Appendix IS/NOP

Goetz Road Initial Study, Notice of Preparation and Public Comments

ESA

Appendix IS/NOP

Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline Project, October 2015

Initial Study
and
Mitigated Negative Declaration

Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline

Prepared for:

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October 2015

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Executive Summary

Initial Study

and

Mitigated Negative Declaration

Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline

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October 2015

Executive Summary

Project Summary

As identified in EMWD's Water Facilities Master Plan, the 1627 pressure zone has a number of deficiencies, including low pressure, inadequate intra-zone transmission, deficient storage, and insufficient pumping capacities. Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) acquired a 2.85-acre parcel on the northwest corner of Goetz Road and Sotelo Road for a proposed 13.4 million gallon (MG) potable water storage tank to address the initial phase of these deficiencies. A new transmission pipeline is proposed to connect the new tank to the existing 1627 transmission pipeline within Murrieta Road. At this time, EMWD is considering two alternative alignments for the transmission pipeline (Figure ES-1).

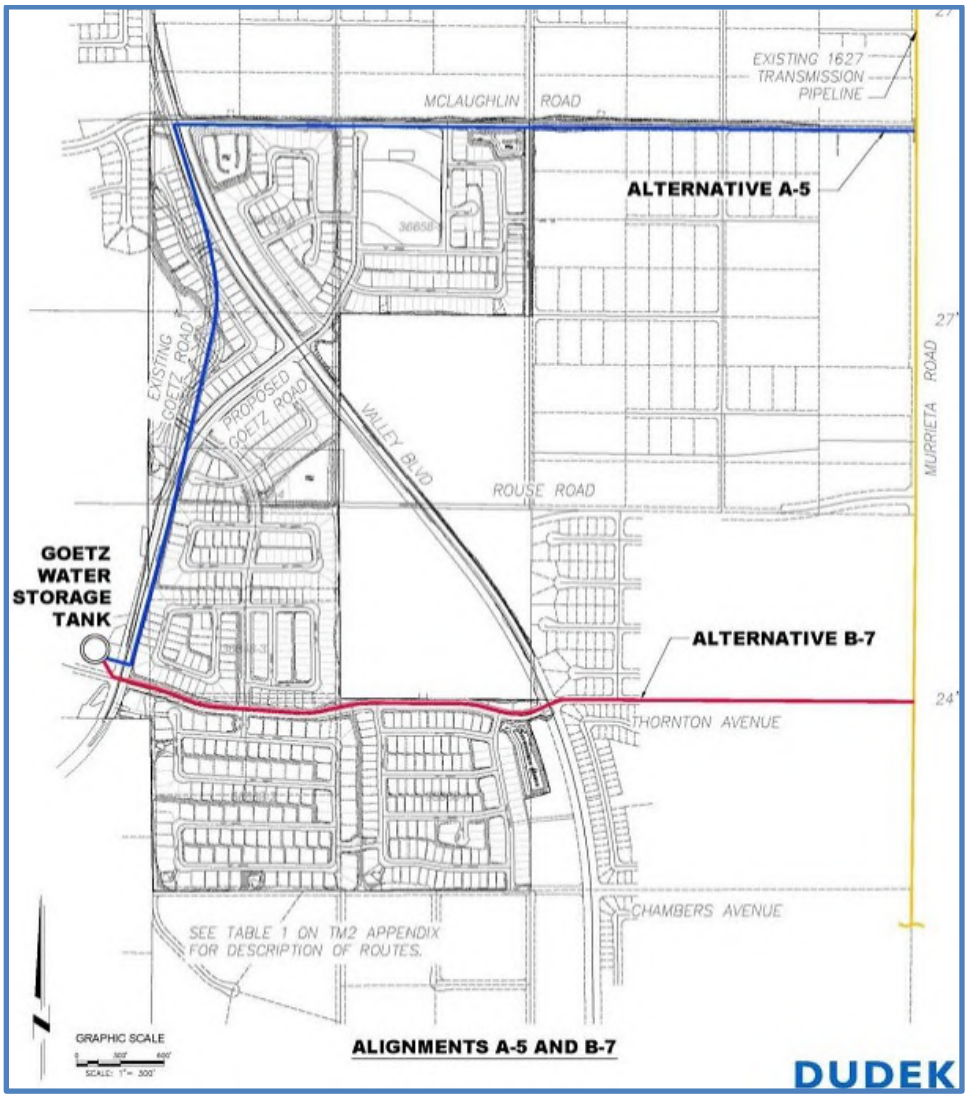

Figure ES-1 Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline Alternatives

Impacts and Mitigation Measures

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

Table ES-1
Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impact	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
Aesthetics		
The large potable water storage tank could be construed as an aesthetic intrusion into a rural residential setting.	To lessen the aesthetic impacts of the tank, EMWD shall implement the following mitigation measures for this Project: ❖ EMWD shall develop a landscaping plan to soften the facility's appearance to the adjacent property owners. ❖ EMWD shall appoint a liaison officer to work with the adjacent property owners regarding the landscaping plan.	Less than significant.
Heavy construction equipment on the tank site could be construed as a temporary aesthetic impact.	EMWD shall implement the following mitigation measure for this Project: ❖ Prior to the start of construction of the Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank Project, EMWD shall notify the adjacent property owners of the project schedule.	Less than significant.
Agricultural and Forest Resources		
None.	None required.	N/A
Air Quality		
Temporary emissions from equipment during construction.	EMWD will: ❖ Appoint a construction relations officer to act as a community liaison concerning on-site construction activities including resolution of issues related to PM_{10} generation. ❖ In addition, add the following best management practices in its contract documents for this Project: The contractor shall: ❖ Utilize electricity from on-site power sources instead of from temporary diesel or gasoline powered generators, when feasible.	Less than significant.

Impact	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	❖ Require the use of 2010 and newer diesel haul trucks (e.g., material delivery trucks and soil import/export) and if the lead agency determines that 2010 model year or newer diesel trucks cannot be obtained the contractor shall use trucks that meet EPA 2007 model year NO_x emissions requirements. ❖ Require that all on-site construction equipment meet EPA Tier 3 or higher emissions standards according to the following: ✓ All construction equipment shall be outfitted with BACT devices certified by CARB. Any emissions control device used by the contractor shall achieve emissions reductions that are no less than what could be achieved by a Level 3 diesel emissions control strategy for a similarly sized engine as defined by CARB regulations. ✓ A copy of each unit's certified tier specification, BACT documentation, and CARB or SCAQMD operating permit shall be provided at the time of mobilization of each applicable unit of equipment. ❖ Maintain construction equipment engines by keeping them properly tuned and maintained according to manufacturer's specifications. ❖ Use alternative fuels or clean and low-sulfur fuel for equipment. ❖ Idle trucks in accordance with the Airborne Toxic Control Measure (ACTM) to Limit Diesel Fueled Commercial Motor Vehicle Idling and other applicable laws. ❖ Water site and equipment as necessary to control dust. ❖ Sweep all streets at least once per day using SCAQMD Rule 1186 certified street sweepers or roadway washing trucks if visible soil materials are carried to adjacent streets. ❖ Conduct operations in accordance with SCAQMD Rule 403 requirements. ❖ If necessary, wash off trucks leaving the site.	

Impact	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	❖ Cover all trucks hauling dirt, sand, soil, or other loose materials, or maintain at least two feet of freeboard in accordance with the requirements of California Vehicle Code (CVC) Section 23114.	
Biological Resources		
Potential Impacts to nesting birds.	❖ If ground-disturbing activities or removal of any trees, shrubs, or any other potential nesting habitat are scheduled within the avian nesting season (nesting season generally extends from February 1 - August 31), a pre-construction clearance survey for nesting birds shall be conducted within 10 days prior to any ground disturbing activities. The biologist conducting the clearance survey should document a negative survey with a brief letter report indicating that no impacts to active bird nests will occur. If an active avian nest is discovered during the 10-day preconstruction clearance survey, construction activities should stay outside of a 300-foot buffer around the active nest. For raptor species, this buffer is expanded to 500 feet. It is recommended that a biological monitor be present to delineate the boundaries of the buffer area and to monitor the active nest to ensure that nesting behavior is not adversely affected by the construction activity. Once the young have fledged, normal construction activities can occur.	Less than significant.
Potential impacts to burrowing owls.	❖ A burrowing owl clearance survey shall be conducted prior to any ground disturbing activities in accordance with the CDFW 2012 Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation. Two pre-construction clearance surveys shall be conducted 14-30 days and 24 hours prior to ground disturbing activities to document the continued absence of burrowing owl from the Project site.	Less than significant.
Cultural Resources		
Possible inadvertent discoveries of cultural resources during excavation activities.	Although there were no archeological resources as defined in §15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines identified on the Project site, there is always the possibility of inadvertent discoveries during excavation activities. Therefore, EMWD will adhere to the following: ❖ If inadvertent discoveries of cultural resources are encountered at any time during construction, these materials and their context shall be avoided until a qualified archeologist and representatives from the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians have consulted with EMWD regarding appropriate avoidance and mitigation measures for the newly discovered resources. Project personnel shall not collect or retain cultural resources. Prehistoric resources include, but are not limited to: chert or obsidian flakes; projectile points; mortars and pestles;	Less than significant.

Impact	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	dark, friable soil containing shell and bone; dietary debris; heat-affected rock; or human burials. Historic resources include stone or adobe foundations or walls; structures and remains with square nails; and refuse deposits (glass, metal, wood, ceramics), often found in old wells and privies. Pursuant to California Public Resources Code §21083.2(b) avoidance is the preferred method of preservation for archeological resources. ❖ All sacred items, should they be encountered within the project site, shall be avoided and preserved as the preferred mitigation, if feasible. All cultural materials that are collected during excavation and other earth disturbing activities on the Project site, with the exception of sacred items, burial goods and human remains which will be addressed in the Treatment Agreement, shall be tribally curated according to the current professional repository standards. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians. ❖ In addition, EMWD will relinquish ownership of all cultural resources, including sacred items, burial goods and all archeological artifacts that are found on the Project site to the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians for proper treatment and disposition.	
Possible inadvertent discovery of paleontological resources during excavation activities.	❖ Any excavations within the areas of high sensitivity indicated in the City of Menifee General Plan Paleontological Sensitivity Map shall be monitored by a qualified paleontological monitor. If no fossils are observed during the first 50 percent of excavations within these sediments then paleontological monitoring shall be reduced to weekly spot-checking under the discretion of the qualified paleontologist. Should construction/development activities uncover paleontological resources, work will be moved to other parts of the Project site and the qualified paleontologist shall determine the significance of these resources. If the find is determined to be significant, avoidance or other appropriate measures shall be implemented. Appropriate measures would include that a qualified paleontologist be permitted to recover and evaluate the find(s) in accordance with current standards and guidelines.	Less than significant.

Impact	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
Possible inadvertent discovery of human remains during excavation activities.	❖ Consistent with State CEQA Guidelines §15064.5, subdivision (e), in the event of an accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, the County Coroner shall be notified and construction activities at the affected work site shall be halted. If the remains are found to be Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) shall be notified within 24 hours. The NAHC must immediately notify the Most Likely Descendant(s) under Public Resources Code §5097.98 and the descendants must make recommendations or preference for treatment within 24 hours of being granted access to the site. Guidelines of the Native American Heritage Commission shall be adhered to in the treatment and disposition of the remains in accordance with the provisions of Health and Safety Code §7050.5 and Public Resources Code §5097.98.	Less than significant.
Geology and Soils		
None.	None required.	N/A
Hazards and Hazardous Materials		
During construction, the contractor would utilize equipment that uses petroleum based fuels and lubricants, which are subject to both leakage from engine blocks and containers or spilling during refueling and lubrication operations.	To reduce potentially hazardous conditions and minimize the impacts from the handling of potentially hazardous materials, EMWD shall include the following in its construction contract documents: ❖ The contractor(s) shall prepare a *Health and Safety Plan* in compliance with the requirements of Chapter 6.95, Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code (§§ 25500—25532). The plan shall include measures to be taken in the event of an accidental spill. ❖ The contractor(s) shall enforce strict on-site handling rules to keep construction and maintenance materials out of receiving waters and storm drains. In addition, the contractor(s) shall store all reserve fuel supplies only within the confines of a designated construction staging area, refuel equipment only within the designated construction staging area, and regularly inspect all construction equipment for leaks. ❖ The construction staging area shall be designed to contain contaminants such as oil, grease, and fuel products so that they do not drain towards receiving waters or storm drain inlets.	Less than significant.
Potential limited access to emergency responders during construction of the pipelines.	To further ensure adequate ingress and egress for emergency responders at all time, EMWD shall include the following in its construction specifications for this Project: ❖ Traffic control plans shall be prepared by a qualified professional engineer prior to construction.	Less than significant.

Impact	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	❖ Traffic control plans shall consider the ability of alternative routes to carry additional traffic and identify the least disruptive hours of construction site truck access routes and the type and location of warning signs, lights and other traffic control devices. Consideration shall be given to maintaining access to commercial parking lots, private driveways and sidewalks, bikeways and equestrian traffic to the greatest extent possible. ❖ Traffic control plans shall comply with Part 6 of the California Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices and the California Supplement as determined by each affected local agency to minimize any traffic and pedestrian hazards that exist during project construction. ❖ Encroachment permits for all work within public rights-of-way shall be obtained from each affected local agency prior to commencement of any construction. EMWD shall comply with all traffic control requirements of the affected local agencies. ❖ Working hours and lane closures shall be as specified by the affected local agency. ❖ Public streets shall be restored to a condition mutually agreed to between EMWD and the local jurisdictions prior to construction.	
Hydrology and Water Quality		
Potential impacts to water quality due to sediment laden runoff from the construction sites.	EMWD shall require contractors to implement a program of best management practices (BMPs) and best available technologies to reduce potential impacts to water quality that may result from construction activities. To reduce or eliminate construction-related water quality impacts the contractor shall be required to comply with the provisions of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Construction Permits. Construction activities would comply with the conditions of these permits that include preparation of storm water pollution prevention plans (SWPPPs), implementation of BMPs, and monitoring to insure impacts to water quality are minimized. As part of this process, multiple BMPs should be implemented to provide effective erosion and sediment control. These BMPs should be selected to achieve maximum sediment removal and represent the best available technology that is economically achievable. BMPs to be implemented as part of this mitigation measure may include, but not be limited to, the following: ❖ Temporary erosion control measures such as silt fences, staked straw bales/wattles,	Less than significant.

Impact	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	silt/sediment basins and traps, check dams, geofabric, sandbag dikes, and temporary revegetation or other groundcover shall be employed for disturbed areas. ❖ Storm drain inlets on the site and in downstream offsite areas shall be protected from sediment with the use of BMPs acceptable to EMWD, local jurisdictions and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region. ❖ Dirt and debris shall be swept from paved streets in the construction zone on a regular basis, particularly before predicted rainfall events. ❖ No disturbed surfaces shall be left without erosion control measures in place between October 15 and April 15. EMWD shall file a Notice of Intent with the Regional Board and require the preparation of a SWPPP prior to commencement of construction. EMWD shall routinely inspect the construction site to verify that the BMPs specified in the SWPPP are properly installed and maintained. EMWD shall immediately notify the contractor if there were a noncompliance issue and require immediate compliance. ❖ Controls on construction site dewatering shall be implemented. If possible, water generated as a result of construction site dewatering shall be discharged onsite so that there will be no discharge to downstream watercourses. If discharge to surface water were unavoidable, EMWD shall require the contractor to comply with the provisions of the NPDES General Dewatering Permit. The provisions of this permit are sufficiently protective of water quality to ensure that impacts to surface waters will remain below significance thresholds. During dewatering activities, all permit conditions shall be followed. EMWD shall routinely inspect the construction site to verify that all permit measures are properly implemented. EMWD shall notify the contractor of any noncompliance and require immediate compliance.	

Impact	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
Land Use and Planning		
None.	None Required.	N/A
Mineral Resources		
None.	None Required.	N/A
Noise		
The City of Perris' Noise Control Regulations limits the time of construction.	EMWD shall include the following in its construction contract documents for this Project: ❖ Construction activities shall be limited to between the hours of 7:00 am and 7:00 pm and as necessary to comply with local ordinances. Any holiday, nighttime or weekend construction activities shall be subject to local permitting requirements.	Less than significant.
It may be necessary to utilizing blasting during construction which could cause groundbourne vibration.	In order to minimize impacts related to blasting to the greatest extent feasible, EMWD shall notify all affected homeowners of the possible inconvenience as soon as a firm construction schedule is known. In addition, EMWD shall include the following in its construction specifications for this Project: ❖ Any blasting shall be done by a licensed blasting contractor. ❖ Each blast shall be monitored and recorded with an approved seismic monitor outside of the closest residence to the blast. ❖ Residents shall be notified well in advance of the blasts. ❖ The blasting plan, including calculations, shall be submitted to the City of Menifee for review and approval prior to the first blast. ❖ EMWD's consultant shall include additional specification language to mitigate air-borne sound waves.	Less than significant.
Construction activities would temporarily increase the ambient noise levels in the Project area.	EMWD shall establish a noise complaint response program and shall respond to any noise complaints received for this Project by measuring noise levels at the affected receptor site. If the noise level exceeds an Ldn (day-night average level) of 65 dBA exterior or and Ldn of 45 dBA interior at the receptor, EMWD will implement adequate measures (which may include portable sound attenuation walls, use of quieter equipment, shift of construction schedule to avoid the presence of sensitive receptors, housing mechanical equipment, etc.) to reduce noise levels to the greatest extent feasible. EMWD shall also include the following in its construction contract documents: ❖ All equipment used during construction shall be muffled and maintained in good operating condition. All internal combustion engines should be fitted with well-maintained mufflers in	Less than significant.

Impact	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.	
Population and Land Use		
None.	None Required	N/A
Public Services		
None.	None Required	N/A
Recreation		
None.	None Required	N/A
Traffic/Transportation		
During construction of the pipelines, there could be times that traffic lanes of affected streets could be closed.	See mitigation measures included under *Hazards and Hazardous Materials*.	Less than Significant
Utilities and Service Systems		
None.	None Required.	N/A

Areas of Controversy

There are no areas of controversy associated with the Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline Project.

Issues to be Resolved

At this time, EMWD has not selected the final alignment for the transmission pipeline.

Document Availability and Contact Personnel

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

Eastern Municipal Water District
2270 Trumble Road
Perris, California 92570

http://www.emwd.org/meet-emwd/news-information/public-notices.

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

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October 2015

1 Introduction

1.1 Introduction

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

Figure 1.1-1 General Vicinity Aerial

1.2 Project Summary

As identified in EMWD's Water Facilities Master Plan, the 1627 pressure zone has a number of deficiencies, including low pressure, inadequate intra-zone transmission, deficient storage, and insufficient pumping capacities. Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) acquired a 2.85-acre parcel on the northwest corner of Goetz Road and Sotelo Road for a proposed 13.4 million gallon (MG) potable water storage tank to address the initial phase of these deficiencies. A new transmission pipeline is proposed to connect the new tank to the existing 1627 transmission pipeline within Murrieta Road. At this time, EMWD is considering two alternative alignments for the transmission pipeline.

1.3 California Environmental Quality Act Compliance

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

1.3.1 Purposes of an Initial Study

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6) *Eliminate unnecessary EIR's; and*

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

1.3.2 Contents of an Initial Study

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

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

2) *An identification of the environmental setting;*

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

or negative declaration. A reference to another document should include, where appropriate, a citation to the page or pages where the information is found;

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

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

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

1.3.4 Intended Uses of the Initial Study

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.3.5 Lead Agency Decision-Making Process

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

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

1.3.6 Approvals for which this Initial Study will be Used

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

State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water

Water Supply Permit

California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region

General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity

Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District

Encroachment Permit

City of Perris

Encroachment Permit

City of Menifee

Encroachment Permit

2 Project Background and Description

2.1 Introduction

The following discussion is based on Dudek's January 2015 *Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline Preliminary Design Report*.

2.2 Project Background

As identified in EMWD's Water Facilities Master Plan, the 1627 pressure zone has a number of deficiencies, including low pressure, inadequate intra-zone transmission, deficient storage, and insufficient pumping capacities. Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) acquired a 2.85-acre parcel on the northwest corner of Goetz Road and Sotelo Road for a proposed 13.4 million gallon (MG) potable water storage tank to address the initial phase of these deficiencies. A new transmission pipeline is proposed to connect the new tank to the existing 1627 transmission pipeline within Murrieta Road. At this time, EMWD is considering two alternative alignments for the transmission pipeline.

2.3 Project Description

As stated above, EMWD intends to construct, operate and maintain a 13.4 MG potable water storage tank and new transmission pipeline to correct some of the deficiencies in the 1627 pressure zone. These proposed facilities are discussed in the following sections.

2.3.1 Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank

Tank Sizing and Capacity

Based on the constraints of the tank site (i.e. site geometry, existing flood control easement, desired minimum setback of 20 feet, temporary and final grading considerations, drainage considerations, etc.), it was determined that a maximum tank diameter of 256 feet could be achieved and was utilized for the Preliminary Design Report. Critical elevations established during the preliminary design for the Goetz Road Tank are as follows:

- Outlet Pipe Elevation = 1592.0 feet (based on matching the Menifee Village Tank)
- Floor Elevation (at outlet pipe location) = 1591.75 feet (3 inches below outlet pipe)
- Overflow Elevation = 1629.75 feet (based on matching the Menifee Village Tank)
- High Water Level = 1626.75 feet (based on EMWD convention of 3 feet below overflow level)

Given the recommended diameter of 256 feet, the total effective storage volume between the outlet pipe elevation and high water level is 13.4 MG.

Tank Selection

A 60-year life cycle cost analysis was performed which compared an AWWA D100 welded steel tank to an AWWA D110, Type 1 pre-stressed concrete tank. The analysis considered conceptual site plans, construction costs, and maintenance costs. The life cycle cost analysis indicated that a pre-stressed concrete tank is the lower cost and recommended alternative. This is due to the increased costs for earthwork, site drainage, retaining walls, and for periodic interior and exterior recoating required for a steel tank. In addition, the tank height associated with a pre-stressed concrete tank, coupled with the ability to backfill against it, means the pre-stressed tank can be more concealed and will have less impact on the viewshed from surrounding properties.

Piping and Appurtenances

Proposed tank piping includes the following:

- Inlet and outlet pipes: 30-inch cement mortar lined and coated welded steel where buried; 30-inch PVC inlet pipe within tank.
- Overflow pipe: 48-inch weir cup coupled to 24-inch diameter steel pipe.
- Drain pipe: 12-inch ductile iron.
- Washdown piping: 2-1/2-inch type 316 stainless steel.
- Underdrain piping: 6-inch PVC.

Proposed tank appurtenances (i.e. roof hatches, guardrail, roof vent, sample taps, stairway, etc.) are summarized in Table 2.3-1.

Table 2.3-1
Tank Appurtenance Criteria

Item	Quantity	Size	Material	Notes
Roof Hatch	3	4 ft x 4 ft	Anodized Aluminum	Similar to EMWD Std Dwg B-984; One hatch over overflow
Roof Hatch	1	4 ft x 8 ft	Anodized Aluminum	Similar to EMWD Std Dwg B-984; Near center of tank over mixer
Davit Crane	1	1,000-2,000 lb rating	Galv. Steel	Portable unit with mounting plates at each roof hatch, Thern or equal
Guardrail	TBD	Per OSHA	Galv. Steel	At top of stairway and possibly around roof hatches
Roof Vent	1	36-in dia	316 SST	Center of roof, Advanced Tank AST- VENT
Sample Tap	2	½ in	316 SST	Through tank wall; samples drawn from 4 depths within tank at two locations, approximately 180 degrees apart
Pipe Sleeve for Level Transducer	1	8 inch	316 SST	
Exterior Circumferential Stairway	1	Per OSHA	Galv. Steel	Similar to EMWD Std Dwg B-977
Weather Resistant Receptacles on Roof for Lights	4	TBD	N/A	One adjacent to each hatch
Water Quality Equipment	See Subsequent Sections Herein			

Water Quality

Water quality equipment will include a PAX mechanical mixer located in the tank and an on-site chloramination disinfection system. The disinfection equipment, consisting of a sodium hypochlorite generation system and aqueous ammonia feed system, will be housed in a climate-controlled CMU building, shown on Figure 2.3-1. A 75 pound per day (ppd) ClorTec sodium hypochlorite generator (CT-75) is recommended based on a recommended chlorine boosting dose of 1.0 ppm at the ultimate 2060 maximum day tank demand of 5 MG, with sufficient additional capacity to account for chloramine degradation during periods of low tank turnover.

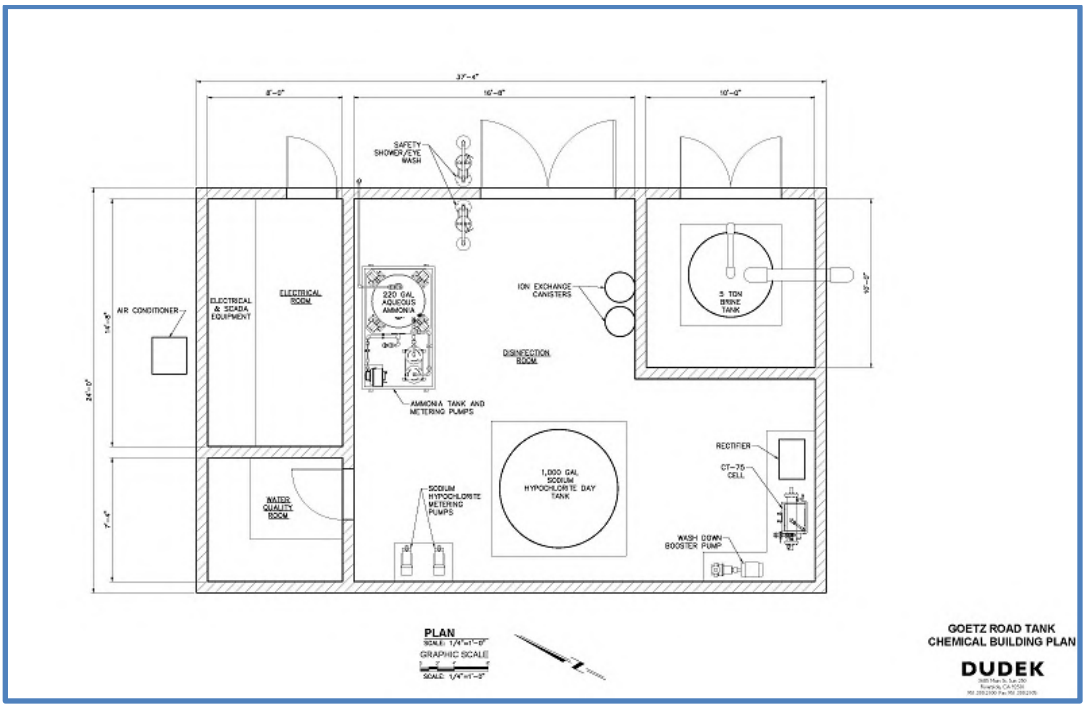

Figure 2.3-1 Chemical Building Plan

Preliminary Grading, Drainage, and Site Plans

Temporary grading will be required to construct the tank foundation. A minimum of 10 feet of clearance around the entire perimeter of the tank is needed for the tank pre-stressing equipment. A preliminary temporary grading plan is provided on Figure 2.3-2.

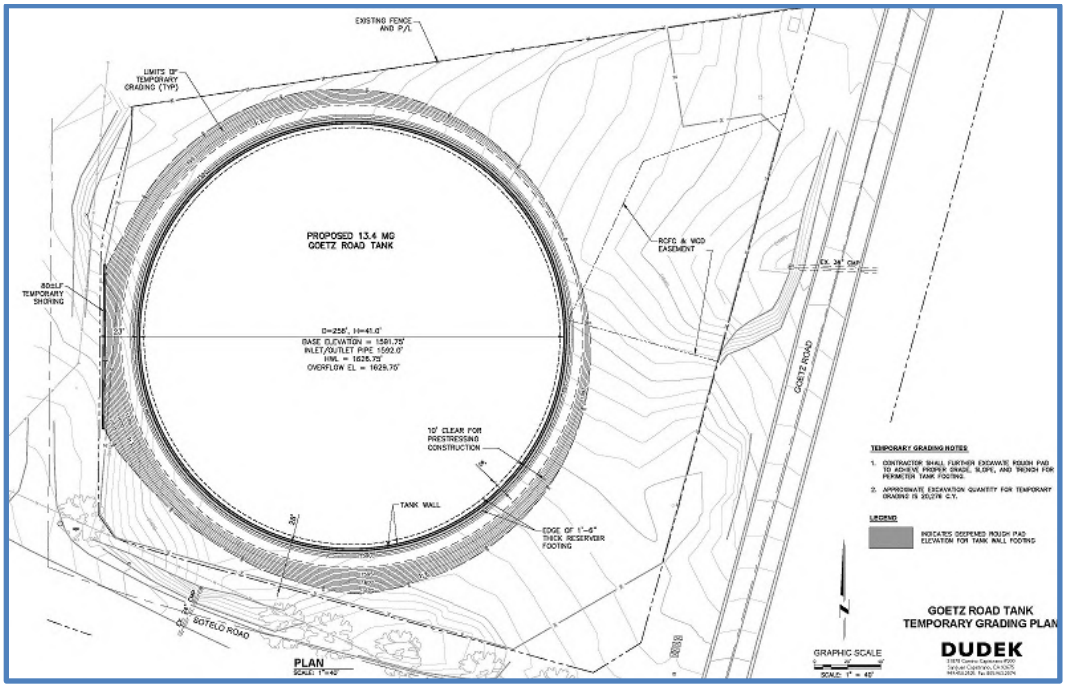

Figure 2.3-2 Temporary Grading Plan

A conceptual final grading and drainage plan is provided on Figure 2.3-3. In accordance with structural and geotechnical design criteria, final backfill elevations around the tank range between 1596.75 feet and 1612 feet. Finished elevations should also vary around the tank sufficiently to create a natural ground profile and partially conceal the tank.

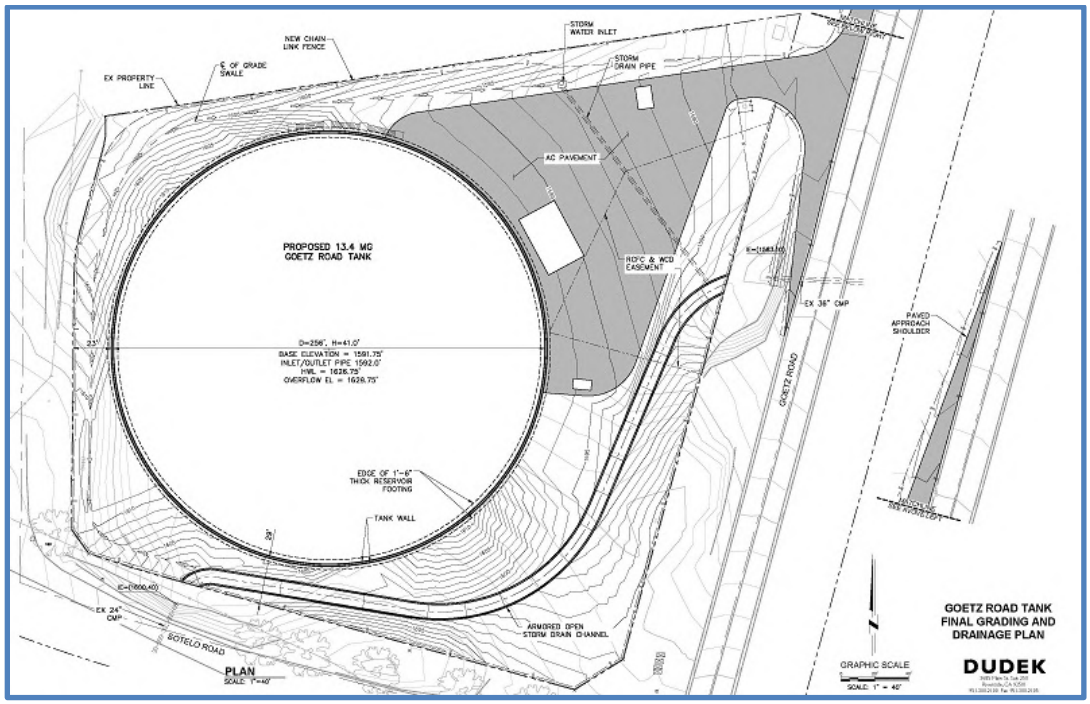

Figure 2.3-3 Final Grading and Drainage Plan

Due to large predicted storm flows through the site and uncertainty regarding the nature and timing of the construction of adjacent regional storm drain facilities, the current drainage design concept includes an armored open channel that allows the 100-year storm event to be conveyed through the site without impacting the tank and other site facilities. This concept includes leaving existing upstream and downstream culverts in Sotelo Road and Goetz Road unaltered. Other alternatives requiring coordination with the RCFCWCD, the City of Perris, the City of Menifee, and Van Daele Homes will be explored during detailed design including installation of an up to 36-inch diameter storm drain pipe in Sotelo Road and an up to 60-inch diameter storm drain pipe in Goetz Road discharging at the existing culvert on Van Daele Homes property.

Three site plan alternatives were developed during the preliminary design process. Option 3, shown on Figure 2.3-4, is the preferred and recommended alternative.

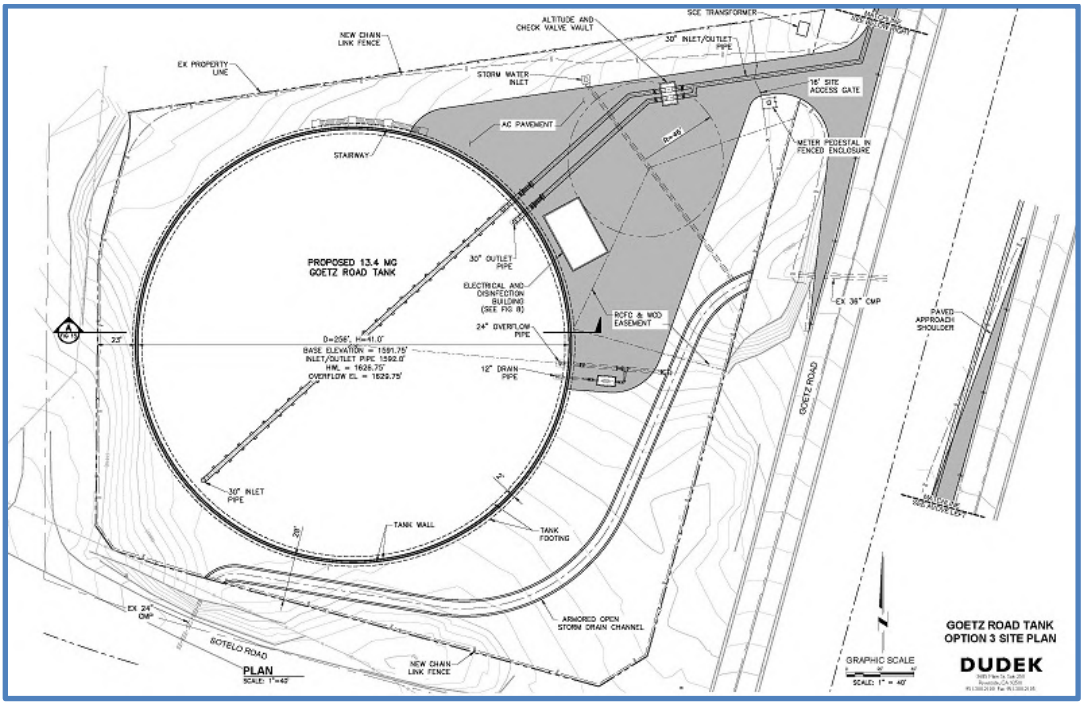

Figure 2.3-4 Recommended Site Plan

Opinion of Probable Construction Cost

The Engineer's Opinion of Probable Construction Cost for the tank based on an approximate 30 percent level of design is $11,900,000.

Construction Timing

At this time, the actual date of start of construction is not known. However, it is estimated that construction of the storage tank will take approximately 325 working days.

2.3.2 Transmission Pipeline

Sizing, Alignments, and Preliminary Costs

Hydraulic modeling and alignment evaluations were conducted to size the proposed transmission pipeline and determine preferred alignments. Based on these analyses, it was concluded that a 30-inch pipe is required. Out of the 13 identified alignment alternatives subjected to a quantitative scoring matrix, alignments A-5 and B-7 were the top ranked and preferred alternatives (See Table 2.3-2 and Figure 2.3-5 for the preferred alignments and preliminary costs). Alternative B-7 is the shorter, lower cost option, but it traverses across the future Cimarron Ridge development, and therefore, will require coordination and timing with the developer. If coordination with the developer proves to be an obstacle to the project, Alternative A-5, the next lowest cost alternative, is recommended. Alternative A-5 is located entirely within existing public right-of-way and may be constructed independently of the Cimarron Ridge development.

Table 2.3-2
Preferred Alternative Alignment Summary

Alternative	Tie-in Location	Routing from Goetz Tank	Length (ft)	Est. Cost ($)	Rank
A-5	McLaughlin Road	North on existing Goetz Road, east on McLaughlin Rd to Murrieta Road	9,030	$3,631,000	1
B-7	Thornton Ave	East on Thornton Road to Murrieta Road	5,490	$2,122,000	1

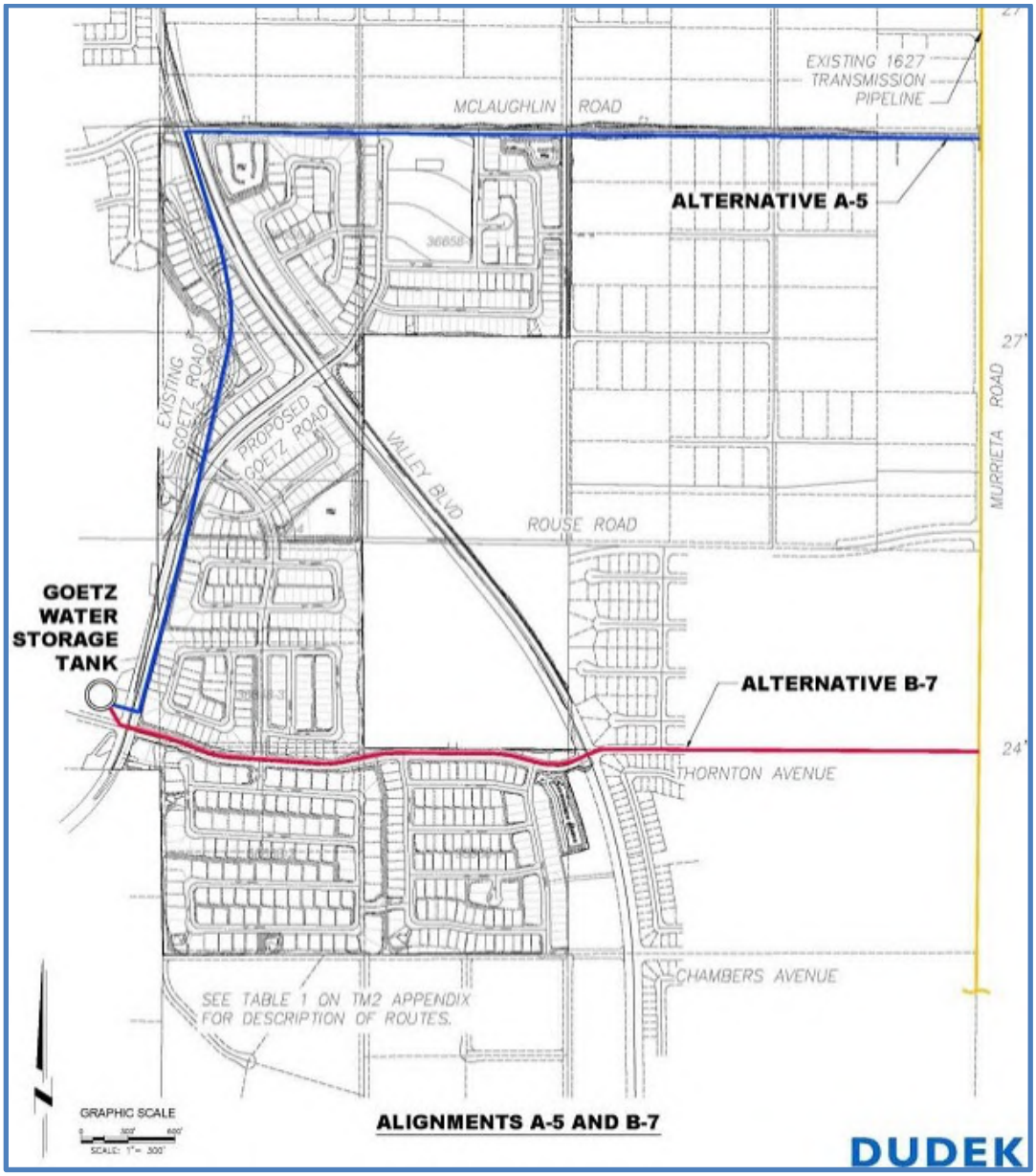

Figure 2.3-5 Recommended Pipeline Alignments

Design Criteria

Preliminary design criteria for the transmission pipeline are provided in Table 2.3-3.

Table 2.3-3
Pipeline Design Criteria

Criteria	Value / Recommendation	Source
Diameter	30 inch	Dudek TM 1
2013 Max Day Demand Maximum Flow	5,700 gpm	Dudek TM 1 Modeling Output
2013 Max Day Demand Maximum Velocity	2.6 fps	Dudek TM 1 Modeling Output
2060 Max Day Demand Maximum Flow	12,800 gpm	Dudek TM 1 Modeling Output
2060 Max Day Demand Maximum Velocity	5.8 fps	Dudek TM 1 Modeling Output
Design Pressure	150 psi	Based on an approximate static pressure of 90-psi at lowest pipe elevation
Pipe Material	CML&C Steel with Rubber Gasketed Joints	EMWD Guidelines
Restraints	Welded Joints Where Required	EMWD Guidelines
Minimum Depth of Cover	48 inch	EMWD Guidelines
Valve Type	AWWA C504 Rubber Seated Butterfly Valve, Class 105B	EMWD Guidelines
Valve Spacing	2,500 ft maximum spacing	Dudek Recommendation
Blow-offs	6 inch x 1-2 ½ inch per EMWD Std Dwg B-351 for Steel Pipe; Sizing to be confirmed during Final Design	EMWD Standard
Air Valves	Minimum 2 inch per EMWD Std Dwg B-367; Sizing to be confirmed during Final Design	EMWD Standard

TM = Technical Memorandum

Construction Timing

At this time, the actual date of start of construction is not known. However, it is estimated that construction of the transmission pipeline will take approximately 110 working days.

3 Environmental Checklist, Analyses and Mitigation Measures

3.1 Introduction

1. Project Title:	**Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline**
2. Lead Agency Name and Address:	Eastern Municipal Water District Post Office Box 8300 Perris, California 92572-8300
3. Contact Person and Phone Number:	Helen Stratton CEQA/NEPA Analyst II 951-928-3777 ext. 4545 Email: strattoh@emwd.org
4. Project Location: (Storage Tank)	APN: 335-430-008 Section 19, Township 5 South, Range 3 West, SBB&M 33°43'32"N, -117°13'28"W Thomas Brothers Maps, Page 837, Grid H4
(Pipelines)	Sections 17, 19 and 20, Township 5 South, Range 3 West, SBB&M
5. Project Sponsor's Name and Address:	Eastern Municipal Water District Post Office Box 8300 Perris, California 92572-8300
6. General Plan Designations:	Tank Site: R-20,000
7. Zoning:	Tank Site: R-20,000
8. Project Description:	Construction of a 13.4 million gallon potable water storage tank and up to 9,000 lineal feet of 30-inch diameter transmission pipeline.
9. Surrounding Land Uses and Setting:	Undeveloped and rural residential.
10. Other Public Agencies whose Approval is Required:	State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region

Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District

City of Menifee

City of Perris

3.2 Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

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

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

3.3 Determination

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

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

_____ _____

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

3.4 Chapter Organization

This section describes how this chapter of the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration is organized. In this analysis, potential reasonably foreseeable impacts are evaluated with respect to aesthetics,

agricultural and forest resources, air quality and greenhouse gases, biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, land use and planning, mineral resources, noise, population and housing, public services, recreation, traffic and transportation, and utilities and service systems. Additionally, mandatory findings of significance regarding short-term, long-term, and cumulative impacts are evaluated. Each topic area begins with a listing of the factors identified by the State CEQA Guidelines for analysis, followed by a discussion of the environmental setting, the analysis for each factor, and an overall conclusion.

3.4.1 Environmental Setting

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

3.4.2 Discussion and Mitigation Measures

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.5 Aesthetics

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

3.5.1 Environmental Setting

As shown on Figure 3.5-1, the Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank would be located on presently vacant land in a rural residential area. The pipelines would be constructed within existing or future public street rights-of-way.

Figure 3.5.1 Proposed Location of Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank

3.5.2 Discussion and Mitigation Measures

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

Answer: Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.

Discussion: As shown previously on Figure 3.5-1, the proposed Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank would be constructed on a vacant parcel within a rural residential area. The tank would have a diameter of 256 feet and a wall height of 40 feet. The tank would be an imposing structure in this rural residential area. At the present time, there are at least five residences that overlook this site. In the future, there would also be several residences across Goetz Road that would have views of the tank site. Therefore, to lessen the aesthetic impacts of the tank, EMWD shall implement the following mitigation measures for this Project:

- EMWD shall develop a landscaping plan to soften the facility's appearance to the adjacent property owners.
- EMWD shall appoint a liaison officer to work with the adjacent property owners regarding the landscaping plan.

The pipelines would be constructed underground; therefore, there would be no aesthetic impacts caused by that portion of the Project.

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

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

Answer: No Impact.

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

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

Answer: Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.

Discussion: A stated above in *Aesthetics. a.* the proposed Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank would be located on a vacant EMWD-owned parcel northwest of the intersection of Goetz Road and Sotello Road. Vegetation on this parcel includes non-native annual grasses, coastal sage scrub and a few trees on the north and west boundaries. At the present time, there are at least five residential estate parcels that overlook this site and in the future there will be several residences across Goetz Road that would also view the site. The construction of an above ground water storage facility at this site would potentially degrade that view. To mitigate impacts to the visual character and the quality of the site and its surroundings, EMWD shall implement the mitigation measure in *Aesthetics. a.* above.

During construction, there would be equipment and workers on the Project site. There are several residential parcels overlooking the site which have views to the proposed project area. Heavy construction equipment on these sites could be construed as a temporary aesthetic impact. Therefore, EMWD shall implement the following mitigation measure for this Project:

- Prior to the start of construction of the Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank Project, EMWD shall notify the adjacent property owners of the project schedule.

Implementation of the above mitigation measure would reduce the aesthetic impacts to a level of less than significant.

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

Answer: No Impact.

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

3.5.3 Conclusion

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

3.6 Agricultural and Forest Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation Model (1997) prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment Project, and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. *Would the Project:*				
a. Convert Prime Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?				x
b. Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?				x
c. Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 511104(g))?				x
d. Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest uses.				x
e. Involve other changes in the existing environment that, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				x

3.6.1 Environmental Setting

Agricultural Resources

According to the Riverside County Transportation and Land Management Agency's GIS system, the proposed tank site is not within an agricultural preserve and does not contain prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, unique farmland, or farmland of local importance. The pipelines would be constructed within existing or future public street rights-of-way which also do not contain farmland.

Forest Resources

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

3.6.2 Discussion and Mitigation Measures

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

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: As stated above in Section 3.6.1, the tank site does not contain Farmland as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency. In addition, all pipelines would be constructed within existing or future public street rights-of-way. Consequently, there are no impacts anticipated and no mitigation is required.

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

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: The tank site is presently zoned R-20,000 and the pipelines would be constructed within existing or future public street rights-of-way. Therefore, implementation of the Project would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract. Consequently, there are no impacts anticipated and no mitigation is required.

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

Answer: No Impact.

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

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

Answer: No Impact.

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

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

Answer: No Impact.

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

3.6.3 Conclusion

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

3.7 Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. *Would the Project:*				
a. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?				x
b. Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?			x	
c. Result in cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?				x
d. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?				x
e. Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?				x
f. Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment, based on any applicable threshold of significance?			x	
g. Conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emission of greenhouse gases?				x

3.7.1 Environmental Setting

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

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

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

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

Table 3.7-1
Ozone Trends Summary

Year	Days > Standard				1-hr Observations			8-hr Averages				Year Coverage
	State		National		Max	State	Nat'l	State		National		
	1-hr	8-hr	*1-hr*	'08 8-hr		D.V.[1]	D.V.[2]	Max	D.V.[1]	Max	'08 D.V.[2]	
Perris												
2014	16	63	*0*	38	0.117	0.11	*0.109*	0.094	0.094	0.094	0.089	100
2013	17	69	*0*	34	0.108	0.11	*0.116*	0.090	0.095	0.090	0.090	82
2012	24	65	*0*	46	0.111	0.12	*0.122*	0.094	0.102	0.093	0.094	93
2011	44	77	*2*	54	0.125	0.12	*0.123*	0.112	0.110	0.112	0.098	98
2010	42	77	*0*	50	0.122	0.13	*0.126*	0.108	0.115	0.107	0.102	97
2009	53	88	*1*	67	0.125	0.13	*0.135*	0.109	0.117	0.108	0.103	100
2008	65	94	*4*	77	0.142	0.14	*0.142*	0.115	0.123	0.114	0.107	99
2007	66	88	*4*	73	0.138	0.17	*0.152*	0.117	0.123	0.116	0.100	99
2006	77	98	*12*	83	0.169	0.17	*0.152*	0.123	0.123	0.122	0.090	99
2005	0	1	*0*	1	0.088	0.16	*0.136*	0.079	0.122	0.078	0.088	5
Ambient Standard						**0.09**	**--**		**0.07**		**0.075**	

Notes: All concentrations expressed in parts per million (ppm).
The national 1-hr ozone standard was revoked in June 2005 and is no longer in effect. Statistics related to the revoked Standard are shown in *italics* or *italics*.
State exceedances shown in **green**. National exceedances shown in orange.
[1] D.V. = State designation value.
[2] D.V. = National design value.
Source: Air Resources Board 2015 (arb.ca.gov 06/03/2015)

Table 3.7-2
PM_{10} Trends Summary

Year	Est. Days > Std.		Annual Average		3-yr Average		High 24-hr Average		Year Coverage
	Nat'l	State	*Nat'l*	State	*Nat'l*	State	Nat'l	State	
Perris									
2014	0.0	**36.4**	*35.1*	***33.4***	*32*	**33**	87.0	**82.0**	100
2013	0.0	*	*33.6*	*	*30*	**28**	70.0	**67.0**	97
2012	0.0	**6.1**	*26.5*	**25.1**	*28*	**28**	62.0	**58.0**	99
2011	0.0	**11.8**	*29.2*	**27.7**	*31*	**34**	65.0	**62.0**	99
2010	0.0	0.0	*28.0*	**26.6**	*31*	**34**	51.0	48.0	100
2009	0.0	**38.5**	*34.8*	**33.7**	*43*	**34**	80.0	**76.0**	95
2008	*	*	*29.6*	*	*47*	*	85.0	**87.0**	84
2007	*	*	***65.4***	*	*50*	**37**	**1212.0**	**1155.0**	82
2006	0.0	*	*44.9*	*	*42*	**37**	125.0	**119.0**	84
2005	0.0	**110.0**	*39.1*	**37.1**	*41*	**37**	80.0	**75.0**	99
Ambient Standard			**--**	**20**			**150**	**50**	

Notes: All concentrations expressed in micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu g/m^3$).
The national annual average PM_{10} standard was revoked in December 2006 and is no longer in effect. Statistics related to the revoked standard are shown in *italics* or ***italics***.
State exceedances shown in **green**. National exceedances shown in **orange**.
*There was insufficient (or no) data available to determine the value.
Source: Air Resources Board 2015 (arb.ca.gov 06/03/2015)

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

3.7.2 Discussion and Mitigation Measures

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

Answer: No Impact.

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

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

Answer: Less than Significant.

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

Table 3.7-3
Threshold Criteria for Determining Significance

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

Source: SCAQMD CEQA Handbook, 1993, revised March 2011

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

Potable Water Storage Tank

Following are the assumptions utilized in estimating the air emissions from construction equipment for the potable water storage tank:

- Approximately 2.5 acres per day would be disturbed during construction.
- There would be approximately 2 heavy-heavy duty diesel trucks moving supplies to the site and removing waste materials from the site. It is anticipated that each truck would travel approximately 100 miles per day.
- There would be approximately 2 pickup trucks traveling to and from the site by inspectors. Mileage would be approximately 100 miles per day.
- Approximately 20 construction workers would be involved in construction activities at the site on the peak day of activities. Mileage for worker commuters would be approximately 50 per day.
- In addition to the truck traffic and worker commute traffic discussed above, the following construction equipment would be on the job site:

Equipment	Number	Horsepower[1]	Load Factor[2]	Hours per Day
Air Compressor	1	106	0.48	4
Cranes	2	399	0.43	6
Generator Set	1	549	0.74	4
Off Road Tractor	1	267	0.65	4
Off Road Trucks	2	479	0.57	4
Roller	1	95	0.56	4
Sweeper	1	91	0.68	1
Tractors/Backhoes/Loaders	2	108	0.55	6
Water Truck	1	189	0.50	2
Welder	1	45	0.45	4

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

The URBEMIS2007 for Windows Version 9.2 Estimations for Land Use Development Projects was prepared for the SCAQMD by Jones and Stokes Associates during November 2007. This model was used to estimate construction related emissions from off-road heavy construction equipment. Based on a construction period of March 15, 2016 through June 30, 2017[1], the model generated estimated construction emissions as shown in Table 3.7-4 (detailed model results are contained in Appendix B).

Table 3.7-4
Estimated Maximum Day Emissions from Off-Road Heavy Construction Equipment – Tank Facilities (pounds per day)[a]

	ROG	CO	NO_x	SO_x	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	CO_2
Construction Year 2016	4.22	17.44	28.53	0.00	0.21	0.19	5,737
Construction Year 2017	3.96	17.05	25.75	0.00	0.20	0.18	5,737

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

There would also be two heavy-duty trucks traveling to and from the job site as well as two pickup trucks utilized by inspectors. Based on the assumption that each heavy duty truck and pickup travels 100 miles per day, exhaust emissions would be as shown in Table 3.7-5.

Table 3.7-5
Estimated Maximum Day Emissions from On-Road Vehicles – Tank Facilities

Year	Equipment	Pollutant (pounds per day)						
		ROG	CO	NO_x	SO_x	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	CO_2
2016	On-Road Trucks	0.32	1.41	3.77	0.00	0.19	0.16	842
	Pickups	0.13	1.15	0.11	0.00	0.02	0.01	221
	Totals	0.45	2.56	3.88	0.00	0.21	0.17	1,063
2017	On-Road Trucks	0.29	1.30	3.38	0.00	0.17	0.14	841
	Pickups	0.12	1.08	0.10	0.00	0.02	0.01	221
	Totals	0.41	2.38	3.48	0.00	0.19	0.15	1,062

[1] Although construction may not start until after March 15, 2016, an assumed construction start of March 15, 2016, was used in the air quality assessment to provide a "worst-case" scenario. Note: Due to stricter regulatory requirements, improvements in technology and phasing out of older construction equipment, the emission factors are reduced each year.

Vehicles owned by construction workers would be an additional source of air pollutants. An estimate of emissions based on 20 worker vehicles per day of which 100 percent are pickup trucks (gross vehicle weight of 8,500 pounds or less) with an average round trip of 50 miles is presented in Table 3.7-6.

Table 3.7-6
Construction Worker Commute Vehicle Emissions – Tank Facilities

Year	Pollutant (pounds per day)						
	ROG	CO	NO_x	SO_x	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	CO_2
2016	0.63	5.76	0.56	0.00	0.09	0.06	1,107
2017	0.60	5.38	0.51	0.00	0.09	0.06	1,106

Construction of the tank facilities would create fugitive dust emissions. It is estimated that fugitive dust emissions from construction activities on disturbed soil approximate 5 pounds per acre per day (PM_{10}) with no mitigation. However, the application of water as required would reduce the emissions by 61 percent. As stated above, it is anticipated that approximately 2.5 acres would be disturbed each day. Therefore, the resulting PM_{10} emissions would be estimated at 4.88 pounds per day. SCAQMD also estimates that the $PM_{2.5}$ emissions in fugitive dust are equal to 21 percent of the PM_{10} emissions in fugitive dust (SCAQMD, October 2006). Therefore, the $PM_{2.5}$ emissions would equal 1.03 pounds per day.

The total estimated daily emissions from the construction of the tank facilities are shown in Table 3.7-7.

Table 3.7-7
Total Estimated Maximum Day Construction Emissions – Tank Facilities

Year	Source	Pollutant (pounds per day)						
		ROG	CO	NO_x[1]	SO_x	PM_{10}[1]	$PM_{2.5}$[1]	CO_2
2016	Construction Equipment	4.22	17.44	28.53	0.00	0.21	0.19	5,737
	On-Road Vehicles	0.45	2.56	3.88	0.00	0.21	0.17	1,063
	Worker Commutes	0.63	5.76	0.56	0.00	0.09	0.06	1,107
	Fugitive Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.88	1.03	0.00
	Total	5.30	25.76	32.97	0.00	5.39	1.45	7,907
2017	Construction Equipment	3.96	17.05	25.75	0.00	0.20	0.18	5,737
	On-Road Vehicles	0.41	2.38	3.48	0.00	0.19	0.15	1,062
	Worker Commutes	0.60	5.38	0.51	0.00	0.09	0.06	1,106
	Fugitive Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.88	1.03	0.00
	Total	4.97	24.81	29.74	0.00	5.36	1.42	7,905
Construction-Related Threshold Limits[2]		75	550	100	150	150	55	N/A
Localized Significance Threshold Limits[3]		N/A	2,232	264	N/A	38	10	N/A

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

As shown in Table 3.7-7 the total estimated emissions from construction of the tank facilities would not exceed the construction-related threshold limits for significance or the localized thresholds.

Transmission Pipeline

It would also be necessary to install pipelines to convey the stored water to the existing potable water system. The following assumptions were utilized in estimating the air emissions from construction equipment for this portion of the Project:

- Trenching would progress at an average rate of 100 lineal feet per day.
- Approximately 0.05 acres per day would be disturbed during pipeline installation.
- There would be approximately 2 heavy-heavy duty diesel trucks moving supplies to the site and removing asphalt and other waste materials from the site. It is anticipated that each truck would travel approximately 100 miles per day.
- There would be approximately 2 pickup trucks traveling to and from the site by inspectors. Mileage for each pickup would be approximately 100 miles per day.
- Approximately 10 construction workers would be involved in excavation and other pipeline installation activities at the site on the peak day of activities. Mileage for worker commuters would be approximately 50 per day.
- In addition to the truck traffic and worker commute traffic discussed above, the following construction equipment would be on the job site:

Equipment	Number	Horsepower[a]	Load Factor[b]	Hours per Day
Air Compressors	1	106	0.48	4.0
Concrete Saws	1	10	0.73	1.0
Cranes	1	399	0.43	1.0
Excavators	1	168	0.57	6.0
Off Highway Trucks	1	479	0.57	4.0
Pavement Breakers	1	104	0.53	1.0
Pavers	1	100	0.62	1.0
Plate Compactors	1	8	0.43	1.0
Sweeper/Scrubbers	1	91	0.68	1.0
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	108	0.55	6.0
Water Trucks	1	189	0.50	2.0

Notes:

[1] URBEMIS2007 default values.
[2] Percentage of the engine's maximum horsepower rating that the equipment actually operates.

The URBEMIS2007 for Windows Version 9.2 Estimations for Land Use Development Projects was prepared for SCAQMD by Jones and Stokes Associates during November 2007. This model was used to estimate construction related emissions from off-road heavy construction equipment. Based on a

construction period of February 1, 2017, through June 30, 2017, the model generated estimated construction emissions as shown in Table 3.7-8 (detailed model results are contained in Appendix B)[2].

Table 3.7-8
Estimated Maximum Day Emissions from Off-road Heavy Construction Equipment -Pipeline Construction (pounds per day)

	ROG	CO	NO_x	SO_x	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	CO_2
Construction Year 2017	1.55	8.01	8.56	0.00	0.08	0.08	1,932
Threshold Limits[2]	75	550	100	150	150	55	N/A
Localized Significance Thresholds[3]	N/A	887	148	N/A	12	4	N/A

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

As can be seen by the data in Table 3.7-8, emissions from heavy construction equipment during pipeline construction would not exceed SCAQMD's construction-related threshold limits or localized threshold limits.

There would also be two heavy-duty trucks traveling to and from the job site as well as two pickup trucks utilized by inspectors at the job site. Based on the assumption that each heavy duty truck and pickup travels 100 miles per day, exhaust emissions would be as shown in Table 3.7-9.

Table 3.7-9
Estimated Maximum Day Emissions from On-Road Vehicles – Pipeline Construction

Year	Equipment	Pollutant (pounds per day)						
		ROG	CO	NO_x	SO_x	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	CO_2
2017	On-Road Trucks	0.29	1.30	3.38	0.00	0.17	0.14	842
	Pickups	0.12	1.08	0.10	0.00	0.02	0.01	221
	Totals	0.41	2.38	3.48	0.00	0.19	0.15	1,063

Vehicles owned by construction workers would be an additional source of air pollutants. An estimate of emissions based on 10 worker vehicles per day of which 100 percent are pickup trucks (gross vehicle weight of 8,500 pounds or less) with an average round trip of 50 miles is presented in Table 3.7-10.

Table 3.7-10
Construction Worker Commute Vehicle Emissions – Pipeline Construction

Year	Pollutant (pounds per day)						
2017	0.30	2.69	0.26	0.00	0.05	0.03	553

Installation of the pipelines would create fugitive dust emissions. It is estimated that fugitive dust emissions from construction activities on disturbed soil approximate 5 pounds per acre per day (PM_{10})

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

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

The total estimated daily emissions from the construction of the pipelines are shown in Table 3.7-11.

Table 3.7-11
Total Estimated Construction Emissions – Pipeline Construction[1]

Year	Source	Pollutant (pounds per day)						
		ROG	CO	NO_x	SO_x	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	CO_2
2017	Construction Equipment	1.55	8.01	8.56	0.00	0.08	0.08	1,932
	On-Road Vehicles	0.41	2.38	3.48	0.00	0.19	0.15	1,063
	Worker Commutes	0.30	2.69	0.26	0.00	0.05	0.03	553
	Fugitive Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.02	0
	Total	2.26	13.08	12.30	0.00	0.42	0.28	3,548
Threshold Limits[2]		75	550	100	150	150	55	N/A
Localized Thresholds[3]		N/A	887	148	N/A	12	4	N/A

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

As shown in Table 3.7-11, the total estimated emissions from pipeline construction would not exceed the construction-related threshold limits for significance or the localized thresholds.

Cumulative Impacts

As previously stated, it is proposed to construct a 13.4 million gallon potable water storage tank and up to 9,000 lineal feet of 30-inch diameter water transmission pipeline. The estimated cumulative emissions from construction would be as shown in Table 3.7-12.

