“B” Line Replacement Project

Initial Study Mitigated Negative Declaration/Environmental Assessment

Project Location
Cherry Valley, Riverside County, California

Permittee/
Applicant:

Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District
560 Magnolia Avenue
Beaumont, CA 92223

Prepared by:

Geovironment Consulting
630 W 7th Street
San Jacinto, CA 92583

June 2023

General Information about This Document

What's in the document:
Geovironment has prepared this Initial Study/Environmental Assessment (IS/EA), which examines the potential environmental impacts of the alternatives being considered for the proposed Project located in Cherry Valley and Oak Glen, California. The Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District (BCVWD) is the lead agency under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and is the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The document tells you why the project is being proposed, what alternatives we have considered for the Project, how the existing environment could be affected by the Project, the potential impacts of each of the alternatives, and the proposed avoidance, minimization, and/or mitigation measures.

What you should do:

- Please read this document
- Additional copies of this document and the related technical studies are available for review and the Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District office, 560 Magnolia Avenue, Beaumont, CA 92223. This document may be downloaded at the following website www.bcvwd.org.
- Attend the public hearing. [date and location of hearing]
- We'd like to hear what you think. If you have any comments about the proposed Project, please attend the Board Meeting/ Public Hearing and/or send your written comments via postal mail or email to the District by the deadline.
- Send the comments via postal mail to: 560 Magnolia Avenue, Beaumont, CA 92223.
- Send comments via email to: mark.swanson@bcvwd.org
- Be sure to send comments by the deadline [deadline date]

What happens next:
After comments are received from the public and reviewing agencies, the District, as assigned by the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA), may: (1) give environmental approval to the proposed Project, (2) do additional environmental studies, or (3) abandon the Project. If the Project is given environmental approval and funding is obtained, the District could design and construct all or part of the Project.

Alternative Formats:
For individuals with sensory disabilities, this document can be made available in Braille, in large print, on audiocassette, or on computer disk. To obtain a copy of one of these alternative formats, please call or write to Mark Swanson, Director of Engineering, phone: (951) – 845 -9581x218, email: mark.swanson@bcvwd.org.

Replace "B" Line Pipeline and abandon existing waterline approximately 3,000 feet in Edgar Canyon Road.

Draft INITIAL STUDY with Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration/Environmental Assessment

Submitted Pursuant to: (State) Division 13, California Public Resources Code
(Federal 42 USC 4332(2)(C)

Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District

Cooperating Agencies:
Responsible Agencies:

_____
Date

_____
District Director of Engineering
Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District
NEPA Lead Agency

_____
Date

_____
Daniel K. Jaggers
Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District
CEQA Lead Agency

The following persons may be contacted for more information about this document:

Mark Swanson, P.E.
951-845-9581x218
Director of Engineering

Daniel K. Jaggers
951-845-9581
General Manager

Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration

Pursuant to: Division 13, Public Resources Code

Project Description

Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District (District) proposes to replace approximately 3,000 feet of existing 10-inch riveted steel water pipeline. The pipeline would be replaced with a 12-inch ductile iron pipe (DIP). The existing pipeline would be abandoned in place and the new pipeline would be constructed within the existing parcels owned by the District.

Determination

This proposed DRAFT Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) is included to give notice to interested agencies and the public that it is the District's intent to adopt an MND for this Project. This does not mean that the District's decision regarding the project is final. This MND is subject to change based on comments received by interested agencies and the public.

The District has prepared an Initial Study for this project and, pending public review, expects to determine from this study that the proposed project would not have a significant effect on the environment for the following reasons:

The proposed Project would have no effect on Agriculture/Forestry; Land Use/Planning; Mineral Resources; Population and Housing; Recreation; Environmental Justice; and Indian Trust Assets.

In addition, the proposed Project would have less than significant effect to Aesthetics; Air Quality; Energy; Greenhouse Gas Emissions; Noise; Public Services; Transportation; Utilities/Services Systems; and Climate Change.

With the following mitigation measures incorporated, the proposed Project would have less than significant effect to Biological Resources; Cultural Resources; Geology/Soils; Hazards & Hazardous Materials; Hydrology/Water Quality; Tribal Cultural Resources; and Wildfire.

Mitigation measures include BIO-1. Implement MSHCP Standard Best Management Practices (Volume I, Appendix C); BIO-2. Prevent Entrapment of Wildlife; BIO-3. Construction Staging Away from Little San Gorgonio Creek; BIO-4. Conduct Nesting Bird Surveys; CULT-1. Archeological Resources; CULT-2. Human Remains; GEO-1. Prepare and Implement Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP); GEO-2. Paleontological Resources; HAZ-1. Spill Prevention and Clean-up Best Management Practices; and HAZ-2. Fire Prevention Best Management Practices.

_____ _____

Daniel K. Jaggers
Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District
NEPA/CEQA Lead Agency

Date

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Figure 1. Project Location
"B" Line Pipeline Project

630 W 7th St
San Jacinto, CA 92583
P. 951.292.5126
www.geovironment.com

N

0 0.07 0.15 0.3 Miles

1:10,500

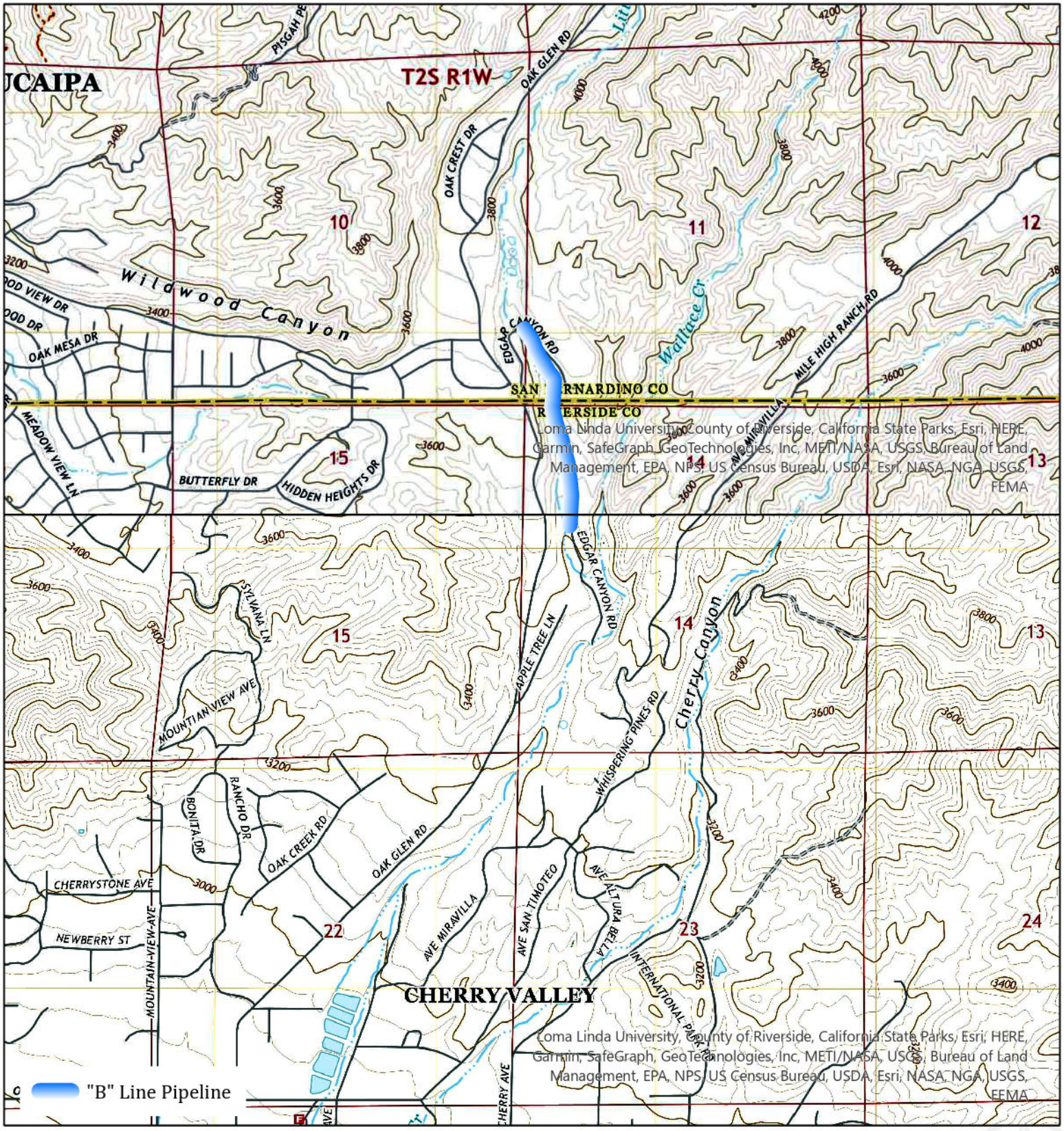
Figure 2. Project Vicinity
"B" Line Pipeline Project

630 W 7th St
San Jacinto, CA 92583

P. 951.292.5126
www.geovironment.com

N
0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles
1:28,600

Figure 3 - USGS Topographic Map
"B" Line Pipeline Replacement



630 W 7th St
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Figure 4 - Site Photographs
"B" Line Pipeline Replacement Project

Northern and Middle Section of B Line through Edgar Canyon Road

630 W 7th St
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Southern Section of B Line through Edgar Canyon Road

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San Jacinto, CA 92583

• P. 951 .292.5126

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Chapter 1 – Introduction

1.1 Proposed Project/Action

The Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District (BCVWD or District) is proposing to replace the existing "B" Line Pipeline and abandon the existing waterline in the unincorporated communities of Oak Glen and Cherry Valley, California. The new pipeline infrastructure would include 3,000 feet of pipeline segment in Edgar Canyon Road, a dirt rural collector road located on District owned land. Figures 1 and 2 are project location and vicinity maps.

The BCVWD is the lead agency under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Because the Proposed Project and the Proposed Action are the same, they are referred throughout this document as the proposed Project/Action.

1.2 Need for Project

The District owns and operates an aging 10-in diameter riveted steel waterline (identified as the "B" Line) approximately 3,000 feet in length, located entirely on undeveloped District property in Edgar Canyon. There have been on-going and increasing maintenance concerns and issues with the waterline, causing supply losses; being that the "B" Line is the primary supply line to the District's 3620 Pressure Zone, immediate replacement is needed. The District intends to replace the "B" Line with 12-in diameter Ductile Iron Pipe (DIP), to be determined during the design phase.

The existing "B" Line alignment is located between 5-15 feet west of the District's access road; there is approximately 2 feet of cover over the "B" Line along its existing alignment, but it is exposed in various locations due to recent maintenance and frequent leaks. The District proposes to abandon the existing waterline in place, and construct a new DIP or HDPE waterline within the existing access road. The new pipeline segment will improve the current water purveyance infrastructure and aid the District in meeting future demands.

1.3 Purpose of this IS/MND and EA

The proposed Project/Action is a discretionary action under the CEQA Guidelines Section 15357 and would be partially funded by ARPA (under Title XIV). As such, it is subject to the requirements of CEQA and NEPA.

The joint environmental document was prepared pursuant to CEQA Public Resources Code, Division 13, Environmental Protection; the CEQA Guidelines; the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations for Implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (Parts 1500 to 1508). The joint environmental document serves to publicly disclose the environmental consequences and potential impacts/effects of the proposed Project/Action, the alternative to the proposed Project/Action, and ways to minimize adverse effects.

1.4 Organization of this Report

This joint environmental document was prepared to provide a comprehensive analysis of the proposed Project/Action. Chapter 2 describes the proposed Project/Action and No Action alternatives. Chapter 3 describes the environmental setting/affected environment and the environmental impacts/environmental

consequences (effects) associated with implementation of the proposed Project/Action. The issue areas that are examined, based on the Appendix G (Environmental Checklist Form) of the CEQA Guidelines, are as follows:

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

Section 3.23 includes other sections required by NEPA, including effects on wetlands irreversible and irretrievable commitment of resources, and consultation and coordination requirements. Chapter 5 provides and identifies the report preparers. Chapter 6 provides references.

Chapter 2 – Project Description

2.1 Project Overview

The proposed Project would consist of the replacement of approximately 3,000 feet of 10-inch riveted steel water pipeline. The pipeline would be replaced with a 12-inch ductile iron pipe (DIP). The existing pipeline would be abandoned in place and the new pipeline would be constructed within the existing District access road. The Project pipeline replacement runs through Edgar Canyon Road, a District access road, within the unincorporated community of Oak Glen in San Bernardino County and through the unincorporated community of Cherry Valley in Riverside County. The northern section of the pipeline is located in the unincorporated area of the County of San Bernardino and zoned for Oak Glen/Rural Living (OG/RL-20). The southern portion of the pipeline is in the unincorporated area of Cherry Valley in Riverside County and is within two different parcels zoned for controlled development areas (W-2). The pipeline sits at approximately 3728.870 feet above mean sea level (amsl).

2.2 Purpose for Project

The Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District's proposed Project/Action is intended to improve the District's current water purveyance system. The "B" Line along its existing alignment is exposed in various locations due to recent maintenance and frequent leaks. The District proposes to abandon the existing waterline in place, and construct a new DIP or HDPE waterline within the existing access road to continue to meet the District's demands in the area.

2.3 No Project/Action Alternative

Under the No Project/Action Alternative, ARPA funds would not be provided for the "B" Line Pipeline Project. As a result, the benefits of the Proposed Project/Action would be delayed or would not occur. The "no build" alternative may create cumulative impacts as improvements of the Project's structure are needed.

2.4 Proposed Project/Action Alternative

BCVWD proposes to replace it's "B" Line pipeline segment located in Edgar Canyon Road (Figure 2). This Project contains a number of standardized project measures that would result in less than significant impacts with mitigation incorporated resulting from the proposed project. These measures are addressed in more detail in the Environmental Consequences sections found in Chapter 3.

2.5 Permits and Approvals Needed

The following permits, licenses, agreements, and certifications (PLACs) are required for project construction:

Table 1. Permits and Approvals

Agency	PLAC	Status
RWQCB	Amended National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit	

The Project has been sited to avoid direct impact on wetlands and sensitive habitats, including those that could support special status species. Mitigation would be incorporated into the Project to avoid or minimize the potential indirect effects on habitat or sensitive species.

Chapter 3 – Environmental Checklist Evaluation

Introduction

This Chapter identifies the potential environmental impacts of the Proposed Project/Action using a framework the CEQA Environmental Checklist Form as presented in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, as modified to include the additional resources required for NEPA analysis. Each environmental issue analyzed in this document provides brief background information and discussion of the environmental setting/affected environment to help the reader understand the conditions present prior to the implementation of the Proposed Project/Action. The potential effects of the Proposed Project/Action are defined as changes to the environmental setting/affected environment attributable to individual components or operations.

The Project is subject to federal, as well as San Bernardino County, Riverside County, and state environmental review requirements because the District proposes the use of federal funds from the ARPA and/or the Project requires an approval from the District. Project documentation, therefore, has been prepared in compliance with both CEQA and NEPA. The District is the Project proponent and the lead agency under NEPA. The District is also responsibility for environmental review, consultation, and any other actions required by applicable Federal environmental laws for this project are being, or have been, carried out by the District.

One of the primary differences between NEPA and CEQA is the way significance is determined. Under NEPA, significance is used to determine whether an Environment Impact Study (EIS), or a lower level of documentation, will be required. NEPA requires that an EIS be prepared when the proposed federal action (Project) *as a whole* has the potential to "significantly affect the quality of the human environment." The determination of significance is based on context and intensity. Some impacts determined to be significant under CEQA may not be of sufficient magnitude to be determined significant under NEPA. Under NEPA, once a decision is made regarding the need for an EIS, it is the magnitude of the impact that is evaluated, and no judgment of its individual significance is deemed important for the text. NEPA does not require that a determination of significant impacts be stated in the environmental documents.

CEQA, on the other hand, does require the District to identify each "significant effect on the environment" resulting from the project and ways to mitigate each significant effect. If the project may have a significant effect on any environmental resource, then an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) must be prepared. Each and every significant effect on the environment must be disclosed in the EIR and mitigated if feasible. In addition, the CEQA Guidelines list a number of "mandatory findings of significance," which also require the preparation of an EIR. There are no types of actions under NEPA that parallel the findings of mandatory significance of CEQA. This chapter discusses the effects of this project and CEQA significance.

1. **Project Title:** "B" Line Pipeline Replacement Project

2. **Lead Agency Name:** Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District

3. **Contact Person, Phone Number:** Mark Swanson, (951) 845 – 9581 x 218

4. **Project Location:** This project alignment runs through the unincorporated Community of Oak Glen, San Bernardino County and the unincorporated community of Cherry Valley, Riverside County.

5. **Project Sponsor's Name:** Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District

6. **General Plan Designation:** Pipeline is located within a privately owned District access road that is within parcels designated Rural Mountainous (RM) and Rural Residential (RR) in Riverside County and Rural Living (RL) in San Bernardino County.

7. **Zoning:** Pipeline is located within a privately owned District access road that is within parcels designated OG/RL-20 Rural Living in San Bernardino County and W-2 Controlled Development Areas in Riverside County.

8. **Description of Project:** The proposed project would replace and abandon the existing line "B" pipeline within the Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District water purveyance system.

9. **Surrounding Land Uses and Setting:** The pipeline would be located on District owned land of Edgar Canyon. The surrounding land uses include rural living and controlled development areas.

10. **Other public agencies whose approval is required (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement**:
    - Regional Water Quality Control Board: NOI for coverage under National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit; Amended NPDES Permit

Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

The proposed Project could potentially affect ("Potentially Significant Impact" or "Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated") the environmental factor(s) checked below. The following pages present a more detailed checklist and discussion of each environmental factor and present mitigation measures that would reduce all impacts to less than significant.

☐ Aesthetics	☒ Hazards & Hazardous Materials	☐ Transportation
☐ Agriculture / Forestry Resources	☒ Hydrology/Water Quality	☒ Tribal Cultural Resources
☐ Air Quality	☐ Land Use/Planning	☐ Utilities/Service Systems
☒ Biological Resources	☐ Mineral Resources	☐ Environmental Justice
☒ Cultural Resources	☐ Noise	☐ Indian Trust Assets
☐ Energy	☐ Population/Housing	☒ Wildfire
☒ Geology/Soils	☐ Public Services	☐ Mandatory Findings of Significance
☐ Greenhouse Gas Emissions	☐ Recreation	

The IS/MND fully addresses the environment, as described by CEQA, as "the physical conditions which existing within the area which will be affected by a proposed Project including land, air, water, flora, fauna, noise, objects of historic or aesthetic significance." A detailed analysis of environmental impacts will be presented for each resource area (listed above) utilizing the model Environmental Checklist Form found in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines §15063(f). Impacts to the environment for construction and operation of the Project will be assessed and described, and the level of significance of impacts will be measured against criteria that have been established by regulation, accepted standards, or other definable criteria. The use of an MND is only permissible if all potentially significant environmental impacts assessed in the IS are rendered less than significant with incorporation of mitigation measures.

Each environmental resource area is reviewed by analyzing a series of questions (i.e., Initial Study Checklist) regarding level of impact posed by the Project. Substantiation is provided to justify each determination. One of four following conclusions is then provided as a determination of the analysis for each of the major environmental factors.

No Impact. A finding of no impact is made when it is clear from the analysis that the Project would not affect the environment.

Less than Significant Impact. A finding of a less than significant impact is made when it is clear from the analysis that a Project would cause no substantial adverse change in the environment and no mitigation is required.

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. A finding of a less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated is made when it is clear from the analysis that a Project would cause no substantial adverse change in the environment when mitigation measures are successfully implemented by the Project proponent. In this case, the Project proponent would be responsible for implementing measures identified in a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan (MMRP).

Potentially Significant Impact. A finding of a potentially significant impact is made when the analysis concludes that the proposed Project could have a substantially adverse change in the environment for one or more of the environmental resources assessed in the checklist. Typically, preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) would be required in the case of potentially significant impact. No findings of significance impact were determined to potentially result from the Project.

DETERMINTATION: (To be completed by Lead Agency)

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

I find that the proposed Project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared. ☐

I find that although the proposed Project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the Project have been made by or agreed to by the Project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared. ☒

I find that the proposed Project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required. ☐

I find that the proposed Project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed. ☐

I find that although the proposed Project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed Project, nothing further is required. ☐

Signature	Date
Printed Name	Title

3.1 AESTHETICS

Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project:	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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 a 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Environmental Setting/Affected Environment

The Proposed Project/Action is located at approximately 3,738.870 feet amsl in rural Cherry Valley, a community characterized by residential agricultural uses, animal-keeping uses, and open space. The visual quality of the proposed Project/Action area is defined by a rural setting consisting of rural residential uses and controlled development areas within Edgar Canyon. There are no designated scenic highways located within the Project/Action area. Route 38 in San Bernardino County located approximately 6.0 miles north of the Project site, is the nearest eligible scenic highway.[1]

Impacts/Environmental Consequences

a), b) ***No Impact*****.** The proposed Project would include pipeline replacement within the BCVWD purveyance system in Edgar Canyon Road. The road would be backfilled and covered following completion of pipeline replacement. No designated scenic vista exists on the Project site or in the immediate vicinity, and the Project would have no impacts on scenic vistas. The proposed Project is not located within an officially designated state scenic highway of the California Scenic Highway Mapping System.[2] It would not be impacted by the proposed Project. The Project site isn't located within a state scenic highway, and there are no trees, rock outcroppings, or historic buildings within a state scenic highway on or near the Project site. No impacts to scenic resources within a state scenic highway would occur as a result of the Project.

c), d) ***Less Than Significant Impact*****.** Construction of the Project would result in short-term impacts to the Project site for site preparation, grading, and building activity. The new water pipeline would be developed

[1] County of Riverside General Plan (2016, December 6). The Pass Area Plan. Figure 9 Scenic Highways.
[2] California Department of Transportation (2022). The California Scenic Highway Program.

within the road and invisible after construction. The Project would be required to comply with the San Bernardino County and Riverside County Ordinances, including Title of Riverside County specifying building and construction standards.[3] It would not degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings. Impacts to existing visual character of the site and surroundings would be less than significant.

No spotlighting, floodlighting, or glare-producing equipment would be used or installed on the Project area prior to, during, or following construction activities. The Pass Area Plan (PAP) Policy 9.1 states adhere to Riverside County's lighting requirements for standards that are intended to limit leakage and spillage that may interfere with the operations of the Palomar Observatory.[4] Riverside County Code Chapter 8.80, Outdoor Lighting, provide minimum requirements for outdoor lighting to reduce light trespass and glare, and to protect the health, property, and well-being of residents in the unincorporated areas of the county. Section 8.80.050 requires outdoor luminaires be located, adequately shielded, and directed such that no direct light falls outside the parcel of origin, or onto the public right-of-way. Outdoor luminaires shall not blink, flash, or rotate.[5] San Bernardino County Ordinance Division 3: Countywide Development Standards, Chapter 83.07: Light Trespass also address light and glare. Specifically, it states in section 83.07.040, (c)Exempt Lighting and Activities that "(5) construction or emergency lighting provided such lighting is temporary, necessary, and is discontinued immediately upon completion of the construction work or termination of the emergency" is exempt. A less than significant impact involving light, or glare is anticipated to occur as a result of the Project.

Mitigation Measures

None required or recommended.

[3] County of Riverside (July 27, 2022) Codified County of Riverside Ordinance. Title 15 Building and Construction, Chapter 15.04 Building Regulations.
[4] County of Riverside (September 28, 2021) County of Riverside General Plan. The Pass Area Plan. Land Use Section 8.80.050 Standard.
[5] County of Riverside (July 27, 2022) Codified County of Riverside Ordinance. Title 8 Health and Safety, Chapter 8.80 Outdoor Lighting, Section

3.2 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 the forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board.				
Would the project:	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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))?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting/Affected Environment

The proposed Project/Action is located within Edgar Canyon Road, a privately owned District access road that is not designated Prime Farmland, Farmland or Statewide Importance, or Unique Farmland. There are no forestry resources in the vicinity of the proposed Project/Action area. The nearest timberlands are associated with San Bernardino National Forest approximately 4.5 miles to the northeast of the Project site.

Impacts/Environmental Consequences

a-e) ***No Impact.*** The proposed Project/Action does not occur within agriculture or forest lands, it would not convert farmland conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use/forest land, result in the

loss/conversion of forest land, or involve other changes in the existing environment which could result in the conversion of Farmland or forest land. No impacts would occur.

Mitigation Measures

None required or recommended.

3.3 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:	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Environmental Setting/Affected Environment

The basis for air quality review in the Project area is evaluating consistency with the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) regulations, which are designed to bring the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB), including the Community of Cherry Valley and Community of Oak Glen, into attainment for all National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS).

An ambient air quality standard (AAQS) defines the maximum amount of a pollutant that can be present in outdoor air without harm to the public's health. Ambient air quality standards for ozone (O_3), carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), particulate matter (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$), and lead (Pb) have been set by both the State of California and the federal government. The State has also set standards for sulfates ($SO_4(2-)$) and visibility. AAQSs are set to regulate air emissions from stationary and mobile sources to achieve clean air and to protect even the most sensitive individuals in our communities.

The SCAQMD in conjunction with the California Air Resources Board (CARB), the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), and USEPA prepares and regularly updates an Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP 2016) to set forth an integrated program to achieve compliance with air quality

standards in the Basin.[6] Currently, the community of Oak Glen in San Bernardino County is out of compliance with PM-10 (2006), PM-2.5 (1997), PM-2.5 (2006), PM-2.5 (2012), 8-Hour Ozone (2008) and 8-Hour Ozone (2015).[7] The community of Cherry Valley in Riverside County is in nonattainment for PM-10 (1987), PM-2.5 (1997), PM-2.5 (2006), PM-2.5 (2012), 8-Hour Ozone (2008), and 8-Hour Ozone (2015).[7]

The Project's estimated construction and operation mass emissions are anticipated to be below the SCAQMD quantitative thresholds of significance for all pollutants including PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, CO, NO_X, VOC, and SO_X. In addition, compliance with applicable SCAQMD rules and regulations, such as Rule 403 (fugitive dust), would further minimize fugitive dust and its contribution to a cumulative impact. This rule prohibits emissions of fugitive dust from any active operation, open storage pile, or disturbed surface area, such that the dust remains visible beyond the emission source property line.

Impacts/Environmental Consequences

a) ***Less than Significant Impacts.*** The Project would result in short-term air quality impacts related to vehicle/equipment exhaust, fugitive dust, asphalt/concrete slurry, and construction of the 3,000 foot pipeline alignment. No operation phase air quality impacts would occur. In addition, the Project would be required to comply with the applicable rules in the SCAQMD Rule Book, Regulation IV – Prohibitions,[8] such as Rule 403 for fugitive dust suppression. Examples of Rule 403 control measures, include, but are not limited to:

- Maintain stability of soil through pre-watering of site prior to clearing and grubbing, during clearing and grubbing activities, and after clearing and grubbing activities.
- Pre-water soils prior to cut and fill activities and stabilize soil during and after cut and fill activities.
- Stabilize material while loading to reduce fugitive dust emissions; maintain at least six inches of freeboard on haul vehicles; stabilize material while transporting to reduce fugitive dust emissions; stabilize material while unloading to reduce fugitive dust emissions; and comply with Vehicle Code §23114.

Considering the Project would not result in population growth and mass emissions are below the thresholds of significance, the Project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the AQMP, and impacts are considered less than significant.

b) ***Less than Significant Impacts***. The Project would not result in emissions of non-attainment criteria air pollutants. The Project plans to water exposed areas approximately two times a day during active earth work. Since the Project's anticipated emissions are under the thresholds of significance and because the Project would be subject to compliance with SCAQMD rules and regulations, the Project is not expected to result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the Project region is in non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard, and potential impacts are considered less than significant.

c) ***Less than Significant Impacts*.** Sensitive receptors include a class of receivers considered "sensitive" to environmental factors. By definition, sensitive receptors include, but are not limited to, residential uses,

[6] Southern Coast Air Quality Management District (2016, March). Air Quality Management Plan.
[7] California Air Resources Board (2018). Air Designation Maps – State and National
[8] South Coast Air Quality Management District (2018). SCAQMD Rule Book. Regulation IV – Prohibitions.

hospitals, schools, daycare facilities, elderly housing, and convalescent facilities. The Project would be near rural residences to the east and west of the proposed pipeline. All off-road construction equipment and some support vehicles are expected to be diesel fueled. Diesel exhaust particulate matter qualifies as a Toxic Air Contaminant by the State of California as defined in California Health and Safety Code §39655. Particulate matter from diesel-fueled engines (diesel PM) contributes over 70% of the known risk from air toxins today. Reducing the public's exposure to diesel PM is one of ARB's highest priorities, with an aggressive plan to require cleaner diesel fuel and cleaner diesel engines and vehicles. As a result, trucks and cars today are 95% cleaner than just 30 years ago. Construction activity would be short-lived and would be required to comply with applicable SCAQMD rules and regulations to ensure a clean construction site. The proposed Project will be required to comply with the air quality emissions rules established by SCAQMD and the Code of Regulations (CCRs) legislated and enforced by the State of California (State) identified in Table 2:

Table 2. Applicable SCAQMD and State of California Rules

Applicable SCAQMD Rules	
Rule 402 Nuisance	Controls the emissions of odors and other air contaminants
Rule 403 Fugitive Dust	Controls the emissions of fugitive dust
Rule 1108 and 1108.1 Cutback and Emulsified Asphalt	Controls the VOC content in asphalt
Rule 1113 Architectural Coatings	Controls the VOC content in paints and solvents
Rule 1143 Paint Thinners	Controls the VOC content in paint thinners
State of California Rules	
CCR Title 13, Article 4.8, Chapter 9, Section 2449	In use Off-Road Diesel Vehicles
CCR Title 13, Section 2025	On-Road Diesel Truck Fleets
CCR Title 24 Part 11	California Green Building Standards
Source: South Coast AQMD Rule Book and California Code of Regulations.	

Construction and operation of the Project would not exceed any thresholds of significance for criteria pollutants as the Project's estimated construction and operation mass emissions are expected to be below the applicable SCAQMD thresholds of significance. Therefore, the Project is not expected to expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations and potential impact are less than significant.

d) ***Less than Significant Impact.*** Odors are one of the most obvious forms of air pollution to the general public. Odors can present significant problems for both the source and the surrounding community. Although offensive odors seldom cause physical harm, they can cause agitation, anger, and concern to the general public. Most people determine an odor to be offensive (objectional) if it is sensed longer than the duration of a human breath; typically, two to five seconds. Potential odors associated with the Project would be diesel exhaust during the construction period. However, construction vehicle emissions at the Project site would be short-term, intermittent, and subject to air dispersion. These odors, if perceptible, are common in the environment, would dissipate rapidly as they mix with the surrounding air, and would be very limited duration. In addition, the Project would be subject to compliance with SCAQMD's Rule Book Regulation IV – Prohibitions, Rule 402, regarding nuisance. SCAQMD Rule 402 states, "A person shall not discharge 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 such persons or the public or which cause, or have a natural tendency to cause, injury or damage to business property." The Project contractor would be subject

to enforcement of said rules. Therefore, any potential odor impacts would be considered less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

None required or recommended.

3.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

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

Environment Setting/Affected Environment

The Proposed Project/Action area is located in a rural setting in Edgar Canyon. The project consists of replacement and abandonment of 3,000 feet of pipeline within Edgar Canyon Road, a dirt rural collector road. According to the Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Consistency Analysis and Habitat Assessment performed by Geovironment Consulting in August 2022 for the Project site (see Appendix D for the report), including the proposed "B" Line pipeline replacement, land cover types in the vicinity of the Proposed Project/Action area consist of willow riparian woodland, coastal oak woodland, Riversidean alluvial scrub, chamise, general barren vegetation, manzanita chaparral, and scrub oak.[9] No regulatory-status flora or fauna were detected during the biological reconnaissance survey completed on July 21, 2022. The biological value of the proposed Project was absent within the established dirt roadway.[9]

Immediately adjacent to the road the vegetation consists of several vegetation communities: coastal oak woodland, coastal scrub, mixed chaparral, and urban habitat. Riparian habitat is associated with areas that become saturated with water from surface or groundwater resources and retain enough water to enable riparian flora and fauna to thrive. Little San Gorgonio Creek was present within 500-feet of the Project. The creek is vegetated with coastal sage scrub, clumps of coast live oak, western sycamore riparian woodland, and Riversidean alluvial scrub. The low-flow drainage course is sparsely vegetated with Riversidean alluvial scrub.

The Project is located in the northern region of The Pass Area Plan.[10] The "B" Line pipeline is located "in or adjacent to" Criteria Cell 241 and 243, USGS Section 14, and Subunit 2 – Badlands/San Bernardino National Forest. Conservation within Cell 241 will contribute to assembly of Proposed Constrained Linkage 23. Conservation within this Cell will focus on chaparral, and woodlands and forests. Areas conserved within this Cell with be connected to chaparral habitat proposed for conservation to the west and east in Cells 240 and 243.[10] Conservation within this Cell will range from 40%-50% focusing on the southern portion of the Cell. Conservation within Cell 243 will contribute to the assembly of Proposed Constrained Linkage 23. Conservation within this Cell will focus on chaparral and woodlands and forests. Areas conserved within this Cell will be connected to chaparral habitat proposed for conservation to the west in Cell 241.[10]

Subunit 2 - Badlands/San Bernardino National Forest target acreage for ARL within the Subunit is 1.1505 – 2,195 acres.[10] Planning species for Subunit 2 includes Bell's sage sparrow (*Artemisiospiza belli*), bobcat (*lynx rufus*), Los Angeles pocket mouse (*Perognathus longimembris brevinasus*) and San Bernardino mountain kingsnake (*Lampropeltis zonata*).[10] Subunit 2 considerations include providing a connection in the Cherry Valley area from the Badlands to Bogart Park, providing opportunities inside and outside of the Plan Area to San Bernardino County. It is recognized that this connection traverses an urban area, however Conservation of existing natural Habitat and incorporation of ditches this contiguous connection.[10] Subunit 2 conservation goals also focus on maintaining a wetland connection via Noble Creek, determining presence of potential linkage area for bobcat, determining presence of potential Core Area for Los Angeles pocket mouse in tributaries to San Timoteo Creek and maintaining Core Area for San Bernardino mountain

[9] Geovironment Consulting (August 2022). Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Consistency Analysis and Habitat Assessment for the "B" Line Pipeline Replacement.
[10] County of Riverside Transportation and Land Management Agency (2003). Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP). Final MSHCP – Volumes 1 and 2. Approved June 17, 2003 (as amended), Section 3.3.10 The Pass Area Plan.

kingsnake.[10] Although the Project is located in or adjacent to Criteria Cell 241 and 243, the Project will not permanently impact the habitat in Cell 241 or Cell 243 or have long-term effects on either of the Cell's conservation goals or the conservation goals of Subunit 2 – Badlands/San Bernardino National Forest.

Impacts/Environmental Consequences

a) ***Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.*** According to the biological survey performed by Geovironment Consulting on July 21, 2022, the Project would not 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. A portion of the Project is also located within a MSHCP-designated assessment area for two Narrow Endemic Plants; many-stemmed dudleya (*Dudleya multicaulis*) and Yucaipa onion (*Allium marvinii*). The Project area does not support suitable habitat (i.e., clay soils and rock outcrops) for the two species.[9] No sensitive, threatened, or endangered plant species were found on the site during the habitat assessment.[9] The proposed Project shall also comply with the Standard Best Management Practices (BMPs) of the MSHCP (Volume I, Appendix C), also located in section 10.0. Impact to species would be less than significant with implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-1, BIO-2, and BIO-3.

b) ***Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.*** Riparian habitat is associated with areas that become saturated with water from surface or ground-water resources and retain enough water to enable riparian flora and fauna to thrive. Little San Gorgonio Creek was present within 500-feet of the Project. The creek is partially vegetated with coastal sage scrub, clumps of coast live oak, western sycamore riparian woodland, and Riversidean alluvial scrub. The low-flow drainage course is sparsely vegetated with Riversidean alluvial scrub.[9] With implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-3, Construction Staging Away from the Little San Gorgonio Creek, impacts to riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service would be reduced to less than significant.

c) ***Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.*** Little San Gorgonio Creek was present within 500-feet of the Project on the west side of Edgar Canyon Road where the proposed pipeline will be replaced. No state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) were found within the Project boundary.[9] With implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-3, Construction Staging Away from the Little San Gorgonio Creek, impact to federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means would be reduced to less than significant from the Project.

d) ***Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.*** While the Project vicinity provides linkage to wildlife corridors and native habitat, the proposed pipeline alignment runs through a dirt, rural collector road that is not vegetated. However, the immediate vicinity consists of several vegetation communities: coastal oak woodland, coastal scrub, mixed chaparral, and urban habitat. Coast live oak and coastal sage scrub along the Project alignment would offer nesting habitat to birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the *California Fish and Game Code* §3503, §3503.5, and §3513, such as ducks, geese, songbirds, gulls, shorebirds, wading birds, and/or birds of prey. If Project activities occur during the bird nesting season (typically February 15 through September 1), a nesting bird survey shall be performed prior to construction to attenuate the potential for significant impact to

migratory birds. Implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-4 would reduce potential impacts to migratory birds to less than significant.

e) ***Less than Significant Impact.*** The proposed Project pipeline alignment is in a dirt, rural collector road that is aligned with several Coast live oak trees.[9] The removal of any trees is not anticipated. According to Ordinance 559, public utilities are exempt from the requirement to obtain a tree removal permit for projects related to the construction and maintenance of facilities under their jurisdiction.[11] As the Project would be exempt from a tree removal permit since it is a public utility project, a less than significant impact would occur.

f) ***Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.*** The Project is located in the Pass Area Plan within Subunit 2: Badlands/San Bernardino National Forest of the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) and Criteria Cell 241 and 243. The Project would result in less than significant impacts to an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan, with implementation of Mitigation Measures, BIO-1, BIO-2, BIO-3 and BIO-4.

Mitigation Measures

BIO -1. Implement MSHCP Standard Best Management Practices (Volume I, Appendix C)
The proposed Project shall comply with the Standard BMPs of the MSHCP (Volume I, Appendix C), as follows:

1. A condition shall be placed on grading permits requiring a qualified biologist to conduct a training session for project personnel prior to grading. The training shall include a description of the species of concern and its habitats, the general provisions of the Endangered Species Act (Act) and the MSHCP, the need to adhere to the provisions of the Act and the MSHCP, the penalties associated with violating the provisions of the Act, the general measures that are being implemented to conserve the species of concern as they relate to the project, and the access routes to and project site boundaries within which the project activities must be accomplished.
2. Water pollution and erosion control plans shall be developed and implemented in accordance with RWQCB requirements.
3. The footprint of disturbance shall be minimized to the maximum extent feasible. Access to sites shall be via pre-existing access routes to the greatest extent possible.
4. The upstream and downstream limits of projects disturbance plus lateral limits of disturbance on either side of the stream shall be clearly defined and marked in the field and reviewed by the biologist prior to initiation of work.
5. Projects should be designed to avoid the placement of equipment and personnel within the stream channel or on sand and gravel bars, banks, and adjacent upland habitats used by target species of concern.

[11] County of Riverside (January 2023) Riverside County Code of Ordinance 559

6. Projects that cannot be conducted without placing equipment or personnel in sensitive habitats should be timed to avoid the breeding season of riparian identified in MSHCP Global Species Objective No. 7.

