslides?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>Response:</p> <p>No Impact. According to the California Department of Conservation and Riverside County GP DEIR Figure S-4: Earthquake-induced Slope Instability Map, the Project Site is not located within an area prone to landslides and has been assigned a landslide susceptibility class of low to locally moderate in accordance with California Geology Survey (2008). The Project Site contains slopes, however, does not contain slopes that are significantly steep to cause concern for landslides. Construction will require earthwork including open trenches and boring/receiving pits which could create temporary steep slopes subject to failure. With the incorporation of mitigation measures GEO-</p>				



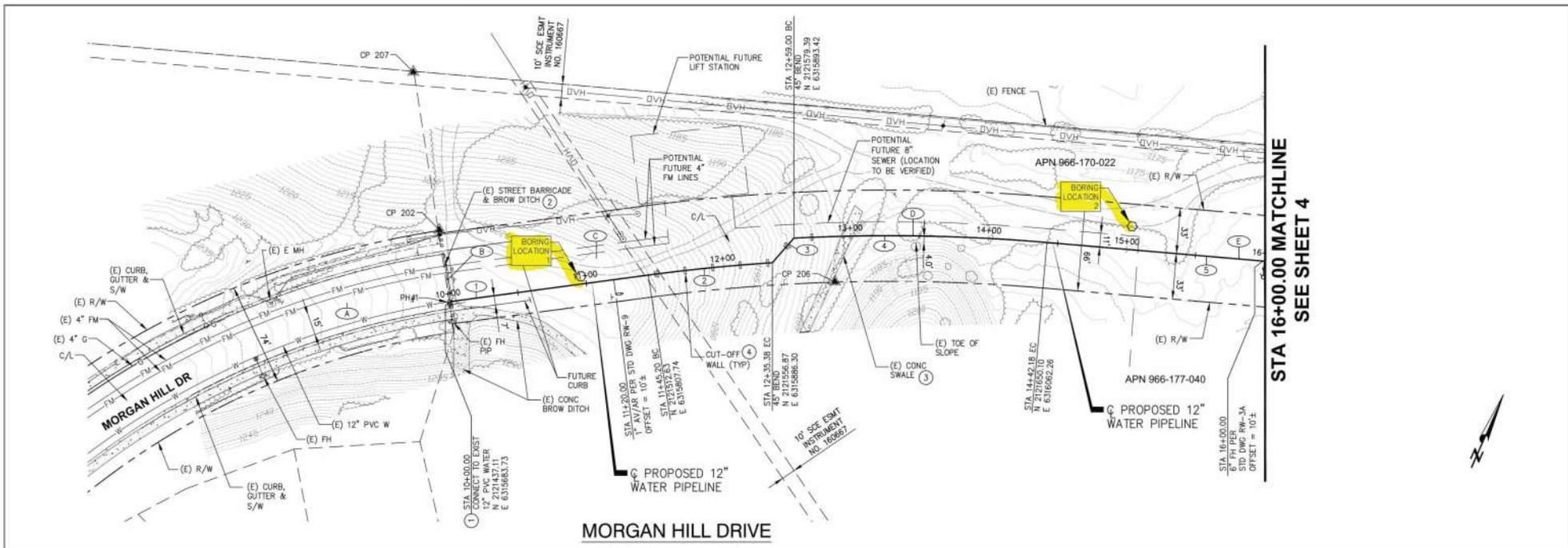
ISSUES & SUPPORTING INFORMATION SOURCES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<p>01 through GEO-02 along with recommendations in Response a) of this section into the design and construction of the anticipated development, from the Project Geotechnical Engineer, landslides, rockfalls, slope instability, and debris flows are not anticipated to pose a hazard to the subject site.</p> <p>For this reason, the implementation of mitigation measures and recommendations provided by the Project Geotechnical Engineer, will reduce significant impacts to less than significant.</p>				
<p>b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Response:</p> <p>Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. See Response VII, a) i) through iii). During Project construction when trenching and jack and bore takes place the topsoil will be disrupted, becoming susceptible to erosion during earthwork, especially during high winds and rains. As indicated in Figure 4.12.6- Wind Erosion Susceptibility Areas, Riverside County GP DEIR, the Project Site is within a moderate wind susceptibility zone and similar to the Local Vicinity. Best management practices from the Fugitive Dust Emissions Control Plan and Water Quality Management Plan for the Project will be implemented during earthwork and construction to reduce erosion.</p> <p>Therefore, substantial erosion or the loss of topsoil will be mitigated to less than significant levels with the incorporation of Mitigation Measures GEO-01 through GEO-02 from the Geotechnical Engineer, and the required Fugitive Dust Emissions Control Plan for the Project.</p>				
<p>c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Response:</p> <p>Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. See Response VII, a) through b). The geologic composition of the Project Site includes Greenfield sandy loam with some areas of river wash on well-drained alluvial soils derived from granite. As mentioned in Section VII, a) iv), the site and surrounding land areas are within low to locally moderate landslide susceptibility.</p> <p>Soils sampling was conducted for the Project at locations shown on Figure 8, Boring Locations. Samples have been tested to determine suitability for the Project and need for amendment to reach acceptable strength as a foundation for the Project. The Project's Geotechnical Engineer has provided recommendations for shoring or sloping back trench sidewalls due to the sandy soils at the Project Site. Mitigation measures MM GEO-01 and MM GEO-02 for potentially significant impacts will reduce impacts related to geologic, soil instability, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse, off-site landslide to a less than significant level.</p> <p>MM GEO-01- Soil Stability: Prior to pipe installation, trench subgrade should be inspected and confirmed as firm/stable by the geotechnical engineer to provide uniform seating and support to the entire section of the pipe placed on bedding material. Due to moderate collapse potential in the young alluvium, the contractor should over-excavate to a maximum depth of 2 feet and replace with compacted materials to provide a stable trench bottom. Alternatively, the bottom of trench should be flooded and after dissipation of all water, the trench bottom should be compacted to a minimum 90 percent relative compactions. If subgrade becomes disturbed due to localized</p>				



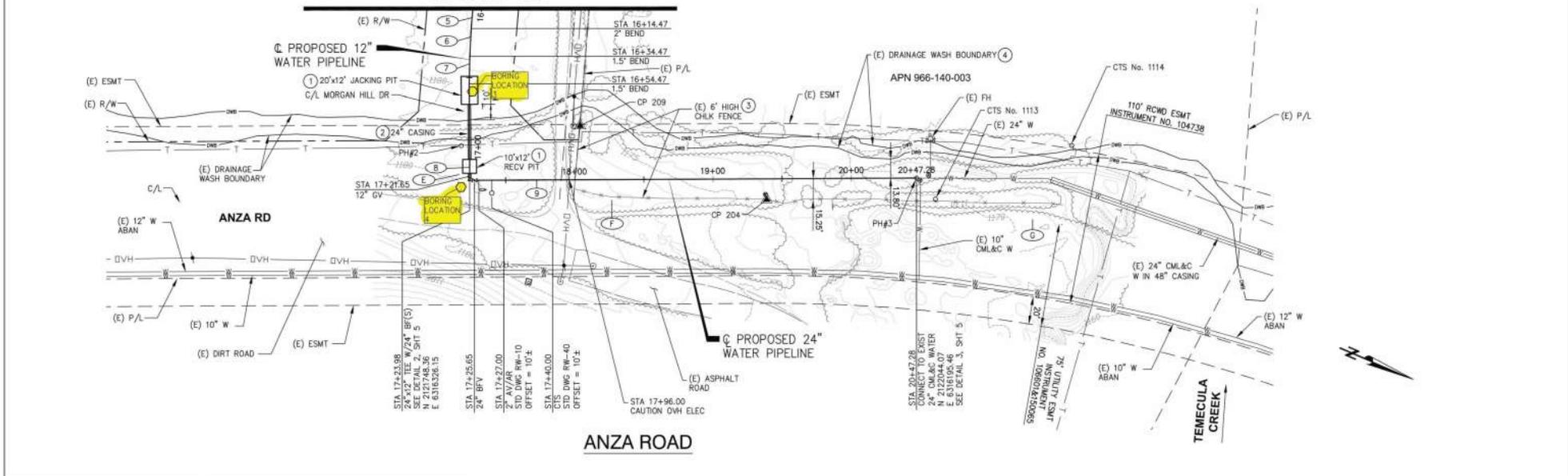
ISSUES & SUPPORTING INFORMATION SOURCES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<p>seepage or surface water, the contractor should over-excavate the disturbed or saturated soils to a maximum depth of 2 feet and replace with suitable materials to provide a stable trench bottom. Crushed rock (1-inch maximum size) may be used if found necessary to stabilize bottom of trench prior to placing bedding materials pursuant to the geotechnical engineer's recommendations.</p> <p>MM GEO-02- Monitoring for Implementation of Engineering and Safety Standards: During construction, the District and the Contractor shall ensure through monitoring and record keeping that exposed earth materials conditions are regularly evaluated by the geotechnical engineer to verify existing sub surface conditions and the effectiveness of prescribed construction phase treatments in meeting applicable worker safety and engineering standards. Since existing artificial fill and alluvial soils encountered are classified as OSHA soil Type C, unshored temporary cut slopes should be no steeper than 1 ½ : 1 (horizontal: vertical), for a height no-greater-than (≤) 20 feet (California Construction Safety Orders, Appendix B to Section 1541.1, Table B-1).</p>				
<p>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?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Response:</p> <p>Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. See Response IV, a) through c). According to Riverside County's General Plan DEIR Figure S-7- Documented Subsidence Areas, the Project Site is not located within an area with documented subsidence. The Project Site is located in a susceptible area for subsidence, which means that based on geologic and hydrogeologic characteristics the soil is similar to regions within the County in which subsidence has been documented. Subsidence as defined with the GP DEIR is "the sudden sinking or gradual downward settling and compaction of soil and other surface material with little or no horizontal motion. It may be caused by a variety of human and natural activities, including earthquakes."</p> <p>Based on preexisting knowledge that the Project Site is on sandy silty soils; it is likely these soils have low expansive potential. Expansive soils undergo volume changes like shrinking or swelling with changes in moisture. As expansive soils dry, the soils shrink; when the moisture is reintroduced, the soils swell up. Based on soil characteristics, expansive soils are not likely to occur at the Project Site.</p> <p>According to the Geotechnical Engineer, it is estimated that the following earth volume changes will occur during proper recompaction. Subsidence due solely to scarification and recompaction of the exposed bottom of trench over-excavation, is expected to be on the order of 0.15 foot or less. Shrinkage due to recompaction of soils is estimated to range from 10 to 15 percent in the alluvium and 5 percent shrinkage to 5 percent bulking in the Pauba formation.</p> <p>As a result, less than significant impact will occur if recompaction is carried out according to the guidance provided by the Geotechnical Engineer, see Mitigation Measure MM GEO-01.</p>				



ISSUES & SUPPORTING INFORMATION SOURCES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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"/>
<p>Response:</p> <p>No Impact. Septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems are not proposed with the Project. There are no existing septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems at the Project Site. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated.</p>				



**STA 16+00.00 MATCHLINE
SEE SHEET 3**





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"/>
<p>Response:</p> <p>The following Paleontological Resources Technical Report is consistent with Multipurpose Open Space Element of Riverside County’s General Plan (2015) policies and goals, outlined below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy OS 19.6: Whenever existing information indicates that a site proposed for development has high paleontological sensitivity ... a paleontological resource impact mitigation program (PRIMP) shall be filed with the County Geologist prior to site grading. The PRIMP shall specify the steps to be taken to mitigate impacts to paleontological resources. • Policy OS 19.7: Whenever existing information indicates that a site proposed for development has low paleontological sensitivity ... no direct mitigation is required unless a fossil is encountered during site development. Should a fossil be encountered, the County Geologist shall be notified, and a paleontologist shall be retained by the project proponent. The paleontologist shall document the extent and potential significance of the paleontological resources on the site and establish appropriate mitigation measures for further site development. • Policy OS 19.8: Whenever existing information indicates that a site proposed for development has undetermined paleontological sensitivity ... a report shall be filed with the County Geologist documenting the extent and potential significance of the paleontological resources on site and identifying mitigation measures for the fossil and for impacts to significant paleontological resources prior to approval of that department. • Policy OS 19.9: Whenever paleontological resources are found, the County Geologist shall direct them to a facility within Riverside County for their curation, including the Western Science Center in the City of Hemet. <p>Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. The Project Site primarily lies on sandstone sediment from the middle to late-Pleistocene-age (approximately 650,000 to 125,000 years old) Pauba Formation (Qps) (Kennedy, 2000; Kennedy and Tan, 2007; Figure 2). The fluvial sandstone from the Pauba Formation consists of light brown, moderately well-indurated, cross-bedded, channel-filling sandstones and siltstones with occasional beds of cobble to boulder conglomerate (Kennedy and Tan 2007). The sandstone sediment begins at the end of Morgan Hill Drive and extend towards the midsection of the proposed pipeline running east, then reappear along the segment of the pipeline running north along Anza Road. Additionally, the Project Site is underlain with wash deposits (Qw) from the late Holocene-age and young alluvial flood plain deposits (Qya) from the late-Pleistocene- to Holocene-age (generally less than 11,700 years old but are possibly as old as 19,00-years-old at depth). The wash deposits typically consist of poorly consolidated to unconsolidated sediments deposited by streams and are associated with the historic course of Temecula Creek and its tributaries, which now generally run dry and were likely underlain at unknown depths by the Pauba Formation.</p> <p>According to a records search conducted by SDNHM and WSC, no fossil collection localities were found or known within a one-mile radius of the Project alignment. However, localities were found within a 5-mile radius of the Project Site. An SDNHM internal records search indicates, during the construction of Old Vail Ranch, approximately 2-miles west-southwest of the Project one locality was documented. The following discoveries consisted of a partial dentary of an extinct horse (EQUUS SP.), postcranial and dental remains of several small mammals (the hare <i>Lepus sp.</i>, the kangaroo rat <i>Dipodomys sp.</i>, the pocket gopher <i>Thomomys sp.</i>, and an unidentified sciurid rodent), a vertebra of an unidentified reptile, and a particle tibia of an unidentified bird. Approximately 3.5 miles northwest of the Project alignment, during the construction of Temeku Hills housing development, fossil remains were found (SDNHM Localities 4449 and 4450). The following remains consisted of extinct horse (<i>Equus sp.</i>) and partial upper molars and scapula. Within the City of Murietta, four localities were discovered during</p>				



paleontological monitoring of housing development construction, and produced fossil remains of camel (*Camelops* sp.), extinct horse (*Equus* sp.), and mammoth (*Mammuthus* sp.).