Table 3.7-12
Total Estimated Cumulative Construction Emissions
(pounds per day)

	Component	ROG	CO	NO_x	SO_x	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	CO_2
2016	Potable Water Storage Tank	5.30	25.76	32.97	0.00	5.39	1.45	7,907
2017	Potable Water Storage Tank	4.97	24.81	29.74	0.00	5.36	1.42	7,905
	Pipelines	2.26	13.08	12.30	0.00	0.42	0.28	3,548
	Total	7.23	37.89	42.04	0.00	5.78	1.7	11,453
Construction-Related Threshold Limits[1]		75	550	100	150	150	55	N/A

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

As can be seen by the data in Table 3.7-12, the estimated cumulative impacts from construction of the Project facilities would not exceed any of SCAQMD's threshold criteria and therefore not violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation. However, the ARB has designated the SCAB as non-attainment for the State ozone standard, the State PM_{10} standard, and the State $PM_{2.5}$ standard. In addition, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has designated the SCAB as non-attainment for the federal ozone standard, the federal PM_{10} standard and the federal $PM_{2.5}$ standard. Therefore, every effort should be made to minimize emissions within the SCAB. Consequently, to reduce the emissions as much as possible, EMWD will:

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

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

  The contractor shall:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Toxic Air Contaminants (TACs)

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

The ARB determined that the chronic impact of diesel particulate matter was of more concern than the acute impact in the Risk Management Guidance for the Permitting of New Stationary Diesel-Fueled Engines *(ARB 2000)*. In that document, ARB noted that "Our analysis shows that the potential cancer risk from inhalation is the critical path when comparing cancer and non-cancer risk. In other words, a cancer risk of 10 cases per million from the inhalation of diesel particulate matter (PM) will result from diesel PM concentrations that are much less than the diesel PM or TAC concentrations that would result in chronic or acute non-cancer hazard index values of 1 or greater." Consequently, any analysis of diesel TAC should focus on the long-term, chronic cancer risk posed by diesel emissions. Chronic cancer risk is

normally measured by assessing what the risk to an exposed individual from a source of TACs would be if the exposure occurred over 70 years. Diesel emissions related to construction of the proposed Program would only occur over a one year period. Therefore, the impact would be considered less than significant and no further analysis is required.

Greenhouse Gases (GHGs)

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

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

As can be seen by the above analysis, all of these items were considered with the exception of the generation of electricity used for operation of the Project. The Project itself would not utilize electricity other than chemical feed pumps, lighting, etc.

As shown in Table 3.7-3, SCAQMD has suggested significance thresholds of 10,000 MT per year CO_2 equivalents for industrial projects. Estimated construction duration and CO_2 emissions for the Program are presented in Table 3.7-13.

Table 3.7-13
Estimated Carbon Dioxide (CO_2) Emissions from Construction

	Construction Days	Metric Tons/Day	Metric Tons/Year
2016			
Potable Water Storage Tank	209	3.59	750
2017			
Potable Water Storage Tank	130	3.59	457
Pipelines	108	1.61	174
Totals 2017			631

Based on the information presented in Table 3.7-13, the total carbon dioxide emissions from construction of the Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline would be approximately 750 MT in 2016 and 631 MT in 2017. Therefore, the greenhouse gas emissions from construction would be considered less than significant.

De Minimus Thresholds

A summary comparison of estimated emissions from construction and “de minimus” thresholds is provided in Table 3.7-14.

Table 3.7-14
Comparison of Estimated Emissions from Construction and "De Minimus" Thresholds
(Tons per year)[1]

	ROG	CO	NO_x	SO_x	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Construction Emissions 2016						
Potable Water Storage Tank	0.55	2.69	3.45	0.00	0.56	0.15
Construction Emissions 2017						
Potable Water Storage Tank	0.32	1.61	1.93	0.00	0.35	0.09
Pipelines	0.12	0.71	0.66	0.00	0.02	0.02
Totals	0.44	2.32	2.59	0.00	0.37	0.11
"De Minimus" Thresholds	100	10	10	100	70	100

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

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

Answer: No Impact.

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

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

Answer: No Impact.

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

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

Answer: No Impact.

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

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

Answer: Less than Significant.

Discussion: SCAQMD has suggested significance levels of 10,000 MT per year CO_2 equivalents for industrial projects. Based on the information presented in Table 3.7-14, the total CO_2 emissions from construction of the Project facilities during 2016 would be 750 MT and during 2017 would be 631 MT. Therefore, the greenhouse gas emissions from construction would be considered less than significant and no mitigation is required. Operation of the project would not generate CO_2 emissions.

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

Answer: No Impact.

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

3.7.3 Conclusion

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

3.8 Biological Resources

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

3.8.1 Environmental Setting

Land uses in the vicinity of the project site include a mix of residential developments and vacant, undeveloped properties. The areas to the northwest, north, east, and south of the project site are composed of a mix of developed and undeveloped properties. These developed properties primarily consist of residential developments while the undeveloped properties primarily support a non-native grassland plant community. The areas west of the project site are relatively undeveloped and extend into natural rolling hills that support a mix of Riversidean sage scrub and non-native grassland plant communities.

On-site and surrounding land uses have heavily disturbed, if not completely eliminated, naturally occurring habitats from the majority of the proposed project footprint and surrounding area. The project site has been subject to various types of human disturbance including development, grading activities for the Cimarron Ridge development, weed abatement activities, illegal dumping, and off-road vehicle use. The two proposed pipeline alternatives will primarily be installed within existing paved roads and dirt

access roads, within existing public right-of-way. The proposed Goetz Road potable water storage tank is located on a parcel of land that has been heavily disturbed from weed abatement activities and surrounding development.

No undisturbed, natural plant communities were observed within the survey area during the habitat assessment. One (1) plant community was observed within the survey area, non-native grassland. There is also an area on the southeast corner of the intersection of Goetz Road and Goldenroad Avenue that supports a patch of willow trees. Additionally, there are two (2) areas that were classified as disturbed and developed areas. These areas are not vegetation classifications, rather a land cover type.

No special-status plant or wildlife species, except for horned lark, were observed within the survey area during the site visit. The majority of the project site is developed or was graded for the Cimarron Ridge development which has removed natural plant communities that once occurred in the general area. As a result no sensitive plant species are expected to occur on-site and are presumed absent. Based on habitat requirements for specific species as well as the availability and quality of habitats needed by the sensitive wildlife species known to occur in the area, it was determined that the project site has a low potential to provide suitable habitat for golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), burrowing owl (*Athene cuincularia*), ferruginous hawk (*Buteo regalis*), mountain plover (*Charadrius montanus*), northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), merlin (*Falco columbarius*), San Diego desert woodrat (*Neotoma lepida intermedia*), and coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*); and a moderate potential to provide suitable habitat for Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), Costa's hummingbird (*Calypte costae*), and San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus bennettii*).

No drainage or wetland features were observed on the project site that would be considered jurisdictional by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board), or California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW); therefore, this project will not require regulatory permits from the aforementioned regulatory agencies.

A more detailed biological setting is provided in the habitat assessment contained in Appendix C.

3.8.2 Discussion and Mitigation Measures

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

Answer: Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.

Discussion: No special-status plant or wildlife species were observed on the Project site during the site visits. Although the majority of the Project site has been denuded of vegetation, the Project site has the potential to provide suitable nesting opportunities for ground-nesting species (e.g., killdeer). Additionally, the ornamental, landscaped vegetation associated with the surrounding developments has the potential to provide suitable nesting opportunities within 200 feet of the Project site.

To ensure the continued absence of nesting birds on or immediately adjacent to the Project site, EMWD shall implement the following:

- If ground-disturbing activities or removal of any trees, shrubs, or any other potential nesting habitat are scheduled within the avian nesting season (nesting season generally extend from February 1 - August 31), a pre-construction clearance survey for nesting birds should be conducted within 10 days prior to any ground disturbing activities. The biologist conducting the clearance survey should document a negative survey with a brief letter report indicating that no impacts to active bird nests will occur. If an active avian nest is discovered during the 10-day preconstruction clearance survey, construction activities should stay outside of a 300-foot buffer around the active nest. For raptor species, this buffer is expanded to 500 feet. It is recommended that a biological monitor be present to delineate the boundaries of the buffer area and to monitor the active nest to ensure that nesting behavior is not adversely affected by the construction activity. Once the young have fledged, normal construction activities can occur.

Based on the results of the habitat assessment, no burrowing owl or evidence of recent or historic use by burrowing owl was observed on the Project site. Focused burrowing owl surveys are not recommended for this site. However, out of an abundance of caution, and to ensure burrowing owl remain absent from the Project site, EMWD shall implement the following:

- A burrowing owl clearance survey shall be conducted prior to any ground disturbing activities in accordance with the CDFW 2012 Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation. Two pre-construction clearance surveys shall be conducted 14-30 days and 24 hours prior to ground disturbing activities to document the continued absence of burrowing owl from the Project site.

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

Answer: No Impact.

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

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

Answer: No Impact

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

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

Answer: No Impact.

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

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

Answer: No Impact.

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

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

Answer: No Impact.

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

3.8.3 Conclusion

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

3.9 Cultural Resources

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

3.9.1 Environmental Setting

There is a detailed environmental setting contained in Rincon Consultants' Cultural Resources Assessment contained in Appendix D of this Initial Study.

Information Center Records Search

Dudek conducted a search of cultural resource records housed at the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), Eastern Information Center (EIC) located at the University of California, Riverside on October 8, 2014 as part of a previous environmental constraints analysis (Appendix A in Rincon Consultants Cultural Resources Assessment contained in Appendix D of this Initial Study). The search was conducted to identify all previous cultural resources work and previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site and alternative alignments. The CHRIS search included a review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historic Places (CRHR), the California Points of Historical Interest list, the California Historical Landmarks list, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory list. The records search also included a review of all available historic USGS 7.5-, 15-, and 30-minute quadrangle maps.

The EIC did not list any historic addresses near the project site or alternative alignments. The historic map review identified the 1901 *Elsinore, California* 30-minute topographic quadrangle map, which depicts the project site as vacant.

The EIC records search and review of studies on file with EMWD identified 30 previous studies within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site and alternative pipeline alignments. Of these, 10 include portions of the project site and alternative pipeline alignments and 20 are adjacent. A listing of these studies is provided in Table 1 of Rincon Consultants, Inc.'s report included in Appendix D.

The EIC records search identified three previously recorded cultural resources within 0.5 mile of the project site, one of which is recorded within pipeline alignment B-7 (P-33-004486).

Resource P-33-004486 was recorded as a bedrock milling site and lithic scatter in 1991 by C. Drover and D. M. Smith. The site consisted of a single dished bedrock milling slick, one unifacial core, seven pieces of white quartzite debitage, and four pieces of metavolcanic debitage. The site was recorded on the east side of Goetz Road, approximately 100 feet from the road edge. The site was revisited in a survey by D. Ballester in 2012 for Study RI-08887. It was noted that the area in which P-33-004486 was recorded had been graded in preparation for a residential development. No evidence of the site was identified as part of the 2012 survey and it was presumed to have been destroyed during grading.

Native American Contacts

Dudek contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) on October 8, 2014. The NAHC responded via facsimile on October 15, 2014, stating that the search of the SLF "failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area"(Appendix A in Rincon Consultants Cultural Resources Assessment contained in Appendix D of this Initial Study). The NAHC also provided a contact list of 20 Native American tribes or individuals who may have knowledge of cultural resources within the project site. Dudek prepared and mailed letters to each contact on October 24, 2014. Dudek had not received any responses to the letters when the environmental constrains analysis memorandum was finalized on November 11, 2014.

Assembly Bill (AB) 52, which became effective on July 1, 2015, amended Public Resources Code §21083.1(b) which allows Native American Tribes which are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a geographic area within a local agency's jurisdiction to request formal notification of and information on proposed projects for which the local agency will serve as lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Four tribes that met this definition within EMWD's service area requested these formal notifications. They are:

Anna Hoover, RPA
Cultural Resources Center
Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians
Post Office Box 1477
Temecula, California 92593
(951) 770-8104
Email: ahoover@pechanga-nsn.gov

Raymond Huaute
Cultural Resources Specialist
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, California 92220
(951) 755-5025
Email: rhuaute@morongo-nsn.gov

Joseph Ontiveros, Director
Cultural Resources Department
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
Post Office Box 487
San Jacinto, California 92581
(951) 654-5544 ext. 4137
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Jim McPherson, Manager
Rincon Cultural Resources Department
Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians
1 West Tribal Road
Valley Center, California 92082
(760) 297-2635

On August 12, 2015, Jayne Joy, P.E., Director, Regulatory and Environmental Compliance mailed certified, return receipt letters to the above four individuals.

In his August 17, 2015 letter to Helen Stratton, Jim McPherson, Manager Cultural Resources Department stated:

> *Embedded in the Luiseño Territory are Rincon's history, culture and identity. The project is within the Territory of the Luiseño people, but is not within Rincon's Historic Boundaries. We do not have any additional information regarding this project but, we defer you to the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians or Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians who are closer to your project area.*

As noted above, EMWD did contact both the Pechanga and Soboba Bands of Luiseño Indians.

In her September 18, 2015 letter to Helen Stratton, Anna Hoover, Cultural Analyst, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians stated:

> *This letter serves as the Tribe's formal request to begin consultation under AB 52 for this Project. Per AB 52, we intend to assist the EMWD in determining the type of environmental document that should be prepared for this Project (i.e. EIR, MND, ND); with identifying potential tribal cultural resources (TCRs); determining whether potential substantial adverse effects will occur to them; and to develop appropriate preservation, avoidance and/or mitigation measures, as appropriate. Preferred TCR mitigation is always avoidance and the Tribe requests that all efforts to preserve sensitive TCRs be made as early in the development process as possible.*
>
> *Please add the Tribe to your distribution list(s) for public notices and circulation of all documents, including environmental review documents, archaeological reports, development plans, conceptual grading plans (if available), and all other applicable documents pertaining to this Project. The Tribe further requests to be directly notified of all public hearings and scheduled approvals concerning this Project, and that these comments be incorporated into the record of approval for this Project.*
>
> *The Pechanga Tribe asserts that the Project area is part of Payómkawichum (Luiseño), and therefore the Tribe's, aboriginal territory as evidenced by the existence of Payómkawichum cultural resources, named places, tóota yixélval (rock art, pictographs, petroglyphs), and an extensive Payórnkawichum artifact record in the vicinity of the Project. This culturally sensitive area is affiliated with the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians because of the Tribe's cultural ties to this area as well as our extensive history with the EMWD and other projects within the area. During our consultation we will provide more specific, confidential information on potential TCRs that may be impacted by the proposed Project.*

Ms. Hoover is on the mailing list to receive all public notices regarding this Project. In addition, EMWD's staff has contacted her to initiate the formal AB 52 consultation process.

Field Surveys

Rincon archaeologist Hannah Haas conducted a cultural resources survey of the project site on August 12, 2015. The survey consisted of pedestrian transects oriented north-south across the entirety of the water storage tank area, pedestrian transects oriented parallel to the unpaved portions of the two alternative pipeline alignments, a windshield survey along the portion of pipeline alignment A-5 along

Goetz Road and the paved portion of McLaughlin Road, and a windshield survey of pipeline alignment B-7 along the paved portion of Thornton Road.

During the survey, the archaeologist examined all areas of exposed ground surface for prehistoric artifacts (e.g., chipped stone tools and production debris, stone milling tools, ceramics), historic debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics), or soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden. The archaeologist recorded site characteristics and survey conditions using a field notebook and a digital camera. Copies of the field notes and digital photographs are on file with Rincon's Carlsbad office.

Ground visibility within the unpaved portions of the project site (the water storage area, the western 1 kilometer (0.6 miles) of pipeline alignment B-7, and the western 1 km (0.6 mi) of pipeline alignment A-5) was fair to very high (70-100 percent; Photographs 1-3) with very limited vegetation. Soils were not visible within the paved portions of the project site (pipeline alignment A-5 along Goetz Road and the eastern 0.6 km (0.37 mi) of McLaughlin Road and pipeline alignment B-7 along the eastern 0.75 km (0.5 mi) of Thornton Road). Soils within the project site consisted of silty sand. The entirety of the unpaved portions of the project site was disturbed by previous grading activities. No cultural resources were identified within the project site as a result of the pedestrian survey. No evidence of P-33-004486 was identified during the current survey.

3.9.2 Discussion and Mitigation Measures

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

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: Based on several reviews of records maintained by the EIC and previous field inspections, implementation of the Project will have no adverse effect on historic properties as there are none in the immediate area that would be impacted. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

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

Answer: Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.

Discussion: Although no archeological resources as defined in §15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines were identified on the Project site, there is always the possibility of inadvertent discoveries during excavation activities. Resource P-33-004486 is reportedly destroyed and no evidence of the site was identified during the current survey, but a subsurface deposit may potentially still be present. Therefore, EMWD will adhere to the following:

Mitigation Measures:

- EMWD will retain a qualified archaeological monitor meeting the Secretary of Interior Standards for prehistoric archaeology. The archaeological monitor shall be allowed to monitor all grading, excavation, and ground disturbing activities within 100 feet of the original P-33-004486 location

and, with the concurrence of EMWD's Field Engineering Inspector, have the authority to stop or redirect grading and/or excavation activities.

- At least 30 days prior to beginning Project construction, EMWD shall contact the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians to notify the Luiseño of grading and excavation activities and to coordinate and develop a Cultural Resources Treatment and Monitoring Agreement. The Agreement shall address the treatment of known cultural resources; the designation, responsibilities, and participation of a professional Native American Tribal monitor during grading, excavation and other ground disturbing activities; Project grading and excavation schedule; terms of compensation for the monitor; and treatment and final disposition of any cultural resources, sacred items and human remains discovered on site. The Tribal monitor shall be allowed to monitor all grading, excavation and ground disturbing activities and, with the concurrence of EMWD's Field Engineering Inspector, have the authority to stop or redirect grading and/or excavation activities.

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

- All sacred items, should they be encountered within the project site, shall be avoided and preserved as the preferred mitigation, if feasible. All cultural materials that are collected during excavation and other earth disturbing activities on the Project site, with the exception of sacred items, burial goods and human remains which will be addressed in the Treatment Agreement, shall be tribally curated according to the current professional repository standards. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians.

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

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

Answer: Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.

Discussion: The eastern portions of alternative pipeline alignments A-5 and B-7 are within an area of high paleontological sensitivity based on the City of Menifee General Plan. Therefore, EMWD will include the following mitigation measures in its standard construction specifications:

Mitigation Measure:

- Any excavations within the areas of high sensitivity indicated in the City of Menifee General Plan Paleontological Sensitivity Map shall be monitored by a qualified paleontological monitor. If no fossils are observed during the first 50 percent of excavations within these sediments then paleontological monitoring shall be reduced to weekly spot-checking under the discretion of the qualified paleontologist. Should construction/development activities uncover paleontological resources, work will be moved to other parts of the Project site and the qualified paleontologist shall determine the significance of these resources. If the find is determined to be significant, avoidance or other appropriate measures shall be implemented. Appropriate measures would include that a qualified paleontologist be permitted to recover and evaluate the find(s) in accordance with current standards and guidelines.

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

Answer: Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.

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

Mitigation Measure:

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

3.9.3 Conclusion

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

3.10 Geology and Soils

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

3.10.1 Environmental Setting

Introduction

The following geologic setting was excerpted from Converse Consultant's *Geotechnical Investigation Report 10-12,5 Million Gallon Goetz Road Water Storage Tank 2.88 Acre Site Northwest of Goetz Road and Sotelo Road, City of Perris* dated August 20, 2014.

Regional Geology

The project site is located within the west-central portion of the Perris Block in the northern Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province of Southern California.

The Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province consists of a series of southeast-trending mountain ranges and valleys bounded on the north by the San Bernardino and San Gabriel Mountains, on the west by the Los Angeles Basin, and on the south by the Pacific Ocean.

The province is a seismically active region characterized by a series of southeast-trending strike-slip faults. The most prominent of the nearby fault zones include the San Jacinto, Cucamonga, and San Andreas Fault Zones, all of which have been known to be active during Quaternary time.

Topography within the province is generally characterized by broad alluvial valleys separated by linear mountain ranges. This southeast-trending linear fabric is created by the regional faulting within the granitic basement rock of the Southern California Batholith. Broad, linear, alluvial valleys have been formed by erosion of these principally granitic mountain ranges.

The Perris Block is a relatively stable structural block bounded by the active Elsinore and San Jacinto fault zones to the west and east, and the Chino and Temecula basins to the north and south, respectively. The Perris Block has low relief and is roughly rectangular in shape.

Local Geology

The project site is situated on the northeast flank of a series of low hills at the southwest margin of the Perris Valley, near the north end of the Menifee Valley. The site is underlain by Triassic quartzite and quartz-rich meta-sandstone of Menifee Valley. (Morton and Miller, 2006) The bedding within the sandstone dips steeply to the northeast. The metamorphic rock is underlain by Cretaceous granitic bedrock.

Seismicity

The site is not located within a currently designated State of California Earthquake Fault Zone (CGS, 2007) or a Riverside County fault zone (Riverside County, 2014). Based on a review of existing geologic information no known active surface fault zone crosses or projects toward the site.

The proposed site is situated in a seismically active region. As is the case for most areas of Southern California, ground-shaking resulting from earthquakes associated with nearby and more distant faults may occur at the project site. 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 following table contains a list of active and potentially active faults within 50 kilometers of the subject site.[3]

The fault parameters and distances in the following table are based on the output from EQFAULT (Blake, 2000), revised in accordance with CGS fault parameters (Cao et. al. ,2003).

[3] Converse Consultants report included potentially active faults within 100 kilometers of the subject site.

Table 3.10-1
Seismic Characteristics of Nearby Active Faults

Fault Name and Section	Approximate Distrance to Site (kilometers)	Maximum Moment Magnitude (Mw)
Elsinore-Temecula	14.5	6.8
Elsinore-Glen Ivy	14.7	6.8
San Jacinto-San Jacinto Valley	21.7	6.9
San Jacinto-Anza	28.5	7.2
San Jacinto-San Bernardino	32.4	6.7
Chino-Central Ave. (Elsinore)	33.7	6.7
Whittier	40.7	6.8
San Andreas-San Bernardino	43.4	7.5
San Andreas-Southern	43.4	7.4
Elsinore-Julian	43.4	7.1

Soils

According to the U.S.D.A.'s Web Soil Survey, soils on the Project site are YsE2, Ysidora gravelly very fine sandy loam, 8 to 25 percent slopes, eroded.

3.10.2 Discussion and Mitigation Measures

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

Answer: No Impact.

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

Based on the California Department of Conservation and the County of Riverside GIS database, the Project site is not within a fault zone and there are no faults within one-half mile of the site. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

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

Answer: Less than Significant.

Discussion: The potential for strong seismic ground shaking in the Project area is similar to that in surrounding areas. Because the Project consists of facilities that are not intended for human habitation, the Project will not expose people or critical structures to adverse effects resulting from seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction. In addition, the Project facilities are specifically designed to withstand seismic conditions anticipated to occur at the Project site. Seismic conditions expected to occur in the Project area *(see Seismicity discussion in Section 3.10.1)* can be mitigated by special design using

reasonable construction and/or maintenance practices common to the Riverside County area. Therefore, the seismic-related impacts related to strong seismic ground shaking would be less than significant and no further mitigation is required.

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

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: The potential for liquefaction depends upon potential ground movement during seismic events, soil conditions, and depth to groundwater. According to the Riverside County GIS database, the Project site is located in an area mapped as having no potential for liquefaction and the Converse Consultant's Geotechnical Investigation Report indicates that due to the presence of dense shallow bedrock and the absence of shallow groundwater, the site is not considered susceptible to liquefaction. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

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

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: The tank site is fairly level and not subject to landslides. The pipelines would be installed underground and would not expose people or structures to landslides as a result of construction or operation. Therefore, no further analysis or mitigation is required.

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

Answer: Less than Significant.

Discussion: The construction of the potable water storage tank and installation of the underground pipelines would result in the potential for wind and water erosion. However, compliance with the mitigation measures included in the air quality section to control fugitive dust would also control the potential for soil erosion or the loss of top soil (See *Air Quality. b.*). These include:

- Spread soil binders on site, where appropriate, unpaved roads and staging areas.
- Water site and equipment as necessary to control dust.
- Conduct operations in accordance with SCAQMD Rule 403 requirements.

Therefore, the impacts would be less than significant and no further mitigation is required.

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

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: According to Converse Consultants' report, the Project site is not susceptible to lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

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

Answer: No Impact.

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

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

Answer: No Impact.

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

3.10.3 Conclusion

Implementation of the above mitigation measures will insure that the impacts to geological and soils are less than significant.

3.11 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

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

3.11.1 Environmental Setting

Hazards

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

Seismicity

As stated previously, the Project area lies in one of the most seismically active zones in Southern California. Northwest trending faults comprising the San Andreas, San Jacinto, and Elsinore Fault Zones

dominate the structural geology of the area. As previously described, the maximum credible earthquakes associated with these Fault Zones are 7.5, 6.9 and 6.8, respectively.

Liquefaction

According to the Riverside County's Land Management Agency's GIS System, there is no liquefaction potential at the Project site. This was also confirmed in Converse Consultant's report.

Slope Instability and Erosion

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

Fire

According to the Riverside County GIS database, the Project site is not within a high fire area or a fire responsibility area.

Flooding

The Project area is not subject to flooding.

Hazardous Materials

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

National Priorities List (NPL)

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

Envirostor

Envirostor is a database maintained and primarily used by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control to determine the location of all hazardous waste sites. There are no active sites listed in the general vicinity of the Project site. However, there is a listing for an elementary school investigation at Fence Post Drive and Ram Drive, Sun City, California 92585. That investigation (6000076) is inactive and has been withdrawn.

Geotracker

Geotracker is the State Water Resources Control Board's data management system for managing sites that impact groundwater, especially those that require groundwater cleanup (Underground Storage Tanks, Department of Defense Site Cleanup Program) as well as permitted facilities such as operating

USTs and land disposal sites. There are no active sites listed in the general vicinity of the Project site. However, the same elementary school investigation (6000076) is also listed in Geotracker.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)

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

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

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

Hazardous Materials Response Plans and Inventory

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

Leaking Underground Storage Tank Information System (LUSTIS)

The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) administers the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Information System (LUSTIS). The LUSTIS database includes all reported leaks from underground storage tanks. The LUSTIS database is now reported in the Georacker results.

Site Mitigation Program Property Database (formerly CalSites)

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

Hazardous Waste and Substances Sites List (Cortese)

California's Government Code §65962.5 requires the California Department of Toxic Substances Control to develop, at least annually, an updated list of Hazardous Waste and Substances Sites. This list, known as the Cortese List, is a planning document used by the State, local agencies and developers to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act requirements in providing information about the location of

hazardous materials release sites. DTSC is responsible for a portion of the information contained in the Cortese List. Other State and local agencies are required to provide additional hazardous materials release information for the Cortese List. The Cortese List is to be submitted to the Secretary of the California Environmental Protection Agency. There are no sites on the Cortese List within the immediate vicinity of the Project site.

Solid Waste Information System (SWIS)

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

Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment

Prior to purchasing the tank site property, EMWD has a Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment completed for the subject property. The findings of that assessment were included in the March 30, 2012 *Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment, APN: 335-430-008, Northwest of Goetz Road and Sotelo Road, Perris Area, Riverside County, California, Project No. 4002-EA1* prepared by Engen Corporation.

That report concluded: *The field and government database file reviews conducted within the scope of work for this ESA did not reveal any conditions that would indicate a threat to the Target Property from a hazardous materials standpoint or Recognized Environmental Condition (REC). There were no conditions observed in the Historical Aerial Photograph Review of the Target Property that there has been agricultural, industrial, commercial or residential use of the Target Property in the past...*

3.11.2 Discussion and Mitigation Measures

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

Answer: Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.

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

Mitigation Measures:

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

- The contractor(s) shall prepare a *Health and Safety Plan* in compliance with the requirements of Chapter 6.95, Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code (§§ 25500—25532). The plan shall include measures to be taken in the event of an accidental spill.

- The contractor(s) shall enforce strict on-site handling rules to keep construction and maintenance materials out of receiving waters and storm drains. In addition, the contractor(s) shall store all reserve fuel supplies only within the confines of designated construction staging areas, refuel equipment only within the designated construction staging areas, and regularly inspect all construction equipment for leaks.

- The construction staging area shall be designed to contain contaminants such as oil, grease, and fuel products so that they do not drain towards receiving waters or storm drain inlets.

Project operations would require the use of various chemicals (e.g., sodium hypochlorite and aqueous ammonia) at the potable water storage tank site. Approximately 1,000 gallons of sodium hypochlorite and 220 gallons of aqueous ammonia would be stored in the chemical building along with approximately 5 tons of brine. EMWD has extensive experience in the operation of water and wastewater facilities which utilize chemicals. The sodium hypochlorite (0.8% solution) is not considered a hazardous material at this concentration and the aqueous ammonia storage tank of 220 gallons does not trigger a Risk Management Safety Plan through the California Accidental Release Prevention Program.. Therefore, no operational impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

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

Answer: Less than Significant.

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

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

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: There are no schools existing or planned within one-quarter of a mile from the Project sites. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

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

Answer: No Impact.

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

- National Priorities List (NPL)
- Envirostor
- Geotracker

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

These databases were searched for the presence of hazardous materials sites within the immediate vicinity of the Project site with negative results. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

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

Answer: No Impact.

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

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

Answer: No Impact.

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

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

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: Construction of the pipelines would mainly take place in existing or future public rights-of-way (i.e.,Goetz Road, McLaughlin Road and Murrieta Drive or Goetz Road, Thornton Road, and Murrieta Drive). During pipeline installation, traffic in the ongoing construction areas will be restricted to a single lane and will be controlled with signs and flagmen. To further ensure adequate ingress and egress for emergency responders at all times, EMWD shall include the following in its construction specifications for this Project:

Mitigation Measures:

- Traffic control plans shall be prepared by a qualified professional engineer prior to construction.
- Traffic control plans shall consider the ability of alternative routes to carry additional traffic and identify the least disruptive hours of construction site truck access routes and the type and location of warning signs, lights and other traffic control devices. Consideration shall be given to maintaining access to commercial parking lots, private driveways and sidewalks, bikeways and equestrian traffic to the greatest extent possible.

- Traffic control plans shall comply with Part 6 of the California Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices and the California Supplement as determined by each affected local agency to minimize any traffic and pedestrian hazards that exist during project construction.
- Encroachment permits for all work within public rights-of-way shall be obtained from each affected local agency prior to commencement of any construction. EMWD shall comply with all traffic control requirements of the affected local agencies.
- Working hours and lane closures shall be as specified by the affected local agency.
- Public streets shall be restored to a condition mutually agreed to between EMWD and the local jurisdictions prior to construction.

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

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: The Project area is not identified as a high fire area or fire responsibility area by the County of Riverside. The Project consists of a large concrete storage tank and underground pipelines. Neither the storage tank nor pipelines would expose people or structures to wildland fires. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

3.11.3 Conclusion

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

3.12 Hydrology and Water Quality

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?		x		
b. Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?				x
c. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?			x	
d. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- or off-site?			x	
e. Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?			x	
f. Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?		x		
g. Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?				x
h. Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures that would impede or redirect flood flows?				x
i. Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?				x
j. Be Inundated by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?				x

3.12.1 Environmental Setting

The Project area is within the San Jacinto River Watershed which is governed by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region.

3.12.2 Discussion and Mitigation Measures

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

Answer: Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.

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

Mitigation Measures:

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

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

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

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

- No disturbed surfaces shall be left without erosion control measures in place between October 15 and April 15. EMWD shall file a Notice of Intent with the Regional Board and require the preparation of a SWPPP prior to commencement of construction. EMWD shall routinely inspect the construction site to verify that the BMPs specified in the SWPPP are properly installed and maintained. EMWD shall immediately notify the contractor if there were a noncompliance issue and require immediate compliance.

- Controls on construction site dewatering shall be implemented. If possible, water generated as a result of construction site dewatering shall be discharged onsite so that there will be no

discharge to downstream watercourses. If discharge to surface water were unavoidable, EMWD shall require the contractor to comply with the provisions of the NPDES General Dewatering Permit. The provisions of this permit are sufficiently protective of water quality to ensure that impacts to surface waters will remain below significance thresholds. During dewatering activities, all permit conditions shall be followed. EMWD shall routinely inspect the construction site to verify that all permit measures are properly implemented. EMWD shall notify the contractor of any noncompliance and require immediate compliance.

During operation of the potable water storage tank, there may be times when it will be necessary to drain the tank for maintenance purposes. When draining the tank, most of the water will be returned for consumption to the distribution system. A small amount of water and sediment will remain in the bottom of the tank, which is sloped at 1.5 percent radially from the center of the tank towards the walls and drain (located near the wall). The drain pipe will be 12-inches in diameter in accordance with the EMWD's Reservoir Design Guidelines and conventional sizing for tanks of this size. A gate valve is used to regulate the drain flow rate. *(Dudek, January 2015)*

To comply with the requirements of EMWD's NPDES permit for discharges to surface waters that pose an insignificant threat to water quality (Order No. R8-2015-0004, NPDES No. CAG998001), the tank drainage water must be dechlorinated and filtered before discharge to the storm drain system. It is proposed that the drain discharge to a vault where the water can be chemically dechlorinated within the vault (e.g. by adding sulfur dioxide, sodium metabisulfite, or sodium bisulfite). A permanent submersible pump on a rail system will convey the water to a common discharge pipe for the tank overflow and drain that terminates into an above ground discharge for conveyance to the on-site storm drain system. If the tank has an appreciable build- up of sediment, a nonwoven geotextile filter bag can be connected to the end of the discharge pipe to trap sediment washed down the tank drain. *(Dudek, January 2015)*

Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and further analysis or mitigation is required.

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

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: The proposed project is a potable water storage tank and transmission pipeline and does not include any facilities to extract groundwater. It will not result in the use of groundwater and thus will not substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere with groundwater recharge. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

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

Answer: Less than Significant.

Discussion: Dudek's Preliminary Design Report included the following discussion with respect to site drainage.

The existing site has a natural swale across the property that conveys drainage from an existing 24-inch corrugated metal pipe (CMP) in the southwest corner near Sotelo Road to the northeast corner of the site and flows to an existing 36-inch CMP beneath Goetz Road. Dudek obtained a copy of the draft Hydrology Analysis for the Cimarron Ridge development, prepared by Hunsaker & Associates Irvine, Inc. While not an approved document, the Hydrology Analysis does include delineation of the watershed boundary that impacts the tank site. According to the Hunsaker report, the watershed is approximately 43 acres and results in storm runoffs of 60.3 cfs for a 10-year storm event and 99.6 cfs for a 100-year storm event.

There is an existing dedicated, but not yet accepted easement to Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (RCFCWCD) at the northeast corner of the site. The easement is for a future 66-inch storm drain collection lateral that was planned to be constructed in the easement to collect drainage currently passing through the site and discharge to a future 66-inch storm drain in Goetz Road. These facilities were to be constructed by the previous developer of the site just east of Goetz Road, which is now the site of the future Cimarron Ridge development, owned by Van Daele Homes.

As a result of the predicted storm flows through the site and uncertainty regarding the nature and timing of adjacent regional storm drain facilities, Dudek has developed one possible preliminary site drainage design for this site. The drainage design avoids encroachment into the easement and does not impact on the existing and future planned RCFDWCD facilities. The proposed approach includes designing an armored open channel that allows the 100-year storm event to be conveyed through the site without impacting the tank and other site facilities. The channel would commence near the existing 24-inch CMP at Sotelo Road and terminate near the existing 36-inch CMP under Goetz Road. The existing culverts in Sotelo Road and Goetz Road would remain unaltered. Further, these culverts do not appear to be sized to convey the 10-year storm events; therefore, storm flows would pond behind the culverts and may result in sheet flow over the road sections.

Using these criteria, a preliminary on-site drainage system design was previously shown on Figure 2.3-3 and includes the conceptual final grading plan. The channel would be located as far from the tank as possible to protect the tank and allow room for grading for tank concealment.

During final design, coordination meetings with EMWD, RCFCWCD, the City of Perris, the City of Menifee, Van Daele Homes, and other stakeholders will be required to develop other drainage alternatives, including potentially routing site drainage to new storm drains in the street right-of-way. Advantages, disadvantages, construction costs, construction phasing, and construction constraints of each alternative will be identified and compared to select a preferred drainage solution for the site.

Based on the above, implementation of the Project would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site.

The pipelines would be constructed underground within existing or future public street rights-of-way and have no effects on drainage patterns. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further mitigation is required.

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

Answer: Less than Significant.

Discussion: Based on the "Discussion" under c above, implementation of the Project would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- or off-site. The pipelines would be constructed underground within existing or future public street rights-of-way and have no effects on drainage patterns. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further mitigation is required.

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

Answer: Less than Significant.

Discussion: As shown above in the "Discussion" under c and d, the Project does not include features that would create or contribute substantial sources of runoff or polluted runoff which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

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

Answer: Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated..

Discussion: As shown above in the "Discussion" under a, the Project does have the potential to degrade water quality during construction. However, the mitigation measures included in that discussion would reduce those impacts to a level of less than significant. Therefore, no further analysis or mitigation is required.

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

Answer: No Impact.

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

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

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: The Project would not include the placement of structures within a floodplain that would impede or redirect flood flows. Consequently, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

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

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: The Project does not include levees or dams; however, it does include a 13.4 million gallon potable water storage tank.

EMWD has never had a complete tank failure as it regularly monitors all water storage facilities for leaks and repairs them immediately to avoid conditions that might result in a failure of the facility.

In addition, the following redundant features have been incorporated into the design to minimize the potential for overflow:

- The system is equipped with an altitude valve that reads the water level from the tank and is programmed to shut off the inlet to the tank before the tank water level reaches the overflow limit.

- In an event the altitude valve fails to shut off the inlet, the tank is equipped with an overflow pipe and a pressure transducer that reads the tank water level. Two limit switches will be installed in the reservoir at different elevations below the overflow limit. If the water level rises to these elevations, an overflow alarm will be sent to EMWD's control center and the inlet to the tank can be shut off remotely.

Consequently, this is considered a less-than-significant impact and no mitigation is required.

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

Answer: No Impact.

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

3.12.3 Conclusion

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

3.13 Land Use and Planning

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

3.13.1 Environmental Setting

The Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank site, APN: 335-430-008, is within the City of Perris. The site is presently zoned R-20,000 (residential, minimum lot size of 20,000 square feet). It is also shown in the City of Perris General Plan as R-20,000.

The pipelines would be installed in existing or future public street rights-of-way which are not subject to zoning.

3.13.2 Discussion and Mitigation Measures

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

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: The proposed potable water storage tank would be constructed on an EMWD-owned parcel of approximately 2.85 acres in size within a rural residential area. The pipelines would be constructed underground within existing or future public rights-of-way. Therefore, construction of the Project would not physically divide an established community. Consequently, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

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

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: The proposed potable water storage tank would be constructed on an EMWD-owned parcel that is zoned R-20,000 by the City of Perris. However, the Project is exempt from local zoning ordinances under Government Code sections 53091(e) and (f) which state that City building and zoning ordinances do not apply to the location or construction of facilities for the production, generation,

storage, treatment, or transmission of water, wastewater or electrical energy by a local agency (such as EMWD).The pipelines would be constructed within existing or future public rights-of-way which are not subject to local zoning. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

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

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: The Project site is not located within the fee area of the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) and it is not within a cell or cell group. In addition, EMWD is not a signatory to the MSHCP and the provisions of the MSHCP do not apply. The Project will not conflict with the MSHCP as discussed in the previous biological section. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

3.13.3 Conclusion

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

3.14 Mineral Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Result in the loss of availability of a known resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?				X
b. Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?				X

3.14.1 Environmental Setting

There are no mineral resources within the greater Project area.

3.14.2 Discussion and Mitigation Measures

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

Answer: No Impact.

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

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

Answer: No Impact.

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

3.14.3 Conclusion

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

3.15 Noise

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

3.15.1 Environmental Setting

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

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

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

3.15.2 Discussion and Mitigation Measures

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

Answer: Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.

Discussion: Activities at the tank site would fall under the jurisdiction of the City of Perris and activities along the majority of the transmission pipeline would all under the jurisdiction of the City of Menifee.

Section 7.34.060 of the City of Perris' Municipal Code states:

> *It is unlawful for any person between the hours of 7:00 p.m. of any day and 7:00 a.m. of the following day, or on a legal holiday, with the exception of Columbus Day and Washington's Birthday, or on Sundays to erect, construct, demolish, excavate, alter or repair any building or structure in such a manner as to create disturbing, excessive or offensive noise. Construction activity shall not exceed 80 dBA in residential zones in the city. (Ord. 1082 § 2 (part 2000)*

The City of Menifee adopted its Noise Control Regulations on October 1, 2014. Section 9.09.020 contains the following exemptions to the regulations:

> *Sound emanating from the following sources are exempt from the provisions of this chapter:*
>
> *(A) Facilities owned or operated by or for a governmental agency.*
>
> *(B) Capital improvements projects of a governmental agency.*

In order to comply with the provisions of the City of Perris' Noise Control Regulations, EMWD shall include the following in its construction contract documents for this Project:

- Construction activities shall be limited to between the hours of 7:00 am and 7:00 pm and as necessary to comply with local ordinances. Any holiday, nighttime or weekend construction activities shall be subject to local permitting requirements.

Implementation of the above would reduce the noise impacts to a level of less than significant and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

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

Answer: Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.

Discussion: Construction activities associated with the Project could result in some minor amount of ground vibration. Vibration from construction activity is typically below the threshold of perception when the activity is more than 50 feet from receivers. However, the residence to the north of the proposed tank site is less than 50 feet from the north tank site property line.

During the preparation of the Geotechnical Report, Converse Consultants estimated the rippability of the of the earthen materials at the Project site as follows:

Construction of the proposed water tank will require excavation to create the pad and trenching for the water pipeline. The excavations will encounter meta-sandstone bedrock within depths of 5 feet bgs and shallower. The anticipated rippability of the bedrock was evaluated on the basis of our observations in the test pits, seismic refraction survey (conducted in the vicinity of the proposed tank on May 12, 2012), the Caterpillar Performance Handbook (Caterpillar, 2000) and our experience with grading projects in the vicinity of the project site.

The ability of the backhoe to penetrate the bedrock indicates that the bedrock is generally rippable to the depths explored of 1.5 to 7.5 feet bgs; however, the difficulty of excavation will increase with depth. Well-maintained and well-operated earthworking equipment is expected to be able to rip with little to moderate difficulty to a depth of approximately 10 feet bgs, and locally deeper. Difficult ripping and possible blasting should be anticipated from approximately 10 feet to 35 feet bgs. Below 35 feet bgs, blasting will generally be required.

It is important to note that these conclusions are based on the use of a well-maintained Caterpillar D-9 dozer ripping with a single shank. Rippability is highly dependent on the equipment used, the skill and experience of the equipment operator, and local variations in the composition, texture, and structure of the rock mass. The meta-sandstone locally contains bedding planes, which may provide a preferred orientation for easier ripping.

Based on our review of the seismic refraction data, and our experience with excavations in the site vicinity, we anticipate that corestones, or boulders of relatively unweathered rock, may be encountered embedded within the weathered bedrock, particularly in deeper excavations. Large or nested corestones may reduce excavation rates. Rock reduction techniques may be required to excavate and move very large corestones.

The equipment used for excavating utility trenches generally has less ability to rip bedrock than mass grading equipment. Difficulty should be anticipated during excavation of the water pipeline trench.

The use of specialized equipment or techniques, such as hydraulic hammers ("breakers"), jackhammers, blasting, or non-explosive rock reduction methods should be anticipated in deeper excavations, and locally in shallower excavations. Appropriate excavation equipment should be selected by an experienced earthwork contractor. Determination of the appropriate equipment may require test excavations in representative areas.

Using explosives to break rock generates air- and ground-borne vibrations which could have detrimental effects on nearby residents and structures. Over the years, however, techniques have been developed that allow blasting to be conducted in relatively close proximity to residential development without causing even cosmetic damage to adjacent structures and still allow for effective rock breaking. *(Illingworth & Rodkin, Inc., July 25, 2003).*

Although almost never a problem for modern blasting procedures, some blast energy does escape into the atmosphere in the form of an air-borne sound wave. The sound waves associated with a blast are at very low frequencies, below the audible range *(Illingworth & Rodkin, Inc., July 25, 2003).*

In order to minimize impacts related to blasting to the greatest extent feasible, EMWD shall notify all affected homeowners of the possible inconvenience as soon as a firm construction schedule is known. In addition, EMWD shall include the following in its construction specifications for this Project:

- Any blasting shall be done by a licensed blasting contractor.
- Each blast shall be monitored and recorded with an approved seismic monitor outside of the closest residence to the blast.
- Residents shall be notified well in advance of the blasts.
- The blasting plan, including calculations, shall be submitted to the City of Menifee for review and approval prior to the first blast.
- EMWD's consultant shall include additional specification language to mitigate air-borne sound waves.

Implementation of the above mitigation measures would reduce the noise impacts associated with blasting to a less than significant level.

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

Answer: Less than Significant.

Discussion: All pumping equipment associated with the Project would be located within a building or a vault. Consequently, noise impacts would be less than significant and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

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

Answer: Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.

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

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

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

Table 3.15-1
Construction Equipment List and Reference Sound Levels

Equipment	Number Required	Horsepower Rating	Utilization Factor	Nominal Noise Level, Leq at 50 feet dB(A)
Tank Construction				
Air Compressor	1	106	0.50	78
Crane	2	399	0.50	81
Generator Set	1	549	0.50	81
Off-Highway Tractor	1	267	0.50	84
Off-Highway Trucks	2	479	0.50	84
Roller	1	95	0.50	80
Sweeper	1	91	0.12	82
Tractor/Loader/Backhoe	2	108	0.75	78
Water Truck	1	189	0..25	82
Welder	1	45	0.50	74
Pickups	1	N/A	1.00	72
On-Road Trucks	1	225	1.00	82
Pipeline Construction				
Air Compressor	1	106	0.50	78
Concrete Saw	1	10	0.12	78
Crane	1	399	0.50	81
Excavator	1	168	0.75	81
Off-Highway Trucks	2	479	0.50	84
Pavement Breaker	1	104	0.12	86
Paver	1	100	0.12	77
Plate Compactor	1	8	0.12	83
Sweeper	1	91	0.12	82
Tractor/Loader/Backhoe	1	108	0.38	78
Water Truck	1	189	0..25	82
Pickups	2	N/A	1.00	72
On-Road Trucks	2	225	1.00	82

As shown above, noise associated with construction could be locally significant during the construction period. However, the exact degree of impact on the surrounding community would depend on the type of equipment being used at any one time, the distance from the equipment, and the hours of operation. It is anticipated that noise levels associated with construction would range from 72 to 84 dB(A) within 50 feet of the equipment being used.

In addition to the mitigation measures included in a above, EMWD will abide by the following best management practices to lessen the noise impacts during construction to the surrounding residential area.

- EMWD shall establish a noise complaint response program and shall respond to any noise complaints received for this Project by measuring noise levels at the affected receptor site. If the noise level exceeds an Ldn (day-night average level) of 65 dBA exterior or and Ldn of 45 dBA interior at the receptor, EMWD will implement adequate measures (which may include portable

sound attenuation walls, use of quieter equipment, shift of construction schedule to avoid the presence of sensitive receptors, housing mechanical equipment, etc.) to reduce noise levels to the greatest extent feasible.

- EMWD shall include the following in its construction specifications for this Project:
  - All equipment used during construction shall be muffled and maintained in good operating condition. All internal combustion engines shall be fitted with well-maintained mufflers in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations.
  - Shut off idling equipment when not in use.

Incorporation of the best management practices shown above would ensure that any potential impacts are reduced to a level that is less than significant and no further environmental review or mitigation is required.

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

Answer: No Impact.

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

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

Answer: No Impact.

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

3.15.3 Conclusion

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

3.16 Population and Housing

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

3.16.1 Environmental Setting

The 2010 population and number of housing units in Census Tract 042731 are 5,768 and 1,869, respectively (www.usa.com 7/28/2015).

3.16.2 Discussion and Mitigation Measures

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

Answer*: No Impact.*

Discussion: The proposed water storage facility would greatly improve the reliability of the water supply system in the 1627 pressure zone which could be construed to allow additional growth in the ara. However, any growth accommodated by the Project would be within the projected population estimates in the City of Menifee's and City of Perris' General Plans. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

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

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: Implementation of the Project would not displace existing housing because the new facilities would be located within public rights-of-way or within a vacant lot. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

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

Answer: No Impact.

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

3.16.3 Conclusion

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

3.17 Public Services

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
1. Fire Protection?				X
2. Police Protection?				X
3. Schools?				X
4. Parks?				X
5. Other Public Facilities?				X

3.17.1 Environmental Setting

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

- Police Protection: City of Menifee Police Department
  City of Perris Police Department
  Riverside County Sheriff's Department
- Fire Protection: City of Menifee Police Department
  City of Perris Fire Department
  Riverside County Fire Department
- Schools: Perris Elementary School District
  Perris Unified High School District
  Menifee Union School District

3.17.2 Discussion and Mitigation Measures

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

Answer: No Impact.

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

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

Answer: No Impact.

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

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

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: Implementation of the Project would not result in a need for additional schools because the Project does not include the development of residential uses beyond that included in the City of Menifee's and City of Perris' General Plans. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

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

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: Implementation of the Project would not result in a need for additional park facilities because the Project does not include the development of uses beyond that included in the City of Menifee's and City of Perris' General Plans. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

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

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: Implementation of the Project would not result in a need for expansions to other public services. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

3.17.3 Conclusion

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

3.18 Recreation

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

3.18.1 Environmental Setting

No recreational facilities exist in the immediate Project area. However, there are several water-related recreational facilities, golf courses and parks in the greater Project area.

3.18.2 Discussion and Mitigation Measures

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

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: The proposed Project would not increase the use or demand for park or recreational facilities because the Project does not include the development of uses that would place demands on these facilities, such as residential dwellings or office employment beyond that included in the City of Menifee's and City of Perris' General Plans. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

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

Answer: No Impact.

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

3.18.3 Conclusion

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

3.19 Transportation/Traffic

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

3.19.1 Environmental Setting

Regional access to the Project area is provided by State Highways 15 and 215. The California Department of Transportation's (Caltrans) latest traffic counts (2013) for these State highways near the Project site are shown in Table 3.19-1.

Table 3.19-1
Selected Traffic Counts by Caltrans
(2013)

Location	Southbound			Northbound		
	Peak Hour	Peak Month	AADT[1]	Peak Hour	Peak Month	AADT[1]
Highway 15						
Railroad Canyon Road	8,600	114,000	110,000	9,200	123,000	119,000
Highway 215						
Newport Road	6,700	88,000	85,100	6,300	83,000	80,000

[1] AADT = Average Annual Daily Traffic
Source: Caltrans 2014, www.dot.ca.gov (6/18/2015)

The City of Menifee also collects traffic data on its streets within the Project area. During the 2012 surveys, the ADT on Goetz Road north of Newport Road was 10,200. At the same time, the ADT on Newport Road west of Goetz Road was 20,600 and east of Goetz Road it was 18,000.

3.19.2 Discussion and Mitigation Measures

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

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: The Project will result in an increase in traffic during construction as a result of construction vehicles and equipment; however, said increase will be less than significant and short-term. Operation and maintenance activities at the Project site are expected to generate approximately two daily vehicle trips to the site. For the reasons stated above, the Project will not result in an increase in traffic which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

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

Answer: Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.

Discussion: The proposed Project would not conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to, level of service standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways.

However, as discussed in the section on Hazards, during construction of the pipelines it will be necessary to close at least one lane of traffic on the affect streets. Mitigation measures presented in that section will reduce the traffic impacts to less than significant.

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

Answer: No Impact.

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

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

Answer: No Impact.

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

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

Answer: No Impact.

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

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

Answer: No Impact.

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

3.19.3 Conclusion

Implementation of the mitigation measures presented in the Hazards section would ensure that the impacts to traffic were reduced to a level of less than significant.

3.20 Utilities and Service Systems

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

3.20.1 Environmental Setting

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

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

3.20.2 Discussion and Mitigation Measures

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

Answer: No Impact.

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

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

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: Implementation of the Project would not require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

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

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: The Project includes the construction of on-site storm water drainage facilities. However, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

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

Answer: No Impact.

Discussion: Water needed during Project construction and operation activities is available from EMWD's existing water and recycled water supplies. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis or mitigation is required.

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

Answer: No Impact.

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

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

Answer: Less than Significant.

Discussion: Operation of the Project would not generate solid waste. However, during construction of the required facilities, construction debris (e.g., excavated soil, and building materials) would be generated. The excavated soil could be utilized as fill material and the amount of other construction

debris would be minimal. Therefore, this would be considered a less than significant impact on Riverside County's ability to handle the solid waste. Therefore, no further analysis or mitigation is required.

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

Answer: No Impact.

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

3.20.3 Conclusion

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

3.21 Mandatory Findings of Significance

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

3.21.1 Discussion and Mitigation Measures

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

Answer: Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.

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

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

Answer: Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.

Discussion: Compliance with the mitigation measures included in Sections 3.4 through 3.19 above will ensure that implementation of the proposed Project does not have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable.

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

Answer: Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.

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

3.21.2 Conclusion

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

4 Persons and Organizations Consulted

On October 2, 2015, EMWD circulated the Notice of Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration and the Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration to those in the following list:

4.1 Federal Agencies

Noelle Ronan
Fish and Wildlife Biologist
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Palm Springs Fish and Wildlife Office
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Corice J. Farar
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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Los Angeles District
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James J. Fletcher, Superintendent
Southern California Agency
Bureau of Indian Affairs
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Riverside, California 92507-2154

4.2 State Agencies

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Post Office Box 3044
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Inland Deserts Region
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Kurt V, Berchtold, P.E., Executive Officer
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Wayne Donaldson
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California Natural Resources Agency
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Daniel Kopulsky, Office Chief
Community Planning, IGR/CEQA Review
California Department of Transportation
464 West Fourth Street, 6th Floor
San Bernardino, California 92401

Steve Williams
District 20
State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water
1750 Front Street, Room 2050
San Diego, California 92101

4.3 Regional Agencies

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

4.4 County Agencies

Mr. Mark H. Wills
Chief of Regulatory Division
Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District
1995 Market Street
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Juan C. Perez, P.E., T.E.
Department of Transportation
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Carolyn Sims Luna, Director
Planning Department
County of Riverside
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4.5 City Agencies

Rudy Luna
Public Works Operations Manager
City of Menifee
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Interim Community Development Director
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Clara Miramontes, Planning Manager
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4.6 Interested Entities

Anna Hoover, RPA
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Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians
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Temecula, California 92593

Joseph Ontiveros, Director
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Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
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San Jacinto, California 92581

Jim McPherson, Manager
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Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians
1 West Tribal Road
Valley Center, California 92082

Raymond Huaute
Cultural Resource Specialist
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, California 92220

4.7 Utilities

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

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

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

4.8 School Districts

Dr. Steve Kennedy, Superintendent
Menifee Union School District
20205 Menifee Road
Menifee, California 92584

Jonathan Greenberg, Superintendent
Perris Union High School
155 East 4th Street
Perris, California 92570

Vincent Ponce, Superintendent
Perris Elementary School District
148 East 1st Street
Perris, California 92570

4.9 Potentially Affected Property Owners

On October 2, 2015, EMWD also mailed a Notice of Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration to all affected property owners.

5 Report Authors/Contributors

5.1 Report Authors

This Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration was prepared under contract to Eastern Municipal Water District by:

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5.2 Report Contributors

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7 Acronyms and Abbreviations

AAM	annual arithmetic mean
ADOE	Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility
AFY	acre-feet per annum
AGM	annual geometric mean
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
ARB	Air Resources Board
AWWA	American Water Works Association
bgs	below ground surface
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAAA	Clean Air Act Amendments
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCAA	California Clean Air Act
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cfs	cubic feet per second
CH_4	methane
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Data Base
CNEL	community noise equivalent level
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CO	carbon monoxide
CO_2	carbon dioxide
CRWQCB, SAR	California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region
dB(A)	decibels on the A-scale
DFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife

DEIR	Draft Environmental Impact Report
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
DWR	Department of Water Resources
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EMWD	Eastern Municipal Water District
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPDC	expected peak day concentration
ESA	Endangered Species Act
g	acceleration due to gravity
GHG	greenhouse gases
GIS	Geographic Information System
gpm	gallons per minute
GWP	global warming potential
HDP	Historic Property Directory
kW	kilowatts
KSD&A	K.S. Dunbar & Associates, Inc.
Ldn	day-night average sound level
Leq	noise equivalent
LUSTIS	Leaking Underground Storage Tank Information System
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
mg	million gallons
mgd	million gallons per day
MMRP	Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program
MSHCP	Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan
MT	metric tons
MW	megawatts
MWD	The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
MWh	megawatt hours

NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NDDB	Natural Diversity Data Base
NO	nitrogen oxide
NO_2	nitrogen dioxide
NO_x	oxides of nitrogen
NPL	National Priorities List
O_3	ozone
OES	Office of Emergency Services
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
Pb	lead
Pga	peak ground acceleration
PM	particulate matter
PM_{10}	particulate matter (less than 10 microns in diameter)
$PM_{2.5}$	particulate matter (less than 2.5 microns in diameter)
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RCFCWCD	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District
RO	reverse osmosis
ROG	reactive organic gases also called VOC (volatile organic compounds)
Sa	spectral acceleration
SAAQS	State Ambient Air Quality Standards
SCAB	South Coast Air Basin
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SO_2	sulfur dioxide
SO_x	oxides of sulfur
State Water Board	State Water Resources Control Board

SWIS	Solid Waste Information System
TOG	total organic gases
UCR	University of California, Riverside
USF&WS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Service
$\mu g/m^3$	micrograms per cubic meter

Appendix A

Mitigated Negative Declaration

MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

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

Date: October 2015 (Draft)

Project Title: Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline

Project Location:

Storage Tank: APN: 335-430-008
Section 19, Township 5 South, Range 3 West, SBB&M
33°43'32"N, -117°13'28"W
Thomas Brothers Maps, Page 837, Grid H4

Pipelines: Sections 17, 19 and 20, Township 5 South, Range 3 West, SBB&M

Project Description: As identified in EMWD's Water Facilities Master Plan, the 1627 pressure zone has a number of deficiencies, including low pressure, inadequate intra-zone transmission, deficient storage, and insufficient pumping capacities. Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) acquired a 2.85-acre parcel on the northwest corner of Goetz Road and Sotelo Road for a proposed 13.4 million gallon (MG) potable water storage tank to address the initial phase of these deficiencies. A new transmission pipeline is proposed to connect the new tank to the existing 1627 transmission pipeline within Murrieta Road. At this time, EMWD is considering two alternative alignments for the transmission pipeline (Figure 1).

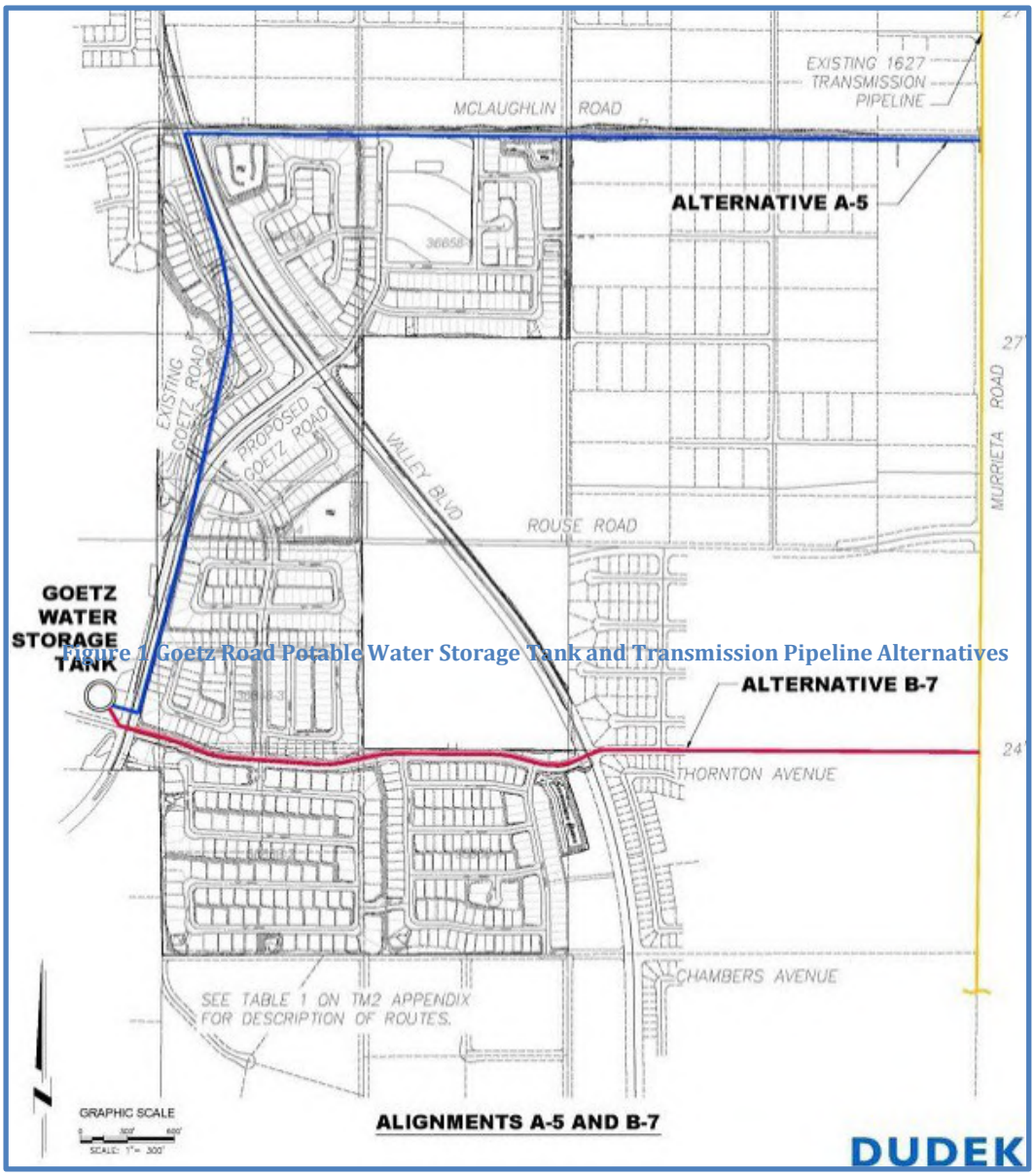

Figure 1 Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline Alternatives

Figure 1 Project Location

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

Findings: On the basis of the attached Initial Study, I find:

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

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

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

Aesthetics

To lessen the aesthetic impacts of the tank, EMWD shall implement the following mitigation measures for this Project:

- EMWD shall develop a landscaping plan to soften the facility's appearance to the adjacent property owners.
- EMWD shall appoint a liaison officer to work with the adjacent property owners regarding the landscaping plan.
- Prior to the start of construction of the Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank Project, EMWD shall notify the adjacent property owners of the project schedule.

Air Quality

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

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

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

  The contractor shall:

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

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

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

  - ✓ All construction equipment shall be outfitted with BACT devices certified by CARB. Any emissions control device used by the contractor shall achieve emissions reductions that are no less than what could be achieved by a Level 3 diesel emissions control strategy for a similarly sized engine as defined by CARB regulations.

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

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

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

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

- Water site and equipment as necessary to control dust.

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

- Conduct operations in accordance with SCAQMD Rule 403 requirements.

- If necessary, wash off trucks leaving the site.