7. When stream flows must be diverted, the diversions shall be conducted using sandbags or other methods requiring minimal instream impacts. Silt fencing of other sediment trapping materials shall be installed at the downstream end of construction activity to minimize the transport of sediments offsite. Settling ponds where sediment is collected shall be cleaned out in a manner that prevents the sediment from reentering the stream. Care shall be exercised when removing silt fences, as feasible, to prevent debris or sediment from returning to the stream.

8. Equipment storage, fueling, and staging areas shall be located on upland sites with minimal risks of direct drainage into riparian areas or other sensitive habitats. These designated areas shall be located in such a manner as to prevent any runoff from entering sensitive habitat. Necessary precautions shall be taken to prevent the release of cement or other toxic substances into surface waters. Project related spills of hazardous materials shall be reported to appropriate entities including but not limited to applicable jurisdictional city, FWS, and CDFG, RWQCB and shall be cleaned up immediately and contaminated soils removed to approved disposal areas.

9. Erodible fill material shall not be deposited into water courses. Brush, loose soils, or other similar debris material shall not be stockpiled within the stream channel or on its banks.

10. The qualified project biologist shall monitor construction activities for the duration of the project to ensure that practicable measures are being employed to avoid incidental disturbance of habitat and species of concern outside the project footprint.

11. The removal of native vegetation shall be avoided and minimized to the maximum extent practicable. Temporary impacts shall be returned to pre-existing contours and revegetated with appropriate native species.

12. Exotic species that prey upon or displace target species of concern should be permanently removed from the site the extent feasible.

13. To avoid attracting predators of the species of concern, the project site shall be kept as clean of debris as possible. All food related trash items shall be enclosed in sealed containers and regularly removed from the site(s).

14. Construction employees shall strictly limit their activities, vehicles, equipment, and construction materials to the proposed project footprint and designated staging areas and routes of travel. The construction area(s) shall be the minimal area necessary to complete the project and shall be specified in the construction plans. Construction limits will be fenced with orange snow screen. Exclusion fencing should be maintained until the completion of all construction activities. Employees shall be instructed that their activities are restricted to the construction areas.

The Permittee shall have the right to access and inspect any sites of approved projects including any restoration/enhancement area for compliance with project approval conditions including these BMPs.

BIO-2. Prevent Entrapment of Wildlife. During construction, to prevent entrapment of wildlife, all steep-walled trenches, auger holes, open-ended piping, or other excavations should be covered at the end of each

day or completely fenced off at night in such a way that wildlife cannot be entrapped. For open trenches only, these may instead have wildlife escape ramps within the trench maintained at intervals of no greater than 100 feet. These ramps shall have maximum slope not to exceed 2:1.

BIO-3. Construction Staging Away from Little San Gorgonio Creek. In all locations of the Project, construction activities, vehicular traffic (including movement of all equipment), and storage of construction materials shall be restricted to establish construction areas as indicated by flagging, fencing, and/or signage. No equipment should be staged off Edgar Canyon Road to reduce impacts to Little San Gorgonio Creek.

BIO-4. Conduct Nesting Bird Surveys. If Project activities occur during the bird nesting season (i.e., February 1 through September 1), a pre-construction nesting bird survey should be performed by a qualified biologist no more than three days prior to any construction activities to avoid any direct or indirect impacts to active nests and thus ensure compliance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Wildlife Code.

Additional measures may be put in place based on the results of the nesting bird survey at the discretion of the biologist performing the survey. These may include measures such as construction personnel training, the establishment of no disturbance buffers, on-site construction monitoring and/or spot monitoring.

3.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Would the project:	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to §15064.5?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Environmental Setting/Affected Environment

The cultural resources inventory was conducted as a component of compliance with both Section 106 and the CEQA. The tasks to accomplish the inventory consisted of literature review and archival research. According to §15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, generally, a resource is considered "historically significant" by a lead agency if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (California Public Resources Code, §5024.1, Title 14 CCR, §4852) including the following: (A) is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage; (B) is associated with the lives of persons important in our past; (C) embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or (D) has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. A historical resource could be an object, building,

structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant based on the above-stated criteria, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record.

The search of the Sacred Lands File of the NAHC did not indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the vicinity of the project location. The NAHC responded on July 20th, 2022, indicating a negative result.[12] Archeological or built-environment field surveys of the area of direct effect have been completed. One historic-period archaeological site was found adjacent to the project area alignment. The site consists of four weathered cans—one can that was identified as a pull top aluminum top with a steel body. The other three cans were sanitary cans. The proposed project is unlikely to disturb this resource. No other cultural resources were found in or adjacent to the project area.

Results of the review of the survey reports and site records provided by the Eastern Information Center and the South Central Coastal Information Center indicate that a total of two previous cultural resource inventories or other archaeological investigations have been conducted within a one-quarter-mile-radius of the project area. Of these reports, two (Swanson 1990, and Brunzell 2018) did not included portions of the current project area, but the reports give context to the history of the area. The records search also revealed that there is one previously recorded cultural resource (33-001550) located 0.03 mile east of the project area. There are no previously recorded cultural resources within or adjacent to the project area; therefore, no eligible or listed cultural resources will be impacted as a result of the proposed project. The Project would not constitute a significant impact to any historical resources under CEQA; therefore, no further cultural resources work is recommended.

Impacts/Environmental Consequences

a) ***No Impact***. The proposed Project/Action would involve minimal ground disturbance, in the form of pipeline trenching and drilling and pipeline rehabilitation. Previously disturbed soils can be found throughout the Proposed Project/Action area because of the construction of existing pipeline infrastructure, now proposed to be abandoned. The entire Project area has been disturbed through grading and disking; thus, any construction activities would not constitute a significant impact to any historical resources under CEQA. The proposed Project would have no impact on any historical resources as defined in §15064.5.

b) ***Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.*** While Project improvements are not anticipated to impact native base rock or native soils that could contain unique archaeological sites deemed significant per §15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, Mitigation Measure CULT-1 would reduce the potential for impact to less than significant.

c) ***Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.*** The closest cemetery to the proposed Project alignment is the Mountain View Cemetery located approximately 3.26 miles of the Project site. Project activity would not impact the cemetery. Though unlikely, Mitigation Measure CULT-2 would reduce impacts to human remains to less than significant.

[12] Geovironment Consulting (October 7, 2022). A Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District New Water Line Project Yucaipa Through Cherry Valley, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California

Mitigation Measures

CULT-1. Archeological Resources. If unanticipated cultural resources are unearthed during construction excavations, the contractor shall cease all earth-disturbing activities within a 100-foot radius of the area of discovery until the discovery can be evaluated by a qualified paleontologist to assess the significance of such resources and shall meet with the County Director of Development Services to assess the significance of such resources and shall meet and confer regarding mitigation for such resources in order to comply with California Public Resources Code §21083.2(b).

CULT-2. Human Remains. If human remains are encountered, California Health and Safety Code §7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the Riverside County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin. Further, pursuant to California Public Resources Code §5097.98(b) remains shall be left in place and free from disturbance until a final decision as to the treatment and disposition has been made. If the Riverside County Coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission must be contacted within 24 hours. The Native American Heritage Commission must then immediately identify the "most likely descendants(s)" for purposes of receiving notification of discovery. The most likely descendant(s) shall then make recommendations within 48 hours and engage in consultation concerning the treatment of the remains as provided in Public Resources Code §5097.98.

3.6 ENERGY

Would the project:	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Environmental Setting/Affected Environment

Section 4.1 Energy Resources of the Riverside County General Plan EIR defines “energy” as a force that enables “work” to be done and “energy conservation” is defined in terms of: decreased reliance on natural gas and electricity; decreased per-capita energy consumption; and increased use of renewable energy sources. “Energy efficiency” involves the creation and use of technology to produce the same end product using less energy.[13] The Project would be subject to the most recent rulemaking updates to CCR Title 24, Building Energy Efficiency Standards. Title 24 efficiency standard for residential and nonresidential new construction and alterations are updates approximately every three years building for windows, insultation, lighting, air conditioning systems, water heating, digital controls, escalators, elevators, and

[13] County of Riverside (2015, February). County of Riverside General Plan Environmental Impact Report. Section 4.1 Energy Resources

other features that reduce energy consumption in houses and businesses. Since 1878, Title 24 standards have helped protect the environment by reducing more than 250 million metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions (or equivalent of removing 37 million cars off California roads).[14] The Project would also be subject to goals and policies in the County's Climate Action Plan, prepared on November 2019.[15] In addition, the Project would be subject to energy efficiency regulations such as AB 341 signed on July 1, 2012, requiring all businesses in California that generate four or more cubic yards of waste per week (.i.e., the size of a dumpster) to recycle.

Impacts/Environmental Consequences

a) ***Less than Significant Impact***. Project compliance with State and local energy efficiency regulations, standards and goals would reduce the potential for environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during Project construction or operation to a less than significant impact.

b) ***Less than Significant Impact***. The proposed Project/Action would also be subject to the goals and policies of San Bernardino County and Riverside County discussed above. The Community of Cherry Valley's hauler, Waste Management, offers a wide variety of recycling services. The Project would result in less than significant impact to state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency.

Mitigation Measures

None required or recommended.

[14] State of California (2019, April). California Energy Commission.
[15] County of Riverside (2019, November). County of Riverside Climate Action Plan Update.

3.7 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Would the project:	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	☐	☐	☒	☐
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iv) Landslides?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☒	☐	☐
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Environmental Setting/Affected Environment

Oak Glen in unincorporated San Bernardino County and Cherry Valley in unincorporated Riverside County are located in a seismically active region. As is the case for most areas of southern California, ground shaking results from earthquakes are associated with nearby and more distant faults may occur at the Project site. Ground shaking can induce "secondary" seismic hazards such as liquefaction, dynamic densification, and ground rupture, including dynamic settlement (liquefaction and/or dry settlement). Liquefaction is the transformation of a granular material from a solid state into a liquefied state due to

increased pore-water pressures. Soils and clastic sediment with particle size in the medium sand to silt range are particularly susceptible to liquefaction when they are saturated with water and shaken by an earthquake. Liquefaction at or near the surface can result in foundation failure and property damage.

The main purpose of the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act is to prevent the construction of buildings used for human occupancy on the surface trace of active faults. It requires any structure for human occupation to be set back at least 50 feet from an active fault. According to the California Geologic Survey (CGS), faults are classified as active, potentially active, or inactive. Under Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map Act, the State of California defines active faults as faults that have historically produced earthquakes or shown evidence of movement within the past 11,000 years (during the Holocene Epoch). The Project site is located in the seismically active Southern California region characterized by major faults and fault zones.

Impacts/Environmental Consequences

a)i) ***Less than Significant Impact.*** The Project is located between the San Andreas Fault Zones; however, according to Riverside County and San Bernardino County Fault Zone Maps, there is no indication of any active faults or fault zones projecting toward or extending across the Project site. The nearest active sites to the Project area are the San Gorgonio Pass Fault Zone located approximately 0.63 miles to the southwest of the Project site, Banning Fault located approximately 3.07 miles to the southwest of the Project site and the San Andreas Fault located approximately 3.98 miles to the northeast of the Project site. Additionally, according to the Riverside County Parcel Report for the Project site, the Project currently isn't located within a designated Alquist-Priolo (AP) Earthquake Fault Zone.[16] Impacts to people or structures, including risk of loss, injury, or death, due to rupture of an earthquake fault as a result of the Project would be less than significant.

a)ii) ***Less than Significant Impact***. During the life of the Project, seismic activity associated with active faults can be expected to generate moderate to strong ground shaking at the site. The potential for surface rupture resulting from the movement of nearby major faults is not known with certainty but is considered low. The Project would be subject to compliance with Title 15, Chapter 15.60 Earthquake Fault Area Construction of the Codified County of Riverside Ordinance as it may relate to the Project. As a result, impacts to people or structures, including risk of loss, injury, or death, associated with seismic ground-shaking would be less than significant as a result of the Project.

a)iii) ***Less than Significant Impact.*** According to the Riverside County Parcel Report for the Project site, the Project has low potential for liquefaction. According to the San Bernardino County Land Use Plan General Plan Geological Hazard Overlay map, the Project site has low potential for liquefaction.[17] In addition, the Project would comply with the Codified County of Riverside Ordinance, including Title 15 Building and Construction for development of the Project. Therefore, potential impacts associated with seismic-related failure, including liquefaction, are considered less than significant.

[16] California Department of Conservation (2022). California Geological Survey Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones. Retrieved from: https://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/alquist-priolo

[17] San Bernardino County (2022). San Bernardino County Land Use Plan General Plan Geological Hazard Overlays Map, Mountain Region, Oak Glen FI25C.

a)iv) ***Less than Significant Impact.*** According to the Pass Area Plan Slope Stability map in the County of Riverside General Plan and the San Bernardino County Land Use Plan, General Plan Geological Hazard Overlay map, the Project area is located in an area with a low to locally moderate susceptibility to seismically induced landslides and rockfalls. Seismically induced landslides and other slope failures are common occurrences during or soon after earthquakes. In addition, the Project would comply with the Codified County of Riverside Ordinances, Title 15 Building and Construction for development of the Project. As a result, the potential for a landslide would be considered less than significant for the Project area.

b) ***Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated***. Construction of the Project could result in soil erosion or loss of topsoil during grubbing and grading activity and development activity. In areas that would require topsoil exposure for construction of new pavement, exposed soils would be compacted and paved over quickly and/or properly covered until developed. In general, the Project would be required to comply with the Codified County of Riverside Ordinances, including Chapter 16.52, Soil Erosion, and Chapter 13.12, Stormwater Drainage System Protection Regulations. Additionally, the Project would be required to comply with Section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act which requires preparation and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for projects impacting 1 or more acres of landmass. Furthermore, all construction activities would be required to comply with SCAQMD Rule 403 regarding the control of fugitive dust. In addition, implementation of Mitigation Measure GEO-1 would reduce impacts involving soil erosion or loss of topsoil to less than significant levels.

c) ***Less than Significant Impact.*** According to the Pass Area Plan Seismic Hazards map, the Project site isn't located within close proximity to an active fault zone.[18] Additionally, the Project site was previously developed, and the project includes replacing the existing pipeline. Compliance with the applicable County building and construction codes could lessen impacts associated with any potential for unstable geological unit or soil and associated potential for on-or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse to less than significant.

d) ***Less than Significant Impact.*** Expansive soils shrink when dry and swell when wet as a result of a high percentage of clay. Expansion can exert enough pressure to crack sidewalks, driveways, basement floors, pipelines, and even foundations. Soils within the limits of work consist of Oakdale sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes (OaC), Oak Glen fine sandy loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes (OkD), Ramona sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded (RaE3), Tujunga loamy sand, channeled, 0 to 8 percent slopes (TvC), Hanford coarse sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded (HcD2), Greenfield sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded (GyD2), and Terrace escarpments (TeG).[19] Compliance with the applicable County building and construction codes would lessen impacts associated with any potential for expansive soils to less than significant.

e) ***No Impact***. The proposed Project/Action would not involve the use of septic tanks or alternative waste disposal systems. Therefore, no impact related to incapability of soil to support the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems would occur.

[18] County of Riverside (2021, September 28). County of Riverside General Plan, Safety Element, Figure 1: Fault Lines
[19] Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resource Conservation Service (2019). United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) NCRS Web Soil Survey App, Survey Area (SSURGO). Website: https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx Accessed: July, 2022

f) ***Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.*** Paleontological resources are the fossilized biotic remains of ancient environments, including fossilized flora and fauna. Riverside County has been assessed for geologic formations known to potentially contain paleontological resources. Lands with low, undetermined or high potential for finding paleontological resources are mapped on the County's Paleontological Sensitivity Resources map.[20] This map is used in the environmental assessment of development proposals and the determination of required impact mitigation. Riverside County has an extensive record of fossil life starting in Jurassic time, 150 million years ago. The County of Riverside General Plan Paleontological Sensitivity Map shows the Project site in an area of "low potential" for paleontological resources. Paleontological fossils are typically encountered during grading in geological formations that contain important non-human fossil. The Project would result in shallow subsurface impacts within a developed and disturbed area. While Project improvements are not anticipated to impact native base rock or native soils that could contain unique paleontological sites, implementation of Mitigation Measure GEO-2 would reduce the potential for significant impact to paleontological resources to less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

GEO-1 Prepare and Implement Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Prior to issuance of a Grading or Building Permit, and as part of compliance with the NPDES requirements, a Notice of Intent shall be prepared and submitted to the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) providing notification and intent to comply with the State of California General Construction Permit. A copy of the SWPPP shall be available and implemented at the construction site at all times. The SWPPP shall outline the source control and/or treatment control BMPs to avoid or mitigate runoff pollutants at the construction site to the "maximum extent practicable." All recommendations in the Plan shall be implemented during area demolition/preparation, grading, and construction. The Project shall comply with each of the recommendations detailed in the Plan to mitigate potential storm water runoff impacts. Construction Best Management Practices (BMPs) included in the Plan, shall include but not be limited to:

- Construction waste shall be disposed of properly in accordance with applicable federal, state and local regulations. Use appropriately labeled recycling bins to recycle construction materials including solvents, water-based paints, vehicle fluids, broken asphalt and concrete, wood, and vegetation. Non-recyclable materials/wastes shall be taken to an appropriate landfill. Toxic wastes must be discarded at a licensed regulated disposal site.
- Leaks, drips and spills shall be cleaned up immediately to prevent contaminated soil on paved surfaces that can be washed away into the storm drains.
- Pavement shall not be hosed down at material spills. Dry cleanup methods shall be used whenever possible.
- Dumpsters shall be covered and maintained.
- Gravel approaches shall be used where truck traffic is frequent to reduce soil compaction and the tracking of sediment into streets shall be limited.
- Vehicle/equipment maintenance, repair, and washing shall be conducted away from storm drains or exposed soils. Major repairs shall be conducted off-site. Drip pans or drop clothes shall be used to catch drips and spills.
- Regularly water newly graded areas and exposed dirt stockpiles;

[20] County of Riverside (2013, December 16). County of Riverside General Plan, Open Space Element, Figure OS-8 – Paleontological Sensitivity.

- Follow Project SWPPP procedures to prevent sediment and nuisance runoff from entering the drainage.

GEO-2. Paleontological Resources. If unanticipated paleontological resources are unearthed during construction excavations, the contractor shall cease all earth-disturbing activities within a 100-foot radius of the area of discovery until the discovery can be evaluated by a paleontologist to assess the significance of such resources and shall meet with the County Director of Development Services to confer regarding mitigation for such resources in order to comply with California Public Resources Code §5097.5.

3.8 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Would the project:	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting/Affected Environment

As described in Section 3.3, Air Quality, SCAQMD is the agency principally responsible for comprehensive air pollution control in the San Bernardino County and Riverside County areas. Climate change and GHG emissions have been addressed through a series of state legislation and executive orders. Greenhouse gas (GHG), as codified in CEQA Guidelines §15364.5, includes, but is not limited to, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride. Greenhouse gases are gases that cause and contribute to climate change, commonly referred to as global warming. They vary in potency and are usually measured in tons or million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents. Transportation followed by electricity generation and natural gas used in buildings are the largest sources of California's GHG emissions. As legislation like Assembly Bill 32 (California Global Warming Solution Act of 2006), California Senate Bill 97 and Executive Order S-3-05 have brought the requirement for GHG reductions to the forefront of Californian conscientious, GHG reductions have become important, through increased vehicle fuel efficiency, building energy efficiency and increased reliance on renewable energy sources.

To date, neither California Air Resources Board (CARB), SCAQMD, nor the County of Riverside and County of San Bernardino has adopted significance thresholds for GHG emissions for commercial development under CEQA. On December 5, 2008, SCAQMD prepared Agenda No. 31, the Interim CEQA GHG Significance Threshold for Stationary Sources, Rules and Plans.

Impacts/Environmental Consequences

a) ***Less than Significant Impact.*** Air quality modeling was not completed for the Proposed Project/Action as the details of components have not yet been defined. Operation of the Proposed Project/Action is expected to be below the SCAQMD threshold. The proposed project consists of

replacing 3,000 feet of existing pipeline within the BCVWD service area. It would not increase population or traffic. It is anticipated that construction of the Project would not generate GHG emissions that would impact the regional GHG attainment goals. The Proposed Project/Action is not expected to generate GHG emissions that would have a significant impact on the environment. Thus, impacts would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

b) ***No Impact.*** The Proposed Project/Action would not conflict or impact any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions. No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures

None required or recommended.

3.9 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Would the project:	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?		☒	☐	☐
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?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Environmental Setting/Affected Environment

Hazardous materials include chemicals and other substances defined as hazardous by Federal and state laws and regulations. Hazardous materials that may be associated with construction sites includes fuels, motor oil, grease, various lubricants, solvents, soldering equipment, and glues. The California Department of Toxic Substances Control maintains a database containing information on properties in California where hazardous substances have been released, or where the potential for a release exists. This database is commonly known as EnviroStor and is one of a number of lists that make up the "Cortese List" (i.e., a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code section 65962.5). There are no sites included on the list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 in the vicinity of the proposed project area (California Department of Toxic Substances Control, 2017.

The nearest public airport to the Proposed Project/Action site is the Banning Municipal Airport in Banning, CA (BNG/KBNG) which is 9 miles away.

Impacts/Environmental Consequences

a) ***Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated*.** Construction activities associated with the proposed Project would use small quantities of hazardous and flammable substances routinely utilized in the operation of equipment and vehicles, including but not limited to, oil, diesel fuel, and transmission fluid. Transport, use, or disposal of these hazardous substances during construction would occur according to instructions provided by the product manufacturer, including proper methods of storage and disposal. The potential for the release of these materials is considered low and, even if a release were to occur it would not result in a significant hazard to the public, surrounding uses, or the environment due to the small quantities of these materials associated with construction and operation. However, to ensure the Project area is kept clean and free of hazards during construction, the Project would implement Mitigation Measure HAZ-1 described below. Therefore, the proposed Project would have a less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated on the public or the environment as a result of the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials.

b) ***Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.*** The Project would involve the use of concrete, asphalt, slurry seal, paint, and solvents during construction. Use and storage of such hazardous materials would be required to comply with product labeling and disposal requirements. As discussed above in item 3.9 a), the Project would implement spill prevention and clean-up best management practices identified in Mitigation Measure HAZ-1 described above to reduce the potential for the release of hazard to the public or the environment through during construction of the Project. As a result, impacts to the public and environment from hazardous materials would be less than significant.

c) ***Less than Significant Impact.*** The Project would involve the use of concrete, asphalt, slurry seal, paint, and solvents during construction use and storage of which would be required to comply with product labeling. Cherry Valley Brethren Preschool is the nearest school to the Project site located approximately 2.09 miles to the southwest of the anticipated construction route. The proposed Project does not involve transporting or emitting acutely hazardous materials that could result in a danger to a nearby school. Impacts resulting from emission of acutely hazardous materials in proximity to a school would be less than significant.

d) ***No Impact.*** The proposed Project is not located on a site included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to California Government Code §65962.5. (www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/ or http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov accessed on January 25, 2023). No impact would occur.

e) ***No Impact.*** The Project is not located within an airport land use plan or within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, and it would not result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the Project area. No impact would occur.

f) ***No Impact.*** County of Riverside Code Chapter, 2.100, Emergency Services provides for, among other responsibilities, the preparation and implementation of plans for the protection of persons and property within the County in the event of the emergency or disaster conditions; and the coordination of the disaster functions of the County with all other public agencies, corporations, organizations, and affected private persons. The Project would comply with Codified County of Riverside Ordinances, including Title 15 specifying building and construction standards, and no impact to an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan would result from the Project.

g) ***Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.*** The Project is located in an area of Very High/High/Moderate FHSZ on the Wildfire Susceptibility map for the Pass Area Plan of the County of Riverside General Plan. The topography is dominated by hillsides and canyons, resulting in channels or air flow that can create extremely erratic winds on the slopes and in the canyons. The potential for a severe wildfire to occur is increased if dense vegetation growth and accumulations of dead plant material are present. Weather conditions and steep terrain also increase the hazardous wildfire potential; however, these conditions do not cause wildfires. The potential for risk of loss, injury or death due to wildlands fires exist in the Project area. Human error, arson, high-voltage lines, vehicles and lightning are the primary causes of wildfires. In order to ensure that the Project does not result in a fire hazard, Mitigation Measure HAZ-2, described below, will be implemented to reduce the potential for impacts resulting from wildlands fires to less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Mitigation Measures

HAZ-1. Spill Prevention and Clean-up Best Management Practices. To reduce the potential for materials and pollutants associated with construction to be discharged to the environment, the Project Proponent will implement the following:

- Containment and cleanup equipment (e.g., absorbent pads, mats, socks, granules, drip pans, shovels, and lined clean drums) will be at the staging areas and construction site for use, as needed.
- Staging areas where refueling, storage, and maintenance of equipment occur will not be located within 100 feet of drainages to reduce the potential for contamination by spills.
- Construction equipment will be maintained and kept in good operating condition to reduce the likelihood of line breaks or leakage.
- No refueling or servicing will be done without absorbent material (e.g. absorbent pads, mats, socks, pillows, and granules) or drip pans underneath to contain spilled material. If these activities result in an accumulation of materials on the soil, the soil will be removed and disposed of properly.

- If a spill is detected, construction activity will cease immediately, and the Contractor will immediately react to safely contain and remove spilled materials.
- Spill areas will be restored to pre-spill conditions, as practicable.

HAZ-2. Fire Prevention Best Management Practices. In order to reduce the potential for a wildfire during construction, the Project will implement the following mitigation measures:

- Comply with Applicable Laws. Comply with all applicable laws of the State of California.
- Confine Welding Activity. Confine welding activity to areas having a minimum radius of ten feet cleared to mineral soil, wet down an area within 25 feet in all directions from welding operations with a 0.3 percent Class A Foam Solution, and utilize a welding tent or metal shield where possible to deflect sparks. Include one shovel and one backpack five-gallon water-filled tank with pump with each welder.
- Prevent Fire and Extinguish Fires. Be responsible for preventing the escape of fires as a result of Project construction and have a fully charged fire extinguisher (U.L. rated at 2-A: 10-B: C, or larger) on each truck, personnel vehicle, tractor, grader and other heavy equipment, at all times.
- Prohibit Smoking. Under no circumstances shall smoking be permitted while employees are operating light or heavy equipment, or walking or working, near native habitat.
- Clear Key Areas of Flammable Material. Equipment service areas, parking areas, and gas and oil storage areas shall be cleared of all flammable material for a radius of at least ten feet. Small mobile or stationary internal combustion engine sites shall be cleared of flammable material for a slope distance of at least 10 feet from such engine.
- Remove Waste. The construction contractor shall remove all waste materials from the Project site on a daily basis, as able.
- Notify 9-1-1. Construction workers shall notify 9-1-1 of any fires along roads or in or near the Project area as soon as feasible.
- Maintain Fire Prevention Service Access. Access roads shall remain open and passable for emergency vehicles at all times.
- Use Spark Arrestors. Equip all diesel and/or gasoline-operated engines with spark arrestors that meet standards set forth in the National Wildfire Coordinating Group publication for Multi-position Small Engines, #430-1, or General Purpose and Locomotive, #430-2. Spark arrestors are not required on equipment powered by exhaust-driven turbo charged engines or motor vehicles equipped with a maintained muffler.

3.10 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

Would the project:	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) 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;	☐	☒	☐	☐
(ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite;	☐	☒	☐	☐
(iii) create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or	☐	☒	☐	☐
(iv) impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting/Affected Environment

The Santa Ana River Watershed encompasses a portion of San Bernardino County and Riverside County and the proposed Project/Action is entirely within the Santa Ana River Watershed. The proposed Project/Action site is within the boundary of the Santa Ana Region Basin Plan for surface and groundwater.

Impacts/Environmental Consequences

a) ***Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated*****.** The proposed Project would not result in an increase in impervious surfaces. The Project would not result in downstream water pollution (e.g.,

bacterial indicators, metals nutrients pesticides, toxic organic compounds, sediments trash & debris, oil & grease), sedimentation, and/or flooding. Potential short-term surface water quality impacts related to Project construction activities include runoff of loose soils and/or construction wastes and fuels that could potentially percolate into the ground or enter Little San Gorgonio Creek. However, the Project would be required to comply with Section 402 of the Clean Water Act, which requires the preparation and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for construction impacts to 1 acre or more. Implementation of Mitigation Measure GEO-1 Prepare and Implement a SWPPP identified in Section 3.7. Geology and Soils would reduce impacts to water quality standards during construction to less than significant.

b) ***No Impact.*** The Project would replace an existing pipeline to improve the BCVWD water purveyance system. The Project is not anticipated to alter or deplete groundwater supplies or interfere with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level. No impact to groundwater would occur as a result of the Project.

c)i) ***Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.*** The Project wouldn't substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the sites or areas, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner, which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or offsite. With implementation of Mitigation Measure GEO-1: Prepare and Implement a SWPPP identified in Section 3.7. Geology and Soils, the Project wouldn't substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on-or offsite. Impacts will be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

c)ii) ***Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated***. The proposed Project/Action would not increase impervious surfaces and/or nuisance and storm flows such that flows could not be accommodated by the existing storm drain system. Existing drainage will remain unaltered given the existing urban development of the site. The Project would not result in runoff that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or result in downstream water pollution (e.g., pathogens, sedimentation, metals, hydrocarbons, nitrates). With implementation of Mitigation Measure GEO-1: Prepare and Implement a SWPPP identified in Section 3.7. Geology and Soils, the Project wouldn't 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. Impacts will be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

c)iii) ***Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.*** The Project would not increase impervious surfaces and/or nuisance and storm flows such that flows could not be accommodated. The Project would not result in runoff that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or result in downstream water pollution (e.g., pathogens, sedimentation, metals, hydrocarbons, nitrates). Impacts from Project runoff water to the storm drain system or water quality would be reduced to less than significant with mitigation measure GEO-1.

c)vi) ***No Impact.*** The proposed Project/Action is located in Zone D, according to FEMA Flood Panel #06065C0140G. The Project is anticipated to result in no impact with regard to impeding or redirecting flows.

d) ***No Impact.*** The Proposed Project/Action is located inland and away from any open water sources or flood control dam that could result in a seiche, tsunami, or mudflow. No impact would occur.

e) ***No Impact.*** Little San Gorgonio Creek flows into San Timoteo Creek, which flows to the Santa Ana River and out to the Pacific Ocean. The Project site is within the boundary of the Santa Ana Region Basin Plan for surface and groundwater. The Project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan. No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures

GEO-1. Prepare and Implement a SWPPP identified in Section 3.7.

3.11 LAND USE AND PLANNING

Would the project:	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting/Affected Environment

The Proposed Project/Action is located within Edgar Canyon Road, a dirt rural collector road. The site is within Oak Glen in unincorporated San Bernardino County and Cherry Valley in unincorporated Riverside County. The project vicinity is designated OG/RL-20 Rural Living and W-2 Controlled Development Areas.

Impacts/Environmental Consequences

a) **No Impact.** The proposed Project involves improvements to the BCVWD's water purveyance system in the Community of Cherry Valley and Community of Oak Glen. The area surrounding the Project site includes rural residential properties to the west and east, controlled development areas near the south end of the pipeline and vacant rural residential zoning in the northern section of the pipeline. In its built condition the pipeline would be invisible and located in Edgar Canyon Road, a dirt rural collector road. The Project wouldn't physically divide an established community and no impacts are anticipated.

b) **No Impact.** The Project site is zoned OG/RL-20 (rural residential living) in the community of Oak Glen in San Bernardino County and is zoned W-2 (controlled development areas) in the community of Cherry Valley in Riverside County. No general plan amendment or zone change would be required for the Project. No general plan or zone change would be required for the Project. The

Project would not 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. No impact is anticipated.

Mitigation Measures

None required or recommended.

3.12 MINERAL RESOURCES

Would the project:	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting/Affected Environment

The proposed Project/Action area in San Bernardino County and Riverside County is classified as Mineral Resource Zone (MRZ)-3.[21] MRZ-3 indicates significance of mineral deposits is undetermined. There are no mineral extraction areas within the project area or vicinity.

Impacts/Environmental Consequences

a) No Impact. The Proposed Project/Action is located in the communities of Oak Glen and Cherry Valley. The Project is located within a MRZ-3, an area with undetermined significant mineral deposits according to Figure 4.14.1 Mineral Resource Zones.[21] The Project would not result in the loss of the availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state. No impact would occur.

b) No Impact. According to the County of Riverside General Plan Pass Area Plan, the Project is located in a MRZ-3, an area with no significant mineral deposits.[21] No locally important mineral recovery site exists on the Project site or vicinity. The Project wouldn't result in the loss of availability of a mineral recovery site identified in a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan. No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures

None required or recommended.

[21] County of Riverside (December 16, 2003). County of Riverside Environmental Impact Report No. 521, Section 4.14, Figure 4.14.1 Mineral Resource Zone

3.13 NOISE

Would the project result in:	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Generation of excessive ground borne vibration or ground borne noise levels?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting/Affected Environment

Pursuant to Chapter 9.52.010, Noise Regulation, of the Codified County of Riverside Ordinance, when sound becomes noise it may jeopardize the health, safety, or general welfare of Riverside County residents and degrade their quality of life. Section 9.52.020, Exemptions, dismisses sound emanating from a list of sources, including A) facilities owned or operated by or for a government agency; and B) capital improvement projects of a government agency. The Project is designated as Rural Mountainous, Rural Residential and Rural Living land use. Section 9.52.040 of the Riverside County's noise regulation establishes the following sound level standard as shown in Tables 3 and 4 below.

Table 3. County of Riverside Exterior Sound Level Standards (dB L_{max})

	Maximum Decibel Level	
General Land Use Designation	**7:00 a.m. – 10:00 p.m.**	**10:00 p.m. – 7:00 a.m.**
Residential (RR and RM)	45 dB (A)	45 dB (A)

Table 4. County of San Bernardino Noise Standards for Stationary Sources

Affected Land Uses (Receiving Noise)	**7:00 a.m. – 10:00 p.m. Leq**	**10:00 p.m. – 7:00 a.m. Leq**
Residential	55 dB(A)	45 dB (A)
Professional Services	55 dB (A)	55 dB (A)
Other Commercial	60 dB (A)	60 dB (A)

Industrial	70 dB (A)	70 dB (A)
Leq = (Equivalent Energy Level). The sound level corresponding to a steady-state sound level containing the same total energy as a time-varying signal over a given sample period, typically one, eight or 24 hours.		
dB(A) = (A-weighted Sound Pressure Level). The sound pressure level, in decibels, as measured on a sound level meter using the A-weighting filter network. The A-weighting filter de-emphasizes the very low and very high frequency components of the sound, placing greater emphasis on those frequencies within the sensitivity range of the human ear.		
Ldn = (Day-Night Noise Level). The average equivalent A-weighted sound level during a 24-hour day obtained by adding 10 decibels to the hourly noise levels measured during the night (from 10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.). In this way Ldn takes into account the lower tolerance of people for noise during nighttime periods.		
Source: San Bernardino County (2023 January). San Bernardino County Municipal Code Section 83.01.080 Noise, Table 83-2		

However, as discussed above, the Project is qualified as exempt from noise regulations per Section 9.52.020. Chapter 9.52 Noise Regulations, Section 9.52.020– Exemptions (H) Private construction projects located one-quarter of a mile or more from an inhabited dwelling; and (I) Private construction projects located within one-quarter of a mile from an inhabited dwelling, provided that:

1. Construction does not occur between the hours of six p.m. and six a.m. during the months of June through September, and
2. Construction does not occur between the hours of six p.m. and seven a.m. during the months of October through May.[22]

Exempt noise according to the San Bernardino County Development Code, Section 83.01.080 (g)(3), includes: (1) Motor vehicles not under the control of commercial or industrial use; (2) Emergency equipment, vehicles, and devices; (3) Temporary construction, maintenance, repair, or demolition activities between 7:00am and 7:00pm, except Sundays and Federal Holidays. Construction activities will abide by the County's Development Code to mitigate potential noise impacts.[23]

Construction noise is one of the most common mobile noise sources in the County and the use of pile drivers, drills, trucks, pavers, graders, and a variety of other equipment can result in short, sporadic elevated noise levels. Typical operating cycles for these types of construction equipment may involve one or two minutes of full power operation followed by three to four minutes at lower power settings. Construction noise reduction methods should be utilized to the maximum extent feasible near sensitive receptors, such as homes.

Impacts/Environmental Consequences

a) ***Less than Significant Impact***. Since the Project is not itself growth-inducing, any incremental increase in noise is not anticipated to result in exceedance of noise level standards and therefore would not be readily audible over ambient noise levels at any of the nearby sensitive receptors,

[22] County of Riverside (January 2023) Riverside County Code of Ordinances, Title 9 – Public Peace, Morals, and Welfare, Chapter 9.52 Noise Regulation.
[23] San Bernardino County (2021 November). San Bernardino County Municipal Code Section 83.01.080 Noise

namely the rural residences south of the Project site. Project operational noise would comply with the goals and policies of the County's General Plan and is not expected to expose sensitive receptors to excessive noise levels and impacts are anticipated to be less than significant.

b) ***Less than Significant Impact.*** Operation of construction equipment causes ground vibrations that spread through the ground and diminish in strength and distance. Buildings respond to these vibrations with varying results ranging from no perceptible effects at the low levels to slight damage at the highest levels. Construction activity can result in varying degrees of ground vibration, depending on the equipment used on the site but is expected to be very short term and is not anticipated to result in structural damage. No increase in ground borne vibration or noise is anticipated during Project operation. In general, no significant impacts involving vibration or ground borne noise level would result from the Project and impacts would be less than significant.

c) ***No Impact.*** The closest airport is the Banning Municipal Airport located approximately 9 miles southeast of the Project site. The Project is not located within an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public airport. No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures

None required or recommended.

3.14 POPULATION AND HOUSING

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

Environmental Setting/Affected Environment

The population of the Cherry Valley community was approximately 6,362 at the 2010 census and 5,891 at the 2000 census. Population grew in the community at a rate of approximately 7 percent which is significantly slower than the greater Riverside County, which has doubled in a twenty-year span and estimated to be 2,450,758 as of 2018.

Impacts/Environmental Consequences

a-b) ***No Impact.*** The Project proposes construction of a 3,000-foot pipeline replacement. BCVWD has been servicing the area since approximately 1919 with water infrastructure. While the proposed Project wouldn't induce growth in the community, it would enable the District to meet future water

demand in the area. No impact involving substantial population growth in the area is anticipated as a result of the Project.

Mitigation Measures

None required or recommended.

3.15 PUBLIC SERVICES

a) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Fire protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Police protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Schools?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Parks?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting/Affected Environment

Public service facilities in the Project area are available in Table 5.

Table 5. Public Service Facilities

Public Service	Location in or near Cherry Valley	Distance from Project Site
Fire Station No. 22	10055 Avenida-Mirevilla Beaumont, CA 92223	~1.69 miles
Beaumont Police Department	660 Orange Ave, Beaumont, CA 92223	~5.12 miles
Beaumont Public Library	125 E 8th Street Beaumont, CA 92223	~5.35 miles
Bogart Park	9600 Cherry Avenue	~0.41 miles

Source: City Website and Google Earth, 2018
Note: "~" = approximately

Impacts/Environmental Consequences

a) ***No Impact.*** The Project would not involve an increase in population using public services with exception of approximately 6-8 construction workers. The Project involves water purveyance to meet future demand in BCVWD's service area. The operation would be maintained by existing

BCVWD's staff. The Project would not result in significant threats of deterioration to the existing levels of service at public service facilities nor the need to build additional public service facilities. No impact to public services would occur as a result of the Project

Mitigation Measures

None required or recommended.