Additionally, WSC documented several localities associated with the San Diego Pipeline project, approximately 3 to 5 miles north of the Project Site. The Pipeline project produced fossil remains of small mammals (rodents and insectivores) and a tooth fragment of a bovid artiodactyl (Bovidae). The WSC notes that other Pauba Formation sites in the region have produced fossil remains of mastodon (*Mammut pacificus*), mammoth (*Mammuthus columbi*), ancient horse (*Equus* sp.), camel (*Camelops hesternus*), and other Pleistocene fauna (WSC, 2021). Additional Pleistocene fossil localities producing significant vertebrate fossils have been documented from the Pauba Formation in western Riverside County. The Pauba Formation produced a large middle to late Irvingtonian North American Land Mammal Age (NALMA) (middle to late Pleistocene) vertebrate fauna from a composite locality located east of I-15 and south of Santa Gertrudis Creek, approximately 5 miles northwest of the Project area (Pajak et al., 1996). This composite locality produced remains of ground sloth (*Paramylodon harlani*), pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), vole (*Microtus* sp.), sabertoothed cat (*Smilodon fatalis*), horse (*Equus bautistensis*), tapir (*Tapirus californicus*), deer (*Odocoileus* sp.), pronghorn (*Antilocapra* sp.), and mammoth (*Mammuthus* sp. cf. *M. meridionalis* or *M. imperator*) (Pajak et al., 1996). Also recovered from the Pauba Formation elsewhere in western Riverside County are fossil remains of land snail (*Succinea* sp.), stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*), chub (*Gila* sp.), toad (*Bufo* sp.), frog (*Rana* sp.), pond turtle (*Clemmys* sp.), side-blotched lizard (*?Uta stansburiana*), skink (*Eumeces* sp.), kingsnake (*Lampropeltis* sp.), rattlesnake (*Crotalus* sp.), unidentified birds (Aves), rabbit (*Lepus* sp.), cottontail (*Sylvilagus* sp.), shrew (*Sorex* sp.), ground squirrel (*Ammospermophilus* sp.), kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys* sp.), pocket mouse (*Perognathus* sp.), harvest mouse (*Reithrodontomys* sp.), deer mouse (*Peromyscus* sp.), wood rat (*Neotoma* sp.), fox (*Vulpes* sp.), camel (*Camelops* sp.), llama (*Hemiauchenia* sp.), and mastodon (*Mammut* sp.) (Jefferson, 2010; Pajak et al., 1996; Reynolds and Reynolds, 1990).

While fossils were not encountered during the paleontological field survey, the County of Riverside assigned the sedimentary deposits underlying the Project alignment vary between low potential to high potential/ sensitivity. Due to the known occurrence of Pleistocene vertebrate fossils within the Project Vicinity and elsewhere in western Riverside County, a majority of the portions of the Project Site are considered to have high potential sensitivity. Therefore, earthworks required for Project implementation are likely to disturb areas assigned high potential/sensitivity along the western portion of the site located along Morgan Hill Drive and along portions of Anza Road. Since high potential/sensitivity deposits are underlain by low potential/sensitivity deposits at approximately five feet below ground surface (bgs), impacts to paleontological resources are possible at depths that exceed five feet bgs within the central section of the alignment (See Appendix F, Figure 2: Geologic Map).

As currently proposed, the Project will excavate potholes, install water pipelines utilizing open trench construction and jack and bore construction, in addition to the utilization of staging areas. Due to the construction measures that will be utilized for Project implementation, negative impacts to paleontological resources are anticipated (See Table 9 below, Summary of Project components, anticipated earthwork and associated impacts, and paleontological monitoring recommendation). Within Table 9, monitoring is recommended per Project component based on the impact analysis.



Table 9: Summary of Project components, anticipated earthwork and associated impacts, and paleontological monitoring recommendation

Project Components	Anticipated Earthwork	Impact Analysis	Monitoring Recommended?
Potholing for existing utilities	Potholing	No Impacts anticipated	No
Installation of water pipeline: open trench construction	Trenching	Impacts possible	Yes
Installation of water pipeline: jack and bore construction	Excavation of entry and exit pits, horizontal drilling	Impacts possible	Yes: entry and exit pits No: horizontal drilling
Use of staging areas	No significant earthwork anticipated	No impacts anticipated	No

As a result of the potentially significant impacts to paleontological resources due to various Project Components like open trench construction and jack and bore construction to install water pipelines, Mitigation Measures **MM PALEO-01 through MM PALEO-05** are recommended for the proposed Project to result in less than significant impacts. These measures include hiring a qualified paleontological monitor, monitoring during all earthwork, protecting resources, if found, until they can be accessed by the Paleontologist, prepared and curated.

MM PALEO-01- Paleontological Monitor Requirements: Prior to the start of earthwork, a qualified Project Paleontologist shall be retained by the District to oversee the paleontological monitoring program according to the following:

The paleontologist shall attend the pre-construction meeting to consult with the contractor and District Inspectors concerning excavation schedules, paleontological field techniques, and worker environmental awareness training for resources. A qualified Project Paleontologist is defined as an individual with an M.S. or Ph.D. in paleontology or geology that is experienced with paleontological procedures and techniques, who is knowledgeable in the geology and paleontology of Riverside County, and who has worked as a paleontological mitigation project supervisor for at least one year.

A professional repository shall be designated by the Paleontologist to receive and curate any discovered fossils. A professional repository is defined as a recognized paleontological specimen repository (e.g., an AAM-accredited museum or university) with a permanent curator and should be capable of storing fossils in a facility with adequate security against theft, loss, damage, fire, pests, and adverse climate conditions.

MM PALEO-02- On-site Paleontological Monitor: The District Inspector shall verify that a paleontological monitor shall be on-site during all earthwork operations to monitor the Contractor’s earthwork, with the exception of the horizontal drilling associated with jack and bore construction, which cannot be successfully monitored for paleontological resources. A paleontological monitor is defined as an individual with a college degree in paleontology or geology who has experience in the recognition and salvage of fossil materials and shall have the following duties:

- a) The paleontological monitor should work under the direction of the Project Paleontologist.
- b) The paleontological monitor shall be equipped to salvage fossils as they are unearthed, to avoid construction delays, and to remove samples of sediments that are likely to contain small fossil invertebrates and vertebrates.
- c) Monitors shall be empowered to temporarily halt or divert equipment to allow removal of abundant or large specimens.
- d) Paleontological monitoring may be reduced (e.g., part-time monitoring or spot-checking) or eliminated, at the discretion of the Project Paleontologist and in consultation with appropriate agencies (e.g., Project proponent, Riverside County representatives).



- e) Changes to the paleontological monitoring schedule shall be based on anticipated and current field conditions and the mitigation program will be modified according to conditions, as they unfold, during site development and construction.

MM PALEO-03- Fossil Discovery: If fossils are discovered, when the paleontological monitor is or is not on site, earthwork within the vicinity of the discovery site shall be temporarily halted by the District Inspectors, and the Project Paleontologist shall be immediately contacted by either the District or the Contractor so that the significance of the discovery can be evaluated. The Project Paleontologist (or paleontological monitor) shall make an initial assessment to determine and report the significance of the find as follows.

- a) All identifiable vertebrate fossils (large or small) and uncommon invertebrate, plant, and trace fossils are considered to be significant and shall be recovered (SVP, 2010).
- b) Representative samples of common invertebrate, plant, and trace fossils shall also be recovered.
- c) The Project Paleontologist (or paleontological monitor) shall be allowed to temporarily direct, divert, or halt earthwork at his or her discretion during the initial assessment phase if additional time is required to salvage fossils.
- d) If it is determined by the Project Paleontologist that the fossil(s) should be recovered, the recovery shall be completed in a timely manner.
Some fossil specimens (e.g., a large mammal skeleton) may require an extended salvage period. Because of the potential for the recovery of small fossil remains (e.g., isolated teeth of small vertebrates), it may be necessary to collect bulk-matrix samples for screen washing.

MM PALEO-04- Fossil Preparation: The District shall be responsible for fossil preparation and curation as follows:

- a) Fossil remains collected during monitoring and salvage shall be cleaned, repaired, sorted, taxonomically identified, and cataloged as part of the mitigation program.
- b) Fossil preparation may also include screen-washing of bulk matrix samples for microfossils or other laboratory analyses (e.g., radiometric carbon dating), if warranted in the discretion of the Project Paleontologist.
- c) Fossil preparation and curation activities may be conducted at the laboratory of the contracted Project Paleontologist, at an appropriate outside agency, and/or at the designated repository, and shall follow the standards of the designated repository.

MM PALEO-05- Curation of Paleontological Resources: The contract documents for the Project shall include notes to the Contractor stating that the District shall be responsible for curation of paleontological resources found during Project construction as follows:

- a) Prepared fossils, along with copies of all pertinent field notes, photos, and maps, shall be curated at a professional repository (e.g., Western Science Center, San Diego Natural History Museum).
- b) The Project Paleontologist shall have a written repository agreement with the professional repository prior to the initiation of mitigation activities.

Sources:

1. Geotechnical Exploration Rancho California Water District's Proposed Anza Road 1550 Pressure Zone Pipeline Extension Project No. D1988, Temecula, California, prepared by Leighton Consulting, Inc. on July 15th, 2022
2. PaleoServices- Paleontological Resources Technical Report, Anza Road 1550 Pressure Zone Pipeline Extension, Riverside County, California, March 1st, 2022
3. County of Riverside General Plan Environmental Impact Report No. 521, Public Review Draft, February 2015
4. Section 4.12- Geology and Soils



5. Table 4.12-A: Probable Earthquake Scenarios for Riverside County
6. Section 4.9- Cultural and Paleontological Resources
7. County of Riverside General Plan, adopted 2021
8. Chapter 6: Safety
 - i. Figure S-4: Earthquake-Induced Slope Instability Map
9. General Plan Final Program Environmental Impact Report, Riverside County, California, Comprehensive General Plan Amendment No.618 (GPA00618), <https://planning.rctlma.org/Portals/0/genplan/content/eir/volume1.html>
10. County of Riverside, Southwest Area Plan, adopted January 20th, 2014
11. Southern California Earthquake Data Center (SCEDC), Division of Geological and Planetary Sciences, California Institute of Technology, 2022, <https://scedc.caltech.edu/earthquake/significant.html>

VIII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS – Would the project:

a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Response:

Less than Significant Impact. Greenhouse Gas Emissions are often produced from anthropogenic activities and include carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrogen oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆) (State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15364.5 and Health and Safety Code, Section 38505(g)). Exceeding the natural ambient concentration of GHGs enhances the Greenhouse Gas Effect, which has the ability to trap heat within Earth’s atmosphere leading to the continual warming of the Earth’s climate. Greenhouse Gas emissions are attributed to sources of anthropogenic activities that range from industrial/manufacturing, agriculture, utilities, transportation, and residential land uses. A large percentage of the State’s GHG emissions come solely from transportation activities, approximately 41 percent. Then, followed by energy generation.

Since the proposed Project supports approved projects from the General Plan buildout, the Project will contribute to the production of Greenhouse Gas Emissions released into the atmosphere. However, according to Riverside County’s Climate Action Plan (CAP), by 2050, the County hopes to reduce GHG Emissions by 14.8 percent. In order to accomplish this, the County will address climate change via local control, energy and resources efficiency, increased public health, demonstrating consistency with State GHG Reduction Goals, and meet CEQA requirements.

While the Project will contribute to GHG emissions during Project construction in the short-term, the Project will not contribute to Greenhouse Gas Emissions in the long-term due to operational use. According to CalEEMod outputs regarding the proposed Project, the construction of the Project would generate a total of 102.256 metric tons of CO₂e (MTCO₂e), which equals 3.41 MTCO₂e/year (amortized over 30 years). The Greenhouse Gas Emissions will be produced primarily during Project construction and cease to continue upon Project completion. In addition, the Project will show compliance with the County of Riverside’s Climate Action Plan (CAP) and targets to reduce emissions back to 1990 levels by the year 2020 by following policies and goals outlined for the CARB Scoping Plan, Assembly Bill (AB) 32, and Senate Bill (SB) 32. Efficiency measures will also be implemented in accordance with the County’s CAP Update. Measures that include the following:

- Energy efficiency matching or exceeding the Title 24 requirements in effect as of January 2017, and
- Water conservation measures that match the California Green Building Code in effect as of January 2017.

Since construction related GHG emissions for the Project are not anticipated to exceed the County of Riverside’s CAP Update screening threshold of 3,000 metric tons per year of CO₂e. Therefore, as the project would comply with the goals of the County of Riverside CAP Update, the project would not conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs.