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

Biological Resources

To ensure the continued absence of nesting birds on or immediately adjacent to the Project site, EMWD shall implement the following:

- If ground-disturbing activities or removal of any trees, shrubs, or any other potential nesting habitat are scheduled within the avian nesting season (nesting season generally extend from February 1 - August 31), a pre-construction clearance survey for nesting birds should be conducted within 10 days prior to any ground disturbing activities. The biologist conducting the clearance survey should document a negative survey with a brief letter report indicating that no impacts to active bird nests will occur. If an active avian nest is discovered during the 10-day preconstruction clearance survey, construction activities should stay outside of a 300-foot buffer around the active nest. For raptor species, this buffer is expanded to 500 feet. It is recommended that a biological monitor be present to delineate the boundaries of the buffer area and to monitor the active nest to ensure that nesting behavior is not adversely affected by the construction activity. Once the young have fledged, normal construction activities can occur.

Based on the results of the habitat assessment, no burrowing owl or evidence of recent or historic use by burrowing owl was observed on the Project site. Focused burrowing owl surveys are not recommended for this site. However, out of an abundance of caution, and to ensure burrowing owl remain absent from the Project site, EMWD shall implement the following:

- A burrowing owl clearance survey shall be conducted prior to any ground disturbing activities in accordance with the CDFW 2012 Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation. Two pre-construction clearance surveys shall be conducted 14-30 days and 24 hours prior to ground disturbing activities to document the continued absence of burrowing owl from the Project site.

Cultural Resources

Although no archeological resources as defined in §15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines were identified on the Project site, there is always the possibility of inadvertent discoveries during excavation activities. Resource P-33-004486 is reportedly destroyed and no evidence of the site was identified during the current survey, but a subsurface deposit may potentially still be present. Therefore, EMWD will adhere to the following:

- EMWD will retain a qualified archaeological monitor meeting the Secretary of Interior Standards for prehistoric archaeology. The archaeological monitor shall be allowed to monitor all grading, excavation, and ground disturbing activities within 100 feet of the original P-33-004486 location and, with the concurrence of EMWD's Field Engineering Inspector, have the authority to stop or redirect grading and/or excavation activities.

- At least 30 days prior to beginning Project construction, EMWD shall contact the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians to notify the Luiseño of grading and excavation activities and to coordinate and develop a Cultural Resources Treatment and Monitoring Agreement. The Agreement shall address the treatment of known cultural resources; the designation, responsibilities, and participation of a professional Native American Tribal monitor during grading, excavation and other ground disturbing activities; Project grading and excavation schedule; terms of compensation for the monitor; and treatment and final disposition of any cultural resources, sacred items and human remains discovered on site. The Tribal monitor shall be allowed to monitor all grading, excavation and ground disturbing activities and, with the concurrence of EMWD's Field Engineering Inspector, have the authority to stop or redirect grading and/or excavation activities.

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

- All sacred items, should they be encountered within the project site, shall be avoided and preserved as the preferred mitigation, if feasible. All cultural materials that are collected during excavation and other earth disturbing activities on the Project site, with the exception of sacred items, burial goods and human remains which will be addressed in the Treatment Agreement, shall be tribally curated according to the current professional repository standards. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians.

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

- Any excavations within the areas of high sensitivity indicated in the City of Menifee General Plan Paleontological Sensitivity Map shall be monitored by a qualified paleontological monitor. If no fossils are observed during the first 50 percent of excavations within these sediments then paleontological monitoring shall be reduced to weekly spot-checking under the discretion of the qualified paleontologist. Should construction/development activities uncover paleontological resources, work will be moved to other parts of the Project site and the qualified paleontologist shall determine the significance of these resources. If the find is determined to be significant, avoidance or other appropriate measures shall be implemented. Appropriate measures would include that a qualified paleontologist be permitted to recover and evaluate the find(s) in accordance with current standards and guidelines.

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

Hazards and Hazardous Materials

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

- The contractor(s) shall prepare a *Health and Safety Plan* in compliance with the requirements of Chapter 6.95, Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code (§§ 25500—25532).The plan shall include measures to be taken in the event of an accidental spill.

- The contractor(s) shall enforce strict on-site handling rules to keep construction and maintenance materials out of receiving waters and storm drains. In addition, the contractor(s) shall store all reserve fuel supplies only within the confines of a designated construction staging area, refuel equipment only within the designated construction staging area, and regularly inspect all construction equipment for leaks.

- The construction staging area shall be designed to contain contaminants such as oil, grease, and fuel products so that they do not drain towards receiving waters or storm drain inlets.

To ensure adequate ingress and egress for emergency responders at all times, EMWD shall include the following in its construction specifications for this Project:

- Traffic control plans shall be prepared by a qualified professional engineer prior to construction.

- Traffic control plans shall consider the ability of alternative routes to carry additional traffic and identify the least disruptive hours of construction site truck access routes and the type and location of warning signs, lights and other traffic control devices. Consideration shall be given to maintaining access to commercial parking lots, private driveways and sidewalks, bikeways and equestrian traffic to the greatest extent possible.

- Traffic control plans shall comply with Part 6 of the California Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices and the California Supplement as determined by each affected local agency to minimize any traffic and pedestrian hazards that exist during project construction.

- Encroachment permits for all work within public rights-of-way shall be obtained from each affected local agency prior to commencement of any construction. EMWD shall comply with all traffic control requirements of the affected local agencies.

- Working hours and lane closures shall be as specified by the affected local agency.

- Public streets shall be restored to a condition mutually agreed to between EMWD and the local jurisdictions prior to construction.

Hydrology and Water Quality

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

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

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

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

- No disturbed surfaces shall be left without erosion control measures in place between October 15 and April 15. EMWD shall file a Notice of Intent with the Regional Board and require the preparation of a SWPPP prior to commencement of construction. EMWD shall routinely inspect the construction site to verify that the BMPs specified in the SWPPP are properly installed and maintained. EMWD shall immediately notify the contractor if there were a noncompliance issue and require immediate compliance.

- Controls on construction site dewatering shall be implemented. If possible, water generated as a result of construction site dewatering shall be discharged onsite so that there will be no discharge to downstream watercourses. If discharge to surface water were unavoidable, EMWD shall require the contractor to comply with the provisions of the NPDES General Dewatering Permit. The provisions of this permit are sufficiently protective of water quality to ensure that impacts to surface waters will remain below significance thresholds. During dewatering activities, all permit conditions shall be followed. EMWD shall routinely inspect the construction site to verify that all permit measures are properly implemented. EMWD shall notify the contractor of any noncompliance and require immediate compliance.

Noise

In order to comply with the provisions of the City of Perris' Noise Control Regulations, EMWD shall include the following in its construction contract documents for this Project:

- Construction activities shall be limited to between the hours of 7:00 am and 7:00 pm and as necessary to comply with local ordinances. Any holiday, nighttime or weekend construction activities shall be subject to local permitting requirements.

In order to minimize impacts related to blasting to the greatest extent feasible, EMWD shall notify all affected homeowners of the possible inconvenience as soon as a firm construction schedule is known. In addition, EMWD shall include the following in its construction specifications for this Project:

- Any blasting shall be done by a licensed blasting contractor.
- Each blast shall be monitored and recorded with an approved seismic monitor outside of the closest residence to the blast.
- Residents shall be notified well in advance of the blasts.
- The blasting plan, including calculations, shall be submitted to the City of Menifee for review and approval prior to the first blast.
- EMWD's consultant shall include additional specification language to mitigate air-borne sound waves.

Appendix B

Air Quality Modeling Results

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Urbemis 2007 Version 9.2.4

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

File Name:

Project Name: Goetz Road Tank

Project Location: South Coast AQMD

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

Off-Road Vehicle Emissions Based on: OFFROAD2007

CONSTRUCTION EMISSION ESTIMATES (Winter Pounds Per Day, Unmitigated)

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10 Dust	PM10 Exhaust	PM10 Total	PM2.5 Dust	PM2.5 Exhaust	PM2.5 Total	CO2
Time Slice 3/15/2016-12/30/2016 Active Days: 209	**4.22**	**33.56**	**17.44**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**1.37**	**1.37**	**0.00**	**1.26**	**1.26**	**5,737.27**
Building 03/15/2016-06/30/2017	4.22	33.56	17.44	0.00	0.00	1.37	1.37	0.00	1.26	1.26	5,737.27
Building Off Road Diesel	4.22	33.56	17.44	0.00	0.00	1.37	1.37	0.00	1.26	1.26	5,737.27
Building Vendor Trips	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Building Worker Trips	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Time Slice 1/2/2017-6/30/2017 Active Days: 130	3.96	30.29	17.05	**0.00**	**0.00**	1.30	1.30	**0.00**	1.19	1.19	**5,737.27**
Building 03/15/2016-06/30/2017	3.96	30.29	17.05	0.00	0.00	1.30	1.30	0.00	1.19	1.19	5,737.27
Building Off Road Diesel	3.96	30.29	17.05	0.00	0.00	1.30	1.30	0.00	1.19	1.19	5,737.27
Building Vendor Trips	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Building Worker Trips	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Phase Assumptions

Phase: Building Construction 3/15/2016 - 6/30/2017 -

Off-Road Equipment:

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

2 Cranes (399 hp) operating at a 0.43 load factor for 6 hours per day

1 Generator Sets (549 hp) operating at a 0.74 load factor for 4 hours per day

1 Off Highway Tractors (267 hp) operating at a 0.65 load factor for 4 hours per day

2 Off Highway Trucks (479 hp) operating at a 0.57 load factor for 4 hours per day

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1 Rollers (95 hp) operating at a 0.56 load factor for 4 hours per day

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

2 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes (108 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 6 hours per day

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

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

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Urbemis 2007 Version 9.2.4

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

File Name:

Project Name: Goetz Road Pipeline

Project Location: South Coast AQMD

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

Off-Road Vehicle Emissions Based on: OFFROAD2007

CONSTRUCTION EMISSION ESTIMATES (Summer Pounds Per Day, Unmitigated)

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10 Dust	PM10 Exhaust	PM10 Total	PM2.5 Dust	PM2.5 Exhaust	PM2.5 Total	CO2
Time Slice 2/1/2017-6/30/2017 Active Days: 108	**1.55**	**10.07**	**8.01**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.55**	**0.55**	**0.00**	**0.50**	**0.50**	**1,931.65**
Building 02/01/2017-06/30/2017	1.55	10.07	8.01	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.50	0.50	1,931.65
Building Off Road Diesel	1.55	10.07	8.01	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.50	0.50	1,931.65
Building Vendor Trips	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Building Worker Trips	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Phase Assumptions

Phase: Building Construction 2/1/2017 - 6/30/2017 -

Off-Road Equipment:

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

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

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

1 Excavators (168 hp) operating at a 0.57 load factor for 6 hours per day

1 Off Highway Trucks (479 hp) operating at a 0.57 load factor for 4 hours per day

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

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

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

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

1 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes (108 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 6 hours per day

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

Appendix C

Habitat Assessment

GOETZ ROAD POTABLE WATER STORAGE TANK AND TRANSMISSION PIPELINE

Habitat Assessment

Prepared For:

K.S. Dunbar & Associates, Inc.
45375 Vista Del Mar
Temecula, California 92590
Contact: Keith Dunbar, P.E., BCEE, Hon.D.WRE, F.ASCE
951.699.2082

Prepared By:

Travis J. McGill, Biologist
909.816.1646

September 2015

GOETZ ROAD POTABLE WATER STORAGE TANK AND TRANSMISSION PIPELINE

CITIES OF MENIFEE AND PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Habitat Assessment

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

Travis J. McGill
Natural Resources

Thomas J. McGill, Ph.D.
Natural Resources

September 2015

Executive Summary

The Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline Project is located in the Cities of Menifee and Perris, Riverside County, California. The Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) intends to construct, operate and maintain a 13.4 million gallon potable water storage tank and new transmission pipeline to correct some of the deficiencies in the 1627 pressure zone. As identified in EMWD's Water Facilities Master Plan, the 1627 pressure zone has a number of deficiencies, including low pressure, inadequate intra-zone transmission, deficient storage, and insufficient pumping capacities. EMWD acquired a 2.85-acre parcel on the northwest corner of Goetz Road and Sotelo Road for a proposed 13.4 million gallon (MG) potable water storage tank to address the initial phase of these deficiencies. A new transmission pipeline is proposed to connect the new tank to the existing 1627 transmission pipeline within Murrieta Road. At this time, EMWD is considering two alternative alignments for the transmission pipeline; Alignment A-5 and Alignment B-7.

Land uses in the vicinity of the project site include a mix of residential developments and vacant, undeveloped properties. The areas to the northwest, north, east, and south of the project site are composed of a mix of developed and undeveloped properties. These developed properties primarily consist of residential developments while the undeveloped properties primarily support a non-native grassland plant community. The areas west of the project site are relatively undeveloped and extend into natural rolling hills that supports a mix of Riversidean sage scrub and non-native grassland plant communities.

On-site and surrounding land uses have heavily disturbed, if not completely eliminated, naturally occurring habitats from the majority of the proposed project footprint and surrounding area. The project site has been subject to various types of human disturbance including development, grading activities for the Cimarron Ridge development, weed abatement activities, illegal dumping, and off-road vehicle use. The two proposed pipeline alternatives will primarily be installed within existing paved roads and dirt access roads, within existing public right-of-way. The proposed Goetz Road potable water storage tank is located is located on a parcel of land that has been heavily disturbed from weed abatement activities and surrounding development.

No undisturbed, natural plant communities were observed within the survey area during the habitat assessment. One (1) plant community were observed within the survey area, non-native grassland. There is also an area on the southeast corner of the intersection of Goetz Road and Goldenroad Avenue that supports a patch of willow trees. Additionally, there are two (2) areas that were classified as disturbed, and developed areas. These are areas are not vegetation classifications, rather a land cover type.

No special-status plant or wildlife species, except for horned lark, were observed within the survey area during the site visit. The majority of the project site is developed or was graded for the Cimarron Ridge development which has removed natural plant communities that once occurred in the general area. As a result it no sensitive plant species are expected to occur on-site and are presumed absent. Based on habitat requirements for specific species as well as the availability and quality of habitats needed by the sensitive wildlife species known to occur in the area, it was determined that the project site has a low potential to provide suitable habitat for golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), burrowing owl (*Athene cuincularia*), ferruginous hawk (*Buteo regalis*), mountain plover (*Charadrius montanus*), northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), merlin (*Falco columbarius*), San Diego desert woodrat (*Neotoma lepida intermedia*), and coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*); and a moderate potential to provide suitable habitat for Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), Costa's hummingbird (*Calypte costae*), and San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus bennettii*).

No drainage or wetland features were observed on the project site that would be considered jurisdictional by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board), or California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW); therefore, this project will not require regulatory permits from the aforementioned regulatory agencies.

Additionally, pursuant to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Game Code, construction activities and/or the removal of any trees, shrubs, or any other potential nesting habitat should be conducted outside the avian nesting season. The nesting season generally extends from February 1 through August 31, but can vary slightly from year to year based upon seasonal weather conditions. If construction or vegetation clearing activities occur during the avian nesting season a pre-construction nesting bird clearance survey will be required. Based on the results of the habitat assessment, no burrowing owl or evidence of recent or historic use by burrowing owl was observed on the project site. Focused burrowing owl surveys are not recommended for this site. However, out of an abundance of caution, and to ensure burrowing owl remain absent from the project site, it is recommended that a burrowing owl clearance survey be conducted prior to any ground disturbing activities in accordance with the CDFW 2012 Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation. Two pre-construction clearance surveys shall be conducted 14-30 days and 24 hours prior to ground disturbing activities to document the continued absence of burrowing owl from the project site. If burrowing owls and/or birds displaying nesting behaviors are observed within the project site during future construction, further review may be needed to ensure compliance with the MBTA and Fish and Game Code.

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APPENDIX

Appendix A Site Photographs
Appendix B Potentially Occurring Sensitive Biological Resources
Appendix C Regulatory Background

LIST OF ACRONYMS

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

Section 1 Introduction

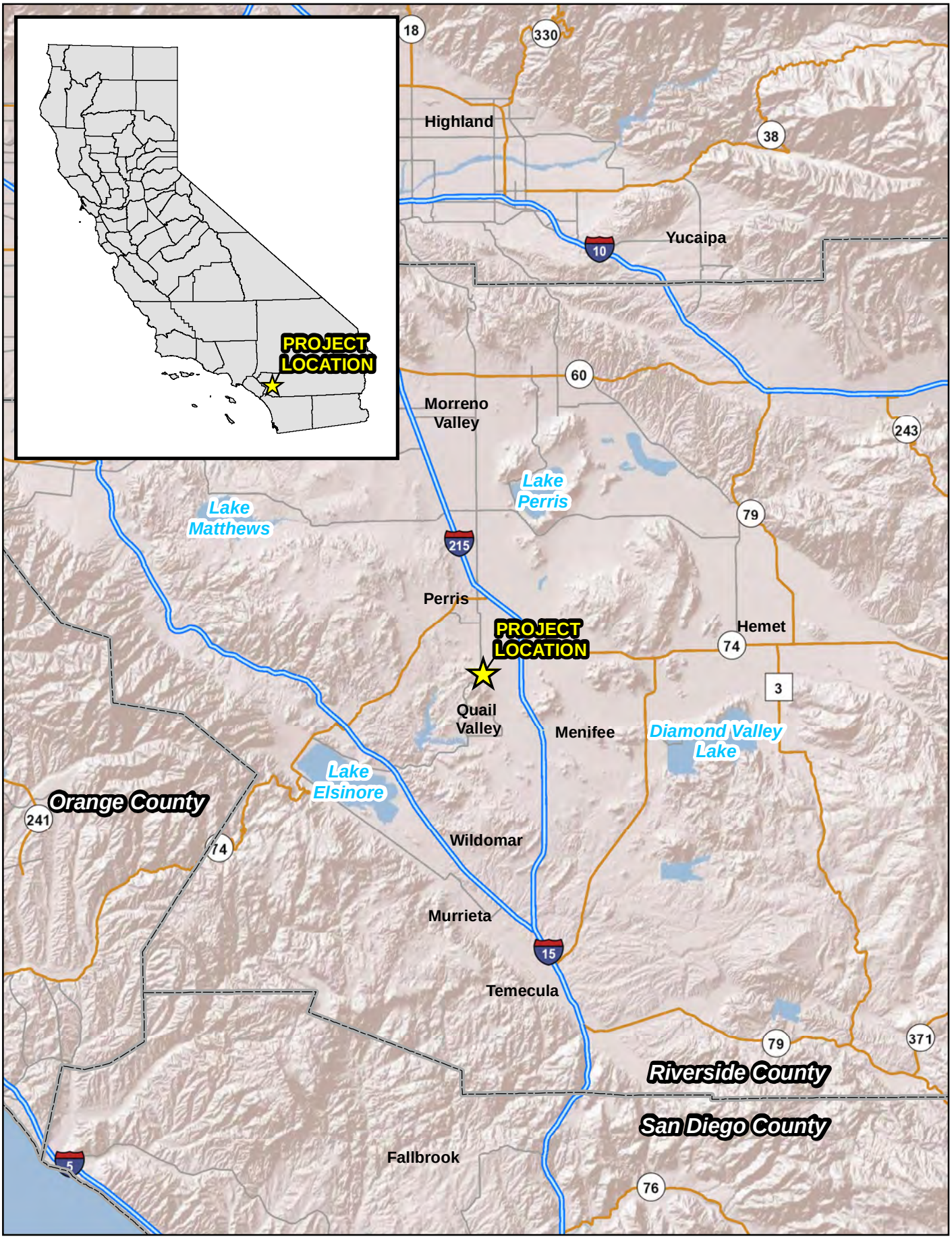
This report contains the findings of a habitat assessment conducted for the proposed Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline Project (project site or site) located in the Cities of Menifee and Perris, Riverside County, California. Biologist Travis J. McGill inventoried and evaluated the condition of the habitat on August 4, 2015. The habitat assessment was conducted to characterize existing site conditions and to assess the probability of occurrence for sensitive plant and wildlife species that could pose a constraint to development of the proposed project. This report provides an in-depth assessment of the suitability of the habitat on-site to support federally and State endangered species, as well as several other sensitive plant and wildlife species identified by the California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) and other electronic databases as potentially occurring in the vicinity of the project site.

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

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

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION

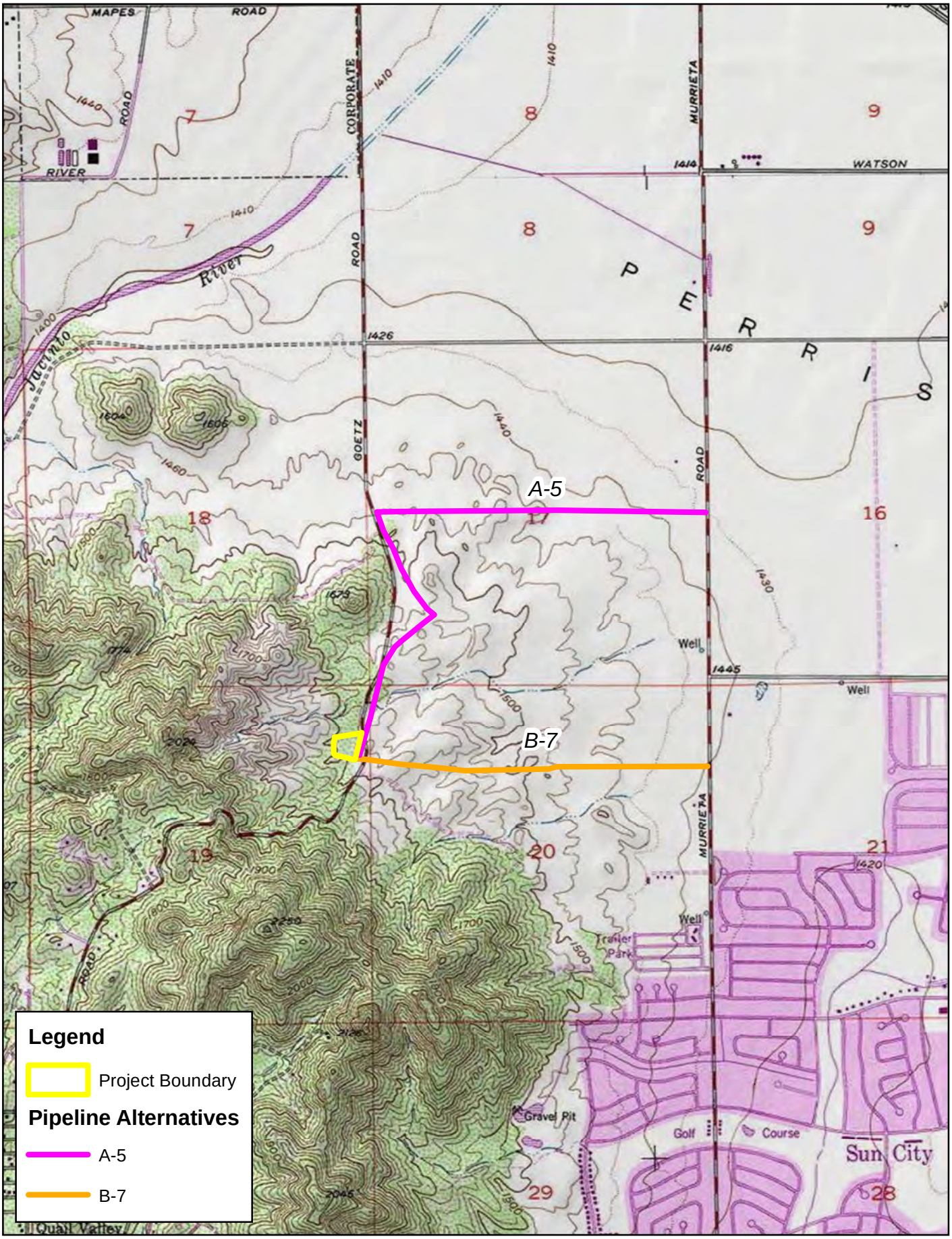
The project site is generally located west of Interstate 215, east of Interstate 15, south of State Route 74, and north of Newport Road in the Cities of Menifee and Perris, Riverside County, California (Exhibit 1, *Regional Vicinity*). The project site is depicted on the Romoland United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle in an Sections 17, 19 and 20 of Township 5 south, Range 3 west (Exhibit 2, *Site Vicinity*). Specifically, the proposed Goetz Road potable water storage tank is located on the northwest corner of the intersection of Goetz Road and Sotelo Road within Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 335-430-008 (Exhibit 3, *Project Site*). Out of thirteen (13) identified alignment alternatives, two alignments (A-5 and B-7) were determined to be the top ranked preferred alternatives. From the proposed Goetz Road potable water storage tank, Alignment A-5 will extend through existing public right-of-



0 2.5 5 10 15 20 Miles

Regional Vicinity

Exhibit 1



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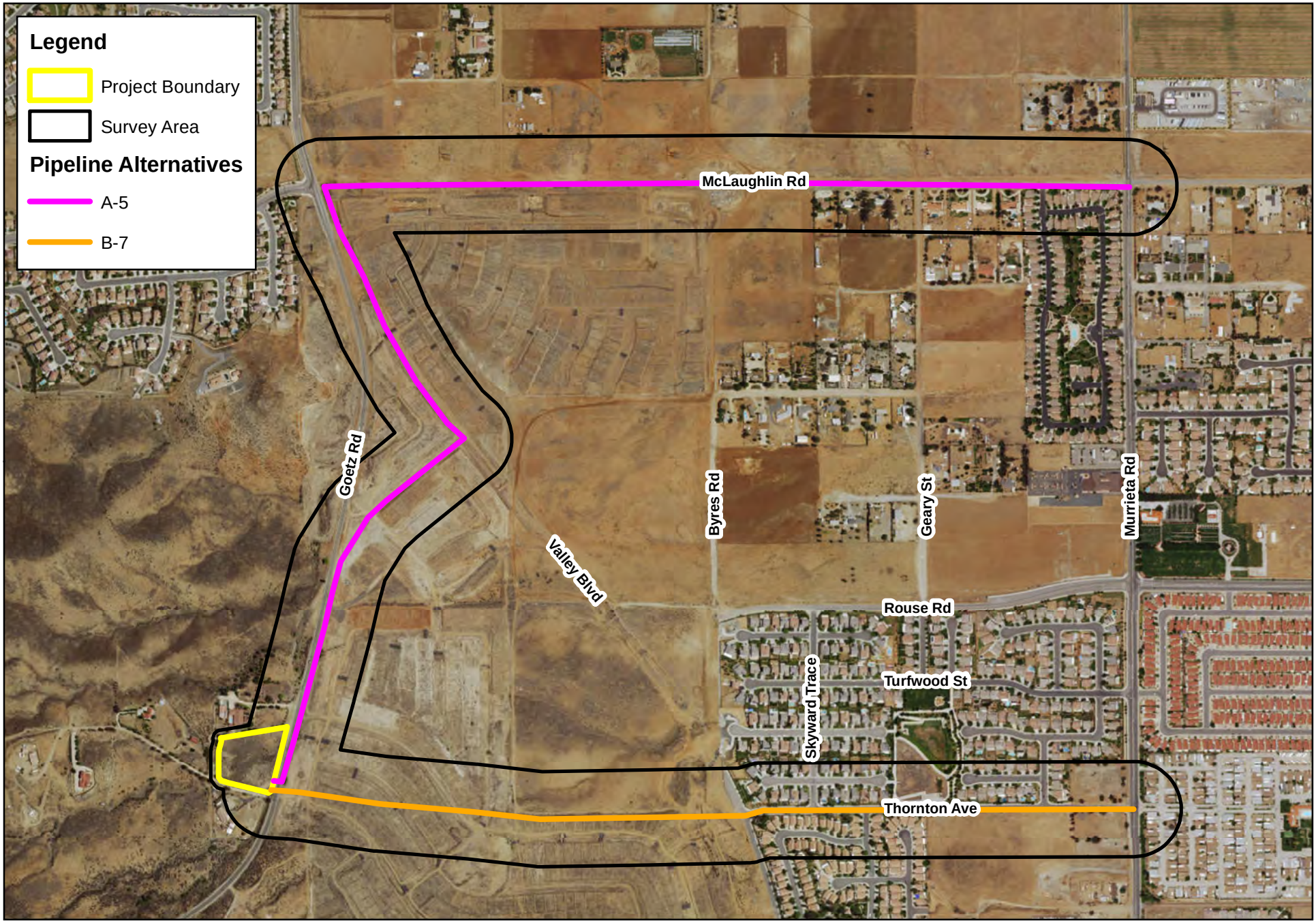
Site Vicinity

Exhibit 2



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Project Site

Exhibit 3

way north on existing Goetz Road to McLaughlin Road where it will then extend east to Murrieta Road. From the proposed Goetz Road potable water storage tank, Alignment B-7 will extend east across the future Cimarron Ridge development on Thornton Road to Murrieta Road. Since the majority of the project site consists of two linear pipeline alignments, the alignment plus a 300 foot buffer around the alignments was surveyed (survey area). The survey area also included the Goetz Road potable water storage tank site and a 50 foot buffer.

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

As identified in EMWD's Water Facilities Master Plan, the 1627 pressure zone has a number of deficiencies, including low pressure, inadequate intra-zone transmission, deficient storage, and insufficient pumping capacities. EMWD acquired a 2.85-acre parcel on the northwest corner of Goetz Road and Sotelo Road for a proposed 13.4 MG potable water storage tank to address the initial phase of these deficiencies. A new transmission pipeline is proposed to connect the new tank to the existing 1627 transmission pipeline within Murrieta Road. At this time, EMWD is considering two alternative alignments for the transmission pipeline; Alignment A-5, and Alignment B-7.

As stated above, EMWD intends to construct, operate and maintain a 13.4 MG potable water storage tank and new transmission pipeline to correct some of the deficiencies in the 1627 pressure zone..

Section 2 Methodology

A literature review and records search was conducted to determine which sensitive biological resources have the potential to occur on or within the general vicinity of the project site. In addition, a general habitat assessment/field survey was conducted to verify field conditions and to assess the potential for the project site to support sensitive biological resources.

2.1 LITERATURE REVIEW

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

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

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

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

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

2.2 HABITAT ASSESSMENT AND FIELD INVESTIGATION

Biologist Travis J. McGill inventoried and evaluated the extent and conditions of the plant communities found within the boundaries of the survey area on August 4, 2015. Plant communities identified on aerial photographs during the literature review were ground-truthed by walking meandering transects through the plant communities and along boundaries between plant communities. The plant communities were evaluated for their potential to support sensitive plant and wildlife species as well as the identification of riparian/riverine habitat, and corridors and linkages that may support the movement of wildlife through the area.

All plant and wildlife species observed during the habitat assessment, as well as dominant plant species within each plant community, were recorded. Wildlife detections were made through observation of scat, trails, tracks, burrows, nests, and/or visual and aural observation. In addition, site characteristics such as soil condition, topography, presence of indicator species, condition of the plant communities, hydrology, and evidence of human use of the site were noted. The plant communities were classified in accordance with CDFW (2003) and Holland (1986), delineated on an aerial photograph, and then digitized into GIS ArcMap. The ArcMap application was used to compute the area of each plant community in acres.

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

Section 3 Existing Conditions

3.1 LOCAL CLIMATE

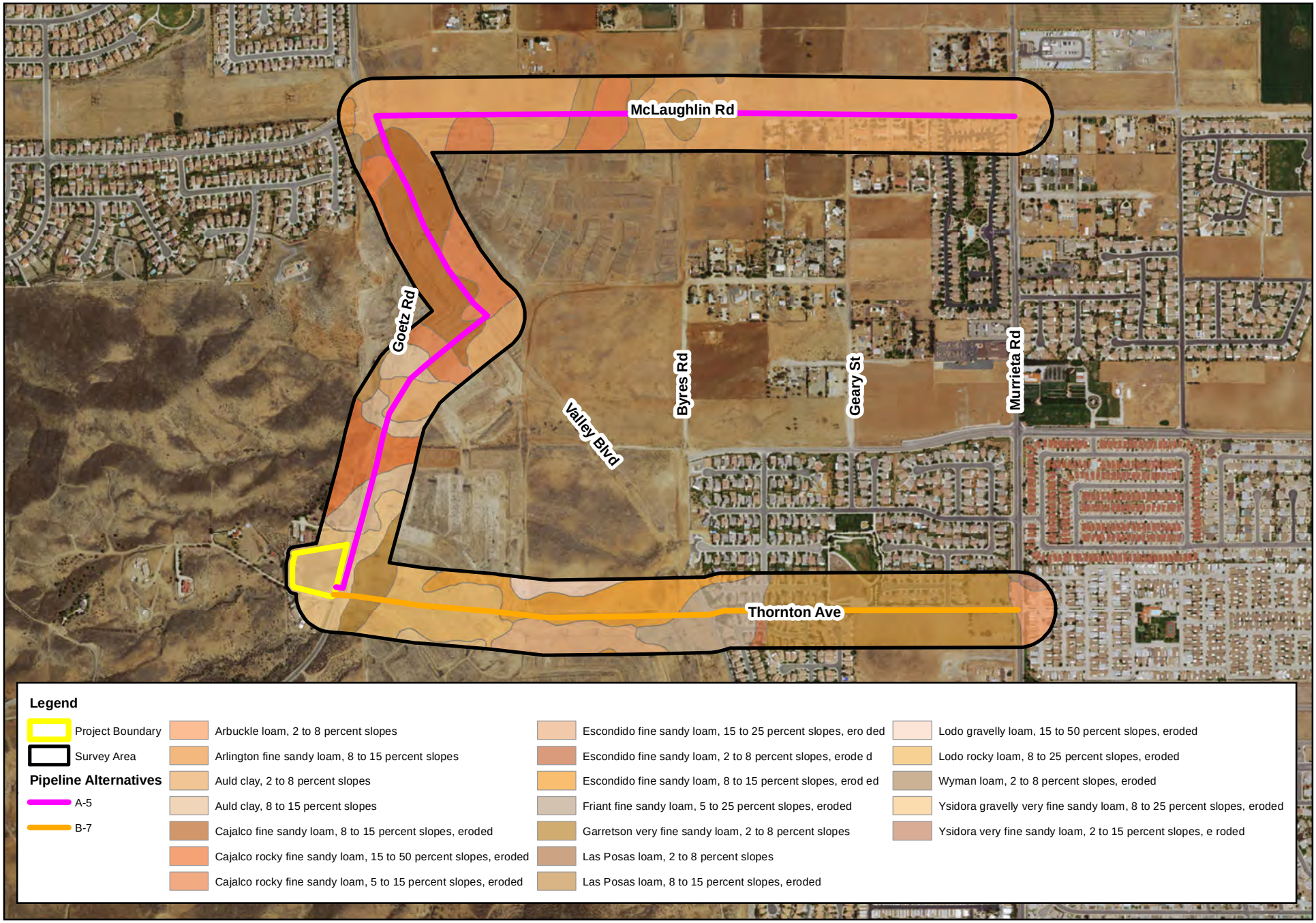
Riverside County features a somewhat cooler version of a Mediterranean climate, or semi-arid climate, with warm, sunny, dry summers and cool, rainy, mild winters. Relative to other areas in southern California, winters are colder with frost and with chilly to cold morning temperatures common. Climatological data obtained from nearby weather stations indicates the annual precipitation averages 12 inches per year. Almost all of the rain occurs in the months between October and April, with hardly any occurring between the months of May and September. The wettest month is generally February, with a monthly average total precipitation of 2.54 inches. The average maximum and minimum temperatures for the region are 80.6 and 47.2 degrees Fahrenheit (F) respectively with July and August (monthly average 98.1° F) being the hottest months and January (monthly average 36.4° F) being the coldest. Temperatures during the site visit were in the low- to mid-90's (degrees Fahrenheit) with calm wind conditions and no clouds present overhead.

3.2 TOPOGRAPHY AND SOILS

The project site is relatively flat with no areas of significant topographic relief and generally slopes from northeast to southwest. Elevation ranges from approximately 1,435 to 1,605 feet above mean sea level. Based on the USDA NRCS Soil Survey, the project site is underlain by the following soil units: Arbuckle loam, Arlington find sandy loam, Auld clay, Cajalco fine sandy loam, Cajalco rocky fine sandy loam, Escondido fine sandy loam, Friant fine sandy loam, Garretson very fine sandy loam, Las Posas loam, Lodo gravelly loam, Wyman loam, Ysidora gavelly very fine sane loam, and Ysidora very fine sandy loam (Exhibit 4, *Soils*).

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

Although a portion of the project site has been mapped as containing clay soils, which are called out in the MSHCP as having the potential to support vernal pools, no vernal pools are anticipated to occur on-site. Due to topography of the site, existing disturbances from development and weed abatement activities surface soils have been mechanically disturbed and native vegetation communities have been completely eliminated within the boundaries



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Soils

Exhibit 4

of the project site. As a result of these activities, the soils needed to create the impermeable restrictive layer to support a vernal pool are no longer present and no vernal pools are expected to occur on-site.

3.3 SURROUNDING LAND USES

Land uses in the vicinity of the project site include a mix of residential developments and vacant, undeveloped properties. The areas to the northwest, north, east, and south of the project site are composed of a mix of developed and undeveloped properties. These developed properties primarily consist of residential developments while the undeveloped properties primarily support a non-native grassland plant community. The areas west of the project site are relatively undeveloped and extend into natural rolling hills that supports a mix of Riversidean sage scrub and non-native grassland plant communities.

Section 4 Discussion

4.1 SITE CONDITIONS

On-site and surrounding land uses have heavily disturbed, if not completely eliminated, naturally occurring habitats from the majority of the proposed project footprint and surrounding area. The project site has been subject to various types of human disturbance including development, grading activities for the Cimarron Ridge development, weed abatement activities, illegal dumping, and off-road vehicle use.

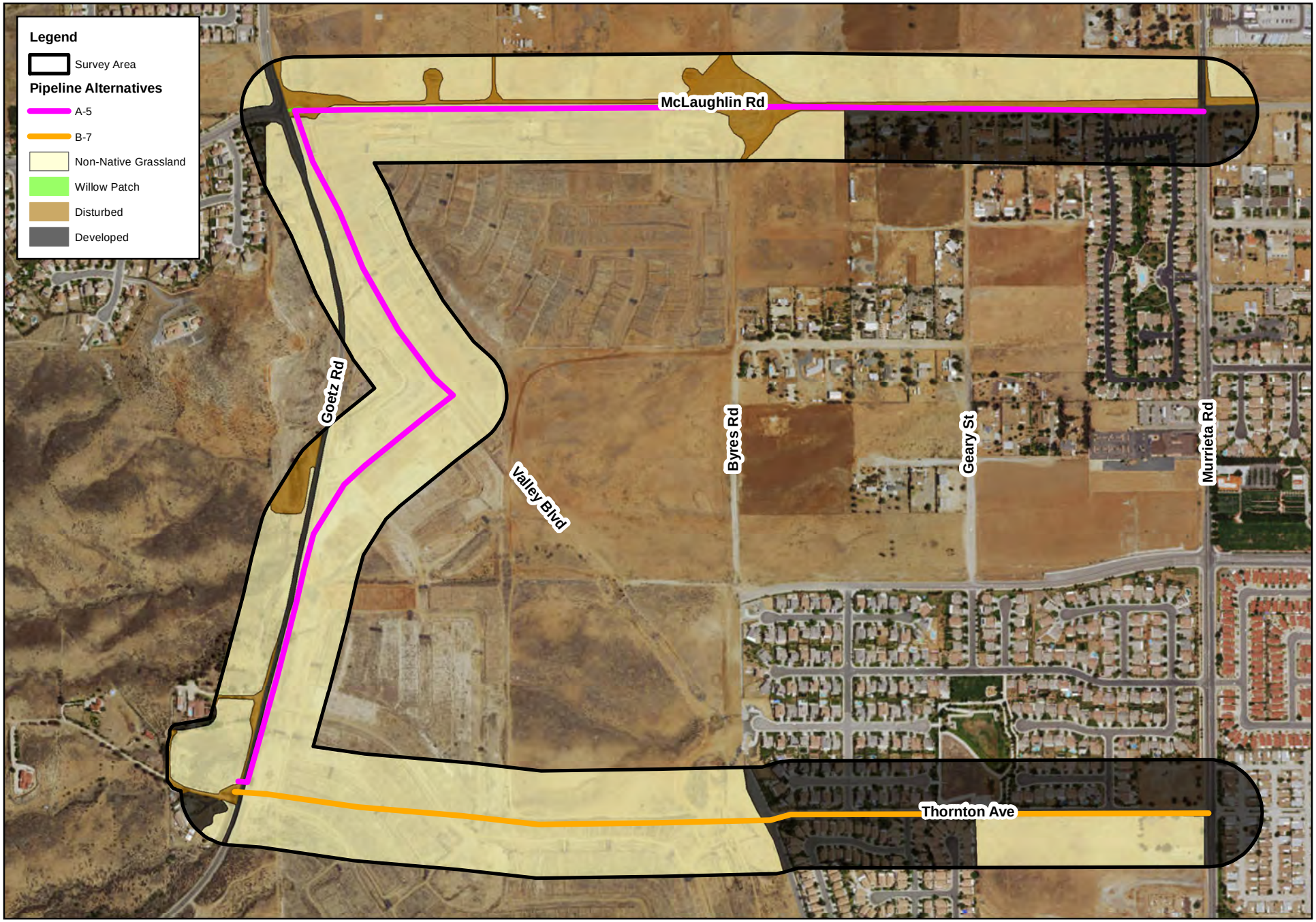
The two proposed pipeline alternatives will primarily be installed within existing paved roads and dirt access roads, within existing public right-of-way. The proposed Goetz Road potable water storage tank is located is located on a parcel of land that has been heavily disturbed from weed abatement activities and surrounding development.

4.2 PLANT COMMUNITIES

No undisturbed, natural plant communities were observed within the survey area during the habitat assessment. One (1) plant community were observed within the survey area, non-native grassland (Exhibit 6, *Vegetation*). There is also an area on the southeast corner of the intersection of Goetz Road and Goldenroad Avenue that supports a patch of willow trees. Additionally, there are two (2) areas that were classified as disturbed, and developed areas. These are areas are not vegetation classifications, rather a land cover type.

4.2.1 Non-Native Grassland

The majority of the project site supports a heavily disturbed non-native grassland plant community that is vegetated with a variety of non-native grasses and early successional plant species. This plant community has been heavily disturbed from surrounding development, grading activities for the Cimarron Ridge development, weed abatement activities, illegal dumping, and off-road vehicle use. Plant species observed within the project site include western ragweed (*Ambrosia psilostachya*), fiddleneck (*Amsinckia menziesii*.), wild oats (*Avena fatua*), red brome (*Bromus madritensis ssp. rubens*), tocalote (*Centaurea melitensis*), jimson weed (*Datura wrigtii*), red stemmed filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*), common sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*), short-podded mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*), tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*), and tumbleweed (*Salsola tragus*). Isolated patches of California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), brittle bush (*Encelia farinose*), and California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*) also occur within the survey area.



0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

Vegetation

Exhibit 5

4.2.2 Willow Patch

A small patch of black willow trees (*Salix gooddingii*) has established on the southeast corner of the intersection of Goetz Road and Goldenroad Avenue likely as a result of water run-off collecting in a low spot from the road. This patch consist of 2-3 willow trees and does not constitute a plant community.

4.2.3 Disturbed

Disturbed habitat refers to areas that generally lack vegetation but do not contain an impermeable surface (i.e., dirt, gravel). Disturbed areas within the survey area consist of heavily compacted soils and are devoid of vegetation. These areas include unpaved dirt access roads and area that were previously graded for the Cimarron Ridge development.

4.2.4 Developed

Developed areas generally encompass all buildings, as well as all paved surfaces. These are present throughout the entire survey area, primarily consisting of paved roads and residential developments, and generally do not contain any native vegetation except for landscaped, ornamental vegetation.

4.3 WILDLIFE

Plant communities provide food sources, along with foraging, nesting and denning sites, cover, and protection from adverse weather or predation. This section provides a discussion of the wildlife species observed, expected, or not expected to occur on-site. The discussion is to be used as a general reference and is limited by the season, time of day, and weather condition in which the survey was conducted. Wildlife observations were based on calls, songs, scat, tracks, burrows and actual sightings of animals.

4.3.1 Fish

No fish or hydrogeomorphic features (e.g., creeks, ponds, lakes, reservoirs) that would provide suitable habitat for fish were observed on or within the vicinity of the project site. There are no drainage features within the survey area that support standing water that would be sufficient to support a fish population. Therefore, no fish are expected to occur and are presumed absent.

4.3.2 Amphibians

Amphibians require moisture for at least a portion of their life cycle, and many require standing or flowing water for reproduction. Terrestrial species may or may not require standing water for reproduction; they are able to survive in dry areas by aestivating (i.e., remaining beneath the soil in burrows or under logs and leaf litter, and emerging only when temperatures are low

and humidity is high). Many of these species' habitats are associated with water and they emerge to breed once the rainy season begins. Soil moisture conditions can remain high throughout the year in some habitat types depending on factors such as amount of vegetation cover, elevation, slope aspect, and presence of springs or seeps.

No amphibians or hydrogeomorphic features that would provide suitable habitat for amphibian species were observed on or within the vicinity of the project site. There are no drainage features within the survey area that support standing water that would be sufficient to support an amphibian population. Therefore, no amphibians are expected to occur and are presumed absent.

4.3.3 Reptiles

One reptilian species was detected during the habitat assessment, western side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana elegans*). The project site is heavily disturbed and has a limited potential to provide suitable habitat that would support a population of reptilian species adapated to human disturbances. Due to the open habitat, the site has the potential to support alligator lizard (*Elgaria multicarinata*), gopher snake (*Pituophis catenifer*), and western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*).

4.3.4 Avian

The project site provides suitable foraging habitat for a limited variety of avian species. A total of thirteen (13) avian species were identified during the habitat assessment. The species identified included red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*), house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), Say's phoebe (*Sayornis saya*), lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*), Cassin's kingbird (*Tyrannus vociferans*), greater roadrunner (*Geococcyx californianus*), horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris*), and Eurasian collard-dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*).

Despite a systematic search of all suitable burrows and open habitat throughout the project site, no burrowing owl or recent or historic sign (pellets, feathers, castings, or white wash) was observed during the habitat assessment. Therefore, burrowing owl is presumed absent.

4.3.5 Mammals

Only one mammal was detected during the habitat assessment: cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*). The project site provides limited and localized habitat for a variety of mammalian species adapted to human presence and disturbance. However, most mammal species are nocturnal and are difficult to observe during a diurnal field visit. Mammals and/or sign detected during the field assessment included California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*).

Other mammal species that have the potential to occur within the BSA include Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), deer mouse (*Peromyscus* sp.), and coyote (*Canis latrans*).

4.4 NESTING BIRDS

No nesting birds or breeding behaviors were observed during the field investigation. On-site vegetation provides limited nesting opportunities for avian species. However, the project site has the potential to provide suitable nesting opportunities for ground-nesting avian species (e.g. killdeer (*Charadrius vociferous*)). Additionally, ornamental vegetation associated with surrounding residential developments (within 500 feet of the project site), have the potential to provide suitable nesting opportunities for avian species.

4.5 MIGRATORY CORRIDORS AND LINKAGES

Habitat linkages provide links between larger habitat areas that are separated by development. Wildlife corridors are similar to linkages, but provide specific opportunities for animals to disperse or migrate between areas. A corridor can be defined as a linear landscape feature of sufficient width to allow animal movement between two comparatively undisturbed habitat fragments. Adequate cover is essential for a corridor to function as a wildlife movement area. It is possible for a habitat corridor to be adequate for one species yet, inadequate for others. Wildlife corridors are significant features for dispersal, seasonal migration, breeding, and foraging. Additionally, open space can provide a buffer against both human disturbance and natural fluctuations in resources.

The project site does not support any identified migratory corridors or linkages, and the MSHCP does not identify any migratory corridors or linkages as occurring on or immediately surrounding the project site. The area west of the project site extends into natural rolling hills that supports a mix of Riversidean sage scrub and non-native grassland plant communities that has the potential to support a north to south wildlife movement west of the project site. However, the areas northwest, north, east, and south of the project site are composed of a mix of developed and undeveloped properties which have reduced if not completely eliminated potential wildlife movement in a west to east direction across the project site. As a result, development of the proposed project is not expected to have any permanent impacts to wildlife movement.

4.6 JURISDICTIONAL AREAS

There are three key agencies that regulate activities within inland streams, wetlands, and riparian areas in California. The Corps Regulatory Branch regulates discharge of dredge and/or fill materials into "waters of the United States" pursuant to Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act. Of the State agencies, the CDFW regulates alterations to streambed and associated plant communities pursuant to Section 1600-1616 of the Fish and Game Code, and the Regional Board regulates discharges

into surface waters pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA and the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.

No jurisdictional drainage features or isolated wetland features that would qualify as “waters of the United States” or “waters of the state” were observed within the proposed project site. This project, therefore, will not require regulatory permits from the aforementioned regulatory agencies.

4.7 SENSITIVE BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

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

The literature search identified twenty-seven (27) sensitive plant species, fifty (50) sensitive wildlife species, and three (3) sensitive plant communities as having the potential to occur within the Romoland and Lake Elsinore quadrangles. Sensitive plant and wildlife species were evaluated for their potential to occur within the project boundaries based on habitat requirements, availability and quality of suitable habitat, and known distributions. Species determined to have the potential to occur within the general vicinity are presented in Appendix B, Potentially Occurring Sensitive Biological Resources. Appendix B summarizes conclusions from analysis and field surveys regarding the potential occurrence of listed and sensitive plant and wildlife species within the project site.

4.7.1 Sensitive Plants

Twenty-seven (27) sensitive plant species have been recorded in the CNDDB and CNPS in the Romoland and Lake Elsinore quadrangles (refer to Attachment B). No sensitive plant species were observed on-site during the habitat assessment. Based on habitat requirements for specific species and the availability and quality of on-site habitats, it was determined that the project site does not provide suitable habitat that would support any of the CNDDB or CNPS listed plant species known to occur in the general vicinity of the project site. The majority of the project site is developed or was graded for the Cimarron Ridge development which has removed natural plant communities that once occurred in the general area.

4.7.2 Sensitive Wildlife

Fifty (50) sensitive wildlife species are known to occur in Romoland and Lake Elsinore quadrangles. Horned lark, a CDFW Watch List species, was the only sensitive wildlife species observed within the survey area during the field investigation. Based on habitat requirements for specific species as well as the availability and quality of habitats needed by the sensitive wildlife species known to occur in the area, it was determined that the project site has a low potential to provide suitable habitat for golden eagle, burrowing owl, ferruginous hawk, mountain plover, northern harrier, white-tailed kite, merlin, San Diego desert woodrat, and coast horned lizard. It was also determined that the project site has a moderate potential to provide suitable habitat for Cooper's hawk, Costa's hummingbird, and San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit.

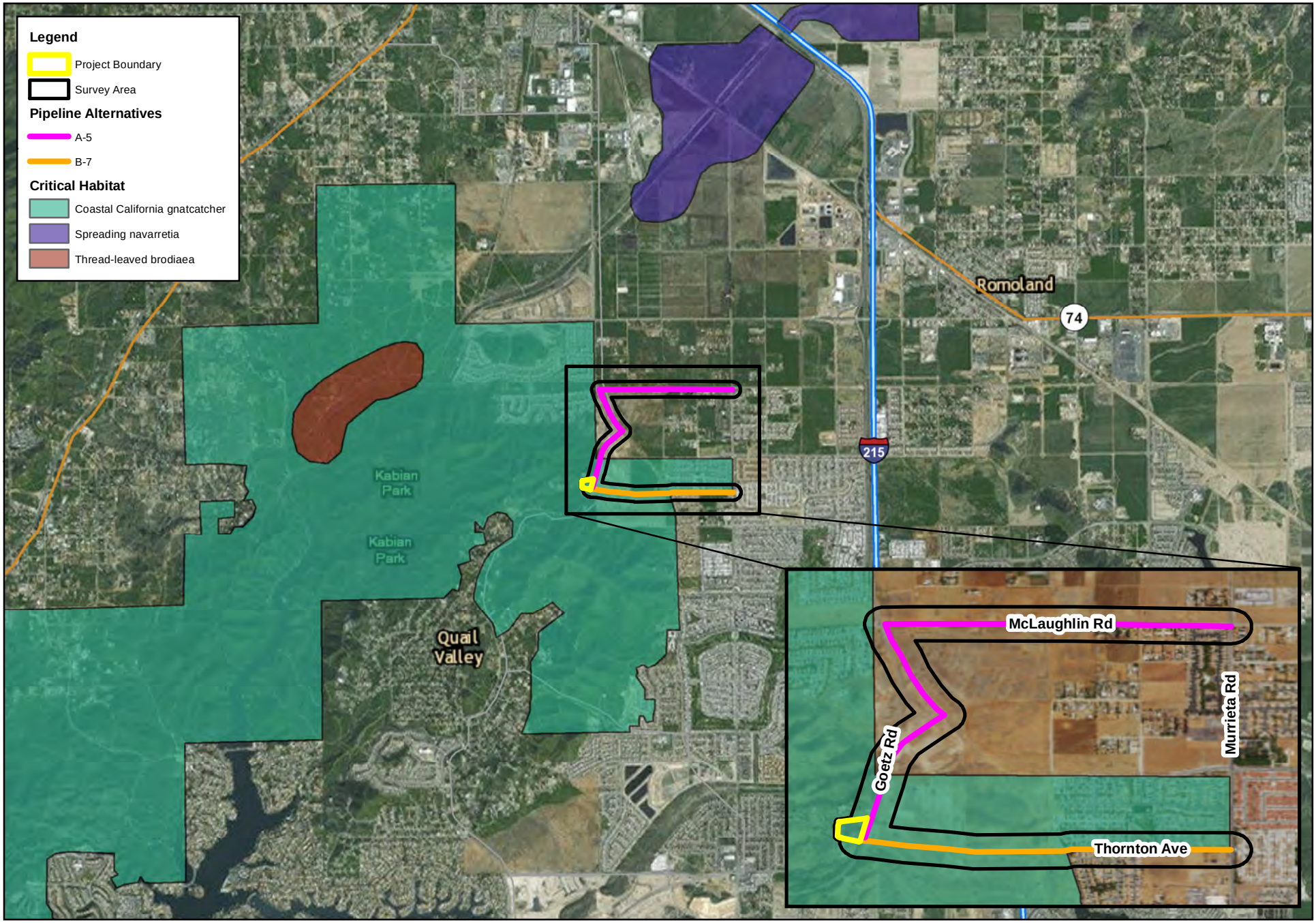
Even though it was determined that the project site has a low to moderate potential to provide suitable habitat for the aforementioned species, on-site and surrounding land uses have heavily disturbed, if not completely eliminated, naturally occurring habitats from the majority of the proposed project footprint and surrounding area. Additionally, the project site has been subject to various types of human disturbance including development, grading activities for the Cimarron Ridge development, weed abatement activities, illegal dumping, and off-road vehicle use. As a result, the project site does not provide any long-term conservation value for these species, and implementation of the proposed project is not expected to have any direct impacts to these species.

4.7.3 Sensitive Plant Communities

According to the CNDDB, Three (3) sensitive plant communities have been recorded within the Romoland and Lake Elsinore quadrangles: southern coast live oak riparian forest, southern cottonwood willow riparian forest, and southern sycamore alder riparian forest. None of these sensitive plants communities were observed on-site during the habitat assessment.

4.7.4 Critical Habitat

Under the federal Endangered Species Act, "Critical Habitat" is designated at the time of listing of a species or within one year of listing. "Critical Habitat" refers to habitat or a specific geographic area that contains the elements and features that are essential for the survival and recovery of the species. In the event that a project may result in take or in adverse effects to a species' designated Critical Habitat, the project proponent may be required to engage in suitable mitigation. However, consultation for impacts to Critical Habitat is only required when a project has a federal nexus (i.e. occurs on federal land, is issued federal permits [e.g. Corps Section 404 Clean Water Act permit], or receives any other federal oversight or funding). If a project does not have a federal nexus, Critical Habitat consultations are not required.



0 2,500 5,000 10,000 Feet

Critical Habitat

Exhibit 6

Based on the USWS Critical Habitat Portal, alignment B-7, the proposed Goetz Road potable water storage tank, and the southern portion of alignment A-5 is located within Critical Habitat Unit 10, Western Riverside County MSHCP (65 FR 63680 63743) for coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*) (Exhibit 7, *Critical Habitat*). However, in 2000 the USFWS designated Critical Habitat for California gnatcatcher, and the project site was included within the designated area. Subsequently, in 2007 the USFWS reduced the boundaries of their previously designated Critical Habitat which removed the project site from designation. The final 2007 ruling determined that the MSHCP sufficiently the total amount of habitat that will be protected under the MSCHP will conserve and manage gnatcatcher habitat and associated Primary Constituent Elements in sufficient quantity and distribution to provide for the long term conservation and recovery of this species. In accordance with the Revised Designation of Critical Habitat for California gnatcatcher, Final Rule (2007) the project site is not located within federally designated Critical Habitat for California gnatcatcher.

Section 5 Conclusion and Recommendations

On-site and surrounding land uses have heavily disturbed, if not completely eliminated, naturally occurring habitats from the majority of the proposed project footprint and surrounding area. The project site has been subject to various types of human disturbance including development, grading activities for the Cimarron Ridge development, weed abatement activities, illegal dumping, and off-road vehicle use. The two proposed pipeline alternatives will primarily be installed within existing paved roads and dirt access roads, within existing public right-of-way. The proposed Goetz Road potable water storage tank is located is located on a parcel of land that has been heavily disturbed from weed abatement activities and surrounding development.

No undisturbed, natural plant communities were observed within the survey area during the habitat assessment. One (1) plant community were observed within the survey area, non-native grassland. There is also an area on the southeast corner of the intersection of Goetz Road and Goldenroad Avenue that supports a patch of willow trees. Additionally, there are two (2) areas that were classified as disturbed, and developed areas. These are areas are not vegetation classifications, rather a land cover type.

No special-status plant or wildlife species, except for horned lark, were observed within the survey area during the site visit. The majority of the project site is developed or was graded for the Cimarron Ridge development which has removed natural plant communities that once occurred in the general area. As a result it no sensitive plant species are expected to occur on-site and are presumed absent. Based on habitat requirements for specific species as well as the availability and quality of habitats needed by the sensitive wildlife species known to occur in the area, it was determined that the project site has a low potential to provide suitable habitat for golden eagle, burrowing owl, ferruginous hawk, mountain plover, northern harrier, white-tailed kite, merlin, San Diego desert woodrat, and coast horned lizard; and a moderate potential to provide suitable habitat for Cooper's hawk, Costa's hummingbird, and San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit.

No drainage or wetland features were observed on the project site that would be considered jurisdictional by the Corps, Regional Board, or CDFW; therefore, this project will not require regulatory permits from the aforementioned regulatory agencies.

Additionally, pursuant to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Game Code, construction activities and/or the removal of any trees, shrubs, or any other potential nesting habitat should be conducted outside the avian nesting season. The nesting season generally extends from February 1 through August 31, but can vary slightly from year to year based upon seasonal weather conditions. If construction or vegetation clearing activities occur

during the avian nesting season a pre-construction nesting bird clearance survey will be required.

Burrowing Owl

The plant communities on the project site provide the open vegetation needed by burrowing owl to allow for line-of-sight observation. Despite systematic searches of the project site, no burrowing owl, burrowing owl sign, and suitable burrows were observed. The lack of suitable nesting opportunities and ongoing human activities has precluded burrowing owl from inhabiting the site and burrowing owl are presumed absent.

Based on the results of the habitat assessment, no burrowing owl or evidence of recent or historic use by burrowing owl was observed on the project site. Focused burrowing owl surveys are not recommended for this site. However, out of an abundance of caution, and to ensure burrowing owl remain absent from the project site, it is recommended that a burrowing owl clearance survey be conducted prior to any ground disturbing activities in accordance with the CDFW 2012 Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation. Two pre-construction clearance surveys shall be conducted 14-30 days and 24 hours prior to ground disturbing activities to document the continued absence of burrowing owl from the project site. If burrowing owls and/or birds displaying nesting behaviors are observed within the project site during future construction, further review may be needed to ensure compliance with the MBTA and Fish and Game Code.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Fish and Game Code

Pursuant to the MBTA and Fish and Game Code, removal of any trees, shrubs, or any other potential nesting habitat should be conducted outside the avian nesting season. The nesting season generally extends from February 1 through August 31, but can vary slightly from year to year based upon seasonal weather conditions. If ground disturbance and vegetation removal cannot occur outside of the nesting season, a pre-construction clearance survey for nesting birds should be conducted within three (3) days of the start of any ground disturbing activities to ensure that no nesting birds will be disturbed during construction. The biologist conducting the clearance survey should document a negative survey with a brief letter report indicating that no impacts to active bird nests will occur. If an active avian nest is discovered during the preconstruction clearance survey, construction activities should stay outside of a 300-foot buffer around the active nest. For raptor species, this buffer is expanded to 500-feet. If active nests are found in proximity to the project site prior to construction, it is recommended that a biological monitor be present to delineate the boundaries of the buffer area and to monitor the active nest to ensure that nesting behavior is not adversely affected by the construction activity. Once the young have fledged and left the nest, or the nest otherwise becomes inactive under natural conditions, normal construction activities can occur.

Pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 3503, it is unlawful to destroy any bird's nest or any bird's eggs that are protected under the MBTA. Further, any birds in the orders Falconiformes or Strigiformes (Birds of Prey, such as hawks and owls) are protected under Fish and Game Code Section 3503.5 which makes it unlawful to take, possess, or destroy their nest or eggs. Consultation with CDFW will be required prior to the removal of any raptor nest on the project site, if found.

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

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Critical Habitat Portal

Appendix A Site Photographs

Photograph 1- Looking east from the western boundary of the proposed Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank site.

Photograph 2- Looking southeast across the proposed Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank site

Photograph 3- Looking south along the dirt access road and Goetz Road (paved) at the southern portion of Alignment A-5.

Photograph 4- Looking southeast along Valley Boulevard where Alignment A-5 is proposed to be installed.

Photograph 5- Patch of black willow approximately 60 feet west of the intersection of Goetz Road with McLaughlin Road.

Photograph 6- Looking east at proposed Alignment A-5 along McLaughlin Rod.

Photograph 7- Looking west along Alignment A-5.

Photograph 8- From the intersection of McLaughlin Road and Murrieta Road, looking west along Alignment A-5.

Photograph 9- From Goetz Road, looking east along Alignment B-7 that crosses the Cimarron Ridge development.

Photograph 10- Looking east along Alignment B-7.

Photograph 11- Looking east along Thornton Avenue where Alignment B-7 is proposed.

Photograph 12- Looking east towards Murrieta Road along Thornton Avenue where Alignment B-7 is proposed.

Appendix B Potentially Occurring Sensitive Biological Resources

Potentially Occurring Sensitive Biological Resources

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

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Observed On-Site**	**Potential to Occur On-Site**
Anaxyrus californicus arroyo toad	Fed: **END** CA: CSC	Breeding habitat is restricted to shallow, slow-moving stream, and riparian habitats. Breeds in shallow, sandy pools, usually bordered by sand and gravel flood terraces. Occurs in a variety of upland habitats including sycamore-cottonwood woodlands, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and grassland. Requires areas of sandy or friable soils for burrowing.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.
Aquila chrysaetos golden eagle	Fed: None CA: FP, WL	Occupies nearly all terrestrial habitats of the western states except densely forested areas. Favors secluded cliffs with overhanging ledges and large trees for nesting and cover. Hilly or mountainous country where takeoff and soaring are supported by updrafts is generally preferred to flat habitats. Deeply cut canyons rising to open mountain slopes and crags are ideal habitat.	No	**Low**. The undeveloped fields adjacent to the project site provide suitable foraging habitat, but no suitable nesting habitat.
Artemisiospiza belli belli Bell's sage sparrow	Fed: None CA: WL	Occurs in chaparral dominated by fairly dense stands of chamise. Also found in coastal sage scrub in south of range.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.
Aspidoscelis hyperythra orange-throated whiptail	Fed: None CA: CSC	Semi-arid brushy areas typically with loose soil and rocks, including washes, streamsides, rocky hillsides, and coastal chaparral.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri coastal whiptail	Fed: None CA: None	Found in a variety of ecosystems, primarily hot and dry open areas with sparse foliage - chaparral, woodland, and riparian areas.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.
Athene cunicularia burrowing owl	Fed: None CA: CSC	Occurs in dry, open areas such as grasslands, prairies, savannas, deserts, farmlands, golf courses and other urban areas	No	**Low**. The undeveloped fields adjacent to the project site provide line of sight opportunities. No burrowing owls or sign was observed.