3.16 RECREATION

	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting/Affected Environment

Parks and recreation facilities in San Bernardino County and Riverside County include state wildlife areas; river recreation; parks for recreation and community events; and sports facilities.

Impacts/Environmental Consequences

a-b) ***No Impact.*** The Project proposes an increase in water conveyance system. The Project would not impact recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which would otherwise have an adverse physical effect on the environment. No impacts to park facilities or other recreational facilities are expected as a result of implementing this Project.

Mitigation Measures

None required or recommended.

3.17 TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC

Would the project:	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Environmental Setting/Affected Environment

In the vicinity of the proposed Project/Action area, most roadways are classified as local roads. The project alignment is located within Edgar Canyon Road, a dirt, rural collector road. This unpaved road is used by vehicles associated with normal District maintenance.

Impacts/Environmental Consequences

a) ***No Impact.*** The Project doesn't include alternative modes of transportation, bicycles or pedestrian facilities. Construction and operation of the Project would result in an incremental increase in traffic on nearby roads but would not result in an appreciable increase in traffic to the existing average daily traffic (ADT) on street segments or the level of service (LOS) at intersections. Under California law, every county with an urbanized area of 50,000 or more people must adopt a Congestion Management Program (CMP). The Project's contribution of vehicles to the local CMP-monitored corridors would be minimal and would not result in a significant cumulative contribution to the flow of traffic on any major thoroughfares included in the congestion management program (CMP) system for Riverside County. The Project would not conflict with existing applicable plans, policies, or ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities. No impact to such facilities would result from the Project.

b) ***Less than Significant Impact.*** The proposed Project/Action site is accessed by I-10 freeway and a local roadway network consisting of arterial, secondary, and collector streets such as Oak Glen Road. In general, daily construction vehicle trips would be short-term and have a relatively small impact on daily traffic generation in the area. In addition, through traffic on roadways in the construction areas would be maintained at all times during construction. The Project would result in less than significant impact to the circulation system as long as it complies with County's applicable plans, policies, and ordinance related to the circulation system. In addition, at the

County's direction, construction traffic controls would be in place where deemed necessary, and at least one lane of travel would be open at all times for through traffic during construction. The Project would be serviced by a small crew of BCVWD employees during operation, as needed, and would not add appreciable vehicular traffic to the street system. Impacts would be less than significant.

c) ***No Impact.*** The proposed Project/Action would be designed and engineered in compliance with the County of Riverside and County of San Bernardino standards; Caltrans standards; and the requirements of the California Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (CMUTCD), as applicable. As a result, the Project would not increase a hazard due to a design feature or incompatible use, and no impact would result.

d) ***Less than Significant Impact.*** The proposed Project/Action would be designed and engineered in compliance with the County of Riverside standards; Caltrans standards; and the requirements of the California Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (CMUTCD), as applicable. At least one lane would remain open at all times for emergency access. A less than significant impact to emergency access is anticipated.

Mitigation Measures

None required or recommended.

3.18 TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

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

Environmental Setting/Affected Environment

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 requires Lead Agencies consult with Native American tribes on the Native American Heritage Commission List to determine whether the tribes believe unique archaeological sites might exist on the proposed Project site. Initiation of consultation is required prior to public review of a Project CEQA document. Notification involves a letter with a brief Project description, location, lead agency contact information, and statement that the tribe has 30 days to request consultation. The lead agency must begin consultation within 30 days of receipt of tribal request. Public agencies, when feasible, are required to avoid damages to Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR): a site feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place or object, which is of cultural value to a Tribe; and is either on or eligible for the California Historic Register or a local historic register; or the lead agency, at its discretion, chooses to treat the resource as a TCR (*Public Resources Code* [PRC] 21074 (a)(1)(A)-(B)).

Impacts/Environmental Consequences

a) No Impact. As mentioned in Section 3.5 Cultural Resources, the search of the Sacred Lands File of the NAHC did not indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the vicinity of the project location. The NAHC responded on July 20th, 2022, indicating a negative result.[12] Results of the review of the survey reports and site records provided by the Eastern Information Center and the South Central Coastal Information Center indicate that a total of two previous cultural resource inventories or other archaeological investigations have been conducted within a one-quarter-mile-radius of the project area. Of these reports, two (Swanson 1990, and Brunzell 2018) did not include portions of the current project area, but the reports give context to the history of the area. The records search also revealed that there is one previously recorded cultural resource (33-001550) located 0.03 mile east of the project area. There are no previously recorded cultural resources within or adjacent to the project area; therefore, no eligible or listed cultural resources will be impacted as a result of the proposed project. Due to the nature and location of the proposed Project, the tribe responded that it does not have any concerns with the Project's implementation, as planned, at this time. The project would not constitute a significant impact to any historical resources under CEQA; therefore, no further cultural resources work is recommended. No impact would occur.

b) No Impact. As identified in response a) above, Geovironment initiated consultation with the NAHC regarding the proposed Project. The NAHC did not indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the vicinity of the project location and did not require or recommend any further consultation with Tribes. No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures

None required or recommended.

3.19 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Would the project:	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals??	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Environmental Setting/Affected Environment

The Proposed Project/Action area is in a rural canyon in San Bernardino County and Riverside County. The District owned property in Edgar Canyon includes the rural collector road the pipeline alignment is expected to run through.

Impacts/Environmental Consequences

a) ***Less than Significant Impact***. While the Project would improve the BCVWD purveyance system, the Project isn't growth-inducing and wouldn't require relocation or construction of facilities for water, wastewater, storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications. The Project would improve the water purveyance in the BCVWD's service area in the near-term. The Project would not tie-in to the existing sewage system. Impacts on utilities are anticipated to be less than significant.

b) ***No Impact.*** The Project would purvey water. It wouldn't involve water consumptive uses. Construction of the Project would utilize water on any exposed dirt during demolition, grading and construction of the Project as a dust and erosion control measure. Use of water for watering during construction would be adequately met by existing entitlements through a fire hose or watering

truck. The Project would improve purveyance within BCVWD's service area for storage and conveyance of existing entitlements and resources to meet future demands. No impacts related to sufficiency of water supply is anticipated.

c) ***No Impact***. Construction of the Project might require use of an on-site mobile toilet during the construction period that would be serviced by a rental company in that line of business (e.g. United Rental). If a port-a-potty is provided by the Project contractor, the service provider would handle disposal of the waste based on its existing business relationship with the local treatment facility. During operation the Project wouldn't generate wastewater because there are no greywater generating facilities proposed or existing at the Project site. No sink basins or toilets proposed. The Project wouldn't increase wastewater generation and treatment at a wastewater treatment provider. No impact would result.

d) ***Less than Significant Impact.*** Solid waste disposal in the Project area is provided by CR&R Environmental Services. The Project would generate some amount of construction and operation waste. Examples of solid waste generated during construction include grubbed vegetation, crew food scraps, and construction packaging material. The Project would generate a nominal amount of solid waste on a weekly basis during construction and operation in comparison to the landfill's capacity. The proposed project would have less than significant impact on landfills.

e) ***Less than Significant Impact***. State law currently requires that local jurisdictions divert at least 50% of their solid waste from landfills through conservation, recycling, and composting. Like all California communities, the Cherry Valley community is required to comply with State regulations. In general, the Project would be subject to Riverside County Ordinance, such as Chapter 8.132 Solid Waste Collection and Disposal. CR&R Environmental Services provides trash pick-up in the Cherry Valley community. Impacts related to solid waste would be less than significant as a result of the Project.

Mitigation Measures

None required or recommended.

3.20 ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

Would the project:	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Cause impacts to minority or low-income populations that are disproportionately high and adverse, either directly, indirectly, or cumulatively?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting/Affected Environment

EO 12898 requires Federal Agencies to identify and address disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects, including social and economic effects of this program, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations.

Impacts/Environmental Consequences

a) ***No Impact.*** Implementation of the Proposed Project/Action would not result in any adverse human health or environmental effects on any population; therefore, implementing the Proposed Project/Action would not have a significantly disproportionately negative impact on low-income or minority individuals within the project area.

Mitigation Measures

None required or recommended.

3.21 INDIAN TRUST ASSETS

Would the project:	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a potential to affect Indian Trust Assets?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting/Affected Environment

ITAs are legal interests in property or rights held in trust by the U.S. for Indian Tribes or individual Indians. Indian reservations, Rancherias, and Public Domain Allotments are common ITAs in California.

Impacts/Environmental Consequences

a) ***No Impact.*** The Proposed Project/Action does not have the potential to affect ITAs. There are no Indian reservations, rancherias, or allotments in the project area. The nearest ITA is the Morongo Reservation, located approximately 5 miles to the east of the project area. The Proposed Project/Action would not affect or prohibit access to ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites. Therefore, no impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures

None required or recommended.

3.22 WILDFIRE

If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Regulatory Setting

Senate Bill 1241 required the Office of Planning and Research, the Natural Resources Agency, and the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to develop amendments to the "CEQA Checklist" for the inclusion of questions related to fire hazard impacts for projects located on lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones. The 2018 updates to the CEQA Guidelines expanded this to include projects "near" these very high fire hazard severity zones.

Environmental Setting/Affected Environment

The Proposed Project/Action vicinity is rural and characterized by shrubs and trees, and homes in a hillside area. The potential for a severe wildfire to occur is increased if dense vegetation growth and accumulations of dead plant material are present. Weather conditions and steep terrain also increase the hazardous wildfire potential; however, these conditions do not cause wildfires. Human error, arson, high-voltage lines, vehicles and lightning are the primary causes of wildfires. The proposed Project/Action area is within Edgar Canyon in a rural area. The project site is located within a roadway.

Impacts/Environmental Consequences

a) ***Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.*** Very High/High/Moderate FHSZ as mapped on Figure 12, The Pass Area Plan Wildfire Susceptibility[24]. It is also identified as a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone in a State Responsibility Area according to CAL Fire Office of the State Fire

[24] County of Riverside General Plan (2016, December 6). The Pass Area Plan. Figure 12 Wildfire Susceptibility.

Marshall.[25] As identified in response g) of Section 3.9. Hazards and Hazardous Materials, the proposed Project would implement Mitigation Measure HAZ-2, Fire Prevention Best Management Practices, during construction to reduce the risk of a fire hazard. Mitigation Measure HAZ-2 includes compliance with applicable laws, confine welding activity, prevent fire and extinguish fires, prohibit smoking, clear key areas of flammable material, remove waste, notify 9-1-1, maintain fire prevention service access, use spark arrestors, and use water tank. During construction and operation, it is anticipated that fire and police services would be able to adequately service the Project in an emergency. The Project is anticipated to have a less than significant impact on an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.

b) ***Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated*.** The proposed Project is located in a Very High/High/Moderate FHSZ as mapped on Figure 12, The Pass Area Plan Wildfire Susceptibility. As identified in response g) of Section 3.9. Hazards and Hazardous Materials, the proposed Project would implement Mitigation Measure HAZ-2, Fire Prevention Best Management Practices, during construction to reduce the risk of a fire hazard. Mitigation Measure HAZ-2 includes compliance with applicable laws, confine welding activity, prevent fire and extinguish fires, prohibit smoking, clear key areas of flammable material, remove waste, notify 9-1-1, maintain fire prevention service access, use spark arrestors. The availability of water certainly wouldn't exacerbate wildfire risk. During construction and operation, it is anticipated that fire and police services would be able to adequately service the Project in an emergency. Implementation of Mitigation Measure HAZ-2 would reduce impacts related to wildfire risk to less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

c) ***No Impact.*** The proposed Project is located in a Very High/High/Moderate FHSZ as mapped on Figure 12, The Pass Area Plan Wildfire Susceptibility. The Project doesn't include the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that would exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment. could provide water in the event of a wildfire, it would not exacerbate wildfire risks. No impact is anticipated.

d) ***Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.*** Very High/High/Moderate FHSZ as mapped on Figure 12, The Pass Area Plan Wildfire Susceptibility. Please refer to Section 3.7. Geology and Soils responses a) and c) for a discussion and of the Project site's geologic stability. Please also refer to Section 3.10. Hydrology and Water Quality responses a) through e). Additionally, the Project site was previously developed with a pipeline or would be located under the existing street with engineered and compacted fill dirt material. With implementation of Mitigation Measures GEO-1 and HAZ-2, the proposed Project wouldn't 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. Impacts are anticipated to be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Mitigation Measures

HAZ-2. Fire Prevention Best Management Practices. As described in Section 3.9

GEO-1. Prepare and Implement Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). As described in Section 3.7.

[25] CAL FIRE (November 21, 2022). Fire Hazard Severity Zone in State Responsibility Area Map

3.24 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Impacts/Environmental Consequences

a) ***Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.*** As discussed in Section 3.4, Biological Resources; Section 3.5, Cultural Resources; Section 3.7, Geology; Section 3.8, Hazards and Hazardous Materials; Section 3.10, Hydrology and Water Quality; Section 3.15, Transportation/Traffic; and Section 3.22, Wildfire with implementation of the proposed mitigation measures incorporated, impacts from the Project would be reduced to a less than significant level, and as a result, would not result in any significant Project or cumulative environmental impacts to biological or cultural resources. The short- and long-term effects associated with the Project would not be considered cumulatively considerable.

b) ***Less than Significant Impact.*** As discussed in the preceding responses to Section I through Section XVII, this Project would not result in any significant Project or cumulative environmental impacts. The short-term and long-term effects associated with the Project would not be considered cumulatively considerable.

c) ***Less than Significant Impact.*** As discussed in the preceding responses to the entire list of impact questions, this Project would not result in any significant environmental impacts to persons. Sufficient construction control measures have been identified to reduce short-term construction impacts to a level of less than significant. Compliance with the existing federal, state and local

regulations, along with standard design criteria, would ensure that the proposed Project does not directly or indirectly cause a substantial adverse effect on human beings.

List of All Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures

BIO -1. Implement MSHCP Standard Best Management Practices (Volume I, Appendix C)
The proposed Project shall comply with the Standard BMPs of the MSHCP (Volume I, Appendix C), as follows:

1. A condition shall be placed on grading permits requiring a qualified biologist to conduct a training session for project personnel prior to grading. The training shall include a description of the species of concern and its habitats, the general provisions of the Endangered Species Act (Act) and the MSHCP, the need to adhere to the provisions of the Act and the MSHCP, the penalties associated with violating the provisions of the Act, the general measures that are being implemented to conserve the species of concern as they relate to the project, and the access routes to and project site boundaries within which the project activities must be accomplished.
2. Water pollution and erosion control plans shall be developed and implemented in accordance with RWQCB requirements.
3. The footprint of disturbance shall be minimized to the maximum extent feasible. Access to sites shall be via pre-existing access routes to the greatest extent possible.
4. The upstream and downstream limits of projects disturbance plus lateral limits of disturbance on either side of the stream shall be clearly defined and marked in the field and reviewed by the biologist prior to initiation of work.
5. Projects should be designed to avoid the placement of equipment and personnel within the stream channel or on sand and gravel bars, banks, and adjacent upland habitats used by target species of concern.
6. Projects that cannot be conducted without placing equipment or personnel in sensitive habitats should be timed to avoid the breeding season of riparian identified in MSHCP Global Species Objective No. 7.
7. When stream flows must be diverted, the diversions shall be conducted using sandbags or other methods requiring minimal instream impacts. Silt fencing of other sediment trapping materials shall be installed at the downstream end of construction activity to minimize the transport of sediments offsite. Settling ponds where sediment is collected shall be cleaned out in a manner that prevents the sediment from reentering the stream. Care shall be exercised when removing silt fences, as feasible, to prevent debris or sediment from returning to the stream.
8. Equipment storage, fueling, and staging areas shall be located on upland sites with minimal risks of direct drainage into riparian areas or other sensitive habitats. These designated areas shall be located in such a manner as to prevent any runoff from entering sensitive habitat. Necessary precautions shall be taken to prevent the release of cement or other toxic substances into surface waters. Project related spills of hazardous materials shall be reported to appropriate entities including but not limited to applicable jurisdictional city, FWS, and CDFG, RWQCB and shall be cleaned up immediately and contaminated soils removed to approved disposal areas.
9. Erodible fill material shall not be deposited into water courses. Brush, loose soils, or other similar debris material shall not be stockpiled within the stream channel or on its banks.

10. The qualified project biologist shall monitor construction activities for the duration of the project to ensure that practicable measures are being employed to avoid incidental disturbance of habitat and species of concern outside the project footprint.
11. The removal of native vegetation shall be avoided and minimized to the maximum extent practicable. Temporary impacts shall be returned to pre-existing contours and revegetated with appropriate native species.
12. Exotic species that prey upon or displace target species of concern should be permanently removed from the site the extent feasible.
13. To avoid attracting predators of the species of concern, the project site shall be kept as clean of debris as possible. All food related trash items shall be enclosed in sealed containers and regularly removed from the site(s).
14. Construction employees shall strictly limit their activities, vehicles, equipment, and construction materials to the proposed project footprint and designated staging areas and routes of travel. The construction area(s) shall be the minimal area necessary to complete the project and shall be specified in the construction plans. Construction limits will be fenced with orange snow screens. Exclusion fencing should be maintained until the completion of all construction activities. Employees shall be instructed that their activities are restricted to the construction areas.

The Permittee shall have the right to access and inspect any sites of approved projects including any restoration/enhancement area for compliance with project approval conditions including these BMPs.
BIO-2. Prevent Entrapment of Wildlife. During construction, to prevent entrapment of wildlife, all steep-walled trenches, auger holes, open-ended piping, or other excavations should be covered at the end of each day or completely fenced off at night in such a way that wildlife cannot be entrapped. For open trenches only, these may instead have wildlife escape ramps within the trench maintained at intervals of no greater than 100 feet. These ramps shall have maximum slope not to exceed 2:1.

BIO-3. Construction Staging Away from Little San Gorgonio Creek. In all locations of the Project, construction activities, vehicular traffic (including movement of all equipment), and storage of construction materials shall be restricted to establish construction areas as indicated by flagging, fencing, and/or signage. No equipment should be staged off Edgar Canyon Road to reduce impacts to Little San Gorgonio Creek.

BIO-4. Conduct Nesting Bird Surveys. If Project activities occur during the bird nesting season (i.e., February 1 through August 31), a pre-construction nesting bird survey should be performed by a qualified biologist no more than three days prior to any construction activities to avoid any direct or indirect impacts to active nests and thus ensure compliance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Wildlife Code.

CULT-1. Archeological Resources. If unanticipated cultural resources are unearthed during construction excavations, the contractor shall cease all earth-disturbing activities within a 100-foot radius of the area of discovery until the discovery can be evaluated by a qualified paleontologist to assess the significance of such resources and shall meet with the County Director of Development Services to assess the significance of such resources and shall meet and confer regarding mitigation for such resources in order to comply with California Public Resources Code §21083.2(b).

CULT-2. Human Remains. If human remains are encountered, California Health and Safety Code §7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the Riverside County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin. Further, pursuant to California Public Resources Code §5097.98(b) remains shall be left in place and free from disturbance until a final decision as to the treatment and disposition has been made. If the Riverside County Coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission must be contacted within 24 hours. The Native American Heritage Commission must then immediately identify the "most likely descendants(s)" for purposes of receiving notification of discovery. The most likely descendant(s) shall then make recommendations within 48 hours and engage in consultation concerning the treatment of the remains as provided in Public Resources Code §5097.98.

GEO-1 Prepare and Implement Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Prior to issuance of a Grading or Building Permit, and as part of compliance with the NPDES requirements, a Notice of Intent shall be prepared and submitted to the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) providing notification and intent to comply with the State of California General Construction Permit. A copy of the SWPPP shall be available and implemented at the construction site at all times. The SWPPP shall outline the source control and/or treatment control BMPs to avoid or mitigate runoff pollutants at the construction site to the "maximum extent practicable." All recommendations in the Plan shall be implemented during area demolition/preparation, grading, and construction. The Project shall comply with each of the recommendations detailed in the Plan to mitigate potential storm water runoff impacts. Construction Best Management Practices (BMPs) included in the Plan, shall include but not be limited to:

- Construction waste shall be disposed of properly in accordance with applicable federal, state and local regulations. Use appropriately labeled recycling bins to recycle construction materials including solvents, water-based paints, vehicle fluids, broken asphalt and concrete, wood, and vegetation. Non-recyclable materials/wastes shall be taken to an appropriate landfill. Toxic wastes must be discarded at a licensed regulated disposal site.
- Leaks, drips, and spills shall be cleaned up immediately to prevent contaminated soil on paved surfaces that can be washed away into the storm drains.
- Pavement shall not be hosed down at material spills. Dry cleanup methods shall be used whenever possible.
- Dumpsters shall be covered and maintained.
- Gravel approaches shall be used where truck traffic is frequent to reduce soil compaction and the tracking of sediment into streets shall be limited.
- Vehicle/equipment maintenance, repair, and washing shall be conducted away from storm drains or exposed soils. Major repairs shall be conducted off-site. Drip pans or drop clothes shall be used to catch drips and spills.
- Regularly water newly graded areas and exposed dirt stockpiles;
- Follow Project SWPPP procedures to prevent sediment and nuisance runoff from entering the drainage.

GEO-2. Paleontological Resources. If unanticipated paleontological resources are unearthed during construction excavations, the contractor shall cease all earth-disturbing activities within a 100-foot radius of the area of discovery until the discovery can be evaluated by a paleontologist to assess the significance of such resources and shall meet with the County Director of Development Services to confer regarding mitigation for such resources in order to comply with California Public Resources Code §5097.5.

HAZ-1. Spill Prevention and Clean-up Best Management Practices. To reduce the potential for materials and pollutants associated with construction to be discharged to the environment, the Project Proponent will implement the following:

- Containment and cleanup equipment (e.g., absorbent pads, mats, socks, granules, drip pans, shovels, and lined clean drums) will be at the staging areas and construction site for use, as needed.
- Staging areas where refueling, storage, and maintenance of equipment occur will not be located within 100 feet of drainages to reduce the potential for contamination by spills.
- Construction equipment will be maintained and kept in good operating condition to reduce the likelihood of line breaks or leakage.
- No refueling or servicing will be done without absorbent material (e.g. absorbent pads, mats, socks, pillows, and granules) or drip pans underneath to contain spilled material. If these activities result in an accumulation of materials on the soil, the soil will be removed and disposed of properly.
- If a spill is detected, construction activity will cease immediately, and the Contractor will immediately react to safely contain and remove spilled materials.
- Spill areas will be restored to pre-spill conditions, as practicable.

HAZ-2. Fire Prevention Best Management Practices. In order to reduce the potential for a wildfire during construction, the Project will implement the following mitigation measures:

- Comply with Applicable Laws. Comply with all applicable laws of the State of California.
- Confine Welding Activity. Confine welding activity to areas having a minimum radius of ten feet cleared to mineral soil, wet down an area within 25 feet in all directions from welding operations with a 0.3 percent Class A Foam Solution, and utilize a welding tent or metal shield where possible to deflect sparks. Include one shovel and one backpack five-gallon water-filled tank with pump with each welder.
- Prevent Fire and Extinguish Fires. Be responsible for preventing the escape of fires as a result of Project construction and have a fully charged fire extinguisher (U.L. rated at 2-A: 10-B: C, or larger) on each truck, personnel vehicle, tractor, grader and other heavy equipment, at all times.
- Prohibit Smoking. Under no circumstances shall smoking be permitted while employees are operating light or heavy equipment, or walking or working near a native habitat.
- Clear Key Areas of Flammable Material. Equipment service areas, parking areas, and gas and oil storage areas shall be cleared of all flammable material for a radius of at least ten feet. Small mobile or stationary internal combustion engine sites shall be cleared of flammable material for a slope distance of at least 10 feet from such engine.
- Remove Waste. The construction contractor shall remove all waste materials from the Project site on a daily basis, as able.
- Notify 9-1-1. Construction workers shall notify 9-1-1 of any fires along roads or in or near the Project area as soon as feasible.
- Maintain Fire Prevention Service Access. Access roads shall remain open and passable for emergency vehicles at all times.

Use Spark Arrestors. Equip all diesel and/or gasoline-operated engines with spark arresters that meet standards set forth in the National Wildfire Coordinating Group publication for Multi-position Small Engines, #430-1, or General Purpose and Locomotive, #430-2. Spark arrestors are not required on equipment powered by exhaust-driven turbo charged engines or motor vehicles equipped with a maintained muffler.

Chapter 4 – Comments and Coordination

4.1 SUMMARY OF PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Early and continuing coordination with the general public and public agencies is an essential part of the environmental process. It helps planners determine the necessary scope of environmental documentation and the level of analysis required, and to identify potential impacts and avoidance, minimization, and/or mitigation measures and related environmental requirements. Agency and tribal consultation and public participation for this project have been accomplished through a variety of formal, and informal methods, including interagency coordination meetings, public meetings, and public notices. This chapter summarizes the results of the District's efforts to fully identify, address, and resolve project-related issues through early and continuing coordination.

4.2 COMPLIANCE WITH FEDERAL STATUTES AND REGULATIONS

This section describes the status of compliance with relevant Federal laws, EOs, and policies, as well as the consultation that has occurred to date or will occur in the near future. Most of these regulations involve ongoing compliance, which occurs in coordination with preparation of IS/EA.

4.3 ADDITIONAL APPROVALS/PERMITS REQUIRED

Chapter 5 – List of Preparers

The following staff and consultants contributed to the preparations of this IS/EA.

Andy Minor, LEED AP, Project Manager, M.S.
Contribution: IS-MND/EA Report

Carmen Gardner, Assistant Environmental Planner, M.S.
Contribution: IS-MND/EA Report; Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Consistency Analysis and Habitat Assessment Report.

Jay K. Sander, M.A. Contribution: Phase I Cultural Resources Study

Mathew Hyland, Geographic Information Systems Analysis/Archeologist, M.S.
Contribution: Phase I Cultural Resources Study

Chapter 6 – References

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Southern Coast Air Quality Management District (2016, March). Air Quality Management Plan.

Appendix A
Avoidance, Minimization and/or Mitigation Summary

“B” Line Replacement Project

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Summary

Project Location
Cherry Valley, Riverside County, California

Applicant:

Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District
560 Magnolia Avenue
Beaumont, CA 92223

Prepared by:

Geovironment Consulting
630 W 7th Street
San Jacinto, CA 92583

April 2023

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

BIO -1. Implement MSHCP Standard Best Management Practices (Volume I, Appendix C)

The proposed Project shall comply with the Standard BMPs of the MSHCP (Volume I, Appendix C), as follows:

1. A condition shall be placed on grading permits requiring a qualified biologist to conduct a training session for project personnel prior to grading. The training shall include a description of the species of concern and its habitats, the general provisions of the Endangered Species Act (Act) and the MSHCP, the need to adhere to the provisions of the Act and the MSHCP, the penalties associated with violating the provisions of the Act, the general measures that are being implemented to conserve the species of concern as they relate to the project, and the access routes to and project site boundaries within which the project activities must be accomplished.
2. Water pollution and erosion control plans shall be developed and implemented in accordance with RWQCB requirements.
3. The footprint of disturbance shall be minimized to the maximum extent feasible. Access to sites shall be via pre-existing access routes to the greatest extent possible.
4. The upstream and downstream limits of projects disturbance plus lateral limits of disturbance on either side of the stream shall be clearly defined and marked in the field and reviewed by the biologist prior to initiation of work.
5. Projects should be designed to avoid the placement of equipment and personnel within the stream channel or on sand and gravel bars, banks, and adjacent upland habitats used by target species of concern.
6. Projects that cannot be conducted without placing equipment or personnel in sensitive habitats should be timed to avoid the breeding season of riparian identified in MSHCP Global Species Objective No. 7.
7. When stream flows must be diverted, the diversions shall be conducted using sandbags or other methods requiring minimal instream impacts. Silt fencing of other sediment trapping materials shall be installed at the downstream end of construction activity to minimize the transport of sediments offsite. Settling ponds where sediment is collected shall be cleaned out in a manner that prevents the sediment from reentering the stream. Care shall be exercised when removing silt fences, as feasible, to prevent debris or sediment from returning to the stream.
8. Equipment storage, fueling, and staging areas shall be located on upland sites with minimal risks of direct drainage into riparian areas or other sensitive habitats. These designated areas shall be located in such a manner as to prevent any runoff from entering sensitive habitat. Necessary precautions shall be taken to prevent the release of cement or other toxic substances into surface waters. Project related spills of hazardous materials shall be reported to appropriate entities including but not limited to applicable jurisdictional city, FWS, and CDFG, RWQCB and shall be cleaned up immediately and contaminated soils removed to approved disposal areas.

9. Erodible fill material shall not be deposited into water courses. Brush, loose soils, or other similar debris material shall not be stockpiled within the stream channel or on its banks.

10. The qualified project biologist shall monitor construction activities for the duration of the project to ensure that practicable measures are being employed to avoid incidental disturbance of habitat and species of concern outside the project footprint.

11. The removal of native vegetation shall be avoided and minimized to the maximum extent practicable. Temporary impacts shall be returned to pre-existing contours and revegetated with appropriate native species.

12. Exotic species that prey upon or displace target species of concern should be permanently removed from the site the extent feasible.

13. To avoid attracting predators of the species of concern, the project site shall be kept as clean of debris as possible. All food related trash items shall be enclosed in sealed containers and regularly removed from the site(s).

14. Construction employees shall strictly limit their activities, vehicles, equipment, and construction materials to the proposed project footprint and designated staging areas and routes of travel. The construction area(s) shall be the minimal area necessary to complete the project and shall be specified in the construction plans. Construction limits will be fenced with orange snow screen. Exclusion fencing should be maintained until the completion of all construction activities. Employees shall be instructed that their activities are restricted to the construction areas.

The Permittee shall have the right to access and inspect any sites of approved projects including any restoration/enhancement area for compliance with project approval conditions including these BMPs.

BIO-2. Prevent Entrapment of Wildlife. During construction, to prevent entrapment of wildlife, all steep-walled trenches, auger holes, open-ended piping, or other excavations should be covered at the end of each day or completely fenced off at night in such a way that wildlife cannot be entrapped. For open trenches only, these may instead have wildlife escape ramps within the trench maintained at intervals of no greater than 100 feet. These ramps shall have maximum slope not to exceed 2:1.

BIO-3. Construction Staging Away from Little San Gorgonio Creek. In all locations of the Project, construction activities, vehicular traffic (including movement of all equipment), and storage of construction materials shall be restricted to establish construction areas as indicated by flagging, fencing, and/or signage. No equipment should be staged off Edgar Canyon Road to reduce impacts to Little San Gorgonio Creek.

BIO-4. Conduct Nesting Bird Surveys. If Project activities occur during the bird nesting season (i.e., February 1 through August 31), a pre-construction nesting bird survey should be performed by a qualified biologist no more than three days prior to any construction activities to avoid any direct or indirect impacts to active nests and thus ensure compliance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Wildlife Code.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

CULT-1. Archeological Resources. If unanticipated cultural resources are unearthed during construction excavations, the contractor shall cease all earth-disturbing activities within a 100-foot radius of the area of discovery until the discovery can be evaluated by a qualified paleontologist to assess the significance of such resources and shall meet with the County Director of Development Services to assess the significance of such resources and shall meet and confer regarding mitigation for such resources in order to comply with California Public Resources Code §21083.2(b).

CULT-2. Human Remains. If human remains are encountered, California Health and Safety Code §7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the Riverside County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin. Further, pursuant to California Public Resources Code §5097.98(b) remains shall be left in place and free from disturbance until a final decision as to the treatment and disposition has been made. If the Riverside County Coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission must be contacted within 24 hours. The Native American Heritage Commission must then immediately identify the "most likely descendants(s)" for purposes of receiving notification of discovery. The most likely descendant(s) shall then make recommendations within 48 hours and engage in consultation concerning the treatment of the remains as provided in Public Resources Code §5097.98.

GEOLOGY AND SOILS

GEO-1 Prepare and Implement Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Prior to issuance of a Grading or Building Permit, and as part of compliance with the NPDES requirements, a Notice of Intent shall be prepared and submitted to the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) providing notification and intent to comply with the State of California General Construction Permit. A copy of the SWPPP shall be available and implemented at the construction site at all times. The SWPPP shall outline the source control and/or treatment control BMPs to avoid or mitigate runoff pollutants at the construction site to the “maximum extent practicable.” All recommendations in the Plan shall be implemented during area demolition/preparation, grading, and construction. The Project shall comply with each of the recommendations detailed in the Plan to mitigate potential storm water runoff impacts. Construction Best Management Practices (BMPs) included in the Plan, shall include but not be limited to:

- Construction waste shall be disposed of properly in accordance with applicable federal, state and local regulations. Use appropriately labeled recycling bins to recycle construction materials including solvents, water-based paints, vehicle fluids, broken asphalt and concrete, wood, and vegetation. Non-recyclable materials/wastes shall be taken to an appropriate landfill. Toxic wastes must be discarded at a licensed regulated disposal site.
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- Pavement shall not be hosed down at material spills. Dry cleanup methods shall be used whenever possible.
- Dumpsters shall be covered and maintained.

- Gravel approaches shall be used where truck traffic is frequent to reduce soil compaction and the tracking of sediment into streets shall be limited.
- Vehicle/equipment maintenance, repair, and washing shall be conducted away from storm drains or exposed soils. Major repairs shall be conducted off-site. Drip pans or drop clothes shall be used to catch drips and spills.
- Regularly water newly graded areas and exposed dirt stockpiles;
- Follow Project SWPPP procedures to prevent sediment and nuisance runoff from entering the drainage.

GEO-2. Paleontological Resources. If unanticipated paleontological resources are unearthed during construction excavations, the contractor shall cease all earth-disturbing activities within a 100-foot radius of the area of discovery until the discovery can be evaluated by a paleontologist to assess the significance of such resources and shall meet with the County Director of Development Services to confer regarding mitigation for such resources in order to comply with California Public Resources Code §5097.5.

HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

HAZ-1. Spill Prevention and Clean-up Best Management Practices. To reduce the potential for materials and pollutants associated with construction to be discharged to the environment, the Project Proponent will implement the following:

- Containment and cleanup equipment (e.g., absorbent pads, mats, socks, granules, drip pans, shovels, and lined clean drums) will be at the staging areas and construction site for use, as needed.
- Staging areas where refueling, storage, and maintenance of equipment occur will not be located within 100 feet of drainages to reduce the potential for contamination by spills.
- Construction equipment will be maintained and kept in good operating condition to reduce the likelihood of line breaks or leakage.
- No refueling or servicing will be done without absorbent material (e.g. absorbent pads, mats, socks, pillows, and granules) or drip pans underneath to contain spilled material. If these activities result in an accumulation of materials on the soil, the soil will be removed and disposed of properly.
- If a spill is detected, construction activity will cease immediately, and the Contractor will immediately react to safely contain and remove spilled materials.
- Spill areas will be restored to pre-spill conditions, as practicable.

HAZ-2. Fire Prevention Best Management Practices. In order to reduce the potential for a wildfire during construction, the Project will implement the following mitigation measures:

- Comply with Applicable Laws. Comply with all applicable laws of the State of California.

- Confine Welding Activity. Confine welding activity to areas having a minimum radius of ten feet cleared to mineral soil, wet down an area within 25 feet in all directions from welding operations with a 0.3 percent Class A Foam Solution, and utilize a welding tent or metal shield where possible to deflect sparks. Include one shovel and one backpack five-gallon water-filled tank with pump with each welder.
- Prevent Fire and Extinguish Fires. Be responsible for preventing the escape of fires as a result of Project construction and have a fully charged fire extinguisher (U.L. rated at 2-A: 10-B: C, or larger) on each truck, personnel vehicle, tractor, grader and other heavy equipment, at all times.
- Prohibit Smoking. Under no circumstances shall smoking be permitted while employees are operating light or heavy equipment, or walking or working, near native habitat.
- Clear Key Areas of Flammable Material. Equipment service areas, parking areas, and gas and oil storage areas shall be cleared of all flammable material for a radius of at least ten feet. Small mobile or stationary internal combustion engine sites shall be cleared of flammable material for a slope distance of at least 10 feet from such engine.
- Remove Waste. The construction contractor shall remove all waste materials from the Project site on a daily basis, as able.
- Notify 9-1-1. Construction workers shall notify 9-1-1 of any fires along roads or in or near the Project area as soon as feasible.
- Maintain Fire Prevention Service Access. Access roads shall remain open and passable for emergency vehicles at all times.

Use Spark Arrestors. Equip all diesel and/or gasoline-operated engines with spark arresters that meet standards set forth in the National Wildfire Coordinating Group publication for Multi-position Small Engines, #430-1, or General Purpose and Locomotive, #430-2. Spark arrestors are not required on equipment powered by exhaust-driven turbo charged engines or motor vehicles equipped with a maintained muffler.

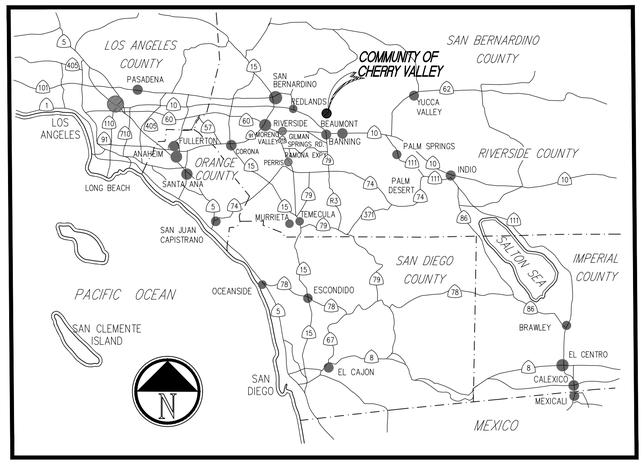
Appendix B
Comment Letters and Responses

Appendix C
Site Plan

BEAUMONT - CHERRY VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
PLANS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE

"B" LINE
PIPELINE REPLACEMENT PROJECT



VICINITY MAP

N.T.S

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

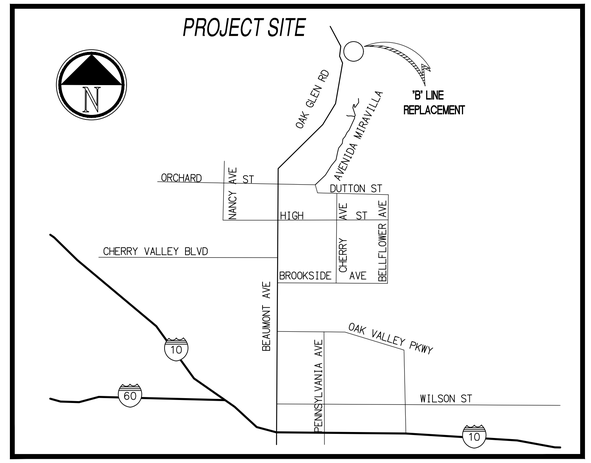
LONA WILLIAMS	PRESIDENT
ANDY RAMIREZ	VICE-PRESIDENT
DAVID HOFFMAN	SECRETARY
JOHN COVINGTON	TREASURER
DANIEL SLAWSON	BOARD MEMBER
DANIEL JAGGERS, P.E.	GENERAL MANAGER

ENGINEER'S NOTE TO CONTRACTOR

THE EXISTENCE AND LOCATION OF ANY UNDERGROUND UTILITIES OR STRUCTURES SHOWN ON THESE PLANS ARE OBTAINED BY A SEARCH OF AVAILABLE RECORDS. THESE LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE AND SHALL BE CONFIRMED IN THE FIELD BY A CONTRACTOR SO THAT ANY NECESSARY ADJUSTMENT CAN BE MADE IN ALIGNMENT AND/OR GRADE OF THE PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT. TO THE BEST OF OUR KNOWLEDGE THERE ARE NO EXISTING UTILITIES EXCEPT THOSE SHOWN ON THIS PLAN. THE CONTRACTOR IS REQUIRED TO TAKE ALL PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES TO PROTECT THE UTILITIES SHOWN, AND ANY OTHER LINES OR STRUCTURES NOT SHOWN ON THESE PLANS, AND IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROTECTION OF, AND ANY DAMAGE TO THESE LINES OR STRUCTURES.