For this reason, the short-term generation of greenhouse gas emission are not anticipated to directly or indirectly pose as a significant impact on the environment.				
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emission of greenhouse gases?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Response: No Impact. See Response VIII, a). The Project will generate GHG emissions temporarily due to Project construction, but the Project will implement Riverside County’s Climate Action Reduction Measures outlined in Appendix C: Reduction Measures Assumptions, and Attributed Reductions of the CAP. In addition to maintaining compliance with mandatory standards set forth by California Building Standards Code. No mitigation is needed.				
Sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> County of Riverside General Plan Environmental Impact Report No. 521, Public Review Draft, February 2015 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 4.7- Greenhouse Gases County of Riverside, Transportation and Land Management Agency, Planning Department, Climate Action Plan Update, adopted November 2019 Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Technical Memorandum, prepared by Ganddini on July 12th, 2022, Appendix A 				
IX. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS – Would the project:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Response: Less than Significant Impact. Riverside County is prone to multiple natural and manmade hazards due to its geographic location. Notable risks to the public include hazardous materials (hazmat) and safety hazards (airports and wildfires) (Riverside County GP DEIR 2015). According to the State of California’s Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (MHMP) adopted in 2010, a hazard is “an event or physical condition that has the potential to cause fatalities, injuries, property damage, infrastructure damage, agricultural losses, damage to the environment, interruption of business, or other types of harm or loss” (California MHMP 2010). Additionally, hazardous materials are classified as “toxic chemicals, flammable or corrosive materials, petroleum products, and unstable or dangerously reactive materials” (Riv County GP DEIR). Accidents related to routine transport use, or disposal of hazardous materials has the potential to pose significant risk to public and environmental health. Risk at the Project Site is not anticipated since the Project Site is not located near major corridors that typically transport hazardous materials. Riverside County’s General Plan DEIR notes that major transportation corridors for hazardous materials occurs via truck along Interstate (I-) 10, I-15, I-215, and State Route (SR-) 60 and SR-91, all of which are not located within the Project Vicinity. The closest transportation route is I-15, approximately 5 miles from the Project Site. State and Federal databases indicate that the closest hazmat contamination reported to the Project Site was north of SH-79, approximately 12 miles away (Riverside County GP DEIR Figure 4.13.1- Locations of Major Hazardous Material Sites). The hazardous materials site was Temecula Bomb Target #107, where the Navy established a bombing target for rocket firing. The site has since been backlogged and is now included on the Cortese List.				
Since the production of hazardous materials can occur within households, businesses, and during industrial activity, the conversion of land from vacant and undeveloped to developed has the potential to impact facilities with hazardous materials. The Project proposes to make improvements to open space for future General Plan buildout projects, increasing the activity and future population within the Project area from previous conditions. Therefore,				



increasing the potential for hazardous materials to enter the Project Site. Hazardous materials pose as a risk to the public, however, regulating agencies are readily available to provide the County with the proper preventative, remediation, and management measures. At the federal level, regulating agencies consist of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). The regulations implemented by these agencies are intended to minimize exposure and production of hazardous materials. The following agencies also oversee remediation measures regarding air, water, and soil pollution in accordance with environmental protection laws including the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, Porter Cologne Water Quality Act, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, Health and Safety Code, and the California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973. The California Hazardous Waste Control Law (HWCL) ensures proper management and handling of hazardous waste materials, which is enforced by the local fire departments under the Hazardous Materials Response Plan (CCR Title 8).

Locally, regulation of transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials at the Project Site are enforced primarily through worker safety requirements of the California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (CAL-OSHA) as well as permits issued by South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), County of Riverside Fire Department, and Riverside County Department of Environmental Health Hazardous Materials Branch. Documentation of hazardous materials pollution, remediation, and investigations were found in GeoTracker, a website maintained by the State Water Quality Control Board and the EnviroStor website maintained by DTSC. According to the published records from GeoTracker and EnviroStor for the Project Site and adjoining properties, there are past or current significant environmental hazards. The closest active Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Clean Up site is in Murietta at a Nursery, approximately 12 miles north of the Project Site (41541 Ivy Street, Murrieta, CA 92562). The potential contamination of concern at this property is gasoline since a Chevron station once occupied the property from 1940 to early 1970s (GeoTracker n.d.). On EnviStor, the most active site was Temecula Bomb Target #107 as previously mentioned, this cleanup site is under state jurisdiction. Due to the proximity of the contamination locations to the Project Site, previously contaminated lands will not affect the Project location.

In the event that hazardous waste materials are found or created on the Project Site or local vicinity, the County of Riverside Fire Department will provide hazardous materials response within the City Limits. Riverside County Fire Department participates in the plan check processes during the standard application process to include hazardous materials management pursuant to California Hazardous Control Waste Law discussed within this section. Fire stations close to the Project Site will alleviate crisis and impact during emergencies, motor vehicle accidents, rescue calls, and incidents involving hazardous materials. In addition, abiding by the enforcement from regulating agencies and laws pertaining to hazardous materials on federal, state, and local levels will reduce risks of hazards to public health.

During site visits, no standing, odors, or emission were detected. Although, potential sources of contamination at the Project Site are related to past agricultural activities. Along the western portion of the site, next to Morgan Hill Drive, the Project Site had been used for agriculture from 1985 to 2005 (NETR 1985; 2005). Contaminates related to agricultural land uses include pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers, in addition to the storage of toxic fuels and solvents. These hazardous materials have the potential to leach into the groundwater supplies and present as a risk to the local community. However, it has been over 17 years since the Project Site was utilized for agricultural purposes. Therefore, it is unlikely contaminants still remain in soils from past farming practices.

Hazardous materials related to Project construction on the Project Site involves utilizing materials that are considered hazardous and have the potential to generate hazardous materials that pose as risk to the public. However, Best Management Practices (BMPs) for environmental protection and worker safety during Project construction need to take place to minimize potential impact such as a manifest and contingency by the Fire Department for safe handling, storage, and use of potential construction materials. Review and approval of all construction activities under the County's plan check will help to ensure that regulations alleviate adverse impacts from past and current use of hazardous materials at the Project Site. During construction, examples of best practices for managing any hazardous materials would include review and approval of a manifest of approved storage and containment of potentially hazardous materials for the Project evaluated for compliance with applicable regulations by the Riverside County Fire Department during the plan check and inspection process for proper handling, storage,



and worker safety.

For the reasons above, the standard application of the County’s plan check and inspection processes and compliance with state and federal regulations pertaining to hazardous materials, will be sufficient to reduce any potential impacts from the Project to less than significant. Therefore, no mitigation measures are required.

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?



Response:

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. See Response IX, a). Since the handling, use, and disposal of hazardous materials during construction is regulated through the standard application and compliance with the County’s regulations and Ordinances, impacts during Project construction are considered less than significant.

Additionally, Project construction will create short-term impacts related to construction activities and transport of hazardous materials to not need to be considered. However, managing the water utility improvement to ensure water quality standards are being met and internal corrosion to the pipeline does not occur is essential to maintain Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) requirements for proper handling, storage, and disposal of typical household materials. Rancho California Water District is responsible for maintaining the pipeline at the Project Site, while the County of Riverside is responsible for enforcing the WQMP requirements.

According to Riverside County’s General Plan and Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, the Project Site and Local Vicinity are located within an area susceptible fire hazards and within a very high to high severity zone (See Figure 7- Fire Hazard Severity Zones (West County) and Emergency Services Facilities). Historically, wildfires occurred at the Project Site during 1976-2000 and is susceptible for 25-50 acres burned due to annual future wildfires (See Figure 9- Historic Wildfire Areas; Figure 10- Annual Future Wildfire Acres Burned, Riverside County GP Chapter 6: Safety Element). On the CALFIRE Fire Hazard Safety Zone (FHSZ) Viewer, the Project is not within a “Very High”, “High”, or “Moderate” FHSZ (See <https://egis.fire.ca.gov/FHSZ/>). The closest lands that are “Very High” are 1.4 miles west of the Project in residential neighborhoods. The eastern perimeter of the Project Site and Anza Road is designated as “Moderate” FHSZ. Yet, at the Project Site there is no land designated under a FHSZ, therefore, the impacts of fire hazards at the Project Site are less than significant.

Per the County’s General Plan, Figure 4- Flood Hazard Zone, and Riverside County Flood Control Floodplain map, the Project Site is not within a high-risk area for flooding. The closest flood zone is along the northern perimeter of SH-79 where a 500-Year Flood Zone and 100-Year Flood Zone is present. The flooding within this area is due to high levels of precipitation and overflows from surrounding streams. Within the County of Riverside, 100-Year flood zones and Dam Inundation Areas spill over south of SH-79 and border the northern perimeter of the Project Site. As a result of Project Vicinity being within flood zones, Mitigation Measure **MM HAZ-02** will be implemented.

The Project Site is in an area with low-moderate earthquake probability (approximately 15 percent likelihood) according to Figure 4.12.2- Earthquake Probability in the County’s GP DEIR. The Project is near the Aqua Tibia Earthquake Fault zone; however, the fault zone does not directly run through the Project Site but is located approximately 4 miles west of the Project Site (Figure 4.12.1- Alquist-Priolo Fault Zones). In addition, an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone runs through the City of Temecula, approximately 4.5 miles west of the Project Site.

Existing environmental conditions due to the fault zone have the potential to result in upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environmental during Project construction. As a result, the Project will incorporate the County’s emergency operations plan (EOP) consist of individualized planning scenarios to enhance preparedness for the 23 potentials hazards in Riverside County. The hazards pose a threat to human and/or monetary losses in the future. Preventative measures within the EOP range from public education on



preparedness to training and exercises. If emergency response due to hazardous materials is required, local agencies like Riverside County Fire Department and CALFIRE will be deployed at the Project Site in a timely and effective manner. Fire Stations closest to the Project Site include Riverside County Fire- Temecula/ Wolf Creek Station 92 (approximately 4.7 miles southwest from the Project Site), Pechanga Fire Station 2 (approximately 4.4 miles southwest from the Project Site), and Riverside County Fire Department Station 84 (approximately 5 miles northwest from the Project Site). At the Stations surrounding the Project Site, stations are armed with the latest firefighting equipment and staffed with crew receiving the current training necessary to adequately provide emergency response (City of Temecula 2022). However, the County of Riverside recognizes the need for increased stations as a result of the General Plan Buildout, calculating for an additional 6.8 fire stations (See Riverside County GP DEIR Table 4.17-F: comparison of Theoretical Fire Support Needs at General Plan Build Out). The development of additional fire stations will be planned for incrementally as the GPA No. 960 is implemented into the County’s Area Plans. However, the Southwest Plan Area, where the Project Site is located does not require additional fire stations based on data found in the County’s General Plan.

Due to the Project’s proximity to Earthquake Fault Zones and 100-Year Flood Zones, the Project requires Mitigation Measures **MM HAZ-01** and **MM HAZ-02** to reduce potential impacts related to reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment to a less than significant level. Examples of mitigation measures include coordination with the County’s Engineering Department to ensure implementation and design of potable water pipeline will provide reliance through potentially hazardous earthquakes and scheduled construction during dry seasons to avoid rain events that could lead to flooding in the Project Vicinity.

MM HAZ-01- Encroachment Permit Requirements: Prior to issuance of an encroachment permit for Project construction, the District shall verify that contract documents for the Project include the following:

- a) That Project plans show viable methods for implementing fire prevention and suppression during construction at the Project Site, such as a water truck.
- b) That the contractor has an approved plan in place for proper storage, handling, use, and containment of hazardous materials during construction.
- c) That plans for the Project include a reliable source for fire flow.
- d) That Best Management Practices (BMPs) for water quality are being implemented throughout Project construction to avoid an unforeseeable release of hazardous materials into the environment.

MM HAZ-02- Loose Construction Materials: The District shall verify that contract documents for the Project include notes requiring implementation of the following steps to reduce risk from loose construction materials entering flood waters:

- a) Construction shall cease during rain events.
- b) Materials and equipment staging, and storage shall be located at topographic high points and fully secured at the end of each day.
- c) Trash and debris shall be collected, transported off-site and properly disposed of each day.

c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Response:

No Impact. See Response IX, Response a) through b). The closest school to the Project Site is Vail Ranch Middle School (33340 Cam Piedra Rojo, Temecula, CA 92592) and Tobin Elementary School (45200 Morgan Hill Dr,



Temecula, CA 92592). Combined enrollment for the schools' averages 1,748 students per year. Both schools are within the Temecula Unified School District and located approximately 1.4 miles west of the Project Site. Since the schools are greater than one-quarter mile from the Project Site, impacts related to emission of hazardous emissions or handling hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school is not anticipated. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Response:

No Impact. Government Code section 65962.5 is an updated list of Hazardous Waste and Substances, also referred to as the Cortese List. The California Department of Toxic Substances Control publishes this list as the EnviroStor Website, which can be found at https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/search.asp?cmd=search&reporttype=CORTESE&site_type=CSITES,OPEN,FUDS,CLOSE&status=ACT,BKLG,COM&reporttitle=HAZARDOUS+WASTE+AND+SUBSTANCES+SITE+LIST.

Upon conducting a Site/Facility Search on the EnviroStor Website using the Zip Code, and County, 30 records were found around the Project Site, however, none of which were located on the Project Site or within the adjacent land use addresses. Since the Project is not included in the Cortese List of sites that have known or potential contamination and is not located where facilities permitted to treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste, no impacts are anticipated with the Project in regard to Government Code section 65962.5. For this reason, mitigation measures are not required.