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Observed On-Site**	**Potential to Occur On-Site**
Buteo regalis ferruginous hawk	Fed: None CA: WL	Frequents open grasslands, sagebrush flats, desert scrub, low foothills surrounding valleys, and fringes of pinyon-juniper habitats. Nests in foothills or prairies; on low cliffs, buttes, cut banks, shrubs, trees, or in other elevated structures, natural or human-made. Requires large, open tracts of grasslands, sparse shrub, or desert habitats.	No	**Low**. The undeveloped fields adjacent to the project site provide suitable foraging habitat, but no suitable nesting habitat.
Calypte costae Costa's hummingbird	Fed: None CA: None	Desert and semi-desert, arid brushy foothills and chaparral. A desert hummingbird that breeds in the Sonoran and Mojave Deserts. Departs desert heat moving into chaparral, scrub, and woodland habitats.	No	**Moderate**. The project site provides marginal foraging habitat and nesting habitat.
Chaetodipus californicus femoralis Dulzura pocket mouse	Fed: None CA: CSC	Found most often in grass-chaparral edges, but may also be found in coastal scrub or other habitats, primarily in San Diego County.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.
Chaetodipus fallax fallax northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	Fed: None CA: CSC	Open habitat on the Pacific slope from southwestern San Bernardino County to northwestern Baja California.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.
Charadrius montanus mountain plover	Fed: None CA: CSC	Found in disturbed-prairie or semidesert areas. Often characterized as a breeding bird of high plans and desert tablelands. Prefer disturbed habitats for nesting, including agricultural fields. Typically found in southern California in the winter months.	No	**Low**. There is marginal habitat adjacent to the project site.
Charina trivirgata rosy boa	Fed: None CA: None	Occurs in habitats with a mix of dense, brushy cover and rocky soils. Generally associated with desert and chaparral habitats, including coastal and desert canyons, washes, oak and pine woodlands, pinyon-juniper woodlands, and mountains.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.
Chlidonias niger black tern	Fed: None CA: CSC	Preferred summer habitats are inland marshes and sloughs with fairly dense cattail or other marsh vegetation and pockets of open water. It winters on the coasts of South America and it appears in considerable numbers on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coast of North America during peak migration.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Observed On-Site**	**Potential to Occur On-Site**
Chondestes grammacus lark sparrow	Fed: None CA: None	Found in disturbed-prairie or semidesert areas. Often characterized as a breeding bird of high plans and desert tablelands. Prefer disturbed habitats for nesting, including agricultural fields. Typically found in southern California in the winter months.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.
Circus cyaneus Northern harrier	Fed: None CA: CSC	Frequents meadows, grasslands, open rangelands, desert sinks, fresh and saltwater emergent wetlands; seldom found in wooded areas. Mostly found in flat, or hummocky, open areas of tall, dense grasses moist or dry shrubs, and edges for nesting, cover, and feeding.	No	**Low**. The undeveloped fields adjacent to the project site provide suitable foraging habitat, but no suitable nesting habitat.
Coleonyx variegatus abbotti San Diego banded gecko	Fed: None CA: None	Primarily a desert species and most abundant in sandy flats or desert washes. Prefers rocky areas in coastal sage and chaparral plant communities.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.
Crotalus ruber Red-diamond rattlesnake	Fed: None CA: CSC	Occurs from the desert, through dense chaparral in the foothills, to warm inland mesas and valleys, all the way to the cool ocean shore. It is most commonly associated with heavy brush with large rocks or boulders. Dense chaparral in the foothills, cactus or boulder associated coastal sage scrub, oak and pine woodlands, and desert slope scrub. Chamise/red shank associations may offer better structural habitat.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.
Dipodomys merriami parvus San Bernardino kangaroo rat	Fed: **END** CA: CSC	Primarily found in Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub and sandy loam soils, alluvial fans and flood plains, and along washes with nearby sage scrub. May occur at lower densities in Riversidean upland sage scrub, chaparral and grassland in uplands and tributaries in proximity to Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub habitats. Tend to avoid rocky substrates and prefer sandy loam substrates for digging of shallow burrows.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.
Dipodomys stephensi Stephen' kangaroo rat	Fed: **END** CA: **THR**	Occur in arid and semi-arid habitats with some grass or brush. Prefer open habitats with less than 50% protective cover. Require soft, well-drained substrate for building burrows and are typically found in areas with sandy soil.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Observed On-Site**	**Potential to Occur On-Site**
Elanus leucurus white-tailed kite	Fed: None CA: FP	Occurs in low elevation, open grasslands, savannah-like habitats, agricultural areas, wetlands, and oak woodlands. Uses trees with dense canopies for cover.	No	**Low**. The undeveloped fields adjacent to the project site provide suitable foraging habitat, but no suitable nesting habitat.
Empidonax traillii extimus southwestern willow flycatcher	Fed: **END** CA: **END**	Occurs in riparian woodlands in southern California. Typically requires large areas of willow thickets in broad valleys, canyon bottoms, or around ponds and lakes. These areas typically have standing or running water, or are at least moist.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.
Emys marmorata western pond turtle	Fed: None CA: CSC	Found in ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, marshes, and irrigation ditches, with abundant vegetation, either rocky or muddy bottoms, in woodland, forest, and grassland. In streams, prefers pools to shallower areas. Logs, rocks, cattail mats, and exposed banks are required for basking. May enter brackish water and even seawater. Found at elevations from sea level to over 5,900 feet (1,800 m).	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.
Eremophila alpestris actia California horned lark	Fed: None CA: WL	Occurs in meadows, grasslands, open fields, prairie, and alkali flats with low, sparse vegetation. This subspecies is typically found in coastal regions.	Yes	**Present**. The undeveloped fields adjacent to the project site provide suitable habitat.
Eumops perotis californicus Western mastiff bat	Fed: None CA: CSC	Primarily a cliff-dwelling species, roost generally under exfoliating rock slabs. Roosts are generally high above the ground, usually allowing a clear vertical drop of at least 3 meters below the entrance for flight. In California, it is most frequently encountered in broad open areas. Its foraging habitat includes dry desert washes, flood plains, chaparral, oak woodland, open ponderosa pine forest, grassland, and agricultural areas.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.
Euphydryas editha quino quino checkerspot butterfly	Fed: **END** CA: None	Prefers sunny openings within chaparral and coastal sage scrub throughout Riverside and San Diego counties.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**		**Habitat**	**Observed On-Site**	**Potential to Occur On-Site**
Falco columbarius merlin	Fed: CA:	None WL	Nest in forested openings, edges, and along rivers across northern North America. Found in open forests, grasslands, and especially coastal areas with flocks of small songbirds or shorebirds.	No	**Low**. Minimal foraging habitat, no suitable nesting habitat.
Icteria virens yellow-breasted chat	Fed: CA:	None CSC	Primarily found in tall, dense, relatively wide riparian woodlands and thickets of willows, vine tangles, and dense brush with well-developed understories. Nesting areas are associated with streams, swampy ground, and the borders of small ponds. Breeding habitat must be dense to provide shade and concealment.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.
Lanius ludovicianus loggerhead shrike	Fed: CA:	None CSC	Often found in broken woodlands, shrublands, and other habitats. Prefers open country with scattered perches for hunting and fairly dense brush for nesting.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.
Lasiurus xanthinus western yellow bat	Fed: CA:	None CSC	Roosts in palm trees in foothill riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats with access to water for foraging	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.
Lepus californicus bennettii San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	Fed: CA:	None CSC	Occupies many diverse habitats, but primarily is found in arid regions supporting short-grass habitats.	No	**Moderate**. The undeveloped fields adjacent to the project site provide suitable habitat.
Neotoma lepida intermedia San Diego desert woodrat	Fed: CA:	None CSC	Occurs in coastal scrub communities between San Luis Obispo and San Diego Counties. Prefers moderate to dense canopies, and especially rocky outcrops.	No	**Low**. There is no suitable habitat.
Numenius americanus Long-billed curlew	Fed: CA:	None WL	Breeds on plains, grassland and prairies. It spends the winter on lake and river shores, marshes, mudflats, and sandy beaches.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.
Nycticorax nycticorax black-crowned night heron	Fed: CA:	None None	Lives in fresh and salt water marshes, swamps, lakes, and wooded streams	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Observed On-Site**	**Potential to Occur On-Site**
Onychomys torridus ramona southern grasshopper mouse	Fed: None CA: CSC	Found in low arid scrub and semi-scrub vegetation. Nest in burrows, and while they may dig their own burrows in sandy or other friable substrates, they often use burrows dub by other rodents.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.
Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi Belding's savannah sparrow	Fed: None CA: **END**	Year-round resident of salt marshes, and is therefore reliant upon these habitats to meet all of its life history requirements. Wetland-dependent species found along the southern California coast from Santa Barbara County into Baja California.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.
Perognathus longimembris brevinasus Los Angeles pocket mouse	Fed: None CA: CSC	Occurs in lower elevation grasslands and coastal sage scrub communities in and around the Los Angeles Basin. Prefers open ground with fine sandy soils. May not dig extensive burrows, but instead will seek refuge under weeds and dead leaves instead.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.
Phrynosoma blainvillii coast horned lizard	Fed: None CA: CSC	Found in a wide variety of vegetation types including coastal sage scrub, annual grassland, chaparral, oak woodland, riparian woodland and coniferous forest. The key elements of such habitats are loose, fine soils with a high sand fraction; an abundance of native ants or other insects; and open areas with limited overstory for basking and low, but relatively dense shrubs for refuge.	No	**Low**. The undeveloped fields adjacent to the project site provide marginal habitat.
Picoides nuttallii Nuttall's woodpecker	Fed: None CA: None	Endemic to oak and mixed woodlands near water sources and has been known to inhabit conifer trees as well. Prefers areas that are arid to mesic and those spaces containing scrub oaks along streamside foliage.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.
Plegadis chihi white-faced ibis	Fed: None CA: WL	Prefers to feed in fresh emergent wetland, shallow lacustrine waters, muddy ground of wet meadows, and irrigated or flooded pastures and croplands. Roosts amidst dense, freshwater emergent vegetation such as bulrushes, cattails, reeds or low shrubs over water.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Observed On-Site**	**Potential to Occur On-Site**
Polioptila californica californica coastal California gnatcatcher	Fed: **THR** CA: CSC	Obligate resident of sage scrub habitats that are dominated by California sagebrush. This species generally occurs below 750 feet elevation in coastal regions and below 1,500 feet inland. It ranges from the Ventura County south to San Diego County and northern Baja California and it is less common in sage scrub with a high percentage of tall shrubs. It prefers habitat with more low-growing vegetation.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.
Pooecetes gramineus affinis Oregon vesper sparrow	Fed: None CA: CSC	Breeds in sparsely vegetated, grassland habitats with scattered trees or shrubs. Structural diversity is important because these sparrows use the taller perches for singing whereas open areas are used for foraging.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.
Setophaga petechia yellow warbler	Fed: None CA: CSC	Nests over all of California except the Central Valley, the Mojave Desert region, and high altitudes and the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada. Winters along the Colorado River and in parts of Imperial and Riverside Counties. Nests in riparian areas dominated by willows, cottonwoods, sycamores, or alders or in mature chaparral. May also use oaks, conifers, and urban areas near stream courses.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.
Spea hammondii western spadefoot	Fed: None CA: CSC	Prefers open areas with sandy or gravelly soils, in a variety of habitats including mixed woodlands, grasslands, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, sandy washed, lowlands, river floodplains, alluvial fans, playas, alkali flats, foothills, and mountains. Rainpools which do not contain bullfrogs, fish, or crayfish are necessary for breeding.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.
Spinus lawrencei Lawrence's goldfinch	Fed: None CA: None	Open woodlands, chaparral, and weedy fields. Closely associated with oaks. Nests in open oak or other arid woodland and chaparral near water.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.
Streptocephalus woottoni Riverside fairy shrimp	Fed: **END** CA: None	Occurs in vernal pools filled by winter and spring rains and hatches late in the season as the water warms. Endemic to western Riverside, Orange, and San Diego Counties in tectonic swales/earth slump basins in grassland and coastal sage scrub.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Observed On-Site**	**Potential to Occur On-Site**
Vireo bellii pusillus least Bell's vireo	Fed: **END** CA: **END**	Primarily occupy riverine riparian habitat that typically feature dense cover within 1 - 2 meters of the ground and a dense, stratified canopy. Typically it is associated with southern willow scrub, cottonwood-willow forest, mule fat scrub, sycamore alluvial woodlands, coast live oak riparian forest, arroyo willow riparian forest, or mesquite in desert localities.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.
Plant Species				
Allium munzii Munz's onion	Fed: **END** CA: **THR** CNPS: 1B.1	Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, cismontane woodland, pinyon-juniper woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Prefers heavy clay soils and openings within shrublands or woodlands. From 974 to 3,510 feet in elevation.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.
Amborisa pumila San Diego ambrosia	Fed: **END** CA: None CNPS: 1B.1	Occurs in open habitats in coarse substrates near drainages, and in upland areas on clay slopes or on the dry margins of vernal pools. This species occurs in a variety of associations that are dominated by sparse grasslands or marginal wetland habitats such as river terraces, pools, and alkali playas. From 66 to 1,362 feet in elevation.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.
Atriplex coronate var. notatior San Jacinto Valley crownscale	Fed: **END** CA: None CNPS: 1B.1	Occurs on playas, valley and foothill grasslands, and vernal pools. Prefers dry, alkaline flats. Found from 456 to 1,640 feet in elevation.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.
Brodiaea filifolia thread-leaved bordiaea	Fed: **THR** CA: **END** CNPS: 1B.1	Usually in clay soils within cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, playas, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. From 82 to 3,675 feet in elevation.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.
California macrophylla round-leaved filaree	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.1	Occurs in clay soils in cismontane woodland and in valley and foothill grassland. From 49 to 3,937 feet in elevation.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.
Carex buxbaumii Buxbaum's sedge	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.2	Found in bogs and fens, meadows and seeps (mesic), and marshes and swamps. From 9 to 10,826 feet in elevation.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Observed On-Site**	**Potential to Occur On-Site**
Caulanthus simulans Payson's jewelflower	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.2	Occurs on granitic sandy soils in chaparral and coastal scrub habitats. From 295 to 7,217 feet.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.
Centromadia pungens ssp. laevis smooth tarplant	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.1	Occurs in meadows, playas, riparian woodland, and valley and foothill grassland. From 0 to 2,100 feet in elevation.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.
Chorizanthe leptotheca Peninsular spineflower	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.2	Typically found in xeric openings in chamise chaparral. From 984 to 6,233 feet in elevation.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.
Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi Parry's spineflower	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.1	Occurs within the alluvial chaparral and scrub of the San Gabriel, San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountains. From 902 to 4,003 feet in elevation.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.
Chorizanthe polygonoides var. longispina long-spined spineflower	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Often in clay. Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grasslands, and vernal pools. From 98 to 5,020 feet.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.
Convolvulus simulans small-flowered morning-glory	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.2	Found in clay serpentinite seeps. In openings in chaparral openings, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands. From 98 to 2,296 feet.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.
Deinandra paniculata paniculate tarplant	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.2	Typically found in vernally mesic, sometimes sandy soils in coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, and vernal pools. From 82 to 3,085 feet.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.
Dodecahema leptoceras slender-horned spineflower	Fed: **END** CA: **END** CNPS: 1B.1	Found in sandy soil in association with mature alluvial scrub. Ideal habitat appears to be a terrace or bench that receives overbank deposits every 50 to 100 years. Cryptogamic crusts are frequently present in occupied areas. From 656 to 2,493 feet in elevation.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Observed On-Site**	**Potential to Occur On-Site**
Dudleya multicaulis many-stemmed dudleya	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Often on heavy and/or clay soils and around granitic outcrops in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and grasslands in Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties. From 0 to 2,528 feet in elevation.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.
Harpagonella palmeri Palmer's grapplinghook	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.2	Occurs on clay soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands. From 66 to 3,133 feet in elevation.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.
Hordeum intercedens vernal barley	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 3.2	Found in coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland (saline flats and depressions) and in vernal pools. From 16 to 3,280 feet.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.
Juglans california Southern California black walnut	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.2	Utilizes a variety of habitats, typically on deep, friable tertiary marine shales that have a high water-holding capacity. From 164 to 2,952 feet in elevation.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.
Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri Coulter's goldfields	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.1	Usually alkaline soils in marshes, playas, vernal pools, and valley and foothill grassland. From 3 to 4,003 feet in elevation.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.
Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii Robinson's pepper-grass	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Dry soils on chaparral and coastal sage scrub from 3 to 2,904 feet in elevation.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.
Microseris douglasii ssp. platycarpha small-flowered microseris	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.2	Found on clay lenses in perennial grasslands, on the periphery of vernal pools, or in broad openings in sage scrub. From 50 to 3,510 feet in elevation.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.
Myosurus minimus ssp. apus little mousetail	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 3.1	Occurs in alkaline soils in valley and foothill grassland and vernal pools. From 66 to 2,100 feet in elevation.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) - California Department of Fish and California Native Plant Society

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Observed On-Site**	**Potential to Occur On-Site**
Navarretia fossalis Spreading navarretia	Fed: **THR** CA: None CNPS: 1B.1	Found in chenopod scrub, shallow freshwater marshes and swamps, playas, and vernal pools. From 98 to 2,149 feet in elevation.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.
Orcuttia californica Californica Orcutt grass	Fed: **END** CA: **END** CNPS: 1B.1	Occurs in vernal pools. From 50 to 2,100 feet in elevation.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.
Romneya coulteri Coulter's matilija poppy	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.2	Occurs in dry washes and canyons in mildly disturbed sage scrub, chaparral and along rocky drainages. From 65 to 656 feet in elevation.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.
Viguiera laciniata San Diego County viguiera	Fed: **END** CA: **END** CNPS: 4.2	An arid sage scrub plant, which is often a co-dominant element of the plant community. From 196 to 2,460 feet in elevation.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat.
Sensitive Habitats				
Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland	CDFW Sensitive Habitat	Found within canyons and along the San Andreas Fault Zone, where water occurs naturally. They are generally characterized by open to dense groves of native desert fan palms (Washingtonia filifera).	No	**Absent**.
Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	CDFW Sensitive Habitat	Open to locally dense evergreen riparian woodlands dominated by *Quercus agrifolia*. This type appears to be richer in herbs and poorer in understory shrubs than other riparian communities. Bottomlands and outer floodplains along larger streams, on fine-grained, rich alluvium. Canyons and valleys of coastal southern California.	No	**Absent**.
Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	CDFW Sensitive Habitat	Dominated by cottonwood and willow trees and shrubs. Considered to be an early successional stage as both species are known to germinate almost exclusively on recently deposited or exposed alluvial soils.	No	**Absent**.
Southern Mixed Riparian Forest	CDFW Sensitive Habitat	Riparian zones dominated by a mix of large trees and shrubs.	No	**Absent**.

Federal
END- Federal Endangered
THR- Federal Threatened
FCE- Federal Candidate Endangered
FSC- Federal Species of Concern

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

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

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

Appendix C Regulatory Background

Special status species are native species that have been afforded special legal or management protection because of concern for their continued existence. There are several categories of protection at both federal and state levels, depending on the magnitude of threat to continued existence and existing knowledge of population levels.

Federal Regulations

Endangered Species Act of 1973

Federally listed threatened and endangered species and their habitats are protected under provisions of the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA). Section 9 of the ESA prohibits "take" of threatened or endangered species. "Take" under the ESA is defined as to "harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any of the specifically enumerated conduct." The presence of any federally threatened or endangered species that are in a project area generally imposes severe constraints on development, particularly if development would result in "take" of the species or its habitat. Under the regulations of the ESA, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) may authorize "take" when it is incidental to, but not the purpose of, an otherwise lawful act.

Critical Habitat is designated for the survival and recovery of species listed as threatened or endangered under the ESA. Critical Habitat includes those areas occupied by the species, in which are found physical and biological features that are essential to the conservation of an ESA listed species and which may require special management considerations or protection. Critical Habitat may also include unoccupied habitat if it is determined that the unoccupied habitat is essential for the conservation of the species.

Whenever federal agencies authorize, fund, or carry out actions that may adversely modify or destroy Critical Habitat, they must consult with USFWS under Section 7 of the ESA. The designation of Critical Habitat does not affect private landowners, unless a project they are proposing uses federal funds, or requires federal authorization or permits (e.g., funding from the Federal Highway Administration or a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps)).

If USFWS determines that Critical Habitat will be adversely modified or destroyed from a proposed action, the USFWS will develop reasonable and prudent alternatives in cooperation with the federal institution to ensure the purpose of the proposed action can be achieved without loss of Critical Habitat. If the action is not likely to adversely modify or destroy Critical Habitat, USFWS will include a statement in its biological opinion concerning any incidental take that may be authorized and specify terms and conditions to ensure the agency is in compliance with the opinion.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (16 U.S. Government Code [USC] 703) makes it unlawful to pursue, capture, kill, possess, or attempt to do the same to any migratory bird or part, nest, or egg of any such bird listed in wildlife protection treaties between the United States, Great Britain, Mexico, Japan, and the countries of the former Soviet Union, and authorizes the U.S. Secretary of the Interior to protect and regulate the taking of migratory birds. It establishes seasons and bag limits for hunted species and protects migratory birds, their occupied nests, and their eggs (16 USC 703; 50 CFR 10, 21).

The MBTA covers the taking of any nests or eggs of migratory birds, except as allowed by permit pursuant to 50 CFR, Part 21. Disturbances causing nest abandonment and/or loss of reproductive effort (i.e., killing or abandonment of eggs or young) may also be considered “take.” This regulation seeks to protect migratory birds and active nests.

In 1972, the MBTA was amended to include protection for migratory birds of prey (e.g., raptors). Six families of raptors occurring in North America were included in the amendment: Accipitridae (kites, hawks, and eagles); Cathartidae (New World vultures); Falconidae (falcons and caracaras); Pandionidae (ospreys); Strigidae (typical owls); and Tytonidae (barn owls). The provisions of the 1972 amendment to the MBTA protects all species and subspecies of the families listed above. The MBTA protects over 800 species including geese, ducks, shorebirds, raptors, songbirds and many relatively common species.

State Regulations

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) provides for the protection of the environment within the State of California by establishing State policy to prevent significant, avoidable damage to the environment through the use of alternatives or mitigation measures for projects. It applies to actions directly undertaken, financed, or permitted by State lead agencies. If a project is determined to be subject to CEQA, the lead agency will be required to conduct an Initial Study (IS); if the IS determines that the project may have significant impacts on the environment, the lead agency will subsequently be required to write an Environmental Impact Report (EIR). A finding of non-significant effects will require either a Negative Declaration or a Mitigated Negative Declaration instead of an EIR. Section 15380 of the CEQA Guidelines independently defines “endangered” and “rare” species separately from the definitions of the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). Under CEQA, “endangered” species of plants or animals are defined as those whose survival and reproduction in the wild are in immediate jeopardy, while “rare” species are defined as those who are in such low numbers that they could become endangered if their environment worsens.

California Endangered Species Act (CESA)

In addition to federal laws, the state of California implements the CESA which is enforced by CDFW. The CESA program maintains a separate listing of species beyond the FESA, although the provisions of each act are similar.

State-listed threatened and endangered species are protected under provisions of the CESA. Activities that may result in “take” of individuals (defined in CESA as; “hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill”) are regulated by CDFW. Habitat degradation or modification is not included in the definition of “take” under CESA. Nonetheless, CDFW has interpreted “take” to include the destruction of nesting, denning, or foraging habitat necessary to maintain a viable breeding population of protected species.

The State of California considers an endangered species as one whose prospects of survival and reproduction are in immediate jeopardy. A threatened species is considered as one present in such small numbers throughout its range that it is likely to become an endangered species in the near future in the absence of special protection or management. A rare species is one that is considered present in such small numbers throughout its range that it may become endangered if its present environment worsens. State threatened and endangered species are fully protected against take, as defined above.

The CDFW has also produced a species of special concern list to serve as a species watch list. Species on this list are either of limited distribution or their habitats have been reduced substantially, such that a threat to their populations may be imminent. Species of special concern may receive special attention during environmental review, but they do not have formal statutory protection. At the federal level, USFWS also uses the label species of concern, as an informal term that refers to species which might be in need of concentrated conservation actions. As the Species of Concern designated by USFWS do not receive formal legal protection, the use of the term does not necessarily ensure that the species will be proposed for listing as a threatened or endangered species.

Fish and Game Code

Fish and Game Code Sections 3503, 3503.5, 3511, and 3513 are applicable to natural resource management. For example, Section 3503 of the Code makes it unlawful to destroy any birds’ nest or any birds’ eggs that are protected under the MBTA. Further, any birds in the orders Falconiformes or Strigiformes (Birds of Prey, such as hawks, eagles, and owls) are protected under Section 3503.5 of the Fish and Game Code which makes it unlawful to take, possess, or destroy their nest or eggs. A consultation with CDFW may be required prior to the removal of any bird of prey nest that may occur on a

project site. Section 3511 of the Fish and Game Code lists fully protected bird species, where the CDFW is unable to authorize the issuance of permits or licenses to take these species. Pertinent species that are State fully protected by the State include golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) and white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*). Section 3513 of the Fish and Game Code makes it unlawful to take or possess any migratory nongame bird as designated in the MBTA or any part of such migratory nongame bird except as provided by rules and regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Interior under provisions of the MBTA.

Native Plant Protection Act

Sections 1900–1913 of the Fish and Game Code were developed to preserve, protect, and enhance Rare and Endangered plants in the state of California. The act requires all state agencies to use their authority to carry out programs to conserve Endangered and Rare native plants. Provisions of the Native Plant Protection Act prohibit the taking of listed plants from the wild and require notification of the CDFW at least ten days in advance of any change in land use which would adversely impact listed plants. This allows the CDFW to salvage listed plant species that would otherwise be destroyed.

California Native Plant Society Rare and Endangered Plant Species

Vascular plants listed as rare or endangered by the CNPS, but which have no designated status under FESA or CESA are defined as follows:

California Rare Plant Rank

- 1A- Plants Presumed Extirpated in California and either Rare or Extinct Elsewhere
- 1B- Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and Elsewhere
- 2A- Plants Presumed Extirpated in California, But More Common Elsewhere
- 2B- Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, But More Common Elsewhere
- 3- Plants about Which More Information is Needed - A Review List
- 4- Plants of Limited Distribution - A Watch List

Threat Ranks

- .1- Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
- .2- Moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat)

.3- Not very threatened in California (<20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known).

There are three key agencies that regulate activities within inland streams, wetlands, and riparian areas in California. The Corps Regulatory Branch regulates activities pursuant to Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act. Of the State agencies, the CDFG regulates activities under the Fish and Game Code Section 1600-1616, and the Regional Board regulates activities pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA and the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.

Federal Regulations

Section 404 of the Clean Water Act

Since 1972, the Corps and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) have jointly regulated the filling of "waters of the U.S.," including wetlands, pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA). The Corps has regulatory authority over the discharge of dredged or fill material into the waters of the United States under Section 404 of the CWA. The Corps and EPA define "fill material" to include any "material placed in waters of the United States where the material has the effect of: (i) replacing any portion of a water of the United States with dry land; or (ii) changing the bottom elevation of any portion of the waters of the United States." Examples include, but are not limited to, sand, rock, clay, construction debris, wood chips, and "materials used to create any structure or infrastructure in the waters of the United States." In order to further define the scope of waters protected under the CWA, the Corps and EPA published the Clean Water Rule on June 29, 2015. Pursuant to the Clean Water Rule, the term "*waters of the United States*" is defined as follows:

(i) All waters which are currently used, or were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide.

(ii) All interstate waters, including interstate wetlands[1].

(iii) The territorial seas.

(iv) All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States under the definition.

(v) All tributaries[2] of waters identified in paragraphs (i) through (iii) mentioned above.

---

[1] The term *wetlands* means those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.

[2] The terms *tributary* and *tributaries* each mean a water that contributes flow, either directly or through another water (including an impoundment identified in paragraph (iv) mentioned above), to a water identified in paragraphs (i) through (iii) mentioned above, that is characterized by the presence of the physical indicators of a bed and banks and an ordinary high water mark.

(vi) All waters adjacent[3] to a water identified in paragraphs (i) through (v) mentioned above, including wetlands, ponds, lakes, oxbows, impoundments, and similar waters.

(vii) All prairie potholes, Carolina bays and Delmarva bays, Pocosins, western vernals pools, Texas coastal prairie wetlands, where they are determined, on a case-specific basis, to have a significant nexus to a water identified in paragraphs (i) through (iii) meantioned above.

(viii) All waters located within the 100-year floodplain of a water identified in paragraphs (i) through (iii) mentioned above and all waters located within 4,000 feet of the high tide line or ordinary high water mark of a water identified in paragraphs (i) through (v) mentioned above, where they are determined on a case-specific basis to have a significant nexus to a waters identified in paragraphs (i) through (iii) mentioned above.

The following features are not defined as "waters of the United States" even when they meet the terms of paragraphs (iv) through (viii) mentioned above:

(i) Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of the Clean Water Act.

(ii) Prior converted cropland.

(iii) The following ditches:

- (A) Ditches with ephemeral flow that are not a relocated tributary or excavated in a tributary.
- (B) Ditches with intermittent flow that are not a relocated tributary, excavated in a tributary, or drain wetlands.
- (C) Ditches that do not flow, either directly or through another water, into a water of the United States as identified in paragraphs (i) through (iii) of the previous section.

(iv) The following features:

- (A) Artificially irrigated areas that would revert to dry land should application of water to that area cease;
- (B) Artificial, constructed lakes and ponds created in dry land such as farm and stock watering ponds, irrigation ponds, settling basins, fields flooded for rice growing, log cleaning ponds, or cooling ponds;

[3] The term *adjacent* means bordering, contiguous, or neighboring a water identified in paragraphs (i) through (v) mentioned above, including waters separated by constructed dikes or barriers, natural river berms, beach dunes, and the like.

(C) Artificial reflecting pools or swimming pools created in dry land;
(D) Small ornamental waters created in dry land;
(E) Water-filled depressions created in dry land incidental to mining or construction activity, including pits excavated for obtaining fill, sand, or gravel that fill with water;
(F) Erosional features, including gullies, rills, and other ephemeral features that do not meet the definition of a tributary, non-wetland swales, and lawfully constructed grassed waterways; and
(G) Puddles.

(v) Groundwater, including groundwater drained through subsurface drainage systems.

(vi) Stormwater control features constructed to convey, treat, or store stormwater that are created in dry land.

(vii) Wastewater recycling structures constructed in dry land; detention and retention basins built for wastewater recycling; groundwater recharge basins; percolation ponds built for wastewater recycling; and water distributary structures built for wastewater recycling.

Section 401 of the Clean Water Act

Pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA, any applicant for a federal license or permit to conduct any activity which may result in any discharge to waters of the United States must provide certification from the State or Indian tribe in which the discharge originates. This certification provides for the protection of the physical, chemical, and biological integrity of waters, addresses impacts to water quality that may result from issuance of federal permits, and helps insure that federal actions will not violate water quality standards of the State or Indian tribe. In California, there are nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Regional Board) that issue or deny certification for discharges to waters of the United States and waters of the State, including wetlands, within their geographical jurisdiction. The State Water Resources Control Board assumed this responsibility when a project has the potential to result in the discharge to waters within multiple Regional Boards.

State Regulations

Fish and Game Code

Fish and Game Code Sections 1600 et. seq. establishes a fee-based process to ensure that projects conducted in and around lakes, rivers, or streams do not adversely impact fish and wildlife resources, or, when adverse impacts cannot be avoided, ensures that adequate mitigation and/or compensation is provided.

Fish and Game Code Section 1602 requires any person, state, or local governmental agency or public utility to notify the CDFW before beginning any activity that will do one or more of the following:

(1) substantially obstruct or divert the natural flow of a river, stream, or lake;
(2) substantially change or use any material from the bed, channel, or bank of a river, stream, or lake; or
(3) deposit or dispose of debris, waste, or other material containing crumbled, flaked, or ground pavement where it can pass into a river, stream, or lake.

Fish and Game Code Section 1602 applies to all perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral rivers, streams, and lakes in the State. CDFW's regulatory authority extends to include riparian habitat (including wetlands) supported by a river, stream, or lake regardless of the presence or absence of hydric soils and saturated soil conditions. Generally, the CDFW takes jurisdiction to the top of bank of the stream or to the outer limit of the adjacent riparian vegetation (outer drip line), whichever is greater. Notification is generally required for any project that will take place in or in the vicinity of a river, stream, lake, or their tributaries. This includes rivers or streams that flow at least periodically or permanently through a bed or channel with banks that support fish or other aquatic life and watercourses having a surface or subsurface flow that support or have supported riparian vegetation. A Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement would be required if impacts to identified CDFW jurisdictional areas occur.

Porter Cologne Act

The California *Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act* gives the State very broad authority to regulate waters of the State, which are defined as any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters. The Porter-Cologne Act has become an important tool in the post SWANCC and Rapanos regulatory environment, with respect to the state's authority over isolated and insignificant waters. Generally, any person proposing to discharge waste into a water body that could affect its water quality must file a Report of Waste Discharge in the event that there is no Section 404/401 nexus. Although "waste" is partially defined as any waste substance associated with human habitation, the Regional Board also interprets this to include fill discharged into water bodies.

Appendix D

Cultural Resources Assessment

K. S. Dunbar & Associates, Inc.

Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank & Transmission Pipeline Project

Cultural Resources Study

U.S.G.S. *Romoland, CA* quadrangles

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Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank & Transmission Pipeline Project

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Appendix B City of Menifee General Plan Paleontological Resource Sensitivity Map

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

K. S. Dunbar & Associates, Inc. retained Rincon Consultants to conduct a cultural resources study for the Goetz Road Water Storage & Pipeline Project located in Riverside County, California. The project includes the construction of a potable water storage tank and transmission pipeline. At the present time, EMWD is considering two alternative pipeline alignments. The proposed project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act. This cultural resources study includes a previously conducted records search and Native American consultation, intensive pedestrian survey of the project site, and preparation of this report. The records search and Native American consultation for the proposed project were conducted by Dudek in October of 2014 (Appendix A).

No cultural resources were identified within the project site as a result of the background research, Native American scoping or pedestrian survey. The records search indicated the presence of one prehistoric archaeological site (P-33-004486) within the southern pipeline alignment (B-7), but this resource has been described as destroyed and was not relocated as part of the current survey. The entirety of the unpaved portions of the project site has been heavily impacted by grading activities. However, there is still potential for buried portions of P-33-04486 to be present within the project site. Based on these results, Rincon recommends archaeological and Native American monitoring within 100 feet of the recorded location of P-33-004486.

The eastern portions of the pipeline alignments are located within areas of high paleontological sensitivity based on the City of Menifee General Plan. The City of Menifee General Plan Environmental Impact Report requires paleontological monitoring within areas of high sensitivity.

EMWD STANDARD MITIGATION MEASURES

Any ground-disturbing work within the project site or alignments could inadvertently encounter historic or prehistoric cultural resources. If cultural resources are encountered during construction-related activities, a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric or historic archaeology (NPS 1983), as appropriate, should be consulted.

In addition, construction activity may encounter paleontological resources in Pleistocene deposits with a primary context. Based on the City of Perris Paleontological Sensitivity Map, the project site and portions of the project alignments within the City of Perris are in an area of low sensitivity. The City of Menifee Paleontological Sensitivity Map found in the City of Menifee General Plan indicates that the eastern portions of pipeline alignments A-5 and B-7 are within an area of high paleontological sensitivity (Appendix B). The City of Menifee General Plan Environmental Impact Report (EIR; City of Menifee 2013) requires paleontological monitoring within areas of high sensitivity.

The following standard Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) mitigation measures for cultural resources are recommended for the proposed project, listed corresponding to the State

CEQA Guidelines Appendix G Environmental Checklist Form. Adherence to these measures will ensure that if any cultural or paleontological resources are encountered, they can be dealt with properly, according to established law.

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

Based on several reviews of records maintained by the Eastern Information Center (EIC) and previous field inspections, implementation of the Project will have no significant impact on historical resources as none are in the immediate area that would be impacted. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Answer: No Impact.

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

Although no archeological resources as defined in §15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines were identified within the Project site or alignments, there is always the possibility of inadvertent discoveries during excavation activities. Resource P-33-004486 is reportedly destroyed and no evidence of the site was identified during the current survey but there is still potential for a subsurface deposit to be present. Therefore, EMWD will adhere to the following:

- EMWD will retain a qualified archaeological monitor meeting the Secretary of Interior Standards for prehistoric archaeology. The archaeological monitor shall be allowed to monitor all grading, excavation, and ground disturbing activities within 100 feet of the original P33-004486 location and, with the concurrence of EMWD's Field Engineering Inspector, have the authority to stop or redirect grading and/or excavation activities.

- At least 30 days prior to beginning Project construction, EMWD shall contact the Band of Luiseño Indians (Luiseño) nearest the project site to notify the Luiseño of grading and excavation activities and to coordinate and develop a Cultural Resources Treatment and Monitoring Agreement. The Agreement shall address the treatment of known cultural resources; the designation, responsibilities, and participation of a professional Native American Tribal monitor during grading, excavation and other ground disturbing activities; Project grading and excavation schedule; terms of compensation for the monitor; and treatment and final disposition of any cultural resources, sacred items and human remains discovered on site. The Tribal monitor shall be allowed to monitor all grading, excavation and ground disturbing activities and, with the concurrence of EMWD's Field Engineering Inspector and its archeological monitor, have the authority to stop or redirect grading and/or excavation activities.

- If inadvertent discoveries of cultural resources are encountered at any time during construction, these materials and their context shall be avoided until a qualified archeologist and representative from the Luiseño have consulted with EMWD regarding appropriate avoidance and mitigation measures for the newly discovered resources. Project personnel shall not collect or retain cultural resources. Prehistoric resources

include, but are not limited to: flaked stone materials; projectile points; mortars and pestles; dark, friable soil containing shell and bone; dietary debris; heat-affected rock; or human burials. Historic resources include stone or adobe foundations or walls; structures and remains with square nails; and refuse deposits (glass, metal, wood, ceramics), often found in old wells and privies. Pursuant to California Public Resources Code §21083.2(b) avoidance is the preferred method of preservation for archeological resources.

- All sacred items, should they be encountered within the project site, shall be avoided and preserved as the preferred mitigation, if feasible. All cultural materials that are collected during excavation and other earth disturbing activities on the Project site, with the exception of sacred items, burial goods and human remains which will be addressed in the Treatment Agreement, shall be tribally curated according to the current professional repository standards. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to the Luiseño.

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

Answer: Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.

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

The eastern portions of pipeline alternative alignments A-5 and B-7 are within an area of high paleontological sensitivity based on the City of Menifee General Plan EIR. Therefore, EMWD will include the following mitigation measures in its standard construction specifications:

- Any excavations within the areas of high sensitivity indicated in the City of Menifee General Plan Paleontological Sensitivity Map shall be monitored by a qualified paleontological monitor. If no fossils are observed during the first 50 percent of excavations within these sediments then paleontological monitoring shall be reduced to weekly spot-checking under the discretion of the qualified paleontologist. Should construction/development activities uncover paleontological resources, work will be moved to other parts of the Project site and the qualified paleontologist shall determine the significance of these resources. If the find is determined to be significant, avoidance or other appropriate measures shall be implemented. Appropriate measures would include that a qualified paleontologist be permitted to recover and evaluate the find(s) in accordance with current standards and guidelines.

Answer: Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.

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

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

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

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

Answer: Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

K. S. Dunbar & Associates, Inc. retained Rincon Consultants (Rincon) to conduct a cultural resources study for the Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank & Transmission Pipeline Project located in Riverside County, California. The proposed project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) statutes and guidelines. This cultural resources study includes a previously conducted records search and Native American consultation, intensive pedestrian survey of the project site, and preparation of this report. The records search and Native American consultation were conducted by Dudek in October of 2014 as part of an environmental constraints analysis prepared for the proposed project (Appendix A).

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project includes the installation of a 13.4 million gallon potable water storage tank and 30-inch diameter water transmission main in the cities of Perris and Menifee, Riverside County, California. The approximately 2.85-acre water storage tank location is located on the northwest corner of Goetz Road and Sotelo Road. At the present time, EMWD is considering two alternative pipeline alignments, A-5 and B-7, to connect the water storage tank to the existing transmission pipeline. Pipeline Alignment A-5 would connect from the water storage tank site and is generally aligned north along Goetz Road and east along McLaughlin Road to its intersection with Murrieta Road where it would connect to an existing pipeline. Pipeline Alignment B-7 would connect from the water storage tank site and run to the east along Thornton Avenue to its intersection with Murrieta Road where it would connect to an existing pipeline.

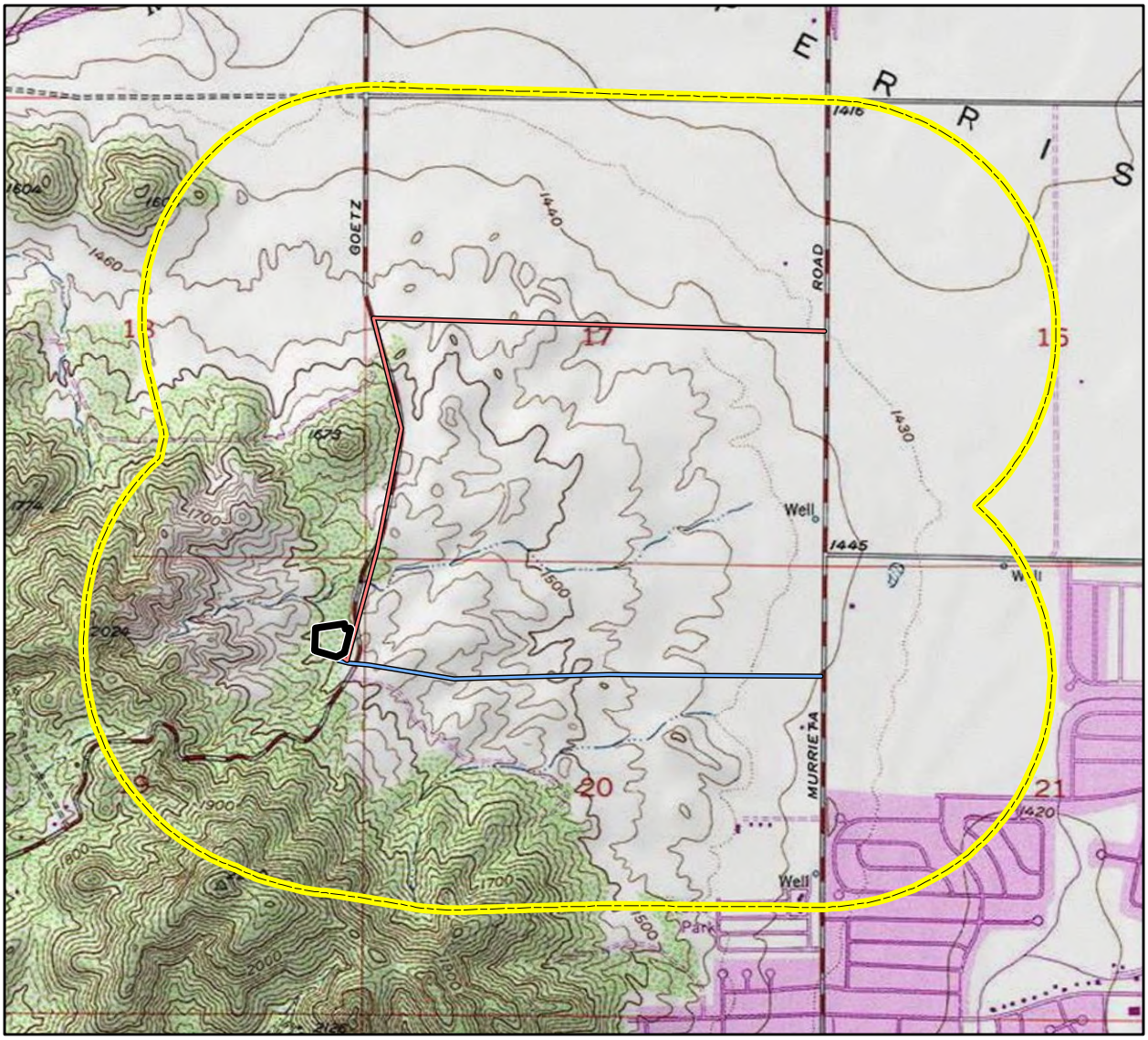
1.2 REGULATORY SETTING

1.2.1 State

CEQA requires a lead agency to determine whether a project may have a significant effect on historical resources (Public Resources Code [PRC], Section 21084.1). A *historical resource* is a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing, in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), a resource included in a local register of historical resources or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be *historically significant* (State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5[a][1-3]).

A resource shall be considered *historically significant* if it meets any of the following criteria:

1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.



Imagery provided by National Geographic Society, ESRI and its licensors © 2015. Romoland Quadrangle. T5S R3W S16-21. The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed since the original topographic map was assembled.

Water Tank

Half-Mile Buffer

Alternative A-5

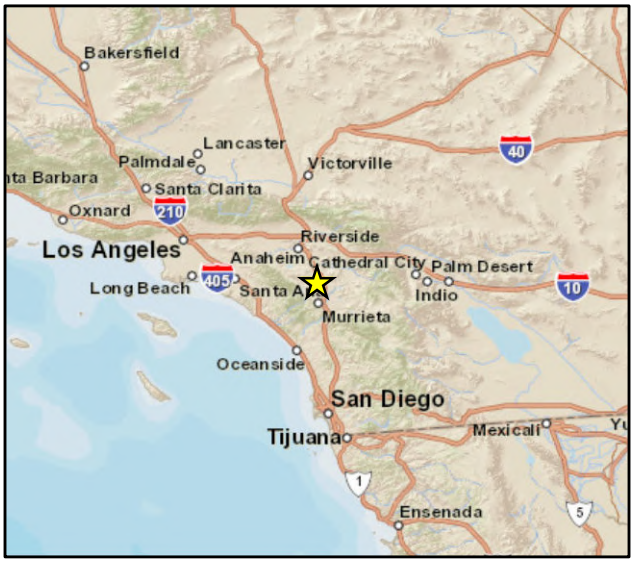
Alternative B-7

N

0 1,000 2,000

Feet

1:24,000



Project Location Map

Figure 1

In addition, if it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a *unique archaeological resource*, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that resources cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC, Section 21083.2[a], [b], and PRC, Section 21083.2(g) defines a *unique archaeological resource* as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information;
2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or
3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

1.2.2 Local

City of Perris

The City of Perris General Plan includes cultural resource regulations in its Conservation Element under the *Goal IV: Cultural Resources* section:

Policy:

- Policy IV.A: Comply with state and federal regulations and ensure preservation of the significant historical, archaeological, and paleontological resources.

Implementation Measures:

- IV.A.1: For all private and public projects involving new construction, substantial grading, or demolition, including infrastructure and other public service facilities, staff shall require appropriate surveys and necessary site investigations in conjunction with the earliest environmental document prepared for a project.
- IV.A.2: For all projects subject to CEQA, applicants will be required to submit results of an archaeological records search request through the Eastern Information Center, at the University of California, Riverside.
- IV.A.3: Require Phase I Surveys for all projects located in areas that have not previously been surveyed for archaeological or historic resources, or which lie near areas where archaeological and/or historic sites have been recorded.
- IV.A.4: In Area 1 and Area 2 shown on the Paleontological Sensitivity Map, paleontologic monitoring of all projects requiring subsurface excavations will be required once any excavation begins. In Areas 4 and 5, paleontologic monitoring will be required once subsurface excavations reach five feet in depth, with monitoring levels reduced if appropriate, at the discretion of a certified Project Paleontologist.

City of Menifee

The City of Menifee *General Plan 2030* includes cultural resource regulations in its Open Space and Conservation Element (OCS), as follows.

Goal

- OCS-5: Archaeological, historical, and cultural resources that are protected and integrated into the City's built environment.

Policies

- OCS-5.1: Preserve and protect significant archaeological, historic, and cultural sites, places, districts, structures, landforms, objects, and native burial sites, and other features, such as Ringing Rock and Grandmother Oak, consistent with state law.

- OCS-5.2: Work with local schools, organizations, The Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, and other agencies to educate the public about the rich archaeological, historic, and cultural resources found in the city.

- OCS-5.3: Preserve sacred sites identified by the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians and Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, such as tribal burial grounds, by avoiding activities that would negatively impact the sites.

- OCS-5.4: Enhance local interest, pride and sense of place for City residents by making locally recovered artifacts more easily accessible to students, researchers, and the interested public.

- OCS-5.5: Establish clear and responsible practices to identify, evaluate, and protect previously unknown archaeological, historic, and cultural sites, following CEQA and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) procedures.

- OCS-5.6: Maintain active communication and coordination with the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians and Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians.

1.2 PERSONNEL

Rincon archaeologist Hannah Haas conducted the pedestrian survey and serves as the primary author of this report. Rincon Cultural Resources Principal Investigator Christopher Duran, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), served as principal investigator for the study and assisted with the Native American consultation. Mr. Duran meets the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualification Standards* for prehistoric and historic archaeology (NPS 1983). Rincon Cultural Resources Program Manager Kevin Hunt, B.A., managed this cultural resources study, reviewed this report, and provided program-level oversight. Rincon GIS Analyst Katherine Warner prepared the figures found in the report. Rincon Vice President Duane Vander Pluym, D. Env., reviewed this report for quality control.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project site is located within the Cities of Perris and Menifee in Riverside County, California. The project site is located at an elevation of approximately 430 to 490 meters (1420 to 1600 feet) above mean sea level (AMSL). The Menifee and Perris areas encompass hills, low mountains, and valleys. The water storage tank site is located in foothills in southeastern Perris and is vegetated with nonnative grasses. The two alternative pipeline alignments extend east into the City of Menifee on the Perris Valley floor. Unpaved portions of the pipeline alignments contain nonnative grasses.

3.0 CULTURAL SETTING

3.1 PREHISTORY

During the twentieth century, many archaeologists developed chronological sequences to explain prehistoric cultural changes within all or portions of southern California (c.f., Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984). Wallace (1955, 1978) devised a prehistoric chronology for the southern California coastal region based on early studies and focused on data synthesis that included four horizons: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Though initially lacking the chronological precision of absolute dates (Moratto 1984:159), Wallace's (1955) synthesis has been modified and improved using thousands of radiocarbon dates obtained by southern California researchers over recent decades (Byrd and Raab 2007:217; Koerper and Drover 1983; Koerper et al. 2002; Mason and Peterson 1994). The prehistoric chronological sequence for southern California presented below is a composite based on Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968) as well as later studies, including Koerper and Drover (1983).

3.1.1 Early Man Horizon (ca. 10,000 – 6,000 B.C.)

Numerous pre-8000 B.C. sites have been identified along the mainland coast and Channel Islands of southern California (c.f., Erlandson 1991; Johnson et al. 2002; Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984; Rick et al. 2001:609). The Arlington Springs site on Santa Rosa Island produced human femurs dated to approximately 13,000 years ago (Arnold et al. 2004; Johnson et al. 2002). On nearby San Miguel Island, human occupation at Daisy Cave (SMI-261) has been dated to nearly 13,000 years ago and included basketry greater than 12,000 years old, the earliest on the Pacific Coast (Arnold et al. 2004).

Although few Clovis or Folsom style fluted points have been found in southern California (e.g., Dillon 2002; Erlandson et al. 1987), Early Man Horizon sites are generally associated with a greater emphasis on hunting than later horizons. Recent data indicate that the Early Man economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, including a significant focus on aquatic resources in coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002) and on inland Pleistocene lakeshores (Moratto 1984). A warm and dry 3,000-year period called the Altithermal began around 6000 B.C. The conditions of the Altithermal are likely responsible for the change in human subsistence patterns at this time, including a greater emphasis on plant foods and small game.

3.1.2 Milling Stone Horizon (6000–3000 B.C.)

Wallace (1955:219) defined the Milling Stone Horizon as "marked by extensive use of milling stones and mullers, a general lack of well-made projectile points, and burials with rock cairns." The dominance of such artifact types indicate a subsistence strategy oriented around collecting plant foods and small animals. A broad spectrum of food resources were consumed including small and large terrestrial mammals, sea mammals, birds, shellfish and other littoral and estuarine species, near-shore fishes, yucca, agave, and seeds and other plant products (Kowta 1969; Reinman 1964). Variability in artifact collections over time and from the coast to inland sites indicates that Milling Stone Horizon subsistence strategies adapted to environmental conditions (Byrd and Raab 2007:220). Lithic artifacts associated with Milling Stone Horizon sites are dominated by locally available tool stone and in addition to ground stone tools, such as manos and metates, chopping, scraping, and cutting tools, are very common. Kowta (1969) attributes the presence of numerous scraper-plane tools in Milling Stone Horizon collections to the processing of agave or yucca for food or fiber. The mortar and pestle, associated with acorns or other foods processed through pounding, were first used during the Milling Stone Horizon and increased dramatically in later periods (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968).

Two types of artifacts that are considered diagnostic of the Milling Stone period are the cogged stone and discoidal, most of which have been found within sites dating between 4,000 and 1,000 B.C. (Moratto 1984:149), though possibly as far back as 5,500 B.C. (Couch et al. 2009). The cogged stone is a ground stone object that has gear-like teeth on the perimeter and is produced from a variety of materials. The function of cogged stones is unknown, but many scholars have postulated ritualistic or ceremonial uses (c.f., Dixon 1968:64-65; Eberhart 1961:367) based on the materials used and their location near to burials and other established ceremonial artifacts as compared to typical habitation debris. Similar to cogged stones, discoidals are found in the archaeological record subsequent to the introduction of the cogged stone. Cogged stones and discoidals were often purposefully buried, or "cached." They are most common in sites along the coastal drainages from southern Ventura County southward and are particularly abundant at some Orange County sites, although a few specimens have been found inland as far east as Cajon Pass (Dixon 1968:63; Moratto 1984:149). Discoidals and cogged stones have been found together at some Orange County sites, such as CA-ORA-83/86/144 (Van Bueren et al. 1989:772) and Los Cerritos Ranch (Dixon 1975). Cogged stones have been collected in Riverside County and their distribution appears to center on the Santa Ana River basin (Eberhart 1961).

3.1.3 Intermediate Horizon (3,000 B.C. – A.D. 500)

Wallace's Intermediate Horizon dates from approximately 3,000 B.C.-A.D. 500 and is characterized by a shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy, as well as greater use of plant foods. During the Intermediate Horizon, a noticeable trend occurred toward greater adaptation to local resources including a broad variety of fish, land mammal, and sea mammal remains along the coast. Tool kits for hunting, fishing, and processing food and materials reflect this increased diversity, with flake scrapers, drills, various projectile points, and shell fishhooks being manufactured.

Mortars and pestles became more common during this transitional period, gradually replacing manos and metates as the dominant milling equipment. Many archaeologists believe this change in milling stones signals a change from the processing and consuming of hard seed resources to the increasing reliance on acorn (e.g., Glassow et al. 1988; True 1993). Mortuary practices during the Intermediate typically included fully flexed burials oriented toward the north or west (Warren 1968:2-3).

3.1.4 Late Prehistoric Horizon (A.D. 500–Historic Contact)

During Wallace's (1955, 1978) Late Prehistoric Horizon the diversity of plant food resources and land and sea mammal hunting increased even further than during the Intermediate Horizon. More classes of artifacts were observed during this period and high quality exotic lithic materials were used for small finely worked projectile points associated with the bow and arrow. Steatite containers were made for cooking and storage and an increased use of asphalt for waterproofing is noted. More artistic artifacts were recovered from Late Prehistoric sites and cremation became a common mortuary custom. Larger, more permanent villages supported an increased population size and social structure (Wallace 1955:223).

Warren (1968) attributes this dramatic change in material culture, burial practices, and subsistence focus to the westward migration of desert people he called the Takic, or Numic, Tradition in Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside counties. This Takic Tradition was formerly referred to as the "Shoshonean wedge" (Warren 1968), but this nomenclature is no longer used to avoid confusion with ethnohistoric and modern Shoshonean groups (Heizer 1978:5; Shipley 1978:88, 90). Modern Luiseño are generally considered by archaeologists to be descendants of these prehistoric Uto-Aztecan, Takic-speaking populations that settled in western Riverside County and along the California coast during the Late Prehistoric Horizon.

3.2 ETHNOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

The project site is situated within a region historically occupied by a Native American group known as the Cahuilla though near the boundary with the Juaneño and Luiseño (Bean 1978, Kroeber 1925). The term Cahuilla likely derived from the native word *káwiya,* meaning "master" or "boss" (Bean 1978:575). Traditional Cahuilla ethnographic territory extended west to east from the present-day City of Riverside to the central portion of the Salton Sea in the Colorado Desert, and south to north from the San Jacinto Valley to the San Bernardino Mountains.

The Cahuilla, like their neighbors to west, the Luiseño and Juaneño, and the Cupeño to the south, are speakers of a Cupan language. Cupan languages are part of the Takic linguistic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family. It is thought that the Cahuilla migrated to southern California approximately 2,000 to 3,000 years ago, most likely from the southern Sierra Nevada mountain ranges of east-central California with other Takic speaking social groups (Moratto 1984:559).

Cahuilla social organization was hierarchical and contained three primary levels (Bean 1978:580). The highest level was the cultural nationality, encompassing everyone speaking a common language. The next level included the two patrimoieties of the Wildcats (*tuktum*) and

the Coyotes (*'istam*). Every clan of the Cahuilla fell into one or the other of these moieties. The lowest level consisted of the numerous political-ritual-corporate units called sibs, or a patrilineal clan (Bean 1978:580).

Cahuilla villages were usually located in canyons or on alluvial fans near a source of accessible water. Each lineage group maintained their own houses (*kish*) and granaries, and constructed ramadas for work and cooking. Sweat houses and song houses (for non-religious music) were also often present. Each community also had a separate house for the lineage or clan leader. A ceremonial house, or *kíš ?ámnawet*, associated with the clan leader was where major religious ceremonies were held. Houses and ancillary structures were often spaced apart, and a "village" could extend over a mile or two. Each lineage had ownership rights to various resource collecting locations, "including food collecting, hunting, and other areas. Individuals also owned specific areas or resources, e.g., plant foods, hunting areas, mineral collecting places, or sacred spots used only by shamans, healers and the like" (Bean 1990:2).

The Cahuilla hunted a variety of game, including mountain sheep, cottontail, jackrabbit, mice, and wood rats, as well as predators such as mountain lion, coyote, wolf, bobcat, and fox. Various birds were also consumed, including quail, duck, and dove, plus various types of reptiles, amphibians, and insects. A wide variety of tools and implements were employed by the Cahuilla to gather and collect food resources. For the hunt, these included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, slings and blinds for hunting land mammals and birds, and nets for fishing. Rabbits and hares were commonly brought down by the throwing stick; however when communal hunts were organized for these animals, the Cahuilla often utilized clubs and very large nets.

Foodstuffs were processed using a variety of tools, including portable stone mortars, bedrock mortars and pestles, basket hopper mortars, manos and metates, bedrock grinding slicks, hammerstones and anvils, and many others. Food was consumed from a number of woven and carved wood vessels and pottery vessels. The ground meal and unprocessed hard seeds were stored in large finely woven baskets, and the unprocessed mesquite beans were stored in large granaries woven of willow branches and raised off the ground on platforms to keep it from vermin. Pottery vessels were made by the Cahuilla, and also traded from the Yuman-speaking groups across the Colorado River and to the south.

The Cahuilla had adopted limited agricultural practices by the time Euro-Americans traveled into their territory. Bean (1978:578) has suggested that their "proto-agricultural techniques and a marginal agriculture" consisting of beans, squash and corn may have been adopted from the Colorado River groups to the east. Certainly by the time of the first Romero Expedition in 1823-24, they were observed growing corn, pumpkins, and beans in small gardens localized around springs in the Thermal area of the Coachella Valley (Bean and Mason 1962:104). The introduction of European plants such as barley and other grain crops suggest an interaction with the missions or local Mexican rancheros. Despite the increasing use and diversity of crops, no evidence indicates that this small-scale agriculture was anything more than a supplement to Cahuilla subsistence, and it apparently did not alter social organization.

By 1819, several Spanish mission outposts, known as *assistencias*, were established near Cahuilla territory at San Bernardino and San Jacinto. Cahuilla interaction with Europeans at this time was not as intense as it was for native groups living along the coast. This was likely due to the local topography and lack of water, which made the area less attractive to colonists. By the 1820s, however, European interaction increased as mission ranchos were established in the region and local Cahuilla were employed to work on them.

The Bradshaw Trail was established in 1862 and was the first major east-west stage and freight route through the Coachella Valley. Traversing the San Gorgonio Pass, the trail connected gold mines on the Colorado River with the coast. Bradshaw based his trail on the Cocomaricopa Trail, with maps and guidance provided by local Native Americans. Journals by early travelers along the Bradshaw Trail told of encountering Cahuilla villages and walk-in wells during their journey through the Coachella Valley. The continued influx of immigrants into the region introduced the Cahuilla to European diseases. The single worst recorded event was a smallpox epidemic in 1862-63. By 1891, only 1,160 Cahuilla remained within what was left of their territory, down from an aboriginal population of 6,000–10,000 (Bean 1978:583-584). By 1974, approximately 900 people claimed Cahuilla descent, most of who resided on reservations.

Between 1875 and 1891, the United States established ten reservations for the Cahuilla within their traditional territory. These reservations include: Agua Caliente, Augustine, Cabazon, Cahuilla, Los Coyotes, Morongo, Ramona, Santa Rosa, Soboba, and Torres-Martinez (Bean 1978:585). Four of the reservations are shared with other groups, including the Chemehuevi, Cupeño, and Serrano. The Soboba Reservation, which includes people of both Luiseño and Cahuilla descent, is closest to the project site.

3.3 HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Post-European contact history for the state of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1822), the Mexican Period (1822–1848), and the American Period (1848–present).

3.3.1 Spanish Period (1769–1822)

Spanish exploration of what was then known as Alta (upper) California began when Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo led the first European expedition into the region in 1542. For more than 200 years after his initial expedition, Spanish, Portuguese, British, and Russian explorers sailed the Alta California coast and made limited inland expeditions, but they did not establish permanent settlements (Bean 1968; Rolle 2003). Spanish entry into what was to become Riverside County did not occur until 1774 when Juan Bautista de Anza led an expedition from Sonora, Mexico to Monterey in northern California (Lech 1998).

In 1769, Gaspar de Portolá and Franciscan Father Junipero Serra established the first Spanish settlement at Mission San Diego de Alcalá. This was the first of 21 missions erected by the Spanish between 1769 and 1823. The establishment of the missions marks the first sustained occupation of Alta California by the Spanish. In addition to the missions four presidios and three pueblos (towns) were established throughout the state (State Lands Commission 1982).