CONTRACTOR AGREES THAT HE SHALL ASSUME SOLE AND COMPLETE RESPONSIBILITY FOR JOB SITE CONDITIONS DURING THE COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION OF THIS PROJECT, INCLUDING SAFETY OF ALL PERSONS AND PROPERTY; THAT THIS REQUIREMENT SHALL APPLY CONTINUOUSLY AND NOT BE LIMITED TO NORMAL WORKING HOURS; AND THAT THE
CONTRACTOR SHALL DEFEND, INDEMNIFY AND HOLD THE OWNER AND ENGINEER HARMLESS FROM ANY AND ALL LIABILITY, REAL OR ALLEGED, IN CONNECTION WITH THE PERFORMANCE OF WORK ON THIS PROJECT, EXCEPTING FOR LIABILITY ARISING FROM THE SOLE NEGLIGENCE OF THE OWNER OR ENGINEER.

ALL DISTANCES ARE HORIZONTAL MEASUREMENTS, CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY ALL QUANTITIES



LOCATION MAP

N.T.S

BENCHMARK

THE BENCHMARK USED IS NATIONAL GEODETIC SURVEY (NGS) DATASHEET DESIGNATION "CHERRY", PID AH5235

DESCRIBED BY SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EARTHQUAKE CENTER 1992 (MWC). STATION IS LOCATED ABOUT 5.3 MI EAST-SOUTHEAST OF YUCAIPA AND 5.1 MI NORTH-NORTHEAST OF BEAUMONT, JUST SOUTH OF THE RIVERSIDE-SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY LINE IN CHERRY VALLEY.

ELEVATION = 3738.870' (NAVD 88)
ALL ELEVATIONS SHOWN ON THESE DRAWINGS BASED ON NAVD88 DATUM, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

BASIS OF BEARING

THE BASIS OF BEARINGS FOR THIS SURVEY IS THE CALIFORNIA COORDINATE SYSTEM, ZONE 6, BASED LOCALLY ON CONTINUOUS OPERATING REFERENCE STATIONS (CORS) "GISA" AND "MLFP" NAD83(2011) (EPOCH: 2010.00). ALL BEARINGS AND DISTANCES SHOWN ON THIS SURVEY ARE GRID. GROUND DISTANCES MAY BE OBTAINED BY DIVIDING THE GRID DISTANCE BY THE COMBINED SCALE FACTOR OF 0.99986680. CALCULATIONS ARE MADE AT CP#1 BASE WITH COORDINATES N 2301573.205, E 6347696.704
GRID DISTANCE/0.99986680= GROUND DISTANCE

SOURCE OF TOPOGRAPHIC:

PROJECT CONTROL ESTABLISHED BY COZAD AND FOX INC. MARCH 2022
AERIAL PHOTOGRAMMETRIC SURVEY PROVIDED BY INLAND AERIAL SURVEY, INC. MARCH 2022
FIELD SURVEY PERFORMED BY COZAD AND FOX MARCH 2022

SHEET INDEX

SHEET NO.	DESCRIPTION
C-1	TITLE SHEET
C-2	CONSTRUCTION NOTES
C-3	LEGENDS, SYMBOLS, AND ABBREVIATIONS
C-4	INDEX MAP & SITE PLAN
	PIPELINE REPLACEMENT PLAN
C-5	C-X DETAIL SHEET

REFER TO SPEC NO. _____

MS4XXX IP2XXXXX

	RECMD	COUNTY OVERSITE ENGINEER	REGISTRATION	DATE SIGNED
APPROVED AS TO COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE COUNTY STANDARDS AND PRACTICES.				

Z:\2201200\DWG\B LINE REPLACEMENT PLANS\C-1_TITLE SHEET.DWG PLOT DATE:4/28/2022

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PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF:

DATE: _____

BRIAN D. FOX
REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER NO. 57264

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER BRIAN D. FOX CIVIL STATE OF CALIFORNIA

PRELIMINARY

JOB NO.	2103000
DESIGNED	AR
DRAWN	AR/LV
CHECKED	B.FOX
APPROVED	
REG. NO.	

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION:	BY

BENCHMARK: SEE SHEET 1

SCALE: AS SHOWN

BEAUMONT-CHERRY VALLEY WATER DISTRICT
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

DISTRICT ENGINEER _____ R.C.E. NO. _____ DATE _____

"B" LINE PIPELINE REPLACEMENT PROJECT

TITLE SHEET

SHEET NO. C-1 OF X SHTS

DRAWING NO.

AR/WO/PLP: XXXX / XXXX

CONSTRUCTION NOTES

GENERAL

1. EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS, INCLUDING PIPING, VALVES, FITTINGS, DRAINS, PIPE SUPPORTS, ETC., ARE SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS BY SYMBOLS. PIPE SIZE IS SHOWN AS STANDARD CALL OUT WITH SIZE AND PIPE DUTY. CONTRACTOR SHALL FURNISH AND INSTALL EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS AS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS BY SYMBOLS AND NOTES, INCLUDING MINOR PIPE FITTINGS, ADAPTERS, AND APPURTENANCES NECESSARY TO PROVIDE COMPLETE, OPERABLE SYSTEMS.

2. DIMENSION TO BE VERIFIED PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION AND PRIOR TO ORDERING EQUIPMENT DEPENDENT UPON DIMENSION. CONTRACTOR SHALL FIELD VERIFY DIMENSIONS WITH ACTUAL FABRICATED EQUIPMENT DELIVERED TO PROJECT OR AS-BUILT CONDITIONS. CONTRACTOR SHALL ALLOW FOR ADJUSTMENTS TO CONNECTIONS TO EQUIPMENT DUE TO FABRICATION TOLERANCES, FIELD TOLERANCES AND INSTALLATION TOLERANCES.

3. CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS AND CONDITIONS AT THE SITE AND CROSS CHECK DETAILS AND DIMENSIONS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS. FLOOR AND WALL OPENINGS, SLEEVES, PENETRATIONS AND OTHER CIVIL, STRUCTURAL, MECHANICAL, OR ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS MUST BE COORDINATED BEFORE CONTRACTOR PROCEEDS WITH CONSTRUCTION.

4. IN NO CASE SHALL WORKING DIMENSIONS BE SCALED FROM PLANS, SECTIONS, OR DETAILS ON DRAWINGS.

5. THE PRECISE DIMENSIONS AND LOCATIONS OF ALL OPENINGS AND PENETRATIONS SHALL BE DETERMINED FOR THE ACTUAL EQUIPMENT BEING FURNISHED. SHOP DRAWINGS WITH ADEQUATE ACCURATE DIMENSIONS MUST BE SUBMITTED AND REVIEWED PRIOR TO CONTRACTOR CONSTRUCTING FACILITIES THAT ARE AFFECTED BY SAID EQUIPMENT.

6. CONTRACTOR IS ADVISED THAT THE WORK ON THIS PROJECT MAY INVOLVE WORKING IN A CONFINED SPACE. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DETERMINING WORK AREA CLASSIFICATIONS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ALL PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES REQUIRED FOR "CONFINED SPACES" UNDER THE CALIFORNIA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, TITLE 8.

7. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING PROJECT SITE SECURITY. PROJECT SITE SHALL REMAIN SECURED AT ALL TIMES BY EXISTING DISTRICT FENCE, INSTALLED FENCE OR TEMPORARY 6' HIGH CHAIN LINK FENCE.

8. CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE HIS OWN SANITARY AND OFFICE FACILITIES INCLUDING TELEPHONE AND TEMPORARY POWER.

9. APPROVAL OF DISTRICT IMPLIES NO PERMISSION OTHER THAN THAT WITHIN THE DISTRICT'S JURISDICTION. ALL PERMITS REQUIRED BY LAW AND NOT ALREADY OBTAINED BY THE DISTRICT SHALL BE ACQUIRED BY CONTRACTOR. REQUIREMENTS OF DISTRICT SHALL TAKE PRECEDENCE OVER REQUIREMENTS OF OTHER AGENCIES ONLY WHERE DISTRICT REQUIREMENTS ARE MORE STRINGENT.

10. CONTRACTOR SHALL NOT STORE MATERIALS OR EQUIPMENT ON PRIVATE OR PUBLIC PROPERTY. CONTRACTOR MAY STORE MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT ON SITE, ON DISTRICT'S PROPERTY IN DESIGNATED AREAS.

UNDERGROUND FACILITIES AND EXISTING IMPROVEMENTS

1. THE LOCATIONS OF EXISTING UNDERGROUND FACILITIES (PIPING, VALVES, CONDUCTORS, ELECTRICAL CONDUIT, ETC.) ARE SHOWN IN AN APPROXIMATE WAY ONLY AND ARE BASED ON OWNER'S EXISTING RECORDS. CONTRACTOR SHALL EXERCISE CARE DURING EXCAVATIONS TO AVOID DAMAGE TO SAID FACILITIES. CONTRACTOR SHALL DETERMINE THE EXACT LOCATION OF ALL EXISTING UNDERGROUND FACILITIES BEFORE COMMENCING WORK. CONTRACTOR AGREES TO BE FULLY RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY DAMAGES WHICH RESULT FROM HIS FAILURE TO EXACTLY LOCATE AND PROTECT ANY AND ALL FACILITIES.

   AT LEAST 48 HOURS BEFORE COMMENCING ANY EXCAVATION, CONTRACTOR SHALL REQUEST UNDERGROUND SERVICE ALERT (1-800-227-2600) AND NON-MEMBER COMPANIES OR UTILITIES TO MARK OR OTHERWISE INDICATE THE LOCATION(S) OF THEIR SUBSURFACE FACILITIES INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, STRUCTURES, VAULTS, PIPING, VALVES, CONDUCTORS, CONDUIT, CABLES, AND SERVICE CONNECTIONS.

2. THE FIRST ITEM OF WORK (WITHIN 45 DAYS OF EXECUTION OF CONTRACT, AND AT LEAST 10 DAYS PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION), CONTRACTOR SHALL EXCAVATE AND EXPOSE ("POTHOLE") EXISTING FACILITIES IN LOCATIONS WHERE NEW FACILITIES ARE PROPOSED TO ESTABLISH THE EXACT HORIZONTAL LOCATION, SIZE, AND ELEVATION, AND DETERMINE IF THERE WILL BE AN INTERFERENCE WITH PROPOSED FACILITIES. CHANGES OR DELAYS CAUSED BY CONTRACTOR'S FAILURE TO PERFORM "POTHOLING" AND INTERFERENCE LOCATION WORK SHALL NOT BE ELIGIBLE FOR EXTRA WORK COMPENSATION OR TIME EXTENSION.

   CONTRACTOR SHALL SUBMIT "POTHOLE" DATA (EXACT ELEVATION, SIZE, AND HORIZONTAL LOCATION) TO DISTRICT FOR EVERY UTILITY EXPOSED. BASED ON SAID "POTHOLE DATA", DISTRICT MAY MODIFY BELOW GRADE PIPING ALIGNMENT AND GRADE TO AVOID EXISTING PIPING AND WILL SUBMIT MODIFICATIONS, IF ANY, TO CONTRACTOR WITHIN TWO WEEKS OF RECEIPT OF ALL "POTHOLE" DATA.

3. CONTRACTOR SHALL REPLACE IN KIND ALL EXISTING IMPROVEMENTS DAMAGED OR REMOVED BY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES. LIMITS OF REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT SHALL BE APPROVED BY THE DISTRICT PRIOR TO COMMENCING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES.

PERMANENT ASPHALT CONCRETE PAVEMENT

PERMANENT ASPHALT CONCRETE PAVEMENT SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION STANDARDS,AND PROJECT ENCROACHMENT PERMIT REQUIRES REVIEW PER DISTRICT @ NEXT PLAN CHECK FOR ALL WORK COMPLETED WITHIN CHERRY AVENUE AND INTERNATIONAL PARK ROAD. ALL SITE WORK A.C. PAVEMENT SHALL BE CONSTRUCTIBLE PER SPECIFICATION SECTION 02700, EXCEPT AS MODIFIED HEREAFTER.

A. PREPARATION

UPPER 12" OF SUBGRADE BENEATH CRUSHED BASE SHALL BE SCARIFIED AND COMPACTED TO 95% RELATIVE COMPACTION MINIMUM.

B. THICKNESS

UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE, PERMANENT ASPHALT CONCRETE PAVEMENT SHALL BE HOT PLACED TO A MINIMUM OF 4" TOTAL THICKNESS PLACED OVER 8" OF CRUSHED MISCELLANEOUS BASE (PER SPPWC SECTION 200-2.4, FINE GRADATION). ASPHALT CONCRETE PAVEMENT AND CRUSHED MISCELLANEOUS BASE SHALL BE COMPACTED TO 95% RELATIVE COMPACTION MINIMUM.

C. ASPHALT CONCRETE PAVEMENT SPECIFICATIONS

PERMANENT PAVEMENT SHALL BE PLACED IN ACCORDANCE WITH COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE AND PLACED IN TWO LIFTS. THE FIRST LIFT SHALL BE 2.8" AND MAY BE PLACED WITH A BLADE AND ROLLER. THE SECOND LIFT SHALL BE 1.2" AND SHALL BE PLACED WITH A SELF-PROPELLED MECHANICAL SPREADING AND PAVING MACHINE.

THE SECOND LIFT SHALL OVERLAP TRENCH EDGES 1' MINIMUM, AND EDGES SHALL BE FEATHERED TO MEET EXISTING PAVEMENT. AFTER PLACEMENT, PAVEMENT SHALL NOT VARY MORE THAN 0.01' FROM A STRAIGHT EDGE PLACED ACROSS ANY TRENCH.

PAVEMENT MATERIALS SHALL COMPLY WITH STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION SECTION 203-6. UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE, THE FIRST LIFT SHALL BE B-PG64-10 AND THE SECOND LIFT SHALL BE C2-PG64-10.

WHERE SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS, THE EXISTING PAVEMENT SHALL BE GROUND DOWN 0.10' AND SHALL BE CAPPED WITH A C2-PG64-10 AC MIX. THE CAP SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH THE SECOND LIFT OF ACCESS ROAD PAVING.

D. REMOVAL OF EXISTING AC PAVEMENT

ALL PAVING REMOVED FOR ROAD REPLACEMENT AND/OR PIPELINE TRENCHING SHALL BE HAULED FROM SITE AND DISPOSED OF AT A LEGAL DISPOSAL SITE THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE THE DISTRICT WITH A DISPOSABLE RECEIPT FOR DISPOSED MATERIAL.

WHERE EXISTING ASPHALT CONCRETE PAVEMENT IS TO BE REMOVED FOR INSTALLATION OF BELOW GRADE PIPING, CONTRACTOR SHALL SAW CUT EXISTING ASPHALT PAVEMENT EDGES (1' ADDITIONAL EACH SIDE OF TRENCH) TO STRAIGHT, NEAT, VERTICAL EDGES, EITHER PERPENDICULAR TO OR PARALLEL WITH THE TRENCH. CONTRACTOR SHALL EXCAVATE UNDERLYING SUBGRADE TO PROPER GRADE AND COMPACT IT TO 95% RELATIVE COMPACTION MINIMUM.

E. INSTALLATION

FINISHED GRADE SHALL MATCH EXISTING GRADES WHERE NEW PAVING ABUTS EXISTING PAVING. UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE, ALL EXPOSED PAVING EDGES SHALL BE PLACED AGAINST 2"x4" REDWOOD HEADERS.

F. PAVEMENT STRIPING

ALL PAVEMENT STRIPING OR MARKINGS DAMAGED OR REMOVED DURING CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE REPLACED FOLLOWING PLACEMENT OF PERMANENT ASPHALT CONCRETE PAVEMENT OR PLACEMENT OF SLURRY SEAL OVER EXISTING ASPHALT CONCRETE PAVEMENT.

PIPING / VALVES

1. PIPE MATERIALS AND TEST PRESSURES SHALL BE AS SPECIFIED IN PROJECT SPECS. ALL PIPING SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED WITH RESTRAINED JOINTS. RESTRAINED JOINTS SHALL BE FLANGED, VICTAULIC (GROOVED TYPE), WELDED, THREADED, OR EQUAL. FLANGED AND VICTAULIC JOINTS SHALL BE PROVIDED WHERE SHOWN.

2. PIPELINE ELEVATIONS SHOWN ARE FOR CENTERLINE OF PIPE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. PIPELINES SHALL BE STRAIGHT GRADE BETWEEN ELEVATIONS SHOWN. CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE ALL SHORTS, SPOOLS, AND FITTINGS NECESSARY TO MEET ELEVATIONS SPECIFIED.

3. VALVES SHALL COMPLY WITH REQUIREMENTS OF THE SPECIFICATIONS, AS LISTED IN EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS DESCRIPTIONS, AS SHOWN BY SYMBOL ON THE DRAWINGS, AND AS SPECIFIED HEREON. UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE, VALVES 4" AND LARGER SHALL BE FLANGED AND FURNISHED WITH GEAR OPERATORS. ALL VALVES ABOVE GRADE SHALL BE FURNISHED WITH HAND WHEEL OPERATORS (8" MINIMUM DIAMETER). BURIED VALVES SHALL BE FURNISHED WITH VALVE BOXES AND STEM EXTENSIONS PER DISTRICT STANDARD DRAWINGS. ALL BURIED VALVES SHALL BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH DISTRICT STANDARD PLATE 2.

4. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, FLANGED BUTTERFLY VALVES SHALL BE PROVIDED WITH DUCTILE IRON BODIES AND DUCTILE IRON DISCS.

5. ALL PIPE ZONE BEDDING AND TRENCH BACKFILL SHALL BE IMPORTED WITH A MINIMUM S.E. EQUAL TO 30 AND SHALL BE APPROVED BY THE DISTRICT AND PER DISTRICT STANDARD DRAWING PLATE 6-1. BEDDING MATERIALS SHALL BE VIBRATED IN-PLACE TO ACHIEVE COMPACTION.

   BACKFILL ABOVE THE PIPE ZONE SHALL BE EITHER COMMERCIAL IMPORTED MATERIAL OR SELECT NATIVE MATERIAL (SCREENED OR WASHED).

6. PIPE SHALL BE INSTALLED IN TRENCH CONDITION AND AS SPECIFIED IN SPECIFICATION SECTION 15020. BACKFILL SHALL BE COMPLETED INCLUDING COMPACTION TESTS PRIOR TO PRESSURE TESTING. BACKFILL IN PIPE ZONE SHALL BE COMPACTED BY HAND TAMPING TO MINIMUM 90% COMPACTION. WHERE PIPE IS LOCATED UNDER CONCRETE SLABS, ALL TRENCH BACKFILL SHALL BE MINIMUM 95% COMPACTION.

7. PIPING WHERE STUBBED THROUGH SLABS/FOUNDATIONS SHALL BE DOUBLE WRAPPED WITH 33 MIL PVC TAPE.

8. CONTRACTOR SHALL BACKFILL WITH TWO SACK CEMENT/SAND SLURRY, OR CONTROLLED DENSITY FILL (CDF) IN ACCORDANCE WITH SPECIFICATION SECTION 02252, ALL PIPELINE CROSSINGS WITH EXISTING MAINLINE UTILITIES AND AT LOCATIONS SHOWN ON THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS. THE TWO SACK CEMENT/SAND SLURRY SHALL EXTEND FIVE FEET ON EACH SIDE OF THE EXISTING FACILITY AND EXTEND FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE PROPOSED PIPELINE TO THE SPRINGLINE OF THE EXISTING FACILITY TO BE SUPPORTED.

9. UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN, MINIMUM COVER ON BELOW GRADE PIPE SHALL BE 48".

10. UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE, TRENCH BACKFILL SHALL BE COMPACTED TO 90% RELATIVE COMPACTION (MINIMUM).

11. ALL BELOW GRADE PIPE UNDER CONCRETE SLABS AND LESS THAN 48" BELOW THE TOP OF SLAB SHALL BE BACKFILLED WITH 2 SACK CEMENT/SAND SLURRY.

12. ALL BELOW GRADE PIPE UNDER CONCRETE FOUNDATIONS SHALL BE BACKFILLED WITH 2 SACK CEMENT/SAND SLURRY TO THE BOTTOM OF THE FOUNDATION AND 2' BEYOND THE FOUNDATION LIMITS.

13. UNLESS SPECIFIED OTHERWISE, PRESSURE RATING FOR ALL VALVES SHALL BE AS SPECIFIED SPECIFICATION SECTION 15020.

14. ALL PIPING AND APPURTENANCES CONTAINING WATER (2" AND SMALLER) SHALL BE INSULATED PER SPECIFICATION SECTION 15020 AND ALL VALVES (2" AND SMALLER) SHALL BE INSULATED PER SPECIFICATION SECTION 15020.

15. ALL NON-POTABLE DIP SHALL BE ENCASED IN PURPLE POLYETHYLENE BAGS. ALL POTABLE DIP SHALL BE ENCASED IN BLACK POLYETHYLENE BAGS.
    (CLEAR POLYETHYLENE BAGS MAY BE SUBSTITUTED IF BLACK IS UNAVAILABLE)

16. ALL PIPE SHALL BE RESTRAINED. WHERE MECHANICAL JOINTS ENDS ARE CALLED OUT (M.J.), THE JOINT SHALL INCLUDE AN EBAA IRON SERIES 1100, "MEGA-LUG" TYPE JOINT RESTRAINT SYSTEM. 03100.

CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION

1. ALL CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH SPECIFICATION SECTIONS 03200, 03300, AND NOTES HEREIN. UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE, ALL CONCRETE FOUNDATIONS (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, TANK FOUNDATIONS, BELOW GRADE MANHOLE AND VAULT BASES, AND SLABS ON GRADE) SHALL BE PLACED ON SOIL SCARIFIED TO A MINIMUM DEPTH OF 12" AND THEN COMPACTED TO 95% RELATIVE COMPACTION. ALL CONCRETE SHALL BE CLASS "A" STRUCTURAL CONCRETE UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE ON DRAWINGS. FOR ALL CONCRETE, USE TYPE II PORTLAND CEMENT. 03100, 03200, AND 03300.

2. CONCRETE FINISHING

   A. GRADE SLABS AND FLOOR SLABS SHALL RECEIVE A MONOLITHIC TROWEL FINISH FOLLOWED BY A LIGHT BROOM FINISH AS APPROVED BY DISTRICT.

   B. ALL EXPOSED EXTERIOR FORMED CONCRETE SHALL RECEIVE A "SACKED" FINISH PER CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE SPECIFICATIONS,

3. THE LOCATION OF ALL CONSTRUCTION JOINTS NOT SPECIFICALLY NOTED OR SHOWN SHALL BE APPROVED BY THE DISTRICT.

4. ALL NON-SHRINK GROUT SHALL BE NON-METALLIC.

WATER NOTES:

1. ALL WORK SHOWN ON THESE PLANS SHALL BE PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE "DISTRICT STANDARDS FOR THE FURNISHING OF MATERIALS AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF WATER AND RECYCLED WATER FACILITIES AND PREPARATION OF WATER SYSTEM PLANS", LATEST REVISION, AND THE ADOPTED ADDENDUMS THERETO.

2. WORK SHALL BE PERFORMED BY A CONTRACTOR LICENSED IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXPERIENCED IN WATER UTILITY CONSTRUCTION.

3. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONTACT UNDERGROUND SERVICE ALERT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AT 811 / 800-227-2600 FOR LOCATION OF ALL UNDERGROUND UTILITIES, TWO WORKING DAYS PRIOR TO COMMENCING WORK.

4. CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE DISTRICT AT (951) 845-9581 TWO WORKING DAYS PRIOR TO COMMENCING WORK ON THE WATER UTILITY INSTALLATION. CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY DISTRICT BY PRECEDING WEDNESDAY AT 4:00 P.M. PRIOR TO WORKING DURING THE WEEKEND. CANCELLATIONS SHALL BE NOTIFIED TO THE DISTRICT BY PRECEDING FRIDAY AT 3:00 P.M.

5. NO EXISTING DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM VALVE SHALL BE OPERATED BY THE CONTRACTOR. DISTRICT PERSONNEL WILL OPERATE ALL NECESSARY VALVES.

6. CONTRACTOR TO INSTALL MINIMUM 1"COPPER, TYPE K, SERVICE LATERALS IN ACCORDANCE WITH DISTRICT SPECIFICATIONS SHOWN ON DISTRICT STANDARD PLATE 6-2, PLATE 6-3, AND PLATE 12.

7. CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE ALL RECONNECTS WITH DISTRICT PERSONNEL PRIOR TO ANY CONNECTIONS OR RETIREMENTS OF ANY DISTRICT FACILITIES.

8. CONTRACTOR SHALL BEAR ALL COSTS FOR THE CORRECTION OR REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT OF DEFECTIVE WORK, AND ALL ADDITIONAL DIRECT AND INDIRECT COSTS THE CITY, COUNTY, OR DISTRICT MAY INCUR ON ACCOUNT OF DEFECTIVE WORK, INCLUDING THE COSTS OF ADDITIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE, PROFESSIONAL CONSULTANT, INSPECTION, TESTING, AND OTHER SERVICES.

9. CONTRACTOR TO OBTAIN CONSTRUCTION PERMIT FROM DISTRICT & PAY INSPECTION & VALVE COVER DEPOSIT PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.

10. CONTRACTOR TO OBTAIN NECESSARY PERMITS FROM CITY OF BEAUMONT AND/OR RIVERSIDE COUNTY, AS APPROPRIATE, PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.

11. NO DEVIATIONS FROM THESE PLANS SHALL BE PERMITTED WITHOUT APPROVAL OF THE DISTRICT.

12. EXISTING WATER MAINS SHALL NOT BE TAKEN OUT OF SERVICE FOR MORE THAN 4 HOURS. CONTRACTOR TO NOTIFY ALL WATER USERS AFFECTED BY SHUTDOWN A MINIMUM OF 48 HRS PRIOR TO ACTUAL SHUTDOWN. INDICATE DATE & PRECISE HRS THAT THE MAIN WILL BE OUT OF SERVICE.

13. AIR VAC RELEASE ASSEMBLIES PER DISTRICT STD PLATES NO. 5-1 & 5-2 TO BE INSTALLED AT ALL HIGH POINTS ON WATER MAIN. ADDITIONAL ASSEMBLIES OVER THOSE SHOWN ON DRAWINGS MAY BE NECESSARY WHEN SUBSTRUCTURES REQUIRE A CHANGE IN LINE OR GRADE OF WATER LINE.

14. ALL PIPE TO BE HYDRO TESTED, DISINFECTED & APPROVED PRIOR TO FINAL CONNECTION TO EXISTING WATER LINES.

15. ALL MATERIALS TO BE OF DOMESTIC ORIGIN & NOT OF FOREIGN MANUFACTURE.

16. FOR SEPARATION REQUIREMENTS BETWEEN WATER & RECYCLED WATER, STORM DRAINS, & SEWER LINES, SEE RIVERSIDE CO STD NO. 609 & CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS, TITLE 22, SECTION 64572.

17. CONTRACTOR TO FURNISH TO THE DISTRICT ELECTRONIC FILES IN AUTOCAD FORMAT OF SIGNED & APPROVED "RECORD DRAWINGS" & GIS DIGITAL DATA DEFINITION TABLES, PER DISTRICT STANDARDS, PRIOR TO FINAL ACCEPTANCE OF WORK.

Z:\2012020\DWG\B LINE REPLACEMENT PLANS\C-2_ GENERAL NOTES.DWG PLOT DATE:4/28/2022

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PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF:

BRIAN D. FOX
REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER NO. 57264

DATE: _____

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER BRIAN D. FOX CIVIL STATE OF CALIFORNIA

PRELIMINARY

JOB NO.	2103000
DESIGNED	AR
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CHECKED	B.FOX
APPROVED	
REG. NO.	

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION:	BY

BENCHMARK
SEE SHEET 1

SCALE
AS SHOWN

BEAUMONT-CHERRY VALLEY WATER DISTRICT
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

DISTRICT ENGINEER _____ R.C.E. NO. _____ DATE _____

"B" LINE PIPELINE REPLACEMENT PROJECT

CONSTRUCTION NOTES

SHEET NO. C-2
OF X SHTS
DRAWING NO.

AR/WO/PLP:
XXXX / XXXX

SYMBOLS AND LEGEND

SECTION CUT
SECTION "C-C" SHOWN ON DRAWING C-9.

30= DIAMETER OF PIPELINE
RW= DUTY OF PIPELINE

PROPOSED FINISH CONTOUR.

EXISTING CONTOUR.

CHAIN LINK FENCE, 6' HIGH W/3 STRANDS BARBED WIRE PER SPECIFICATIONS.

PROPOSED FACILITY

EXISTING FACILITY

EXIST. EDGE OF PAVEMENT

EXIST. CURB AND GUTTER

EXIST. UNDERGROUND EDISON

EXIST. UNDERGROUND TELEPHONE/COMM.

EXIST. GAS

EXIST. FENCE

EXIST. 6" WATER

EXIST. 14" WATER

LIMIT OF GRADING (DAYLIGHT)

GRADING (TOE)

PROPOSED 36" GRADED SWALE

PROPOSED WATER LINE

EDGE OF DIRT ROAD

CENTERLINE

RIGHT OF WAY

PROPERTY LINE

FUT R/W LINE

RETAINING WALL

INTERCEPTOR DRAIN

ASPHALT CONCRETE PAVING

SLOPE

BUILDING

SHRUB
TREE LINE

PALM TREE

EXIST. POWER POLE ANCHOR (GUY WIRE)

EXIST. STREET LIGHT

EXIST. WATER METER AND SERVICE LATERAL

EXIST. LARGE WOOD SIGN

EXIST. POWER POLE

EXIST. FIRE HYDRANT

EXIST. GAS METER

EXIST. TELEPHONE RISER

EXIST. WATER VALVE

EXISTING UTILITY POLE

EXIST. ROCK LINE

SITE PIPING SYMBOLS

FLANGED

DOUBLE LINE (TYP)

FLANGED TEE

FLANGED ELBOW (ANGLE AS SHOWN)

FLANGED JOINT

REDUCER

BLIND FLANGE

CHECK VALVE

TRANSMISSION MAIN SYMBOLS

ELBOW

REDUCER

TEE

BLOW OFF

AV&AR VALVE

VALVE

END CAP

ABBREVIATIONS AND NOTATIONS

AC	ASPHALT CONCRETE	FTG	FOOTING	PSI	POUNDS PER SQUARE INCH
AV&AR	AIR VACUUM & AIR RELEASE	FUT.	FUTURE CONSTRUCTION	R	RADIUS
BFV	BUTTERFLY VALVE	Fy	YIELD STRENGTH OF STEEL	RC, R.C.	RELATIVE COMPACTION
BOT	BOTTOM	G	GAS	RDG	RIDGE
BC	BEGINNING CURVE	GA.	GAUGE	REQ.	REQUIRED, REQUIREMENTS
CG	CENTER GRADE ELEVATION	GB	GRADE BREAK	R/W	RIGHT OF WAY
CL / ℄	CENTERLINE	HDPE	HIGH DENSITY POLYETHYLENE	SCH, SCHED	SCHEDULE
CL EL	CENTERLINE ELEVATION	HP	HIGH POINT	SPEC	BOUND SPECIFICATIONS
CLR.	CLEAR, CLEARANCE	HWL	HIGH WATER LEVEL	SQ.	SQUARE
CMB	CRUSHED MISCELLANEOUS BASE	ID, I.D.	INSIDE DIAMETER	SSPWC	STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION (LATEST EDITION)
CMU	CONCRETE MASONRY UNIT	INV.	INVERT ELEVATION		
CONC.	CONCRETE	KSI	KILOPOUNDS PER SQUARE INCH	STA.	STATION
CONT.	CONTINUOUS	LF	LINEAR FEET	S.S.	STAINLESS STEEL
DIA.	DIAMETER	LLWL	LOW LOW WATER LEVEL	STD	STANDARD BCVWD DRAWINGS & DETAILS
DWG.	DRAWING	LWL	LOW WATER LEVEL	T&B	TOP AND BOTTOM
E.#	EAST COORDINATE	MAX.	MAXIMUM	TB	TOP OF BERM ELEVATION
EC	END CURVE	MGD	MILLION GALLONS PER DAY	TC	TOP OF CURB ELEVATION
EG	EXISTING GRADE ELEVATION	MH	MANHOLE	TEL.	TELEPHONE
EL	ELEVATION	MIN.	MINIMUM	TF	TOP OF FOOTING ELEVATION
EP	EDGE OF PAVEMENT	MISC.	MISCELLANEOUS	TG	TOP OF GRATE ELEVATION, TOP OF GRATING
ES	EXISTING SURFACE ELEVATION	N.#	NORTH COORDINATE	THK.	THICK, THICKNESS
EQ.	EQUAL, EQUALLY	N/A	NOT APPLICABLE,. NOT AVAILABLE	T.O.P./TOP	TOP OF PIPE ELEVATION
E.W.	EACH WAY			TW	TOP OF WALL ELEVATION
EXIST, (E)	EXISTING	N.I.C.	NOT IN CONTRACT	TYP, TYP.	TYPICAL
FF, FIN, FLR	FINISH FLOOR ELEVATION	No.	NUMBER	USCS	UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM
FG	FINISH GRADE ELEVATION	N.T.S.	NOT TO SCALE	UNO, U.N.O.	UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE
FH	FIRE HYDRANT	O.C.	ON CENTER	WL	WATERLINE
FL., ℄	FLOW LINE ELEVATION	OD, O.D.	OUTSIDE DIAMETER	WM	WATER METER
FLG	FLANGE	OH	OPPOSITE HAND	WV	WATER VALVE
FS	FINISH SURFACE ELEVATION	OHE	OVERHEAD ELECTRICAL	W/	WITH
		PL, ℄	PROPERTY LINE	WT.	WEIGHT
		PP	POWER POLE		

ABBREVIATIONS FOR PIPE MATERIALS

ABS	ACRYLONITRILE BUTADIENE STYRENE	ECTFE	ETHYLENE-CHLOROTRIFLUOROETHYLENE
AGS	ADVANCED GROOVE SYSTEM	ELL	ELBOW PIPE FITTING
BO	BLOW-OFF	FRP	FIBERGLASS REINFORCED PLASTIC
BSP	BLACK STEEL PIPE	GIP	GALVANIZED IRON PIPE (STD.WT.)
BFV	BUTTERFLY VALVE	HDG	HOT DIPPED GALVANIZED (SCH.40 STEEL UNO)
CCP	CONCRETE CYLINDER PIPE	HDPE	HIGH DENSITY POLYETHYLENE
CIP	CAST IRON PIPE	PTFE	POLYTETRAFLUOROETHYLENE
CISP	CAST IRON SOIL PIPE	PVC	POLYVINYL CHLORIDE
CMC	CEMENT MORTAR COATED	PVDF	POLYVINYLIDENE FLUORIDE
CML	CEMENT MORTAR LINED	RCP	REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE
CMLC, CML&C	WELDED STEEL PIPE CEMENT MORTAR LINED AND COATED	RED	REDUCER PIPE FITTING
CML&TC	WELDED STEEL PIPE CEMENT MORTAR LINED, TAPE WRAPPED, AND CEMENT MORTAR COATED	RSGV	RESILIENT SEATED GATE VALVE
		RWGV	RESILIENT WEDGED GATE VALVE
		SCS	SEAMLESS CARBON STEEL
CMP	CORRUGATED METAL PIPE	SS, ST. STL.	STAINLESS STEEL (SCH.40 UNO)
CPVC	CHLORINATED POLYVINYL CHLORIDE	STD.WT.	STANDARD WEIGHT
CT	CYLINDER THICKNESS	STL.	STEEL
DI	DUCTILE IRON	VCP	VITRIFIED CLAY PIPE (EXTRA-STRENGTH)
DIP	DUCTILE IRON PIPE	WSP	WELDED STEEL PIPE
		1/4"CT	WSP WITH 1/4" STEEL CYLINDER THICKNESS

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MUNICIPAL CONSULTANTS / PLANNERS
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BENCHMARK
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SCALE
AS SHOWN

BEAUMONT-CHERRY VALLEY WATER DISTRICT
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

DISTRICT ENGINEER _____ R.C.E. NO. _____ DATE _____

"B" LINE PIPELINE REPLACEMENT PROJECT

LEGENDS, SYMBOLS, AND ABBREVIATIONS

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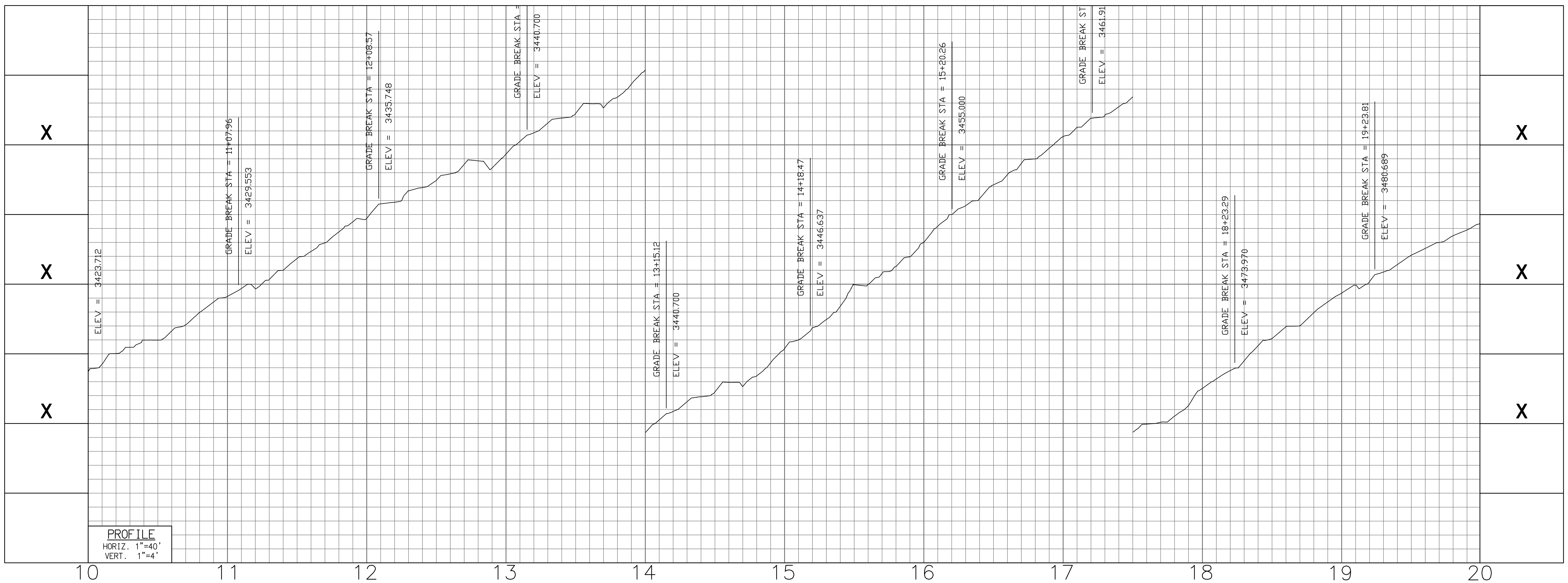
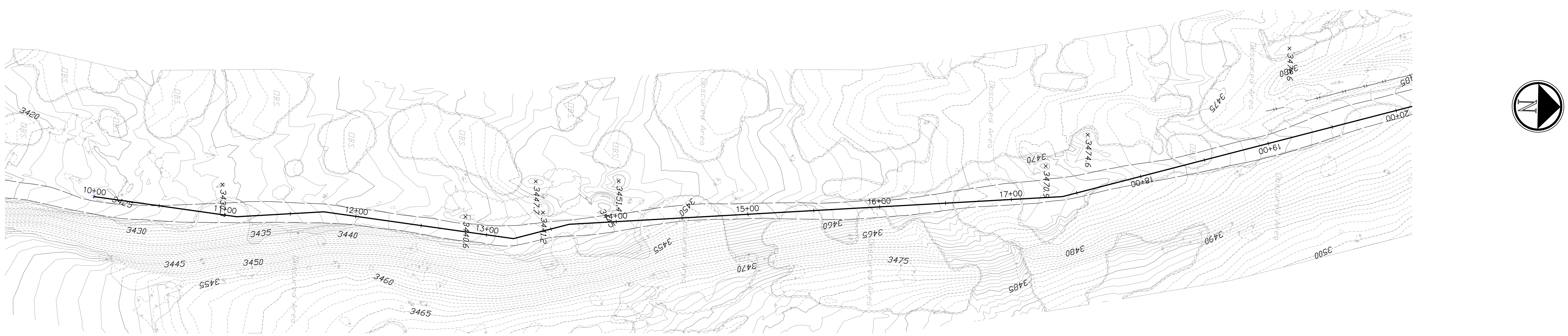
C-3
OF X SHTS

DRAWING NO.