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"/>
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Response:

No Impact. See Response IX, a) through d). The closest Public Use General Aviation Airport (Unincorporated Area) to the Project Site is French Valley Airport, located approximately 10.7 miles northeast of the Project Site. Due to the proximity of the airport to the Project Site, the Project is not within Accident Potential Zones (APZ) I, II, or Clear Zones. Airport land use plans anticipate that the Project will not result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the Project area.

Furthermore, since the Project proposes underground water utility improvements, the Project is consistent with height requirements set by the County's Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan Policy Document (Policy Document). Compatibility with these development standards outlined in the County's Policy Document, alleviate risk associated with the establishment of tall structures around airports that have the potential to increase risk to public property.

For the reasons above, no impacts from the Project are anticipated and no mitigation measures are needed.



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"/>
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Response:

Less than Significant Impact. See Response IX, a) through e). To appropriately manage natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods, and other emergencies, Riverside County constructed a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP), updated in 2018, and Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) adopted in 2019. Within the LHMP, Mitigation Actions and Updates are proposed for all potential hazards within County Limits. Goals and objectives outlined in the County’s General Plan assist with mitigation efforts. Project consistency with applicable Safety Element policies and goals within 2021 General Plan Amendment No. 960 are as follows in Table 10:

Table 10: Project Consistency with the General Plan Safety Element Continued

2021 General Plan Amendment	Project Consistency
<p><i>Policy S 2.1 Minimize fault rupture hazards through enforcement of Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act provisions and the following policies: (AI 80, 91)</i></p> <p><i>a. Require geologic studies or analyses for critical structures, and lifeline, high-occupancy, schools, and high-risk structures, within 0.5 miles of all Quaternary to historic faults shown on the Earthquake Fault Studies Zones map.</i></p>	<p>See Section IX. According to the General Plan, the Project is approximately 6 miles from an Alquist-Priolo fault Zone, which west of the Project Site within the City of Temecula. Residential development exists over the fault zone. However, the Project does not propose to develop infrastructure over a fault zone, therefore abiding by Policy S 2.1 within Riverside County’s General Plan.</p>
<p><i>Safety Policy 6.1. Riverside County shall enforce the policies and siting criteria and implement the programs identified in the County of Riverside Hazardous Waste Management Plan, which include the following:</i></p> <p><i>a. Comply with federal and State laws pertaining to the management of hazardous wastes and materials.</i></p>	<p>Reference Section IX, a). Compliance with federal and state laws pertaining to hazardous waste materials will be followed during Project construction and throughout long-term maintenance of the pipeline, under the jurisdiction of Rancho California Water District (RCWD).</p>
<p><i>Safety Policy 7.3 Riverside County shall require commercial businesses, utilities, and industrial facilities that handle hazardous materials to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Install automatic fire and hazardous materials detection, reporting, and shut-off devices</i> 	<p>Rancho California Water District will implement shut-off devices in the pipeline improvement Project in the event that a fire or contamination from hazardous materials occurs.</p>

Within the Riverside County OA EOC, evacuation protocol suggests that evacuation will coincide with local and county jurisdiction (e.g., Riverside County Sheriff’s Department). Since the Project Site is located on an unincorporated section of Riverside County, evacuation routes have not been detailed by the County of Riverside or the City of Temecula. However, in the unlikely event that an evacuation must take place Riverside County Sheriff’s department will oversee evacuation procedures outline in the County’s EOP. At the Project Site, multiple evacuation routes can be taken in the unlikely event of an emergency during Project construction which include, the Anza Road dirt road either leading north to SH-79 or south to Santa Rita Road, or Morgan Hill Drive leading west into the residential developments away from a potential hazard.

During Project construction the City of Temecula might experience a less than significant impact to their circulation system due to the transport of larger, slower moving construction vehicles that will be dropped off at the Project Site. However, due to the site’s location, away from major arterials and City/ County corridors, Project construction will have a less than significant impact on temporary Project construction. In addition, the Project does not propose



to implement infrastructure that will increase the volume of traffic at the Project Site long-term (See Section XVII: Transportation).

For the reasons stated above, the Project will not impair or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan and impacts are considered to be less than significant.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Response:
Less than Significant Impact. See Response IX, a) through f). The Project Site is located within an area of Riverside County that is vacant and undeveloped. Urbanized areas border the Project Site in the west; however, the rest of the Project Site is void of developments aside from a direct road running south north (Anza Road). The Project Site is surrounded by areas that have “Very High” wildfire susceptibility. Despite this, the Project alignment is not located within the areas of “Very High” wildfire susceptibility (See Figure S-11- Wildfire Susceptibility).

While the Project Site is located within areas of “Very High” wildfire susceptibility, the Project does not propose to develop infrastructure that would be impacted from a wildfire. Construction will increase the level of activity and population at the Project Site temporarily. The implementation of the 1050 linear feet of potable water pipeline will be entirely underground and closed off from external surroundings. Yet, as a precaution during Project construction to prevent the incitement of a wildfire, preventative measures implemented by CALFIRE will be utilized by the Project contractor and enforced by Rancho California Water District.

For the reasons above, Project impacts related to wildland fire hazard are less than significant.

Sources:

1. State of California Multi-Hazards Mitigation Plan, California Governor’s Office of Emergency Services, adopted September 2018
 - Section 1.3.1- Hazard, Risk, Vulnerability, and Disaster
2. County of Riverside General Plan Environmental Impact Report N0.521, Public Review Draft, February 2015
 - Section 4.13- Hazardous Materials and Safety
 - S-11- Wildfire Susceptibility
 - Figure 4.12.1- Alquist-Priolo Fault Zones
 - Figure 4.12.2- Earthquake Probability
 - Figure 4.13.1- Locations of Major Hazardous Material Sites
 - Figure 4.13.2- Airport Locations
 - Table 4.17-F: comparison of Theoretical Fire Support Needs at General Plan Build Out
 - Figure 4.17.5- Public School Locations
3. County of Riverside General Plan, adopted September 28th, 2021
 - Chapter 6: Safety Element
 - Figure 4- Flood Hazard Zone
 - Figure 7- Fire Hazard Severity Zones (West County) and Emergency Services Facilities
 - Figure 9- Historic Wildfire Areas
 - Figure 10- Annual Future Wildfire Acres Burned
4. County of Riverside, Southwest Area Plan, adopted January 20th, 2014
5. Riverside County Emergency Management Department, Riverside Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP), adopted July 2018
6. Riverside County Emergency Management District, Riverside County Operational Area (OA), Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), adopted August 2019
7. Riverside County Airport Land Use Commission, Riverside County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan Policy Document, October 2004



X. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY – Would the project:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Response:</p> <p>Less than Significant Impact. The Project Site and Vicinity are located within the Santa Margarita Watershed and Temecula Valley Groundwater Basin. The agency responsible for the surface water quality in the Project Area and Local Vicinity fall on the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). The RWQCB enforces the Clean Water Act (CWA), under the Porter Cologne Water Act, by adopting water quality control plans and standards and establishing best management practices, to adequately protect beneficial uses in receiving waters by regulating water discharges affecting water quality in surface water. The Rancho California Water District (RCWD) Board of Directors is responsible for managing the Temecula Valley Groundwater Basin in relation to the Project Site and Local Vicinity pursuant to the 2014 Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, to ensure groundwater sustainability and overdraft prevention. The RWQCB has issued a General Construction Permit to the RCWD for Storm Water Pollution Prevention during maintenance and construction of District facilities.</p> <p>The CWA authorized the regulation of water quality for health, safety, and protection of beneficial uses in receiving waters including lakes, creeks, rivers, streams, in addition to groundwater recharge basins. Within Section 303(d) of the CWA, requirements to routinely monitor and assess the quality of the water under the jurisdiction of the RWQCB was required. Additionally, CWA Section 303(d), created total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) within designated “water quality-limited segments”, which established a sum of waste load from point sources of pollution and load allocations for non-point sources of pollution that is allowable in a water body and still maintain water quality standards (Riverside County GP DIER 2015). To maintain compliant with guidelines contained within the CWA at the Project Site, including the National Toxics Rule, Non-point Source Management Program, State Water Quality Certification Program, and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, etc., enforcement will occur under the jurisdiction of the EPA and State Water Resources Control Board. Enforcement of the CWA primarily falls on Riverside County; however, enforcement can escalate to state and federal agencies like the EPA, if needed. SDRWQCB is a local agency with jurisdiction over water resources in Orange, Riverside, San Diego County, spanning from Mission Viejo in the northern portion to Chula Vista in the southern portion of the RWQCB. The SDRWQCB issues water quality permits that regulate the municipal discharges into surface waters. For water quality management at the Project Site, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit to control pollution in urban runoff within Riverside County. Objectives of the permit are to reduce the type and quantity of pollutants flowing into the municipal storm drain system to protect water quality in receiving waters. Surface water quality during construction activities related to Project implementation will be regulated under a General Construction Permit for storm water pollution prevention that has been issued to the District by the RWQCB and includes best management practices to protect surface water quality, which will be applied to the Project during construction such as use of desilting and energy dissipater of construction water prior to discharges.</p> <p>At the Project Site, an existing Jurisdictional Dry Wash is located parallel to Anza Road along the eastern perimeter of the Project Site and lies within jurisdictional waters under the regulatory authority of the Corps, Regional Board, and CDFW pursuant to the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA), California Porter- Cologne Water Quality Control Act, and Sections 1600 et. seq. of the California Fish and Game Code (See Section IV: Biological Resources). Natural water from the eastern channel (Jurisdictional Dry Wash), flows south to north leading to Temecula Creek during storm events. Along the northern perimeter of the Project Site is a designated 100-year flood zone and subject to flooding according to FEMA (Riverside County Flood Control Floodplain Map 2022).</p> <p>Pollution due to upstream sources from agricultural runoff, contribute heavily to the accumulation of pollutant within the Jurisdictional Dry Wash and receiving waters that degrade the water quality. The Project Site will temporarily contribute to pollution levels during Project construction with soil debris. However, best management practices to prevent debris from polluting the Jurisdictional Dry Wash will be utilized to prevent pollutants from flowing into receiving waters with the incorporation of a baker tank during earthworks.</p>				



The Project proposes to implement water utility infrastructure below ground, totaling 1050 linear feet of additional potable water pipeline. The Project has the potential to degrade surface water quality with increased pollution during Project construction. However, best management practices (BMPs) during construction are intended to reduce the accumulation of dust, debris, litter, loose soils, which has the potential to affect water quality. The BMPs will be enforced in perpetuity through the standard application of the County's water quality management processes and are the responsibility of the Project Manager. The Project will comply with Rancho California Water District's (RCWD) NPDES MS4 permit to minimize long-term water quality impacts from the Project on receiving waters from CWA compliance. The District's approved BMPs from their existing permit include energy dissipator to minimize erosion and diffuser to filter chlorine. The following permit also requires that the outflows from the baker tank be monitored by a license professional to mitigate potential wastewater discharge that have the potential to significantly impact public health and the environment.

For the reasons above, the Project impacts related to violation of any water quality standard or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality are less than significant.

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"/>
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Response:

Less than Significant Impact. The Project Site is located on vacant, underdeveloped open space which can be a potential source of groundwater recharge. The Project Site flows to the natural Jurisdictional Dry Wash located on the eastern perimeter of the site. However, the Project proposes to implement an extension of the potable water system, therefore, the Project Site will not directly rely on groundwater extraction and be best managed by Rancho California Water District.

For the reasons above, the Project will not substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the Project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin.

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

i) Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Response:

Less than Significant Impact. See Response X, a). The Project Site slopes down from east to west. The existing site is vacant and full of native vegetation along with barren areas. The Project Site has a natural Jurisdictional Dry Wash along the eastern perimeter, but it is void of water except during some storms. The Jurisdictional Dry Wash contains water during wet seasons or extreme weather events. Project implementation will abide by the jurisdictional delineation and not impact the Jurisdictional Dry Wash running through the Project Site. Additionally, the District's standard application of the permit requirements related to storm water pollution prevention, compliant with RCWD's NPDES MS4 permit issued for CWA compliance, structural and nonstructural best management practices will be implemented to reduce pollution, erosion control, and filter runoff prior to discharge into the municipal storm drain system. The Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is created by RCWD and requires that more water be utilized at the Project Site to compact the loose soils within pipeline trenches as well as minimize fugitive dust. During Project construction, a baker tank will be utilized to temporarily store the overflow of water at the Project Site and filter out silt or chemicals contained in construction wastewater. Eventually after the silt and chemicals have been filtered out by the baker tank, the overflow will be released into the City of Temecula's storm drain near the improved street at the west end of the Project Site and travel from the terminus of Morgan Hill Drive down the hill and stream filtered wastewater into the dry wash creek. An energy dissipater will



<p>be used to prevent erosion with release of filtered water. Resulting in no indirect impacts on streams or rivers due to erosion or siltation occurring onsite.</p> <p>The implementation of the Project will follow natural drainage patterns to minimize adverse effects on the current topography and minimize the use of import soil. Currently, no underground storm drain facility exists near the site that are tributary to the Project, therefore the runoff is directly flowing to the open space north of the Project Site led to Temecula Creek. Implementation of the Project will not disrupt the natural flow of receiving waters or the Jurisdictional Dry Wash resulting in less than significant impact to the Project Site.</p>				
ii) Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Response:</p> <p>Less than Significant Impact. See Response X, a) through c) i. According to plans, the Project will follow existing conditions of surface runoff. Runoff at the Project Site will not change from existing conditions since impervious surfaces are not proposed and therefore will not substantially increase the rate of surface runoff. The Project Site will remain the same post-construction.</p> <p>For the reasons below, less than significant impacts are anticipated related to the amount of surface runoff and flooding either on- or off-site.</p>				
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"/>
<p>Response:</p> <p>Less than Significant Impact. See Response X, a) and c) ii. The Project will direct runoff to the natural Jurisdictional Dry Wash located along the eastern perimeter of the Project Site. Project construction will temporarily contribute to pollution at the Project Site. However, through best management practices runoff from the Project Site will not create or contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional source of polluted runoff. Therefore, impacts are less than significant.</p>				
iv) Impede or redirect flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Response:</p> <p>Less than Significant Impact. See Responses X, a) through c) iii above. Plans for Project development indicate general consistency between the proposed Project and the native drainage patterns existing at the site and surrounding the Project Site. A Jurisdictional Dry Wash lies parallel to Anza Road running in a north south direction which will not be interrupted due to Project implementation, See Section IV: Biological Resources, Response c). Since the Project does not propose to impede or redirect flood flows within the Project Area, the impacts are considered less than significant.</p>				
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"/>
<p>Response:</p> <p>No Impact. Since the Project location is not within large bodies of water such as oceans and lakes, the result of a tsunami or seiche impacting the Project Site is not likely to occur. The California Department of Conservation does not place the Project Site within a zone at risk for a tsunami (See https://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/tsunami/maps). The Project Area is adjacent to mostly urbanized land in the west and open space, rural residential developments in the east, not close to oceans or other large bodies of water.</p>				



According to the County’s General Plan DEIR, the northern perimeter of the Project Site borders a zone at risk for flooding but does not impact the Project Site itself. In case of flooding at the Project Site and mitigation of water quality concerns, the Project is compliant with the County’s Ordinances outline in Title 16- Subdivisions: Chapter- Flood Control and Drainage for construction and post-construction conditions. Additionally, Best Management Practices to mitigate the release of pollutants in surface flows.