During this period, Spain also deeded ranchos to prominent citizens and soldiers, though very few in comparison to the subsequent Mexican Period. To manage and expand their herds of cattle on these large ranchos, colonists enlisted the labor of the surrounding Native American population (Engelhardt 1927a). The missions were responsible for administrating to the local Indians as well as converting the population to Christianity (Engelhardt 1927b). The influx of European settlers brought the local Native American population in contact with European diseases which they had no immunity against, resulting in catastrophic reduction in native populations throughout the state (McCawley 1996).

3.3.2 Mexican Period (1822–1848)

The Mexican Period commenced when news of the success of the Mexican War of Independence (1810-1821) reached California in 1822. This period saw the federalization of mission lands in California with the passage of the Secularization Act of 1833. This Act enabled Mexican governors in California to distribute former mission lands to individuals in the form land grants. Successive Mexican governors made more than 700 land grants between 1822 and 1846, putting most of the state's lands into private ownership for the first time (Shumway 2007). About 15 land grants (ranchos) were located in Riverside County. Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero, granted to Miguel Pedrorena in 1846, included the majority of the project site (Shumway 2007).

3.3.3 American Period (1848–Present)

The American Period officially began with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, in which the United States agreed to pay Mexico $15 million for ceded territory, including California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming, and pay an additional $3.25 million to settle American citizens claims against Mexico. Settlement of southern California continued dramatically in the early American Period. Many ranchos in the county were sold or otherwise acquired by Americans, and most were subdivided into agricultural parcels or towns.

The discovery of gold in northern California in 1848 led to the California Gold Rush, despite the first California gold being previously discovered in southern California at Placerita Canyon in 1842 (Guinn 1977; Workman 1935:26). Southern California remained dominated by cattle ranches in the early American period, though droughts and increasing population resulted in farming and more urban professions supplanting ranching through the late nineteenth century. In 1850, California was admitted into the United States and by 1853, the population of California exceeded 300,000. Thousands of settlers and immigrants continued to move into the state, particularly after completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869. Riverside County was formed in 1893 from portions of San Bernardino and San Diego Counties (Lech 2004).

City of Perris

Prior to the 1880s, the Perris Valley was used as grazing land for sheep and by miners digging for tin, coal, and clay. In 1882, the California Southern Railroad completed its tracks through the valley, encouraging settlement of the area. The Perris town site was laid out in the late 1880s

after it was officially named a station by the Transcontinental Route of the Santa Fe Railway. By 1911, Perris had a sizeable population and was incorporated as a city. Early inhabitants of Perris were focused on agriculture and mining. Today, Perris is popular as a recreational area for hot-air ballooning and sky diving activities (City of Perris 2015).

City of Menifee

The City of Menifee was incorporated on October 1, 2008, making it one of the newest cities in Riverside County. The city encompasses a 50 square mile area and comprises the communities of Sun City, Quail Valley, and portions of Romoland. It has a population of 82,292 and is bordered by the cities of Perris, Canyon Lake, Lake Elsinore, Murrieta, and Wildomar. Early development of Menifee began with Sun City in the early 1960s, conceptually as an active retirement community that was envisioned by Del Webb, a major building contractor from Phoenix, Arizona. Sun City is centrally located within the City of Menifee with a mix of residential and commercial activity. The Menifee area began to grow further in 1989 with the master-planned community of Menifee Lakes and continues to be one of the fastest growing communities in California. Quail Valley is a semi-rural residential community in the northwestern section of the City, and Romoland is a residential and commercial community located in the northeastern section of the City (City of Menifee 2013).

4.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

4.1 CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM

Dudek conducted a search of cultural resource records housed at the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), Eastern Information Center (EIC) located at the University of California, Riverside on October 8, 2014 as part of a previous environmental constraints analysis (Appendix A). The search was conducted to identify all previous cultural resources work and previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site and alternative alignments. The CHRIS search included a review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the CRHR, the California Points of Historical Interest list, the California Historical Landmarks list, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory list. The records search also included a review of all available historic USGS 7.5-, 15-, and 30-minute quadrangle maps.

The EIC did not list any historic addresses near the project site or alternative alignments. The historic map review identified the 1901 *Elsinore, California* 30-minute topographic quadrangle map, which depicts the project site as vacant.

4.1.1 Previous Studies

The EIC records search identified 30 previous studies within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site and alignments, 10 of which included the project site or portions of the proposed alignments (Table 1).

Table 1
Previous Studies Within 0.5-Mile Radius of the Project Site

EIC Report No.	Author	Year	Study	Relationship to Project Site
RI-00076	Brown, L. V. A.	1978	An Archaeological, Historical, and Cultural Resources Assessment for Tract 12738, Sun-City Perris Area	Outside
RI-00391	Dover, C. E.	1978	An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Subdivision—Tentative Parcel Map 13384, Goetz Road, North of Quail Valley, Riverside County, California	**Within**
RI-00502	Frommer, S. L. and D. G. Pinto	1980	Environmental Impact Evaluation of a Food Processing Site in Johnson Meadow, San Jacinto Mountains, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-00592	Daly, K.	1979	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 14619, Western Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-00658	Leonard, J. C.	1979	An Archaeological Evaluation of the Proposed Development of Tentative Parcel Number 13894, Aguanga Valley, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-00759	Bouscaren, S.	1980	Cultural Resources Assessment Parcel Map 15134, Riverside County	Outside
RI-00760	Bouscaren, S.	1980	Cultural Resources Assessment Parcel Map No. 15080 Riverside County	Outside
RI-00933	Swenson, J. D.	1980	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 15656, Sun City Area of Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-01237	Wlodarski, R. J. and J. M. Foster	1980	Cultural Resources Overview for the Devers Substation to Serrano Substation Transmission Route Alternatives Corridor Right-of-Way	**Within**
RI-02802	Drover, C.	1990	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 24617, Sun City, Riverside County, California	**Within**
RI-02804	Drover, C.	1990	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 25530, Sun City, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-02805	Drover, C.	1990	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 25316 Riverside County, California	**Within**
RI-02997	Laney, B. D. McIntosh, and J. McKeehan	1990	A Cultural Resource Assessment of a 23 Acre Parcel near Sun Valley, California	Outside
RI-03189	Peak and Associates	1990	Cultural Resources Assessment of AT&T's Proposed San Bernardino to San Diego Fiber Optic Cable, San Bernardino, Riverside, and San Diego Counties, California	Outside

Table 1
Previous Studies Within 0.5-Mile Radius of the Project Site

EIC Report No.	Author	Year	Study	Relationship to Project Site
RI-03259	White, R. S.	1991	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 26482, A 5.0-Acre Parcel Located Adjacent to Hull Street In Sun City, Riverside County	Outside
RI-03346	Keller, J. A.	1991	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract Map 26781, 4.8 Acres of Land near Sun City, Riverside County, California, USGS Romoland California Quadrangle, 7.5' Series	**Within**
RI-03354	Drover, C.	1991	A Cultural Resources Inventory: Goetz Road Project, Tract 25745, Riverside County, California	**Within**
RI-04223	Grenda, D. R.	1998	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations of Menifee Memorial Park, Sun City, California	Outside
RI-04375	White, R. S. and L. S. White	1999	An Archaeological Assessment of the Eastern Municipal Water District, Menifee Desalter Project, Sun City and Menifee, Riverside County	Outside
RI-04422	Dice, M. and L. N. Irish	2002	A Phase I Archaeological Resource Survey Report for APN #331-040-042, Located North of Sun City, County of Riverside, California	Outside
RI-04903	Hoover, Anna M. and Kristie R. Blevins	2004	An Archaeological Survey Report, Tract 32228 (APN 330-23-005) and APN 330-240-006, 39.5-Acre Property, Sun City, County of Riverside, California	Outside
RI-05241	Dice, M. and M. Vianna	2004	An Archaeological Survey and Paleontological Records Search on APN #330-210-003, -008, and #300-210-004, -005, North Sun City, County of Riverside, CA	Outside
RI-06018	Tang, B., M. Hogan, M. Dahdul, and D. Ballester	2003	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Menifee Valley North Drainage Facilities Project, In and Near the Communities of Romoland and Homeland, Riverside County, California	**Within**
RI-06470	Tang, B., M. Hogan, C. Tibbet, and D. Ballester	2005	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, the Eagle Crest Project, Tentative Tract Map 34037, Near the City of Perris, Riverside County, CA	Outside
RI-06888	Lerch, M. K. and M. A. Gray	2006	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Valley-Ivyglen Transmission Line Project, Riverside County, California	**Within**
RI-07119	Kyle, C. E.	2007	Cultural Resources Survey for the Murrieta Road Widening Project, Riverside County, California	Outside

Table 1
Previous Studies Within 0.5-Mile Radius of the Project Site

EIC Report No.	Author	Year	Study	Relationship to Project Site
RI-08065	Bonner, W. H. and A. Said	2009	Letter Report: Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Royal Street Communications California, LLC Candidate LA3148A (Sun City Bible), 26815 Murietta Road, Romoland, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-08887	Tang, B. T., M. Hogan, T. Jacquemain, J. K. Sander, D. Ballester, and N. Gallardo	2012	The Van Daele Project	**Within**
RI-09093	Hogan, M.	2014	Addendum to Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment: Tentative Tract Map No. 36658 (Off-Site Improvements), City of Menifee, Riverside County, California, CRM TECH Contract No. 2802	Outside
RI-09136	Ramirez, R. and K. Hunt	2013	Archaeological Resources Study for the Santiara Development Project, City of Menifee, Riverside County, California	Outside

Source: Eastern Information Center, October 2014

4.1.2 Previously Recorded Sites

The EIC records search identified three previously recorded cultural resources within 0.5 mile of the project site, one of which is recorded within pipeline alignment B-7 (P-33-004486; Table 2).

Table 2
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within 0.5-mile Radius of the Project Site

Resource Designation	Description	CRHR Eligibility Status	Recorded/Updated By and Year	Relationship to Project Site
P-33-001557	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Insufficient information	C. E. Drover 1978	Outside
P-33-004486	Bedrock milling site and lithic scatter (since destroyed)	Presumed not eligible; described as destroyed	C. E. Drover and D. M. Smith 1991; D. Ballester 2012	**Within**
P-33-015354	Concrete irrigation risers	Insufficient information	J. Goodman and N. Reseburg 2006	Outside

Source: Eastern Information Center, October 2014

4.1.2.1 P-33-004486

Resource P-33-004486 was recorded as a bedrock milling site and lithic scatter in 1991 by C. Drover and D. M. Smith. The site consisted of a single dished bedrock milling slick, one unifacial core, seven pieces of white quartzite debitage, and four pieces of metavolcanic debitage. The site was recorded on the east side of Goetz Road, approximately 100 feet from the road edge. The site was revisited in a survey by D. Ballester in 2012 for Study RI-08887. It was

noted that the area in which P-33-004486 was recorded had been graded in preparation for a residential development. No evidence of the site was identified as part of the 2012 survey and it was presumed to have been destroyed during grading.

4.2 NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Dudek contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) on October 8, 2014. The NAHC responded via facsimile on October 15, 2014, stating that the search of the SLF "failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area"(Appendix A). The NAHC also provided a contact list of 20 Native American tribes or individuals who may have knowledge of cultural resources within the project site. Dudek prepared and mailed letters to each contact on October 24, 2014. Dudek had not received any responses to the letters when the environmental constrains analysis memorandum was finalized on November 11, 2014.

5.0 FIELDWORK

5.1 SURVEY METHODS

Rincon archaeologist Hannah Haas conducted a cultural resources survey of the project site on August 12, 2015. The survey consisted of pedestrian transects oriented north-south across the entirety of the water storage tank area, pedestrian transects oriented parallel to the unpaved portions of the two alternative pipeline alignments, a windshield survey along the portion of pipeline alignment A-5 along Goetz Road and the paved portion of McLaughlin Road, and a windshield survey of pipeline alignment B-7 along the paved portion of Thornton Road.

During the survey, the archaeologist examined all areas of exposed ground surface for prehistoric artifacts (e.g., chipped stone tools and production debris, stone milling tools, ceramics), historic debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics), or soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden. The archaeologist recorded site characteristics and survey conditions using a field notebook and a digital camera. Copies of the field notes and digital photographs are on file with Rincon's Carlsbad office.

6.0 FINDINGS

Ground visibility within the unpaved portions of the project site (the water storage area, the western 1 kilometer (0.6 miles) of pipeline alignment B-7, and the western 1 km (0.6 mi) of pipeline alignment A-5) was fair to very high (70-100 percent; Photographs 1-3) with very limited vegetation. Soils were not visible within the paved portions of the project site (pipeline alignment A-5 along Goetz Road and the eastern 0.6 km (0.37 mi) of McLaughlin Road and pipeline alignment B-7 along the eastern 0.75 km (0.5 mi) of Thornton Road). Soils within the project site consisted of silty sand. The entirety of the unpaved portions of the project site was disturbed by previous grading activities. No cultural resources were identified within the project site as a result of the pedestrian survey. No evidence of P-33-004486 was identified during the current survey.

Photograph 1. View of water storage tank site, facing northwest.

Photograph 2. View of pipeline alignment A-5, facing west

Photograph 3. View of pipeline alignment B-7, facing west.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

One cultural resource, P-33-004486, was identified within pipeline alignment B-7 during the cultural resources records search. However, this resource was described in 2012 as destroyed by grading and no evidence of the site was identified during the current survey. The entirety of the unpaved portions of the project site and alternative alignments have been heavily disturbed by grading activities. However, there is still potential to encounter buried portions of P-33-004486. Thus, Rincon recommends archaeological and Native American monitoring within 100 feet of the recorded location of P-33-004486.

In addition, construction activity may encounter paleontological resources in Pleistocene deposits with a primary context. Based on the City of Perris Paleontological Sensitivity Map, the project site and portions of the alternative alignments within the City of Perris are in an area of low sensitivity. The City of Menifee Paleontological Sensitivity Map found in the City of Menifee General Plan indicates that the eastern portions of pipeline alignments A-5 and B-7 are within an area of high paleontological sensitivity (Appendix B). The City of Menifee General Plan Environmental Impact Report (EIR) requires paleontological monitoring within areas of high sensitivity.

The following standard EMWD mitigation measures for cultural resources are recommended for the proposed project. Adherence to these measures will ensure that if any cultural or

paleontological resources are encountered, they can be dealt with properly, according to established law.

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

Based on several reviews of records maintained by the EIC and previous field inspections, implementation of the Project will have no significant impact on historical resources as none are in the immediate area that would be impacted. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Answer: No Impact.

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

Although no archeological resources as defined in §15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines were identified on the Project site, there is always the possibility of inadvertent discoveries during excavation activities. Resource P-33-004486 is reportedly destroyed and no evidence of the site was identified during the current survey, but a subsurface deposit may potentially still be present. Therefore, EMWD will adhere to the following:

- EMWD will retain a qualified archaeological monitor meeting the Secretary of Interior Standards for prehistoric archaeology. The archaeological monitor shall be allowed to monitor all grading, excavation, and ground disturbing activities within 100 feet of the original P-33-004486 location and, with the concurrence of EMWD's Field Engineering Inspector, have the authority to stop or redirect grading and/or excavation activities.

- At least 30 days prior to beginning Project construction, EMWD shall contact the Band of Luiseno Indians (Luiseño) nearest to the project site to notify the Luiseño of grading and excavation activities and to coordinate and develop a Cultural Resources Treatment and Monitoring Agreement. The Agreement shall address the treatment of known cultural resources; the designation, responsibilities, and participation of a professional Native American Tribal monitor during grading, excavation and other ground disturbing activities; Project grading and excavation schedule; terms of compensation for the monitor; and treatment and final disposition of any cultural resources, sacred items and human remains discovered on site. The Tribal monitor shall be allowed to monitor all grading, excavation and ground disturbing activities and, with the concurrence of EMWD's Field Engineering Inspector and its archeological monitor, have the authority to stop or redirect grading and/or excavation activities.

- If inadvertent discoveries of cultural resources are encountered at any time during construction, these materials and their context shall be avoided until a qualified archeologist and a representative from the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians have consulted with EMWD regarding appropriate avoidance and mitigation measures for the newly discovered resources. Project personnel shall not collect or retain cultural resources. Prehistoric resources include, but are not limited to: chert or obsidian flakes;

projectile points; mortars and pestles; dark, friable soil containing shell and bone; dietary debris; heat-affected rock; or human burials. Historic resources include stone or adobe foundations or walls; structures and remains with square nails; and refuse deposits (glass, metal, wood, ceramics), often found in old wells and privies. Pursuant to California Public Resources Code §21083.2(b) avoidance is the preferred method of preservation for archeological resources.

- All sacred items, should they be encountered within the project site, shall be avoided and preserved as the preferred mitigation, if feasible. All cultural materials that are collected during excavation and other earth disturbing activities on the Project site, with the exception of sacred items, burial goods and human remains which will be addressed in the Treatment Agreement, shall be tribally curated according to the current professional repository standards. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians.

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

Answer: Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.

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

The eastern portions of pipeline alignments A-5 and B-7 are within an area of high paleontological sensitivity based on the City of Menifee General Plan. Therefore, EMWD will include the following mitigation measures in its standard construction specifications:

- Any excavations within the areas of high sensitivity indicated in the City of Menifee General Plan Paleontological Sensitivity Map shall be monitored by a qualified paleontological monitor. If no fossils are observed during the first 50 percent of excavations within these sediments then paleontological monitoring shall be reduced to weekly spot-checking under the discretion of the qualified paleontologist. Should construction/development activities uncover paleontological resources, work will be moved to other parts of the Project site and the qualified paleontologist shall determine the significance of these resources. If the find is determined to be significant, avoidance or other appropriate measures shall be implemented. Appropriate measures would include that a qualified paleontologist be permitted to recover and evaluate the find(s) in accordance with current standards and guidelines.

Answer: Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.

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

No human remains, including formal cemeteries were identified within the Project site. However, it is always possible that unmarked burials could be unearthed during excavation

activities. Implementation of the following mitigation measures would reduce this impact to a level of less than significant.

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

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

Answer: Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.

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Appendix A

Dudek – Environmental Constraints Analysis

DUDEK

GOETZ ROAD WATER STORAGE TANK AND TRANSMISSION PIPELINE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS ANALYSIS MEMORANDUM

To:	Greg Kowalski, PE, Eastern Municipal Water District
From:	Stephanie Standerfer, Dudek
Subject:	Goetz Road Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline Environmental Constraints Analysis
Date:	November 11, 2014
Attachment(s):	A, Air Quality Constraints Letter Report B, Biological Resources Constraints Letter Report C, Cultural Resources Constraints Letter Report D, Hazards Assessment Letter Report E, Noise Constraints Letter Report

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This environmental constraints analysis has been prepared to provide information concerning the potential environmental constraints associated with the proposed Goetz Road Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline Project, which includes a water storage tank location and the selected pipeline alignment locations under consideration – pipeline alternatives A-5 and B-7. More specifically, this analysis provides information for the environmental issue areas of air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, and noise. Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) would use the environmental constraints analysis memorandum to analyze the preferred alternative for the proposed project.

1.1 Project Location and Environmental Setting

The Goetz Road Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline Project site is located in the Cities of Perris and Menifee, in Riverside County, California (see Figure 1). The approximately 2.85-acre water storage tank location is located on the northwest corner of Goetz Road and Sotelo Road. Pipeline alignment A-5 under consideration would connect from the water storage tank site and generally head north along Goetz Road, and then east along McLaughlin Road and connect to an existing pipeline at the intersection of McLaughlin Road and Murrieta Road.

Pipeline alignment B-7 under consideration would connect from the water storage tank site and head east along Thornton Avenue and connect to an existing pipeline at the intersection of Thornton Avenue and Murrieta Road (see Figure 1).

The general vicinity surrounding the project alignment sites is developed with a mix of residential, open space, and vacant land uses. The water storage tank site is located on an elevation approximately 1,600 feet above mean sea level (amsl). Pipeline alignment A-5 is located on an elevation approximately 1,420 to 1,600 feet amsl and pipeline alignment B-7 is located on an elevation approximately 1,445 to 1,600 feet amsl.

1.2 Project Description

As identified in the Water Facilities Master Plan, the Perris baseline pressure zone (1,627) has a number of substantial deficiencies including low pressure, inadequate intra-zone transmission, deficient storage, and insufficient pumping capacities. EMWD acquired a 2.85-acre parcel on the northwest corner of Goetz Road and Sotelo Road to propose for approximately 10 million gallons of water storage to address the initial phase of the above mentioned deficiencies.

The existing backbone pipeline consists of a 33-inch, 27-inch, and 24-inch pipeline running north/south along Murrieta Road. The selected pipeline alignment will connect the water storage tank to the existing backbone pipeline network at Murrieta Road. The A-5 pipeline alignment option would be 30-inch, 9,000 linear feet and generally head north along Goetz Road, and then east along McLaughlin Road and connect to the existing backbone pipeline at the intersection of McLaughlin Road and Murrieta Road. The B-7 pipeline alignment option would be 30-inch, 5,500 linear feet and would connect from the water storage tank site and head east along Thornton Avenue and connect to the existing backbone pipeline at the intersection of Thornton Avenue and Murrieta Road (see Figure 1).

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The below environmental topics summarizes the potential constraints for the water storage tank site and pipeline alignments A-5 and B-7 under consideration for the Goetz Road Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline Project.

2.1 Air Quality

Construction of the proposed project would result in a temporary addition of pollutants to the local air shed caused by soil disturbance, dust emissions, and combustion pollutants from on-site construction equipment, as well as from personal vehicles, vendor trucks, and off-site trucks hauling construction materials. Oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) and carbon monoxide (CO) emissions would primarily result from the use of construction equipment and motor vehicles. Fugitive dust emissions would primarily result from trenching activities. Construction emissions can vary

substantially from day to day, depending on the level of activity, the specific type of operation, and, for dust, the prevailing weather conditions.

The proposed project area is located within the South Coast Air Basin and is within the jurisdictional boundaries of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). The proposed project would result from short-term, construction impacts to air quality that would potentially occur as a result of construction and maintenance of the water storage tank and the selected pipeline. Emissions from construction would need to be evaluated using the South Coast Air Quality Management District's California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) to determine whether construction of the proposed project would exceed the SCAQMD's enumerated air quality thresholds. Construction schedule and construction equipment details would need to be provided for input in CalEEMod. Pipeline alignment A-5 is approximately 9,000 linear feet, while pipeline alignment B-7 is approximately 5,500 linear feet. Since pipeline alignment B-7 is shorter in length than pipeline alignment A-5, construction emissions would be lower.

Future construction of the proposed project would be subject to SCAQMD Rule 403 (Fugitive Dust), which sets forth general and specific requirements for all construction sites (as well as other fugitive dust sources) in the SCAQMD. The general requirement prohibits a person from causing or allowing emissions of fugitive dust from construction (or other fugitive dust sources) such that the presence of such dust remains visible in the atmosphere beyond the property line of the emissions source. Additionally, standard mitigation has been outlined in the Air Quality Constraints Letter Report prepared by Dudek (Attachment A) should mitigation be needed to reduce emissions during short-term construction activities.

Once the water storage tank and selected pipeline alignment are installed, operational activities include maintenance trucks to and from the water storage tank site. It is anticipated that the maintenance trucks would visit the water storage tank site once a week and would travel approximately 5 miles (one-way trip). In the event that maintenance or repair of the pipeline would be required, trenching and paving of a localized portion of the pipeline may occur. It is anticipated that maintenance or repair activity for the water storage tank and selected pipeline alignment would likely result in similar or less emissions than the construction scenario. The potential repair activities would be temporary and would not be a source of long-term operational emissions. It is not anticipated the proposed project would require additional employees to operate the water storage tank and pipeline alignment.

The SCAQMD also recommends the evaluation of localized nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), CO, particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 10 microns in size (PM_{10}), and particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 2.5 microns in size ($PM_{2.5}$) impacts to sensitive receptors in the immediate vicinity of the project site, referred to as an localized significance threshold analysis, as a result of construction activities. Based on the Air

Quality Constraints Letter Report prepared by Dudek (Attachment A), the nearest off-site sensitive receptors to the proposed water storage tank location are residences located approximately 100 feet north of the site, west of Goetz Road. The nearest off-site sensitive receptors to pipeline alignment A-5 are residences located approximately 30 feet from the proposed pipeline, south of McLaughlin Road and west of Murrieta Road. The nearest off-site sensitive receptors to pipeline alignment B-7 are residences located approximately 25 feet from the proposed pipeline, north and south of Thornton Avenue and west of Murrieta Road.

The recommended threshold for construction emissions at the water storage tank location and along pipeline alignments A-5 and B-7 are shown in Table 1 of Attachment A. Construction activities would be temporary, lasting approximately 24 weeks for pipeline construction and 60 weeks for tank construction and would not likely exceed standards based on the assumptions outlined in Attachment A, for either selected pipeline alignment. The standard mitigation outlined in Attachment A would be implemented to reduce emissions, if necessary. The location of the off-site residences would not pose a major restriction for either A-5 or B-7 pipeline alignment. Thus, it is anticipated that either selected pipeline alignment A-5 or B-7 would not pose an environmental constraint from an air quality standpoint, as each alignment would have similar impacts, require similar mitigation, and would not pose an un-proportional risk to residents along either pipeline alignment.

2.2 Biological Resources

The water storage tank site, pipeline alignments A-5 and B-7 are all within U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) designated critical habitat for coastal California gnatcatcher and within known suitable habitat for Stephen's kangaroo rat. Because of this, habitat assessments should be conducted to determine whether suitable habitat is present and if so, focused surveys would be required. If focused surveys are positive for either species, an Incidental Take Permit would be required. The Incidental Take Permit would include preparation of a Habitat Conservation Plan under Section 10 of the federal Endangered Species Act and through submittal of an application under Section 2081 of the state Endangered Species Act (applies to Stephen's kangaroo rat only). Alternatively, EMWD could opt to become a Participating Special Entity (PSE) under the Western Riverside County MSHCP for this project. EMWD would have to comply with Section 11.8 of the Western Riverside County MSHCP Implementing Agreement in order to receive take coverage for all species covered by the MSHCP, including coastal California gnatcatcher and Stephen's kangaroo rat. Should EMWD become a PSE under the Western Riverside County MSHCP, it would eliminate the need for EMWD to conduct focused surveys for coastal California gnatcatcher and Stephen's kangaroo rat.

The PSE process would include surveys to comply with MHCP standards. Pipeline alignments A-5 and B-7 and the tank site are located outside of the Western Riverside County MSHCP Criteria Cells. However, in order to comply with requirements under the MSHCP, for alignment

A-5, EMWD would have to complete studies for burrowing owl and also complete studies for Narrow Endemic Species Survey Area (NEPSSA) plants for spreading navarreita (*Navarretia fossalis*), California Orcutt grass (*Orcuttia californica*), *and* Wright's trichocoronis (*Trichocoronis wrightii* var. *writghtii*). The tank site and alignment B-7 would just require burrowing owl surveys. Additionally, with the payment of the PSE fee, EMWD would receive take authorization for any listed species that might occur on the project alignment and tank site.

One stream is also mapped crossing the proposed A-5 pipeline alignment. Based on aerial view, it appears that the stream crosses the road via a culvert and may be avoided by the proposed project should this alignment be selected. However, if this alignment is chosen and the stream is impacted, a delineation of jurisdictional waters would be required for this alignment and an assessment of impacts to this crossing. Additionally, a permit will be required from the Army Corps of Engineers, the Regional Water Quality Control Board, and California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Based on the above analysis which has been summarized from the Biological Resources Environmental Constraints Analysis (Attachment B), it is anticipated that pipeline alignment B-7 would have less environmental constraints from a biological resources standpoint, since this alignment is outside of NEPSSA survey area and no streams or water features traverse this alignment.

2.3 Cultural Resources

In order to determine if cultural resources were present within the proposed alignments or tank site, Dudek reviewed records housed at the Eastern Information Center within a half-mile radius of the project area, facilitated a Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) search of the Sacred Lands File, and submitted information outreach letters to the appropriate tribal representatives/organizations and documented findings in an Cultural Resources Constraints Letter Report (Attachment C). Based on the Cultural Resources Constraints Letter Report prepared by Dudek (Attachment C), three archaeological sites have been recorded in proximity to the water storage tank site and pipeline alignment A-5 and B-7 area. Specifically, one cultural resource (bedrock milling) appears to intersect the B-7 pipeline alignment. An artifact scatter is located west of the water storage tank site and historical risers are located just outside of the A-5 pipeline alignment (refer to Table 1 of Attachment C). The Cultural Resources Constraints Letter Report (Attachment C) noted that previous studies were done at the tank site with the most recent study being done in 1991, and a survey was conducted by CRM Tech in 2012 for a different project (Van Daele Project), which included the proposed pipeline alignments. CRM Tech did not relocate the prehistoric bedrock milling site for the Van Daele Project and archaeologists noted that the area appeared to have been graded and the site likely destroyed. Dudek recommends a complete Phase I intensive pedestrian survey for either pipeline alignment and the tank site be conducted in order to provide an inventory of any cultural resources that may be

present and to allow for preliminary assessments of eligibility for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources.

A request was sent to the NAHC to conduct a search of their Sacred Lands File for any recorded Sacred Lands or Native American heritage sites within a half-mile of the project area. The NAHC did not indicate the presence of any Native American sacred sites or area of cultural value within the project search area. However, the NAHC provided a Native American tribal contact list with tribal representatives that may have further knowledge of such sites within the project area. A Dudek archaeologist prepared and sent letters to the tribal representatives listed in Native American tribal contact list requesting any information in the project area related to Traditional Cultural Properties or areas of cultural value. No responses have been received to date.

Based on the above analysis, and since there have been resources found in the past in the area, the selected pipeline alignment and tank site would require a complete Phase I intensive pedestrian survey to determine the potential for cultural resources within the project footprint. Therefore, both A-5 and B-7 and the tank site have the same level of environmental constraint related to cultural resources.

2.4 Hazardous Materials

In order to determine if subsurface soil or groundwater along the pipeline alignment alternatives or water storage tank site have been impacted by past or current uses, Dudek reviewed a computerized database search of regulatory agency records and historical reports prepared by Environmental Data Resources (EDR) and reviewed historical aerial photographs and records listed on GeoTracker and the Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources website. The findings and analysis are documented in the Hazards Assessment Letter Report (Attachment D).

Based on the Hazards Assessment Letter Report (Attachment D), the EDR report listed four sites (Proposed Elementary School No. 14, Monument Ranch Site, Native Plant, and Club K-8 School) within one-mile from the proposed project area. Specifically, the proposed Elementary School No. 14 is located adjacent to the southwestern portion of both pipeline alternatives, Monument Ranch Site is located approximately 0.50-mile north of the proposed A-5 pipeline alignment, Native Plant is located approximately 0.50-mile north of the proposed A-5 pipeline alignment, and Club K-8 school is located approximately 0.50-mile east of the proposed A-5 pipeline alignment. Additionally, two sites (Worm Farm and Greenwater), located approximately 0.40-mile north of the proposed A-5 pipeline alignment, were identified on GeoTracker. Based on the current status of these listed sites and proximity to the proposed pipeline alignment, Dudek determined that it is unlikely these sites have impacted the subsurface conditions along the pipeline alignments and tank site.

Based on the historical aerial photographs reviewed by Dudek, the majority of the proposed A-5 and B-7 pipeline alignments appear to have been used for dry farming or grazing purposes from at least 1938 through 1989. Dudek concluded that it is unlikely that residual pesticides are within the proposed project area from previous dry farming activities.

Due to prior grading activities within the western portion of pipeline alignment B-7, there is potential for methane gas to be present in the soils. However, Dudek determined that based on the proposed pipeline use, the potential presence of methane is not a concern. Typical OSHA trench safety procedures should be implemented during construction activities for either pipeline alignment. There would not be a risk of hazardous materials to the subsurface based on listed sites identified in Attachment D that would affect one of the pipeline alignment alternatives or tank site. Therefore, hazardous materials do not pose an environmental constraint on the project.

2.5 Hydrology and Water Quality

Based on a review of the Department of Water Resources' best available maps and floodplain maps, the proposed project area is not within a 100-year flood hazard area (DWR 2014). Furthermore, the proposed project is not within a 200-year floodplain or a 500-year floodplain mapped by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, regional/special studies, DWR, or U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (DWR 2014). Based on the above analysis, hydrology limitations such as floodplains would not pose an environmental constraint to either the tank site or the two pipeline alignment alternatives. Site drainage is being addressed separately and will be incorporated into the preliminary and final designs.

2.6 Noise

Based on the Noise Constraints Letter Report (Attachment E), construction noise would primarily result from the use of motorized construction equipment and short-term construction noise could result from construction traffic. For both alternatives, the pipeline would be installed by open trench (cut-and-cover) construction methods. The nearest off-site sensitive receptors to pipeline alignment A-5 are residences located approximately 30 feet from the proposed pipeline, south of McLaughlin Road and west of Murrieta Road. The proposed pipeline construction would temporarily expose these sensitive receptors to increased noise levels. As shown in Table 1 of Attachment E, outdoor noise levels at noise-sensitive receptors 50 feet from the noise source could range from 74 dBA to 89 dBA L_{eq}. The noise levels from construction operations decrease at a rate of approximately 6 dB per doubling of distance from the source, and conversely increase at the same rate with diminishing distance. Therefore, the residences along McLaughlin Road at a distance of 30 feet from the proposed pipeline would experience noise levels of about 4 dB higher than at the 50-foot reference distance, resulting in a range of approximately 78 dBA to 93 dBA L_{eq}. The residences along McLaughlin Road have a solid masonry perimeter wall approximately 6 feet in height. The wall is estimated to provide a minimum of 5 dB additional noise reduction.

Therefore, the maximum noise levels from construction to residences within 30 feet of pipeline alignment A-5 are estimated to range from approximately 73 dBA to 88 dBA L_{eq}.

The nearest off-site sensitive receptors to pipeline alignment B-7 are residences located approximately 25 feet from the proposed pipeline, north and south of Thornton Avenue and west of Murrieta Road. The proposed pipeline construction would temporarily expose these sensitive receptors to increased noise levels. The proposed pipeline construction would temporarily expose these sensitive receptors to increased noise levels. The residences along Thornton Avenue at a distance of 25 feet from the proposed pipeline would experience noise levels of about 6 dB higher than at the 50-foot reference distance, resulting in a range of approximately 80 dBA to 95 dBA L_{eq}. The residences along Thornton Avenue have a solid masonry perimeter wall approximately 6 feet in height. The wall is estimated to provide a minimum of 5 dB additional noise reduction. Therefore, the maximum noise levels from construction to residences within 25 feet of pipeline alignment B-7 are estimated to range from approximately 75 dBA to 90 dBA L_{eq}.

The nearest off-site sensitive receptors to the proposed water storage tank location are residences located approximately 100 feet north from the proposed water storage tank site location. At a distance of 100 feet from the proposed water storage tank location, the noise levels would be about 6 dB lower than at the 50-foot reference distance, resulting in a range of approximately 68 dBA to 83 dBA L_{eq}.

Pipeline alignments A-5 and B-7 would be located primarily in the City of Menifee, and the water storage tank site would be constructed in the City of Perris. The City of Menifee's Municipal Code (Title 9, Chapter 9.09, Section 9.09.020) has exemptions from the noise ordinance standards for specified sources, including "Capital improvements projects of a governmental agency". The exemption is granted by the Community Development Director under a temporary use permit under the following conditions:

(1) That granting the exemption shall not create, in the opinion of the Community Development Director, either short or long term detrimental disturbances to the adjoining or surrounding properties, or to the community as a whole;

(2) That such exemption shall not create a precedent that may be cited by others to justify further exemptions;

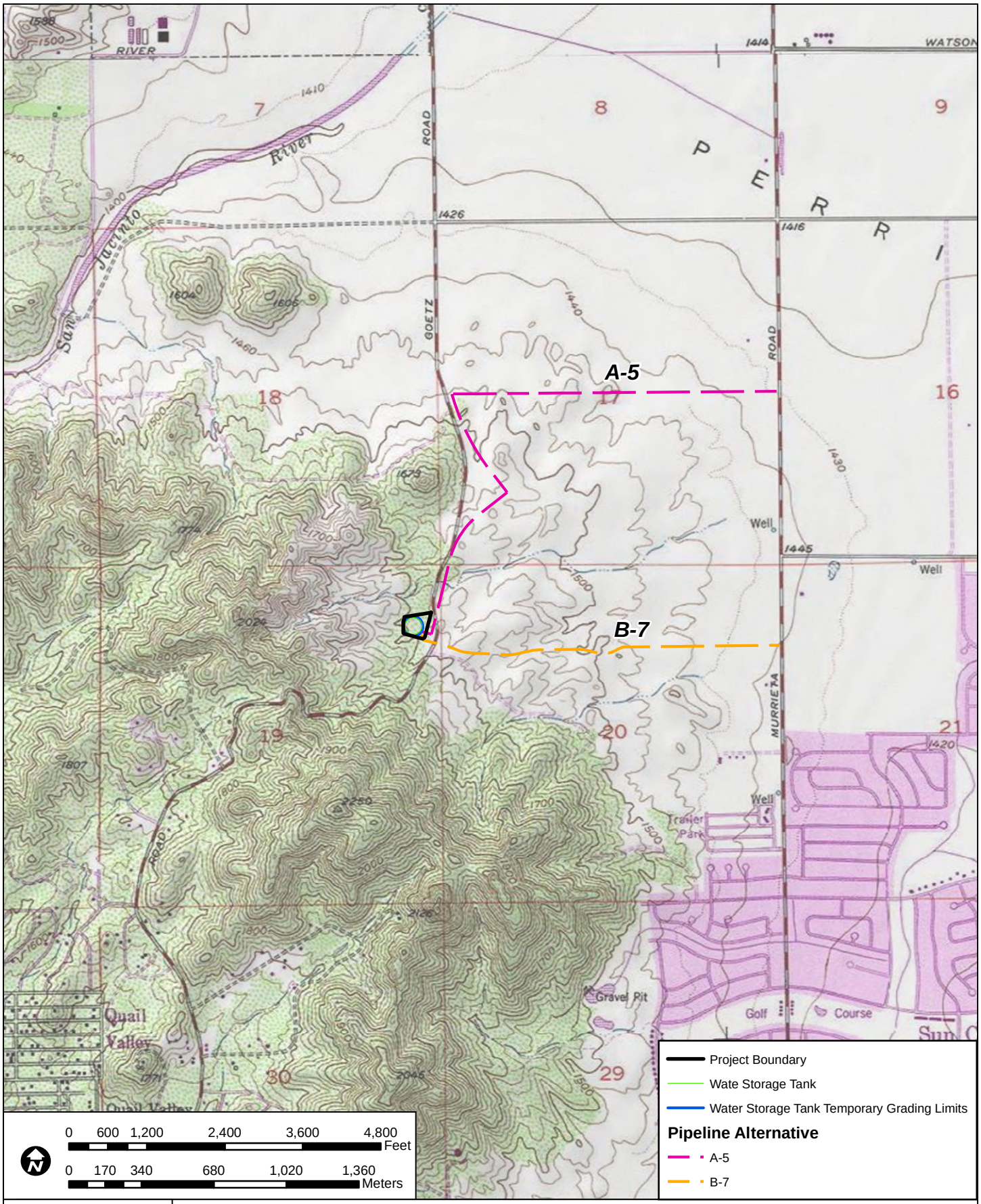
(3) That if an exception is granted, reasonable conditions of approval may be imposed to minimize the public detriment, including, but not limited to, restrictions on sound level, sound duration and operating hours; and

(4) That a procedure shall be set in place (a contact person, phone number and address) that has the ability and authority to immediately terminate the sound creating event or activity if found to be either a short or long term detrimental disturbance or being conducted in a manner that is inconsistent with the TUP approval or any applied conditions of approval.

The City of Perris' Municipal Code (Title 7, Chapter 7.34 Section 7.34.060) regulates construction noise within the city. Noise construction is prohibited between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. as well as on Sundays and legal holidays (except on Columbus Day and on Washington's birthday). Noise from construction is also limited to 80 dBA or less in residential zones in the city. Based on the above noise analysis from proposed construction activities near the water storage tank and pipeline alignments A-5 and B-7 locations, without mitigation, noise levels from construction would exceed the City of Perris's noise standard for construction. Implementing the construction noise control measures outlined in the Noise Constraints Letter Report (Attachment E) would reduce potential noise impacts to levels below the City of Perris's noise standards. Thus, with implementation of noise mitigation, it is anticipated that noise would not pose an environmental constraint to either pipeline alignment or tank site location.

3.0 REFERENCES

DWR. 2014. "Best Available Maps (BAM) Web Viewer" Multi-source floodplain information sponsored by DWR, FloodSafe California, CalEMA, USACOE, and FEMA. Accessed October 28, 2014. http://gis.bam.water.ca.gov/bam/.



DUDEK

SOURCE: USGS Topo 7.5 Minute Series - Romoland Quadrangle

FIGURE 1

Project Location

8334

Goetz Road Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline Project

APPENDIX A - ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS ANALYSIS

Air Quality

As a component of the constraints analysis, Dudek has conducted an assessment of potential impacts from proposed project construction and operational activities on the local airshed and at nearby sensitive receptor locations. Tank construction would take place at the northwest corner of Goetz Road and Sotelo Road. The number of pipeline alternatives as of October 2014 has been narrowed down to two: Alternative A-5 and Alternative B-7. For both alternatives, the pipeline would be installed by open trench (cut-and-cover) construction methods.

Construction of the proposed pipeline and water tank would result in a temporary addition of pollutants to the local airshed caused by soil disturbance, dust emissions, and combustion pollutants from on-site construction equipment, as well as from personal vehicles, vendor trucks, and off-site trucks hauling construction materials. Oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) and carbon monoxide (CO) emissions would primarily result from the use of construction equipment and motor vehicles. Fugitive dust emissions would primarily result from trenching activities. Construction emissions can vary substantially from day to day, depending on the level of activity, the specific type of operation, and, for dust, the prevailing weather conditions.

The proposed project area is located within the South Coast Air Basin and is within the jurisdictional boundaries of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). The proposed project would result from short-term, construction impacts to air quality that would potentially occur as a result of construction and maintenance of the water storage tank and the selected pipeline. Emissions from construction would need to be evaluated using the South Coast Air Quality Management District's California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) to determine whether construction of the proposed project would exceed the SCAQMD's enumerated air quality thresholds. Construction schedule and construction equipment details would need to be provided for input in CalEEMod. Pipeline alignment A-5 is approximately 9,000 linear feet, while pipeline alignment B-7 is approximately 5,500 linear feet. Since pipeline alignment B-7 is shorter in length than pipeline alignment A-5, construction emissions would be lower.

Future construction of the proposed project, regardless of which pipeline alignment is chosen, would be subject to SCAQMD Rule 403 (Fugitive Dust), which sets forth general and specific requirements for all construction sites (as well as other fugitive dust sources) in the SCAQMD. The general requirement prohibits a person from causing or allowing emissions of fugitive dust from construction (or other fugitive dust sources) such that the presence of such dust remains visible in the atmosphere beyond the property line of the emissions source. Additionally, standard mitigation has been outlined below should mitigation be needed to reduce emissions during short-term construction activities.

Once the water storage tank and selected pipeline alignment are installed, operational activities include maintenance trucks to and from the water storage tank site. It is anticipated that the maintenance trucks would visit the water storage tank site once a week and would travel approximately 5 miles (one-way trip). In the event that maintenance or repair of the pipeline would be required, trenching and paving of a localized portion of the pipeline may occur. It is anticipated that maintenance or repair activity for the water storage tank and selected pipeline alignment would likely result in similar or less emissions than the construction scenario. The potential repair activities would be temporary and would not be a source of long-term operational emissions. It is not anticipated the proposed project would require additional employees to operate the water storage tank and pipeline alignment.

The SCAQMD also recommends the evaluation of localized nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), CO, particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 10 microns in size (PM_{10}), and particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 2.5 microns in size ($PM_{2.5}$) impacts to sensitive receptors in the immediate vicinity of the project site, referred to as an localized significance threshold analysis, as a result of construction activities. Sensitive receptors include but are not limited to residential land uses, schools, open space and parks, recreational facilities, hospitals, resident care facilities, daycare facilities, or other facilities that may house individuals with health conditions that would be affected by poor air quality. As previously mentioned, construction of the proposed project has the potential to create air quality impacts through construction equipment usage and vehicle trips generated by construction workers and supply trucks traveling to and from the project site.

Recommended construction thresholds are provided for pipeline alignment A-5, pipeline alignment B-7, and the tank construction area. These thresholds reflect the allowable emission rates for Source-Receptor Area 24 (Perris Valley) provided in the SCAQMD's Localized Significance Threshold (LST) Methodology lookup tables (SCAQMD 2008).

Alignment A-5. The nearest off-site sensitive receptors to the approximately 9,000 linear foot pipeline alignment A-5 are the residences located directly south of the alignment along McLaughlin Road, west of Murrieta Road. The nearest of these residences are located approximately 30 feet from the proposed pipeline. Other residences are located further away (approximately 70 feet) along McLaughlin Road. Additionally, residences are located approximately 150 to 350 feet away along Goetz Road.

Alignment B-7. The nearest off-site sensitive receptors to the approximately 5,500 linear foot pipeline alignment B-7 are the residences located directly north and south of the alignment along Thornton Avenue, west of Murrieta Road. A park (Sun Ranch Community Park) is also located along this portion of the alignment. The nearest residences are located approximately 25 feet from the proposed pipeline.

Tank Construction. The nearest sensitive receptors to the proposed tank location would be the residences located north of the site, west of Goetz Road. The residence is located approximately 100 feet from the site.

Recommended Thresholds for Construction Emissions. It is assumed that construction of alignment A-5 or alignment B-7, and the tank construction would be 1 acre in area.[1] The nearest sensitive receptors for all three cases would be located within a 25-meter (82-foot) distance from construction activity. The allowable emission rates for Source–Receptor Area 24 (Perris Valley) from the SCAQMD LST Methodology lookup tables are shown in Table 1, Alignment A-5, Alignment B-7, and Tank Construction Recommended Thresholds for Construction Emissions.

Table 1
Alignment A-5, Alignment B-7, and Tank Construction
Recommended Thresholds for Construction Emissions

Pollutant	LST Criteria (lb/day)
NO_2	118
CO	602
PM_{10}	4
$PM_{2.5}$	3

Source: SCAQMD 2008.
Note: LST = localized significance threshold; lb/day = pounds per day; NO_2 = nitrogen dioxide; CO = carbon monoxide; PM_{10} = coarse particulate matter; $PM_{2.5}$ = fine particulate matter

Recommended Construction Mitigation. Standard mitigation language is provided below, should mitigation be required for the selected pipeline alignment in order to reduce impacts resulting from the exceedance of the SCAQMD LST thresholds. The following mitigation language can be modified as needed to meet the requirements of the project. Mitigation measure MM-AQ-1 is provided to reduce fugitive dust (PM_{10}) emissions. Mitigation measure MM-AQ-2 is provided to reduce NO_x emissions.

MM-AQ-1 Consistent with South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Rule 403, it is required that fugitive dust generated by grading and construction activities be kept to a minimum, with a goal of retaining dust on the site, by following the dust control measures listed as follows:

a) During clearing, grading, earthmoving, excavation, or transportation of cut or fill materials, water trucks or sprinkler systems shall be used to prevent dust from leaving the site and to create a crust after each day's activities cease.

[1] While the actual construction area may be larger than 1 acre, using the smaller area results in a more conservative analysis because the LSTs for a 1-acre site are lower than those for a 2-acre site.

b) During construction, water truck or sprinkler systems shall be used to keep all areas of vehicle movement damp enough to prevent dust from leaving the site. At a minimum, this would include wetting down such areas later in the morning, after work is completed for the day, and whenever winds exceed 15 miles per hour (mph).

c) Soil stockpiled for more than 2 days shall be covered, kept moist, or treated with soil binders to prevent dust generation.

d) Speeds on unpaved roads shall be reduced to less than 15 mph.

e) All grading and excavation operations shall be halted when wind speeds exceed 25 mph.

f) Dirt and debris spilled onto paved surfaces at the project site and on the adjacent roadways shall be swept, vacuumed, and/or washed at the end of each workday.

g) Should minor import/export of soil materials be required, all trucks hauling dirt, sand, soil, or other loose material to and from the construction site shall be tarped and maintain a minimum 2 feet of freeboard.

h) At a minimum, at each vehicle egress from the project site to a paved public road, a pad shall be installed consisting of washed gravel (minimum size: 1 inch) maintained in a clean condition to a depth of at least 6 inches and extending to a width of at least 30 feet and a length of at least 50 feet (or as otherwise directed by SCAQMD) to reduce trackout and carryout onto public roads.

i) Review and comply with any additional requirements of SCAQMD Rule 403.

MM AQ-2 The following measures shall be adhered to during project grading and construction to reduce oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) from the operation of construction equipment:

a. Heavy-duty diesel-powered construction equipment rated at greater than 50 horsepower shall be equipped with Tier 2 or better diesel engines.

b. The engine size of construction equipment shall be the minimum size.

c. The number of construction equipment operating simultaneously shall be minimized through efficient management practices to ensure that the smallest number is operating at any one time.

d. Construction equipment shall be maintained in tune per the manufacturer's specifications.

e. Catalytic converters shall be installed on gasoline-powered equipment over 50 horsepower.

f. Electric equipment shall be utilized in lieu of diesel-powered equipment, where feasible.

g. Prohibit construction equipment idling in excess of five minutes.

Conclusion. Construction activities should be minimized in the sensitive receptor areas described above; however, as proposed construction would be temporary and standard mitigation to reduce emissions is available, the location of sensitive receptors is not anticipated to pose a major restriction for the project. Recommended thresholds for construction emissions are provided in Table 1. Although construction of the proposed project would generate criteria air pollutant emissions, the difference in emissions between alternative pipeline alignments is not a constraint.

References

SCAQMD. 2008. *Final Localized Significance Threshold Methodology*. Revised July 2008.

APPENDIX B - ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS ANALYSIS

Biological Resources

A desk-top review was conducted of the Goetz Road water storage tank and A-5 and B-7 transmission pipeline alignment project site to determine if there are special-status biological resources which may constrain either the proposed tank site or pipeline alignment options. Table 1 provides a summary of potential special status biological resources. All three components (tank site, pipeline alignments A-5 and B-7) have similar constraints: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) designated Critical Habitat for coastal California gnatcatcher overlaps all three components; all three components overlap suitable habitat for the listed Stephen's kangaroo rat; and focused surveys for both species may be required (depending on results of habitat assessments) within all three components.

The tank site and pipeline alignment alternatives are also within the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) and the Stephen's Kangaroo Rat Habitat Conservation Plan (SKR HCP). EMWD is not a permittee under either of these plans; however, a discussion of potential requirements and options to be permitted under those plans for this project is provided later in this section.

Table 1
Comparative Potential Special Status Biological Resources

Issue	Water Tank	Pipeline Alignment A-5	Pipeline Alignment B-7
USFWS Designated Critical Habitat	Coastal California Gnatcatcher	Coastal California Gnatcatcher (southern portion only)	Coastal California Gnatcatcher
Documented Occurrences of Listed Species	Stephen's kangaroo rat	Stephen's kangaroo rat	Stephen's kangaroo rat
Potential Focused Survey Requirements	Rare plants Stephen's kangaroo rat Coastal California Gnatcatcher Burrowing Owl	Rare plants Stephen's kangaroo rat Coastal California Gnatcatcher Burrowing Owl	Rare plants Stephen's kangaroo rat Coastal California Gnatcatcher Burrowing Owl
Potential Jurisdictional Waters	No	Yes, one crossing	No
MSHCP	Outside of Criteria Cells Within burrowing owl survey area	Outside of Criteria Cells Within burrowing owl survey area Within Narrow Endemic Plant survey area (*Navarretia fossalis, Orcuttia californica, Trichocoronis wrightii* var. *wrightii*)	Outside of Criteria Cells Within burrowing owl survey area
SKR HCP	Within Fee Area Outside of Preserve Area	Within Fee Area Outside of Preserve Area	Within Fee Area Outside of Preserve Area

Methods

A literature review was conducted to evaluate the environmental setting of the project site and identify potential special-status biological resources that may be found on the site. To assess site conditions, the following resources were reviewed: the Romoland 7.5-minute U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS) 7.5' quadrangle (USGS 2014), the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (USDA 2014), the National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) (USGS 2013), National Wetlands Inventory (USFWS 2013), the MSHCP (County of Riverside 2003), and aerial imagery available on Google Earth and Bing. Environmental conditions for the three components are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2
Environmental Site Conditions

Project Component	Elevation[1]	Soils[2]	Vegetation Communities[3]
Water Tank	1,600 feet above mean sea level (amsl)	• Ysidoro gravelly very fine sandy loam	• Coastal sage scrub/California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*) • California Annual Grassland
Pipeline Alignment A-5	1,600 – 1,420 feet amsl	• Garretson very fine sandy loam • Ysidoro, gravelly very fine sandy loam • Auld clay • Cajalco rocky fine sandy loam • Cajalco fine sandy loam • Las Posas loam	• Coastal sage scrub/California buckwheat • California Annual Grassland • Agriculture (Cropland, Orchard-Vineyard) • Coastal sage scrub/Brittlebush-California buckwheat (*Encelia farinosa – Eriogonum fasciculatum*)
Pipeline Alignment B-7	1,600 – 1,445 feet amsl	• Garretson very fine sandy loam • Ysidoro, gravelly very fine sandy loam • Lodo rocky loam • Escondido fine sandy loam • Friant fine sandy loam	• Coastal sage scrub/California buckwheat • California Annual Grassland • Agriculture (Cropland, Orchard-Vineyard) • Urban • Riparian scrub/Willow

Sources:
1 USGS 2014
2 USDA 2013
3 County of Riverside 2003

Special-status species documented in the vicinity were determined through a query of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) occurrence data (USFWS 2014). The query was based on a 5-mile radius search using GIS. Additionally, a query was conducted of the California Native Plant Society Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (CNPS) based on the Romoland USGS quadrangle and the surrounding eight quadrangles. The potential for

special status species to occur within or adjacent to the project site was based on the site conditions literature review. No field work was conducted as part of this assessment. The results of the species query, assessment of species' potential to occur on the site, and focused survey needs are summarized in Tables 3 and 4.

PLANT AND WILDLIFE POTENTIAL

Table 3
Potential-to-Occur Special Status Plant Species On-Site

Plant Species		Status Federal/State/ CRPR	Habitat	Water Tank	Pipeline Alignment A-5	Pipeline Alignment B-7
Astragalus pachypus var. *jaegeri*	Jaeger's bush-milk-vetch	None/None/ 1B.1	Chaparral, Valley and foothill grassland, Coastal scrub. Perennial shrub (December-June). Elevation Range: 1198-3002	Moderate		
Atriplex corobata var. *notatior*	San Jacinto Valley crownscale	FE/None/1B.1	Playas, Valley and foothill grassland(mesic), Vernal pools/alkaline/ annual herb/ Apr-Aug/ 456-1640	Low; Habitat assessment should be conducted to determine if focused surveys are required		
Brodiaea filifolia	Thread-leaved brodiaea	FT/ CE/ 1B.1	Chaparral(openings), Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Playas, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools/often clay/ perennial bulbiferous herb/ Mar-Jun/ 82-3675	Low; Habitat assessment should be conducted to determine if focused surveys are required	Moderate, clay soils present throughout alignment. Habitat assessment should be conducted to determine if focused surveys are required	Low to moderate; Habitat assessment should be conducted to determine if focused surveys are required
California macrophylla	Round-leaved filaree	None/ None/ 1B.1	Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland/clay/ annual herb/ Mar-May/ 49-3937	Low; soils and vegetation community not present.	High; focused surveys should be conducted. Clay soils present in A-5 and documented occurrences loam soils in other project components may also have clay inclusions	Moderate; focused surveys should be conducted. Loam soils may have clay inclusions

Table 3
Potential-to-Occur Special Status Plant Species On-Site

Plant Species		Status Federal/State/ CRPR	Habitat	Water Tank	Pipeline Alignment A-5	Pipeline Alignment B-7
Calochortus weedii var. *intermedius*	Intermediate mariposa lily	None/ None/ 1B.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland/rocky, calcareous/ perennial bulbiferous herb/ May-Jul/ 344-2805	Low, suitable soils not present.	Low, suitable soils not present	Low, suitable soils not present
Chorizanthe polygonoides var. *longispina*	Long-spined spineflower	None/ None/ 1B.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools/often clay/ annual herb/ Apr-Jul/ 98-5020	Low; Habitat assessment should be conducted to determine if focused surveys are required	Moderate, clay soils present throughout alignment. Habitat assessment should be conducted to determine if focused surveys are required	Low to moderate; Habitat assessment should be conducted to determine if focused surveys are required
Choriazanthe parryi var *parryi*	Parry's spineflower	None/ None/ 1B.1	Chaparral, Coastal Scrub, Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grasslands, sandy openings.	Moderate, focused surveys should be conducted.	High, historic documented occurrences. Focused surveys should be conducted.	Moderate, focused surveys should be conducted.
Dudleya multicaulis	Many-stemmed dudleya	None/ None/ 1B.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland/often clay/ perennial herb/ Apr-Jul/ 49-2592	Low; Habitat assessment should be conducted to determine if focused surveys are required	Moderate, clay soils present throughout alignment. Habitat assessment should be conducted to determine if focused surveys are required	Low to moderate; Habitat assessment should be conducted to determine if focused surveys are required

Table 3
Potential-to-Occur Special Status Plant Species On-Site

Plant Species		Status Federal/State/ CRPR	Habitat	Water Tank	Pipeline Alignment A-5	Pipeline Alignment B-7
Horkelia cuneata var. *puberula*	Mesa horkelia	None/ None/ 1B.1	Chaparral(maritime), Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub/sandy or gravelly/ perennial herb/ Feb-Jul(Sep)/ 230-2657	Moderate, focused surveys should be conducted.	High, historic documented occurrences. Focused surveys should be conducted.	Moderate, focused surveys should be conducted.
Navarretia prostrata	Prostrate vernal pool navarretia	None/ None/ 1B.1	Coastal scrub, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland(alkaline), Vernal pools/Mesic/ annual herb/ Apr-Jul/ 49-3970	Low; Habitat assessment should be conducted to determine if focused surveys are required	Low to Moderate. Habitat assessment should be conducted to determine if focused surveys are required	Low to moderate; Habitat assessment should be conducted to determine if focused surveys are required
Sphaerocarpos drewei	Bottle liverwort	None/ None/ 1B.1	Chaparral, Coastal scrub/openings, soil/ ephemeral liverwort/ N.A./ 295-1969	Moderate, focused surveys should be conducted.	Moderate, focused surveys should be conducted.	Moderate, focused surveys should be conducted.

Designations:

Federal Designations

FE: Species listed as endangered by USFWS.
FT: Species listed as threatened by USFWS.

State Designations

ST: State threatened
SE: State endangered

California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)

1A: Plants presumed extinct in California.
1B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.
2: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.
3: Plants about which we need more information–a review list.
4: Plants of limited distribution–a watch list.

Threat Ranks

0.1: Seriously threatened in California (high degree/immediacy of threat).
0.2: Fairly threatened in California (moderate degree/immediacy of threat).
0.3: Not very threatened in California (low degree/immediacy of threats or no current threats

Table 4
Potential-to-Occur Special Status Wildlife Species On-Site

Wildlife Species		Status Federal/State/ MSHCP	Habitat	Potential to Occur for Water Tank Site, Pipeline Alignment A-5, and Pipeline Alignment B-7	Focused Surveys[1]
Amphibians					
Spea hammondii	Western Spadefoot	None/CSC/MSHCP	Most common in grasslands, coastal scrub near rain pools or vernal pools; riparian habitats.	Not likely to occur.	No
Reptiles					
Anniella pulchra pulchra	Silvery legless lizard	None/CSC	Associated with sparse vegetation and sandy or loose, loamy soils.	Low potential. Most of area has been graded.	No
Aspidoscelis hyperythra	Orange-throat whiptail	None/CSC/MSHCP	Coastal scrub, chaparral, grassland, juniper, and oak woodland.	Low potential. Much of area has been graded.	No
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri	Coastal western whiptail	None/SAL	Coastal scrub, chaparral	Moderate potential. Much of area has been graded.	No
Crotalus ruber	Red-diamond rattlesnake	None/CSC/MSHCP	Variety of shrub habitats where there is heavy brush, large rocks, or boulders	Low potential. Graded aspect and proximity to urban setting reduces potential.	No
Phrynosoma blainvillii	Coast horned lizard	None/CSC/MSHCP	Coastal scrub, annual grassland, chaparral, oak and riparian woodland, coniferous forest	Low to moderate potential. Grading and proximity to development reduces potential.	No
Birds					
Aimophila ruficeps canescens	Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	None/WL/MSHCP	Grass-covered hillsides, coastal scrub, chaparral with boulders and outcrops	Low potential. It appears that all scrub habitats have been previously graded.	No

Table 4
Potential-to-Occur Special Status Wildlife Species On-Site

Wildlife Species		Status Federal/State/ MSHCP	Habitat	Potential to Occur for Water Tank Site, Pipeline Alignment A-5, and Pipeline Alignment B-7	Focused Surveys[1]
Ammodramus savannarum	Grasshopper Sparrow	None/CSC/MSHCP	Open grassland and prairie, especially native grassland with a mix of grasses and forbs	Low potential due to marginal habitat quality.	No
Aquila chrysaetos	Golden Eagle	BCC/WL/MSHCP	Open country, especially hilly and mountainous regions; grassland, coastal scrub, chaparral, oak savannas, open coniferous forest	Moderate potential for foraging due to proximity to residences; no potential for nesting due to a lack of suitable nest sites other than transmission lines to the north.	No
Athene cunicularia	Burrowing owl	BCC /CSC/MSHCP	Grassland, lowland scrub, agriculture, coastal dunes, and other artificial open areas	High potential due to open habitat. While previously graded, burrowing owls may still occur.	Yes
Buteo regalis	Ferruginous hawk	BCC/WL/MSHCP	Open, dry country, grasslands, open fields, agriculture	Moderate potential to forage during migration. No nesting potential.	No
Charadrius montanus	Mountain Plover	BCC/CSC/MSHCP	Nests in open, shortgrass prairies or grasslands; winters in shortgrass plains, plowed fields, open sagebrush, and sandy deserts	No nesting potential. Low wintering potential due to poor habitat quality.	No
Circus cyaneus	Northern harrier	None/CSC/MSHCP	Open wetlands (nesting), pasture, old fields, dry uplands, grasslands, rangelands, coastal scrub	No nesting potential but high foraging potential.	No
Elanus leucurus	White-tailed kite	None/FP/MSHCP	Open grasslands, savanna-like habitats,	No nesting potential,	No

Table 4
Potential-to-Occur Special Status Wildlife Species On-Site

Wildlife Species		Status Federal/State/ MSHCP	Habitat	Potential to Occur for Water Tank Site, Pipeline Alignment A-5, and Pipeline Alignment B-7	Focused Surveys[1]
			agriculture, wetlands, oak woodlands, riparian	but high foraging potential.	
Eremophilia alpestris actia	California horned lark	None/WL/MSHCP	Open habitats, grassland, rangeland, shortgrass prairie, montane meadows, coastal plains, fallow grain fields	High foraging potential.	No
Falco mexicanus	Prarie falcon	BCC/WL/MSHCP	Grassland, savannas, rangeland, agriculture, desert scrub, alpine meadows; nest on cliffs or bluffs	No nesting potentential, but moderate foraging potential.	No
Lanus ludovicianus	Loggerhead shrike	BCC/CSC/MSHCP	Open ground, including grassland, coastal scrub, broken chaparral, agriculture, riparian, open woodland	Moderate potential. While intact habitats are not present, they may still occur.	No
Polioptola californica californica	Coastal California gnatcatcher	FT/CSC/MSHCP	coastal scrub-grassland ecotone, coastal scrub-chaparral mix, riparian in late summer	Low potential; While historical maps indicate the presence of coastal sage scrub, it appears that all of the patches have been cleared during the grading of development pads in the vicinity..	Yes (all component s) if habitat assessmen t determined suitable habitat is present.