AR/WO/PLP:
XXXX / XXXX





"B" LINE

40 20 0 40 80 120
SCALE: 1" = 40'

NOTE:
ALL DISTANCES ARE HORIZONTAL MEASUREMENTS. CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY ALL QUANTITIES

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SEE SHEET 1

SCALE
AS SHOWN

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RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

DISTRICT ENGINEER R.C.E. NO. DATE

"B" LINE PIPELINE
REPLACEMENT PROJECT
PLAN AND PROFILE
XXXX

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C-X
OF X SHTS
DRAWING NO.

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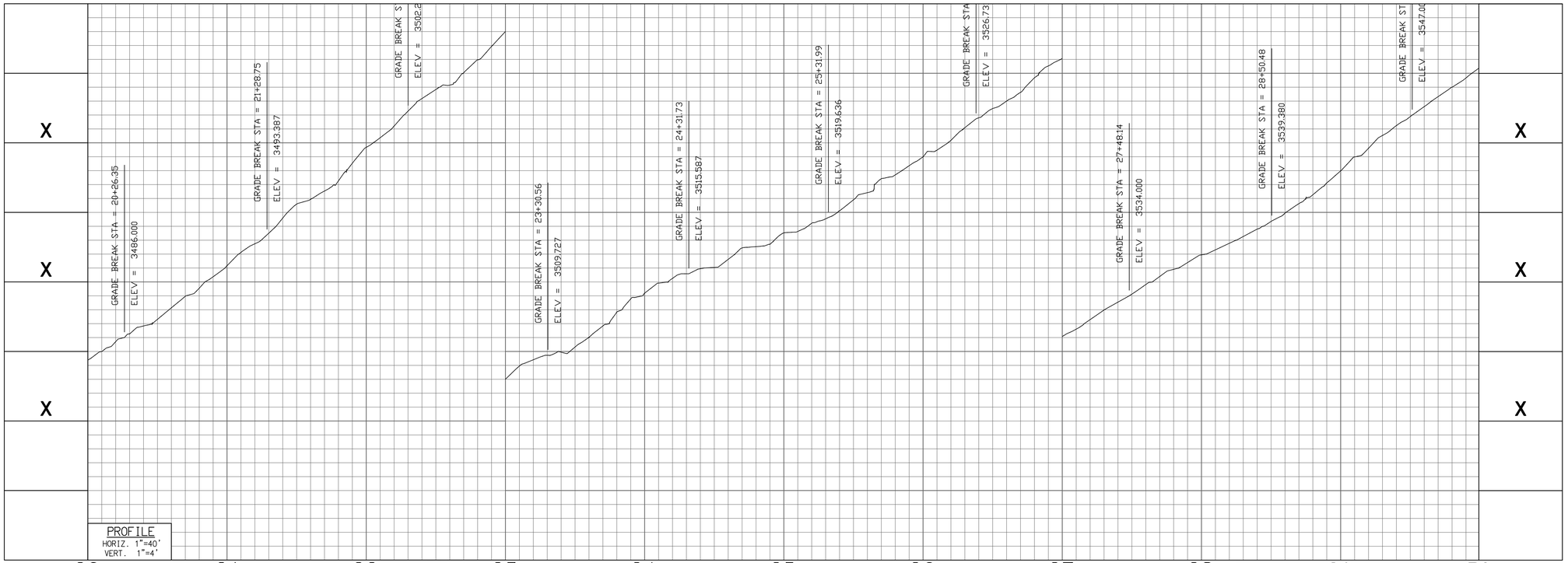

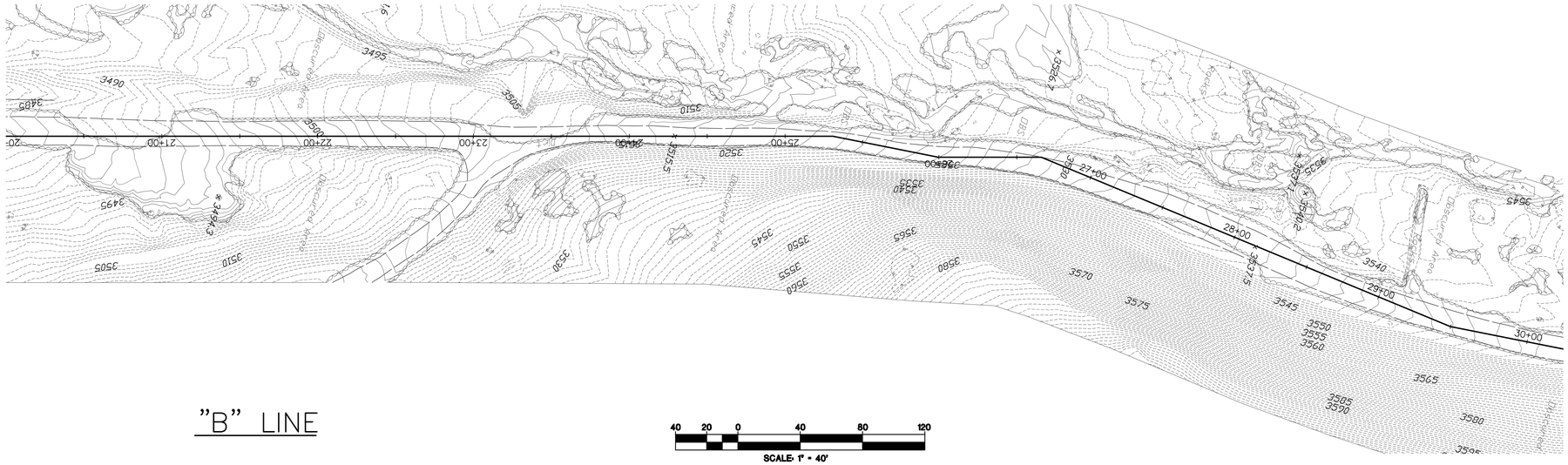

"B" LINE

SCALE: 1" = 40'

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AS SHOWN

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RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

DISTRICT ENGINEER _____ R.C.E. NO. _____ DATE _____

"B" LINE PIPELINE REPLACEMENT PROJECT

PLAN AND PROFILE

XXXX

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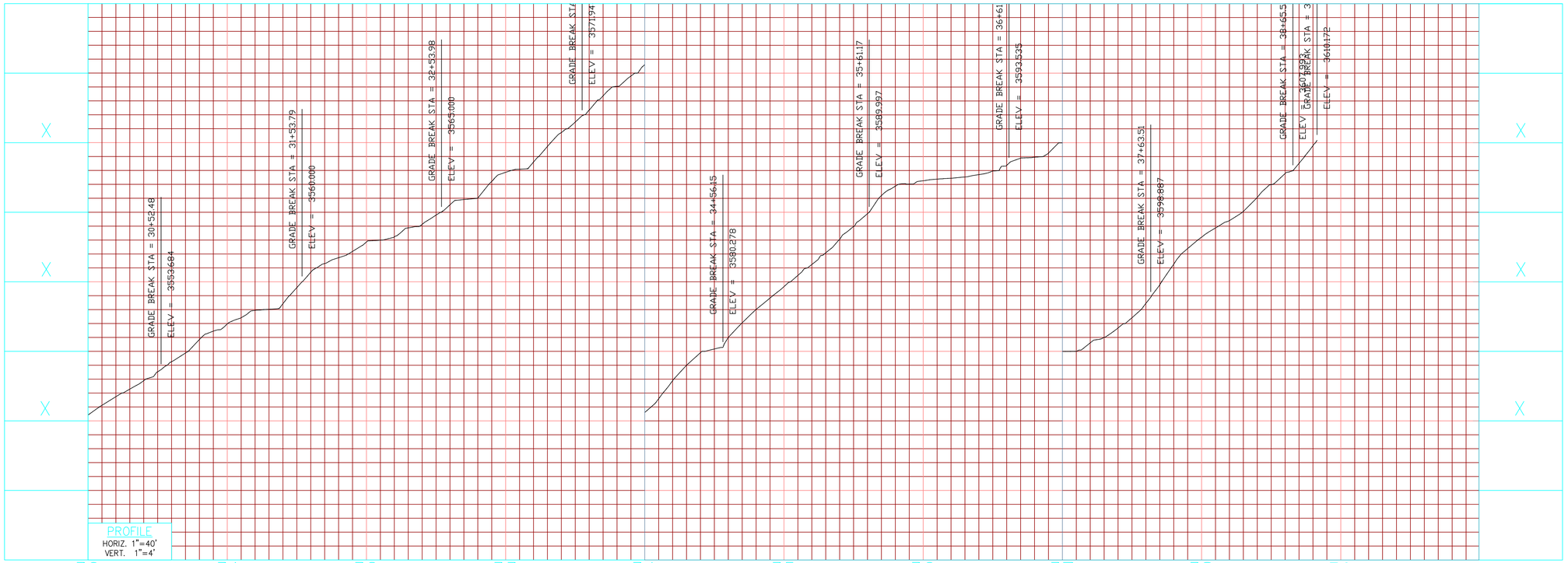

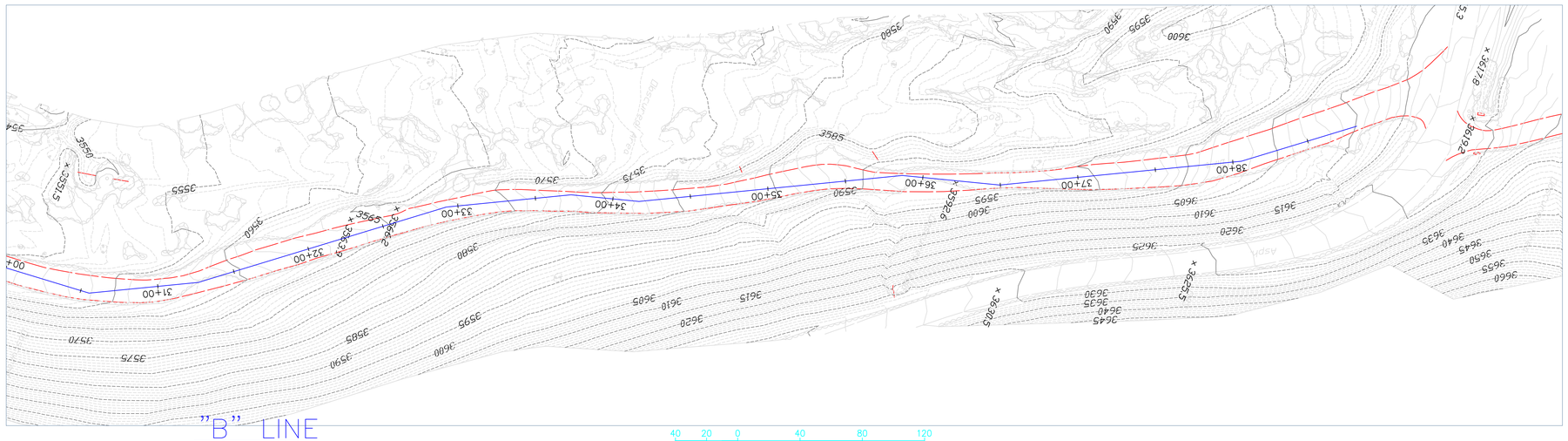

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BENCHMARK
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SCALE
AS SHOWN

BEAUMONT-CHERRY VALLEY WATER
DISTRICT RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

DISTRICT ENGINEER _____ R.C.E. NO. _____ DATE _____

"B" LINE PIPELINE
REPLACEMENT PROJECT
PLAN AND PROFILE
XXXX

SHEET NO.
C-X
OF X SHTS
DRAWING NO.
AR/WO/PLP:
XXXX / XXXX

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Appendix D
Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Consistency Analysis and Habitat Assessment for the "B" Line Project

Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Consistency Analysis and Habitat Assessment

"B" Line Replacement Project

Project Location
Cherry Valley, Riverside County, California

Permittee:
County of Riverside, California
4080 Lemon Street
Riverside, CA 92501

Applicant:

Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District
560 Magnolia Avenue
Beaumont, CA 92223

Prepared by:

Geovironment Consulting
630 W 7th Street
San Jacinto, CA 92583

September 2022

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Table 3 – NRCS Soils
Table 4 - MSHCP Narrow Endemic Plant Species Attributes and Habitat Affinities

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1:520,000

Figure 1 - Regional Map
"B" Line Pipeline Replacement

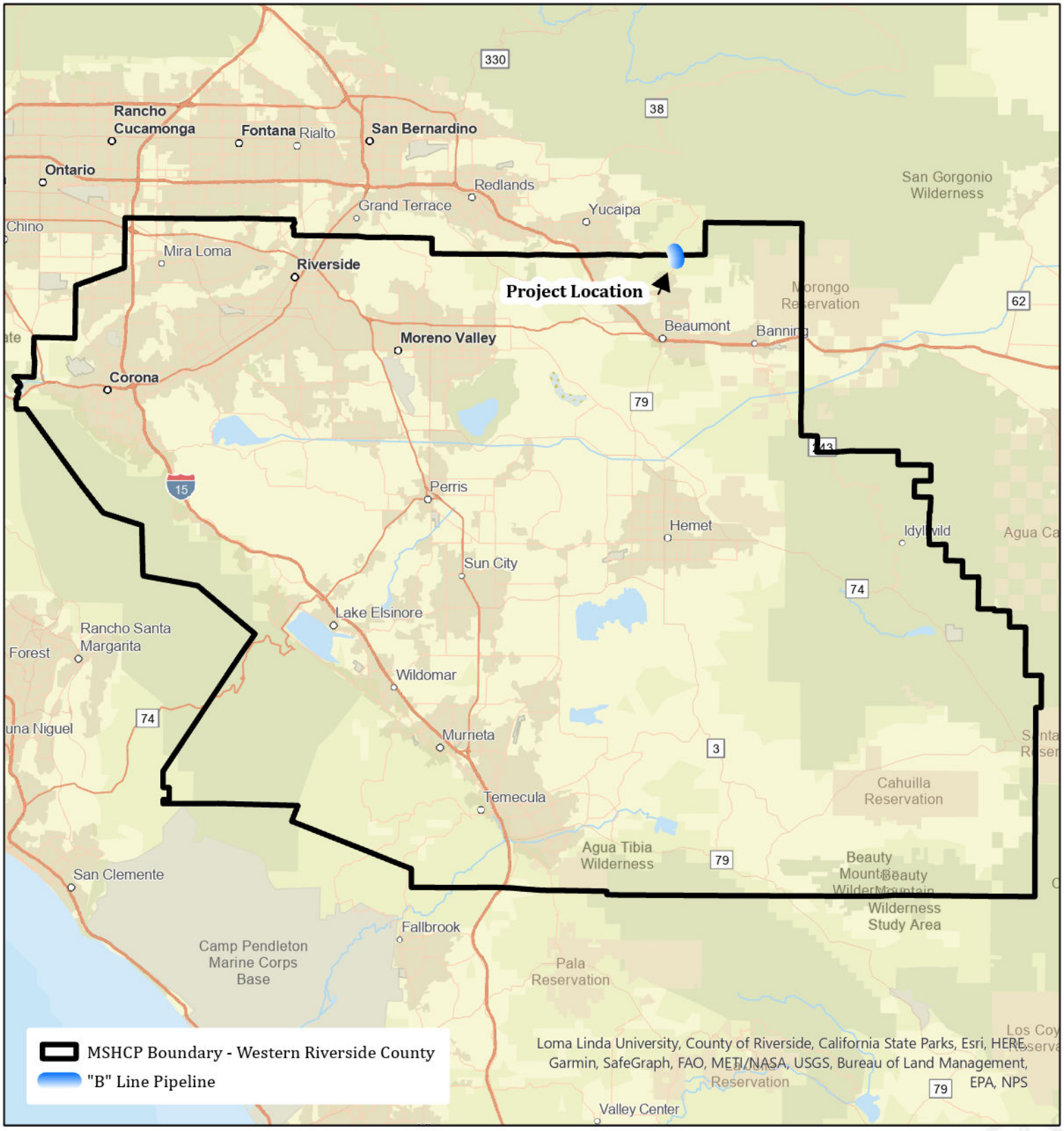

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Figure 2 - Vicinity Map
"B" Line Pipeline Replacement

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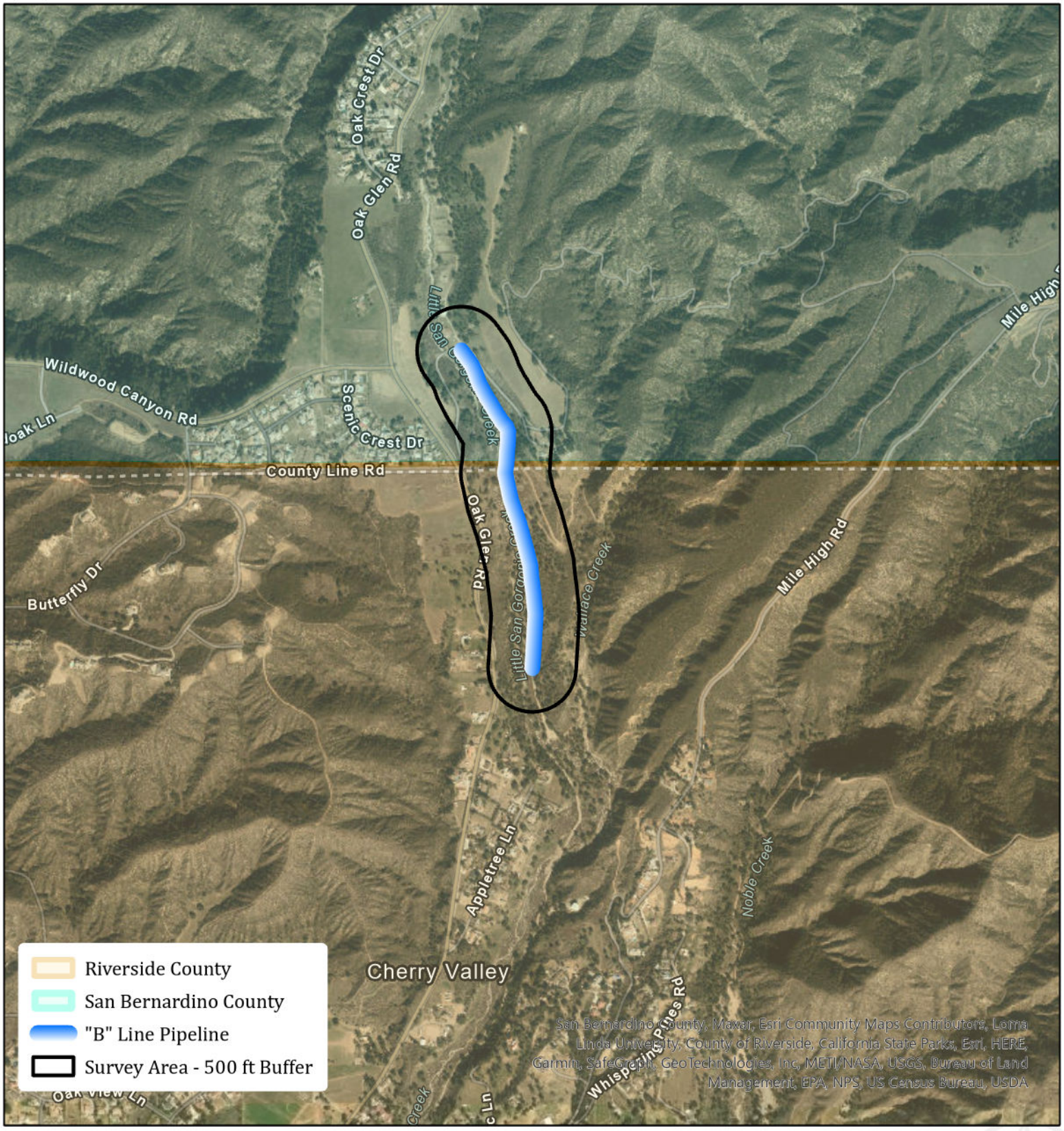

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Figure 3 - USGS Topographic Map
"B" Line Pipeline Replacement

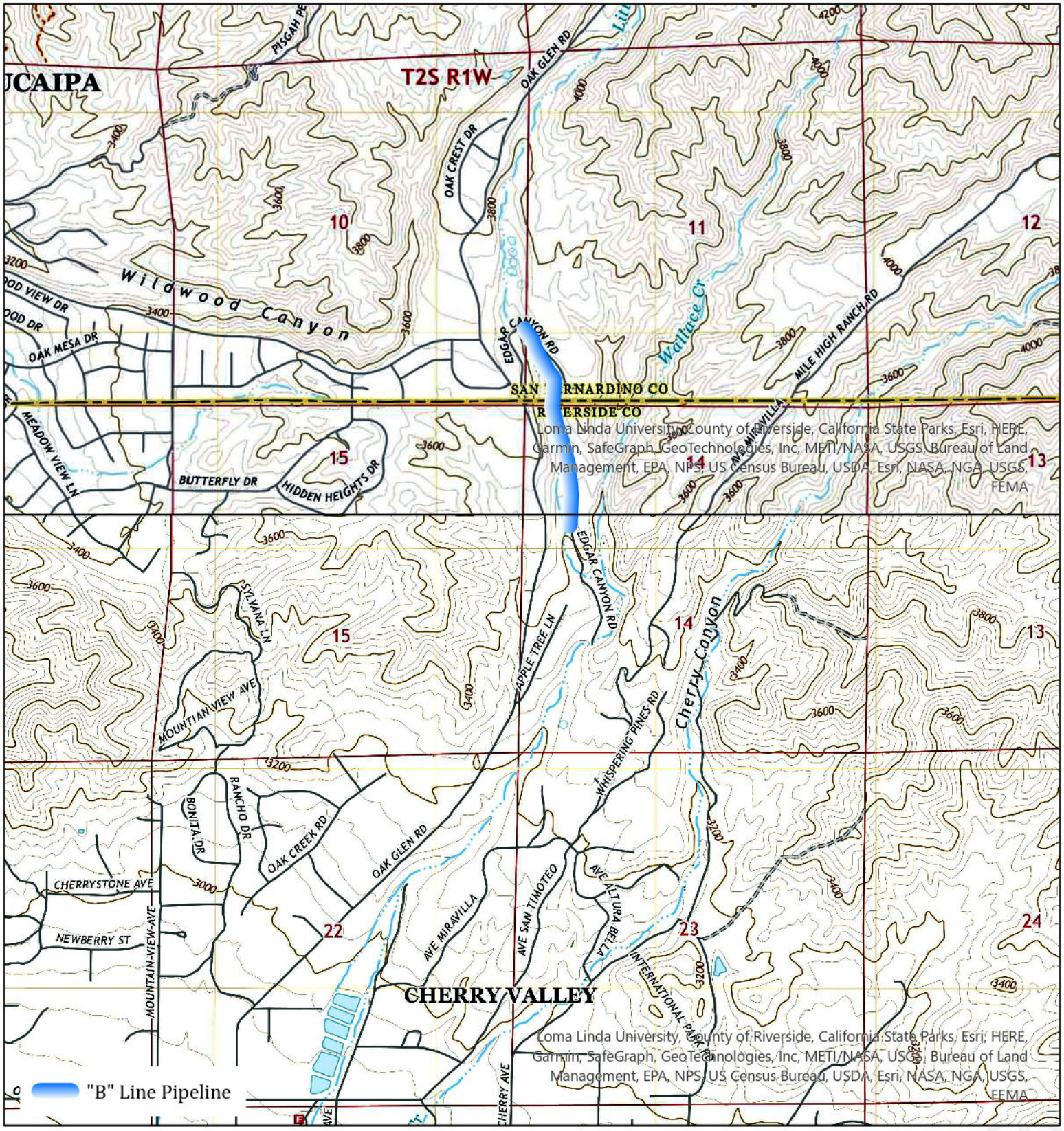

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Figure 4 - Project Area & Aerial Photographs
"B" Line Pipeline Replacement

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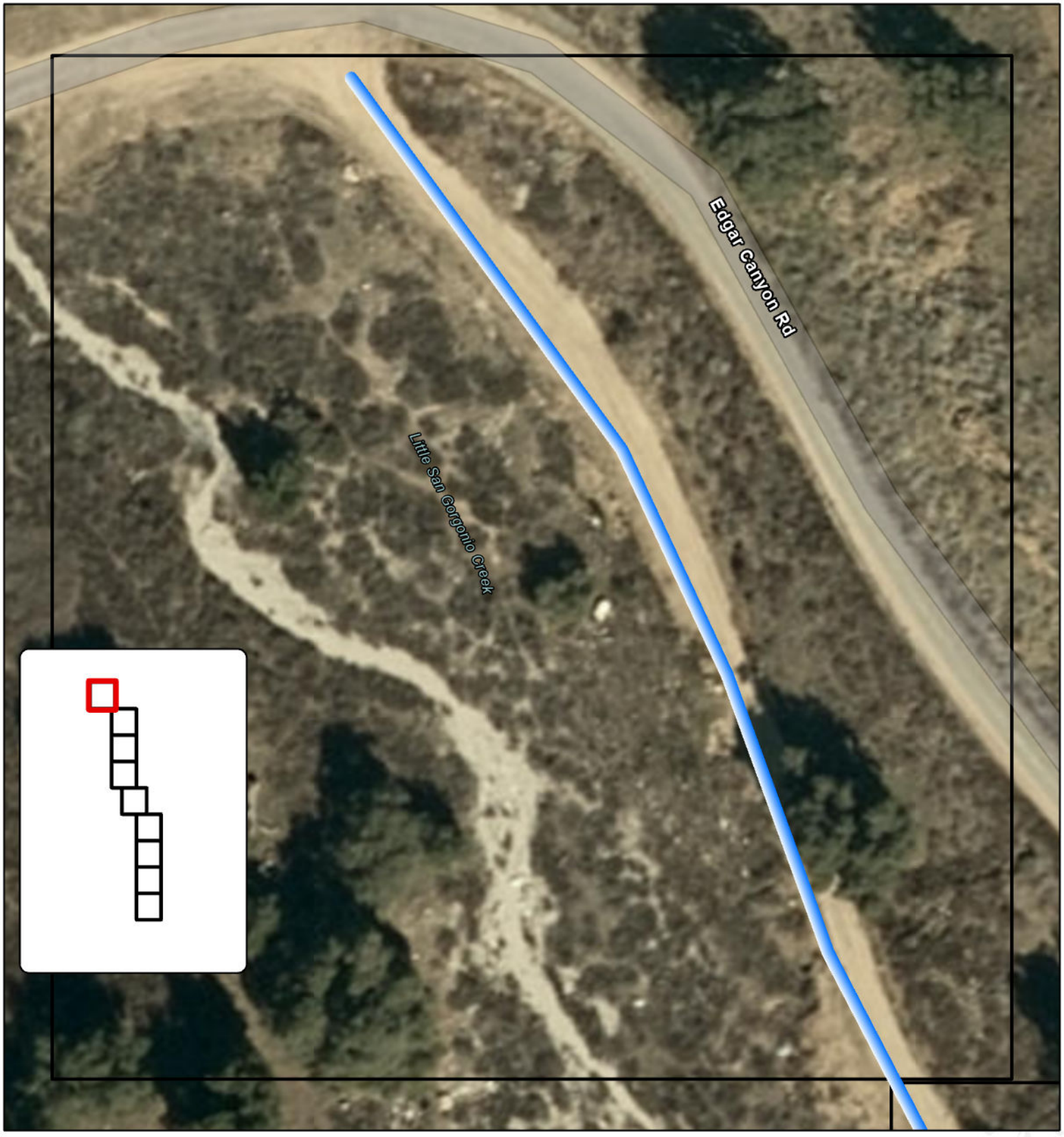

"B" Line Pipeline

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Figure 4 - Project Area & Aerial Photographs
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"B" Line Pipeline

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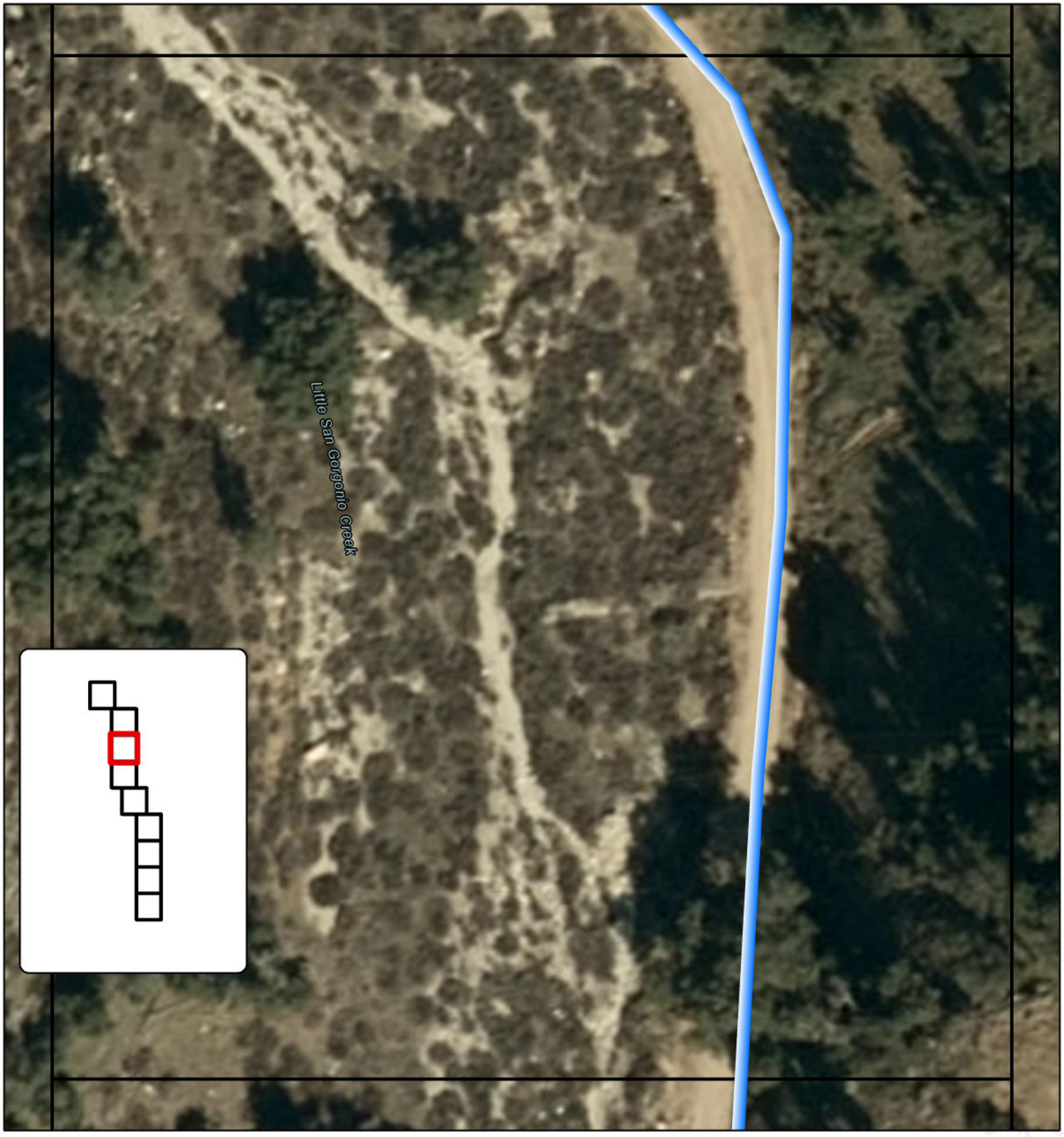

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"B" Line Pipeline

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"B" Line Pipeline

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"B" Line Pipeline Replacement

N
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1:660

"B" Line Pipeline

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Figure 4 - Project Area & Aerial Photographs
"B" Line Pipeline Replacement

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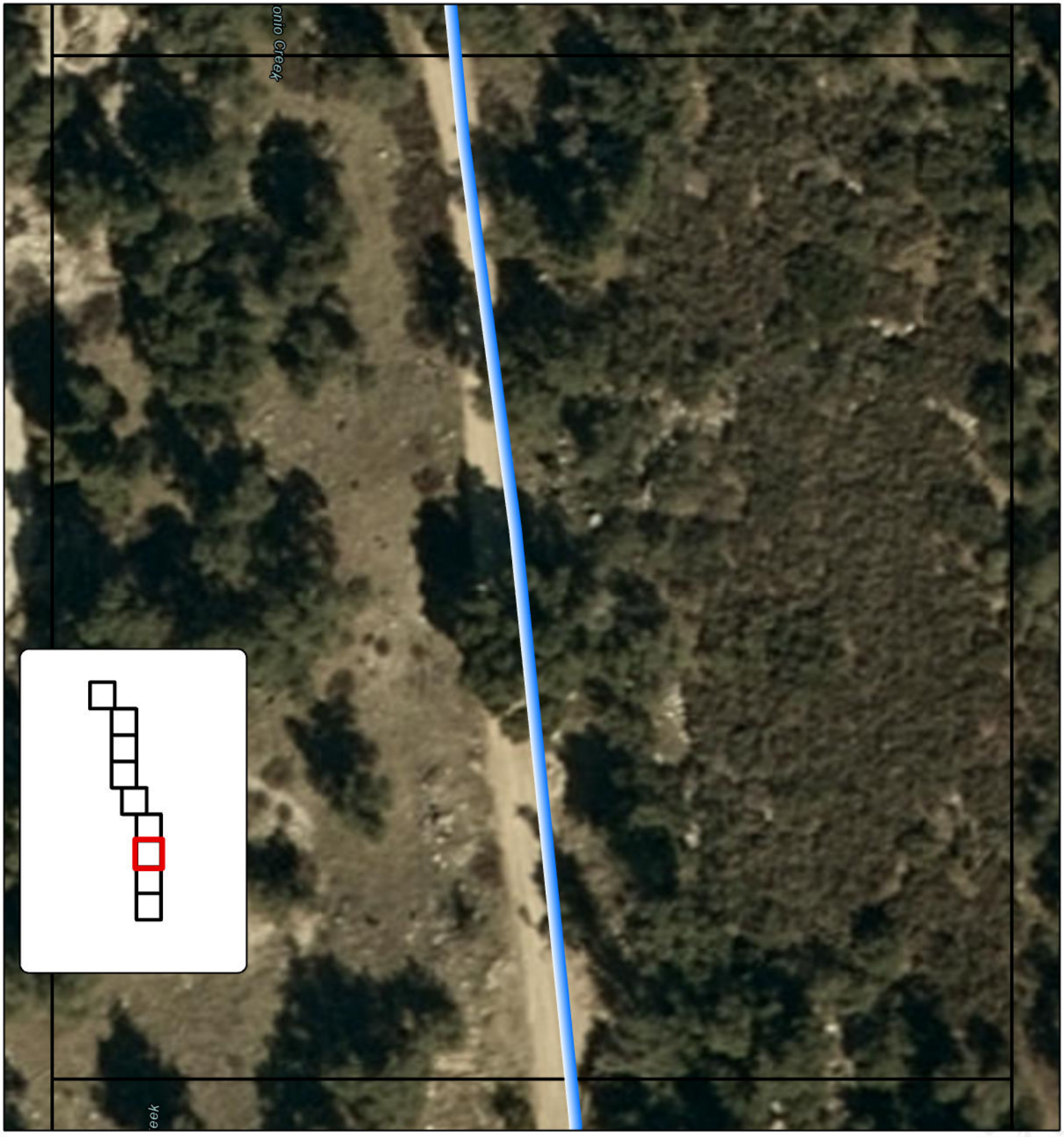

"B" Line Pipeline

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Figure 4 - Project Area & Aerial Photographs
"B" Line Pipeline Replacement

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"B" Line Pipeline

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Figure 4 - Project Area & Aerial Photographs
"B" Line Pipeline Replacement

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"B" Line Pipeline

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Figure 5 - Vegetation/Land Covers
"B" Line Pipeline Replacement