For the reasons above, no Project impacts are anticipated from flood hazard tsunami, or seiche zones, risk or release of pollutants due to project inundation.

e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Response:

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. See Response X, a) through d). The Project will follow current requirements for pollution source control or sustainable groundwater management plan. A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) should be incorporated into the plans specifications and estimates for the Project and verified as compliant with the District’s approved MS 4 permit by the County Engineers and/or the District prior to start of construction. As mentioned in Response X, c) i, the SWPPP plans to utilize a baker tank to filter out siltation and prevent pollution into receiving waters due to Project construction (See Mitigation Measures **MM HYRDO-01**).

For the reasons above, Project impacts are less than significant to conflict or obstruction of the implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan.

MM HYDRO-01- Energy Dissipater and Baker Tank: During Project construction, the Contractor will utilize an energy dissipater and Baker Tank or similar to filter chlorine, soil and debris and prevent pollution from entering jurisdictional waters near the Project during discharge of construction water or dewatering of existing pipelines in accordance with the Statewide General NPDES Permit for Drinking Water Systems (ORDER WQ 2014-0194-DWQ GENERAL ORDER NO. CAG140001) for erosion control and chlorine in surface water discharge.

Sources:

1. County of Riverside General Plan Environmental Impact Report No. 521, Public Review Draft, February 2015
 - a. Section 4.11- Flood and Dam Inundation Hazards
2. Riverside County Code of Ordinances- Volume 1, March 22nd, 2022
 - Title 16: Subdivisions, Chapter: Flood Control and Drainage
3. California Department of Conservation, California Tsunami Maps and Data, 2021 (<https://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/tsunami/maps>)
4. Rancho California Water District, Final Urban Water Management Plan, June 2016, <https://www.ranchowater.com/DocumentCenter/View/2023/2015-UWMP---June-2016?bidId=>

XI. LAND USE AND PLANNING – Would the project:

a) Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Response:

Less than Significant Impact. The Project does not include or require permanent development of large infrastructure that would cause physical divides to an established community. Project implementation involves the extension of underground water utility infrastructure from the end of Morgan Hill Drive through unincorporated parts of Riverside County to Anza Road and additional pipeline leading north to SH-79.



The Project does not propose to change zoning or existing and future land use for the site or surrounding parcels. The Project Site and Local Vicinity will remain substantively unchanged upon completion of construction and the Project is consistent with the General Plan buildout for Morgan Hill (Specific Plan #313). Therefore, the Project does not propose to develop infrastructure or public utility improvements that have not already been conceptually considered and approved by the County of Riverside. In addition to consistency with General Plan Buildout, the Project accommodates policies and goals found within the Land Use section of the General Plan (See Table 11).

Table 11: Project Consistency with Riverside County’s General Plan Land Use Policies and Goals

General Plan Land Use Policies and Goals	Project Consistency
<p><i>Land Use Element Policy 2.1: Accommodates land use development in accordance with the patterns and distribution of use and density depicted on the General Plan Land Use Map (Figure LU-1) and the Area Plan Land Use Maps in accordance with the following:</i></p> <p><i>A. Provide land use mix at the countywide and Area Plan levels based on projected need and supported by evaluation of impacts to the environment, economy, infrastructure, and services.</i></p> <p><i>B. Accommodate a range of community types and character, from agricultural and rural enclaves to urban and suburban communities.</i></p> <p><i>C. Provide for a broad range of land uses, intensities, and densities, including a range of residential, commercial, business, industry, open space, recreation, and public facilities uses.</i></p>	<p>The Project does not propose to convert existing land use to other land use designations upon Project implementation. Therefore, the Project will accommodate the patterns and distribution of use and density that currently exist and are approved at the Project Site.</p> <p>The Project will provide water services for Projects that want to convert the open space into residential developments according to the General Plan buildout and promote a range of residential and public facility uses. The Morgan Hill Specific Plan EIR stated that within the Project Area there was deficient fire flow. All development at the Project Site will comply with standards addressed in Public Resources Code 4290 with respect to access, fire flow, signage, and fire fuel modification. In addition, will conform with the Morgan Hill fire fuel modification plan.</p>
<p><i>Land Use Element Policy 3.3 Promote the development and preservation of unique communities in which each community exhibits a special sense of place and quality of design.</i></p>	<p>Upon completion of the Project, the land to go back to preexisting conditions and preserve natural ecosystems present within the area. In addition, the Project will continue to allow for recreational uses from neighboring communities and County residence.</p>

For the reasons above, Project impacts on the established community are less than significant. Project implementation would not divide an established community and are consistent with the concept plans from the Morgan Hill Specific Plan (See Table 11 above and Figure 3).

<p>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?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Response:

Less than Significant Impact. See Response XI, a). The Project is consistent with the County’s long-range land use plans for the Morgan Hill Planning Area (313). The Morgan Hill Planned Area was originally set aside as an agricultural preserve in accordance with the County’s policies and procedures and California Land Conservation Act of 1965, or the Williamson Act contract provisions. However, these plans were changed and became more consistent with other County buildout Projects like the Redhawk Specific Plan No. 217 and Vail Ranch Specific Plan No. 223. Resulting in the proposal of Morgan Hill Specific Plan to be more amicable with its surroundings and provide as an efficient use for urban development. The Morgan Hill Specific Plan has been designed in accordance with the Southwest Area Growth Management Policies. Therefore, the proposed Project is consistent with the policies and goals set by the County and help to achieve land use goals.



Additionally, site improvements will not exceed what has been anticipated for the Project Site under full buildout of the General Plan. Therefore, Project implementation will not cause significant environmental impact due to conflict with a land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect. The Project is intended to enhance system redundancy for the Rancho California Water District (RCWD) for the consumers within the western region of Riverside County. As a result, the Project will not result in impacts beyond what has already been approved for the County in the environmental analysis of their general plan documents.

Sources:

1. County of Riverside General Plan Environmental Impact Report No. 521, Public Review Draft, February 2015
 - a. Section 4.02- Land Use
2. Riverside County Code of Ordinances- Volume 1, March 22nd, 2022
3. County of Riverside General Plan (2003-2021)- Land Use Element
4. General Plan Final Program Environmental Impact Report Volume 1, Riverside California, Comprehensive General Plan Amendment No.618 (GPA00618), <https://planning.rctlma.org/Portals/0/genplan/content/eir/volume1.html>
 - Section 4.0- Impacts and Mitigation Measures, 4.2 land use/ Agricultural Resources

XII. MINERAL RESOURCES – Would the project:

a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Response:

No Impact. The County’s General Plan and General Plan DEIR indicate there are no mineral resources at the Project Site or vicinity known to be significant regionally or to the state. The closest significant mineral resources finding are located north of Interstate 10 and northeast of the Project Site, approximately 84 miles. According to the County General Plan and General Plan DEIR, the Project Site is located within an MRZ-3 and an unstudied (No MRZ designation issued) zone. An MRZ-3 zone is an area where mineral deposits are present, however, significance is undetermined and therefore possible further exploration would be needed. The potential for finding mineral resources within these areas are moderate (GP DEIR 2006).

Since the areas with known mineral resources of significance are outside the bound of the Project Site and Vicinity, no impacts for implementation of the Project on mineral resources are anticipated.

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"/>
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Response:

No Impact. See Response XII, a). There are no locally important mineral resource recovery sites delineated in the County’s General Plan. The Project is consistent with existing zoning and general plan at this location. Therefore, Project implementation will not result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan or other land use plan and no impacts are anticipated.



Sources:

5. County of Riverside General Plan Environmental Impact Report No. 521, Public Review Draft, February 2015
 - a. Section 4.14- Mineral Resources
 - Figure 4.14.1- Mineral Resources Zones
6. Riverside County Code of Ordinances- Volume 1, March 22nd, 2022
7. County of Riverside General Plan (2003-2021)- Land Use Element

XIII. NOISE – Would the project result in:

a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Response:

Less than Significant Impact. Within the Local Vicinity, dominate noise sources are derived from vehicular traffic along SH-79, as well as residential land use and wildlife. Riverside County’s General Plan EIR, shows that typical noise contours along arterial highways are affected by noise sources for up to 1,048 feet from the highway. The Project Site is approximately 325 feet from SH-79; therefore, noise impacts will be present during Project construction within 65 decibels (dBA) (Figure 4.13.5 Projected Noise Contours Along Freeways and Major Highways). Noise in residential areas is attributable to a variety of sources ranging from vehicles to electronic amplification of music and televisions throughout the population.

Due to proximity to the Project Site, the Project is not impacted by existing noise sources from French Valley Airport, reference Response XIII, c) below or I-15, approximately 5 miles northwest of the Project area. Both noise sources are over 2 miles from the Project and the Project is located outside of the Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) noise contour for these sources. The Project Site, however, is near residential developments in the southwest, approximately 20 feet and 60 feet to the south of the Project Site boundaries (i.e., construction staging and work areas).

To document existing ambient noise levels at the Project Site, an American National Standards Institute (ANSI Section S1.4 2014 Class 1) Larson Davis model LxT sound level meter was place in three (3) separate locations for 15-minutes between 1:50PM and 3:11PM (shown in Table 12). Short-term ambient noise levels were measures between 41.5 and 46.8 dBA L_{eq} . The dominant noise sources were vehicle traffic associated with State Route 79, Coppola Street and other surrounding roadways. See Table 12- Short-term Noise Measurements Summary (dBA).

Table 12: Short-term Noise Measurement Summary (dBA)

Site Location	Time Started	Leq	Lmax	Lmin	L (2)	L (8)	L (25)	L (50)
STNM1	1:50 PM	41.5	50.1	34.6	46	44.4	42.3	40.7
STNM2	2:17 PM	46.8	65.4	34	56.8	50.4	43.5	39.7
STNM3	2:56 PM	43.9	54.1	35.5	49.8	47.1	44.7	42.6

Notes:

- (1) See Figure 5 for noise measurement locations. Each noise measurement was performed over a 15-minute duration.
- (2) Noise measurements performed on July 6, 2022.

Substantial increases in ambient noise levels are usually associated with Project construction noise (temporary) and Project operational noise (permanent). CNEL is a time-weighted 24-hour noise average in decibels (dBA) that has county-established thresholds of significance. The Project does not propose to add residential development or increase density at the Project Site that will produce higher long-term operational noise from traffic or residential



activities. However, during Project construction noise sources will be regulated in accordance with Rancho California Water District's Engineering Department Article 25 Noise Specifications. Since the Project is a public works Project, it is exempt from County of Riverside Noise Ordinance (Ordinance 847).

The County of Riverside General Plan Policies apply to the Local Vicinity but are not applicable to Project construction since it is a capital improvement project:

- **Policy N 1.5:** Prevent and mitigate the adverse impacts of excessive noise exposure on the residents, employees, visitors, and noise-sensitive uses of Riverside County.
- **Policy N 13.1:** Minimize the impacts of construction noise on adjacent uses within acceptable practices.
- **Policy N 13.2:** Ensure that construction activities are regulated to establish hours of operation in order to prevent and/or mitigate the generation of excessive or adverse noise impacts on surrounding areas.
- **Policy N 13.3:** Condition subdivision approval adjacent to developed/occupied noise-sensitive land uses (see policy N 1.3) by requiring the developer to submit a construction-related noise mitigation plan to the County for review and approval prior to issuance of a grading permit. The plan must depict the location of construction equipment and how the noise from this equipment will be mitigated during construction of this project, through the use of such methods as:
 - Temporary noise attenuation fences;
 - Preferential location of equipment; and
 - Use of current noise suppression technology and equipment.
- **Policy N 13.4:** Require that all construction equipment utilizes noise reduction features (e.g., mufflers and engine shrouds) that are no less effective than those originally installed by the manufacturer.
- **Policy N 16.2:** Consider the following land uses sensitive to vibration: hospitals, residential areas, concert halls, libraries, sensitive research operations, schools, and offices.