Table 4
Potential-to-Occur Special Status Wildlife Species On-Site

Wildlife Species		Status Federal/State/ MSHCP	Habitat	Potential to Occur for Water Tank Site, Pipeline Alignment A-5, and Pipeline Alignment B-7	Focused Surveys[1]
Mammals					
Antrozous pallidus	Pallid bat	None/CSC	Arid habitats, including grasslands, shrublands, woodlands and forests; prefers rocky outcrops, cliffs and crevices with access to open habitats for foraging	High potential for foraging; low potential for roosting.	No
Chaetodipus fallax fallax	Northwestern San Diego Pocket Mouse	None/CSC/MSHCP	grassland, sage scrub-grassland ecotones, sparse chaparral; rocky substrates, loams, and sandy loams	Low potential due to previous grading.	No
Dipodomys stephensi	Stephen's kangaroo rat	FE/ST/MSHCP	Open habitat, grassland, sparse coastal scrub, sandy loam, and loamy soils with low clay content; gentle slopes (< 30%)	Moderate potential. While grading and maintenance has occurred, they readily reoccupy open sites from adjacent areas.	Yes (all component s)
Eurerma maculatum	Spotted bat	None/CSC	Occupies a wide variety of habitats from arid deserts and grasslands, to mixed conifer forests; feeds over water and along washes; needs rock crevices in cliffs or caves for roosting	Moderate potential to forage, but not expected to roost.	No
Eumops perotis californicus	Western mastiff bat	None/CSC	Roosts in small colonies in cracks and small holes, seeming to prefer man-made structures	Moderate potential for foraging, low for roosting	No
Lasiurus blossvillii	Western red bat	None/CSC	Occurs in a wide variety of habitats, including scrub, grassland, woodland, and riparian areas	Moderate potential for foraging, low for roosting	No
Lepus californicus bennettii	San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	None/CSC/MSHCP	Arid habitats with open ground; grasslands, coastal scrub, agriculture, disturbed areas, rangelands	High potential despite the habitat removal.	No

Table 4
Potential-to-Occur Special Status Wildlife Species On-Site

Wildlife Species		Status Federal/State/ MSHCP	Habitat	Potential to Occur for Water Tank Site, Pipeline Alignment A-5, and Pipeline Alignment B-7	Focused Surveys[1]
Onychomys torridus ramona	Southern grasshopper mouse	None/CSC	Inhabits scrub and grasslands with friable soils for digging; prefers low to moderate shrub cover.	Low potential due to the graded aspect of project area.	No
Perognathus longimembris brevinasus	Los Angeles pocket mouse	None/CSC/MSHCP	Grassland, coastal scrub, disturbed habitats; fine, sandy soils	Moderate potential to occur due to the grading.	No

Notes:
[1] Some species with a potential to occur do not require focused surveys; rather potential impacts are assessed based on habitat.

Designations:
Federal Designations
BCC USFWS: Birds of Conservation Concern
FC Federal Candidate for listing
FE Federally listed Endangered
FT Federally listed as Threatened

State Designations
CSC California Special Concern Species
FP CDFW Protected and Fully Protected Species
SAL CDFW Special Animals List
SE State-listed as Endangered
ST State-listed as Threatened
WL CDFW Watch List Species

Other Designations
MSHCP Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan

Results

Federally and State Listed Species

Two species listed under the federal and/or state Endangered Species Acts have the potential to occur within the tank site, and pipeline alignments A-5 and B-7, coastal California gnatcatcher and Stephen's kangaroo rat. Suitable habitat for coastal California gnatcatcher includes coastal sage scrub which is mapped within all three components of the project site (Figure 1). This habitat appears to have been removed within the pipeline alignments but is still present within the tank location. There are no documented occurrences for coastal California gnatcatcher in the vicinity; however, Critical Habitat for the species does overlap the project site. The USFWS designates Critical Habitat for species listed as threatened or endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act where habitat critical to the survival of the species may be present. If suitable habitat occurs within a designated Critical Habitat area, removal of that habitat may constitute take of the species under the FESA. A permit from the USFWS may be required for removal of the habitat and higher mitigation ratios are typically imposed for removal of designated Critical Habitat if it's also suitable for the species. A habitat assessment should be conducted to determine if the coastal sage scrub is present and suitable for coastal California gnatcatcher. If it is suitable, then focused surveys will be required. Focused surveys consist of either 6 visits during the breeding season (between March 15 and June 30) or 9 visits during the non-breeding season (July 1 through March 14).

Stephen's kangaroo rat has been documented as occurring in the vicinity of the project, either within the project site or immediately adjacent. A habitat assessment should be conducted to determine which portions of the project site are suitable for the species. Focused surveys (e.g. trapping) should be conducted within areas identified as suitable. Focused surveys consist of trapping grids, with 5 consecutive nights of trapping at each grid. Trapping cannot be conducted during inclement weather.

If focused surveys are positive for either of these species, an Incidental Take Permit will be required. This is accomplished through preparation of a Habitat Conservation Plan under Section 10 of the federal Endangered Species Act and through submittal of an application under Section 2081 of the state Endangered Species Act (applies to Stephen's kangaroo rat only).

Alternatively, EMWD could opt to become a Participating Special Entity (PSE) under the MSHCP for this project. Under this option, EMWD would have to comply with Section 11.8 of the Western Riverside County MSHCP and would then receive take coverage for all species covered by the MSHCP, including coastal California gnatcatcher and Stephen's kangaroo rat. If EMWD opted to become a PSE for this proposed project, focused surveys for coastal California gnatcatcher and Stephen's kangaroo rat would not be required; however, in order to comply with requirements under the MSHCP, EMWD would still have to complete studies for burrowing owl

for either selected alignment and the tank site and also complete studies for Narrow Endemic Plant Species Survey Area (NEPSSA) for spreading navarreita (*Navarretia fossalis*), California Orcutt grass (*Orcuttia californica*), and Wright's trichocoronis (*Trichocoronis wrightii* var. *writghtii*) for pipeline alignment A-5.

Other Special Status Species

Several rare plants have a moderate or high potential to occur within the project site. For all three components, a habitat assessment and focused rare plant survey should be conducted.

Several special status wildlife species have the potential to occur within the project site; however, for most of these species, potential impacts are assessed based on suitable habitat. One species, burrowing owl, requires focused surveys and avoidance if it is present. Focused surveys include four site visits during the breeding season (February 15 to August 15).

Jurisdictional Waters

One stream is mapped crossing the proposed A-5 pipeline alignment. Based on aerial review, it appears to cross the road via a culvert and may be avoided by the project. A delineation of jurisdictional waters would be required for this alignment and an assessment of impacts to this crossing. If the project does impact the stream, a permit will be required from the Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE), the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and CDFW.

There are no potentially jurisdictional waters mapped within the tank site or alignment B-7 that would require regulating permits.

Relationship to Conservation Plans

Although EMWD is not a permittee for any conservation plans, under CEQA, a project must not be in conflict with an approved conservation plan; therefore, a review of the project with respect to relevant approved conservation plans is required.

MSHCP

The MSHCP is a criteria based plan with conservation areas formed by application of criteria within criteria cells. The project site is outside of MSHCP criteria cells; therefore, would not be in conflict with the conservation goals of the MSHCP related to the Reserve Assembly. The MSHCP also has survey areas for certain species within which habitat assessments and focused surveys if suitable habitat is present must be conducted. The project overlaps surveys areas for burrowing owl and Narrow Endemic Plant Species. Although the project is not required to follow the MSHCP survey requirements, the project would review the potential to impact these

species as part of the CEQA document and would, therefore, be consistent with those provisions of the MSHCP.

If the project should opt to become a Participating Special Entity under the MSHCP, as previously discussed, burrowing owl habitat assessments and focused surveys (if habitat is present) would be required for all three components. Burrowing owls are documented throughout the area and it is anticipated that focused surveys for burrowing owl will be required. Narrow Endemic Plant Species habitat assessments and focused surveys (if habitat is present) would be required for alignment A-5. With the payment of the PSE fee, EMWD would receive take authorization for any listed species that might occur on the project alignment and tank site.

SKR HCP

The SKR HCP is a preserve based conservation plan which limits activities within pre-determined preserve areas. The project site is outside of the SKR HCP preserve areas and, would therefore, not be in conflict with this plan.

Conclusions

Two listed species have the potential to occur within the project site, coastal California gnatcatcher and Stephen's kangaroo rat. A thorough assessment of these species (including habitat assessment and focused surveys) should be conducted. If surveys are positive, Incidental Take Permits will be required from the USFWS and CDFW. Becoming a Participating Special Entity under the MSHCP would eliminate the need for focused surveys for coastal California gnatcatcher and Stephen's kangaroo rat and eliminate the need for separate permit processing for the federal and state Endangered Species Acts. Both pipeline alignment alternatives and the tank sites have the potential to support these species; therefore, this constraint is not a limiting factor with respect to selecting a pipeline alignment alternative.

One potentially jurisdictional water occurs within the proposed A-5 alignment. This would be an additional constraint associated with alignment A-5. However, this crossing is small and if impacts can be avoided, no permits would be needed.

References

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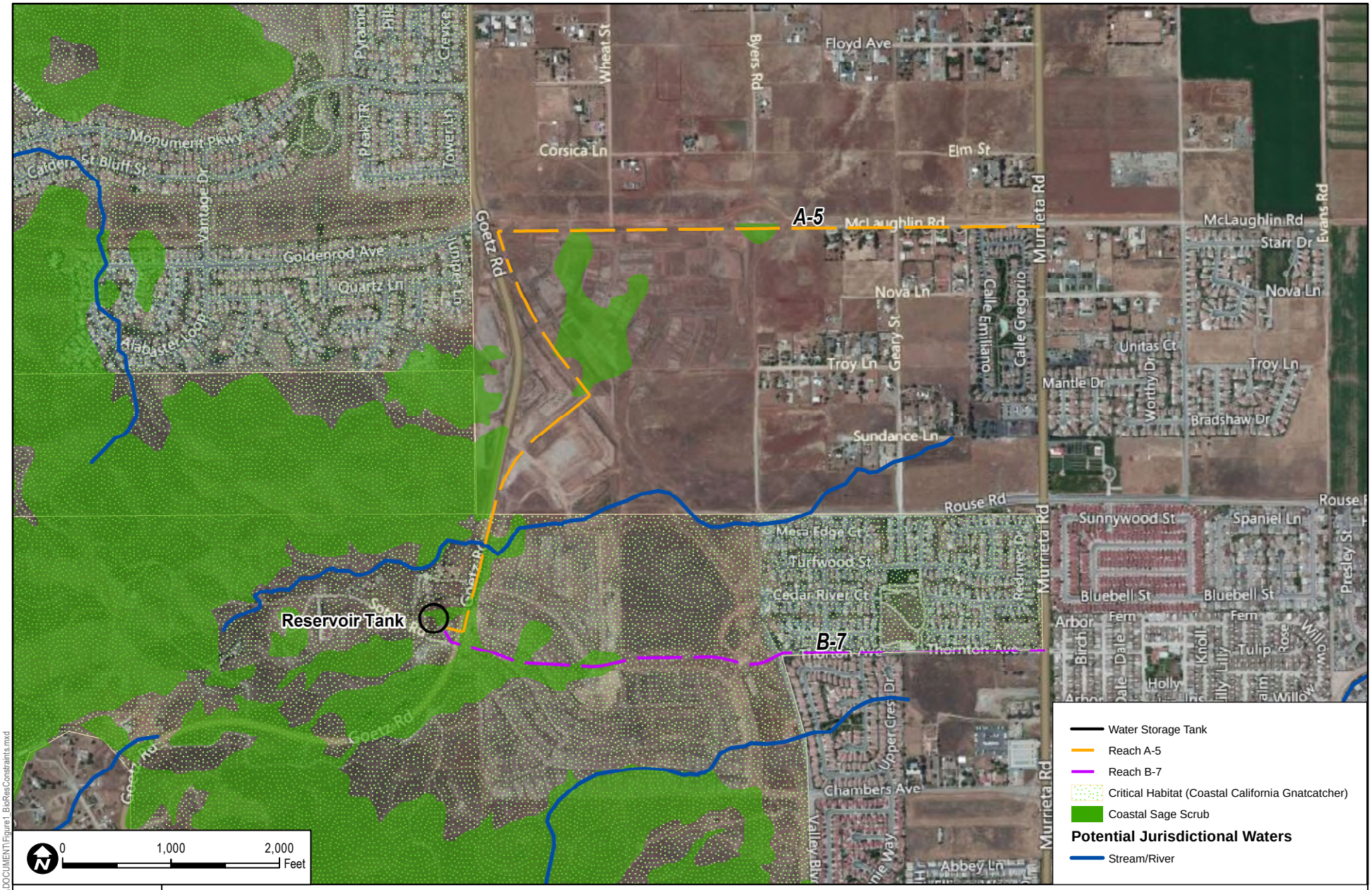

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SOURCE: Bing Maps 2014, NHD 2014, USFWS 2014, Riverside County 2014

FIGURE 1

Biological Resources Constraints Map

Goetz Road Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline Project

Z:\Projects\8334\01\MAPDOC\DOCUMENT\Figure1_BioResConstraints.mxd

APPENDIX C - ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS ANALYSIS

CULTURAL RESOURCES

This letter summarizes the cultural constraints related to the Goetz Road Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline Project, located in the Cities of Perris and Menifee in Riverside County, California. Dudek has reviewed records housed at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), facilitated a Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) search of the Sacred Lands File, and submitted information outreach letters to the appropriate tribal representatives/organizations. Based on this information, three archaeological sites have been recorded in proximity to the tank location and the pipeline alternatives. Should this project move forward, there appears to be some potential for encountering archaeological resources within the project area during future cultural studies.

Project Location and Description

A constraints study has been conducted for work relating to construction of a water tank at Goetz Road and pipeline alternatives A-5 and B-7. The work would be located near the communities of Romoland and Sun City, County of Riverside, California (Figure 1). The tank and potential pipeline alignments fall within PLSS area Township 5S/Range 3W - Sections 17, 19, and 20; Romoland, CA 1:24,000 USGS map.

The water storage tank is located on the northwest corner of Goetz Road and Sotelo Road. Pipeline alignment A-5 under consideration would connect from the water storage tank and generally head north along Goetz Road, and then east along McLaughlin Road and ends at the intersection of McLaughlin Road and Murrieta Road. Pipeline alignment B-7 under consideration would connect from the water storage tank and head east along Thornton Avenue and ends at the intersection of Thornton Avenue and Murrieta Road.

EIC RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS SUMMARY

The following section summarizes the results of the records search for any known or recorded sites conducted by the Eastern Information Center for the proposed project parcel and a surrounding 0.5 mile area (Figure 1).

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

One cultural resource has been recorded within the boundaries of the project area and two resources have been recorded within a half-mile radius (Table 1). One of these sites appears to intersect the B-7 pipeline alignment option.

Table 1
Resources Identified by EIC Records Search

Primary Number	Trinomial	Age	Within Project Area	Description
P-33-001557	CA-RIV-1557	Prehistoric	No	Artifact Scatter
P-33-004486	CA-RIV-4486	Prehistoric	Yes	Bedrock Milling
P-33-015354	CA-RIV-8110	Historic	No	Historical Risers

Additional sources of information consulted include the National Register of Historic Places; Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility; Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Historic Property Directory. No properties listed within these registers/directories are present within the project, or the surrounding records search area.

CA-RIV-1557

This site, located immediately west of the Goetz tank site (north of Goetz road), was recorded by Christopher Drover in 1978 as a sparse scatter of prehistoric artifacts. Identified artifacts included lithic tools, groundstone, and lithic debitage scattered throughout a 60 x 60 meter area. Due to the limitations of mapping technology at the time of this recordation, the exact boundary of this site may be shifted.

CA-RIV-4486

This prehistoric bedrock milling site and artifact scatter, measuring 30 x 30 meters, was recorded by Christopher Drover and D.M. Smith in 1991. Based on this initial recordation, the site boundaries intersect the proposed B-7 pipeline option. A survey by CRM Tech in 2012 did not relocate this resource at the recorded location. Archaeologists noted that the area appeared to have been graded, and the site likely destroyed.

CA-RIV-8110

This historical-era resource, consisting of 6 concrete irrigation risers, was identified by SRI in 2006. The site, measuring 750 x 70 feet, appears to be located just outside of the A-5 alignment.

Previous Cultural Resources Studies

EIC records indicate that 30 cultural resources studies have been conducted within a half-mile radius of the project area. Eleven of these studies involved the project area. One additional study

provides overviews of cultural resources in the general project vicinity. All of these reports have been provided within Confidential Appendix A.

Based on a review of these study area footprints, it appears that the entirety of the project area has been subject to previous investigations. The Goetz Road Tank site was included as part of two previous technical studies. The most recent of these was conducted by Christopher Drover in 1991 for Goetz Road Project. This study also covered approximately half the length of pipeline alternative B-7. Both A-5 and B-7 alignments were included in an investigation led by CRM Tech for the Van Daele Project (2012). Lastly, the east-west segment of A-5 was included within a 2006 study conducted by Statistical Research, Inc for the Valley-Ivyglen Transmission Line Project.

NAHC AND TRIBAL CORRESPONDENCE

A request was sent to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to conduct a search of their Sacred Lands File for any recorded Sacred Lands or Native American heritage sites located within a half-mile of the Project property (Confidential Appendix B). This request included a letter with a brief project description and a reference map. The NAHC did not indicate the presence of any Native American sacred sites or area of cultural value within the project search area. The NAHC provided a Native American tribal Contact List with tribal representatives that may have further knowledge of such sites within the project.

A Dudek archaeologist prepared and sent letters to these designated tribal representatives and individuals requesting any information that they may provide for the project area relating to Traditional Cultural Properties or areas of cultural value. No responses have been received to date.

ASSESSMENT OF RECORDED RESOURCES

A Phase I intensive pedestrian survey should be conducted of the tank site and selected pipeline alignment in order to provide an inventory of any cultural resources that may be present and to allow for preliminary assessments of eligibility for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR). Studies dated more than 5 years in age do not satisfy the required investigatory due diligence and standards defined by CEQA and CA OHP guidelines. While previous investigations of the project may inform our current efforts, they do not supplant the need to conduct an Inventory in these areas.

As the entirety of the project area has been subject to previous investigation, there is a reduced potential that newly identified archaeological sites might be encountered within either of the project alternatives. This observed, the scope and strategy applied in these previous investigations has not been confirmed. As such, there is still some potential to encounter

previously unidentified resources. Both prehistoric sites in the vicinity appear to be characterized by a relatively limited quantity and diversity of artifacts and features. Further, descriptions of CA-RIV-4486 suggest that the site has been destroyed, and does not intersect the project alignment. The historical-era site, CA-RIV-8110, appears to be limited to 6 concrete features, with no additional archaeological deposits. While these sites appear to be limited in their complexity and data potential, their presence does suggest that either of the project alternatives would provide the topographic suitability to contain additional similar resources.

Based on the available records, it is unlikely that the tank site or either pipeline alternative would contain significant resources, e.g., sites with cultural deposits or other characteristics that would be recommended eligible for CRHR listing. These small, limited activity areas, and historical-era irrigation features, are most commonly interpreted not to be significant resources under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) because they lack unique characteristics that can yield substantial information important in history or prehistory.

In reviewing the currently available information, it is recommended that a Phase I intensive pedestrian survey should be conducted on the selected pipeline alignment and tank site. Because the technical study for the areas surrounding Goetz Road and the tank site is the most outdated (more than 20 years old), this is of the highest priority. Coverage of both the pipeline(s) and tank site would be of little additional effort, and would best satisfy CEQA requirements of due diligence. This investigation would confirm the accuracy of any previous investigations, and allow for preliminary assessments of site eligibility for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) should they be encountered. Should a potentially significant resource be identified within the project area, a Phase II evaluation would be required.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

CEQA requires that all private and public activities not specifically exempted be evaluated for the potential to impact the environment, including effects to historical resources. Historical resources are recognized as part of the environment under CEQA. It defines historical resources as “any object, building, structure, site, area, or place, which is historically significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California” (Division I, Public Resources Code, Section 5021.1(b)).

Lead agencies have a responsibility to evaluate historical resources against the California Register criteria prior to making a finding as to a proposed project’s impacts to historical resources. Mitigation of adverse impacts is required if the proposed project will cause substantial adverse change. Substantial adverse change includes demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of an historical resource would be impaired. While

demolition and destruction are fairly obvious significant impacts, it is more difficult to assess when change, alteration, or relocation crosses the threshold of substantial adverse change. The CEQA Guidelines provide that a project that demolishes or alters those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance (i.e., its character-defining features) can be considered to materially impair the resource's significance.

The California Register is used in the consideration of historic resources relative to significance for purposes of CEQA. The California Register includes resources listed in, or formally determined eligible for some California State Landmarks and Points of Historical Interest. Properties of local significance that have been designated under a local preservation ordinance (local landmarks or landmark districts), or that have been identified in a local historical resources inventory may be eligible for listing in the California Register and are presumed to be significant resources for purposes of CEQA unless a preponderance of evidence indicates otherwise.

Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852) consisting of the following:

1) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States; or

2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; or

3) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values; or

4) It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The EIC records search, NAHC sacred lands file search, and tribal outreach letters are required components of any Phase I inventory that have now been completed as part of the current constraints analysis contained herein. Should any of the proposed project alternatives move forward there would be two additional components that need to be completed for the selected pipeline alignment and the tank site for the Phase I. These two components would include an intensive pedestrian survey of the proposed impacted areas and report preparation with survey results.

Intensive Pedestrian Survey

A Phase I level Intensive pedestrian survey inventory must be conducted in accordance with Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) standards for recordation of historical resources. Preliminary CRHR eligibility assessments may be made based on the extent and diversity of surface artifacts and soil indications of subsurface deposits. The assessments will consider prior ground disturbances and the extent to which they may have affected the integrity of a particular cultural deposit.

Reporting

The level and style of reporting is dependent on the lead reviewing agency. If the pedestrian survey does not identify any archaeological resources, a letter report will likely be sufficient. Should archaeological sites be identified in within the project footprint, the lead agency may require that an Archaeological Resources Management Report (ARMR) technical report with legislative context, background research, intensive survey results, and management considerations should be prepared to OHP specifications. The level of impact, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5, must be assessed if the project may impact cultural resources. Should a site be identified, the feasibility of avoiding such resources should be discussed. If avoidance is not feasible, impacted resources must be evaluated for their eligibility to be listed on both local and state registers. In some cases this can be integrated into an extended Phase I study as exploratory subsurface probing.

If you have any questions concerning this information, please contact myself or Micah Hale directly by email or phone.

Regards,

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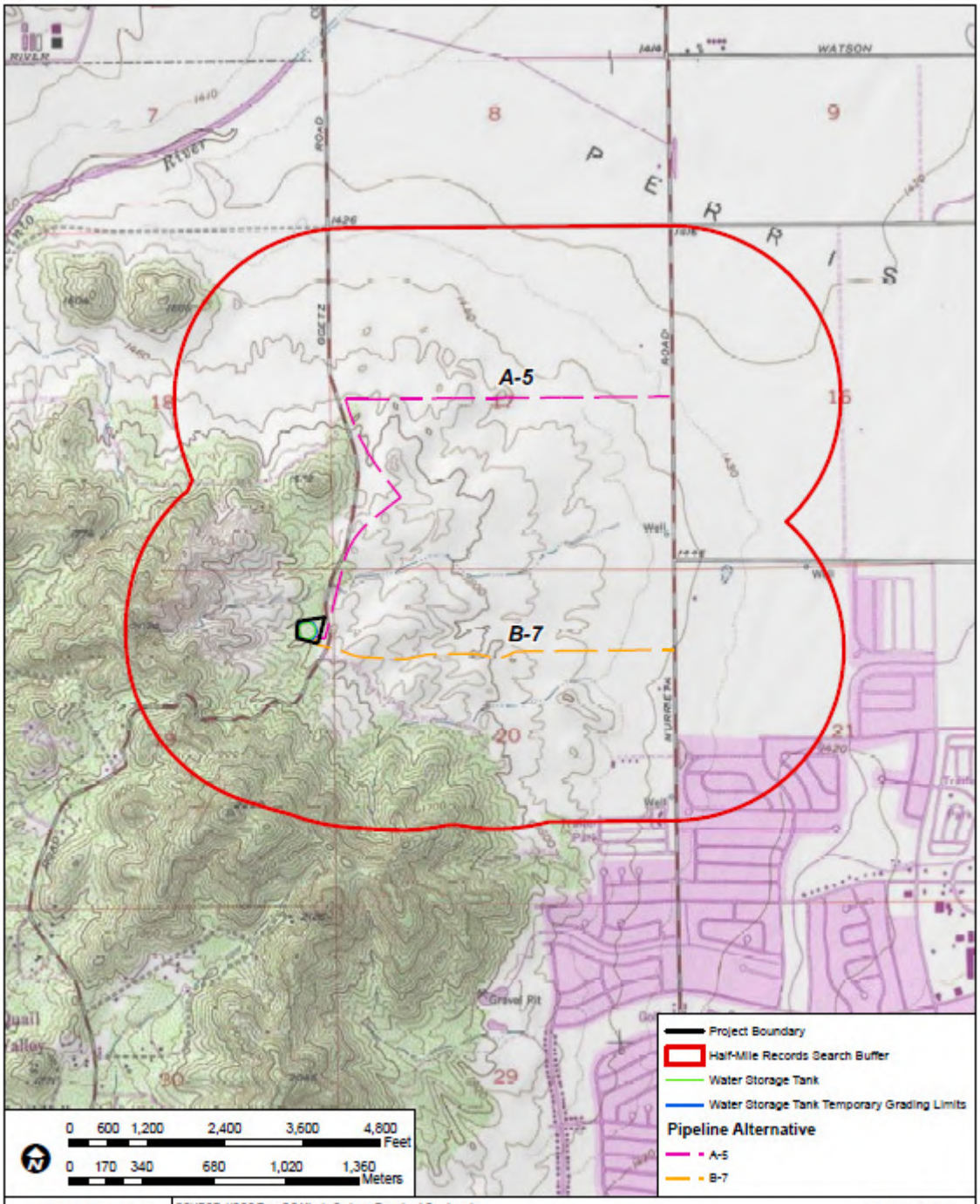

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SOURCE: USGS Topo 7.5 Minute Series - Romoland Quadrangle
Township 5S / Range 3W / Section 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21

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FIGURE 1
Records Search Map

Goetz Road Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline Project

APPENDIX A CONFIDENTIAL

Eastern Information Center Records Search Data

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APPENDIX B (CONFIDENTIAL)

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search and Tribal Correspondence

APPENDIX D - ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS ANALYSIS

Hazardous Materials

The proposed project consists of a potable water storage tank (tank) and two alignments being considered for water pipelines (proposed pipeline alternative A-5 and proposed pipeline alternative B-7) that are to be located in the Cities of Perris and Menifee in Riverside County, California (Figure 1). Dudek reviewed a computerized database search of regulatory agency records and historical reports prepared by Environmental Data Resources (EDR) in October 2014. Dudek used the information contained in the EDR report, historical aerial photographs, and records on or near the proposed project listed on GeoTracker (online database maintained by the Regional Water Quality Control Board [RWQCB]) and the Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources (DOGGR) website to identify potential environmental impacts to the proposed project from other sites or uses that may have impacted the soil or groundwater along the proposed pipeline alignments or on the water storage tank site.

Database Search

The EDR report listed four sites within the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) 1527-13 standard search radius of one mile from the proposed project that could have a potential to impact the subsurface along the proposed project sites.

- Proposed Elementary School No. 14, at the southwest corner of Fence Post Drive and Ram Drive, east of Goetz Road, is located adjacent to the southwestern portion of both pipeline alternatives (Figure 1). This site is currently vacant land that was graded for residential dwellings but never constructed. In 2007, Environmental Audit, INC. (EAI) completed a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment for this site. The scope of work included records and document review, a site reconnaissance of the site, historical aerial photograph and topographic map review, and report preparation. EAI concluded the land was potentially used for sheep grazing and plowed for either dry land farming or weed abatement. Also, fill material was used during grading activities at the site. EAI concluded that there were no historical or existing recognized environmental conditions. In a response letter dated March 10, 2008, Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) requested that a Preliminary Environmental Assessment be conducted to address "the potential presence of methane or methane generation from on-site fill material" (DTSC, 2008). According to GeoTracker, as of October 22, 2008 this site is currently in an inactive-withdrawn status. Based on this information, the fill soils that may contain methane appear to be located along the western 1500 feet of the proposed pipeline alternative B-7. Methane gas can be generated in areas of deep fill where organic soils were utilized and compacted as engineered fill.

- Monument Ranch Site, at the corner of Goetz Road and Ethanac Road, is located approximately 0.50 mile north of the proposed pipeline alternative A-5. This site is a

cleanup program site. Reportedly, the land was used for row crops in the past. As of June 22, 2006, this site was given a "no further action" status by the lead agency. Based on the current status and the proximity to the proposed project, it is unlikely that this site has impacted the environmental conditions of the proposed project.

- Native Plant, at 202 Ethanac Road, is located approximately 0.50 mile north of the proposed pipeline alternative A-5. This site is a LUST cleanup site. Reportedly, in May 1991, contaminated soil was discovered during the removal of a gasoline underground storage tank. Only soil was affected by the leak and the site received case closure on November 8, 1993. Thus, it is unlikely that this site has impacted the environmental conditions of the proposed project.

- The Club K-8 School, at the corner of Evans Road and Nova Lane, is located approximately 0.50 mile east of the proposed pipeline alternative A-5. This site is a school investigation site. Reportedly, the site was used for row crops and contaminants of concern were hexavalent chromium, cobalt, copper, nickel, lead and pesticides within the soil. The site received case closure on April 17, 2003. Based on the current status and the proximity to the proposed project, it is unlikely that this site has impacted the environmental conditions of the proposed project.

Two sites, both at 3202 Goetz Road located approximately 0.40 mile north of the proposed pipeline alternative A-5, were not listed in the EDR report but were identified on GeoTracker. Both sites were identified as a land disposal site.

- Worm Farm, Ceres Farm West received case closure in 2001.

- Greenwater, Perris was reportedly an ecology farm that operated a composting facility. This site received case closure.

Given the closed status of the sites and proximity to the proposed project, it is unlikely that these sites have impacted the environmental conditions of the proposed project.

The EDR report identified 12 sites located in the surrounding area that were not mapped due to limited address information. Dudek further researched the location of each site. None of the unmapped sites were located within one mile of the proposed project.

Oil, gas, or related wells were not identified in the immediate vicinity of the subject property in the EDR report. In addition, Dudek reviewed the DOGGR records available online. According to the DOGGR records, there are no wells located within 100 feet of the proposed project.

Historical Aerial Photograph Review

In addition to the EDR Radius Report, Dudek reviewed historical aerial photographs and Sanborn maps to assist in identifying potential recognized environmental conditions associated with the proposed project. A total of 19 photographs from 1938 to 2012 were reviewed, with

scales ranging from 1:500 to 1:1,000 feet (Attachment B). Goetz Road is visible as early as 1938. The northern and northwestern portions of pipeline alternative A-5 were adjacent to row crops from at least 1938 through 1989. The majority of pipeline alternatives A-5 and B-7 areas appear to have been used for dry land farming and/or grazing land from at least 1938 through 1989. In the 2005 aerial photograph, the area east of the proposed tank site appears to be cleared and graded land.

In general, aerial photographs show vacant land, agricultural land, and residential buildings in the vicinity of the proposed property. The majority of the residential buildings are apparent at the eastern end of both proposed pipelines. The aerial photographs indicate that the majority of the proposed pipeline areas may have been used for dry land farming or grazing purposes. Residual pesticide impacts are generally not a concern with dry land farming. The proposed tank site appears undeveloped in the aerial photographs reviewed. Sanborn map coverage identified the proposed water storage tank site, and pipeline alignments as an unmapped property; therefore, no Sanborn maps were available for review (Attachment C).

Summary

Dudek used the information contained in the EDR report and available historical information to identify potential environmental impacts to the proposed project. The proposed project is not listed in the federal, state, or local regulatory databases searched by EDR. A total of four sites were identified within the ASTM-specified search distances of the proposed project area. However, it is unlikely that these sites have impacted the environmental conditions at the proposed project.

Based on the historical aerial photographs, the majority of the proposed pipeline areas appear to have been used for dry farming or grazing purposes from at least 1938 through 1989. Pesticide use is generally not associated with dry farming; therefore, it is unlikely that residual pesticides are within the proposed project area.

Due to the prior grading activities within the western portion of proposed pipeline alternative B-7, there is a potential for methane gas to be present in the site (Figure 1). However, based on the proposed use of the project site (pipeline), the potential presence of methane is not a concern. Typical OSHA trench safety procedures should be implemented during construction activities.

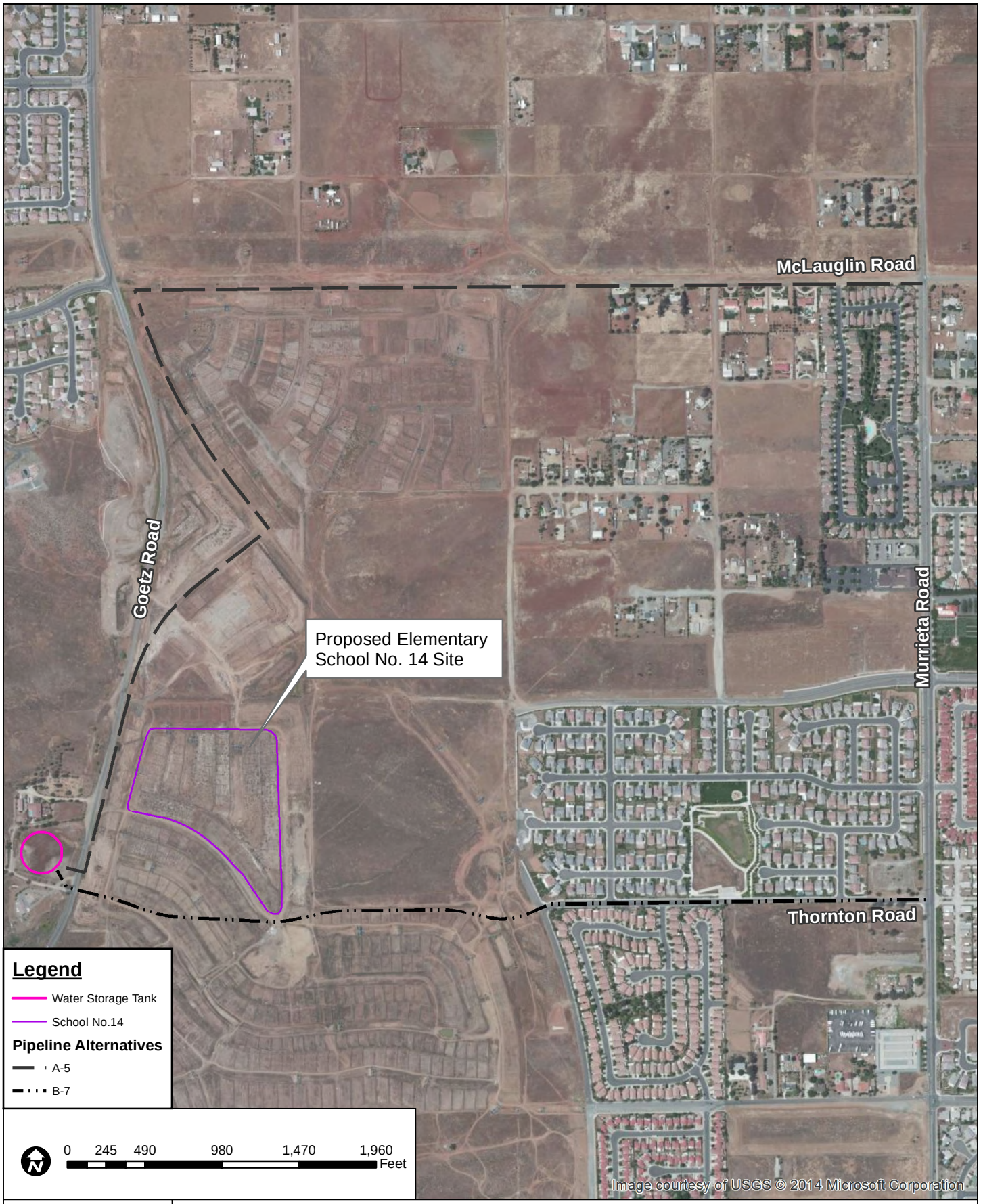
Attachment(s): Figure 1; A – EDR Radius Report; B – Aerial Photographs; C – Sanborn Map Report

References:

EAI, 2007. Phase I Environmental Site Assessment/ Prepared for Menifee Union School District. December 5, 2007.

DTSC, 2008. “Approval of Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Determination, Menifee Union School District, Proposed Elementary School No. 14, Sun City, Riverside County (Site

Code: 404764-11)." Letter from M. Gorsen (Department of Toxic Substances Control) to B. Shaw (Director of Facilities Menifee Union School District). March 10, 2008.



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SOURCE: USGS Topo 7.5 Minute Series - Romoland Quadrangle

FIGURE 1

Proposed Project Area

Goetz Road Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline Project

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ATTACHMENT A

EDR Radius Report

Eastern Municipal Water District EDR Memo
GOETZ RD
Sun City, CA 92585

Inquiry Number: 4105209.2s
October 15, 2014

The EDR Radius Map™ Report with GeoCheck®

EDR® Environmental Data Resources Inc

6 Armstrong Road, 4th floor
Shelton, CT 06484
Toll Free: 800.352.0050
www.edrnet.com

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Thank you for your business.
Please contact EDR at 1-800-352-0050
with any questions or comments.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A search of available environmental records was conducted by Environmental Data Resources, Inc (EDR). The report was designed to assist parties seeking to meet the search requirements of EPA's Standards and Practices for All Appropriate Inquiries (40 CFR Part 312), the ASTM Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments (E 1527-13) or custom requirements developed for the evaluation of environmental risk associated with a parcel of real estate.

TARGET PROPERTY INFORMATION

ADDRESS

GOETZ RD
SUN CITY, CA 92585

COORDINATES

Latitude (North):	33.7256000 - 33˚ 43' 32.16''
Longitude (West):	117.2244000 - 117˚ 13' 27.84''
Universal Tranverse Mercator:	Zone 11
UTM X (Meters):	479210.3
UTM Y (Meters):	3731560.8
Elevation:	1595 ft. above sea level

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP ASSOCIATED WITH TARGET PROPERTY

Target Property Map:	33117-F2 ROMOLAND, CA
Most Recent Revision:	1979

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY IN THIS REPORT

Portions of Photo from:	20120519
Source:	USDA

TARGET PROPERTY SEARCH RESULTS

The target property was not listed in any of the databases searched by EDR.

DATABASES WITH NO MAPPED SITES

No mapped sites were found in EDR's search of available ("reasonably ascertainable ") government records either on the target property or within the search radius around the target property for the following databases:

STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Federal NPL site list

NPL..... National Priority List

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Proposed NPL ..... Proposed National Priority List Sites
NPL LIENS ..... Federal Superfund Liens

Federal Delisted NPL site list

Delisted NPL ..... National Priority List Deletions

Federal CERCLIS list

CERCLIS ..... Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System
FEDERAL FACILITY ..... Federal Facility Site Information listing

Federal CERCLIS NFRAP site List

CERC-NFRAP ..... CERCLIS No Further Remedial Action Planned

Federal RCRA CORRACTS facilities list

CORRACTS ..... Corrective Action Report

Federal RCRA non-CORRACTS TSD facilities list

RCRA-TSDF ..... RCRA - Treatment, Storage and Disposal

Federal RCRA generators list

RCRA-LQG ..... RCRA - Large Quantity Generators
RCRA-SQG ..... RCRA - Small Quantity Generators
RCRA-CESQG ..... RCRA - Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator

Federal institutional controls / engineering controls registries

US ENG CONTROLS ..... Engineering Controls Sites List
US INST CONTROL ..... Sites with Institutional Controls
LUCIS ..... Land Use Control Information System

Federal ERNS list

ERNS ..... Emergency Response Notification System

State- and tribal - equivalent NPL

RESPONSE ..... State Response Sites

State and tribal landfill and/or solid waste disposal site lists

SWF/LF ..... Solid Waste Information System

State and tribal leaking storage tank lists

SLIC ..... Statewide SLIC Cases
INDIAN LUST ..... Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

State and tribal registered storage tank lists

UST ..... Active UST Facilities

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AST ..... Aboveground Petroleum Storage Tank Facilities
INDIAN UST ..... Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
FEMA UST ..... Underground Storage Tank Listing

State and tribal voluntary cleanup sites

VCP ..... Voluntary Cleanup Program Properties
INDIAN VCP ..... Voluntary Cleanup Priority Listing

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Local Brownfield lists

US BROWNFIELDS ..... A Listing of Brownfields Sites

Local Lists of Landfill / Solid Waste Disposal Sites

ODI ..... Open Dump Inventory
DEBRIS REGION 9 ..... Torres Martinez Reservation Illegal Dump Site Locations
SWRCY ..... Recycler Database
HAULERS ..... Registered Waste Tire Haulers Listing
INDIAN ODI ..... Report on the Status of Open Dumps on Indian Lands
WMUDS/SWAT ..... Waste Management Unit Database

Local Lists of Hazardous waste / Contaminated Sites

US CDL ..... Clandestine Drug Labs
HIST Cal-Sites ..... Historical Calsites Database
Toxic Pits ..... Toxic Pits Cleanup Act Sites
CDL ..... Clandestine Drug Labs
US HIST CDL ..... National Clandestine Laboratory Register

Local Lists of Registered Storage Tanks

CA FID UST ..... Facility Inventory Database
HIST UST ..... Hazardous Substance Storage Container Database
SWEEPS UST ..... SWEEPS UST Listing

Local Land Records

LIENS 2 ..... CERCLA Lien Information
LIENS ..... Environmental Liens Listing
DEED ..... Deed Restriction Listing

Records of Emergency Release Reports

HMIRS ..... Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System
CHMIRS ..... California Hazardous Material Incident Report System
LDS ..... Land Disposal Sites Listing
MCS ..... Military Cleanup Sites Listing
SPILLS 90 ..... SPILLS 90 data from FirstSearch

Other Ascertainable Records

RCRA NonGen / NLR ..... RCRA - Non Generators / No Longer Regulated

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DOT OPS	Incident and Accident Data
DOD	Department of Defense Sites
FUDS	Formerly Used Defense Sites
CONSENT	Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decrees
ROD	Records Of Decision
UMTRA	Uranium Mill Tailings Sites
US MINES	Mines Master Index File
TRIS	Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
FTTS	FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)
HIST FTTS	FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Administrative Case Listing
SSTS	Section 7 Tracking Systems
ICIS	Integrated Compliance Information System
PADS	PCB Activity Database System
MLTS	Material Licensing Tracking System
RADINFO	Radiation Information Database
FINDS	Facility Index System/Facility Registry System
RAATS	RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System
RMP	Risk Management Plans
CA BOND EXP. PLAN	Bond Expenditure Plan
NPDES	NPDES Permits Listing
UIC	UIC Listing
Cortese	"Cortese" Hazardous Waste & Substances Sites List
CUPA Listings	CUPA Resources List
Notify 65	Proposition 65 Records
DRYCLEANERS	Cleaner Facilities
WIP	Well Investigation Program Case List
ENF	Enforcement Action Listing
HAZNET	Facility and Manifest Data
EMI	Emissions Inventory Data
INDIAN RESERV	Indian Reservations
SCRD DRYCLEANERS	State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners Listing
2020 COR ACTION	2020 Corrective Action Program List
LEAD SMELTERS	Lead Smelter Sites
PRP	Potentially Responsible Parties
US AIRS	Aerometric Information Retrieval System Facility Subsystem
WDS	Waste Discharge System
US FIN ASSUR	Financial Assurance Information
COAL ASH EPA	Coal Combustion Residues Surface Impoundments List
PCB TRANSFORMER	PCB Transformer Registration Database
Financial Assurance	Financial Assurance Information Listing
MWMP	Medical Waste Management Program Listing
COAL ASH DOE	Steam-Electric Plant Operation Data
HWT	Registered Hazardous Waste Transporter Database
HWP	EnviroStor Permitted Facilities Listing
PROC	Certified Processors Database
EPA WATCH LIST	EPA WATCH LIST

EDR HIGH RISK HISTORICAL RECORDS

EDR Exclusive Records

EDR MGP	EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plants

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EDR US Hist Auto Stat..... EDR Exclusive Historic Gas Stations
EDR US Hist Cleaners..... EDR Exclusive Historic Dry Cleaners

EDR RECOVERED GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES

Exclusive Recovered Govt. Archives

RGA LF..... Recovered Government Archive Solid Waste Facilities List
RGA LUST..... Recovered Government Archive Leaking Underground Storage Tank

SURROUNDING SITES: SEARCH RESULTS

Surrounding sites were identified in the following databases.

Elevations have been determined from the USGS Digital Elevation Model and should be evaluated on a relative (not an absolute) basis. Relative elevation information between sites of close proximity should be field verified. Sites with an elevation equal to or higher than the target property have been differentiated below from sites with an elevation lower than the target property.
Page numbers and map identification numbers refer to the EDR Radius Map report where detailed data on individual sites can be reviewed.

Sites listed in ***bold italics*** are in multiple databases.

Unmappable (orphan) sites are not considered in the foregoing analysis.

STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

State- and tribal - equivalent CERCLIS

ENVIROSTOR: The Department of Toxic Substances Control's (DTSC's) Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Program's (SMBRP's) EnviroStor database identifes sites that have known contamination or sites for which there may be reasons to investigate further. The database includes the following site types: Federal Superfund sites (National Priorities List (NPL)); State Response, including Military Facilities and State Superfund; Voluntary Cleanup; and School sites. EnviroStor provides similar information to the information that was available in CalSites, and provides additional site information, including, but not limited to, identification of formerly-contaminated properties that have been released for reuse, properties where environmental deed restrictions have been recorded to prevent inappropriate land uses, and risk characterization information that is used to assess potential impacts to public health and the environment at contaminated sites.

A review of the ENVIROSTOR list, as provided by EDR, and dated 08/05/2014 has revealed that there are 3 ENVIROSTOR sites within approximately 1 mile of the target property.

Lower Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL NO. 14 Status: Inactive - Withdrawn	***FENCE POST DRIVE/RAM DR***	***ENE 0 - 1/8 (0.081 mi.)***	***1***	***8***
MONUMENT RANCH SITE Status: No Further Action	***GOETZ ROAD / ETHANAC RO***	***N 1/4 - 1/2 (0.461 mi.)***	***2***	***10***
THE CLUB K-8 SCHOOL Status: No Further Action	***EVANS ROAD/NOVA LANE***	***ENE 1/2 - 1 (0.515 mi.)***	***4***	***14***

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

State and tribal leaking storage tank lists

LUST: The Leaking Underground Storage Tank Incident Reports contain an inventory of reported leaking underground storage tank incidents. The data come from the State Water Resources Control Board Leaking Underground Storage Tank Information System.

A review of the LUST list, as provided by EDR, and dated 07/30/2014 has revealed that there is 1 LUST site within approximately 0.5 miles of the target property.

Lower Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
NATIVE PLANT	*202 ETHANAC*	*NNE 1/4 - 1/2 (0.476 mi.)*	*3*	*13*

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Local Lists of Hazardous waste / Contaminated Sites

SCH: This category contains proposed and existing school sites that are being evaluated by DTSC for possible hazardous materials contamination. In some cases, these properties may be listed in the CalSites category. depending on the level of threat to public health and safety or the. environment they pose.

A review of the SCH list, as provided by EDR, and dated 08/05/2014 has revealed that there is 1 SCH site within approximately 0.25 miles of the target property.

Lower Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL NO. 14	*FENCE POST DRIVE/RAM DR*	*ENE 0 - 1/8 (0.081 mi.)*	*1*	*8*

Other Ascertainable Records

HIST CORTESE: The sites for the list are designated by the State Water Resource Control Board [LUST], the Integrated Waste Board [SWF/LS], and the Department of Toxic Substances Control [CALSITES]. This listing is no longer updated by the state agency.

A review of the HIST CORTESE list, as provided by EDR, and dated 04/01/2001 has revealed that there is 1 HIST CORTESE site within approximately 0.5 miles of the target property.

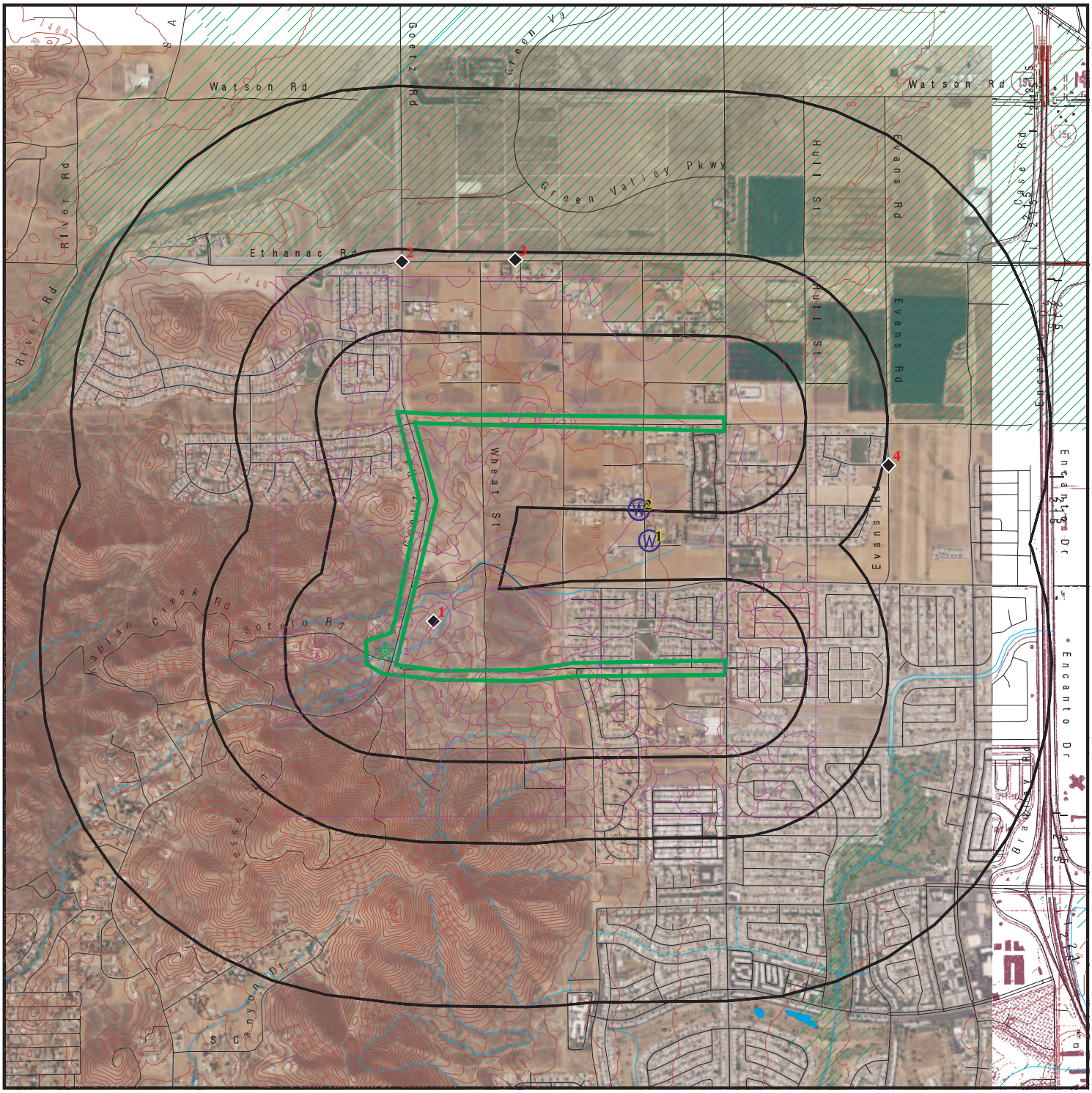
Lower Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
NATIVE PLANT	*202 ETHANAC*	*NNE 1/4 - 1/2 (0.476 mi.)*	*3*	*13*

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Due to poor or inadequate address information, the following sites were not mapped. Count: 12 records.

Site Name	Database(s)
SUN CITY REGIONAL WATER RECLAMATIO	RMP
SUN CITY FORCE MAIN AND RECYCLED W	NPDES
METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOU	NPDES
PERRIS SCHOOL DISTRICT/BUS BARN	SWEEPS UST
GOOD HOPE GOLD MINE	VCP, ENVIROSTOR
PERRIS SCHOOL DISTRICT	CA FID UST
GREENWASTE,PERRIS	WMUDS/SWAT
RIVERSIDE COUNTY TRANSPOR COMMISIO	RCRA-SQG
CHEVRON 200473	RCRA-SQG
LAKESIDE CHEV & OLDS CO	RCRA-SQG
ONE STOP BATTERIES	RCRA NonGen / NLR
EASTERN MUN WATER DIST	FINDS

OVERVIEW MAP - 4105209.2S



0 1/4 1/2 1 Miles

- Target Property
- Sites at elevations higher than or equal to the target property
- Sites at elevations lower than the target property
- Manufactured Gas Plants
- National Priority List Sites
- Dept. Defense Sites
- Indian Reservations BIA
- Oil & Gas pipelines from USGS
- 100-year flood zone
- 500-year flood zone
- Areas of Concern

This report includes Interactive Map Layers to display and/or hide map information. The legend includes only those icons for the default map view.

SITE NAME:	Eastern Municipal Water District EDR Memo	CLIENT:	Dudek & Associates
ADDRESS:	GOETZ RD Sun City CA 92585	CONTACT:	Khristina Leyba
		INQUIRY #:	4105209.2s
LAT/LONG:	33.7256 / 117.2244	DATE:	October 15, 2014 12:29 pm

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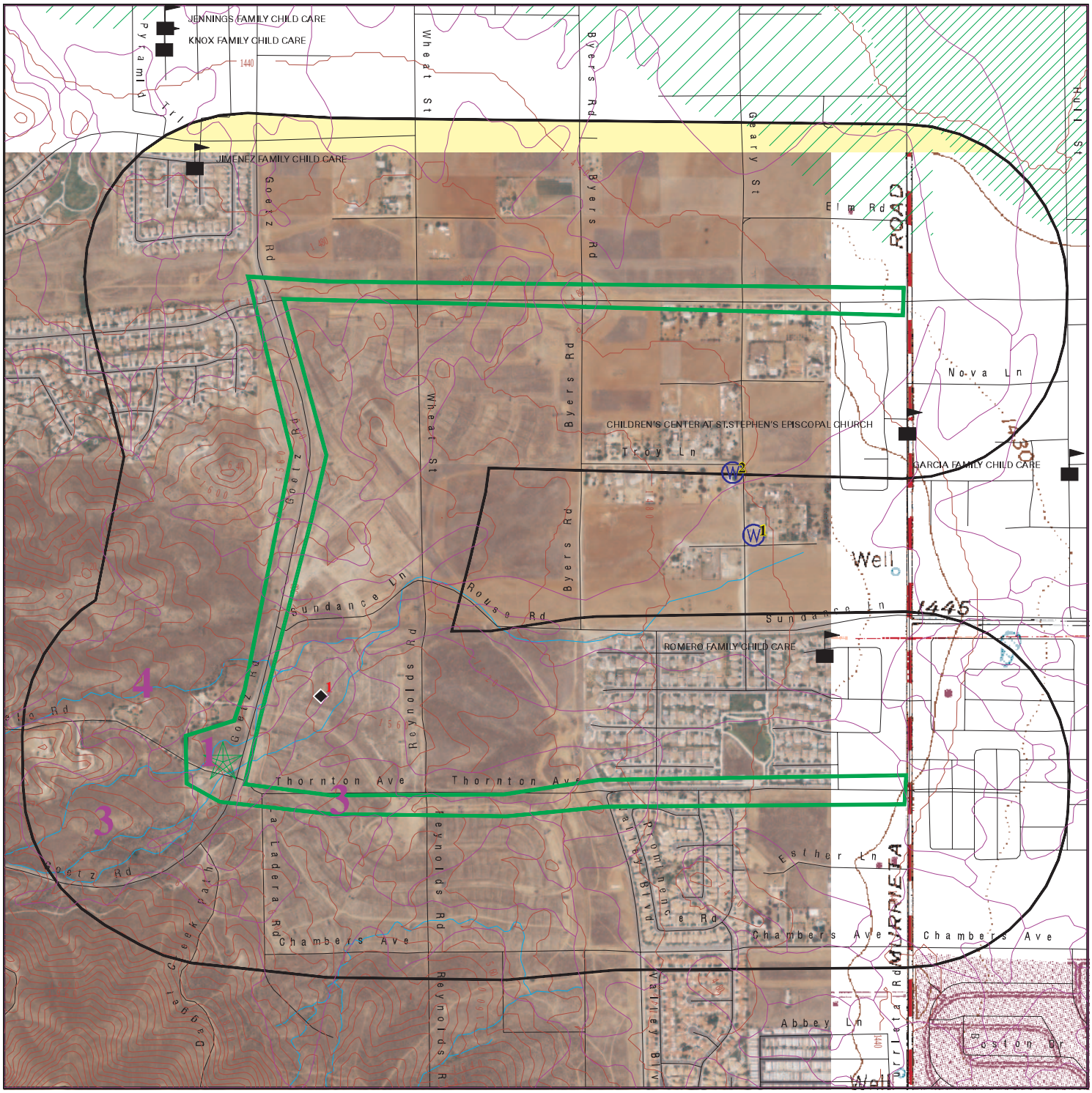
DETAIL MAP - 4105209.2S



Target Property

Sites at elevations higher than or equal to the target property

Sites at elevations lower than the target property

Manufactured Gas Plants

Sensitive Receptors

National Priority List Sites

Dept. Defense Sites

0 1/8 1/4 1/2 Miles

Indian Reservations BIA

Oil & Gas pipelines from USGS

100-year flood zone

500-year flood zone

Areas of Concern

This report includes Interactive Map Layers to display and/or hide map information. The legend includes only those icons for the default map view.

SITE NAME:	Eastern Municipal Water District EDR Memo	CLIENT:	Dudek & Associates
ADDRESS:	GOETZ RD Sun City CA 92585	CONTACT:	Khristina Leyba
		INQUIRY #:	4105209.2s
LAT/LONG:	33.7256 / 117.2244	DATE:	October 15, 2014 12:31 pm

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MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Search Distance (Miles)	Target Property	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS								
Federal NPL site list								
NPL	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
Proposed NPL	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
NPL LIENS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Federal Delisted NPL site list								
Delisted NPL	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
Federal CERCLIS list								
CERCLIS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
FEDERAL FACILITY	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Federal CERCLIS NFRAP site List								
CERC-NFRAP	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Federal RCRA CORRACTS facilities list								
CORRACTS	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
Federal RCRA non-CORRACTS TSD facilities list								
RCRA-TSDF	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Federal RCRA generators list								
RCRA-LQG	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
RCRA-SQG	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
RCRA-CESQG	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
Federal institutional controls / engineering controls registries								
US ENG CONTROLS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
US INST CONTROL	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
LUCIS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Federal ERNS list								
ERNS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
State- and tribal - equivalent NPL								
RESPONSE	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
State- and tribal - equivalent CERCLIS								
ENVIROSTOR	1.000		1	0	1	1	NR	3
State and tribal landfill and/or solid waste disposal site lists								
SWF/LF	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
State and tribal leaking storage tank lists								
LUST	0.500		0	0	1	NR	NR	1

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Search Distance (Miles)	Target Property	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
SLIC	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
INDIAN LUST	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
State and tribal registered storage tank lists								
UST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
AST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
INDIAN UST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
FEMA UST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
State and tribal voluntary cleanup sites								
VCP	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
INDIAN VCP	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS								
Local Brownfield lists								
US BROWNFIELDS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Local Lists of Landfill / Solid Waste Disposal Sites								
ODI	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
DEBRIS REGION 9	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
SWRCY	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
HAULERS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
INDIAN ODI	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
WMUDS/SWAT	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Local Lists of Hazardous waste / Contaminated Sites								
US CDL	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
HIST Cal-Sites	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
SCH	0.250		1	0	NR	NR	NR	1
Toxic Pits	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
CDL	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
US HIST CDL	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Local Lists of Registered Storage Tanks								
CA FID UST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
HIST UST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
SWEEPS UST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
Local Land Records								
LIENS 2	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
LIENS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
DEED	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Records of Emergency Release Reports								
HMIRS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
CHMIRS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
LDS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Search Distance (Miles)	Target Property	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
MCS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
SPILLS 90	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Other Ascertainable Records								
RCRA NonGen / NLR	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
DOT OPS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
DOD	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
FUDS	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
CONSENT	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
ROD	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
UMTRA	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
US MINES	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
TRIS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
TSCA	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
FTTS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
HIST FTTS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
SSTS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
ICIS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
PADS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
MLTS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
RADINFO	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
FINDS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
RAATS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
RMP	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
CA BOND EXP. PLAN	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
NPDES	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
UIC	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Cortese	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
HIST CORTESE	0.500		0	0	1	NR	NR	1
CUPA Listings	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
Notify 65	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
DRYCLEANERS	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
WIP	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
ENF	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
HAZNET	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
EMI	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
INDIAN RESERV	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
SCRD DRYCLEANERS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
2020 COR ACTION	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
LEAD SMELTERS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
PRP	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
US AIRS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
WDS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
US FIN ASSUR	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
COAL ASH EPA	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
PCB TRANSFORMER	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Financial Assurance	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
MWMP	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
COAL ASH DOE	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
HWT	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
HWP	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Search Distance (Miles)	Target Property	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
PROC	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
EPA WATCH LIST	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
EDR HIGH RISK HISTORICAL RECORDS								
EDR Exclusive Records								
EDR MGP	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
EDR US Hist Auto Stat	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
EDR US Hist Cleaners	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
EDR RECOVERED GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES								
Exclusive Recovered Govt. Archives								
RGA LF	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
RGA LUST	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0

NOTES:

TP = Target Property

NR = Not Requested at this Search Distance

Sites may be listed in more than one database

1 ENE < 1/8 0.081 mi. 430 ft. | **ELEMENTARY SCHOOL NO. 14**
FENCE POST DRIVE/RAM DRIVE
SUN CITY, CA 92585 | **SCH**
ENVIROSTOR | **S108974351**
N/A

Relative: Lower

Actual: 1557 ft.