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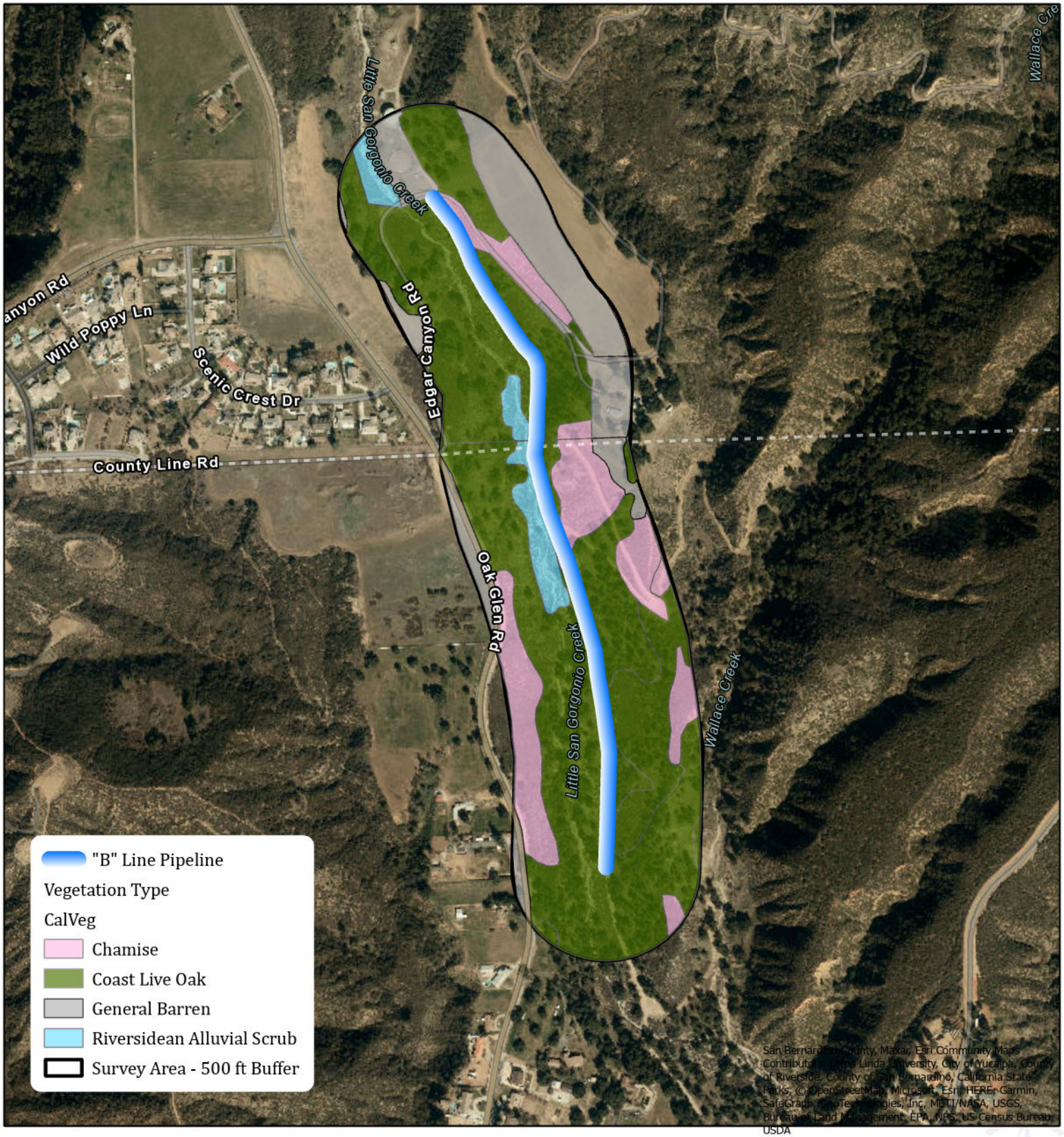

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Figure 6 - NRCS Soils
"B" Line Pipeline Replacement

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0 0.06 0.12 0.23 Miles
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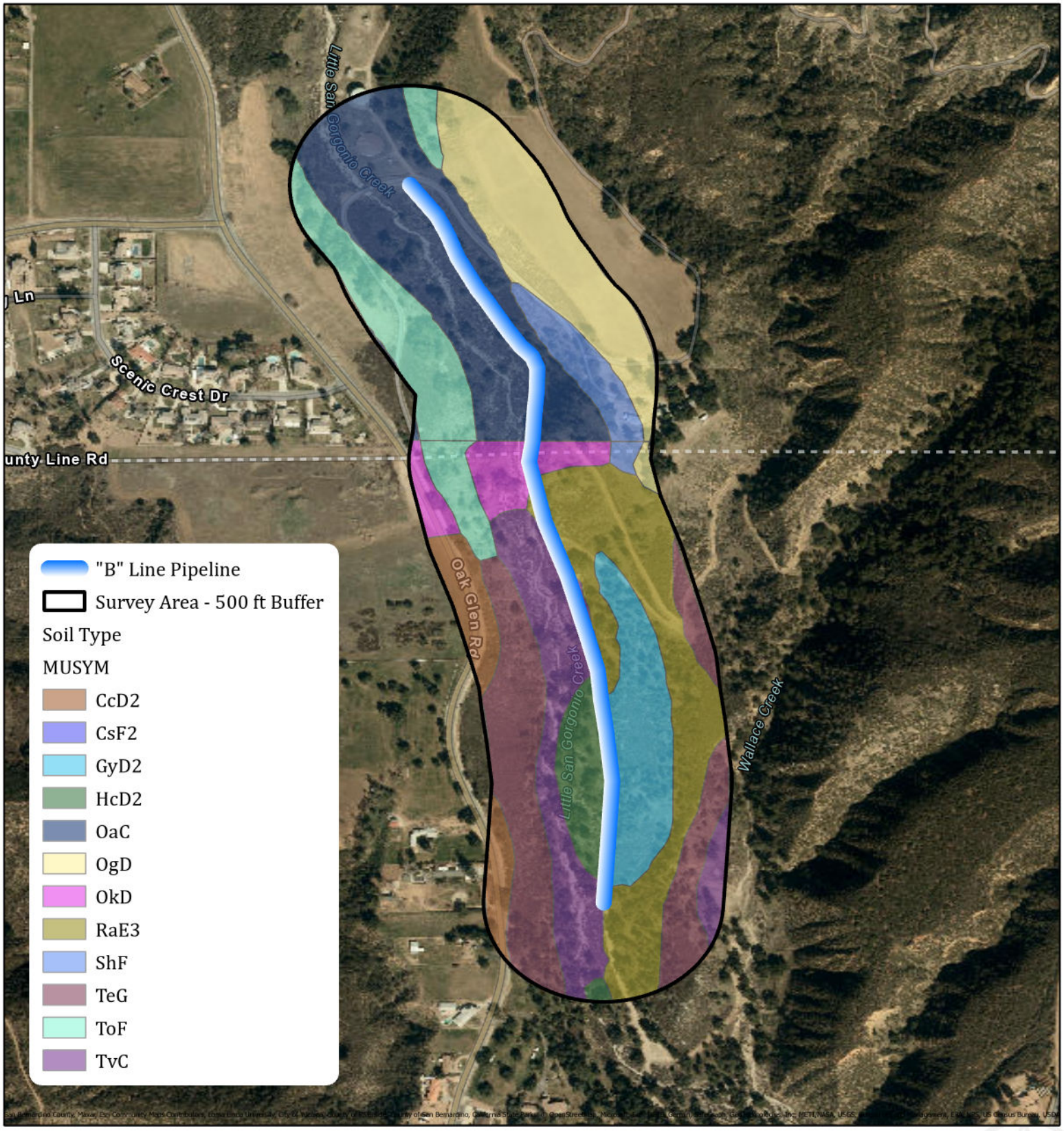

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Figure 7 - Narrow Endemic Assessment Area
"B" Line Pipeline Replacement

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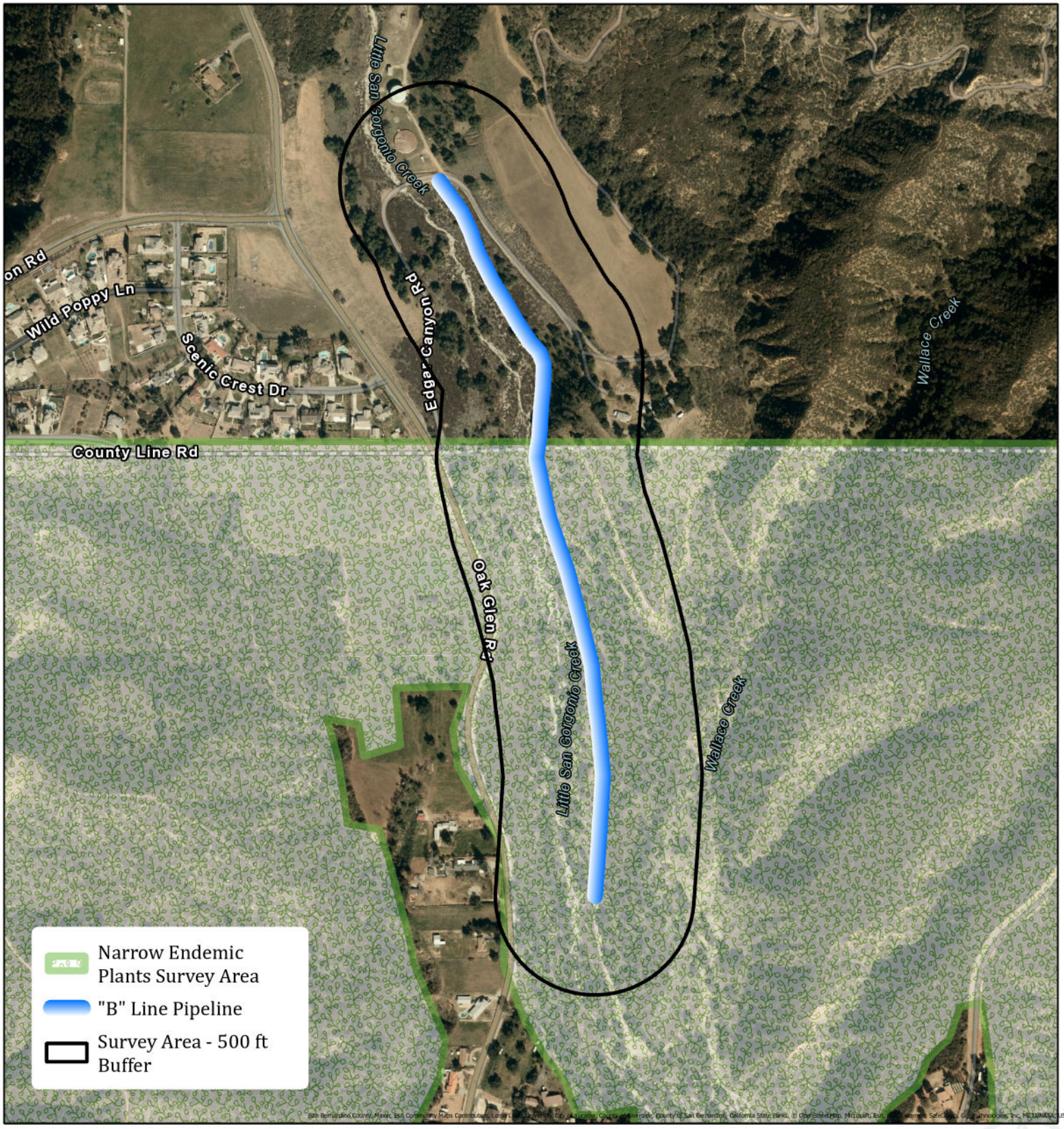

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Figure 8 - MSHCP Covered Roads "B" Line Pipeline Replacement

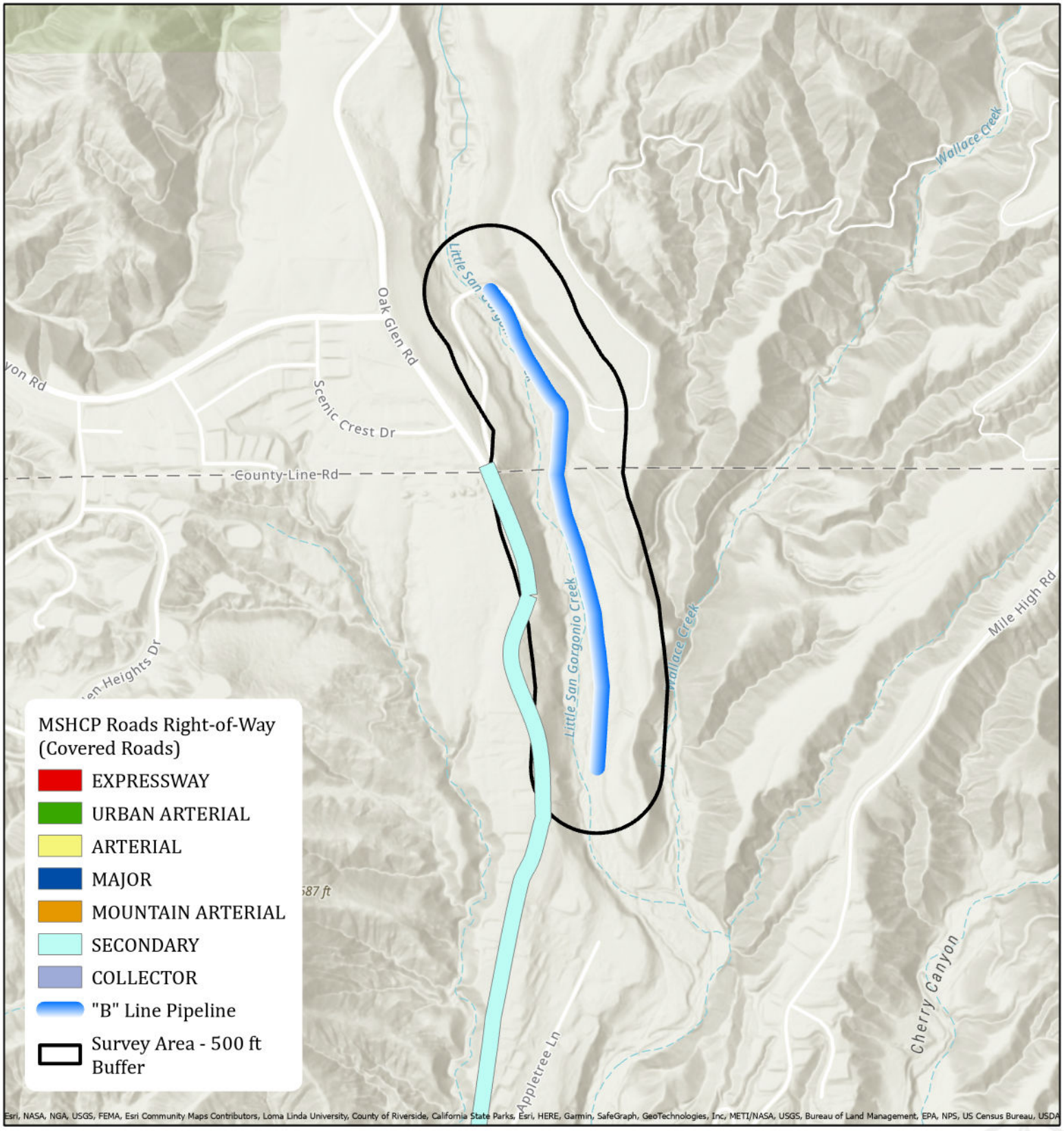

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Figure 9 - Public Quasi-Public Lands
"B" Line Pipeline Replacement

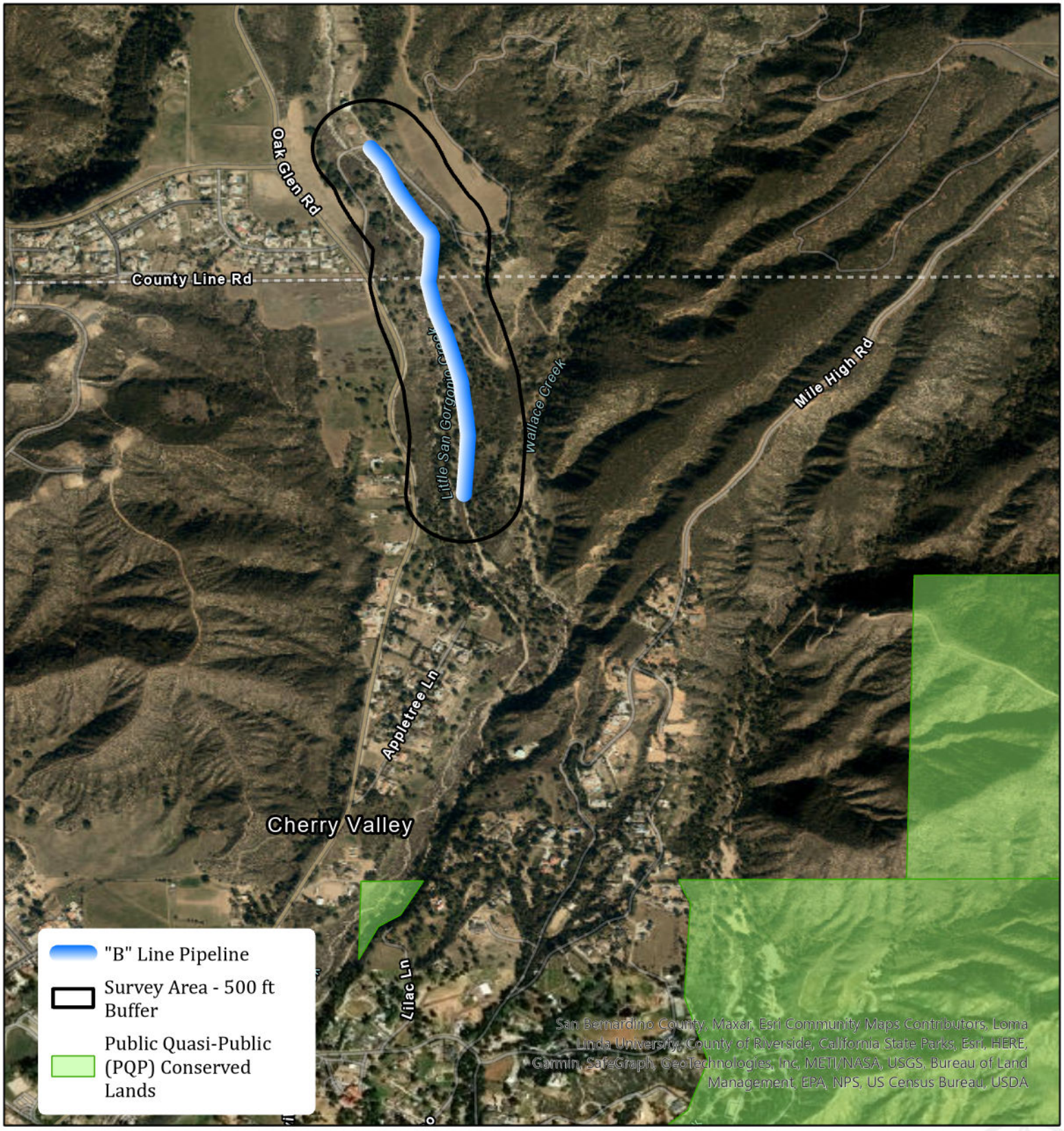

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Figure 10 - USFWS National Wetlands Inventory
"B" Line Pipeline Replacement

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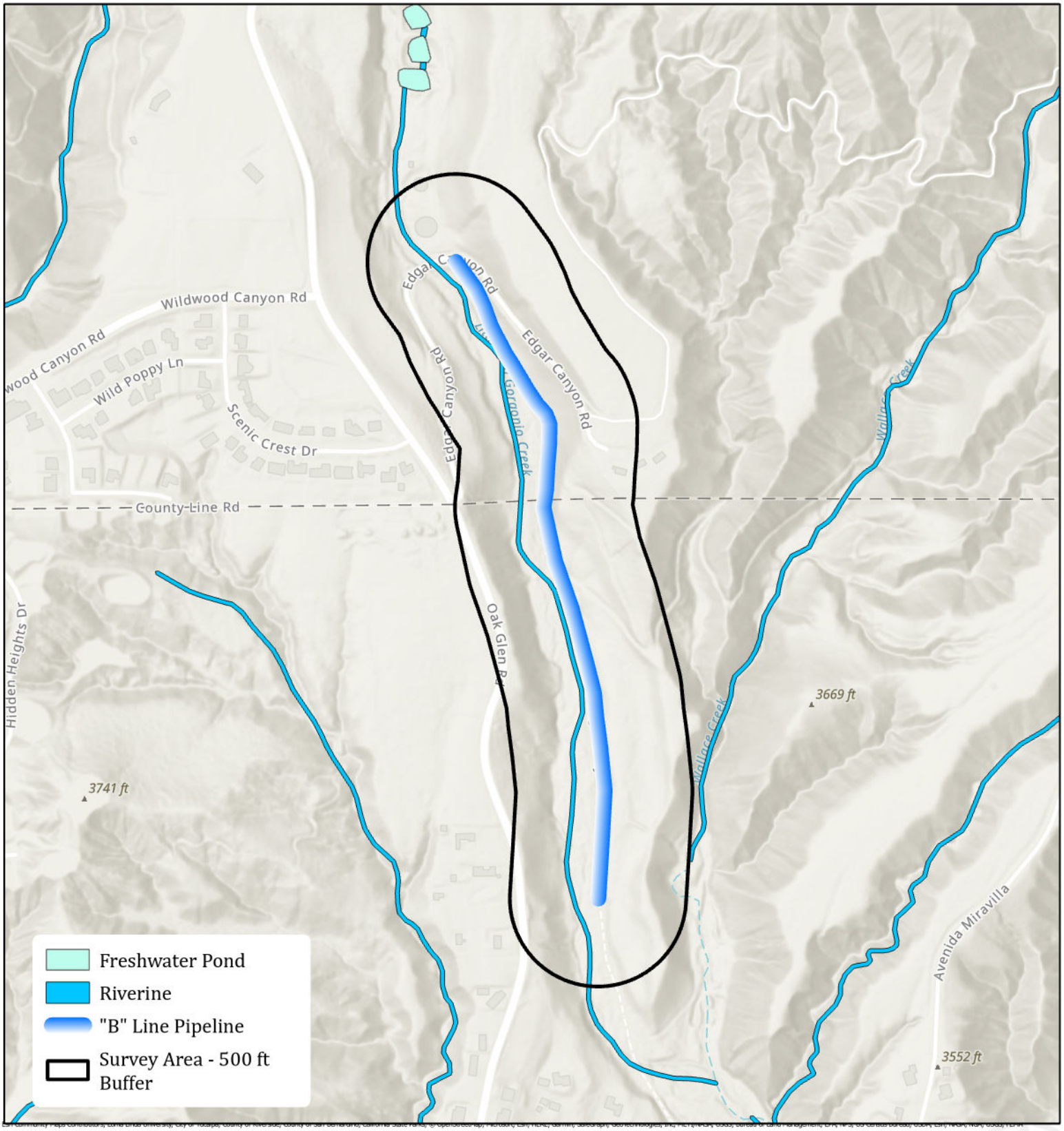

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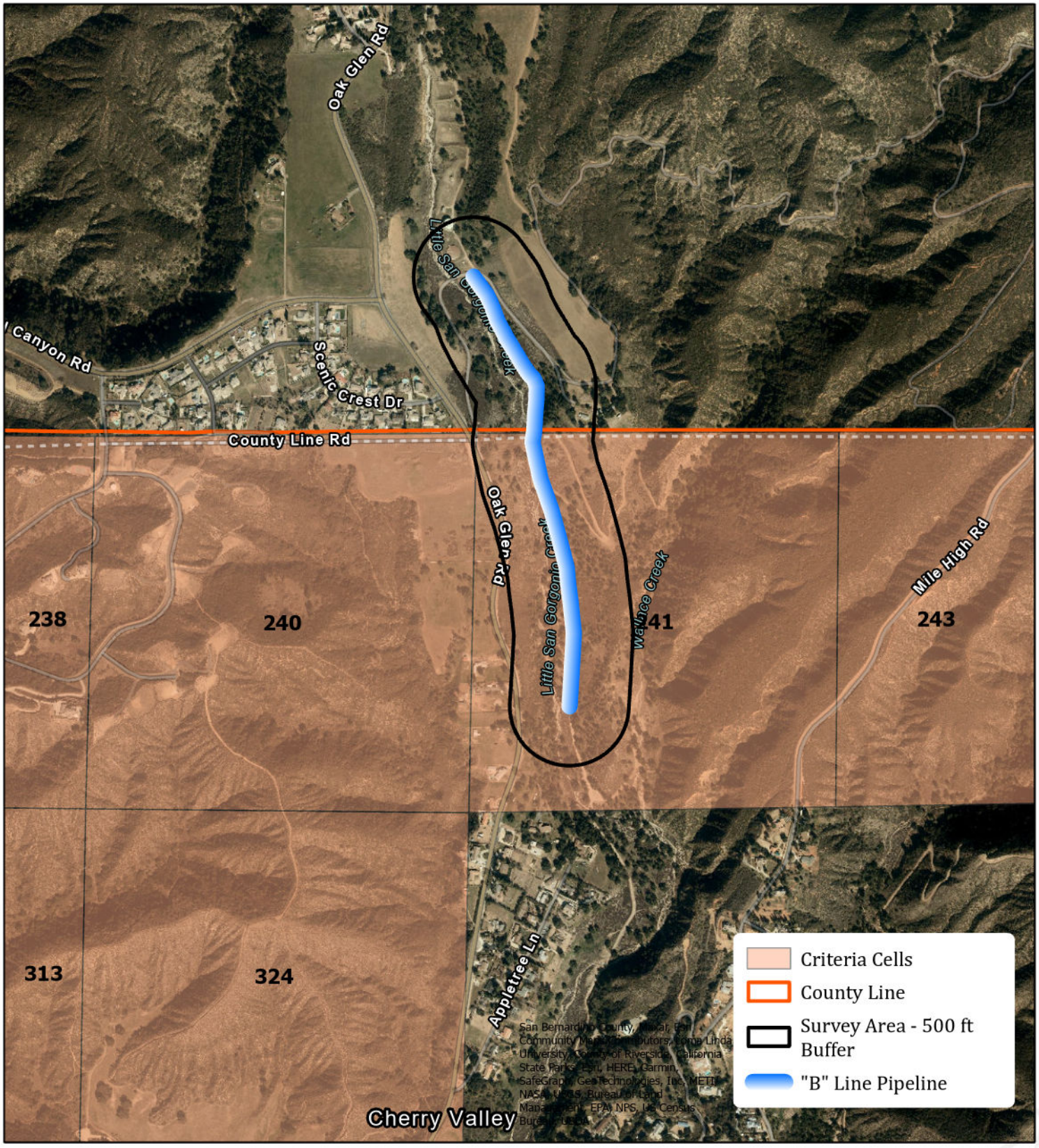
Figure 11 - MSHCP Criteria Cells
"B" Line Pipeline Replacement



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1.0 Executive Summary

This Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) Consistency Analysis (Analysis) provides the results of the required MSHCP assessments to determine if the proposed "B" Line Replacement project (Project), was consistent with the goals and objectives of the MSHCP. The "B" Line Pipeline is located within APN 032-512-201 in the community of Oak Glen in San Bernardino County and APN 401-150-004 and 401-160-001 in the community of Cherry Valley in Riverside County. The pipeline is located along Edgar Canyon Road, a dirt road. According to the Western Riverside Regional Conservation Authority (RCA) map, the pipeline segment is located within the MSHCP-designated area for Narrow Endemic Plant survey for Yucaipa Onion (*Allium marvinii*) and Many-stemmed dudleya (*Dudleya multicaulis*) (Table 1).[1] Additionally, the middle portion of the Pipeline segment, which runs through APN 401-150-004, is located "in or adjacent to" Criterial Cell 241, 243 and Subunit 2 – Badlands/San Bernardino National Forest (Table 1).

Table 1. "B" Line Pipeline MSHCP Requirements for APN 401-150-004 and APN 401-160-001

APN	401-150-004	401-160-001
Roughstep	2	2
AP Subunit	SU2 – Badlands/San Bernardino National Forest	NA
Cellgroup	Not in a Cellgroup	Not in a Cellgroup
Criteria Cell	In or adjacent to 241, 243	In or adjacent to 241
Survey Area - Amphibian	Not in an amphibian survey area	Not in an amphibian survey area
Survey Area – Burrowing Owl	Not in a burrowing owl survey area	Not in a burrowing owl survey area
Survey Area – Mammal	Not in a mammal survey area	Not in a mammal survey area
Survey Area – Narrow Endemic Plants	Marvin's Onion, Many-stemmed dudleya	Marvin's Onion, Many-stemmed dudleya
Survey Area – Criteria Area Species	Not in a criteria area species survey area	Not in a criteria area species survey area
Delhi Sands Flower-loving Fly	Not in a Delhi Sand Flower-loving fly survey area	Not in a Delhi Sand Flower-loving fly survey area
Source: Regional Conservation Authority (2022a). "RCA MSHCP Information Map". Website: https://wrcrca.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/ Accessed: July 19, 2022		

The pipeline replacement segment is located in a portion of the community of Oak Glen in San Bernardino County and a portion of the community of Cherry Valley in Riverside County. The proposed Project would consist of the replacement of approximately 3,000 feet of 10-inch riveted steel water pipeline. The pipeline would be replaced with a 12-inch-high density polyethylene pipe (HDPE) or ductile iron pipe (DIP). The existing pipeline would be abandoned in place and the new pipeline would be constructed within the existing road right of way.

[1] Regional Conservation Authority (2022a). "RCA MSHCP Information Map". Website: https://wrcrca.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/ Accessed: July 20, 2022

The Project is located within The Pass Area Plan (PAP) in the Cherry Valley Policy Area of the Western Riverside County MSHCP area. The Pass, or more specifically the San Gorgonio Pass Area, is a distinctive geographical area between the Coachella, San Jacinto, and Moreno Valleys and contains three Subunits.[2] The proposed Project is located in a portion of Subunit 2 – Badlands/San Bernardino National Forest and is located "in or adjacent to" Criteria Cell 241 and 243.[1] The pipeline segment is not located in a targeted area for long-term conservation as a part of the MSHCP Reserve Assembly.

Geovironment Consulting biologist conducted the habitat assessment of the pipeline replacement site on July 21, from 11:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m. Weather conditions during the habitat assessment were sunny, clear skies, and temperature at 90°F (degrees Fahrenheit). The field survey included an on-foot investigation of a 500-foot buffer surrounding the Project site. Notes were taken on general site conditions, vegetation, and suitability of habitat for various special-interest elements. All plant and animal species observed or otherwise detected during this field survey were noted and are listed in Appendix C.

The objective of the survey was to investigate general site conditions, general habitat, soil conditions, presence of indicator species, slope, aspect, hydrology, and to identify potentially suitable habitat areas for any special-status plant and wildlife species that may be on-site as indicated by the literature review and RCA map. Any potential sensitive habitats or areas on-site or in the immediate vicinity that could potentially support special-status floral or faunal species, as well as MSHCP species indicated in the RCA map, including Yucaipa onion (*Allium marvinii*) and many-stemmed dudleya (*Dudleya multicaulis*) were paid special attention to during the site assessment.

2.0 Introduction

The purpose of this Consistency Analysis (Analysis) report is to summarize the biological data for the proposed "B" Line Replacement Project and to document Project's consistency with the goals and objectives of the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan. The proposed Project consists of a pipeline replacement in a portion of the community of Oak Glen and a portion of the community of Cherry Valley.

2.1 Project Area

The proposed Project is located in the community of Oak Glen in San Bernardino County and the community of Cherry Valley in Riverside County, California. The location of the proposed Project is depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Forest Falls, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle on Sections 10, 11, and 14 and Township T2S R1W and USGS Beaumont, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle on Section 14 and Township T2S R1W (Figure 3).

2.2 Project Location

The Project is located in the community of Oak Glen in San Bernardino County, California and in the community of Cherry Valley in Riverside County, California. The APNs that the Pipeline runs

[2] County of Riverside Transportation and Land Management Agency Environmental Programs Department (2003a). Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP). Final MSHCP – Volumes 1 and 2. Approved June 17, 2003 (as amended).

through consist of APN 032-512-201 of San Bernardino County, California and APN 401-150-004 and APN 401-160-001 of Riverside County, California.

2.3 Project Description

The proposed Project would consist of the replacement of approximately 3,000 feet of 10-inch riveted steel water pipeline. The pipeline would be replaced with a 12-inch-high density polyethylene pipe (HDPE) or ductile iron pipe (DIP). The existing pipeline would be abandoned in place and the new pipeline would be constructed within the existing road right of way.

2.4 Covered Roads

The Project does not propose the construction of or the improvements to MSHCP Covered Roads. The Project would not directly or indirectly cause construction impacts to any MSHCP designated covered roads. The nearest MSHCP-designated Covered Road is Oak Glen Road located approximately 406 feet to the west of the pipeline segment.[1] Best Management Practices (BMPs), described below, would minimize indirect construction impacts.

2.5 Covered Public Access Activities

The Project does not entail the construction of, or improvements to, a Covered Public Access Facility. As mentioned in the above section, no MSHCP-designated Covered Roads are located near the segment and the nearest MSHCP-designated road is located 406 feet to the west. Best Management Practices (BMPs), described below, would minimize indirect construction impacts.

2.6 General Setting

The area surrounding the Project includes public roads, rural residential uses, and some agriculture uses. The northern section of the pipeline is in the unincorporated area of the County of San Bernardino and zoned for Oak Glen/Rural Living (OG/RL-20). The southern portion of the pipeline is in the unincorporated community of Cherry Valley in Riverside County and within two different parcels zoned for controlled development areas (W-2). The pipeline sits at approximately 3738.9 feet above mean sea level (amsl). Little San Gorgonio Creek runs almost parallel to the pipeline alignment approximately 20 feet at most parts to the west. Wallace Creek is located approximately 500 feet to the east of the pipeline. Soils within the limits of work consist of Oakdale sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes (OaC), Oak Glen fine sandy loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes (OkD), Ramona sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded (RaE3), Tujunga loamy sand, channeled, 0 to 8 percent slopes (TvC), Hanford coarse sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded (HcD2), Greenfield sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded (GyD2), and Terrace escarpments (TeG).[3]

Figure 2 – Vicinity and Figure 4 – Project Area and Aerial Photograph depict the general setting of the Project area. Page 12 and Page 15 of Figure 4 indicate the two Little San Gorgonio Creek and "B" Line segment intersections.

3.0 Reserve Assembly Analysis

The MSHCP "is a comprehensive, multi-jurisdictional Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) focusing on Conservation of species and their associated Habitats in Western Riverside County."[2] The MSHCP

[3] Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resource Conservation Service (2019). United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) NCRS Web Soil Survey App, Survey Area (SSURGO). Website: https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx Accessed: July 20, 2022

encompasses approximately 1.26 million acres of land that stretches from the crest of San Jacinto Mountains west to the Orange County boundary.[2] Ultimately, the MSHCP will result in the conservation of more than 500,000 acres (347,000 acres on existing Public/Quasi-Public Lands [PQP] and 153,000-acres of Additional Reserve Lands [ARL]) that focuses on the 146 species covered by the MSHCP.[2]

The Project is located in the northern region of The Pass Area Plan.[4] The target conservation acreage range for The Pass Area Plan is 22,510 – 27,895 acres; it is composed of approximately 13,970 acres of existing Public Quasi-Public Lands and 8,540 – 13,925 acres of ARL.[4] The City of Banning, City of Beaumont, and City of Calimesa sit entirely within The Pass Area Plan.[4] The Pass Area Plan is divided into three Subunits. For each Subunit, target conservation acreages are established along with a description of the Planning Species, Biological Issues and Considerations, and Criteria for each Subunit.[4]

The "B" Line pipeline is located "in or adjacent to" Criteria Cell 241 and 243, USGS Section 14, and Subunit 2 – Badlands/San Bernardino National Forest.[1] Conservation within Cell 241 will contribute to assembly of Proposed Constrained Linkage 23. Conservation within this Cell will focus on chaparral, and woodlands and forests. Areas conserved within this Cell with be connected to chaparral habitat proposed for conservation to the west and east in Cells #240 and #243.[4] Conservation within this Cell will range from 40%-50% focusing on the southern portion of the Cell. Conservation within Cell 243 will contribute to the assembly of Proposed Constrained Linkage 23. Conservation within this Cell will focus on chaparral and woodlands and forests. Areas conserved within this Cell will be connected to chaparral habitat proposed for conservation to the west in Cell #241.[4]

Subunit 2 - Badlands/San Bernardino National Forest target acreage for ARL within the Subunit is 1.1505 – 2,195 acres.[4] Planning species for Subunit 2 includes Bell's sage sparrow (*Artemisiospiza belli*), bobcat (*lynx rufus*), Los Angeles pocket mouse (*Perognathus longimembris brevinasus*) and San Bernardino mountain kingsnake (*Lampropeltis zonata*).[4] Subunit 2 considerations include providing a connection in the Cherry Valley area from the Badlands to Bogart Park, providing opportunities inside and outside of the Plan Area to San Bernardino County. It is recognized that this connection traverses an urban area, however Conservation of existing natural Habitat and incorporation of ditches this contiguous connection.[4] Subunit 2 conservation goals also focus on maintaining a wetland connection via Noble Creek, determining presence of potential linkage area for bobcat, determining presence of potential Core Area for Los Angeles pocket mouse in tributaries to San Timoteo Creek and maintaining Core Area for San Bernardino mountain kingsnake.[4]

Although the Project is located in or adjacent to Criteria Cell 241 and 243, the Project will not permanently impact the habitat in Cell 214 or Cell 243 or have long-term effects on either of the Cell's conservation goals or the conservation goals of Subunit 2 – Badlands/San Bernardino National Forest.

[4] County of Riverside Transportation and Land Management Agency (2003b). Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP). Final MSHCP – Volumes 1 and 2. Approved June 17, 2003 (as amended), Section 3.3.10 The Pass Area Plan.

3.1 Public Quasi-Public Lands

3.1.1 Public Quasi-Public Lands in Reserve Assembly Analysis

The Project will not directly or indirectly impact Public-Quasi-public (PQP) Conserved Lands. The nearest PQP Conserved Lands are located approximately 0.21 miles to the southwest of the south end of the pipeline segment.[1] The limits of work do not extend into PQP lands (Figure 10).

3.1.2 Project Impacts to Public Quasi-Public Lands

The proposed Project will not directly impact Public/Quasi-public lands. Construction activities have the potential to indirectly impact wildlife using this area. Best Management Practices (BMPs), described below, would minimize any indirect impacts.

4.0 Vegetation Mapping

4.1 Methods

Prior to performing the habitat assessment, a literature review was conducted of the environmental setting of the Project site. This included a review of the most recent records of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) managed by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW 2022) and the CNPS Electronic Inventory (CNPSEI) of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plans of California (2022) for both the Forest Falls, California Unites States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map (2021) and the Beaumont, California USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map (2021). The literature review also included the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA 1971) Soil Survey for the Project site (Figure 6). The Regional Conservation Authority MSHCP Information Map was reviewed for the Project's APNs Western Riverside County MSHCP requirements. The results of the literature review are located in Appendix B to this report.

A Geovironment biologist reviewed current Forest Falls, California USGS 7.5-minute topographical quadrangle maps, Beaumont, California USGS 7.5-minute topographical quadrangle maps and aerial photographs as a preliminary analysis of the existing conditions within the Project site and immediate vicinity. Aerial photographs that provide the most current site conditions relative to on-site and off-site land use, plant community locations, and potential locations of wildlife movement corridors were reviewed prior to the site visit.

The habitat assessment for the pipeline replacement site was conducted on July 21, 2022 from 11:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m. Weather conditions during the habitat assessment were sunny, clear skies, and temperature at 90°F. The field survey included an on-foot investigation of a 500-foot buffer surrounding the Project sites.

A brief description of the vegetation communities/land covers present on the Project is presented below. The distribution of vegetation communities and land covers on the Project site is depicted on Figure 5. A complete list of the flora observed on the Project is provided in Appendix C, and a complete list of the fauna observed on, above or near the Project is provided in Appendix C.