Instead, the Project will abide by the following Specification outlined in Rancho California Water District's General Provisions document:

- a. Contractor shall use only such equipment on The Work and in such state of repair so that the emission of sound therefrom is within the noise tolerance level of that equipment, as established by CAL-OSHA.
- b. Contractor shall comply with the most restrictive of the following: (1) local sound control and noise level rules, regulations, and ordinances, and (2) the requirements contained in these Contract Documents, including hours of operation requirements.

No internal combustion engine shall be operated on the Project without a muffler of the type recommended by the manufacturer. Should any muffler or other control device sustain damage or be determined to be ineffective or defective, the Contractor shall promptly remove the equipment and shall not return said equipment to the job until the device is repaired or replaced. Said noise and vibration level requirements shall apply to all equipment on the job or related to the job including, but not limited to, trucks, transit mixers, or transit equipment that may or may not be owned by the Contractor.

- c. Noise Control Measures. The Contractor shall incorporate the following noise control measures in the performance of The Work:
 - i. Maximum Noise Levels within 1,000 feet of any Residence, Business, or Other Populated Area: Noise levels for trenchers, pavers, graders, and trucks shall not exceed 90 dBA at 50 feet as measured under the noisiest operating conditions. For all other equipment, noise levels shall not exceed 85 dBA at 50 feet.
 - ii. Equipment: Jack hammers shall be equipped with exhaust mufflers and steel muffling sleeves. Air compressors should be of a quiet type such as a "whisperized" compressor.



- iii. Operations: Keep noisy equipment as far as possible from noise-sensitive site boundaries. Machines should not be left idling. Use electric power in lieu of internal combustion engine power, wherever possible. Maintain equipment properly to reduce noise from excessive vibration, faulty mufflers, or other sources. All engines shall have mufflers.
- iv. Scheduling: Schedule noisy operations so as to minimize their duration at any given location.
- v. Monitoring: To determine whether the above noise limits are being met and whether noise barriers are needed, the Contractor shall use a portable sound level meter meeting the requirements of American National Standards Institute Specification S1.4 for Type 2 sound level meters. If non-complying noise levels are found, the Contractor shall be responsible for monitoring and correction of excessive noise levels at no additional cost to the District.

Due to the temporary, intermittent nature of Project construction (anticipated to last approximately 5 months) and compliance with applicable County General Plan policies and RCWD Article 25 Specifications cumulative noise levels are not anticipated from the Project.

Project construction was calculated utilizing methodology presented in the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment Manual (2018) together with key construction parameters including: distance to each sensitive receptor, equipment usage, percent usage factor, and baseline parameters for the Project Site. Table 13 provides anticipated Project construction noise levels.

Table 13 : Construction Noise Levels (dBA Leq)

Phase	Construction Equipment	Construction Noise Levels (dBA Leq) ¹
Pipeline Installation	Single-Family Residential Property Line to South (along Reidel Street)	67.3
	Single-Family Residential Property Line to Southwest (along Coppola Street)	63.1
	Single-Family Residential Property Line to Southeast (along Cil Linda)	65.4

Notes:

(1) Construction noise worksheets are provided in Appendix D.

(2) Per measured existing ambient noise levels (see Table 1), STNM1 was used for residential uses to the south along Reidel Street,

STNM2 was used for residential uses to the southwest along Coppola Street, and STNM3 was used for residential uses to the southeast along Cil Linda.

According to Table 13, noise levels during Project construction are expected to reach up to 85 dBA Leq at a distance of 50 feet and up to 67.3 dBA Leq at the nearest residential property line to the south (along Reidel Street), 63.1 dBA Leq at the nearest residential property line to southwest (along Coppola Street), and 65.4 dBA Leq at the nearest residential property line to the southeast (along Calle Linda) to the Project Site. These levels are not anticipated to exceed the noise level limitations presented in Article 25 of the Rancho California Water District’s Specifications- General Provisions document, which prohibits trenchers, pavers, graders, and trucks within 1,000 feet of any residence, business, or other populated area from exceeding 90 dBA at 50 feet as measured under the noisiest operating conditions. For all other equipment, noise levels shall not exceed 85 dBA at 50 feet. Reference Anza Road Noise Study Table 3, Appendix D.

The equipment utilized during Project construction includes one (1) backhoe loader, one (1) hydraulic excavator, and two (2) wheel loaders. According to Table 4.13.C- Typical Construction Equipment Noise Levels in Riverside County’s GP EIR No.618, typical noise levels range up to 86 dBA L_{max} at 50 feet during the noisiest construction phases. However, the Project will implement best management practices (BMPs) presented below and remain consistent with applicable ordinances, plans and policies.



Construction Noise- Best Management Practices (BMPs)

1. No internal combustion engine will be operated on the project without a muffler of the type recommended by the manufacturer. Should any muffler or other control device sustain damage or be determined to be ineffective or defective, the contractor will promptly remove the equipment and will not return said equipment to the job until the device is repaired or replaced. Said noise and vibration level requirements will apply to all equipment on the job or related to the job including, but not limited to, trucks, transit mixers, or transit equipment that may or may not be owned by the contractor.
2. Maximum noise levels within 1,000 feet of any residence, business, or other populated area for equipment such as trenchers, pavers, graders, and trucks shall not exceed 90 dBA at 50 feet as measured under the noisiest operating conditions. For all other equipment, noise levels shall not exceed 85 dBA at 50 feet.
3. Jack hammers will be equipped with exhaust mufflers and steel muffling sleeves.
4. Air compressors will be of a quiet type such as a “whisperized” compressor.
5. Noise operations will be scheduled to minimize their duration at any given location.
6. Noise equipment will be kept as far as possible from noise-sensitive site boundaries.
7. Construction equipment will not be left idling.
8. Whenever possible, electric power will be used in lieu of internal combustion engine power.
9. Equipment will be properly maintained to reduce noise from excessive vibration, faulty mufflers, or other sources. All engines shall have mufflers.
10. The contractor shall use a portable sound level meter meeting the requirements of American National Standards Institute Specification S1.4 for Type 2 sound level meters. If non-complying noise levels are found, the contractor shall be responsible

For the reasons above, Project construction will not result in or generate a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the Project Vicinity.

b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Response:

Less than Significant Impact. See Response XIII, a). Multiple pieces of equipment during Project construction have the potential to generate vibration levels high enough to cause architectural damage and/or annoyance to persons in the vicinity (Reference Table 14 below). As shown in Table 14, the operation of vibratory rollers and large bulldozers (at a distance of 25 feet) are two of the most vibratory pieces of construction equipment. Groundborne vibration at sensitive receptors associated with this equipment would drop off as the equipment moves away.



Table 14: Construction Equipment Vibration Source Levels

Equipment		PPV at 25ft, in/sec	Approximate Lv* at 25 ft
Pile Driver (impact)	Upper range	1.518	112
	Typical	0.644	104
Pile Driver (sonic)	Upper range	0.734	105
	Typical	0.170	93
Clam shovel drop (slurry wall)		0.202	94
Hydromill (slurry wall)	In soil	0.008	66
	In rock	0.017	75
Vibratory Roller		0.210	94
Hoe Ram		0.089	87
Large Bulldozer		0.089	87
Caisson Drilling		0.089	87
Loaded Trucks		0.076	86
Jackhammer		0.035	79
Small Bulldozer		0.003	58

Source: Federal Transit Administration: Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment Manual, 2018.

*RMS velocity in decibels, VdB re 1 micro-in/sec

Guidelines from the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) are utilized to assess impacts due to groundborne vibration and have adopted standards associated with human annoyance for groundborne vibration impacts.

Vibration from the equipment utilized during construction has the potential to damage structures. The closest structures to the Project Site are single-family residential dwelling units located along Coppola Street with associated structures located as close as approximately 33 feet from construction staging areas and 317 feet from the boundaries of the project’s construction work area, and the single-family residential dwelling units located along Reidel Street, with associated structures located as close as approximately 81 feet from construction staging areas and 130 feet from the boundaries of the project’s construction work area. At the closest distance to nearby residential structures, approximately 33 feet, the vibratory roller is anticipated to generate a PPV of 0.138 in/sec and a bulldozer would be expected to generate a PPV of 0.059 in/sec. These levels are below the threshold at risk to “architectural” damage (a PPV level of 0.3 in/sec for residential buildings and a PPV of 0.5 in/sec to commercial buildings) set by the California Department of Transportation (CalTrans). Therefore, since residential homes are not directly near the Project Alignment and temporary vibration levels associated with Project construction will not cause architectural damage according to CalTrans preset thresholds, architectural damage from construction equipment is not anticipated to occur.

As a precautionary measure, to reduce the impacts of groundborne vibration related architectural damage, best management practices need to be implemented to ensure less than significant impact. Best Management Practices include limiting the use of vibratory rollers within 15 feet or more of existing residential structures to the west of the Project Site.

c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Response:

Less than Significant Impact. French Valley Airport is located approximately 10.7 miles northeast of the Project Site along SH-79 and is minutes from I-15 and the 215 Corridor (French Valley Airport 2022). This airport is utilized for public use and serves communities of Temecula, Murietta, and Winchester. According to the Riverside County GP DEIR, Figure 4.15.11- French Valley Airport Existing Noise Contours, the Project Site is not within a



zone that is affected by the noise produced by the airport. This includes zones ranging from 70 CNEL to 55 CNEL. Due to the Project Site's proximity to the nearest airport, the Project will not expose construction workers or residence in the Local Vicinity to excessive noise levels.

Additionally, vibration becomes strongly perceptible to sensitive receptors at a level of 0.1 in/sec PPV. A vibratory roller could generate a PPV of up to 0.1 in/sec at a distance of 41 feet and a large bulldozer at a distance of 24 feet. As discussed within Response XIII, b) above, the closest structures to the boundaries of the construction work area are approximately 130 feet to the southwest along Reidel Street. Therefore, less than significant impacts due to vibration related annoyance are anticipated, and no mitigation is required.

Sources:

1. Noise Study, Anza Road 1550 Pressure Pipeline Extension Project, County of Riverside, prepared by Ganddini, July 11th, 2022
2. County of Riverside General Plan Environmental Impact Report No. 521, Public Review Draft, February 2015
 - Section 4.15 Noise
 - Figure 4.15.11- French Valley Airport Existing Noise Contours
3. County of Riverside General Plan, adopted 2005
 - Chapter 7: Noise Element
4. County of Riverside, Southwest Area Plan, adopted January 20th, 2014
 - Figure 1- Southwest Area Plan Location
5. General Plan Final Program Environmental Impact Report Volume I, Riverside County, California, No.618 (GPA00618), <https://planning.rctlma.org/Portals/0/genplan/content/eir/volume1.html#4.13.1>
 - Figure 4.13.5 Projected Noise Contours Along Freeways and Major Highways
 - Table 4.13.C- Typical Construction Equipment Noise Levels

XIV. POPULATION AND HOUSING – Would the project:

a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of road or other infrastructure)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Response:

Less than Significant Impact. The Project is consistent with the County's General Plan and long-range plans for Southwest Planning Area (Morgan Hill, Specific Plan #313). The Project will complete planned, approved improvements to water utility system through the extension of a 1550 pressure zone pipeline from the end of Morgan Hill Drive to Anza Road and then lead north towards SH-79. Since the Project is consistent with existing County plans and programs for land use, it will not induce substantial unplanned population growth by either implementing new homes or business or indirectly by extending infrastructure. Impacts are considered less than significant.

b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Response:

Less than Significant Impact. The Project Site is vacant. Project implementation will not displace substantial number of existing people or housing. The Project Site is currently undeveloped and located on unincorporated areas of Riverside County. The Project Site will allow for RCWD water utility improvements for system redundancy as part of a County planned improvement project.



For these reasons, less than significant impacts from the Project will occur in regard to displaced people or housing necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere.

Sources:

6. County of Riverside General Plan Environmental Impact Report No. 521, Public Review Draft, February 2015
 - Section 4.3- Population and Housing
7. County of Riverside General Plan, adopted 2005
 - Chapter 6: Safety
8. County of Riverside, Southwest Area Plan, adopted January 20th, 2014
 - Figure 1- Southwest Area Plan Location

XV. PUBLIC SERVICES – Would the project:

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

i) Fire protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Response:

Less than Significant Impact. Fire protection and emergency services are provided by both Riverside County Fire Department (RCFD) and CALFIRE. The RCFD provides services with the help of 17 battalions and 230 pieces of equipment (Riverside County GP DEIR 2015). The determination of whether the local City (Temecula) or County will provide response to the Project location is Riverside County’s Emergency Command Center (ECC). Due to the General Plan Amendment No.960, an additional 6.8 fire stations are required to accommodate the fire support needs from the build out. These planned improvements currently exist in the General Plan under EIR No.441, certified for the 2003 RCIP General Plan. However, Southwest Plan Area, as indicated in the General Plan, will not require an additional fire station to service the planned build out. Existing fire stations close to the Project, 92 and 2, will properly service the Project Site. An existing fire hydrant is located at the terminus of Morgan Hill Drive and will aid in fire suppression efforts for Riverside County Fire Department.