SCH:

Facility ID:	60000776
Site Type:	School Investigation
Site Type Detail:	School
Site Mgmt. Req.:	NONE SPECIFIED
Acres:	12.5
National Priorities List:	NO
Cleanup Oversight Agencies:	SMBRP
Lead Agency:	SMBRP
Lead Agency Description:	DTSC - Site Cleanup Program
Project Manager:	Angela Garcia
Supervisor:	Shahir Haddad
Division Branch:	Southern California Schools & Brownfields Outreach
Site Code:	404764
Assembly:	67
Senate:	23
Special Program Status:	Not reported
Status:	Inactive - Withdrawn
Status Date:	10/22/2008
Restricted Use:	NO
Funding:	School District
Latitude:	33.727
Longitude:	-117.2218
APN:	NONE SPECIFIED
Past Use:	NONE
Potential COC:	DDD, DDE, DDT
Confirmed COC:	30006-NO, 30007-NO, 30008-NO
Potential Description:	SOIL
Alias Name:	404764
Alias Type:	Project Code (Site Code)
Alias Name:	60000776
Alias Type:	Envirostor ID Number

Completed Info:

Completed Area Name:	PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name:	Not reported
Completed Document Type:	Cost Recovery Closeout Memo
Completed Date:	10/22/2008
Comments:	Not reported
Completed Area Name:	PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name:	Not reported
Completed Document Type:	Phase 1
Completed Date:	03/10/2008
Comments:	DTSC determined that a Preliminary Environmental Assessment is required based on the Phase I report
Future Area Name:	Not reported
Future Sub Area Name:	Not reported
Future Document Type:	Not reported
Future Due Date:	Not reported
Schedule Area Name:	Not reported
Schedule Sub Area Name:	Not reported

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL NO. 14 (Continued) **S108974351**

Schedule Document Type: Not reported
Schedule Due Date: Not reported
Schedule Revised Date: Not reported

ENVIROSTOR:
Facility ID: 60000776
Status: Inactive - Withdrawn
Status Date: 10/22/2008
Site Code: 404764
Site Type: School Investigation
Site Type Detailed: School
Acres: 12.5
NPL: NO
Regulatory Agencies: SMBRP
Lead Agency: SMBRP
Program Manager: Angela Garcia
Supervisor: Shahir Haddad
Division Branch: Southern California Schools & Brownfields Outreach
Assembly: 67
Senate: 23
Special Program: Not reported
Restricted Use: NO
Site Mgmt Req: NONE SPECIFIED
Funding: School District
Latitude: 33.727
Longitude: -117.2218
APN: NONE SPECIFIED
Past Use: NONE
Potential COC: DDD DDE DDT
Confirmed COC: 30006-NO 30007-NO 30008-NO
Potential Description: SOIL
Alias Name: 404764
Alias Type: Project Code (Site Code)
Alias Name: 60000776
Alias Type: Envirostor ID Number

Completed Info:
Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Cost Recovery Closeout Memo
Completed Date: 10/22/2008
Comments: Not reported

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Phase 1
Completed Date: 03/10/2008
Comments: DTSC determined that a Preliminary Environmental Assessment is required based on the Phase I report

Future Area Name: Not reported
Future Sub Area Name: Not reported
Future Document Type: Not reported
Future Due Date: Not reported
Schedule Area Name: Not reported
Schedule Sub Area Name: Not reported
Schedule Document Type: Not reported

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL NO. 14 (Continued) **S108974351**

Schedule Due Date: Not reported
Schedule Revised Date: Not reported

2
North
1/4-1/2
0.461 mi.
2435 ft.

MONUMENT RANCH SITE
GOETZ ROAD / ETHANAC ROAD
PERRIS, CA 92570

SCH **S109548225**
ENVIROSTOR **N/A**

Relative:
Lower

Actual:
1431 ft.

SCH:

Facility ID:	70000024
Site Type:	School Investigation
Site Type Detail:	School
Site Mgmt. Req.:	NONE SPECIFIED
Acres:	23
National Priorities List:	NO
Cleanup Oversight Agencies:	SMBRP
Lead Agency:	SMBRP
Lead Agency Description:	DTSC - Site Cleanup Program
Project Manager:	Ivy Osornio
Supervisor:	Shahir Haddad
Division Branch:	Southern California Schools & Brownfields Outreach
Site Code:	404643
Assembly:	61
Senate:	31
Special Program Status:	Not reported
Status:	No Further Action
Status Date:	06/22/2006
Restricted Use:	NO
Funding:	School District
Latitude:	33.74253
Longitude:	-117.2405
APN:	330-160-007, 330-160-008, 330-160-009, 330-160-010, 330-160-011, 330-160-012, 330-160-013, 330-160-014, 330-160-015, 330160007, 330160008
Past Use:	AGRICULTURAL - ORCHARD, AGRICULTURAL - ROW CROPS
Potential COC:	Arsenic, DDD, DDE, DDT
Confirmed COC:	30001-NO, 30006-NO, 30007-NO, 30008-NO
Potential Description:	SOIL
Alias Name:	Romoland School District
Alias Type:	Alternate Name
Alias Name:	330-160-007
Alias Type:	APN
Alias Name:	330-160-008
Alias Type:	APN
Alias Name:	330-160-009
Alias Type:	APN
Alias Name:	330-160-010
Alias Type:	APN
Alias Name:	330-160-011
Alias Type:	APN
Alias Name:	330-160-012
Alias Type:	APN
Alias Name:	330-160-013
Alias Type:	APN
Alias Name:	330-160-014
Alias Type:	APN

MONUMENT RANCH SITE (Continued) **S109548225**

Alias Name: 330-160-015
Alias Type: APN
Alias Name: 330160007
Alias Type: APN
Alias Name: 330160008
Alias Type: APN
Alias Name: 404643
Alias Type: Project Code (Site Code)
Alias Name: 20050024
Alias Type: Envirostor ID Number
Alias Name: 70000024
Alias Type: Envirostor ID Number

Completed Info:
Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Preliminary Endangerment Assessment Workplan
Completed Date: 01/03/2006
Comments: PEA workplan approval

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Preliminary Endangerment Assessment Report
Completed Date: 06/20/2006
Comments: DTSC issued a No Further Action determination based on a Preliminary Environmental Assessment Report

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Cost Recovery Closeout Memo
Completed Date: 06/26/2006
Comments: Not reported

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Environmental Oversight Agreement
Completed Date: 08/09/2005
Comments: Not reported

Future Area Name: Not reported
Future Sub Area Name: Not reported
Future Document Type: Not reported
Future Due Date: Not reported
Schedule Area Name: Not reported
Schedule Sub Area Name: Not reported
Schedule Document Type: Not reported
Schedule Due Date: Not reported
Schedule Revised Date: Not reported

ENVIROSTOR:
Facility ID: 70000024
Status: No Further Action
Status Date: 06/22/2006
Site Code: 404643
Site Type: School Investigation
Site Type Detailed: School
Acres: 23

MONUMENT RANCH SITE (Continued) **S109548225**

NPL:	NO
Regulatory Agencies:	SMBRP
Lead Agency:	SMBRP
Program Manager:	Ivy Osornio
Supervisor:	Shahir Haddad
Division Branch:	Southern California Schools & Brownfields Outreach
Assembly:	61
Senate:	31
Special Program:	Not reported
Restricted Use:	NO
Site Mgmt Req:	NONE SPECIFIED
Funding:	School District
Latitude:	33.74253
Longitude:	-117.2405
APN:	330-160-007, 330-160-008, 330-160-009, 330-160-010, 330-160-011, 330-160-012, 330-160-013, 330-160-014, 330-160-015, 330160007, 330160008
Past Use:	AGRICULTURAL - ORCHARD, AGRICULTURAL - ROW CROPS
Potential COC:	Arsenic DDD DDE DDT
Confirmed COC:	30001-NO 30006-NO 30007-NO 30008-NO
Potential Description:	SOIL
Alias Name:	Romoland School District
Alias Type:	Alternate Name
Alias Name:	330-160-007
Alias Type:	APN
Alias Name:	330-160-008
Alias Type:	APN
Alias Name:	330-160-009
Alias Type:	APN
Alias Name:	330-160-010
Alias Type:	APN
Alias Name:	330-160-011
Alias Type:	APN
Alias Name:	330-160-012
Alias Type:	APN
Alias Name:	330-160-013
Alias Type:	APN
Alias Name:	330-160-014
Alias Type:	APN
Alias Name:	330-160-015
Alias Type:	APN
Alias Name:	330160007
Alias Type:	APN
Alias Name:	330160008
Alias Type:	APN
Alias Name:	404643
Alias Type:	Project Code (Site Code)
Alias Name:	20050024
Alias Type:	Envirostor ID Number
Alias Name:	70000024
Alias Type:	Envirostor ID Number

Completed Info:

Completed Area Name:	PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name:	Not reported
Completed Document Type:	Preliminary Endangerment Assessment Workplan
Completed Date:	01/03/2006
Comments:	PEA workplan approval

MONUMENT RANCH SITE (Continued) **S109548225**

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Preliminary Endangerment Assessment Report
Completed Date: 06/20/2006
Comments: DTSC issued a No Further Action determination based on a Preliminary Environmental Assessment Report

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Cost Recovery Closeout Memo
Completed Date: 06/26/2006
Comments: Not reported

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Environmental Oversight Agreement
Completed Date: 08/09/2005
Comments: Not reported

Future Area Name: Not reported
Future Sub Area Name: Not reported
Future Document Type: Not reported
Future Due Date: Not reported
Schedule Area Name: Not reported
Schedule Sub Area Name: Not reported
Schedule Document Type: Not reported
Schedule Due Date: Not reported
Schedule Revised Date: Not reported

3
NNE
1/4-1/2
0.476 mi.
2514 ft.

NATIVE PLANT
202 ETHANAC
PERRIS, CA 92570

HIST CORTESE **S101307986**
LUST **N/A**

Relative:
Lower

Actual:
1429 ft.

HIST CORTESE:
Region: CORTESE
Facility County Code: 33
Reg By: LTNKA
Reg Id: 083301975T

LUST REG 8:
Region: 8
County: Riverside
Regional Board: Santa Ana Region
Facility Status: Case Closed
Case Number: 083301975T
Local Case Num: 91562
Case Type: Soil only
Substance: Gasoline
Qty Leaked: Not reported
Abate Method: Excavate and Treat - remove contaminated soil and treat (includes spreading or land farming)
Cross Street: Not reported
Enf Type: Not reported
Funding: Not reported
How Discovered: Tank Closure

NATIVE PLANT (Continued) **S101307986**

How Stopped:	Not reported
Leak Cause:	UNK
Leak Source:	UNK
Global ID:	T0606500254
How Stopped Date:	5/29/1990
Enter Date:	12/19/1991
Date Confirmation of Leak Began:	Not reported
Date Preliminary Assessment Began:	Not reported
Discover Date:	5/29/1990
Enforcement Date:	Not reported
Close Date:	11/8/1993
Date Prelim Assessment Workplan Submitted:	6/21/1991
Date Pollution Characterization Began:	Not reported
Date Remediation Plan Submitted:	4/2/1992
Date Remedial Action Underway:	Not reported
Date Post Remedial Action Monitoring:	9/30/1993
Enter Date:	12/19/1991
GW Qualifies:	Not reported
Soil Qualifies:	Not reported
Operator:	Not reported
Facility Contact:	Not reported
Interim:	Not reported
Oversite Program:	LUST
Latitude:	33.793243
Longitude:	-117.2829513
MTBE Date:	Not reported
Max MTBE GW:	Not reported
MTBE Concentration:	0
Max MTBE Soil:	Not reported
MTBE Fuel:	1
MTBE Tested:	Site NOT Tested for MTBE.Includes Unknown and Not Analyzed.
MTBE Class:	*
Staff:	CAB
Staff Initials:	UNK
Lead Agency:	Local Agency
Local Agency:	33000L
Hydr Basin #:	UNNAMED BASIN
Beneficial:	Not reported
Priority:	Not reported
Cleanup Fund Id:	Not reported
Work Suspended:	Not reported

Summary: Not reported

4
ENE
1/2-1
0.515 mi.
2721 ft.

THE CLUB K-8 SCHOOL **SCH** **S105628774**
EVANS ROAD/NOVA LANE **ENVIROSTOR** **N/A**
ROMOLAND, CA 92586

Relative:
Lower

Actual:
1425 ft.

SCH:

Facility ID:	33010067
Site Type:	School Investigation
Site Type Detail:	School
Site Mgmt. Req.:	NONE SPECIFIED
Acres:	19.08
National Priorities List:	NO
Cleanup Oversight Agencies:	SMBRP

THE CLUB K-8 SCHOOL (Continued) **S105628774**

Lead Agency:	SMBRP
Lead Agency Description:	DTSC - Site Cleanup Program
Project Manager:	Not reported
Supervisor:	Javier Hinojosa
Division Branch:	Southern California Schools & Brownfields Outreach
Site Code:	404389
Assembly:	67
Senate:	23
Special Program Status:	Not reported
Status:	No Further Action
Status Date:	04/17/2003
Restricted Use:	NO
Funding:	School District
Latitude:	33.73257
Longitude:	-117.1943
APN:	331-080-008, 331-080-009, 331-080-010, 331-080-011
Past Use:	AGRICULTURAL - ROW CROPS
Potential COC:	DDE, Lead, Chromium VI, Cobalt, Copper and compounds, Nickel (soluble salts
Confirmed COC:	Chromium VI, Cobalt, Copper and compounds, Nickel (soluble salts, DDE, Lead
Potential Description:	SOIL
Alias Name:	CLUB K-8 SCHOOL
Alias Type:	Alternate Name
Alias Name:	ROMOLAND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT
Alias Type:	Alternate Name
Alias Name:	ROMOLAND SD-THE CLUB K-8 SCHOOL
Alias Type:	Alternate Name
Alias Name:	THE CLUB K-8 SCHOOL
Alias Type:	Alternate Name
Alias Name:	331-080-008
Alias Type:	APN
Alias Name:	331-080-009
Alias Type:	APN
Alias Name:	331-080-010
Alias Type:	APN
Alias Name:	331-080-011
Alias Type:	APN
Alias Name:	404389
Alias Type:	Project Code (Site Code)
Alias Name:	33010067
Alias Type:	Envirostor ID Number

Completed Info:

Completed Area Name:	PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name:	Not reported
Completed Document Type:	Environmental Oversight Agreement
Completed Date:	10/28/2002
Comments:	Not reported
Completed Area Name:	PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name:	Not reported
Completed Document Type:	Cost Recovery Closeout Memo
Completed Date:	04/18/2003
Comments:	Not reported
Completed Area Name:	PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name:	Not reported

THE CLUB K-8 SCHOOL (Continued) **S105628774**

Completed Document Type: Preliminary Endangerment Assessment Report
Completed Date: 04/17/2003
Comments: Not reported

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Phase 1
Completed Date: 09/27/2002
Comments: Not reported

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Technical Report
Completed Date: 12/24/2002
Comments: Not reported

Future Area Name: Not reported
Future Sub Area Name: Not reported
Future Document Type: Not reported
Future Due Date: Not reported
Schedule Area Name: Not reported
Schedule Sub Area Name: Not reported
Schedule Document Type: Not reported
Schedule Due Date: Not reported
Schedule Revised Date: Not reported

ENVIROSTOR:
Facility ID: 33010067
Status: No Further Action
Status Date: 04/17/2003
Site Code: 404389
Site Type: School Investigation
Site Type Detailed: School
Acres: 19.08
NPL: NO
Regulatory Agencies: SMBRP
Lead Agency: SMBRP
Program Manager: Not reported
Supervisor: Javier Hinojosa
Division Branch: Southern California Schools & Brownfields Outreach
Assembly: 67
Senate: 23
Special Program: Not reported
Restricted Use: NO
Site Mgmt Req: NONE SPECIFIED
Funding: School District
Latitude: 33.73257
Longitude: -117.1943
APN: 331-080-008, 331-080-009, 331-080-010, 331-080-011
Past Use: AGRICULTURAL - ROW CROPS
Potential COC: DDE Lead Chromium VI Cobalt Copper and compounds Nickel (soluble salts
Confirmed COC: Chromium VI Cobalt Copper and compounds Nickel (soluble salts DDE Lead
Potential Description: SOIL
Alias Name: CLUB K-8 SCHOOL
Alias Type: Alternate Name

THE CLUB K-8 SCHOOL (Continued) **S105628774**

Alias Name:	ROMOLAND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT
Alias Type:	Alternate Name
Alias Name:	ROMOLAND SD-THE CLUB K-8 SCHOOL
Alias Type:	Alternate Name
Alias Name:	THE CLUB K-8 SCHOOL
Alias Type:	Alternate Name
Alias Name:	331-080-008
Alias Type:	APN
Alias Name:	331-080-009
Alias Type:	APN
Alias Name:	331-080-010
Alias Type:	APN
Alias Name:	331-080-011
Alias Type:	APN
Alias Name:	404389
Alias Type:	Project Code (Site Code)
Alias Name:	33010067
Alias Type:	Envirostor ID Number

Completed Info:

Completed Area Name:	PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name:	Not reported
Completed Document Type:	Environmental Oversight Agreement
Completed Date:	10/28/2002
Comments:	Not reported

Completed Area Name:	PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name:	Not reported
Completed Document Type:	Cost Recovery Closeout Memo
Completed Date:	04/18/2003
Comments:	Not reported

Completed Area Name:	PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name:	Not reported
Completed Document Type:	Preliminary Endangerment Assessment Report
Completed Date:	04/17/2003
Comments:	Not reported

Completed Area Name:	PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name:	Not reported
Completed Document Type:	Phase 1
Completed Date:	09/27/2002
Comments:	Not reported

Completed Area Name:	PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name:	Not reported
Completed Document Type:	Technical Report
Completed Date:	12/24/2002
Comments:	Not reported

Future Area Name:	Not reported
Future Sub Area Name:	Not reported
Future Document Type:	Not reported
Future Due Date:	Not reported
Schedule Area Name:	Not reported
Schedule Sub Area Name:	Not reported
Schedule Document Type:	Not reported
Schedule Due Date:	Not reported

THE CLUB K-8 SCHOOL (Continued) **S105628774**

Schedule Revised Date: Not reported

Count: 12 records.

ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
MENIFEE	S112142563	SUN CITY FORCE MAIN AND RECYCLED W	TG 868A1 838 B1 THRU 7 808 B7	92586	NPDES
PERRIS	1011488201	ONE STOP BATTERIES	24215.5 HWY 74	92570	RCRA NonGen / NLR
PERRIS	1007091436	RIVERSIDE COUNTY TRANSPOR COMMISIO	24521 HWY 74	92570	RCRA-SQG
PERRIS	S106930614	PERRIS SCHOOL DISTRICT/BUS BARN	SEVENTH & PARK ST	92570	SWEEPS UST
PERRIS	S101589910	PERRIS SCHOOL DISTRICT	SEVENTH & PARK ST	92570	CA FID UST
PERRIS CA	S104384484	GREENWASTE,PERRIS	3202 GOETZ RD	92570	WMUDS/SWAT
RIVERSIDE COUNTY	S117041555	METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOU	LAKE SKINNER - LAKE MATHEW - D		NPDES
SUISUN CITY	1010313380	CHEVRON 200473	113 SUNSET CENTER HWY 13	92586	RCRA-SQG
SUN CITY	1000222128	LAKESIDE CHEV & OLDS CO	HWY 395 & 74	92587	RCRA-SQG
SUN CITY	1006833681	EASTERN MUN WATER DIST	SOUTH MURRIETA RD	92585	FINDS
SUN CITY	1011838441	SUN CITY REGIONAL WATER RECLAMATIO	29825 VALLEY BOULEVARD	92586	RMP
UNINCORPORATED RIVEF	S115779979	GOOD HOPE GOLD MINE	WEST OF HIGHWAY 74/NORTH OF RI	92570	VCP, ENVIROSTOR

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

To maintain currency of the following federal and state databases, EDR contacts the appropriate governmental agency on a monthly or quarterly basis, as required.

Number of Days to Update: Provides confirmation that EDR is reporting records that have been updated within 90 days from the date the government agency made the information available to the public.

STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Federal NPL site list

NPL: National Priority List

National Priorities List (Superfund). The NPL is a subset of CERCLIS and identifies over 1,200 sites for priority cleanup under the Superfund Program. NPL sites may encompass relatively large areas. As such, EDR provides polygon coverage for over 1,000 NPL site boundaries produced by EPA's Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC) and regional EPA offices.

Date of Government Version: 10/25/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/11/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/28/2014
Number of Days to Update: 78

Source: EPA
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 10/08/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/19/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

NPL Site Boundaries

Sources:

EPA's Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC)
Telephone: 202-564-7333

EPA Region 1
Telephone 617-918-1143

EPA Region 6
Telephone: 214-655-6659

EPA Region 3
Telephone 215-814-5418

EPA Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7247

EPA Region 4
Telephone 404-562-8033

EPA Region 8
Telephone: 303-312-6774

EPA Region 5
Telephone 312-886-6686

EPA Region 9
Telephone: 415-947-4246

EPA Region 10
Telephone 206-553-8665

Proposed NPL: Proposed National Priority List Sites

A site that has been proposed for listing on the National Priorities List through the issuance of a proposed rule in the Federal Register. EPA then accepts public comments on the site, responds to the comments, and places on the NPL those sites that continue to meet the requirements for listing.

Date of Government Version: 10/25/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/11/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/28/2014
Number of Days to Update: 78

Source: EPA
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 10/08/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/19/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

NPL LIENS: Federal Superfund Liens

Federal Superfund Liens. Under the authority granted the USEPA by CERCLA of 1980, the USEPA has the authority to file liens against real property in order to recover remedial action expenditures or when the property owner received notification of potential liability. USEPA compiles a listing of filed notices of Superfund Liens.

Date of Government Version: 10/15/1991
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/02/1994
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/30/1994
Number of Days to Update: 56

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-4267
Last EDR Contact: 08/15/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/28/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Federal Delisted NPL site list

DELISTED NPL: National Priority List Deletions

The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) establishes the criteria that the EPA uses to delete sites from the NPL. In accordance with 40 CFR 300.425.(e), sites may be deleted from the NPL where no further response is appropriate.

Date of Government Version: 10/25/2013	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/11/2013	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/28/2014	Last EDR Contact: 10/08/2014
Number of Days to Update: 78	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/19/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Federal CERCLIS list

CERCLIS: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System

CERCLIS contains data on potentially hazardous waste sites that have been reported to the USEPA by states, municipalities, private companies and private persons, pursuant to Section 103 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). CERCLIS contains sites which are either proposed to or on the National Priorities List (NPL) and sites which are in the screening and assessment phase for possible inclusion on the NPL.

Date of Government Version: 10/25/2013	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/11/2013	Telephone: 703-412-9810
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/13/2014	Last EDR Contact: 08/28/2014
Number of Days to Update: 94	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/08/2014
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FEDERAL FACILITY: Federal Facility Site Information listing

A listing of National Priority List (NPL) and Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) sites found in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) Database where EPA Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse Office is involved in cleanup activities.

Date of Government Version: 04/01/2014	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/08/2014	Telephone: 703-603-8704
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/22/2014	Last EDR Contact: 10/07/2014
Number of Days to Update: 45	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/19/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

Federal CERCLIS NFRAP site List

CERCLIS-NFRAP: CERCLIS No Further Remedial Action Planned

Archived sites are sites that have been removed and archived from the inventory of CERCLIS sites. Archived status indicates that, to the best of EPA's knowledge, assessment at a site has been completed and that EPA has determined no further steps will be taken to list this site on the National Priorities List (NPL), unless information indicates this decision was not appropriate or other considerations require a recommendation for listing at a later time. This decision does not necessarily mean that there is no hazard associated with a given site; it only means that, based upon available information, the location is not judged to be a potential NPL site.

Date of Government Version: 10/25/2013	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/11/2013	Telephone: 703-412-9810
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/13/2014	Last EDR Contact: 08/28/2014
Number of Days to Update: 94	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/08/2014
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Federal RCRA CORRACTS facilities list

CORRACTS: Corrective Action Report

CORRACTS identifies hazardous waste handlers with RCRA corrective action activity.

Date of Government Version: 06/10/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/02/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/18/2014
Number of Days to Update: 78

Source: EPA
Telephone: 800-424-9346
Last EDR Contact: 10/01/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/12/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Federal RCRA non-CORRACTS TSD facilities list

RCRA-TSDF: RCRA - Treatment, Storage and Disposal

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Transporters are individuals or entities that move hazardous waste from the generator offsite to a facility that can recycle, treat, store, or dispose of the waste. TSDFs treat, store, or dispose of the waste.

Date of Government Version: 06/10/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/02/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/18/2014
Number of Days to Update: 78

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Last EDR Contact: 10/01/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/12/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Federal RCRA generators list

RCRA-LQG: RCRA - Large Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Large quantity generators (LQGs) generate over 1,000 kilograms (kg) of hazardous waste, or over 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 06/10/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/02/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/18/2014
Number of Days to Update: 78

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Last EDR Contact: 10/01/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/12/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RCRA-SQG: RCRA - Small Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Small quantity generators (SQGs) generate between 100 kg and 1,000 kg of hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 06/10/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/02/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/18/2014
Number of Days to Update: 78

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Last EDR Contact: 10/01/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/12/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RCRA-CESQG: RCRA - Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Conditionally exempt small quantity generators (CESQGs) generate less than 100 kg of hazardous waste, or less than 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 06/10/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/02/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/18/2014
Number of Days to Update: 78

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Last EDR Contact: 10/01/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/12/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

Federal institutional controls / engineering controls registries

US ENG CONTROLS: Engineering Controls Sites List

A listing of sites with engineering controls in place. Engineering controls include various forms of caps, building foundations, liners, and treatment methods to create pathway elimination for regulated substances to enter environmental media or effect human health.

Date of Government Version: 06/23/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/15/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/18/2014
Number of Days to Update: 65

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-603-0695
Last EDR Contact: 09/08/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/22/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

US INST CONTROL: Sites with Institutional Controls

A listing of sites with institutional controls in place. Institutional controls include administrative measures, such as groundwater use restrictions, construction restrictions, property use restrictions, and post remediation care requirements intended to prevent exposure to contaminants remaining on site. Deed restrictions are generally required as part of the institutional controls.

Date of Government Version: 06/23/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/15/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/18/2014
Number of Days to Update: 65

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-603-0695
Last EDR Contact: 09/08/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/22/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LUCIS: Land Use Control Information System

LUCIS contains records of land use control information pertaining to the former Navy Base Realignment and Closure properties.

Date of Government Version: 05/28/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/30/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/17/2014
Number of Days to Update: 18

Source: Department of the Navy
Telephone: 843-820-7326
Last EDR Contact: 08/14/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/01/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

Federal ERNS list

ERNS: Emergency Response Notification System

Emergency Response Notification System. ERNS records and stores information on reported releases of oil and hazardous substances.

Date of Government Version: 09/30/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/01/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/06/2013
Number of Days to Update: 66

Source: National Response Center, United States Coast Guard
Telephone: 202-267-2180
Last EDR Contact: 09/30/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/12/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

State- and tribal - equivalent NPL

RESPONSE: State Response Sites

Identifies confirmed release sites where DTSC is involved in remediation, either in a lead or oversight capacity. These confirmed release sites are generally high-priority and high potential risk.

Date of Government Version: 08/05/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/06/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/26/2014
Number of Days to Update: 51

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 08/06/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/17/2014
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

State- and tribal - equivalent CERCLIS

ENVIROSTOR: EnviroStor Database

The Department of Toxic Substances Control's (DTSC's) Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Program's (SMBRP's) EnviroStor database identifes sites that have known contamination or sites for which there may be reasons to investigate further. The database includes the following site types: Federal Superfund sites (National Priorities List (NPL)); State Response, including Military Facilities and State Superfund; Voluntary Cleanup; and School sites. EnviroStor provides similar information to the information that was available in CalSites, and provides additional site information, including, but not limited to, identification of formerly-contaminated properties that have been released for reuse, properties where environmental deed restrictions have been recorded to prevent inappropriate land uses, and risk characterization information that is used to assess potential impacts to public health and the environment at contaminated sites.

Date of Government Version: 08/05/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/06/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/26/2014
Number of Days to Update: 51

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 08/06/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/17/2014
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

State and tribal landfill and/or solid waste disposal site lists

SWF/LF (SWIS): Solid Waste Information System

Active, Closed and Inactive Landfills. SWF/LF records typically contain an inve ntory of solid waste disposal facilities or landfills. These may be active or i nactive facilities or open dumps that failed to meet RCRA Section 4004 criteria for solid waste landfills or disposal sites.

Date of Government Version: 08/18/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/18/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/03/2014
Number of Days to Update: 46

Source: Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery
Telephone: 916-341-6320
Last EDR Contact: 08/18/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/01/2014
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

State and tribal leaking storage tank lists

LUST REG 8: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

California Regional Water Quality Control Board Santa Ana Region (8). For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 02/14/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/15/2005
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/28/2005
Number of Days to Update: 41

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Santa Ana Region (8)
Telephone: 909-782-4496
Last EDR Contact: 08/15/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/28/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LUST REG 4: Underground Storage Tank Leak List

Los Angeles, Ventura counties. For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 09/07/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/07/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/12/2004
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Los Angeles Region (4)
Telephone: 213-576-6710
Last EDR Contact: 09/06/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/19/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST: Geotracker's Leaking Underground Fuel Tank Report

Leaking Underground Storage Tank Incident Reports. LUST records contain an inventory of reported leaking underground storage tank incidents. Not all states maintain these records, and the information stored varies by state. For more information on a particular leaking underground storage tank sites, please contact the appropriate regulatory agency.

Date of Government Version: 07/30/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/31/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/22/2014
Number of Days to Update: 22

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: see region list
Last EDR Contact: 09/17/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/29/2014
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

LUST REG 7: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Case Listing
Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations. Imperial, Riverside, San Diego, Santa Barbara counties.

Date of Government Version: 02/26/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/26/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/24/2004
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Colorado River Basin Region (7)
Telephone: 760-776-8943
Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 6V: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Case Listing
Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations. Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, Mono, San Bernardino counties.

Date of Government Version: 06/07/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/07/2005
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/29/2005
Number of Days to Update: 22

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Victorville Branch Office (6)
Telephone: 760-241-7365
Last EDR Contact: 09/12/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/26/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 6L: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Case Listing
For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 09/09/2003
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/10/2003
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/07/2003
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Lahontan Region (6)
Telephone: 530-542-5572
Last EDR Contact: 09/12/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/26/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 5: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Database
Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations. Alameda, Alpine, Amador, Butte, Colusa, Contra Costa, Calveras, El Dorado, Fresno, Glenn, Kern, Kings, Lake, Lassen, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Modoc, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Shasta, Solano, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Tulare, Tuolumne, Yolo, Yuba counties.

Date of Government Version: 07/01/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/22/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/31/2008
Number of Days to Update: 9

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Valley Region (5)
Telephone: 916-464-4834
Last EDR Contact: 07/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/17/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 9: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Report
Orange, Riverside, San Diego counties. For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 03/01/2001
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/23/2001
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/21/2001
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board San Diego Region (9)
Telephone: 858-637-5595
Last EDR Contact: 09/26/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/09/2012
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 3: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Database
Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations. Monterey, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz counties.

Date of Government Version: 05/19/2003
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/19/2003
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/02/2003
Number of Days to Update: 14

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Coast Region (3)
Telephone: 805-542-4786
Last EDR Contact: 07/18/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/31/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 2: Fuel Leak List
Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations. Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, Sonoma counties.

Date of Government Version: 09/30/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/20/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/19/2004
Number of Days to Update: 30

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board San Francisco Bay Region (2)
Telephone: 510-622-2433
Last EDR Contact: 09/19/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/02/2012
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

LUST REG 1: Active Toxic Site Investigation

Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino, Modoc, Siskiyou, Sonoma, Trinity counties. For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 02/01/2001
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/28/2001
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/29/2001
Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board North Coast (1)
Telephone: 707-570-3769
Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SLIC: Statewide SLIC Cases

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 07/30/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/31/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/25/2014
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 866-480-1028
Last EDR Contact: 09/17/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/29/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SLIC REG 1: Active Toxic Site Investigations

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 04/03/2003
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/07/2003
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/25/2003
Number of Days to Update: 18

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board, North Coast Region (1)
Telephone: 707-576-2220
Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SLIC REG 2: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 09/30/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/20/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/19/2004
Number of Days to Update: 30

Source: Regional Water Quality Control Board San Francisco Bay Region (2)
Telephone: 510-286-0457
Last EDR Contact: 09/19/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/02/2012
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SLIC REG 3: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 05/18/2006
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/18/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/15/2006
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Coast Region (3)
Telephone: 805-549-3147
Last EDR Contact: 07/18/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/31/2011
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SLIC REG 4: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 11/17/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/18/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/04/2005
Number of Days to Update: 47

Source: Region Water Quality Control Board Los Angeles Region (4)
Telephone: 213-576-6600
Last EDR Contact: 07/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/17/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SLIC REG 5: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing
The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 04/01/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/05/2005
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/21/2005
Number of Days to Update: 16

Source: Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Valley Region (5)
Telephone: 916-464-3291
Last EDR Contact: 09/12/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/26/2011
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SLIC REG 6V: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing
The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 05/24/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/25/2005
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/16/2005
Number of Days to Update: 22

Source: Regional Water Quality Control Board, Victorville Branch
Telephone: 619-241-6583
Last EDR Contact: 08/15/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/28/2011
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SLIC REG 6L: SLIC Sites
The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 09/07/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/07/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/12/2004
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Lahontan Region
Telephone: 530-542-5574
Last EDR Contact: 08/15/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/28/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SLIC REG 7: SLIC List
The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 11/24/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/29/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/04/2005
Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: California Regional Quality Control Board, Colorado River Basin Region
Telephone: 760-346-7491
Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SLIC REG 8: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing
The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 04/03/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/03/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/14/2008
Number of Days to Update: 11

Source: California Region Water Quality Control Board Santa Ana Region (8)
Telephone: 951-782-3298
Last EDR Contact: 09/12/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/26/2011
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SLIC REG 9: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing
The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 09/10/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/11/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/28/2007
Number of Days to Update: 17

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board San Diego Region (9)
Telephone: 858-467-2980
Last EDR Contact: 08/08/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/21/2011
Data Release Frequency: Annually

INDIAN LUST R10: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

Date of Government Version: 05/20/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/10/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/22/2014
Number of Days to Update: 73

Source: EPA Region 10
Telephone: 206-553-2857
Last EDR Contact: 04/28/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/10/2014
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN LUST R5: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
Leaking underground storage tanks located on Indian Land in Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Date of Government Version: 08/04/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/05/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/22/2014
Number of Days to Update: 17

Source: EPA, Region 5
Telephone: 312-886-7439
Last EDR Contact: 04/28/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/10/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R1: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
A listing of leaking underground storage tank locations on Indian Land.

Date of Government Version: 02/01/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/01/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/01/2013
Number of Days to Update: 184

Source: EPA Region 1
Telephone: 617-918-1313
Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/10/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R4: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Florida, Mississippi and North Carolina.

Date of Government Version: 07/30/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/12/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/22/2014
Number of Days to Update: 10

Source: EPA Region 4
Telephone: 404-562-8677
Last EDR Contact: 04/22/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/11/2014
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

INDIAN LUST R8: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming.

Date of Government Version: 08/13/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/15/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/22/2014
Number of Days to Update: 7

Source: EPA Region 8
Telephone: 303-312-6271
Last EDR Contact: 07/22/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/10/2014
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN LUST R7: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska

Date of Government Version: 05/22/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/22/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/18/2014
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: EPA Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7003
Last EDR Contact: 04/28/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/10/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R6: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in New Mexico and Oklahoma.

Date of Government Version: 05/14/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/15/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/15/2014
Number of Days to Update: 61

Source: EPA Region 6
Telephone: 214-665-6597
Last EDR Contact: 07/22/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/20/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R9: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Arizona, California, New Mexico and Nevada

Date of Government Version: 03/01/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/01/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/12/2013
Number of Days to Update: 42

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 415-972-3372
Last EDR Contact: 07/22/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/10/2014
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

State and tribal registered storage tank lists

UST: Active UST Facilities
Active UST facilities gathered from the local regulatory agencies

Date of Government Version: 07/30/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/31/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/20/2014
Number of Days to Update: 20

Source: SWRCB
Telephone: 916-341-5851
Last EDR Contact: 09/19/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/29/2014
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

AST: Aboveground Petroleum Storage Tank Facilities
A listing of aboveground storage tank petroleum storage tank locations.

Date of Government Version: 08/01/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/10/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/01/2009
Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: California Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 916-327-5092
Last EDR Contact: 10/03/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/12/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN UST R1: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 1 (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont and ten Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 02/01/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/01/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/27/2014
Number of Days to Update: 271

Source: EPA, Region 1
Telephone: 617-918-1313
Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/10/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R4: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 4 (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Tribal Nations)

Date of Government Version: 07/30/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/12/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/22/2014
Number of Days to Update: 10

Source: EPA Region 4
Telephone: 404-562-9424
Last EDR Contact: 04/22/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/11/2014
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

INDIAN UST R5: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 5 (Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin and Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 08/04/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/05/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/22/2014
Number of Days to Update: 17

Source: EPA Region 5
Telephone: 312-886-6136
Last EDR Contact: 04/28/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/10/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R6: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 6 (Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Texas and 65 Tribes).

Date of Government Version: 07/25/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/28/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/22/2014
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: EPA Region 6
Telephone: 214-665-7591
Last EDR Contact: 07/22/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/10/2014
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

INDIAN UST R7: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 7 (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and 9 Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 08/20/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/22/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/18/2014
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: EPA Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7003
Last EDR Contact: 04/28/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/10/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R8: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 8 (Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming and 27 Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 08/13/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/15/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/22/2014
Number of Days to Update: 7

Source: EPA Region 8
Telephone: 303-312-6137
Last EDR Contact: 07/22/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/10/2014
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN UST R9: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 9 (Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, the Pacific Islands, and Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 08/14/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/15/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/22/2014
Number of Days to Update: 7

Source: EPA Region 9
Telephone: 415-972-3368
Last EDR Contact: 07/22/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/10/2014
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN UST R10: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 10 (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 05/20/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/10/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/15/2014
Number of Days to Update: 66

Source: EPA Region 10
Telephone: 206-553-2857
Last EDR Contact: 07/22/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/10/2014
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FEMA UST: Underground Storage Tank Listing
A listing of all FEMA owned underground storage tanks.

Date of Government Version: 01/01/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/16/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/12/2010
Number of Days to Update: 55

Source: FEMA
Telephone: 202-646-5797
Last EDR Contact: 10/10/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/26/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

State and tribal voluntary cleanup sites

INDIAN VCP R1: Voluntary Cleanup Priority Listing
A listing of voluntary cleanup priority sites located on Indian Land located in Region 1.

Date of Government Version: 05/30/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/01/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/15/2014
Number of Days to Update: 45

Source: EPA, Region 1
Telephone: 617-918-1102
Last EDR Contact: 10/01/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/12/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN VCP R7: Voluntary Cleanup Priority Lisitng
A listing of voluntary cleanup priority sites located on Indian Land located in Region 7.

Date of Government Version: 03/20/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/22/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/19/2008
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: EPA, Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7365
Last EDR Contact: 04/20/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/20/2009
Data Release Frequency: Varies

VCP: Voluntary Cleanup Program Properties
Contains low threat level properties with either confirmed or unconfirmed releases and the project proponents have request that DTSC oversee investigation and/or cleanup activities and have agreed to provide coverage for DTSC's costs.

Date of Government Version: 08/05/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/06/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/26/2014
Number of Days to Update: 51

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 08/06/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/17/2014
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Local Brownfield lists

US BROWNFIELDS: A Listing of Brownfields Sites
Brownfields are real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Cleaning up and reinvesting in these properties takes development pressures off of undeveloped, open land, and both improves and protects the environment. Assessment, Cleanup and Redevelopment Exchange System (ACRES) stores information reported by EPA Brownfields grant recipients on brownfields properties assessed or cleaned up with grant funding as well as information on Targeted Brownfields Assessments performed by EPA Regions. A listing of ACRES Brownfield sites is obtained from Cleanups in My Community. Cleanups in My Community provides information on Brownfields properties for which information is reported back to EPA, as well as areas served by Brownfields grant programs.

Date of Government Version: 07/01/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/03/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/28/2014
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-566-2777
Last EDR Contact: 09/23/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/05/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Local Lists of Landfill / Solid Waste Disposal Sites

DEBRIS REGION 9: Torres Martinez Reservation Illegal Dump Site Locations
A listing of illegal dump sites location on the Torres Martinez Indian Reservation located in eastern Riverside County and northern Imperial County, California.

Date of Government Version: 01/12/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/07/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/21/2009
Number of Days to Update: 137

Source: EPA, Region 9
Telephone: 415-947-4219
Last EDR Contact: 07/25/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/10/2014
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

ODI: Open Dump Inventory
An open dump is defined as a disposal facility that does not comply with one or more of the Part 257 or Part 258 Subtitle D Criteria.

Date of Government Version: 06/30/1985
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/09/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/17/2004
Number of Days to Update: 39

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 800-424-9346
Last EDR Contact: 06/09/2004
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SWRCY: Recycler Database
A listing of recycling facilities in California.

Date of Government Version: 06/16/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/17/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/11/2014
Number of Days to Update: 24

Source: Department of Conservation
Telephone: 916-323-3836
Last EDR Contact: 09/17/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/29/2014
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HAULERS: Registered Waste Tire Haulers Listing
A listing of registered waste tire haulers.

Date of Government Version: 02/18/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/20/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/27/2014
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: Integrated Waste Management Board
Telephone: 916-341-6422
Last EDR Contact: 08/14/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/01/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN ODI: Report on the Status of Open Dumps on Indian Lands
Location of open dumps on Indian land.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/1998
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/24/2008
Number of Days to Update: 52

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-308-8245
Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/17/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

WMUDS/SWAT: Waste Management Unit Database
Waste Management Unit Database System. WMUDS is used by the State Water Resources Control Board staff and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards for program tracking and inventory of waste management units. WMUDS is composed of the following databases: Facility Information, Scheduled Inspections Information, Waste Management Unit Information, SWAT Program Information, SWAT Report Summary Information, SWAT Report Summary Data, Chapter 15 (formerly Subchapter 15) Information, Chapter 15 Monitoring Parameters, TPCA Program Information, RCRA Program Information, Closure Information, and Interested Parties Information.

Date of Government Version: 04/01/2000
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/10/2000
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/10/2000
Number of Days to Update: 30

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-227-4448
Last EDR Contact: 08/07/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/24/2014
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Local Lists of Hazardous waste / Contaminated Sites

US CDL: Clandestine Drug Labs

A listing of clandestine drug lab locations. The U.S. Department of Justice ("the Department") provides this web site as a public service. It contains addresses of some locations where law enforcement agencies reported they found chemicals or other items that indicated the presence of either clandestine drug laboratories or dumpsites. In most cases, the source of the entries is not the Department, and the Department has not verified the entry and does not guarantee its accuracy. Members of the public must verify the accuracy of all entries by, for example, contacting local law enforcement and local health departments.

Date of Government Version: 05/28/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/20/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/15/2014
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: Drug Enforcement Administration
Telephone: 202-307-1000
Last EDR Contact: 09/03/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/15/2014
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HIST CAL-SITES: Calsites Database

The Calsites database contains potential or confirmed hazardous substance release properties. In 1996, California EPA reevaluated and significantly reduced the number of sites in the Calsites database. No longer updated by the state agency. It has been replaced by ENVIROSTOR.

Date of Government Version: 08/08/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/03/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/24/2006
Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: Department of Toxic Substance Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 02/23/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/25/2009
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SCH: School Property Evaluation Program

This category contains proposed and existing school sites that are being evaluated by DTSC for possible hazardous materials contamination. In some cases, these properties may be listed in the CalSites category depending on the level of threat to public health and safety or the environment they pose.

Date of Government Version: 08/05/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/06/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/26/2014
Number of Days to Update: 51

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 08/06/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/17/2014
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

TOXIC PITS: Toxic Pits Cleanup Act Sites

Toxic PITS Cleanup Act Sites. TOXIC PITS identifies sites suspected of containing hazardous substances where cleanup has not yet been completed.

Date of Government Version: 07/01/1995
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/30/1995
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/26/1995
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-227-4364
Last EDR Contact: 01/26/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/27/2009
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

CDL: Clandestine Drug Labs

A listing of drug lab locations. Listing of a location in this database does not indicate that any illegal drug lab materials were or were not present there, and does not constitute a determination that the location either requires or does not require additional cleanup work.

Date of Government Version: 06/30/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/02/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/24/2014
Number of Days to Update: 22

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-255-6504
Last EDR Contact: 10/10/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/19/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

US HIST CDL: National Clandestine Laboratory Register

A listing of clandestine drug lab locations. The U.S. Department of Justice ("the Department") provides this web site as a public service. It contains addresses of some locations where law enforcement agencies reported they found chemicals or other items that indicated the presence of either clandestine drug laboratories or dumpsites. In most cases, the source of the entries is not the Department, and the Department has not verified the entry and does not guarantee its accuracy. Members of the public must verify the accuracy of all entries by, for example, contacting local law enforcement and local health departments.

Date of Government Version: 05/28/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/20/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/15/2014
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: Drug Enforcement Administration
Telephone: 202-307-1000
Last EDR Contact: 09/03/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/15/2014
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Local Lists of Registered Storage Tanks

CA FID UST: Facility Inventory Database

The Facility Inventory Database (FID) contains a historical listing of active and inactive underground storage tank locations from the State Water Resource Control Board. Refer to local/county source for current data.

Date of Government Version: 10/31/1994
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/05/1995
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/29/1995
Number of Days to Update: 24

Source: California Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 916-341-5851
Last EDR Contact: 12/28/1998
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

UST MENDOCINO: Mendocino County UST Database

A listing of underground storage tank locations in Mendocino County.

Date of Government Version: 09/23/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/23/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/01/2009
Number of Days to Update: 8

Source: Department of Public Health
Telephone: 707-463-4466
Last EDR Contact: 08/28/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/15/2014
Data Release Frequency: Annually

HIST UST: Hazardous Substance Storage Container Database

The Hazardous Substance Storage Container Database is a historical listing of UST sites. Refer to local/county source for current data.

Date of Government Version: 10/15/1990
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/25/1991
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/12/1991
Number of Days to Update: 18

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-341-5851
Last EDR Contact: 07/26/2001
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SWEEPS UST: SWEEPS UST Listing

Statewide Environmental Evaluation and Planning System. This underground storage tank listing was updated and maintained by a company contacted by the SWRCB in the early 1990's. The listing is no longer updated or maintained. The local agency is the contact for more information on a site on the SWEEPS list.

Date of Government Version: 06/01/1994
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/07/2005
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/11/2005
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 06/03/2005
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Local Land Records

LIENS 2: CERCLA Lien Information

A Federal CERCLA ('Superfund') lien can exist by operation of law at any site or property at which EPA has spent Superfund monies. These monies are spent to investigate and address releases and threatened releases of contamination. CERCLIS provides information as to the identity of these sites and properties.

Date of Government Version: 02/18/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/18/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/24/2014
Number of Days to Update: 37

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-6023
Last EDR Contact: 07/22/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/10/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LIENS: Environmental Liens Listing

A listing of property locations with environmental liens for California where DTSC is a lien holder.

Date of Government Version: 08/19/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/20/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/06/2014
Number of Days to Update: 47

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 09/08/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/22/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DEED: Deed Restriction Listing

Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Program Facility Sites with Deed Restrictions & Hazardous Waste Management Program Facility Sites with Deed / Land Use Restriction. The DTSC Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Program (SMBRP) list includes sites cleaned up under the program's oversight and generally does not include current or former hazardous waste facilities that required a hazardous waste facility permit. The list represents deed restrictions that are active. Some sites have multiple deed restrictions. The DTSC Hazardous Waste Management Program (HWMP) has developed a list of current or former hazardous waste facilities that have a recorded land use restriction at the local county recorder's office. The land use restrictions on this list were required by the DTSC HWMP as a result of the presence of hazardous substances that remain on site after the facility (or part of the facility) has been closed or cleaned up. The types of land use restriction include deed notice, deed restriction, or a land use restriction that binds current and future owners.

Date of Government Version: 06/09/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/11/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/09/2014
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: DTSC and SWRCB
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 09/10/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/22/2014
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Records of Emergency Release Reports

HMIRS: Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System

Hazardous Materials Incident Report System. HMIRS contains hazardous material spill incidents reported to DOT.

Date of Government Version: 06/30/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/01/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/18/2014
Number of Days to Update: 79

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation
Telephone: 202-366-4555
Last EDR Contact: 10/01/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/12/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

CHMIRS: California Hazardous Material Incident Report System

California Hazardous Material Incident Reporting System. CHMIRS contains information on reported hazardous material incidents (accidental releases or spills).

Date of Government Version: 06/26/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/28/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/15/2014
Number of Days to Update: 49

Source: Office of Emergency Services
Telephone: 916-845-8400
Last EDR Contact: 07/28/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/10/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LDS: Land Disposal Sites Listing

The Land Disposal program regulates of waste discharge to land for treatment, storage and disposal in waste management units.

Date of Government Version: 07/30/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/31/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/22/2014
Number of Days to Update: 22

Source: State Water Qualilty Control Board
Telephone: 866-480-1028
Last EDR Contact: 09/17/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/29/2014
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

MCS: Military Cleanup Sites Listing

The State Water Resources Control Board and nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards partner with the Department of Defense (DoD) through the Defense and State Memorandum of Agreement (DSMOA) to oversee the investigation and remediation of water quality issues at military facilities.

Date of Government Version: 07/30/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/31/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/25/2014
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 866-480-1028
Last EDR Contact: 09/17/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/29/2014
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SPILLS 90: SPILLS90 data from FirstSearch

Spills 90 includes those spill and release records available exclusively from FirstSearch databases. Typically, they may include chemical, oil and/or hazardous substance spills recorded after 1990. Duplicate records that are already included in EDR incident and release records are not included in Spills 90.

Date of Government Version: 06/06/2012
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/03/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/22/2013
Number of Days to Update: 50

Source: FirstSearch
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 01/03/2013
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Other Ascertainable Records

RCRA NonGen / NLR: RCRA - Non Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Non-Generators do not presently generate hazardous waste.

Date of Government Version: 06/10/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/02/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/18/2014
Number of Days to Update: 78

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Last EDR Contact: 10/01/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/12/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DOT OPS: Incident and Accident Data

Department of Transporation, Office of Pipeline Safety Incident and Accident data.

Date of Government Version: 07/31/2012
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/07/2012
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/18/2012
Number of Days to Update: 42

Source: Department of Transporation, Office of Pipeline Safety
Telephone: 202-366-4595
Last EDR Contact: 08/06/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/17/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DOD: Department of Defense Sites

This data set consists of federally owned or administered lands, administered by the Department of Defense, that have any area equal to or greater than 640 acres of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/10/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2007
Number of Days to Update: 62

Source: USGS
Telephone: 888-275-8747
Last EDR Contact: 07/18/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/27/2014
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

FUDS: Formerly Used Defense Sites

The listing includes locations of Formerly Used Defense Sites properties where the US Army Corps of Engineers is actively working or will take necessary cleanup actions.

Date of Government Version: 06/06/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/10/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/18/2014
Number of Days to Update: 8

Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Telephone: 202-528-4285
Last EDR Contact: 09/10/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/22/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

CONSENT: Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decrees

Major legal settlements that establish responsibility and standards for cleanup at NPL (Superfund) sites. Released periodically by United States District Courts after settlement by parties to litigation matters.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/24/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/24/2014
Number of Days to Update: 31

Source: Department of Justice, Consent Decree Library
Telephone: Varies
Last EDR Contact: 09/30/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/12/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ROD: Records Of Decision

Record of Decision. ROD documents mandate a permanent remedy at an NPL (Superfund) site containing technical and health information to aid in the cleanup.

Date of Government Version: 11/25/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/12/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/24/2014
Number of Days to Update: 74

Source: EPA
Telephone: 703-416-0223
Last EDR Contact: 09/09/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/22/2014
Data Release Frequency: Annually

UMTRA: Uranium Mill Tailings Sites

Uranium ore was mined by private companies for federal government use in national defense programs. When the mills shut down, large piles of the sand-like material (mill tailings) remain after uranium has been extracted from the ore. Levels of human exposure to radioactive materials from the piles are low; however, in some cases tailings were used as construction materials before the potential health hazards of the tailings were recognized.

Date of Government Version: 09/14/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/07/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/01/2012
Number of Days to Update: 146

Source: Department of Energy
Telephone: 505-845-0011
Last EDR Contact: 08/20/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/08/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

US MINES: Mines Master Index File

Contains all mine identification numbers issued for mines active or opened since 1971. The data also includes violation information.

Date of Government Version: 01/30/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/05/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/15/2014
Number of Days to Update: 132

Source: Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration
Telephone: 303-231-5959
Last EDR Contact: 09/04/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/15/2014
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

TRIS: Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System

Toxic Release Inventory System. TRIS identifies facilities which release toxic chemicals to the air, water and land in reportable quantities under SARA Title III Section 313.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/31/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/13/2013
Number of Days to Update: 44

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-566-0250
Last EDR Contact: 08/29/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/08/2014
Data Release Frequency: Annually

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

Toxic Substances Control Act. TSCA identifies manufacturers and importers of chemical substances included on the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory list. It includes data on the production volume of these substances by plant site.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2006
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/29/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/02/2010
Number of Days to Update: 64

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-260-5521
Last EDR Contact: 09/26/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/05/2015
Data Release Frequency: Every 4 Years

FTTS: FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)
FTTS tracks administrative cases and pesticide enforcement actions and compliance activities related to FIFRA, TSCA and EPCRA (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act). To maintain currency, EDR contacts the Agency on a quarterly basis.

Date of Government Version: 04/09/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/16/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/11/2009
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: EPA/Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances
Telephone: 202-566-1667
Last EDR Contact: 08/19/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/08/2014
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FTTS INSP: FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)
A listing of FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) inspections and enforcements.

Date of Government Version: 04/09/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/16/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/11/2009
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-566-1667
Last EDR Contact: 08/19/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/08/2014
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HIST FTTS: FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Administrative Case Listing
A complete administrative case listing from the FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) for all ten EPA regions. The information was obtained from the National Compliance Database (NCDB). NCDB supports the implementation of FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act) and TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act). Some EPA regions are now closing out records. Because of that, and the fact that some EPA regions are not providing EPA Headquarters with updated records, it was decided to create a HIST FTTS database. It included records that may not be included in the newer FTTS database updates. This database is no longer updated.

Date of Government Version: 10/19/2006
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/01/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/10/2007
Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-2501
Last EDR Contact: 12/17/2007
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/17/2008
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

HIST FTTS INSP: FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Inspection & Enforcement Case Listing
A complete inspection and enforcement case listing from the FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) for all ten EPA regions. The information was obtained from the National Compliance Database (NCDB). NCDB supports the implementation of FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act) and TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act). Some EPA regions are now closing out records. Because of that, and the fact that some EPA regions are not providing EPA Headquarters with updated records, it was decided to create a HIST FTTS database. It included records that may not be included in the newer FTTS database updates. This database is no longer updated.

Date of Government Version: 10/19/2006
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/01/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/10/2007
Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-2501
Last EDR Contact: 12/17/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/17/2008
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SSTS: Section 7 Tracking Systems
Section 7 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended (92 Stat. 829) requires all registered pesticide-producing establishments to submit a report to the Environmental Protection Agency by March 1st each year. Each establishment must report the types and amounts of pesticides, active ingredients and devices being produced, and those having been produced and sold or distributed in the past year.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/10/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/25/2011
Number of Days to Update: 77

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-4203
Last EDR Contact: 07/22/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/10/2014
Data Release Frequency: Annually

ICIS: Integrated Compliance Information System

The Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) supports the information needs of the national enforcement and compliance program as well as the unique needs of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program.

Date of Government Version: 05/06/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/16/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/17/2014
Number of Days to Update: 32

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-5088
Last EDR Contact: 10/10/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/26/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

PADS: PCB Activity Database System

PCB Activity Database. PADS Identifies generators, transporters, commercial storers and/or brokers and disposers of PCB's who are required to notify the EPA of such activities.

Date of Government Version: 06/01/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/17/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/01/2013
Number of Days to Update: 107

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-566-0500
Last EDR Contact: 07/18/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/27/2014
Data Release Frequency: Annually

MLTS: Material Licensing Tracking System

MLTS is maintained by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and contains a list of approximately 8,100 sites which possess or use radioactive materials and which are subject to NRC licensing requirements. To maintain currency, EDR contacts the Agency on a quarterly basis.

Date of Government Version: 07/22/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/02/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/01/2013
Number of Days to Update: 91

Source: Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Telephone: 301-415-7169
Last EDR Contact: 09/08/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/22/2014
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RADINFO: Radiation Information Database

The Radiation Information Database (RADINFO) contains information about facilities that are regulated by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations for radiation and radioactivity.

Date of Government Version: 07/07/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/10/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/28/2014
Number of Days to Update: 18

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-343-9775
Last EDR Contact: 10/08/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/19/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FINDS: Facility Index System/Facility Registry System

Facility Index System. FINDS contains both facility information and 'pointers' to other sources that contain more detail. EDR includes the following FINDS databases in this report: PCS (Permit Compliance System), AIRS (Aerometric Information Retrieval System), DOCKET (Enforcement Docket used to manage and track information on civil judicial enforcement cases for all environmental statutes), FURS (Federal Underground Injection Control), C-DOCKET (Criminal Docket System used to track criminal enforcement actions for all environmental statutes), FFIS (Federal Facilities Information System), STATE (State Environmental Laws and Statutes), and PADS (PCB Activity Data System).

Date of Government Version: 11/18/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/27/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/12/2014
Number of Days to Update: 13

Source: EPA
Telephone: (415) 947-8000
Last EDR Contact: 09/10/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/22/2014
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RAATS: RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System

RCRA Administration Action Tracking System. RAATS contains records based on enforcement actions issued under RCRA pertaining to major violators and includes administrative and civil actions brought by the EPA. For administration actions after September 30, 1995, data entry in the RAATS database was discontinued. EPA will retain a copy of the database for historical records. It was necessary to terminate RAATS because a decrease in agency resources made it impossible to continue to update the information contained in the database.

Date of Government Version: 04/17/1995
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/03/1995
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/07/1995
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-4104
Last EDR Contact: 06/02/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/01/2008
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

RMP: Risk Management Plans

When Congress passed the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, it required EPA to publish regulations and guidance for chemical accident prevention at facilities using extremely hazardous substances. The Risk Management Program Rule (RMP Rule) was written to implement Section 112(r) of these amendments. The rule, which built upon existing industry codes and standards, requires companies of all sizes that use certain flammable and toxic substances to develop a Risk Management Program, which includes a(n): Hazard assessment that details the potential effects of an accidental release, an accident history of the last five years, and an evaluation of worst-case and alternative accidental releases; Prevention program that includes safety precautions and maintenance, monitoring, and employee training measures; and Emergency response program that spells out emergency health care, employee training measures and procedures for informing the public and response agencies (e.g the fire department) should an accident occur.

Date of Government Version: 04/01/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/23/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/28/2014
Number of Days to Update: 66

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-8600
Last EDR Contact: 07/22/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/10/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

BRS: Biennial Reporting System

The Biennial Reporting System is a national system administered by the EPA that collects data on the generation and management of hazardous waste. BRS captures detailed data from two groups: Large Quantity Generators (LQG) and Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/26/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/19/2013
Number of Days to Update: 52

Source: EPA/NTIS
Telephone: 800-424-9346
Last EDR Contact: 08/29/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/08/2014
Data Release Frequency: Biennially

CA BOND EXP. PLAN: Bond Expenditure Plan

Department of Health Services developed a site-specific expenditure plan as the basis for an appropriation of Hazardous Substance Cleanup Bond Act funds. It is not updated.

Date of Government Version: 01/01/1989
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/27/1994
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/02/1994
Number of Days to Update: 6

Source: Department of Health Services
Telephone: 916-255-2118
Last EDR Contact: 05/31/1994
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

UIC: UIC Listing

A listing of wells identified as underground injection wells, in the California Oil and Gas Wells database.

Date of Government Version: 01/15/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/18/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/24/2014
Number of Days to Update: 37

Source: Deaprtment of Conservation
Telephone: 916-445-2408
Last EDR Contact: 09/17/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/29/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

NPDES: NPDES Permits Listing
A listing of NPDES permits, including stormwater.

Date of Government Version: 08/18/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/18/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/06/2014
Number of Days to Update: 49

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-445-9379
Last EDR Contact: 08/18/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/01/2014
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

CORTESE: "Cortese" Hazardous Waste & Substances Sites List
The sites for the list are designated by the State Water Resource Control Board (LUST), the Integrated Waste Board (SWF/LS), and the Department of Toxic Substances Control (Cal-Sites).

Date of Government Version: 06/30/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/01/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/28/2014
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: CAL EPA/Office of Emergency Information
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 09/30/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/12/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HIST CORTESE: Hazardous Waste & Substance Site List
The sites for the list are designated by the State Water Resource Control Board [LUST], the Integrated Waste Board [SWF/LS], and the Department of Toxic Substances Control [CALSITES]. This listing is no longer updated by the state agency.

Date of Government Version: 04/01/2001
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/22/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/08/2009
Number of Days to Update: 76

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 01/22/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

NOTIFY 65: Proposition 65 Records
Listings of all Proposition 65 incidents reported to counties by the State Water Resources Control Board and the Regional Water Quality Control Board. This database is no longer updated by the reporting agency.

Date of Government Version: 10/21/1993
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/01/1993
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/19/1993
Number of Days to Update: 18

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-445-3846
Last EDR Contact: 09/22/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/05/2015
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

DRYCLEANERS: Cleaner Facilities
A list of drycleaner related facilities that have EPA ID numbers. These are facilities with certain SIC codes: power laundries, family and commercial; garment pressing and cleaner's agents; linen supply; coin-operated laundries and cleaning; drycleaning plants, except rugs; carpet and upholster cleaning; industrial launderers; laundry and garment services.

Date of Government Version: 06/28/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/03/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/21/2014
Number of Days to Update: 49

Source: Department of Toxic Substance Control
Telephone: 916-327-4498
Last EDR Contact: 09/08/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/22/2014
Data Release Frequency: Annually

WIP: Well Investigation Program Case List
Well Investigation Program case in the San Gabriel and San Fernando Valley area.

Date of Government Version: 07/03/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/21/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/03/2009
Number of Days to Update: 13

Source: Los Angeles Water Quality Control Board
Telephone: 213-576-6726
Last EDR Contact: 09/29/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/12/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ENF: Enforcement Action Listing

A listing of Water Board Enforcement Actions. Formal is everything except Oral/Verbal Communication, Notice of Violation, Expedited Payment Letter, and Staff Enforcement Letter.

Date of Government Version: 08/11/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/12/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/30/2014
Number of Days to Update: 49

Source: State Water Resoruces Control Board
Telephone: 916-445-9379
Last EDR Contact: 08/08/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/10/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

HAZNET: Facility and Manifest Data

Facility and Manifest Data. The data is extracted from the copies of hazardous waste manifests received each year by the DTSC. The annual volume of manifests is typically 700,000 - 1,000,000 annually, representing approximately 350,000 - 500,000 shipments. Data are from the manifests submitted without correction, and therefore many contain some invalid values for data elements such as generator ID, TSD ID, waste category, and disposal method.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2012
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/16/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/26/2013
Number of Days to Update: 41

Source: California Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 916-255-1136
Last EDR Contact: 07/18/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/27/2014
Data Release Frequency: Annually

EMI: Emissions Inventory Data

Toxics and criteria pollutant emissions data collected by the ARB and local air pollution agencies.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2012
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/25/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/28/2014
Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: California Air Resources Board
Telephone: 916-322-2990
Last EDR Contact: 09/26/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/05/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN RESERV: Indian Reservations

This map layer portrays Indian administered lands of the United States that have any area equal to or greater than 640 acres.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/08/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2007
Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: USGS
Telephone: 202-208-3710
Last EDR Contact: 07/18/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/27/2014
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SCRD DRYCLEANERS: State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners Listing

The State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners was established in 1998, with support from the U.S. EPA Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation. It is comprised of representatives of states with established drycleaner remediation programs. Currently the member states are Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin.