4.2 Existing Conditions and Results

The proposed "B" Line segment to be replaced is located within a rough graded, dirt road. According to the literature search, fourteen types of soils are found on the project site and within its respective 500-foot buffer survey area.[3] Based on the database review and field survey no natural communities of special concern or aquatic resources subject to the United States Army Corps of

Engineers (Corps), Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), or CDFW jurisdictions are present in the study area.[5] The term "Critical Habitat" applies to areas designated by the USFWS to be of biological importance to Federally-listed species. No sensitive vegetation communities/habitat types occur within the Project area.

The segment is bordered by several vegetation communities. The vegetation communities of the site's surrounding consist of Coastal Scrub, Coastal Oak Woodland, Mixed Chaparral, and Urban habitat. The proposed Project will not remove any trees, however, may remove some vegetation on-site during excavation. Pipeline construction will consist of trenching the dirt road the segment will run through and will be backfilled and covered following completion of construction of the pipeline. Soils within the limits of work consist of OaC, OkD, RaE3, TvC, HcD2, GyD2, and TeG (Figure 6). The surrounding area consists of rural residential uses and some agricultural use. The pipeline begins along Edgar Canyon Road. Most of the pipeline alignment is comprised of bare ground and sparse cover of invasive and non-native species including Russian thistle and wild oats. There are no trees located within the limits of work. Vegetation found within the 500-foot survey area and bordering the pipeline segment site included Riversidean alluvial scrub, coast live oak, chamise, general barren vegetation, manzanita chaparral, and scrub oak, described below.

4.3 Urban

This category applies to landscapes that are dominated by urban structures, residential units, or other developed land use elements such as highways, city parks, and cemeteries.[6] In those cases in which the managed landscapes may have a considerable vegetation component, other land use categories may be more appropriate, such as Ornamental Conifer and Hardwood mixtures within city parks. Much of the landscape in southern California has been mapped in this category.[6]

4.3.1 General Barren

Landscapes generally devoid of vegetation as seen from a high-altitude image source such as aerial photography are labeled as Barren.[6] This category includes mappable landscape units in which surface lithology is dominant, such as exposed bedrock, cliffs, interior sandy or gypsum areas, and the like. It does not include areas considered as modified or developed, as in urban areas, but may include quarries and mine sites.[6]

4.4 Coastal Scrub

Structure of the plant associations that comprise Coastal Scrub is typified by low to moderate-sized shrubs with mesophotic leaves, flexible branches, semi-woody stems growing from a woody base, and a shallow root system (Harrison et al. 1971, Bakker 1972).[6]

4.4.1 Riversidean Alluvial Scrub

Alluvial fans and dry washes in xeric, interior areas of the Montane Section close to developed areas may contain a mixture of species, of which Scalebroom (*Lepidospartum squamatum*), California Buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), California Sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), White Sage (*Salvia apiana*), and Encelia spp., may be prominent.[6] Since the history of ground disturbance is a factor in the species composition of the Riversidean Alluvial Scrub Alliance, other species may also

[5] United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2022. National Wetlands Inventory website. U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C. Available at http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/. Accessed, July 20, 2022.
[6] USDA - Forest Service (2009). USDA-Forest Service, Vegetation Classification & Mapping, "Vegetation Descriptions South Coast and Montane Ecological Province CALVEG Zone 7".

occur, including Opuntia spp., Chaparral Yucca (*Yucca whipplei*), Rhus spp., and California Juniper (*Juniperus californica*).[6] It has been mapped as patchy areas of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties at elevations up to about 5000 ft (1524 m) on low gradient slopes. In the Coast Section, where the alliance has also been mapped, these sites are usually sandy washes with episodic flood patterns. In species composition and geographic proximity, the Riversidean Alluvial Scrub Alliance merges with the California Buckwheat and California Sagebrush Alliances and takes its name from a type named by Robert Holland ("Holland type") in the mid-1980s.[6]

4.4.2 Chamise

Chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), a shade-intolerant, relatively long-lived but fire-sensitive evergreen shrub, is considered to be the most characteristic and widely distributed chaparral species in California's foothills and coastal mountains.[6] As a dominant shrub identifying this alliance, it often develops on sites that are harsher in terms of having shallow soils, recent fire disturbance, or having more xeric or sunnier environments (e.g., south facing slopes) than the adjacent Lower Montane Mixed Chaparral Alliance.[6] Chamise appears to be affected by extreme winter temperatures, which limits its distribution in colder climates to the north and east, its natural range being from Mendocino County to Baja California, east to the Sierra Nevada foothills and west to the Channel Islands. This type has been mapped extensively in the Coast and Mountains Sections within twenty-four subsections, occupying most aspects and slope gradients.[6] The elevation of these sites are generally below about 4800 ft (1464 m) in the Coast Section, and somewhat higher in interior sites of the Mountains Section.[6] It grades into the Redshank (*Adenostoma sparsifolium*) Alliance in the Palomar Mountains in San Diego County and areas near the San Jacinto Mountains of Riverside County and elsewhere with the California Buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*) and Annual Grasses and Forbs Alliances.[6] Very little other vegetation is found on these sites but Chaparral Yucca (*Yucca whipplei*) often occurs on more open sites and Coast Live Oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) is sometimes present in the immediate vicinity.[6]

4.5 Coastal Oak Woodland

Coastal oak woodlands are extremely variable. The overstory consists of deciduous and evergreen hardwoods (mostly oaks 4.5-21 m) 15 to 17 feet tall sometimes mixed with scattered conifers.[6] In mesic sites, the trees are dense and form a closed canopy. In drier sites, the trees are widely spaced, forming an open woodland or savannah. The understory is equally variable. In some instances, it is composed of shrubs from adjacent chaparral or coastal scrub which forms a dense, almost impenetrable understory.[6] More commonly, shrubs are scattered under and between trees. Coastal oak woodlands are common to mesic coastal foothills of California.[6]

4.6 Mixed Chaparral

Mixed Chaparral is a structurally homogenous brushland type dominated by shrubs with thick, stiff, heavily cutinized evergreen leaves.[6] Mixed Chaparral occurs as a mosaic on low to middle elevation slopes below several woodland and forest types. Mixed Chaparral generally occupies more mesic sites at higher elevations or on north-facing slopes. In southern California, Coastal Scrub (CSC) may form the lower chaparral boundary.[6]

Table 2. Land Covers/Vegetation

Vegetation Bordering Dirt Road of Pipeline Alignment	Vegetation Within the 500-foot Survey Buffer
1. Urban	**1. Urban**

General Barren Vegetation **2. Coastal Scrub** Riversidean Alluvial Scrub Chamise **3. Coastal Oak Woodland** Coast Live Oak Vegetation **4. Mixed Chaparral** Scrub Oak	General Barren Vegetation **2. Coastal Scrub** Riversidean Alluvial Scrub Chamise **3. Coastal Oak Woodland** Coast Live Oak Vegetation **4. Mixed Chaparral** Scrub Oak Chamise Manzanita Chaparral
Source: Regional Conservation Authority (2022a). "RCA MSHCP Information Map". Website: https://wrcrca.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/ Accessed: July 20, 2022	

Table 3. NRCS Soils Within the Limits of Work

Soil Types
OaC - Oakdale sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes
OkD – Oak Glen fine sandy loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes
RaE3 – Ramona sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded
TvC – Tujunga loamy sand, channeled, 0 to 8 percent slopes
HcD2 – Hanford coarse sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded
GyD2 – Greenfield sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded
Teg – Terrace escarpments
Source: Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resource Conservation Service (2019). United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) NCRS Web Soil Survey App, Survey Area (SSURGO). Website: https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx Accessed: July 20, 2022

5.0 Protection of Species Associated with Riparian/Riverine Areas and Vernal Pools

5.1 Riparian/Riverine Areas

5.1.1 Methods

Prior to conducting the habitat assessment, Geovironment biologist reviewed the Forest Falls, California 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangle, the Beaumont, California 7.5 Minute USGS Quadrangle, topographic maps, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) National Wetland Inventory (NWI), the Unites States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey, and Google Earth to identify any potential natural drainage features and water bodies.

USFWS NWI maps indicated riverine features within the 500-foot buffer of the Project segment.[5] An assessment of MSHCP riparian and riverine features was conducted as part of the habitat assessment.

The habitat assessment for pipeline replacement site was conducted on July 21, 2022 from 11:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m. Weather conditions during the habitat assessment were sunny, clear skies, and temperature at 90°F. The field survey included an on-foot investigation of a 500-foot buffer surrounding the Project sites. The literature search yielded no riparian or riverine features within the limits of work (Figure 4 and Figure 10). Riparian or riverine features were found within the 500-foot survey area buffer.

5.1.2 Existing Conditions and Results

The USFWS National Wetlands Inventory Map of the Project sites indicates that the Project sites contain riverine features that meet criteria as waters of the Unites States within within the 500-foot survey area.[5] Little San Gorgonio Creek was observed alongside the west of the "B" Line pipeline segment (Figure 10). The pipeline segment is located under a rough graded, dirt road. Soils within the limits of work consist of OaC, OkD, RaE3, TvC, HcD2, GyD2 (Table 3). The surrounding vegetation habitats included coastal scrub comprised of Riversidean alluvial scrub and chamise, coastal oak woodland, mixed chaparral comprised of chamise, manzanita chaparral, and scrub oak, and urban habitat (Table 2).

5.1.3 Impacts

The proposed Project would not permanently affect jurisdiction, riparian, or riverine features as the pipeline would not obstruct the riverine feature (Figure 10). The pipeline segment is located under Edgar Canyon Rd, a dirt road.

5.1.4 Mitigation

The proposed Project shall comply with the Standard BMPs of the MSHCP (Volume I, Appendix C), located in Section 10 of this report, to avoid any potential direct or indirect riparian/riverine features surrounding the Project area. Construction staging away from Little San Gorgonio Creek is recommended. In all locations of the Project, construction activities, vehicular traffic (including movement of all equipment), and storage of construction materials shall be restricted to establish construction areas as indicated by flagging, fencing, and/or signage. No equipment should be staged off Edgar Canyon Road to reduce impacts to Little San Gorgonio Creek.

5.2 Vernal Pools

5.2.1 Methods

As previously discussed, prior to conducting the habitat assessment, Geovironment biologist reviewed Forest Falls, California 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangle, Beaumont, California 7.5 Minute USGS Quadrangle, topographic maps, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) National Wetland Inventory (NWI), the Unites States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey, and Google Earth to identify any potential natural drainage features and water bodies, including vernal pools. Aerial photographs and digital map imagery were researched for vernal pools prior to the field survey.

The habitat assessment for the pipeline replacement site was conducted on July 21, 2022 from 11:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m. Weather conditions during the habitat assessment were sunny, clear skies, and temperature at 90°F. The field survey included an on-foot investigation of a 500-foot buffer surrounding the Project sites. An assessment of potential jurisdictional features was conducted during the habitat assessment, including vernal pools.

5.2.2 Existing Conditions and Results

The USFWS NWI Map of the Project sites indicates that the Project sites contain riverine features that meet criteria as waters of the Unites States within the 500-foot survey area.[5] Little San Gorgonio Creek was observed alongside the west of the "B" Line pipeline segment (Figure 10). The pipeline segment is located under a rough graded, dirt road. No vernal pools or vernal pool indicators were observed within the proposed Project areas or overall, during the habitat

assessment. The surrounding vegetation habitats included coastal scrub comprised of Riversidean alluvial scrub and chamise, coastal oak woodland, mixed chaparral comprised of chamise, manzanita chaparral, and scrub oak, and urban habitat (Table 2). Soils within the limits of work consist of OaC, OkD, RaE3, TvC, HcD2, GyD2 (Table 3).

5.2.3 Impacts

The proposed Project will not directly or indirectly affect vernal pools as none are located on the Project site. The proposed Project would not permanently affect jurisdiction, riparian, or riverine features as the pipeline would be located under Edgar Canyon Rd, a dirt road.

5.2.4 Mitigation

The proposed Project will not affect vernal pools as none are located on the Project site. The proposed Project shall comply with the Standard BMPs of the MSHCP (Volume I, Appendix C), located in Section 10 of this report, to avoid any potential direct or indirect riparian/riverine features, surrounding the Project area.

5.3 Fairy Shrimp

5.3.1 Methods

As previously discussed, prior to conducting the habitat assessment, Geovironment biologist reviewed Forest Falls, California 7.5-minute Quadrangle and Beaumont, California 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangle, topographic maps, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) National Wetland Inventory (NWI), the Unites States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey, and Google Earth to identify any potential natural drainage features and water bodies, including vernal pools. Aerial photographs and digital map imagery were researched for vernal pools prior to the field survey.

The habitat assessment for pipeline replacement site was conducted on July 21, 2022 from 11:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m. Weather conditions during the habitat assessment were sunny, clear skies, and temperature at 90°F. The field survey included an on-foot investigation of a 500-foot buffer surrounding the Project sites. An assessment of potential jurisdictional features was conducted during the habitat assessment, including vernal pools.

5.3.2 Existing Conditions and Results

The USFWS NWI Map of the Project sites indicates that the Project sites contain riverine features that meet criteria as waters of the Unites States within the 500-foot survey area.[5] Little San Gorgonio Creek was observed alongside the west of the "B" Line pipeline segment (Figure 10). The pipeline segment is located under a rough graded, dirt road. As previously discussed, no vernal pools or vernal pool indicators were observed within the proposed Project areas or overall, during the habitat assessment. The surrounding vegetation habitats included coastal scrub comprised of Riversidean alluvial scrub and chamise, coastal oak woodland, mixed chaparral comprised of chamise, manzanita chaparral, and scrub oak, and urban habitat (Table 2). Soils within the limits of work consist of OaC, OkD, RaE3, TvC, HcD2, GyD2 (Table 3).

Due to a lack of vernal pool habitat on the "B" Pipeline replacement alignment, it was concluded that fairy shrimp cannot exist on the site.

5.3.3 Impacts

No vernal pools, vernal pool features, or fairy shrimp exist on the pipeline replacement alignment, therefore there will be no impacts to fairy shrimp.

5.3.4 Mitigation

No vernal pools, vernal pool features, or fairy shrimp exist on any of the six pipeline replacement segment sites, therefore, will be no impacts to fairy shrimp. Mitigation is not necessary for fairy shrimp.

5.4 Riparian Birds

5.4.1 Methods

A literature search for the pipeline segment was conducted prior to the habitat assessment. As part of the literature search, a Geovironment biologist compiled a list of threatened, endangered and otherwise special status species previously recorded within Project area. The Forest Falls, California 7.5 minute USGS Quadrangle, the Beaumont, California 7.5 Minute USGS Quadrangle, topographic maps, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) National Wetland Inventory (NWI), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), and database were reviewed to determine a list of species that could potentially located in the Project area.

The habitat assessment for the pipeline replacement site was conducted on July 21, 2022 from 11:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m. Weather conditions during the habitat assessment were sunny, clear skies, and temperature at 90°F. The field survey included an on-foot investigation of a 500-foot buffer surrounding the Project sites. An assessment of potentially jurisdictional features, including riparian and riverine features, habitat assessment, and riparian birds were conducted as part of the habitat assessment. Binoculars were utilized to locate potential target species within the 500-foot survey buffer area. Target riparian species included least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*), southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*), or yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*).

5.4.2 Existing Conditions and Results

The USFWS National Wetlands Inventory Map of the Project sites indicates that the Project sites contain riverine features that meet criteria as waters of the Unites States within the 500-foot survey area.[5] Little San Gorgonio Creek was observed alongside the west of the "B" Line pipeline segment (Figure 10). The pipeline segment is located under a rough graded, dirt road. Soils within the limits of work consist of OaC, OkD, RaE3, TvC, HcD2, GyD2 (Table 3). The surrounding vegetation habitats included coastal scrub comprised of Riversidean alluvial scrub and chamise, coastal oak woodland, mixed chaparral comprised of chamise, manzanita chaparral, and scrub oak, and urban habitat (Table 2).

There are no riparian vegetation species on the Project site itself that would provide nesting, breeding, or foraging habitat for riparian birds; however, Riversidean Alluvial scrub vegetation is bordering sections of the Edgar Canyon Rd, the dirt road the pipeline replacement is proposed to be located within (Figure 5). No riparian birds were observed on site during the field survey. No suitable habitat was present within the limits of work.

5.4.3 Impacts

The proposed Project would not permanently affect jurisdiction, riparian, or riverine features as the pipeline would be located under the creek bed at the two crossover points (Figure 12). The pipeline segment is located under Edgar Canyon Rd, a dirt road.

5.4.4 Mitigation

The proposed Project shall comply with the Standard BMPs of the MSHCP (Volume I, Appendix C), located in Section 10 of this report, to avoid any potential direct or indirect riparian/riverine features and riparian birds or riparian bird habitat surrounding the Project area. If Project activities occur during the bird nesting season (i.e., February 1 through August 31), a pre-construction nesting bird survey should be performed by a qualified biologist no more than three days prior to any construction activities to avoid any direct or indirect impacts to active nests and thus ensure compliance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Wildlife Code.

6.0 Protection of Narrow Endemic Plant Species (Section 6.1.3)

6.1 Methods

A Geovironment biologist compiled a list of threatened, endangered, and otherwise special-status plant species previously recorded within the general Project vicinity. This included a review of the most recent records of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) managed by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW 2022) and the CNPS Electronic Inventory (CNPSEI) of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (2022) for the Forest Falls, California USGS 7.5-minute topographical quadrangle map (2021) and the Beaumont, California USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map (2021).

The habitat assessment for pipeline replacement site was conducted on July 21, 2022 from 11:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m. Weather conditions during the habitat assessment were sunny, clear skies, and temperature at 90°F. The field survey included an on-foot investigation of a 500-foot buffer surrounding the Project sites. The RCA map indicated Yucaipa onion (*Allium marvinii*) and Many-stemmed dudleya (*Dudleya multicaulis*) as MSHCP species to have potential in the area of the Project site. A description of habitat for the RCA MSHCP designated species within the Project area is located in Table 4.[1] The field survey focused on potential sensitive habitats or areas on-site that could potentially support special-status floral and faunal species, as well as the MSHCP species indicated on the RCA map. The general habitat, soil conditions, presence of indicator species, slope, aspect, and hydrology were investigated.

6.2 Existing Conditions and Results

As described in Section 4 of the Analysis, the Project site vegetation consisted of coastal scrub comprised of Riversidean alluvial scrub and chamise, coastal oak woodland, mixed chaparral comprised of scrub oak, chamise, and manzanita chaparral, and urban habitat. The pipeline segment is to be located within Edgar Canyon Rd. The pipeline alignment, nor its 500-foot buffer consisted of suitable habitat for Yucaipa onion or Many-stemmed dudleya (Table 4).

Table 4. MSHCP Narrow Endemic Plant Species Attributes and Habitat Affinities

Species	MSHCP Habitat	Blooming Period	Habitat Suitability

Yucaipa Onion *Allium marvinii*	Openings in chaparral habitat at elevations between 760 and 1065 m. Found in clay soils.	Perennial bulb April - May	**None.** Suitable soils (clay) are not present at the Project site; however, chaparral vegetation is located in some areas bordering the road of where the pipeline alignment will be. Although some openings in chaparral habitat were found, the soils were not suitable for Yucaipa Onion.
Many-stemmed dudleya *Dudleya multicaulis*	Clay soils in barrens, rocky places, and ridgelines as well as thinly vegetated openings in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and southern needlegrass grasslands on clay soils.	Perennial May – June	**None.** Suitable soils (clay soils) were not present at the Project site; however, chaparral and coastal sage scrub habitat was present. Although vegetation was present, the soils were not suitable for Many-stemmed dudleya.
Source: County of Riverside Transportation and Land Management Agency (2003c). Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP). Final MSHCP – Volumes 1 and 2. Approved June 17, 2003 (as amended), Section 6.1.3, Table 6-1 Narrow Endemic and Criteria Area Survey Plant Species Attributes and Habitat Affinities.			

The existing conditions on-site do not provide habitat for the MSHCP narrow endemic species survey area identified on APN 401-150-004 and APN 401-160-001 of Riverside County, California. APN 032-512-201 in the community of Oak Glen, San Bernardino County, California also do not have existing conditions on site that prove habitat for the MSHCP narrow endemic species. Vegetation of the site consisted of non-native grasses, coast live oak, Riversidean alluvial scrub, chamise, scrub oak, manzanita chaparral, and general barren vegetation classifications. The pipeline segment is located within a dirt road. There is no suitable habitat for both special-status and MSHCP narrow endemic plant species within the limits of work or within its respective 500-foot survey buffer area. Habitat for the narrow endemic plant species listed by the MSHCP does not exist on the site; therefore, focused surveys are not required.

The habitat assessment conducted for the MSHCP Habitat Assessment is a general survey of the site, and not a focused survey for narrow endemic species. The site was not investigated in season for these species using protocol for focused surveys of these species. The existing conditions on-site do not provide habitat for the MSHCP narrow endemic species identified in the APNs. The Project site offers no suitable habitat for both special-status plant species indicated in the CNPS query results and MSHCP narrow endemic plant species. Habitat does not exist for the MSHCP narrow endemic plant species on the site.

6.3 Impacts

The immediate surrounding area of the segment offers no suitable habitat for both special-status plants, Yucaipa Onion and Many-stemmed dudleya. No sensitive, threatened, or endangered plant species were found on the site during the habitat assessment.

6.4 Mitigation

Habitat for the narrow endemic plant species listed by the MSHCP does not exist on the site. Focused surveys for the species are not required. The proposed Project shall comply with the Standard BMPs of the MSHCP (Volume I, Appendix C).

7.0 Additional Survey Needs and Procedures (Section 6.3.2)

7.1 Criteria Area Plant Species

The proposed Project is not located in an MSHCP-designated criteria area plant species survey area.[1]

7.2 Amphibians

The proposed Project is not located in an MSHCP-designated amphibian survey area.[1]

7.2.1 Methods

Because the proposed Project is not located in an MSHCP-designated amphibian survey area, the site was not analyzed for amphibians.

7.2.2 Existing Conditions and Results

Not applicable.

7.2.3 Impacts

Not applicable.

7.3 Burrowing Owl

7.3.1 Methods

The proposed Project is not located in an MSHCP-designated Burrowing Owl survey area.[1]

7.3.2 Existing Conditions and Results

Not applicable.

7.3.3 Impacts

Not applicable.

7.4 Mammals

7.4.1 Methods

The proposed Project is not located in an MSHCP-designated mammal survey area.[1]

7.4.2 Existing Conditions and Results

Not applicable.

7.4.3 Impacts

Not applicable.

8.0 Information on Other Species

8.1 Delhi Sands Flower Loving Fly

The proposed Project is not located in an MSHCP-designated Delhi sands flower loving fly (*Rhaphiomidas terminates abdominalis*) survey area.[1]

8.2 Species Not Adequately Conserved

The CNDDB analysis yielded fifty-five (55) sensitive species previously recorded in the USGS *Forest Falls, California* 7.5-minute quadrangle and the USGS *Beaumont, California* 7.5-minute quadrangle.[7] Of those species seven (7) special-status species are Federally or State listed species that were evaluated for potential to occur within the study area and included in the habitat assessment. CNPS Rare Plant Inventory query results yielded fifteen (15) rare plants known to occur within the USGS *Forest Falls, California* 7.5-minute quadrangle, USGS *Beaumont, California* 7.5-minute quadrangle and their eleven adjoining quadrangles.[8] Non-listed special-status species (e.g. CDFW Watch List and California Rare Plant Rank 1, 2, 3, 4, etc.) were evaluated and determined to have no potential to occur in the study area.

Additionally, Subunit 2 – Badlands/San Bernardino National Forest planning species include Bell's sage sparrow, bobcat, Los Angeles pocket mouse, and the San Bernardino Mountain kingsnake. The conservation goals for Subunit 2, as stated in above section, includes providing a connection in the Cherry Valley area from the Badlands to Bogart Park, providing opportunities inside and outside of the Plan Area to San Bernardino County.[4] It is recognized that this connection traverses an urban area, however conservation of existing natural habitat and incorporation of ditches or other drainage features into reserve design will assist in providing this contiguous connection. Additional conservation goals for Subunit 2 include maintaining a wetland connection via Noble Creek, determining presence of potential linkage area for bobcat, determining presence of potential Core Area for Los Angeles pocket mouse in tributaries to San Timoteo Creek, and maintaining Core Area for San Bernardino Mountain kingsnake.[4]

8.2.1 Bell's Sage Sparrow

The sage sparrow prefers semi-open habitats with evenly spaced shrubs 1 to 2 meters high (Martin and Carlson 1998).[9] Vertical structure, habitat patchiness, and vegetation density may be more important in habitat selection by the sage sparrow than the specific shrub species, but this sparrow is closely associated with sagebrush throughout most of its range (Wiens and Rotenberry 1981).[9] Bell's sage sparrow is an uncommon to fairly common but localized resident breeder in dry chaparral and coastal sage scrub along the coastal lowlands, inland valleys, and in the lower

[7] California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). (2022). California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) (RareFind 5, version 5.2.14). Electronic database. Sacramento, CA. Available, https://map.dfg.ca.gov/rarefind. Accessed July 20, 2022.
[8] California Native Plant Society, Rare Plant Program. 2022. Rare Plant Inventory (online edition, v9-01 1.5). Website https://www.rareplants.cnps.org [accessed 20 July 2022].
[9] County of Riverside Transportation and Land Management Agency (2003d). Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP). Final MSHCP – Volumes 1 and 2. Approved June 17, 2003 (as amended), Section B. MSHCP Species Accounts.

foothills of local mountains.[9] In transmontane California, it occupies sagebrush, alkali desert scrub, desert scrub, and similar habitats. In cismontane California, it frequents chaparral dominated by chamise, and coastal scrub dominated by sage.[9] Other coastal scrub plant species associated with Bell's sage sparrow include *Artemisia, Purshia*, and *Atriplex* as well as mixed brush and cactus patches in arid washes (Grinnell and Miller, 1944).[9] The preference for chamise chaparral appears to occur only in the more northern parts of its range. High overgrown chaparral stands generally have fewer sage sparrows than shorter shrubs recovering from recent fires (Martin and Carlson 1998).[9] Bell's sage sparrow is also found in big sagebrush at higher elevations in southern mountains (Martin and Carlson 1998).[9]

The pipeline segment is located under Edgar Canyon Rd, a dirt road, which crosses through Little San Gorgonio Creek at the two crossover points. Habitat for Bell's sage sparrow is not present within the limits of work; however, chamise and mixed chaparral within the 500-foot survey area provide potential habitat for Bell's sage sparrow. The proposed Project would not remove surrounding vegetation. The surrounding vegetation off road will be avoided and the proposed Project shall comply with the Standard BMPs of the MSHCP (Volume I, Appendix C) to reduce temporary construction impacts. No long term indirect or direct impacts to Bell's sage sparrow are expected from project completion.

8.2.2 Bobcat

Suitable habitat for the bobcat includes chaparral, coastal sage scrub, desert scrubs, grassland (annual, native, meadow, alkali playa), juniper woodland and scrub, Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub, riparian habitats, woodlands and forests, and coniferous forests.[9]

The pipeline segment is located under Edgar Canyon Rd, a dirt road, which crosses through Little San Gorgonio Creek at the two crossover points. Although habitat for bobcat is present within the surrounding 500-foot survey area of the Project, habitat is not present within the limits of work. The proposed Project shall comply with the Standard BMPs of the MSHCP (Volume I, Appendix C) to reduce temporary construction impacts to bobcat. No long term indirect or direct impacts to bobcat are expected from project completion.

8.2.3 Los Angeles pocket mouse

The Los Angeles pocket mouse appears to be limited to sparsely vegetated habitat areas in patches of fine sandy soils associated with washes or aeolian (windblown) origin, such as dunes.[9] For the MSHCP conservation analysis, it is assumed that the Los Angeles pocket mouse primarily occurs in drainages with sandy soils associated with the following habitats: chaparral, coastal sage scrub (Riversidean sage scrub, Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub, and Diegan coastal sage scrub), desert scrub, grassland, and vernal pools and playas.[9] Important known occupied suitable habitat areas that are included in the MSHCP Conservation Area include the San Jacinto River between Interstate 215 and the National Forest, Bautista Creek south from the dam, portions of the Badlands (including Potrero Valley and Reche Canyon), Temecula Creek between Aguanga and Vail Lake, Tucalota Creek east of Lake Skinner, Tule Valley, Wilson Creek, Vail Lake, Warm Springs Creek, Cactus Valley, San Timoteo Creek, and San Gorgonio Wash.[9]

The pipeline segment is located under Edgar Canyon Rd, a dirt road, which crosses through Little San Gorgonio Creek at the two crossover points. Habitat for Los Angeles pocket mouse is not present within the limits of work. The proposed Project shall comply with the Standard BMPs of the

MSHCP (Volume I, Appendix C) to avoid any indirect or direct impacts related to construction of the Project.

8.2.4 San Bernardino Mountain kingsnake

According to Zeiner et al. (1988), San Bernardino mountain kingsnake (SBMK) is found most commonly in the vicinity of rocks or boulders near streams or lake shores, where it may utilize rotting logs and seek cover under dense shrubs throughout its California range.[9] Occurring in a variety of habitats including valley-foothill hardwood, and hardwood-conifer, mixed and montane chaparral, valley-foothill riparian, coniferous forests, and wet meadows (Zeiner et al. 1988).[9] Holland and Goodman (1998) further refine its habitat associations for southern California by characterizing it as a species which is typically found in montane coniferous forests or mixed coniferous forests, occasionally in riparian woodlands at lower elevations.[9] In other areas of California, it may occasionally occur into chaparral communities. Regardless, SBMK is primarily associated with montane coniferous forests and mixed coniferous forests and secondarily associated with riparian woodland, oak woodland, chaparral, and coastal sage scrub (McGurty 1988).[9] Chaparral and scrub habitats are only occupied when woodland habitats are present nearby (Zweifel 1952; McGurty 1988).[9] SBMK are often, but not exclusively, associated with rock outcrops and talus, where they use crevices and cap rocks, or rocks on soil as refugia, basking sites, hibernation sites, foraging grounds, and suitable oviposition sites (Jennings and Hayes 1994; Holland and Goodman 1998).[9] A key habitat feature in many areas appears to be the presence of downed logs, usually of large conifers (Holland and Goodman 1998).[9]

Habitat for the San Bernardino Mountain kingsnake does not exist within the limits of work or within the 500-foot survey area. The pipeline segment is located under Edgar Canyon Rd, a dirt road, which crosses through Little San Gorgonio Creek at the two crossover points. The proposed Project shall comply with the Standard BMPs of the MSHCP (Volume I, Appendix C) to reduce any indirect or direct impacts related to construction of the project.

8.2.5 Species Not Adequately Conserved Conclusions

No habitat for rare, endangered, threatened, or narrow endemic species occurs within the Project site and its surrounding. No special-status plant or wildlife species were observed or detected within the Project area during the survey. Therefore, none of the special-status species have moderate or high potential to occur in the study area.

Furthermore, in its built condition, the Project will not be visible and would not obstruct, disturb, or permanently affect special-status species movement, special-status species habitat, or conflict with the long-term biological issues and considerations, conservation goals, and the planning species of Cell 241, Cell 243, and Subunit 2 – Badlands/San Bernardino National Forest.

The wildlife species observed on or near the site during the habitat assessment were common species found in urban and rural areas within San Bernardino County and Riverside County. Wildlife activity was low during the habitat assessment. Avian activity was low and California ground squirrel activity was low. Common birds observed on-site during the habitat assessment were common raven (*Corvus corax*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), acorn woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus),* and anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*). A list of all flora and fauna observed during the site visit is located in Appendix C of this report.

None of the MSHCP-designated species occurs within the limits of work along the pipeline segment. No further analysis for special-status species is required.

9.0 Guidelines pertaining to the urban/wildlands interface (Section 6.1.4)

Section 6.1.4, Guidelines Pertaining to the Urban/Wildlands Interface includes measures that are put in place to control drainage, toxics, lighting, noise, and invasives.[2] It discusses guidelines to address indirect effects associated with development in proximity to MSHCP Conservation Areas. The Urban/Wildland Interface is defined as a zone (less than 100 feet) between the Project site and the MSHCP Conservation Area. If a Project is located adjacent to a Conservation Area, avoidance measures must be implemented.

The Project site was located "in or adjacent to" Criteria Cell 241 and Criteria Cell 243. The site was also located within Subunit 2 – Badlands/San Bernardino National Forest. The Project would not have adverse edge effects on the targeted Additional Reserve Lands or a MSHCP Conservation Area as described in Section 3.2.2, including a bioregion, vegetation, or soils, nor is it located in or within 100 feet of a Core Area or the defined proximity to an Edge Affected Land After Completion of Reserve Assembly (MSHCP Section 3.2.2).[2] The Project will implement applicable BMPs listed in the following section.

DRAINAGE. Proposed developments in proximity to the MSHCP Conservation Area shall incorporate measures, including measures required through the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requirements, to ensure that the quantity and quality of runoff discharged to the MSHCP Conservation Area is not altered in an adverse way when compared with existing conditions. Measures shall be put in place to avoid discharge of untreated surface runoff from developed and paved areas into the MSHCP Conservation Area. Stormwater systems shall be designed to prevent the release of toxins, chemicals, petroleum products, exotic plant materials, or other elements that might degrade or harm biological resources or ecosystem processes within the MSHCP Conservation Area.

Authorization under the California General Construction Permit will be obtained by the contractor prior to the start of construction operations.

TOXICS. Land uses proposed in proximity to the MSHCP Conservation Area that utilize chemicals or generate bioproducts such as manure that are potentially toxic or may adversely affect wildlife species, habitat or water quality shall incorporate measures to ensure the application of such chemicals does not result in discharge to the MSHCP Conservation Area. Measures such as those employed to address drainage issues shall be implemented.

Equipment storage: equipment maintenance; and dispensing of fuel, oil, coolant, or any other toxic substance will be sited within designated staging areas. These designated areas will be clearly marked and located in such a manner as to capture runoff.

LIGHTING. Night lighting shall be directed away from the MSHCP Conservation Area to protect species within the MSHCP Conservation Area from direct night lighting. Shielding shall be incorporated in project designs to ensure ambient lighting in the MSHCP Conservation Area is not increased.

The proposed project design does not include installation of new lighting. Construction activities will be performed during daylight hours so night lighting will not be used.

NOISE. Proposed noise-generating land uses affecting the MSHCP Conservation Area shall incorporate setbacks, berms, or walls to minimize the effects of noise on MSHCP Conservation Area resources pursuant to applicable rules, regulations, and guidelines related to land use noise standards. For planning purposes, wildlife within the MSHCP Conservation Area should not be subject to noise that would exceed residential noise standards.

INVASIVES. When approving landscape plans for development that is proposed adjacent to the MSHCP Conservation Area, Permittees shall consider the invasive, non-native plant species (MSHCP Table 6-2) and shall require revisions to landscape plans (subject to the limitations of their jurisdiction) to avoid the use of invasive species for the portions of development that are adjacent to the MSHCP Conservation Area. Considerations in reviewing the applicability of this list shall include proximity of planting areas to the MSHCP Conservation Areas, species considered in the planting plans, resources being protected within the MSHCP Conservation Area and their relative sensitivity to invasion, and barriers, to plant and seed dispersal, such as walls, topography, and other features.

The proposed project does not include landscaping.

BARRIERS. Proposed land uses adjacent to the MSHCP Conservation Area shall incorporate barriers, where appropriate, in individual project designs to minimize unauthorized public access, domestic animal predation, illegal trespass, or dumping in the MSHCP Conservation Area. Such barriers may include native landscaping, rocks/boulders, fencing, walls, signage and/or other appropriate mechanisms.

The proposed project will not increase unauthorized public access, domestic animal predation, illegal trespass or dumping in the MSHCP Conservation Areas above existing conditions. Permanent barriers are not included as part of the proposed project.

GRADING/LAND DEVELOPMENT. Manufactured slopes associated with proposed site development shall not extend into the MSHCP Conservation Area.

No slopes will be created or re-graded as part of the proposed project.

10.0 Best Management Practices (Volume I, Appendix C)

The proposed Project shall comply with the Standard BMPs of the MSHCP (Volume I, Appendix C), as follows:

1. A condition shall be placed on grading permits requiring a qualified biologist to conduct a training session for project personnel prior to grading. The training shall include a description of the species of concern and its habitats, the general provisions of the Endangered Species Act (Act) and the MSHCP, the need to adhere to the provisions of the Act and the MSHCP, the penalties associated with violating the provisions of the Act, the general measures that are being implemented to conserve the species of concern as they relate to the project, and the access routes to and project site boundaries within which the project activities must be accomplished.
2. Water pollution and erosion control plans shall be developed and implemented in accordance with RWQCB requirements.
3. The footprint of disturbance shall be minimized to the maximum extent feasible. Access to sites shall be via pre-existing access routes to the greatest extent possible.

4. The upstream and downstream limits of projects disturbance plus lateral limits of disturbance on either side of the stream shall be clearly defined and marked in the field and reviewed by the biologist prior to initiation of work.
5. Projects should be designed to avoid the placement of equipment and personnel within the stream channel or on sand and gravel bars, banks, and adjacent upland habitats used by target species of concern.
6. Projects that cannot be conducted without placing equipment or personnel in sensitive habitats should be timed to avoid the breeding season of riparian identified in MSHCP Global Species Objective No. 7.
7. When stream flows must be diverted, the diversions shall be conducted using sandbags or other methods requiring minimal instream impacts. Silt fencing of other sediment trapping materials shall be installed at the downstream end of construction activity to minimize the transport of sediments offsite. Settling ponds where sediment is collected shall be cleaned out in a manner that prevents the sediment from reentering the stream. Care shall be exercised when removing silt fences, as feasible, to prevent debris or sediment from returning to the stream.
8. Equipment storage, fueling, and staging areas shall be located on upland sites with minimal risks of direct drainage into riparian areas or other sensitive habitats. These designated areas shall be located in such a manner as to prevent any runoff from entering sensitive habitat. Necessary precautions shall be taken to prevent the release of cement or other toxic substances into surface waters. Project related spills of hazardous materials shall be reported to appropriate entities including but not limited to applicable jurisdictional city, FWS, and CDFG, RWQCB and shall be cleaned up immediately and contaminated soils removed to approved disposal areas.
9. Erodible fill material shall not be deposited into water courses. Brush, loose soils, or other similar debris material shall not be stockpiled within the stream channel or on its banks.
10. The qualified project biologist shall monitor construction activities for the duration of the project to ensure that practicable measures are being employed to avoid incidental disturbance of habitat and species of concern outside the project footprint.
11. The removal of native vegetation shall be avoided and minimized to the maximum extent practicable. Temporary impacts shall be returned to pre-existing contours and revegetated with appropriate native species.
12. Exotic species that prey upon or displace target species of concern should be permanently removed from the site the extent feasible.
13. To avoid attracting predators of the species of concern, the project site shall be kept as clean of debris as possible. All food related trash items shall be enclosed in sealed containers and regularly removed from the site(s).
14. Construction employees shall strictly limit their activities, vehicles, equipment, and construction materials to the proposed project footprint and designated staging areas and routes of travel. The construction area(s) shall be the minimal area necessary to complete the project and shall be specified in the construction plans. Construction limits will be fenced with orange snow screen. Exclusion fencing should be maintained until the completion of all construction activities. Employees shall be instructed that their activities are restricted to the construction areas.

15. The Permittee shall have the right to access and inspect any sites of approved projects including any restoration/enhancement area for compliance with project approval conditions including these BMPs.