The Project is consistent with the County’s long-range plans and will not create additional need for services beyond what has already been identified in the approved General Plan. The standard application of the County’s plan check and design criteria will verify the implementation of fire protection performance objectives for the Project and facilitate fire protection within the Local Vicinity. For these reasons, impacts are considered less than significant.

ii) Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Response:

No Impact. Riverside County Sheriff’s Department will provide police protection to the Project location. The closest police station to the Project Site is Temecula Promenade Police Substation, northwest approximately 8 miles (Figure 4.17.3- Police and Sheriff Stations). Since the Project is part of long-range plans in the Southwest Planning Area of Riverside County, according to the GP DEIR no new or improved facilities are required as a result of the build out. However, additional personnel, equipment, and vehicles are required to better service the area and maintain an acceptable police-to-resident ratio. The Project does not propose to increase density or population at the Project Site, as a result, the Project will not result in impacts related to police protection.



iii) Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>Response:</p> <p>No Impact. The Project is within the Temecula Unified School District. Since the Project does not propose to increase density or population at the Project Site, impacts related to increased enrollment from the Project will not occur. Vail Ranch Middle School and Tobin Elementary School are located to the west down Morgan Hill Drive, approximately 1.4 miles. Project construction has the potential to impact both schools during peak hours when drop-offs and pickups occur; however, anticipated impacts are minimal due to proximity of the following schools to the Project Site. As a result, the Project will not result in permanent changes at the school once completely developed.</p>				
iv) Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Response:</p> <p>Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. See Response XV, a) i) through iii). As mentioned above, the Project does not propose to increase density or population at the Project Site. The closest parks to the site are Madigan Park and Morgan Creek Park, which include a tennis court, basketball court, gazebo, playground, and open space. The Project Site does have suburban trails passing through, parallel to Anza Road, which will be temporarily inaccessible during Project construction. Potential trail detours will be needed during Project construction and will be coordinated with the County of Riverside, since the presence of the trail is outlined in the Morgan Hill Specific Plan #313. This will be mitigated with the implementation of Mitigation Measure MM PUB-01, but is a potentially significant impact in the short-term. However, long-term, the parks and recreational facilities serving the residential development and local vicinity will adequately provide open spaces to the neighboring communities. As a result, the Project anticipates less than significant impact to parks.</p> <p>MM PUB-01: The Contractor and District Inspectors shall verify that temporary trail detours are provided prior to Project construction to mitigate the temporary inaccessibility to nearby trails.</p>				
v) Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>Response:</p> <p>No Impact. Ronald H. Roberts Temecula Public Library is located northwest of the Project Site and no substantial impact to facility or alternation of the facility are foreseen because the Project is part of long-range County plans. Service at the library is not anticipated to be impacts due to Project construction, since machinery will be transported via large, slow-moving trucks on either SH-79 or I-15, which is not near the public library.</p>				
<p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. County of Riverside General Plan Environmental Impact Report No. 521, Public Review Draft, February 2015 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 4.17- Public Facilities • Section 4.17.2- Fire Protection Services (A. Fire Protection Existing Environmental Setting) • Figure 4.17.3- Police and Sheriff Stations • Figure 4.17.5- Public School Locations • Figure 4.17.6- Public Library Locations 2. County of Riverside General Plan, adopted 2005 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 6: Safety 3. County of Riverside, Southwest Area Plan, adopted January 20th, 2014 				



XVI. RECREATION – Would the project:												
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>								
<p>Response:</p> <p>No Impact. The Project proposes to implement a public works improvement that will temporarily deteriorate the open space, but upon completion the Project Site will return the surfaces to existing conditions. According to the County’s General Plan DEIR, Figure 4.16.1- Parks, Forests, and Recreation Areas in Riverside County, the Project Site is not within a designated parks or forest area. However, segments of Regional Trail: Urban/ Suburban run through the Project Site, Figure 4.16.2- Riverside County Trails and Bikeway System. The Project Site before and after Project implementation provides and will provide recreational uses to the neighboring communities and County of Riverside. Therefore, due to the unchanged conditions of the Project Site upon Project implementation and consistency with General Plan Goals and Policies in Table 15, the Project will have no impact on the substantial deterioration of a recreational facility. No Mitigation Measure are required.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Table 15: Project Consistency with General Plan Park Requirements</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">2021 General Plan Amendment Policies and Goals</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Project Consistency</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>Policy OS 20.3: Discourage the absorption of dedicated park lands by non-recreational uses, public or private. Where absorption is unavoidable, replace park lands that are absorbed by other uses with similar or improved facilities and programs.</i></td> <td>As mentioned above, the Project does not propose to replace park lands or absorb the land for other uses. The water system improvements will temporarily prohibit the use of recreational lands. However, upon Project completion that site will revert to pre-existing conditions.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Policy LU 9.2 (Previously LU 8.2): Require that development protect environmental resources by compliance with the Multipurpose Open Space Element of the General Plan and federal and state regulations, such as CEQA, NEPA, the Clean Air Act and the Clean Water Act.</i></td> <td>See Section IV, responses a) through f). The Project will protect the natural resources at the Project Site and will implement Mitigation Measures MM BIO-01 through MM BIO-04 to ensure preservation of nesting-birds, Jurisdictional Dry Wash, and native plant vegetation.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Policy LU 25.3 (Previously LU 19.3): Require that park facilities be accessible to the community, regardless of age, physical limitations or income level.</i></td> <td>The Project Site is located on land that is open to the public and neighboring communities. There are not restrictions at this unincorporated part of Riverside County, therefore, it is assessable for everyone.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. County of Riverside General Plan Environmental Impact Report No. 521, Public Review Draft, February 2015 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Section 4.16- Parks and Recreation 					2021 General Plan Amendment Policies and Goals	Project Consistency	<i>Policy OS 20.3: Discourage the absorption of dedicated park lands by non-recreational uses, public or private. Where absorption is unavoidable, replace park lands that are absorbed by other uses with similar or improved facilities and programs.</i>	As mentioned above, the Project does not propose to replace park lands or absorb the land for other uses. The water system improvements will temporarily prohibit the use of recreational lands. However, upon Project completion that site will revert to pre-existing conditions.	<i>Policy LU 9.2 (Previously LU 8.2): Require that development protect environmental resources by compliance with the Multipurpose Open Space Element of the General Plan and federal and state regulations, such as CEQA, NEPA, the Clean Air Act and the Clean Water Act.</i>	See Section IV, responses a) through f). The Project will protect the natural resources at the Project Site and will implement Mitigation Measures MM BIO-01 through MM BIO-04 to ensure preservation of nesting-birds, Jurisdictional Dry Wash, and native plant vegetation.	<i>Policy LU 25.3 (Previously LU 19.3): Require that park facilities be accessible to the community, regardless of age, physical limitations or income level.</i>	The Project Site is located on land that is open to the public and neighboring communities. There are not restrictions at this unincorporated part of Riverside County, therefore, it is assessable for everyone.
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b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>								
<p>Response:</p> <p>No Impact. See Response XVI, a). Since the Project Site will return to existing conditions upon Project completion, the Project will have no impacts related to construction or expansion of recreational facilities which will have an adverse physical effect on the environment. Therefore, no mitigation is required.</p>												



Sources:				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. County of Riverside General Plan Environmental Impact Report No. 521, Public Review Draft, February 2015 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Section 4.16- Parks and Recreation b. Figure 4.16.1- Parks, Forests, and Recreation Areas in Riverside County c. Figure 4.16.2- Riverside County Trails and Bikeway System 2. County of Riverside General Plan (2003-2021) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 5: Multipurpose Open Space Element 				
XVII. TRANSPORTATION – Would the project:				
a) Conflict with 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"/>
Response:				
<p>Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. As mentioned in Section I, Western Riverside County, where the Project is located, is connected to the region by Interstate 15 (I-15) and State Highway 79 (SH-79). Locally, the area is connected by Morgan Hill Drive and Anza Road. Vehicular access points at the Project Site are dirt roads, unintended for high use or high volumes of traffic. Therefore, the Project Site has limited vehicular access.</p> <p>The estimated existing average daily trips along Morgan Hill Drive are 301 average daily vehicles trips and Anza Road are 155 daily vehicles trips. According to the Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Technical Memorandum prepared for the proposed Project the maximum number of construction-related vehicle trips per day total 53 vehicle trips per day (13 for worker trips, 2 for vendor trips and 38 for hauling trips). The traffic is anticipated to effect freeway ramps since the Project is in close proximity to State Route 79 and Interstate 15 Freeway. As a result, the additional vehicle trips from construction-related activities will not double traffic volumes at the Project Site or within the Local Vicinity. Therefore, less than significant impact is anticipated to occur.</p> <p>The Project does not anticipate long-term impairment to an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. Project construction will temporarily affect access near the Project location to the recreational areas and property surrounding the Project Site. Slower moving construction traffic associated with the Project may create delays on arterials surrounding the site during the transport of construction equipment via slow moving trucks, along SH-79 and I-15. With the implementation of mitigation measures for the Project, impacts to arterials or collector streets surrounding the Project Site would be less than significant. Implementation of Mitigation Measure MM TRAF-01 requires coordination with adjacent property owners, continuous access, and delivery of materials and equipment outside of peak traffic hours. With the implementation of this mitigation measure, slower moving trucks and construction traffic are not anticipated to substantially impair the circulation system or freeway operations or access. After Project implementation, the Project Site will revert back to pre-existing site conditions.</p> <p>The Project will be constructed underground within a dirt road that is planned and approved as the extension of Morgan Hill Drive to Anza Road intersection. The Project Site will be returned to existing conditions upon completion of construction. During construction the Project will block access for unauthorized use of the dirt road and trails in the local vicinity. This is a temporary impact and is less than significant.</p> <p>TRAF-01- Traffic Control Plan: During construction, the District shall verify the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) That through access is maintained to adjacent property and streets. b) That two weeks prior to construction the Contractor shall furnish and install public information signs notifying the public of the Project. The signs shall meet the District’s General Provisions for Public 				



<p>Information Signs will be placed at each end of the Project notifying the community of the Project and temporary delays in access.</p> <p>c) Contractor shall notify the District, all affected residents, commercial and public establishments, and utility companies of impending work pursuant to the District's General Provisions for Public Information Signs.</p>				
b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b) ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Response:</p> <p>No Impact. CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b) pertains to vehicle miles traveled that are expected from a project. The Project does not propose changes to existing or approved land use and will not facilitate impacts on VMT in this regard.</p>				
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>Response:</p> <p>No Impact. The Project will be constructed below ground surface and will not implement above ground features that could result in permanent hazards from a geometric design feature. During construction, the Project will require transport of heavy equipment to the Project Site and the use of heavy equipment at the Project Site. Work within public right-of-way requires review and approval of an encroachment permit by the County, which will include a traffic control plan with BMPS such as temporary barriers and detours.</p>				
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Response:</p> <p>Less than Significant Impact. During construction there is potential to delay travel within the Local Vicinity. Equipment at the Project Site during construction may temporarily block access, although continuous access will be maintained to developed properties throughout the duration of construction. The Project contractor will be responsible for mitigating the delays in traffic during construction. However, impacts are not anticipated in the long-term since the Project does not propose to increase vehicular access near the Project Alignment or Vicinity, since the Project Site will return to pre-construction conditions.</p>				
<p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. County of Riverside General Plan Environmental Impact Report No. 521, Public Review Draft, February 2015 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Section 4.18 Transportation and Circulation 2. County of Riverside General Plan (2003-2021) 3. Chapter 5: Multipurpose Open Space Element 				



XVIII. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES – Would the project:

a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:				
i) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k) , or	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Response:

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. Public Resources Code Section 5020.1 (k), indicates that “Substantial adverse change” is defined as “demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such as significance of an historical resources would be impaired.” The changes impact historical resources listed or eligible for listing on the State and/or National Register of Historic Places as well as historical structures deemed locally significant by the Lead Agency either directly or indirectly. At the Project Site and within the Project Vicinity, no cultural resources were found or recorded. Therefore, no impacts to cultural resources that are listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources or in a local register of historical resources is anticipated to occur from Project implementation.

In addition, Public Resources Code 21074 defines “Tribal cultural resources as any of the following “Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either: (A) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources and/or (B) Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1. This may include a resource determined by the Lead Agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe. “

The State of California and the County of Riverside Guidelines recognize the importance of Native American consultation and participation during the cultural resources’ evaluation process. In compliance with these guidelines, a Sacred Lands Search was conducted at the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). On August 3rd, 2021, a response was received and concluded that the results from the search were negative in that no resources have been previously identified in the immediate Project Area. Scope letters were submitted to Native American contacts provided by the NAHC (See Appendix C). On December 30th, 2021, a letter from Shasta C. Gaughen, a Tribal Historic Preservation Officer in the Pala Band of Mission Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, noted that upon review of their maps the Project is not within the boundaries of the recognized Pala Indian Reservation and is beyond a Traditional Use Area (TUA). The Pala Band of Mission Indians requested that they be updated as the Project progresses and recommended mitigation measures **MM TRI-01**. A response was also received from Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians on February 11th, 2022, indicating the Project Area is within the Traditional use Area of the Luiseno people, and is an area of Historic interest. However, upon further review internal documentation did not identify Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) or Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) within or surrounding the Project Area. The tribe recommended further consultation with the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians and requested a copy of the final cultural resources study.

On July 18th, 2022, a response to scoping letters was received from the Pechanga Band of Indians indicating that the Project Site was not within their Reservation lands. However, the Tribe believes that the possibility of recovering sensitive subsurface resources during ground-disturbing activities is high, since the Project Location is within a “village location” as indicated by previous archeological investigations. Therefore, they requested further consultation with Rancho California Water District. A consultation meeting was held on October 6th, 2022, via teleconference where their concerns and recommendations were heard. Concerns regarding tribal resources, included the presence of a known village sites in the Project Area, approximately 1.3 and 1 mile from the Project Location. Due to the proximity of known village sites, the discovery of native artifacts and burial sites of the Pechanga tribe’s ancestors during ground-disturbing activities is significant. Pechanga would not be willing to



relocate a burial site should they be discovered during Project construction; therefore, Mitigation Measures **MM CUL-01** and **MM TRI-01** will be implemented to reduce Project-related impacts.

In addition, per Pechanga’s request, copies of all applicable archeological reports, site records, proposed grading plans, and environmental documents (ISMND) were sent to the tribe on October 7th, 2022. The following documents that were sent include: the ISMND Final Draft (Word), ISMND Final Draft Including Figures (PDF), Jurisdictional Delineation Report (Word), Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (Word), and Multiple-Species Habitat Conservation Program (MSHCP) Report (Word). A follow-up email on October 7th, 2022 was sent to the tribe, which included AutoCAD files for the proposed pipeline construction drawings, a survey drawing prepared by BHA showing the existing right-of-way, and backup records including record map and easement documents; concluding their request for information. On November 2nd, 2022, an email was sent by Jake Wiley, RCWD Assistant General Manager- Engineering and Operations, inquiring about an in-person meeting at Pechanga for additional comments. Dates/ times were provided to the tribe and no response was received. A follow-up email was sent by Jake Wiley on November 7th, 2022, asking about a preferred date/time for an in-person meeting; no response was received. The tribe was given until February 3rd, 2023, to comment on the ISMND; no responses were received.

As a result of the cultural resources survey, impacts to cultural resources eligible for the California Register and significant under CEQA will not occur and no impacts to cultural resources are anticipated as a result of this Project. However, Mitigation Measure **MM TRI-01** will be implemented since the Project alignment is within Holocene-age alluvium and will reduce potential impacts to a less than significant level in the event unanticipated cultural resources are discovered.

MM TRI-01- Discovery of Buried Tribal Cultural Resources : The District Project Manager, District Inspectors, and Contractor shall, per the request of the Pala Band of Mission Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office and Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians, verify that Approved Cultural Monitors be present on-site during all survey and all ground disturbing activities like trenching and boring. In the event that sub surface cultural resources are identified, the tribes must be notified immediately by the District regarding treatment and disposition of artifacts.

In the event that an Approved Cultural Resource Monitor cannot be found, contact the Pala Band of Mission Indians and Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians to help identify tribal individuals.

ii) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code section 5024.1 . In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code section 5024.1 , the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Response:

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. See Response XVII, a) ii). Public Resource Code Section 5024.1 subdivision (c) provides criteria following the National Register of Historic Places for historical resources in the California Register. The legislature finds and declares the California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with a geographic area may have expertise concerning their tribal traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area have expertise concerning their tribal cultural resources and the cultural resources and the cultural value of the area. In accordance with Public Resource Section 5024.1 subdivision (c) and advise from NAHC, letters were sent out to the following tribes requesting additional information on cultural significance of the Project Site and surrounding areas. The tribes included Agua Caliente Band of Cahullia Indians, La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians, Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians, Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians, Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation, Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians, San Luis Rey Ban of Mission Indians, Santa



Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians, and Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians. The Pala Band of Mission Indians requested to be kept informed of Project progress with the County for this Project.

As mentioned in Response XVII, a), the Project is not anticipated to result in impacts to cultural resources. However, due to the characteristics of the alluvium dating back to the Holocene-age, Mitigation Measure **MM TRI-01** will be implemented so that Project will not have significant impacts related to substantial adverse change to a tribal resource pursuant to Public Resource Code 5024.1, subdivision (c).

Sources:

1. Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc., Cultural Resources Survey Report, Rancho California Water District Anza Road 1550 Pressure Zone Pipeline Extension Project, Riverside County, California December 2021
2. County of Riverside General Plan Environmental Impact Report No. 521, Public Review Draft, February 2015
 - Section 4.9- Cultural and Paleontological Resources
3. County of Riverside General Plan, adopted 2005
 - Multipurpose Open Space Element
 - i. Figure OS-7: Historical Resources
4. County of Riverside Municipal Code, Chapter 15.72- Historic Preservation Districts*
5. County of Riverside, Southwest Area Plan, adopted January 20th, 2014

XIX. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS – Would the project:

a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Response:

Less than Significant Impact. The Project Site will be serviced by the following utilities and services: Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District will provide flood control to the Project Site and adjacent parcels. Water and Wastewater services will be provided by Rancho California Water District. Electrical Services, underground and overhead, will be provided by Southern California Edison (SCE). In the future, communication and internet services will be provided by Frontier. Natural Gas will be provided in the future by SoCal Gas. Waste management services are not required at the Project Site since it will not change the Project Site’s habitable state to residents in Riverside County, which currently does not serve as a residential land use. Project implementation will require significant changes to water utility services, since the Project will extend 1050 linear feet of potable water pipeline utilizing open trench and jack and bore techniques. Rancho California Water District has accounted for this pipeline extension Project in the 2015 Water Facilities Master Plan. The reason for its installment is to provide system redundancy for RCWD’s pipeline system and support Riverside County’s Southwest Area Specific Planned Improvements (Morgan Hill, Specific Plan #313). Since the Project will provide utility services for planned long-term buildout of the County of Riverside and Project construction will be coordinated with existing utilities purveyors in regard to existing utility lines, the Project will not result in significant impacts to the relocation or construction of new expanded water, wastewater treatment, or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relations of which could cause significant environmental impacts. Once the Project is completed verified will be retained by the District and will be available to these other utility purveyors and to developers so that future installations will be planned to avoid the Project and that the Project could be protected in place.



<p>b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Response:</p> <p>Less than Significant Impact. Rancho California Water District (RCWD) will generate water supplies available to serve the Project Location through Project implementation. The pipeline extension has been accounted for by the Public Water Agency within their 2015 Water Facilities Master Plan. Currently, “potable and recycled water production capacity of 86,649 AFY is greater than the existing annual production requirement of 70,517 AFY, which includes non-revenue water.” This is evident that RCWD will be able to sufficiently supply water to the Project Area during normal, dry, and multiple dry years. Additionally, the Project is included in the County’s long-range land use plans, therefore, it will not exceed forecasted water demand projections for RCWD. During construction, the contractor may be required to provide a temporary source of water at the construction site such as a water truck. However, the increased demand is insignificant compared to water demand accessed within the County’s long-range land use plans.</p>				
<p>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?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Response:</p> <p>Less than Significant Impact. Wastewater flows received by RCWD are treated at the Santa Rosa Water Reclamation Facility (SRWRF) in Murrieta, which is the sole treatment plant for Santa Rosa Regional Resources Authority (SRRRA). SRRRA is a joint powers authority formed by Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (Elsinore), Rancho California Water District (RCWD), and Western Municipal Water District (Western) (SRRRA 2022). The SRWRF’s infrastructure consists of manholes, gravity main, force main, and lift station. Since the Project is included in the County’s long-range land use plans, it would not exceed forecasted wastewater demand projections for RCWD.</p>				
<p>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?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>Response:</p> <p>No Impact. The Project does not propose to increase population or density at the Project Site. Therefore, waste management services or submittal of an approved Waste Management and Recycling Plan for the Project location is not necessary. Construction may result in some debris. As a result, the contractor will implement a waste management plan for the Project, which will include temporary lidded bin at the Site for collection, disposal, recycling, and transport of construction waste. Upon completion of construction, no waste is expected to result after Project construction; regular disposal agreements/ methods are not required.</p>				



e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>Response:</p> <p>No Impact. The Project will not increase solid waste production over the long term since the Project does not propose to convert the land use from open space to residential development. No impacts are anticipated, and no mitigation measures are required.</p>				
<p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. County of Riverside General Plan Environmental Impact Report No. 521, Public Review Draft, February 2015 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 4.17- Public Facilities 2. County of Riverside General Plan, adopted 2005 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 6: Safety 3. County of Riverside, Southwest Area Plan, adopted January 20th, 2014 4. Santa Rosa Regional Resources Authority (SRRRA), https://srrra-jpa.org/ 				
<p>XX. WILDFIRE – If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:</p>				
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Response:</p> <p>Less than Significant Impact. See Response IX, b). The Project Site is not located at a designated CALFIRE Fire Hazard Severity Zone. The surrounding parcels west of the Project Site are designated as a moderate-FHSZ. Residential communities in the east along Morgan Hill Drive are within a designated Very High- FHSZ, however, development lies within this zone despite the designation from CALFIRE (CALFIRE FHSZ Viewer). The proposed Project is located in an undeveloped, unincorporated area of Riverside County, on the outskirts of Temecula adjacent to urbanized communities along Morgan Hill Drive, for this reason Riverside County Fire Department is responsible for deploying and overseeing fire response. Fire stations closest to the Project location include Riverside County Fire- Temecula/ Wolf Creek Station 92 (approximately 4.7 miles southwest from the Project Site), Pechanga Fire Station 2 (approximately 4.4 miles southwest from the Project Site), and Riverside County Fire Department Station 84 (approximately 5 miles northwest from the Project Site). Pechanga Fire Department holds a dispatch agreement with CALFIRE which coordinated emergency response to Riverside County’s Emergency Command Center (ECC). EEC will determine if the City or County will provide a response. Within Riverside County Fire Department, the services provided include structural and woodland fire response, weed abatement, ambulance response, swift water rescue, and Level 1 hazardous materials. RCFD is equip with 81 type 1 engines, five type 2 engines, one bulldozer, water tenders, eight medic ambulances and two breathing supports (Riverside County GP DEIR 2015). At the terminus of Morgan Hill Drive, a fire hydrant is present and will aid in fire suppression efforts.</p> <p>The Project does not anticipate long-term impairment to an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan (See Section XVII: Transportation). As a result, the Project will have less than significant impact on emergency response plans or emergency evacuation plans. In addition, the Project Site is not within an FHSZ designated by CALFIRE, therefore Project implementation will involve less than significant impacts on evacuation routes and emergency response plans within vulnerable, fire-prone areas.</p>				



<p>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?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Response:</p> <p>Less than Significant Impact. See Response XX, a). Project construction will temporarily increase the activity within the underdeveloped, unincorporated area of Riverside County. The Project Site contains a steep downhill slope from the end of Morgan Hill Drive to a dirt road running east west that intersects at the bottom of the slope. East of the Project alignment, elevated terrain lies parallel to the Jurisdictional Dry Wash running north south parallel to Anza Road. The Project Sites elevation ranges from 1,180-1,360 feet AMSL. Additionally, even with the pre-existing slopes at the Project Site, CALFIRE does not designate these areas as being within moderate-high FHSZs, therefore slopes do not exacerbate wildfire risk. Since the Project does not propose to change the terrain from pre-existing conditions upon Project completion, the impacts from natural terrain and slopes are less than significant.</p> <p>Additionally, the Project Site is not located in a unique location subject is winds or natural open space conditions that would exacerbate wildfire risk or expose project workers to pollutants concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire. In Riverside County’s General Plan, Figure 4.12.6- Wind Erosion Susceptibility Areas, the wind conditions at the Project Site and Local Vicinity are unchanged. This is notable since urbanized areas are present within the same wind erosion designations. The land use will not change due to Project implementation, therefore is consistent with currently addressed Emergency Operation Plans in Riverside County.</p> <p>For this reason, the impacts due to slope, prevailing winds and other factors of wildfire rises are less than significant.</p>				
<p>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?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>Response:</p> <p>No Impact. The Project plans to install water utilities at the Project location, expanding from the end of Morgan Hill Drive to Anza Road heading towards SH-79. As indicated from Riverside County’s Southwest Area Plan, the improved water utility project within the Rancho California Water District will support Riverside County’s General Plan build out project (Morgan Hill, Specific Plan #313). The extension of utilities and services will be reviewed by the County’s Engineering Department to ensure compliance with County Ordinances and California Building Code.</p> <p>For the reasons above, implementation of the Project will not exceed what has already been considered and approved in existing local land use plans for the Project Site and no additional impacts are anticipated from implementation of the Project.</p>				



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"/>
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Response:

No Impact. See Response XX, a) through c). The Project is not located within an area with elevated risk of wildfires. The Fire Hazard Safety Zone has already been assessed by CALFIRE. The conclusion from CALFIRE designated the area as being an area of Local Responsibility exhibiting no high-moderate fire hazards. Based on CALFIRE’s assessment and maps from California Department of Conservation, the Project is no located within an area with unique features or elevated risk for wildfire, slope, flooding, runoff, landslides, and drainage. Land use and infrastructure development proposed with the Project will comply with County Ordinances and verified with the standard application of the County’s plan check and design review during construction. For these reasons, the Project does not anticipate impacts to post-fire slope instability or drainage changes.

Sources:

1. County of Riverside General Plan Environmental Impact Report No. 521, Public Review Draft, February 2015
 - Section 4.13- Hazardous Materials and Safety
 - Section 4.17- Public Facilities
2. County of Riverside General Plan, adopted 2005
 - Chapter 6: Safety
3. County of Riverside, Southwest Area Plan, adopted January 20th, 2014

XXI. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. The Project will implement mitigation measures for biological resources and Best Management Practices for Water Quality to reduce potentially significant impacts to less than significant.

b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (“Cumulatively considerable” means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current project, and the effects of probable future projects.)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Response:

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. Mitigation measures have been proposed to reduce potentially significant project-related individual impacts. The Project is consistent with long-range county plans and is not anticipated to significantly contribute to cumulative impacts.



c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Response:</p> <p>Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. The Project will implement mitigation measures for geology and soils and hazardous materials. As well as Best Management Practices for Air Quality.</p>				

References:

Rancho California Water District Local Guidelines for Implementing the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code 21000 et. seq. and CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 15000 and following), adopted May 12th, 2022, by Resolution No. 22-5-1