11.0 References

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County of Riverside Transportation and Land Management Agency (2003c). Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP). Final MSHCP – Volumes 1 and 2. Approved June 17, 2003 (as amended), Section 6.1.3, Table 6-1 Narrow Endemic and Criteria Area Survey Plant Species Attributes and Habitat Affinities.

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12.0 Supporting Appendices

APPENDIX A – SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Alignment Start - SE View

Alignment in Dirt Road - SE View

Project Starting Area - SE View

Little San Gorgonio Creek - NW View

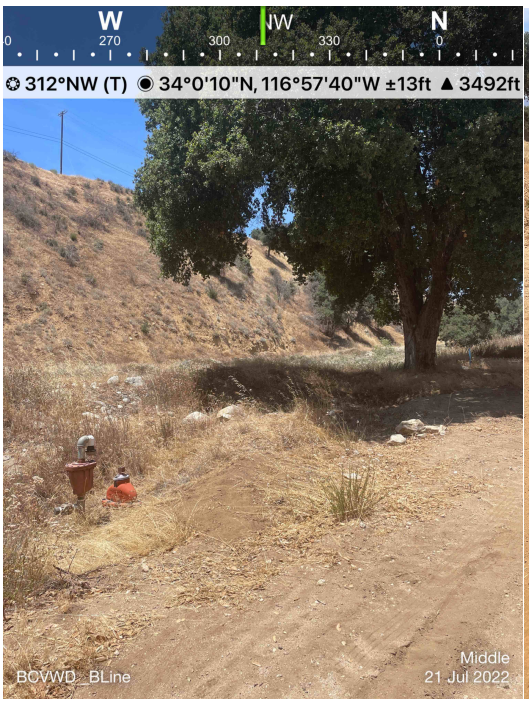
Pipeline to be Abandoned - SW View

Pipeline to be Abandoned - SW View

630 W 7th St
San Jacinto, CA 92583
P. 951.292.5126
www.geovironment.com

Alignment South Area - NW View

Alignment South Area - NW View



Alignment Marker - SW View

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APPENDIX B – LITERATURE REVIEW

Selected Elements by Common Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Query Criteria: Quad IS (Forest Falls (3411618) OR Beaumont (3311688))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
American badger *Taxidea taxus*	AMAJF04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
black swift *Cypseloides niger*	ABNUA01010	None	None	G4	S2	SSC
chaparral sand-verbena *Abronia villosa var. aurita*	PDNYC010P1	None	None	G5T2?	S2	1B.1
Coachella Valley milk-vetch *Astragalus lentiginosus var. coachellae*	PDFAB0FB97	Endangered	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2
coast horned lizard *Phrynosoma blainvillii*	ARACF12100	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	SSC
coastal whiptail *Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*	ARACJ02143	None	None	G5T5	S3	SSC
Crotch bumble bee *Bombus crotchii*	IIHYM24480	None	None	G2	S1S2	
Dulzura pocket mouse *Chaetodipus californicus femoralis*	AMAFD05021	None	None	G5T3	S3	SSC
Hall's monardella *Monardella macrantha ssp. hallii*	PDLAM180E1	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.3
haromonius halictid bee *Halictus harmonius*	IIHYM75010	None	None	G1	S3	
Horn's milk-vetch *Astragalus hornii var. hornii*	PDFAB0F421	None	None	GUT1	S1	1B.1
Jaeger's milk-vetch *Astragalus pachypus var. jaegeri*	PDFAB0F6G1	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1
least Bell's vireo *Vireo bellii pusillus*	ABPBW01114	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S2	
lemon lily *Lilium parryi*	PMLIL1A0J0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
lodgepole chipmunk *Neotamias speciosus speciosus*	AMAFB02172	None	None	G4T3T4	S2S3	
loggerhead shrike *Lanius ludovicianus*	ABPBR01030	None	None	G4	S4	SSC
Los Angeles pocket mouse *Perognathus longimembris brevinasus*	AMAFD01041	None	None	G5T2	S1S2	SSC
mesa horkelia *Horkelia cuneata var. puberula*	PDROS0W045	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1
Mojave tarplant *Deinandra mohavensis*	PDAST4R0K0	None	Endangered	G2	S3	1B.3
narrow-leaf sandpaper-plant *Petalonyx linearis*	PDLOA04010	None	None	G4	S3?	2B.3

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse *Chaetodipus fallax fallax*	AMAFD05031	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	SSC
orange-throated whiptail *Aspidoscelis hyperythra*	ARACJ02060	None	None	G5	S2S3	WL
pallid bat *Antrozous pallidus*	AMACC10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
Palmer's mariposa-lily *Calochortus palmeri var. palmeri*	PMLIL0D122	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.2
Parish's alumroot *Heuchera parishii*	PDSAX0E1F0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3
Parish's checkerbloom *Sidalcea hickmanii ssp. parishii*	PDMAL110A3	None	Rare	G3T1	S1	1B.2
Parry's spineflower *Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi*	PDPGN040J2	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
Payson's jewelflower *Caulanthus simulans*	PDBRA0M0H0	None	None	G4	S4	4.2
Plummer's mariposa-lily *Calochortus plummerae*	PMLIL0D150	None	None	G4	S4	4.2
purple martin *Progne subis*	ABPAU01010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub *Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub*	CTT32720CA	None	None	G1	S1.1	
rock sandwort *Arenaria lanuginosa var. saxosa*	PDCAR040E4	None	None	G5T5	S2	2B.3
rock-loving oxytrope *Oxytropis oreophila var. oreophila*	PDFAB2X0H3	None	None	G5T4T5	S2	2B.3
salt spring checkerbloom *Sidalcea neomexicana*	PDMAL110J0	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2
San Bernardino flying squirrel *Glaucomys oregonensis californicus*	AMAFB09021	None	None	G5T1T2	S1S2	SSC
San Bernardino gilia *Gilia leptantha ssp. leptantha*	PDPLM040W1	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.3
San Bernardino grass-of-Parnassus *Parnassia cirrata var. cirrata*	PDSAX0P030	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.3
San Bernardino Mountains owl's-clover *Castilleja lasiorhyncha*	PDSCR0D410	None	None	G2?	S2?	1B.2
San Diego desert woodrat *Neotoma lepida intermedia*	AMAFF08041	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	SSC
Santa Ana River woollystar *Eriastrum densifolium ssp. sanctorum*	PDPLM03035	Endangered	Endangered	G4T1	S1	1B.1
scalloped moonwort *Botrychium crenulatum*	PPOPH010L0	None	None	G4	S3	2B.2

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
smooth tarplant *Centromadia pungens ssp. laevis*	PDAST4R0R4	None	None	G3G4T2	S2	1B.1
Southern California legless lizard *Anniella stebbinsi*	ARACC01060	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
southern California rufous-crowned sparrow *Aimophila ruficeps canescens*	ABPBX91091	None	None	G5T3	S3	WL
Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest *Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest*	CTT61330CA	None	None	G3	S3.2	
southern jewelflower *Streptanthus campestris*	PDBRA2G0B0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3
southern mountain yellow-legged frog *Rana muscosa*	AAABH01330	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	WL
southern rubber boa *Charina umbratica*	ARADA01011	None	Threatened	G2G3	S2S3	
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland *Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland*	CTT62400CA	None	None	G4	S4	
spiny-hair blazing star *Mentzelia tricuspis*	PDLOA031T0	None	None	G4	S2	2B.1
Stephens' kangaroo rat *Dipodomys stephensi*	AMAFD03100	Threatened	Threatened	G2	S2	
western spadefoot *Spea hammondii*	AAABF02020	None	None	G2G3	S3	SSC
western yellow bat *Lasiurus xanthinus*	AMACC05070	None	None	G4G5	S3	SSC
yellow warbler *Setophaga petechia*	ABPBX03010	None	None	G5	S3S4	SSC
Yucaipa onion *Allium marvinii*	PMLIL02330	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2

Record Count: 55

CNPS Rare Plant Inventory

California Native Plant Society

Search Results

15 matches found. Click on scientific name for details

Search Criteria: CRPR is one of [**1B:2B**] Fed List is one of [**FE:FT**] **or** State List is one of [**CE:CT**] , Quad is one of [**3311688:3411618:3411711:3411617:3311781:3311687:3311771:3311678:3311677:3411721:3411628:3411627**]

▲ SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	LIFEFORM	BLOOMING PERIOD	FED LIST	STATE LIST	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	CA RARE PLANT RANK	PHOTO
Astragalus lentiginosus var. *coachellae*	Coachella Valley milk-vetch	Fabaceae	annual/perennial herb	Feb-May	FE	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2	No Photo Available
Atriplex coronata var. *notatior*	San Jacinto Valley crownscale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Apr-Aug	FE	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1	 © 2008 Larry Sward
Brodiaea filifolia	thread-leaved brodiaea	Themidaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-Jun	FT	CE	G2	S2	1B.1	 © 2016 Keir Morse
Castilleja cinerea	ash-gray paintbrush	Orobanchaceae	perennial herb (hemiparasitic)	Jun-Aug	FT	None	G1G2	S1S2	1B.2	No Photo Available
Deinandra mohavensis	Mojave tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	(Jan-May)Jun-Oct	None	CE	G2	S3	1B.3	No Photo Available
Dodecahema leptoceras	slender-horned spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1	No Photo Available
Eremogone ursina	Big Bear Valley sandwort	Caryophyllaceae	perennial herb	May-Aug	FT	None	G1	S1	1B.2	No Photo Available
Eriastrum densifolium ssp. *sanctorum*	Santa Ana River woollystar	Polemoniaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Sep	FE	CE	G4T1	S1	1B.1	No Photo Available
Eriogonum kennedyi var. *austromontanum*	southern mountain buckwheat	Polygonaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Sep	FT	None	G4T2	S2	1B.2	No Photo Available
Navarretia fossalis	spreading navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	FT	None	G2	S2	1B.1	No Photo Available
Physaria kingii ssp. *bernardina*	San Bernardino Mountains bladderpod	Brassicaceae	perennial herb	May-Jun	FE	None	G5T1	S1	1B.1	No Photo Available
Poa atropurpurea	San Bernardino blue grass	Poaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	(Apr)May-Jul(Aug)	FE	None	G2	S2	1B.2	No Photo

	blue grass		rhizomatous herb	Jul(Aug)						No Photo Available
Sidalcea pedata	bird-foot checkerbloom	Malvaceae	perennial herb	May-Aug	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1	No Photo Available
Taraxacum californicum	California dandelion	Asteraceae	perennial herb	May-Aug	FE	None	G1G2	S1S2	1B.1	No Photo Available
Thelypodium stenopetalum	slender-petaled thelypodium	Brassicaceae	perennial herb	May-Sep	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1	No Photo Available

Showing 1 to 15 of 15 entries

Suggested Citation:

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APPENDIX C - PLANTS AND WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED

Scientific Name	Common Name
Magnoliophyta	**Plants**
Chenopodiaceae	**Saltbush Family**
Salsola tragus (non-native species)	Russian thistle
Brassicaceae	**Mustard Family**
Brassica nigra (non-native species)	Black mustard
Solanaceae	**Potato or Deadly Nightshade Family**
Datura wrightii	Sacred datura
Fagaceae	**Beech Family**
Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak
Salicaceae	**Willow Family**
Populus fremontii	Fremont Cottonwood
Ericaceae	**Heather Family**
Arctostaphylos	Manzanita
Adoxaceae	**Moschatel Family**
Sambucus nigra	Blue Elderberry
Lamiaceae	**Sage Family**
Salvia apiana	White Sage
Asteraceae	**Aster Family**
Baccharis salicifolia	Mule Fat
Polygonaceae	**Buckwheat Family**
Eriogonum fasciculatum	California Buckwheat
Anacardiaceae	**Sumac Family**
Malosma	Laurel Sumac
Toxicodendron diversilobum	Pacific Poison Oak
Rosaceae	**Rose Family**
Cercocarpus	Mountain Mahogany
Adenostoma fasciculatum	Chamise
Asteraceae	**Daisy Family**
Lepidospartum squamatum	California broomsage
Artemisia vulgaris	Mugwort
Ambrosia artemisiifolia (non-native species)	Ragweed
Ambrosia acanthicarpa (non-native species)	Flatspine Bursage
Boraginaceae	**Forget-me-not family**
Phacelia cicutaria	Catepillar scorpionweed
Papaveraceae	**Poppy Family**
Ehrendorferia chrysantha	Golden eardrops
Poaceae	**Grass Family**
Avena fatua	Wild Oats
Aves	**Birds**
Corvidae	**Crows and Ravens**
Corvus corax	Common Raven
Accipitridae	**Hawks, Kites Eagles, and Allies**

Buteo jamaicensis	Red-tailed Hawk
Mimidae	**Mockingbirds and Thrashers**
Mimus polyglottos	Northern Mockingbird
Picidae	**Woodpeckers, Piculets, and Wrynecks**
Melanerpes formicivorus	Acorn Woodpecker
Trochilidae	**Hummingbirds**
Calypte anna	Anna's Hummingbird
Mammalia	**Mammals**
Sciuridae	**Squirrels**
Spermophilus beecheyi (burrows)	California ground squirrel

APPENDIX D - Section 6.1.2. ASSESSMENT CONDITIONS

Date	Field Personnel	Survey Time	Temperature	Humidity	% Cloud Cover	Wind Speed	Annual Precipitation
7/21/2022	Carmen Gardner	11:00 AM – 3:00 PM	90 degrees Fahrenheit	30%	3%	6 mph	0" in the last 24 hours

Appendix E
Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the "B" Line Project

A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY
BEAUMONT-CHERRY VALLEY WATER DISTRICT
NEW WATER LINE PROJECT
YUCAIPA THROUGH CHERRY VALLEY, SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVERSIDE COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA

by: Matthew L. Hyland, M.S. & Jay K. Sander, M.A.
Geovironment Consulting
630 W. 7th Street
San Jacinto, California 92583

for: Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District
560 Magnolia Ave.
Beaumont, California 92223

April 26, 2023

Keywords: USGS 7.5' *Beaumont* Quadrangle and *Forest Falls Quadrangle*, Riverside County

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Geovironment Consulting (Geovironment) performed a Phase Ia cultural resources study in support of the proposed construction of a new water pipeline (Line B) project. The approximately 1.5-mile project starts in the Northern portion of Edger Canyon at a water tank, in the unincorporated area of Oak Glen (Figures 1 and 2); the pipeline then continues Southeast down the canyon along a dirt road, parallel to Little San Gorgonio Creek. The project area is between Oak Glen Preserve and the City of Cherry Valley, the pipeline crosses over the San Bernardino County and Riverside County lines, California. It is bounded by the intersection of Oak Glen Road to the West and Edgar Canyon Road to the East. The property is gated by the Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District (BCVWD). The project area lies within the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute *Beaumont, California* topographic quadrangle and U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute *Forest Falls, California* topographic quadrangles.

Results of the review of the survey reports and site records provided by the Eastern Information Center (EIC) and the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) indicate that two previous cultural resource inventories or other archaeological investigations have been conducted within a one-quarter-mile radius of the project area. Of these reports, none included the current project area (Table 1). The records search also revealed that there is one previously recorded cultural resource within a quarter-mile-radius of the project area. The previously recorded resource is approximately 0.03 mile from the project area. There are no cultural resources within or adjacent to the project area. Therefore, no eligible or listed cultural resources will be impacted as a result of the proposed project.

INTRODUCTION

This report provides the results of the cultural resources inventory for construction of a new water pipeline (Line B) project. The project is located in the unincorporated area of Oak Glen, proposed pipeline is approximately 1.5 miles long. State law, as set forth in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) §21083.2(a) and §15064.5, requires that a cultural resources evaluation of the project area be completed before construction work can proceed.

In compliance with CEQA, Geovironment Consulting (Geovironment) was retained to perform a records/literature review of cultural resources known to exist on or near the project area, as well as a desktop study to identify any previously unrecorded cultural resources that may exist there. The cultural resources inventory presented herein consists of the results of the cultural resources record search/literature review and the results of the desktop study of the project area.

LOCATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area south of Oak Glen Preserve and southeast of the Wildwood Canyon State Park. It is bounded by the city of Yucaipa to the east and, the San Gorgonio Mountains to the northeast and Cherry Valley to the south. The project will run north to south following a dirt road until it reaches Edgar Canyon Road. To the west of the proposed water pipeline there is an Intermittent stream which runs parallel to the dirt road. Vegetation in the area is comprised of Costal Oak, Riversidean Alluvial Scrub, Chamise, and Coastal Sage Scrub. Soils in the project area are alluvial fine sandy loams derived from granitic parent material.

CULTURAL BACKGROUND

Prehistory

It is generally believed that human occupation of southern California dates back to at least 10,000 years before present (BP). Four cultural periods of prehistoric occupation of California during the Holocene Epoch (10,000 years BP to present) are discussed below: the Early Holocene Period, the Early Horizon Period, the Middle Horizon Period, and the Late Horizon Period. During the Early Holocene Period (10,000 to 8,000 years BP), hunters/gatherers utilized lucustrine and marshland settings for the varied and abundant resources found there. Milling-related artifacts are lacking from archaeological sites dating to this period, but the atlatl and dart are common. Hunting of large and small game occurred, as well as fishing. A few scattered permanent settlements were established near large water sources, but a nomadic lifestyle was more common (Erlandson 1994; Moratto 1984).

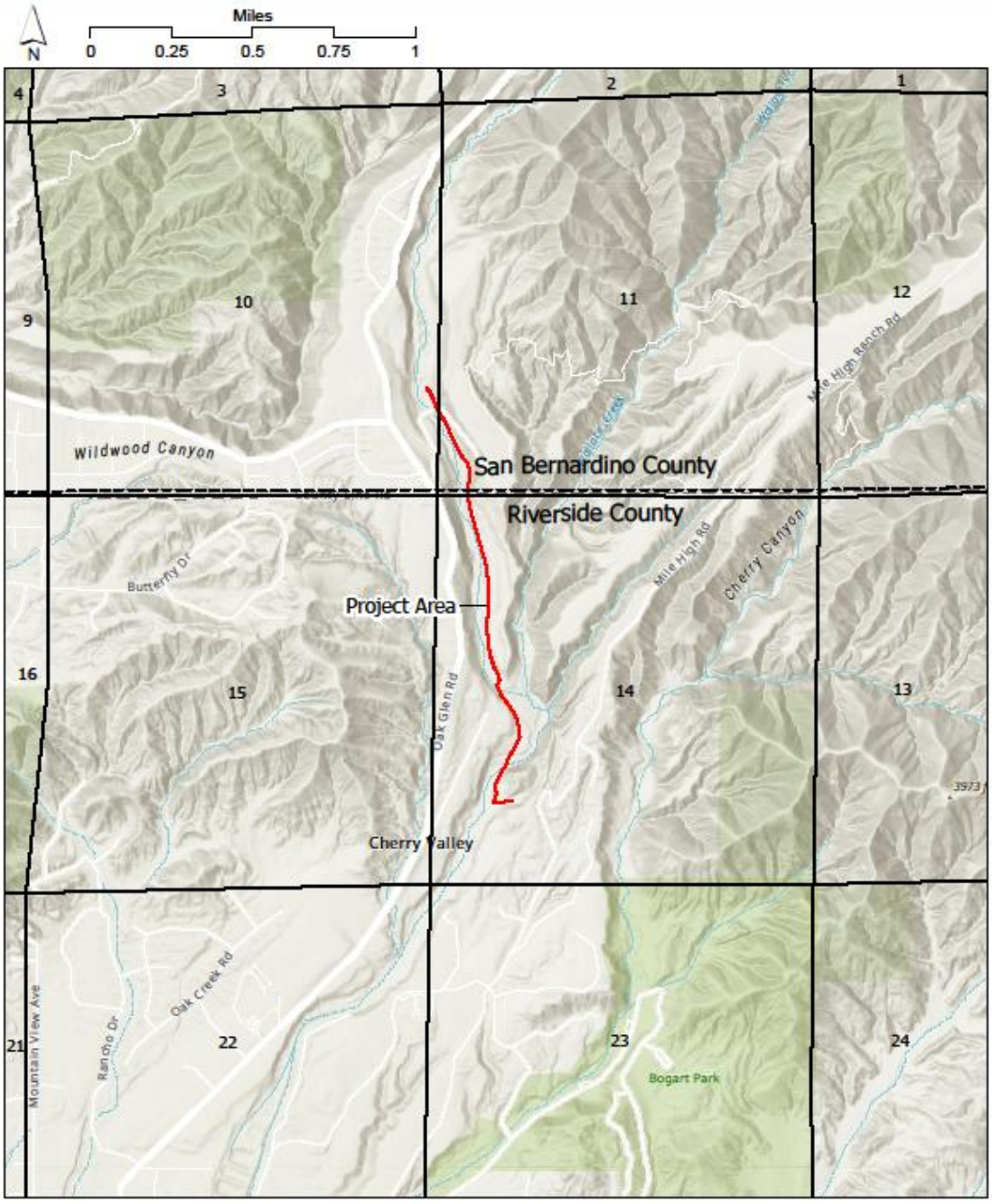

Figure 1 Overview
Pipeline Alinement 1:24,000

Figure 2 Project Area Location

Milling-related artifacts first appear in archaeological sites dating to the Early Horizon Period (8,000 to 4,000 years BP). Hunting and gathering continued during this period, but with greater reliance on vegetal foods. Mussels and oysters were a staple among coastal groups. This gave way to greater consumption of shellfish in the Middle Horizon Period (4,000 to 2,000 years BP). Use of bone artifacts appears to have increased during this period and baked-earth steaming ovens were developed. Occupation of permanent or semi-permanent villages occurred in this period, as did reoccupation of seasonal sites. During the Late Horizon Period (2,000 years BP to the time of European Contact (around A.D. 1769), population densities were high and settlement in permanent villages increased. Regional subcultures also developed, each with its own geographical territory and language or dialect. These groups, bound by shared cultural traits, maintained a high degree of interaction, including trading extensively with one another (Erlandson 1994; Moratto 1984).

Ethnohistory

The project area is located in an area where the traditional territories of two Native American groups, the Luiseño and the Cahuilla, overlapped. Together, the homelands of these two Takic-speaking peoples extend from the Coachella Valley in the northeast to present-day Oceanside in the southwest, encompassing most of the western and central portions of what is now Riverside County. both groups are discussed below.

Luiseño. The term Luiseño was given by the Spanish to the native groups who were living in the area under influence of Mission San Luis Rey (Bean and Shipek 1978). The Luiseño lived in sedentary and autonomous village groups, each with specific subsistence territories encompassing hunting, collecting, and fishing areas. Villages were typically located in valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges where water was available and village defense was possible. Inland populations had access to fishing and gathering sites on the coast, which they used during the winter months (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Luiseño subsistence was centered around the gathering of acorns, seeds, greens, bulbs, roots, berries, and other vegetal foods. This was supplemented with hunting mammals such as deer, antelope, rabbit, woodrat, ground squirrels, and mice, as well as quail, doves, ducks, and other birds. Bands along the coast also exploited marine resources, such as sea mammals, fish, crustaceans, and mollusks. Inland, trout and other fish were taken from mountain streams (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Hunting was done both individually and by organized groups. Tool technology for food acquisition, storage, and preparation reflects the size and quantity of items procured. Small game was hunted with the use of curved throwing sticks, nets, slings, or traps. Bows and arrows were used for hunting larger game. Dugout canoes, basketry fish traps, and shell hooks were used for near-shore ocean fishing. Coiled and twined baskets were made for food gathering, preparation, storing, and serving. Other items used for food

processing included large shallow trays for winnowing chaff from grain, ceramic and basketry storage containers, manos and metates for grinding seeds, and ceramic jars for cooking (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Villages had hereditary chiefs who controlled religious, economic, and territorial activities (Bean and Shipek 1978; Boscana 1933). An advisory council of ritual specialists and shamans was consulted for environmental and other knowledge. large villages located along the coast or in inland valleys may have had more complex social and political structures than settlements controlling smaller territories (Bean and Shipek 1978; Strong 1929).

Most Luiseño villages contained a ceremonial structure enclosed by circular fencing located near the center of the village. Houses were semisubterranean and thatched with locally available brush, bark, or reeds. Earth-covered semisubterranean sweathouses were also common and were used for purification and curing rituals (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The Luiseño first came into contact with Europeans in 1769 when the expedition led by Gaspar de Portolá arrived in their territory. That same year, the San Diego Mission was established just to the south, followed by the San Juan Capistrano Mission in 1776 and the San Luis Rey Mission in 1798. Poor living conditions at the missions and introduced European diseases led to a rapid decline of the Luiseño population. Following the Mission Period (1769-1834), Luiseño Indians scattered throughout southern California. Some became serfs on the Mexican ranchos, others moved to newly founded pueblos established for them, some sought refuge among inland groups, and a few managed to acquire land grants. Later, many moved to or were forced onto reservations. Although many of their cultural traditions had been suppressed during the Mission Period, the Luiseño were successful at retaining their language and certain rituals and ceremonies. Starting in the 1970s, there was a revival of interest in the Luiseño language and classes were organized. Since then, traditional games, songs, and dances have been performed, traditional foods have been gathered and prepared, and traditional medicines and curing procedures have been practiced (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Cahuilla. Cahuilla territory was bounded on the north by the San Bernardino Mountains, on the east by the Orocopia Mountains, on the west by the Santa Ana River, the San Jacinto Plain and the eastern slope of the Palomar Mountains, and on the south by Borrego Springs and the Chocolate Mountains (Bean 1978).

The diversity of the territory provided the Cahuilla with a variety of foods. It has been estimated that the Cahuilla exploited more than 500 native and non-native plants (Bean and Saubel 1972). Acorns, mesquite, screw beans, piñon nuts, and various types of cacti were used. A variety of seeds, wild fruits and berries,

tubers, roots, and greens were also a part of the Cahuilla diet. A marginal agricultural existence provided corn, beans, squashes, and melons. Rabbits and small animals were also hunted to supplement the diet. During high stands of Ancient Lake Cahuilla, fish, migratory birds, and marshland vegetation were also taken for sustenance and utilitarian purposes (Bean 1978).

Structures within permanent villages ranged from small brush shelters to dome-shaped or rectangular dwellings. Villages were situated near water sources, in the canyons near springs, or on alluvial fans at man-made walk-in wells (Bean 1972). Mortuary practices entailed cremation of the dead. Upon a person's death, the body was bound or put inside a net and then taken to a place where the body would be cremated. Secondary interments also occurred. A mourning ceremony took place about a year after a person's death. During this ceremony, an image of the deceased was burned along with other goods (Lando and Modesto 1977; Strong 1929).

Precontact Cahuilla population has been estimated as low as 2,500 to as high as 10,000. At the time of first contact with Europeans, around 1774, the Cahuilla numbered approximately 6,000. Although they were the first to come into contact with the Cahuilla, the Spanish had little to do with those of the desert region. Some of the Cahuilla who lived in the plains and valleys west of the desert and mountains, however, were missionized through the assistance located near present day San Bernardino. Cahuilla political, economic, and religious autonomy was maintained until 1877 when the United States government established Indian reservations in the region. Protestant missionaries came into the area to convert and civilize the Native American population. During this era, traditional cultural practices, such as cremation of the dead, were prohibited. Today, the Cahuilla reside on eight separate reservations in southern California, located from Banning in the north to Warner Springs in the south and from Hemet in the west to Thermal in the east (Bean 1978).

History

The first significant European settlement of California began during the Spanish Period (1769 to 1821) when 21 missions and 4 presidios were established between San Diego and Sonoma. Although located primarily along the coast, the missions dominated economic and political life over the majority of the California region during this period. The purpose of the missions was primarily Indian control, along with economic support to the presidios, forced assimilation of the Indians to Hispanic society, and conversion of the native population to Spanish Catholicism (Castillo 1978; Cleland 1941).

The Mexican Period (1821 to 1848) began with the success of the Mexican Revolution in 1821, but changes to the mission system were slow to follow. When secularization of the missions occurred in the 1830s, the vast land holdings of the missions in California were divided into large land grants called ranchos. The Mexican government granted ranchos throughout California to Spanish and Hispanic soldiers and settlers (Castillo 1978).

In 1848, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the Mexican-American War and marked the beginning of the American Period (1848 to present). The discovery of gold the same year initiated the 1849 California Gold Rush, bringing thousands of miners and settlers to California, most of who settled in the north. For those settlers who chose to come to southern California, much of their economic prosperity was fueled by cattle ranching rather than by gold. This prosperity, however, came to a halt in the 1860s as a result of severe floods and droughts, which put many ranchos into bankruptcy (Castillo 1978; Cleland 1941).

The present city of San Jacinto is one mile north of the original settlement. It was created by the San Jacinto Land Association after purchasing 18,000 acres from the family that owned the original (San Jacinto) Rancho. The Post Office was moved from the original settlement in 1885 and by 1888 the town had almost 2,000 inhabitants who welcomed the newly completed San Jacinto Branch railroad from Perris (Gunther 1984). Today San Jacinto remains mainly rural in character with agriculture being the primary economic force. Tourism also contributes to the local economy due to the presence of natural hot springs and the Soboba Indian Casino.

METHODOLOGY

Background Record Search Methods

A record search/literature review was conducted on June 13, 2022 at the Easter Information Center, located at the University of California, Riverside and the South Central Coastal Information Center. The purpose of this review was to access any existing cultural resources survey reports, archaeological site records, and historic maps to evaluate whether previously documented prehistoric or historic archaeological sites, architectural resources, cultural landscapes, or ethnic resources exist within or near the project area. The record search/literature review was also conducted to evaluate whether any historic properties listed on or determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) exist within the project area.

Desktop Study Methods

While a rigorous research design is not a critical component to a Phase I archaeological survey, a basic understanding of the history of a property can provide insight into the types of historic or archaeological remains that may exist. Geovironment used the results of the record search to develop a rudimentary research design to guide the survey. In addition, experience with conducting similar phase I surveys in the area, Geovironment archaeologist, Jay Sander, conducted a desktop study of the project area on September 24, 2022.

Native American Coordination Methods

Matthew Hyland sent a letter to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on June 9, 2022, notifying them of the proposed project activities. The NAHC was also asked to conduct a search of the Sacred Lands File and to make a recommendation as to whether any local Native American groups should be contacted regarding their concerns about potential impacts to cultural resources resulting from implementation of the proposed project (Appendix A). The NAHC responded on July 20, 2022, and stated that the resulting project had a Negative result on Sacred Lands File. No further action is needed involving the NAHC for this project

Archaeological Field Survey Methods

On July 21, 2022, Archaeologist, Matthew Hyland, conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the approximately 1.5-mile project area that is slated for construction. The surveyor walked parallel 10-meter transects off the center line of the dirt road where the pipeline is proposed to be constructed. Transects were parallel south to north to the center line of the dirt road where applicable in order to ensure overlapping fields of view. Slopes greater than were not surveyed. Notes and photos were taken on the environmental setting and disturbances.

RESULTS

Records Search Results

Results of the review of the survey reports and site records provided by the Eastern Information Center and the South Central Coastal Information Center indicate that a total of two previous cultural resource inventories or other archaeological investigations have been conducted within a quarter-mile-radius of the project area. Of these reports, none included the current project area (Table 1). The records search also revealed that there is one previously recorded cultural resource within a quarter mile radius of the project area. This site, 3-001550, is described as two boulders with bedrock mortars/slicks. There are no previously recorded cultural resources within or immediately adjacent to the project area. Therefore, no eligible or listed cultural resources will be impacted as a result of the proposed project.

Table 1. Previous Investigations within Quarter Mile of the Project Area.

Report No.	Author	Date	Cultural Resources Found
RI-02860	Swanson, Mark T.	1990	No
RI-10499	David Brunzell	2018	No

Table 2. Previous Recorded Cultural Resource within Quarter Mile of the Project Area.

Resource No.	Description	Approximate Distance from Current Project Area (Miles)
P-33-001550	Bedrock-milling feature	0.03

Native American Coordination Results

The search of the Sacred Lands File of the NAHC did not indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the vicinity of the project location. The NAHC responded on July 20th, 2022, indicating a negative result. Please see Appendix A for full correspondence.

Archaeological Field Survey Results

One historic-period archaeological site was found adjacent to the project area alinement. The site consists of four weathered cans—one can that was identified as a pull top aluminum top with a steal bod. The other three cans were sanitary cans The proposed project is unlikely to disturb this resource (if DPR form, get a number for here) No other cultural resources were found in or adjacent to the project area.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Results of the review of the survey reports and site records provided by the Eastern Information Center and the South Central Coastal Information Center indicate that a total of two previous cultural resource inventories or other archaeological investigations have been conducted within a one-quarter-mile-radius of the project area. Of these reports, two (Swanson 1990, and Brunzell 2018) did not included portions of the current project area (Table 1), but the reports give context to the history of the area. The records search also revealed that there is one previously recorded cultural resource (33-001550) located 0.03 mile east of the project area. There are no previously recorded cultural resources within or adjacent to the project area; therefore, no eligible or listed cultural resources will be impacted as a result of the proposed project. The would not constitute a significant impact to any historical resources under CEQA; therefore, no further cultural resources work is recommended.

In the event that any subsurface archaeological deposits are unearthed during ground-disturbing construction activities, all work must be suspended in the vicinity of the find until the deposit(s) are recorded and evaluated by a qualified archaeologist. If human remains of any kind are found, all activities must cease immediately and the San Bernardino County Coroner, and a qualified archaeologist must be notified. If the coroner determines the remains to be of Native American origin, he or she will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC will then identify the most likely descendants to be consulted regarding treatment and/or repatriation of the remains.

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Appendix A

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
916-373-3710
916-373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: BCVWD Line B Water Pipeline

County: Riverside and San Bernardino

USGS Quadrangle Name: Beaumont Quad and Forest Falls Quad

Township: 02S **Range:** 01W **Section(s):** 10 , 11, 15, 14

Company/Firm/Agency: Geovironment Consulting & Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District

Street Address: 630 W. 7th St.

City: San Jacinto **Zip:** 92583

Phone: o: 951.292.5129; c: 909.557.8710

Fax: N/A

Email: mhyland@geovironment.com

Project Description:

The proposed project would consist of the replacement of approximately 3,000 feet of 10-inch riveted steel water pipeline. The pipeline would be replaced with a 12-inch high density polyethylene pipe (HDPE) or ductile iron pipe (DIP). The existing pipeline would be abandoned in place and the new pipeline would be constructed within the existing road right of way.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA — Gavin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

July 20, 2022

Matthew Hyland
Geovironment Consulting

Via Email to: mhyland@geovironment.com

Re: BCVWD Line B Water Pipeline Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties

Dear Mr. Hyland:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Appendix B

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

Page 1 of 3 *Resource Name or #: Geo - 1

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted ***a. County:** Riverside

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Forest Falls **Date:** 2021 **T** 02S; **R** 01W; SW¼ of SW¼ of Sec 11 ; M.D. B.M.

c. Address: Edgar Canyon City: Unincorporated Riverside Zip:

d. UTM: Zone: 11 ; 503508 mE/ 3762813 mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation: Site is located approximately 160 ft east of Little San Gorgonio Creek and 255 ft. west of Edgar Canyon Rd. A unnamed dirt road that runs north to south is approximately 30 ft east of the site.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The site is historic consisting of 4 degraded cans, one can that was identified was a pull top aluminum top with a steal body, the other 3 cans were sanitary cans containing food items, measurements were not taken due to the badly degradable state of the cans.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) AH16 Other Can Scatter.

***P4. Resources Present:** ☐Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☒Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Overview of site with cans.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ☒Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District
560 Magnolia Ave,
Beaumont, CA 92223

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Matthew Hyland
Geovironment Consulting
630 W. 7th Street
San Jacinto, CA 92583

***P9. Date Recorded:** 7/21/2022

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Pedestrian Survey

State of California — The Resources Agency	Primary #
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION	HRI #
PRIMARY RECORD	Trinomial

Page 2 of 3 **Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) Geo-1

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") None.

***Attachments:** ☐NONE ☒Location Map ☐Sketch Map ☐Continuation Sheet ☐Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record ☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95) ***Required Information**

DPR 523A-Test (8/94)

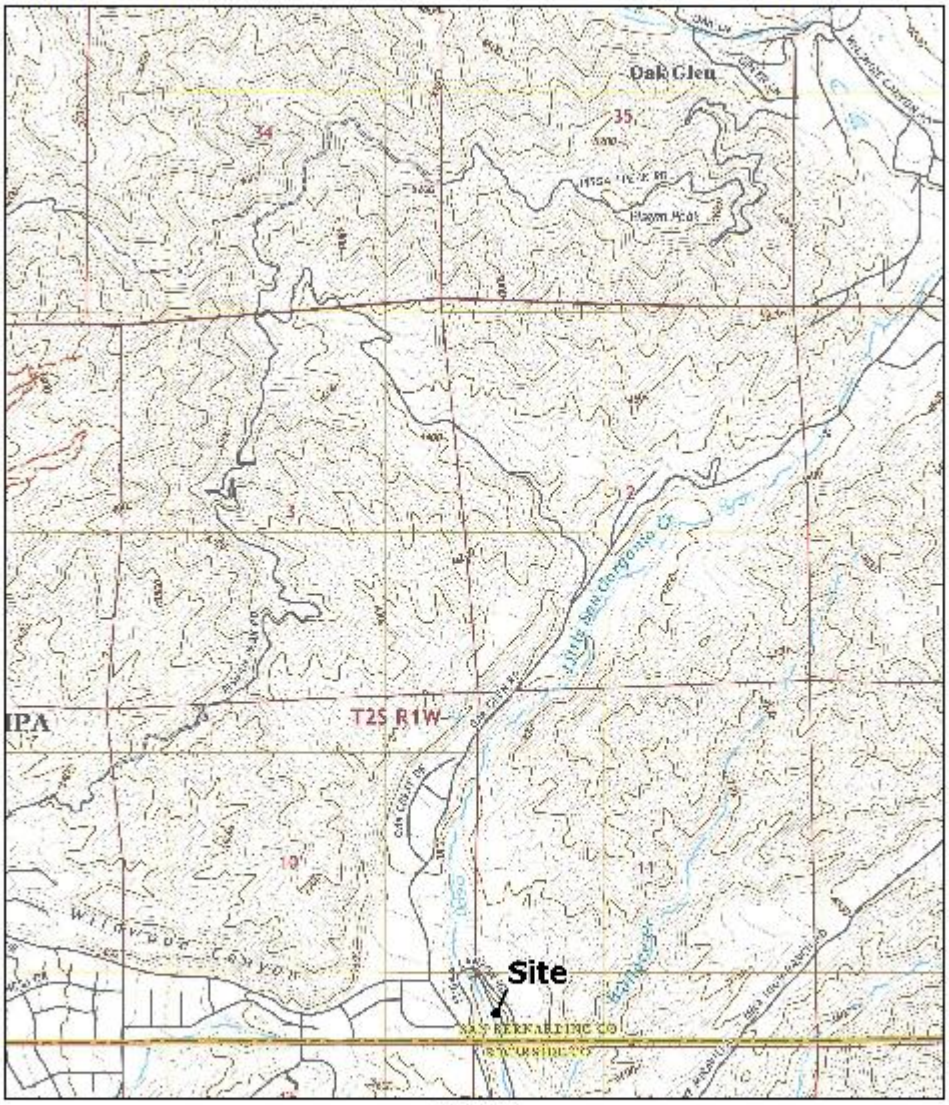
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 3 of 3 *Resource Name or #: GEO-1

*Map Name: Forest Falls *Scale: 1 : 24,000 *Date of Map: 2021



DPR 523J (1/95) *Required information