Date of Government Version: 03/07/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/09/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2011
Number of Days to Update: 54

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 615-532-8599
Last EDR Contact: 07/25/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/03/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

US AIRS (AFS): Aerometric Information Retrieval System Facility Subsystem (AFS)

The database is a sub-system of Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS). AFS contains compliance data on air pollution point sources regulated by the U.S. EPA and/or state and local air regulatory agencies. This information comes from source reports by various stationary sources of air pollution, such as electric power plants, steel mills, factories, and universities, and provides information about the air pollutants they produce. Action, air program, air program pollutant, and general level plant data. It is used to track emissions and compliance data from industrial plants.

Date of Government Version: 10/23/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/06/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/06/2013
Number of Days to Update: 30

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-2496
Last EDR Contact: 09/29/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/12/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

FEDLAND: Federal and Indian Lands

Federally and Indian administrated lands of the United States. Lands included are administrated by: Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, National Wild and Scenic River, National Wildlife Refuge, Public Domain Land, Wilderness, Wilderness Study Area, Wildlife Management Area, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Department of Justice, Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/06/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2007
Number of Days to Update: 339

Source: U.S. Geological Survey
Telephone: 888-275-8747
Last EDR Contact: 07/18/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/27/2014
Data Release Frequency: N/A

WDS: Waste Discharge System

Sites which have been issued waste discharge requirements.

Date of Government Version: 06/19/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/20/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/29/2007
Number of Days to Update: 9

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-341-5227
Last EDR Contact: 08/19/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/08/2014
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

PRP: Potentially Responsible Parties

A listing of verified Potentially Responsible Parties

Date of Government Version: 04/15/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/03/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/13/2013
Number of Days to Update: 72

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-6023
Last EDR Contact: 09/30/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/12/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

LEAD SMELTER 2: Lead Smelter Sites

A list of several hundred sites in the U.S. where secondary lead smelting was done from 1931and 1964. These sites may pose a threat to public health through ingestion or inhalation of contaminated soil or dust

Date of Government Version: 04/05/2001
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/27/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/02/2010
Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: American Journal of Public Health
Telephone: 703-305-6451
Last EDR Contact: 12/02/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LEAD SMELTER 1: Lead Smelter Sites

A listing of former lead smelter site locations.

Date of Government Version: 06/04/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/12/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/28/2014
Number of Days to Update: 46

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-603-8787
Last EDR Contact: 10/06/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/19/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

2020 COR ACTION: 2020 Corrective Action Program List

The EPA has set ambitious goals for the RCRA Corrective Action program by creating the 2020 Corrective Action Universe. This RCRA cleanup baseline includes facilities expected to need corrective action. The 2020 universe contains a wide variety of sites. Some properties are heavily contaminated while others were contaminated but have since been cleaned up. Still others have not been fully investigated yet, and may require little or no remediation. Inclusion in the 2020 Universe does not necessarily imply failure on the part of a facility to meet its RCRA obligations.

Date of Government Version: 11/11/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/18/2012
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/25/2012
Number of Days to Update: 7

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-308-4044
Last EDR Contact: 08/15/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/24/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

EPA WATCH LIST: EPA WATCH LIST

EPA maintains a "Watch List" to facilitate dialogue between EPA, state and local environmental agencies on enforcement matters relating to facilities with alleged violations identified as either significant or high priority. Being on the Watch List does not mean that the facility has actually violated the law only that an investigation by EPA or a state or local environmental agency has led those organizations to allege that an unproven violation has in fact occurred. Being on the Watch List does not represent a higher level of concern regarding the alleged violations that were detected, but instead indicates cases requiring additional dialogue between EPA, state and local agencies - primarily because of the length of time the alleged violation has gone unaddressed or unresolved.

Date of Government Version: 08/30/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/21/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/17/2014
Number of Days to Update: 88

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 617-520-3000
Last EDR Contact: 08/15/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/24/2014
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

PROC: Certified Processors Database

A listing of certified processors.

Date of Government Version: 06/16/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/17/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/10/2014
Number of Days to Update: 23

Source: Department of Conservation
Telephone: 916-323-3836
Last EDR Contact: 09/17/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/29/2014
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HWP: EnviroStor Permitted Facilities Listing

Detailed information on permitted hazardous waste facilities and corrective action ("cleanups") tracked in EnviroStor.

Date of Government Version: 08/26/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/26/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/06/2014
Number of Days to Update: 41

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 08/26/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/08/2014
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HWT: Registered Hazardous Waste Transporter Database

A listing of hazardous waste transporters. In California, unless specifically exempted, it is unlawful for any person to transport hazardous wastes unless the person holds a valid registration issued by DTSC. A hazardous waste transporter registration is valid for one year and is assigned a unique registration number.

Date of Government Version: 07/14/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/15/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/28/2014
Number of Days to Update: 13

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-440-7145
Last EDR Contact: 07/15/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/27/2014
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

COAL ASH DOE: Sleam-Electric Plan Operation Data

A listing of power plants that store ash in surface ponds.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/07/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/22/2009
Number of Days to Update: 76

Source: Department of Energy
Telephone: 202-586-8719
Last EDR Contact: 07/18/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/27/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

MWMP: Medical Waste Management Program Listing

The Medical Waste Management Program (MWMP) ensures the proper handling and disposal of medical waste by permitting and inspecting medical waste Offsite Treatment Facilities (PDF) and Transfer Stations (PDF) throughout the state. MWMP also oversees all Medical Waste Transporters.

Date of Government Version: 05/23/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/13/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/09/2014
Number of Days to Update: 26

Source: Department of Public Health
Telephone: 916-558-1784
Last EDR Contact: 09/10/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/22/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

Financial Assurance 1: Financial Assurance Information Listing

Financial Assurance information

Date of Government Version: 07/31/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/05/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/26/2014
Number of Days to Update: 52

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-255-3628
Last EDR Contact: 07/25/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/10/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

PCB TRANSFORMER: PCB Transformer Registration Database

The database of PCB transformer registrations that includes all PCB registration submittals.

Date of Government Version: 02/01/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/19/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2012
Number of Days to Update: 83

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-566-0517
Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/10/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

COAL ASH EPA: Coal Combustion Residues Surface Impoundments List

A listing of coal combustion residues surface impoundments with high hazard potential ratings.

Date of Government Version: 03/14/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/11/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/28/2014
Number of Days to Update: 47

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 09/10/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/22/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

US AIRS MINOR: Air Facility System Data

A listing of minor source facilities.

Date of Government Version: 10/23/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/06/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/06/2013
Number of Days to Update: 30

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-2496
Last EDR Contact: 09/29/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/12/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

US FIN ASSUR: Financial Assurance Information

All owners and operators of facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste are required to provide proof that they will have sufficient funds to pay for the clean up, closure, and post-closure care of their facilities.

Date of Government Version: 06/19/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/20/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/28/2014
Number of Days to Update: 38

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-566-1917
Last EDR Contact: 08/14/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/01/2014
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Financial Assurance 2: Financial Assurance Information Listing

A listing of financial assurance information for solid waste facilities. Financial assurance is intended to ensure that resources are available to pay for the cost of closure, post-closure care, and corrective measures if the owner or operator of a regulated facility is unable or unwilling to pay.

Date of Government Version: 08/14/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/18/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/06/2014
Number of Days to Update: 49

Source: California Integrated Waste Management Board
Telephone: 916-341-6066
Last EDR Contact: 08/14/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/01/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

EDR HIGH RISK HISTORICAL RECORDS

EDR Exclusive Records

EDR MGP: EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plants

The EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plant Database includes records of coal gas plants (manufactured gas plants) compiled by EDR's researchers. Manufactured gas sites were used in the United States from the 1800's to 1950's to produce a gas that could be distributed and used as fuel. These plants used whale oil, rosin, coal, or a mixture of coal, oil, and water that also produced a significant amount of waste. Many of the byproducts of the gas production, such as coal tar (oily waste containing volatile and non-volatile chemicals), sludges, oils and other compounds are potentially hazardous to human health and the environment. The byproduct from this process was frequently disposed of directly at the plant site and can remain or spread slowly, serving as a continuous source of soil and groundwater contamination.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: N/A
Number of Days to Update: N/A

Source: EDR, Inc.
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: N/A
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

EDR US Hist Auto Stat: EDR Exclusive Historic Gas Stations

EDR has searched selected national collections of business directories and has collected listings of potential gas station/filling station/service station sites that were available to EDR researchers. EDR's review was limited to those categories of sources that might, in EDR's opinion, include gas station/filling station/service station establishments. The categories reviewed included, but were not limited to gas, gas station, gasoline station, filling station, auto, automobile repair, auto service station, service station, etc. This database falls within a category of information EDR classifies as "High Risk Historical Records", or HRHR. EDR's HRHR effort presents unique and sometimes proprietary data about past sites and operations that typically create environmental concerns, but may not show up in current government records searches.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: N/A
Number of Days to Update: N/A

Source: EDR, Inc.
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: N/A
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: Varies

EDR US Hist Cleaners: EDR Exclusive Historic Dry Cleaners

EDR has searched selected national collections of business directories and has collected listings of potential dry cleaner sites that were available to EDR researchers. EDR's review was limited to those categories of sources that might, in EDR's opinion, include dry cleaning establishments. The categories reviewed included, but were not limited to dry cleaners, cleaners, laundry, laundromat, cleaning/laundry, wash & dry etc. This database falls within a category of information EDR classifies as "High Risk Historical Records", or HRHR. EDR's HRHR effort presents unique and sometimes proprietary data about past sites and operations that typically create environmental concerns, but may not show up in current government records searches.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: N/A
Number of Days to Update: N/A

Source: EDR, Inc.
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: N/A
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: Varies

EDR RECOVERED GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES

Exclusive Recovered Govt. Archives

RGA LF: Recovered Government Archive Solid Waste Facilities List

The EDR Recovered Government Archive Landfill database provides a list of landfills derived from historical databases and includes many records that no longer appear in current government lists. Compiled from Records formerly available from the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery in California.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/01/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/13/2014
Number of Days to Update: 196

Source: Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 06/01/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: Varies

RGA LUST: Recovered Government Archive Leaking Underground Storage Tank

The EDR Recovered Government Archive Leaking Underground Storage Tank database provides a list of LUST incidents derived from historical databases and includes many records that no longer appear in current government lists. Compiled from Records formerly available from the State Water Resources Control Board in California.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/01/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/30/2013
Number of Days to Update: 182

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 06/01/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: Varies

COUNTY RECORDS

ALAMEDA COUNTY:

Contaminated Sites

A listing of contaminated sites overseen by the Toxic Release Program (oil and groundwater contamination from chemical releases and spills) and the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Program (soil and ground water contamination from leaking petroleum USTs).

Date of Government Version: 07/25/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/28/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/15/2014
Number of Days to Update: 49

Source: Alameda County Environmental Health Services
Telephone: 510-567-6700
Last EDR Contact: 09/29/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/12/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Underground Tanks

Underground storage tank sites located in Alameda county.

Date of Government Version: 07/25/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/28/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/20/2014
Number of Days to Update: 23

Source: Alameda County Environmental Health Services
Telephone: 510-567-6700
Last EDR Contact: 09/29/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/12/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

AMADOR COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List

Cupa Facility List

Date of Government Version: 09/08/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/09/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/24/2014
Number of Days to Update: 15

Source: Amador County Environmental Health
Telephone: 209-223-6439
Last EDR Contact: 09/08/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/22/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

BUTTE COUNTY:

CUPA Facility Listing
Cupa facility list.

Date of Government Version: 08/01/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/02/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/22/2013
Number of Days to Update: 20

Source: Public Health Department
Telephone: 530-538-7149
Last EDR Contact: 10/10/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/26/2015
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

CALVERAS COUNTY:

CUPA Facility Listing
Cupa Facility Listing

Date of Government Version: 07/02/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/03/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/30/2014
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: Calveras County Environmental Health
Telephone: 209-754-6399
Last EDR Contact: 09/29/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/12/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

COLUSA COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List
Cupa facility list.

Date of Government Version: 06/11/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/13/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/07/2014
Number of Days to Update: 24

Source: Health & Human Services
Telephone: 530-458-0396
Last EDR Contact: 08/08/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/24/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY:

Site List
List includes sites from the underground tank, hazardous waste generator and business plan/2185 programs.

Date of Government Version: 08/11/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/14/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/09/2014
Number of Days to Update: 56

Source: Contra Costa Health Services Department
Telephone: 925-646-2286
Last EDR Contact: 08/05/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/17/2014
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

DEL NORTE COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List
Cupa Facility list

Date of Government Version: 07/31/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/05/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/26/2014
Number of Days to Update: 52

Source: Del Norte County Environmental Health Division
Telephone: 707-465-0426
Last EDR Contact: 07/30/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/17/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

EL DORADO COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List
CUPA facility list.

Date of Government Version: 08/25/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/26/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/29/2014
Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: El Dorado County Environmental Management Department
Telephone: 530-621-6623
Last EDR Contact: 08/05/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/17/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

FRESNO COUNTY:

CUPA Resources List
Certified Unified Program Agency. CUPA's are responsible for implementing a unified hazardous materials and hazardous waste management regulatory program. The agency provides oversight of businesses that deal with hazardous materials, operate underground storage tanks or aboveground storage tanks.

Date of Government Version: 06/30/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/15/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/19/2014
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: Dept. of Community Health
Telephone: 559-445-3271
Last EDR Contact: 10/10/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/19/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

HUMBOLDT COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List
CUPA facility list.

Date of Government Version: 09/10/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/11/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/25/2014
Number of Days to Update: 14

Source: Humboldt County Environmental Health
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 08/20/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/08/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

IMPERIAL COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List
Cupa facility list.

Date of Government Version: 07/28/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/30/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/15/2014
Number of Days to Update: 47

Source: San Diego Border Field Office
Telephone: 760-339-2777
Last EDR Contact: 07/25/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/10/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INYO COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List
Cupa facility list.

Date of Government Version: 09/10/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/11/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/14/2013
Number of Days to Update: 33

Source: Inyo County Environmental Health Services
Telephone: 760-878-0238
Last EDR Contact: 08/20/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/08/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

KERN COUNTY:

Underground Storage Tank Sites & Tank Listing
Kern County Sites and Tanks Listing.

Date of Government Version: 08/31/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/01/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/30/2010
Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: Kern County Environment Health Services Department
Telephone: 661-862-8700
Last EDR Contact: 08/08/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/24/2014
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

KINGS COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List
A listing of sites included in the county's Certified Unified Program Agency database. California's Secretary for Environmental Protection established the unified hazardous materials and hazardous waste regulatory program as required by chapter 6.11 of the California Health and Safety Code. The Unified Program consolidates the administration, permits, inspections, and enforcement activities.

Date of Government Version: 08/21/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/26/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/29/2014
Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: Kings County Department of Public Health
Telephone: 559-584-1411
Last EDR Contact: 08/20/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/08/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LAKE COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List
Cupa facility list

Date of Government Version: 07/23/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/25/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/22/2014
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: Lake County Environmental Health
Telephone: 707-263-1164
Last EDR Contact: 07/18/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/03/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LOS ANGELES COUNTY:

San Gabriel Valley Areas of Concern
San Gabriel Valley areas where VOC contamination is at or above the MCL as designated by region 9 EPA office.

Date of Government Version: 03/30/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/31/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/23/2009
Number of Days to Update: 206

Source: EPA Region 9
Telephone: 415-972-3178
Last EDR Contact: 09/22/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/05/2015
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

HMS: Street Number List
Industrial Waste and Underground Storage Tank Sites.

Date of Government Version: 03/31/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/06/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/17/2014
Number of Days to Update: 41

Source: Department of Public Works
Telephone: 626-458-3517
Last EDR Contact: 10/14/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/26/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

List of Solid Waste Facilities
Solid Waste Facilities in Los Angeles County.

Date of Government Version: 07/21/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/21/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/19/2014
Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: La County Department of Public Works
Telephone: 818-458-5185
Last EDR Contact: 07/21/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/03/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

City of Los Angeles Landfills
Landfills owned and maintained by the City of Los Angeles.

Date of Government Version: 03/05/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/10/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/08/2009
Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: Engineering & Construction Division
Telephone: 213-473-7869
Last EDR Contact: 08/14/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/03/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

Site Mitigation List
Industrial sites that have had some sort of spill or complaint.

Date of Government Version: 01/07/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/25/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/25/2014
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: Community Health Services
Telephone: 323-890-7806
Last EDR Contact: 07/16/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/03/2014
Data Release Frequency: Annually

City of El Segundo Underground Storage Tank
Underground storage tank sites located in El Segundo city.

Date of Government Version: 07/23/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/28/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/20/2014
Number of Days to Update: 23

Source: City of El Segundo Fire Department
Telephone: 310-524-2236
Last EDR Contact: 07/18/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/03/2014
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

City of Long Beach Underground Storage Tank
Underground storage tank sites located in the city of Long Beach.

Date of Government Version: 07/28/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/28/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/20/2014
Number of Days to Update: 23

Source: City of Long Beach Fire Department
Telephone: 562-570-2563
Last EDR Contact: 07/25/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/10/2014
Data Release Frequency: Annually

City of Torrance Underground Storage Tank
Underground storage tank sites located in the city of Torrance.

Date of Government Version: 01/13/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/27/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/28/2014
Number of Days to Update: 32

Source: City of Torrance Fire Department
Telephone: 310-618-2973
Last EDR Contact: 10/10/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/26/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

MADERA COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List
A listing of sites included in the county's Certified Unified Program Agency database. California's Secretary for Environmental Protection established the unified hazardous materials and hazardous waste regulatory program as required by chapter 6.11 of the California Health and Safety Code. The Unified Program consolidates the administration, permits, inspections, and enforcement activities.

Date of Government Version: 06/09/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/11/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/27/2014
Number of Days to Update: 16

Source: Madera County Environmental Health
Telephone: 559-675-7823
Last EDR Contact: 08/26/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/08/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

MARIN COUNTY:

Underground Storage Tank Sites
Currently permitted USTs in Marin County.

Date of Government Version: 07/02/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/07/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/18/2014
Number of Days to Update: 42

Source: Public Works Department Waste Management
Telephone: 415-499-6647
Last EDR Contact: 10/03/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/19/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

MERCED COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List
CUPA facility list.

Date of Government Version: 08/20/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/26/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/30/2014
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: Merced County Environmental Health
Telephone: 209-381-1094
Last EDR Contact: 08/20/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/08/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

MONO COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List
CUPA Facility List

Date of Government Version: 09/02/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/05/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/24/2014
Number of Days to Update: 19

Source: Mono County Health Department
Telephone: 760-932-5580
Last EDR Contact: 09/02/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/15/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

MONTEREY COUNTY:

CUPA Facility Listing
CUPA Program listing from the Environmental Health Division.

Date of Government Version: 06/09/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/11/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/09/2014
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: Monterey County Health Department
Telephone: 831-796-1297
Last EDR Contact: 08/26/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/08/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

NAPA COUNTY:

Sites With Reported Contamination
A listing of leaking underground storage tank sites located in Napa county.

Date of Government Version: 12/05/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/06/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/07/2012
Number of Days to Update: 63

Source: Napa County Department of Environmental Management
Telephone: 707-253-4269
Last EDR Contact: 08/28/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/15/2014
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Closed and Operating Underground Storage Tank Sites
Underground storage tank sites located in Napa county.

Date of Government Version: 01/15/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/16/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/08/2008
Number of Days to Update: 23

Source: Napa County Department of Environmental Management
Telephone: 707-253-4269
Last EDR Contact: 08/28/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/15/2014
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

NEVADA COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List
CUPA facility list.

Date of Government Version: 09/16/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/18/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/25/2014
Number of Days to Update: 7

Source: Community Development Agency
Telephone: 530-265-1467
Last EDR Contact: 09/16/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/29/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ORANGE COUNTY:

List of Industrial Site Cleanups
Petroleum and non-petroleum spills.

Date of Government Version: 08/01/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/12/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/03/2014
Number of Days to Update: 52

Source: Health Care Agency
Telephone: 714-834-3446
Last EDR Contact: 08/07/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/24/2014
Data Release Frequency: Annually

List of Underground Storage Tank Cleanups
Orange County Underground Storage Tank Cleanups (LUST).

Date of Government Version: 08/01/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/12/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/26/2014
Number of Days to Update: 45

Source: Health Care Agency
Telephone: 714-834-3446
Last EDR Contact: 08/07/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/24/2014
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

List of Underground Storage Tank Facilities
Orange County Underground Storage Tank Facilities (UST).

Date of Government Version: 08/01/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/12/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/20/2014
Number of Days to Update: 8

Source: Health Care Agency
Telephone: 714-834-3446
Last EDR Contact: 08/07/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/24/2014
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

PLACER COUNTY:

Master List of Facilities
List includes aboveground tanks, underground tanks and cleanup sites.

Date of Government Version: 06/09/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/10/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/09/2014
Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: Placer County Health and Human Services
Telephone: 530-745-2363
Last EDR Contact: 09/22/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/22/2014
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

RIVERSIDE COUNTY:

Listing of Underground Tank Cleanup Sites
Riverside County Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Sites (LUST).

Date of Government Version: 07/08/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/11/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/28/2014
Number of Days to Update: 17

Source: Department of Environmental Health
Telephone: 951-358-5055
Last EDR Contact: 09/22/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/05/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Underground Storage Tank Tank List
Underground storage tank sites located in Riverside county.

Date of Government Version: 07/08/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/11/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/18/2014
Number of Days to Update: 38

Source: Department of Environmental Health
Telephone: 951-358-5055
Last EDR Contact: 09/22/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/05/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SACRAMENTO COUNTY:

Toxic Site Clean-Up List
List of sites where unauthorized releases of potentially hazardous materials have occurred.

Date of Government Version: 02/06/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/08/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/29/2014
Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: Sacramento County Environmental Management
Telephone: 916-875-8406
Last EDR Contact: 10/06/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/19/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Master Hazardous Materials Facility List
Any business that has hazardous materials on site - hazardous material storage sites, underground storage tanks, waste generators.

Date of Government Version: 05/05/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/17/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/28/2014
Number of Days to Update: 11

Source: Sacramento County Environmental Management
Telephone: 916-875-8406
Last EDR Contact: 10/06/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/19/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY:

Hazardous Material Permits
This listing includes underground storage tanks, medical waste handlers/generators, hazardous materials handlers, hazardous waste generators, and waste oil generators/handlers.

Date of Government Version: 08/06/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/07/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/30/2014
Number of Days to Update: 54

Source: San Bernardino County Fire Department Hazardous Materials Division
Telephone: 909-387-3041
Last EDR Contact: 08/07/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/24/2014
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SAN DIEGO COUNTY:

Hazardous Materials Management Division Database

The database includes: HE58 - This report contains the business name, site address, business phone number, establishment 'H' permit number, type of permit, and the business status. HE17 - In addition to providing the same information provided in the HE58 listing, HE17 provides inspection dates, violations received by the establishment, hazardous waste generated, the quantity, method of storage, treatment/disposal of waste and the hauler, and information on underground storage tanks. Unauthorized Release List - Includes a summary of environmental contamination cases in San Diego County (underground tank cases, non-tank cases, groundwater contamination, and soil contamination are included.)

Date of Government Version: 09/23/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/24/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/17/2013
Number of Days to Update: 23

Source: Hazardous Materials Management Division
Telephone: 619-338-2268
Last EDR Contact: 10/03/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/22/2014
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Solid Waste Facilities

San Diego County Solid Waste Facilities.

Date of Government Version: 10/31/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/19/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/31/2013
Number of Days to Update: 42

Source: Department of Health Services
Telephone: 619-338-2209
Last EDR Contact: 07/22/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/10/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

Environmental Case Listing

The listing contains all underground tank release cases and projects pertaining to properties contaminated with hazardous substances that are actively under review by the Site Assessment and Mitigation Program.

Date of Government Version: 03/23/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/15/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/09/2010
Number of Days to Update: 24

Source: San Diego County Department of Environmental Health
Telephone: 619-338-2371
Last EDR Contact: 09/08/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/22/2014
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY:

Local Oversite Facilities

A listing of leaking underground storage tank sites located in San Francisco county.

Date of Government Version: 09/19/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/19/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/29/2008
Number of Days to Update: 10

Source: Department Of Public Health San Francisco County
Telephone: 415-252-3920
Last EDR Contact: 08/07/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/24/2014
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Underground Storage Tank Information

Underground storage tank sites located in San Francisco county.

Date of Government Version: 11/29/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/10/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/15/2011
Number of Days to Update: 5

Source: Department of Public Health
Telephone: 415-252-3920
Last EDR Contact: 08/07/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/27/2014
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY:

San Joaquin Co. UST
A listing of underground storage tank locations in San Joaquin county.

Date of Government Version: 06/20/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/23/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/11/2014
Number of Days to Update: 18

Source: Environmental Health Department
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 09/22/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/05/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List
Cupa Facility List.

Date of Government Version: 08/22/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/26/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/01/2014
Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: San Luis Obispo County Public Health Department
Telephone: 805-781-5596
Last EDR Contact: 08/20/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/08/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SAN MATEO COUNTY:

Business Inventory
List includes Hazardous Materials Business Plan, hazardous waste generators, and underground storage tanks.

Date of Government Version: 07/07/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/12/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/03/2014
Number of Days to Update: 52

Source: San Mateo County Environmental Health Services Division
Telephone: 650-363-1921
Last EDR Contact: 09/15/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/29/2014
Data Release Frequency: Annually

Fuel Leak List
A listing of leaking underground storage tank sites located in San Mateo county.

Date of Government Version: 06/16/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/19/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/10/2014
Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: San Mateo County Environmental Health Services Division
Telephone: 650-363-1921
Last EDR Contact: 09/15/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/29/2014
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY:

CUPA Facility Listing
CUPA Program Listing from the Environmental Health Services division.

Date of Government Version: 09/08/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/09/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/07/2011
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: Santa Barbara County Public Health Department
Telephone: 805-686-8167
Last EDR Contact: 10/03/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/08/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SANTA CLARA COUNTY:

Cupa Facility List
Cupa facility list

Date of Government Version: 08/22/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/26/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/03/2014
Number of Days to Update: 38

Source: Department of Environmental Health
Telephone: 408-918-1973
Last EDR Contact: 08/22/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/15/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

HIST LUST - Fuel Leak Site Activity Report

A listing of open and closed leaking underground storage tanks. This listing is no longer updated by the county. Leaking underground storage tanks are now handled by the Department of Environmental Health.

Date of Government Version: 03/29/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/30/2005
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/21/2005
Number of Days to Update: 22

Source: Santa Clara Valley Water District
Telephone: 408-265-2600
Last EDR Contact: 03/23/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/22/2009
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LOP Listing

A listing of leaking underground storage tanks located in Santa Clara county.

Date of Government Version: 03/03/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/05/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/18/2014
Number of Days to Update: 13

Source: Department of Environmental Health
Telephone: 408-918-3417
Last EDR Contact: 09/02/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/15/2014
Data Release Frequency: Annually

Hazardous Material Facilities

Hazardous material facilities, including underground storage tank sites.

Date of Government Version: 08/14/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/18/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/03/2014
Number of Days to Update: 46

Source: City of San Jose Fire Department
Telephone: 408-535-7694
Last EDR Contact: 08/08/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/24/2014
Data Release Frequency: Annually

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List

CUPA facility listing.

Date of Government Version: 09/09/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/11/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/25/2014
Number of Days to Update: 14

Source: Santa Cruz County Environmental Health
Telephone: 831-464-2761
Last EDR Contact: 09/08/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/08/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SHASTA COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List

Cupa Facility List.

Date of Government Version: 06/10/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/12/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/20/2014
Number of Days to Update: 8

Source: Shasta County Department of Resource Management
Telephone: 530-225-5789
Last EDR Contact: 08/26/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/08/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SOLANO COUNTY:

Leaking Underground Storage Tanks
A listing of leaking underground storage tank sites located in Solano county.

Date of Government Version: 06/19/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/26/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/25/2014
Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: Solano County Department of Environmental Management
Telephone: 707-784-6770
Last EDR Contact: 09/15/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/29/2014
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Underground Storage Tanks
Underground storage tank sites located in Solano county.

Date of Government Version: 06/19/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/26/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/25/2014
Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: Solano County Department of Environmental Management
Telephone: 707-784-6770
Last EDR Contact: 09/15/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/29/2014
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SONOMA COUNTY:

Cupa Facility List
Cupa Facility list

Date of Government Version: 06/26/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/20/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/06/2014
Number of Days to Update: 47

Source: County of Sonoma Fire & Emergency Services Department
Telephone: 707-565-1174
Last EDR Contact: 09/29/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/12/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

Leaking Underground Storage Tank Sites
A listing of leaking underground storage tank sites located in Sonoma county.

Date of Government Version: 07/01/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/03/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/28/2014
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: Department of Health Services
Telephone: 707-565-6565
Last EDR Contact: 09/29/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/12/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SUTTER COUNTY:

Underground Storage Tanks
Underground storage tank sites located in Sutter county.

Date of Government Version: 06/09/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/11/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/17/2014
Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: Sutter County Department of Agriculture
Telephone: 530-822-7500
Last EDR Contact: 09/08/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/22/2014
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

TUOLUMNE COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List
Cupa facility list

Date of Government Version: 08/13/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/15/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/03/2014
Number of Days to Update: 49

Source: Divison of Environmental Health
Telephone: 209-533-5633
Last EDR Contact: 08/08/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/10/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

VENTURA COUNTY:

Business Plan, Hazardous Waste Producers, and Operating Underground Tanks

The BWT list indicates by site address whether the Environmental Health Division has Business Plan (B), Waste Producer (W), and/or Underground Tank (T) information.

Date of Government Version: 07/28/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/18/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/26/2014
Number of Days to Update: 39

Source: Ventura County Environmental Health Division
Telephone: 805-654-2813
Last EDR Contact: 08/14/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/01/2014
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Inventory of Illegal Abandoned and Inactive Sites

Ventura County Inventory of Closed, Illegal Abandoned, and Inactive Sites.

Date of Government Version: 12/01/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/01/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/19/2012
Number of Days to Update: 49

Source: Environmental Health Division
Telephone: 805-654-2813
Last EDR Contact: 10/03/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/12/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

Listing of Underground Tank Cleanup Sites

Ventura County Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Sites (LUST).

Date of Government Version: 05/29/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/24/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/31/2008
Number of Days to Update: 37

Source: Environmental Health Division
Telephone: 805-654-2813
Last EDR Contact: 08/13/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/01/2014
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Medical Waste Program List

To protect public health and safety and the environment from potential exposure to disease causing agents, the Environmental Health Division Medical Waste Program regulates the generation, handling, storage, treatment and disposal of medical waste throughout the County.

Date of Government Version: 06/26/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/31/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/15/2014
Number of Days to Update: 46

Source: Ventura County Resource Management Agency
Telephone: 805-654-2813
Last EDR Contact: 07/28/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/10/2014
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Underground Tank Closed Sites List

Ventura County Operating Underground Storage Tank Sites (UST)/Underground Tank Closed Sites List.

Date of Government Version: 05/27/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/17/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/11/2014
Number of Days to Update: 24

Source: Environmental Health Division
Telephone: 805-654-2813
Last EDR Contact: 09/17/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/29/2014
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

YOLO COUNTY:

Underground Storage Tank Comprehensive Facility Report

Underground storage tank sites located in Yolo county.

Date of Government Version: 06/30/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/07/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/18/2014
Number of Days to Update: 42

Source: Yolo County Department of Health
Telephone: 530-666-8646
Last EDR Contact: 09/22/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/05/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

YUBA COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List
CUPA facility listing for Yuba County.

Date of Government Version: 08/05/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/07/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/06/2014
Number of Days to Update: 60

Source: Yuba County Environmental Health Department
Telephone: 530-749-7523
Last EDR Contact: 07/31/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/17/2014
Data Release Frequency: Varies

OTHER DATABASE(S)

Depending on the geographic area covered by this report, the data provided in these specialty databases may or may not be complete. For example, the existence of wetlands information data in a specific report does not mean that all wetlands in the area covered by the report are included. Moreover, the absence of any reported wetlands information does not necessarily mean that wetlands do not exist in the area covered by the report.

CT MANIFEST: Hazardous Waste Manifest Data
Facility and manifest data. Manifest is a document that lists and tracks hazardous waste from the generator through transporters to a tsd facility.

Date of Government Version: 07/30/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/19/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/03/2013
Number of Days to Update: 45

Source: Department of Energy & Environmental Protection
Telephone: 860-424-3375
Last EDR Contact: 08/19/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/01/2014
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

NJ MANIFEST: Manifest Information
Hazardous waste manifest information.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/19/2012
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/28/2012
Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 10/10/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/26/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

NY MANIFEST: Facility and Manifest Data
Manifest is a document that lists and tracks hazardous waste from the generator through transporters to a TSD facility.

Date of Government Version: 05/01/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/07/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/10/2014
Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: Department of Environmental Conservation
Telephone: 518-402-8651
Last EDR Contact: 08/07/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/17/2014
Data Release Frequency: Annually

PA MANIFEST: Manifest Information
Hazardous waste manifest information.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/21/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/25/2014
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 717-783-8990
Last EDR Contact: 07/18/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/03/2014
Data Release Frequency: Annually

RI MANIFEST: Manifest information
Hazardous waste manifest information

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/15/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/13/2014
Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: Department of Environmental Management
Telephone: 401-222-2797
Last EDR Contact: 08/26/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/08/2014
Data Release Frequency: Annually

WI MANIFEST: Manifest Information
Hazardous waste manifest information.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/20/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/07/2014
Number of Days to Update: 48

Source: Department of Natural Resources
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 09/15/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/29/2014
Data Release Frequency: Annually

Oil/Gas Pipelines: This data was obtained by EDR from the USGS in 1994. It is referred to by USGS as GeoData Digital Line Graphs from 1:100,000-Scale Maps. It was extracted from the transportation category including some oil, but primarily gas pipelines.

Sensitive Receptors: There are individuals deemed sensitive receptors due to their fragile immune systems and special sensitivity to environmental discharges. These sensitive receptors typically include the elderly, the sick, and children. While the location of all sensitive receptors cannot be determined, EDR indicates those buildings and facilities - schools, daycares, hospitals, medical centers, and nursing homes - where individuals who are sensitive receptors are likely to be located.

AHA Hospitals:
Source: American Hospital Association, Inc.
Telephone: 312-280-5991
The database includes a listing of hospitals based on the American Hospital Association's annual survey of hospitals.

Medical Centers: Provider of Services Listing
Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services
Telephone: 410-786-3000
A listing of hospitals with Medicare provider number, produced by Centers of Medicare & Medicaid Services, a federal agency within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Nursing Homes
Source: National Institutes of Health
Telephone: 301-594-6248
Information on Medicare and Medicaid certified nursing homes in the United States.

Public Schools
Source: National Center for Education Statistics
Telephone: 202-502-7300
The National Center for Education Statistics' primary database on elementary and secondary public education in the United States. It is a comprehensive, annual, national statistical database of all public elementary and secondary schools and school districts, which contains data that are comparable across all states.

Private Schools
Source: National Center for Education Statistics
Telephone: 202-502-7300
The National Center for Education Statistics' primary database on private school locations in the United States.

Daycare Centers: Licensed Facilities
Source: Department of Social Services
Telephone: 916-657-4041

Flood Zone Data: This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 2003 & 2011 from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Data depicts 100-year and 500-year flood zones as defined by FEMA.

NWI: National Wetlands Inventory. This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 2002, 2005 and 2010 from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Scanned Digital USGS 7.5' Topographic Map (DRG)
Source: United States Geologic Survey
A digital raster graphic (DRG) is a scanned image of a U.S. Geological Survey topographic map. The map images are made by scanning published paper maps on high-resolution scanners. The raster image is georeferenced and fit to the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) projection.

STREET AND ADDRESS INFORMATION

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GEOCHECK ®- PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE ADDENDUM

TARGET PROPERTY ADDRESS

EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT EDR MEMO
GOETZ RD
SUN CITY, CA 92585

TARGET PROPERTY COORDINATES

Latitude (North):	33.7256 - 33˚ 43' 32.16''
Longitude (West):	117.2244 - 117˚ 13' 27.84''
Universal Tranverse Mercator:	Zone 11
UTM X (Meters):	479210.3
UTM Y (Meters):	3731560.8
Elevation:	1595 ft. above sea level

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

Target Property Map:	33117-F2 ROMOLAND, CA
Most Recent Revision:	1979

EDR's GeoCheck Physical Setting Source Addendum is provided to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of potential contaminant migration.

Assessment of the impact of contaminant migration generally has two principal investigative components:

1. Groundwater flow direction, and
2. Groundwater flow velocity.

Groundwater flow direction may be impacted by surface topography, hydrology, hydrogeology, characteristics of the soil, and nearby wells. Groundwater flow velocity is generally impacted by the nature of the geologic strata.

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

GROUNDWATER FLOW DIRECTION INFORMATION

Groundwater flow direction for a particular site is best determined by a qualified environmental professional using site-specific well data. If such data is not reasonably ascertainable, it may be necessary to rely on other sources of information, such as surface topographic information, hydrologic information, hydrogeologic data collected on nearby properties, and regional groundwater flow information (from deep aquifers).

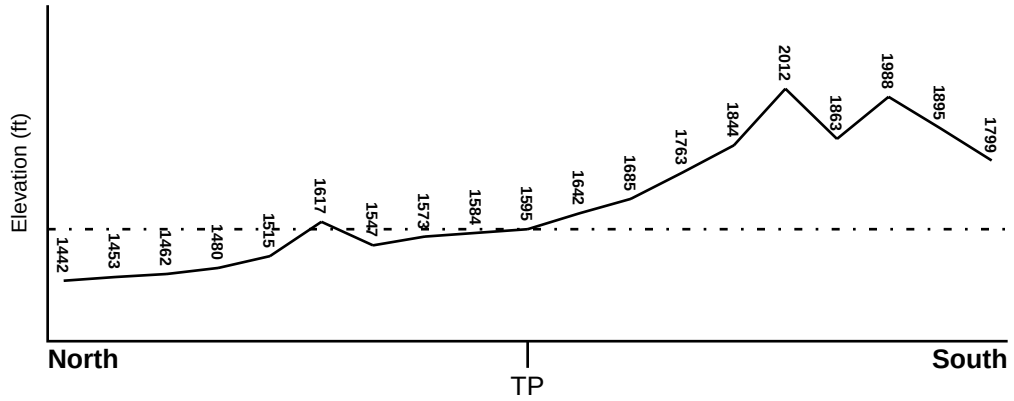
TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

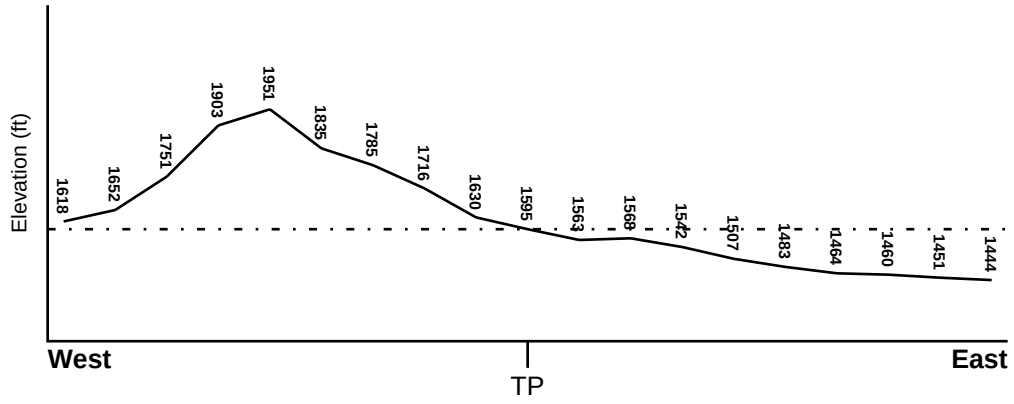
Surface topography may be indicative of the direction of surficial groundwater flow. This information can be used to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of nearby contaminated properties or, should contamination exist on the target property, what downgradient sites might be impacted.

TARGET PROPERTY TOPOGRAPHY

General Topographic Gradient: General NE

SURROUNDING TOPOGRAPHY: ELEVATION PROFILES





Target Property Elevation: 1595 ft.

0 1/2 1 Miles

Source: Topography has been determined from the USGS 7.5' Digital Elevation Model and should be evaluated on a relative (not an absolute) basis. Relative elevation information between sites of close proximity should be field verified.

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

HYDROLOGIC INFORMATION

Surface water can act as a hydrologic barrier to groundwater flow. Such hydrologic information can be used to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of nearby contaminated properties or, should contamination exist on the target property, what downgradient sites might be impacted.

Refer to the Physical Setting Source Map following this summary for hydrologic information (major waterways and bodies of water).

FEMA FLOOD ZONE

Target Property County	FEMA Flood Electronic Data
RIVERSIDE, CA	YES - refer to the Overview Map and Detail Map

Flood Plain Panel at Target Property: 06065C - FEMA DFIRM Flood data

Additional Panels in search area: Not Reported

NATIONAL WETLAND INVENTORY

NWI Quad at Target Property	NWI Electronic Data Coverage
NOT AVAILABLE	YES - refer to the Overview Map and Detail Map

HYDROGEOLOGIC INFORMATION

Hydrogeologic information obtained by installation of wells on a specific site can often be an indicator of groundwater flow direction in the immediate area. Such hydrogeologic information can be used to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of nearby contaminated properties or, should contamination exist on the target property, what downgradient sites might be impacted.

Site-Specific Hydrogeological Data*:

Search Radius: 1.25 miles
Status: Not found

AQUIFLOW®

Search Radius: 1.000 Mile.

EDR has developed the AQUIFLOW Information System to provide data on the general direction of groundwater flow at specific points. EDR has reviewed reports submitted by environmental professionals to regulatory authorities at select sites and has extracted the date of the report, groundwater flow direction as determined hydrogeologically, and the depth to water table.

MAP ID	LOCATION FROM TP	GENERAL DIRECTION GROUNDWATER FLOW
Not Reported		

* ©1996 Site−specific hydrogeological data gathered by CERCLIS Alerts, Inc., Bainbridge Island, WA. All rights reserved. All of the information and opinions presented are those of the cited EPA report(s), which were completed under a Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) investigation.

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

GROUNDWATER FLOW VELOCITY INFORMATION

Groundwater flow velocity information for a particular site is best determined by a qualified environmental professional using site specific geologic and soil strata data. If such data are not reasonably ascertainable, it may be necessary to rely on other sources of information, including geologic age identification, rock stratigraphic unit and soil characteristics data collected on nearby properties and regional soil information. In general, contaminant plumes move more quickly through sandy-gravelly types of soils than silty-clayey types of soils.

GEOLOGIC INFORMATION IN GENERAL AREA OF TARGET PROPERTY

Geologic information can be used by the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the relative speed at which contaminant migration may be occurring.

ROCK STRATIGRAPHIC UNIT

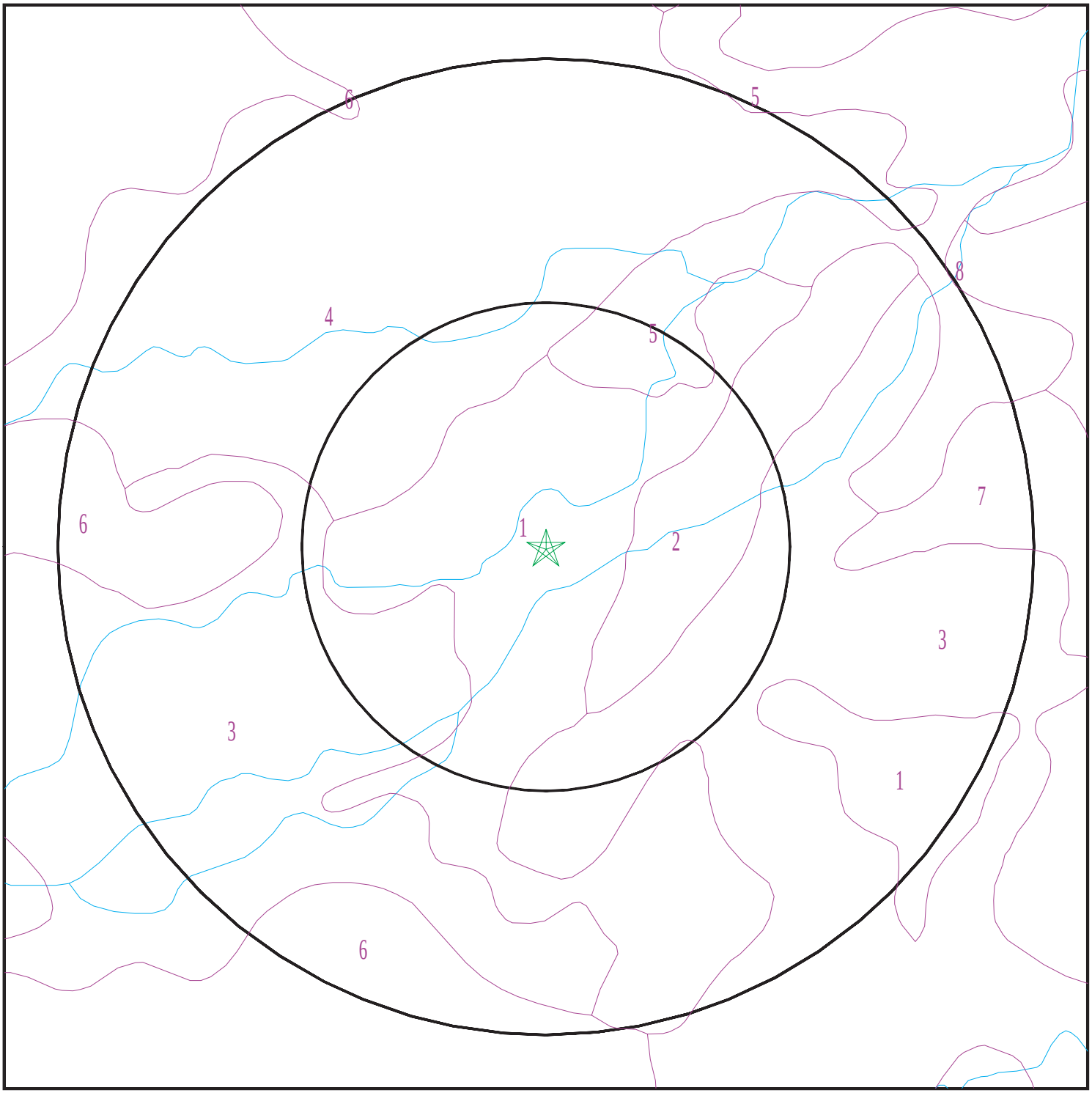
Era:	Mesozoic
System:	Cretaceous
Series:	Cretaceous granitic rocks
Code:	Kg *(decoded above as Era, System & Series)*

GEOLOGIC AGE IDENTIFICATION

Category: Plutonic and Intrusive Rocks

Geologic Age and Rock Stratigraphic Unit Source: P.G. Schruben, R.E. Arndt and W.J. Bawiec, Geology of the Conterminous U.S. at 1:2,500,000 Scale - a digital representation of the 1974 P.B. King and H.M. Beikman Map, USGS Digital Data Series DDS - 11 (1994).

SSURGO SOIL MAP - 4105209.2s



Target Property
SSURGO Soil
Water

0 1/16 1/8 1/4 Miles

N

SITE NAME:	Eastern Municipal Water District EDR Memo	CLIENT:	Dudek & Associates
ADDRESS:	GOETZ RD Sun City CA 92585	CONTACT:	Khristina Leyba
		INQUIRY #:	4105209.2s
LAT/LONG:	33.7256 / 117.2244	DATE:	October 15, 2014 12:31 pm

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GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

DOMINANT SOIL COMPOSITION IN GENERAL AREA OF TARGET PROPERTY

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Soil Conservation Service (SCS) leads the National Cooperative Soil Survey (NCSS) and is responsible for collecting, storing, maintaining and distributing soil survey information for privately owned lands in the United States. A soil map in a soil survey is a representation of soil patterns in a landscape. The following information is based on Soil Conservation Service SSURGO data.

Soil Map ID: 1

Soil Component Name: YSIDORA

Soil Surface Texture: gravelly very fine sandy loam

Hydrologic Group: Class C - Slow infiltration rates. Soils with layers impeding downward movement of water, or soils with moderately fine or fine textures.

Soil Drainage Class: Moderately well drained

Hydric Status: Not hydric

Corrosion Potential - Uncoated Steel: Moderate

Depth to Bedrock Min: > 0 inches

Depth to Watertable Min: > 0 inches

Soil Layer Information

	Boundary			Classification		Saturated hydraulic conductivity micro m/sec	
Layer	**Upper**	**Lower**	**Soil Texture Class**	**AASHTO Group**	**Unified Soil**		**Soil Reaction (pH)**
1	0 inches	11 inches	gravelly very fine sandy loam	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Silty Soils.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Clayey sand. COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 14 Min: 4	Max: 6.5 Min: 5.6
2	11 inches	29 inches	gravelly clay loam	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Clayey Soils.	FINE-GRAINED SOILS, Silts and Clays (liquid limit less than 50%), Lean Clay	Max: 4 Min: 1.4	Max: 6.5 Min: 5.6
3	29 inches	33 inches	cemented	Not reported	Not reported	Max: 0.01 Min: 0	Max: Min:

Soil Map ID: 2

Soil Component Name: GARRETSON

Soil Surface Texture: very fine sandy loam

Hydrologic Group: Class B - Moderate infiltration rates. Deep and moderately deep, moderately well and well drained soils with moderately coarse textures.

Soil Drainage Class: Well drained

Hydric Status: Not hydric

Corrosion Potential - Uncoated Steel: Low

Depth to Bedrock Min: > 0 inches

Depth to Watertable Min: > 0 inches

Soil Layer Information							
	Boundary			Classification		Saturated hydraulic conductivity micro m/sec	Soil Reaction (pH)
Layer	Upper	Lower	Soil Texture Class	AASHTO Group	Unified Soil		
1	0 inches	9 inches	very fine sandy loam	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Silty Soils.	FINE-GRAINED SOILS, Silts and Clays (liquid limit less than 50%), Lean Clay. FINE-GRAINED SOILS, Silts and Clays (liquid limit less than 50%), silt.	Max: 14 Min: 4	Max: 7.3 Min: 6.1
2	9 inches	59 inches	loam	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Silty Soils.	FINE-GRAINED SOILS, Silts and Clays (liquid limit less than 50%), Lean Clay	Max: 14 Min: 4	Max: 7.8 Min: 6.1

Soil Map ID: 3

Soil Component Name: LODO

Soil Surface Texture: gravelly loam

Hydrologic Group: Class D - Very slow infiltration rates. Soils are clayey, have a high water table, or are shallow to an impervious layer.

Soil Drainage Class: Somewhat excessively drained

Hydric Status: Not hydric

Corrosion Potential - Uncoated Steel: Low

Depth to Bedrock Min: > 38 inches

Depth to Watertable Min: > 0 inches

Soil Layer Information							
	Boundary			Classification		Saturated hydraulic conductivity micro m/sec	Soil Reaction (pH)
Layer	Upper	Lower	Soil Texture Class	AASHTO Group	Unified Soil		
1	0 inches	7 inches	gravelly loam	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Silty Soils.	FINE-GRAINED SOILS, Silts and Clays (liquid limit less than 50%), Lean Clay	Max: 14 Min: 4	Max: 7.3 Min: 5.6
2	7 inches	18 inches	unweathered bedrock	Not reported	Not reported	Max: 4 Min: 1.4	Max: Min:

Soil Map ID: 4

Soil Component Name: CAJALCO

Soil Surface Texture: fine sandy loam

Hydrologic Group: Class C - Slow infiltration rates. Soils with layers impeding downward movement of water, or soils with moderately fine or fine textures.

Soil Drainage Class: Well drained

Hydric Status: Not hydric

Corrosion Potential - Uncoated Steel: Low

Depth to Bedrock Min: > 0 inches

Depth to Watertable Min: > 0 inches

Soil Layer Information							
	Boundary			Classification		Saturated hydraulic conductivity micro m/sec	Soil Reaction (pH)
Layer	Upper	Lower	Soil Texture Class	AASHTO Group	Unified Soil		
1	0 inches	12 inches	fine sandy loam	Granular materials (35 pct. or less passing No. 200), Silty, or Clayey Gravel and Sand.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 42 Min: 14	Max: 7.3 Min: 6.1

Soil Layer Information							
	Boundary			Classification		Saturated hydraulic conductivity micro m/sec	Soil Reaction (pH)
Layer	Upper	Lower	Soil Texture Class	AASHTO Group	Unified Soil		
2	12 inches	18 inches	loam	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Clayey Soils.	FINE-GRAINED SOILS, Silts and Clays (liquid limit less than 50%), Lean Clay	Max: 14 Min: 4	Max: 7.3 Min: 6.6
3	18 inches	61 inches	weathered bedrock	Not reported	Not reported	Max: 0.42 Min: 0	Max: Min:

Soil Map ID: 5

Soil Component Name: AULD

Soil Surface Texture: clay

Hydrologic Group: Class C - Slow infiltration rates. Soils with layers impeding downward movement of water, or soils with moderately fine or fine textures.

Soil Drainage Class: Well drained

Hydric Status: Not hydric

Corrosion Potential - Uncoated Steel: Low

Depth to Bedrock Min: > 0 inches

Depth to Watertable Min: > 0 inches

Soil Layer Information							
	Boundary			Classification		Saturated hydraulic conductivity micro m/sec	Soil Reaction (pH)
Layer	Upper	Lower	Soil Texture Class	AASHTO Group	Unified Soil		
1	0 inches	27 inches	clay	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Clayey Soils.	FINE-GRAINED SOILS, Silts and Clays (liquid limit 50% or more), Fat Clay.	Max: 1.4 Min: 0.42	Max: 7.8 Min: 6.6
2	27 inches	44 inches	loam	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Clayey Soils.	FINE-GRAINED SOILS, Silts and Clays (liquid limit less than 50%), Lean Clay	Max: 4 Min: 1.4	Max: 8.4 Min: 7.9

Soil Layer Information							
	Boundary			Classification		Saturated hydraulic conductivity micro m/sec	Soil Reaction (pH)
Layer	Upper	Lower	Soil Texture Class	AASHTO Group	Unified Soil		
3	44 inches	48 inches	weathered bedrock	Not reported	Not reported	Max: 0.42 Min: 0	Max: Min:

Soil Map ID: 6

Soil Component Name: LODO

Soil Surface Texture: gravelly loam

Hydrologic Group: Class D - Very slow infiltration rates. Soils are clayey, have a high water table, or are shallow to an impervious layer.

Soil Drainage Class: Somewhat excessively drained

Hydric Status: Not hydric

Corrosion Potential - Uncoated Steel: Low

Depth to Bedrock Min: > 38 inches

Depth to Watertable Min: > 0 inches

Soil Layer Information							
	Boundary			Classification		Saturated hydraulic conductivity micro m/sec	Soil Reaction (pH)
Layer	Upper	Lower	Soil Texture Class	AASHTO Group	Unified Soil		
1	0 inches	7 inches	gravelly loam	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Silty Soils.	FINE-GRAINED SOILS, Silts and Clays (liquid limit less than 50%), Lean Clay	Max: 14 Min: 4	Max: 7.3 Min: 5.6
2	7 inches	18 inches	unweathered bedrock	Not reported	Not reported	Max: 4 Min: 1.4	Max: Min:

Soil Map ID: 7

Soil Component Name: ESCONDIDO

Soil Surface Texture: fine sandy loam

Hydrologic Group: Class C - Slow infiltration rates. Soils with layers impeding downward movement of water, or soils with moderately fine or fine textures.

Soil Drainage Class: Well drained

Hydric Status: Not hydric

Corrosion Potential - Uncoated Steel: Low

Depth to Bedrock Min: > 77 inches

Depth to Watertable Min: > 0 inches

Soil Layer Information							
	Boundary			Classification		Saturated hydraulic conductivity micro m/sec	Soil Reaction (pH)
Layer	Upper	Lower	Soil Texture Class	AASHTO Group	Unified Soil		
1	0 inches	5 inches	fine sandy loam	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Silty Soils.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 14 Min: 4	Max: 6.5 Min: 5.6
2	5 inches	33 inches	silt loam	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Silty Soils.	FINE-GRAINED SOILS, Silts and Clays (liquid limit less than 50%), silt.	Max: 14 Min: 4	Max: 7.3 Min: 5.6
3	33 inches	38 inches	unweathered bedrock	Not reported	Not reported	Max: 4 Min: 1.4	Max: Min:

Soil Map ID: 8

Soil Component Name: LODO

Soil Surface Texture: gravelly loam

Hydrologic Group: Class D - Very slow infiltration rates. Soils are clayey, have a high water table, or are shallow to an impervious layer.

Soil Drainage Class: Somewhat excessively drained

Hydric Status: Not hydric

Corrosion Potential - Uncoated Steel: Low

Depth to Bedrock Min: > 38 inches

Depth to Watertable Min: > 0 inches

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

Soil Layer Information							
	Boundary			Classification		Saturated hydraulic conductivity micro m/sec	Soil Reaction (pH)
Layer	Upper	Lower	Soil Texture Class	AASHTO Group	Unified Soil		
1	0 inches	7 inches	gravelly loam	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Silty Soils.	FINE-GRAINED SOILS, Silts and Clays (liquid limit less than 50%), Lean Clay	Max: 14 Min: 4	Max: 7.3 Min: 5.6
2	7 inches	18 inches	unweathered bedrock	Not reported	Not reported	Max: 4 Min: 1.4	Max: Min:

LOCAL / REGIONAL WATER AGENCY RECORDS

EDR Local/Regional Water Agency records provide water well information to assist the environmental professional in assessing sources that may impact ground water flow direction, and in forming an opinion about the impact of contaminant migration on nearby drinking water wells.

WELL SEARCH DISTANCE INFORMATION

DATABASE	SEARCH DISTANCE (miles)
Federal USGS	1.000
Federal FRDS PWS	Nearest PWS within 1 mile
State Database	1.000

FEDERAL USGS WELL INFORMATION

MAP ID	WELL ID	LOCATION FROM TP
1	USGS40000137534	1/2 - 1 Mile ENE
2	USGS40000137574	1/2 - 1 Mile ENE

FEDERAL FRDS PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM INFORMATION

MAP ID	WELL ID	LOCATION FROM TP
No PWS System Found		

Note: PWS System location is not always the same as well location.

STATE DATABASE WELL INFORMATION

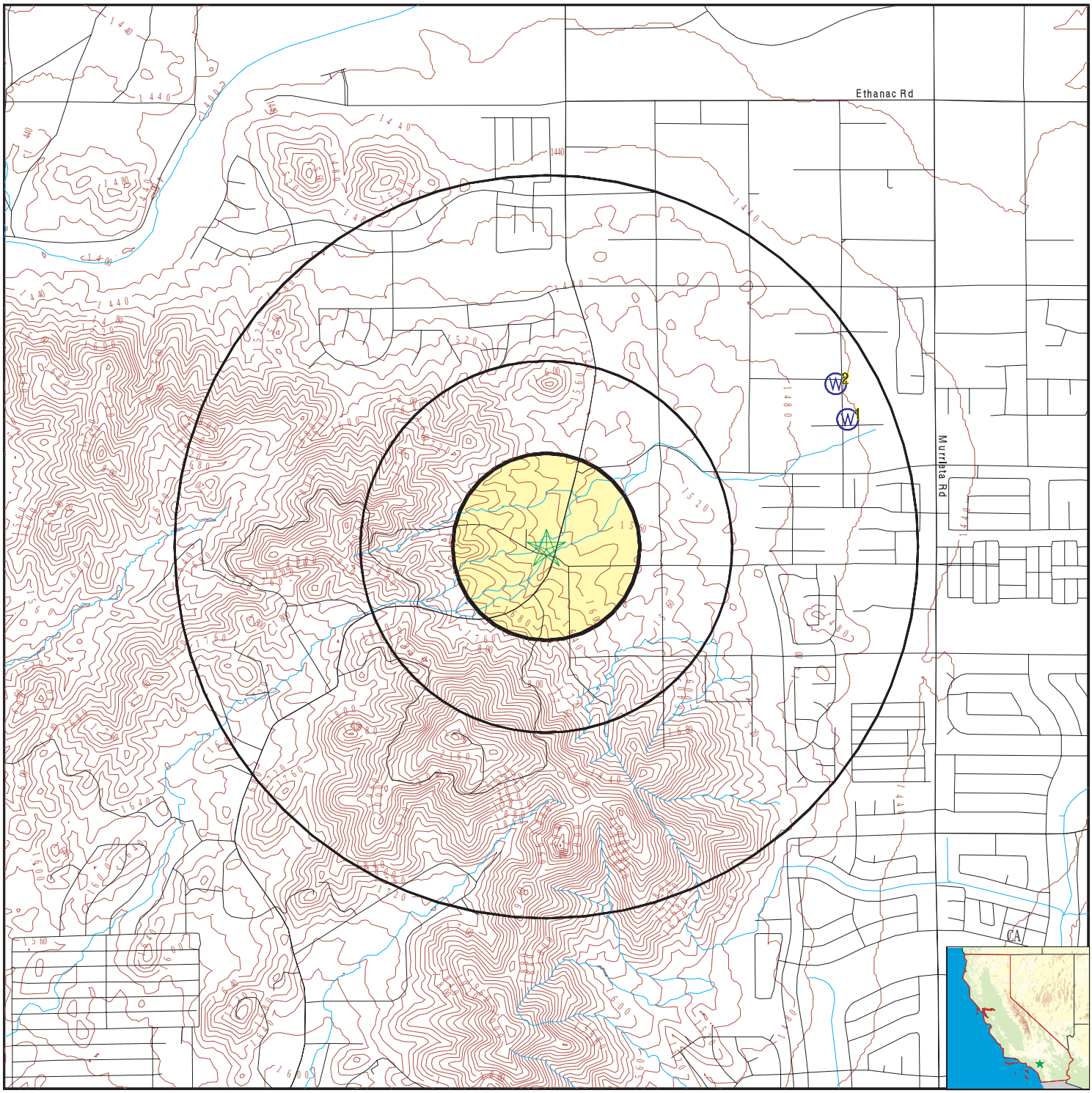
MAP ID	WELL ID	LOCATION FROM TP

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

STATE DATABASE WELL INFORMATION

MAP ID	WELL ID	LOCATION FROM TP
No Wells Found		

PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP - 4105209.2s



County Boundary
Major Roads
Contour Lines
Earthquake Fault Lines
Earthquake epicenter, Richter 5 or greater
Water Wells
Public Water Supply Wells
Cluster of Multiple Icons

0 1/4 1/2 1 Miles

Groundwater Flow Direction
GI Indeterminate Groundwater Flow at Location
GV Groundwater Flow Varies at Location
HD Closest Hydrogeological Data
Oil, gas or related wells

N

SITE NAME:	Eastern Municipal Water District EDR Memo	CLIENT:	Dudek & Associates
ADDRESS:	GOETZ RD Sun City CA 92585	CONTACT:	Khristina Leyba
		INQUIRY #:	4105209.2s
LAT/LONG:	33.7256 / 117.2244	DATE:	October 15, 2014 12:31 pm

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Map ID Direction Distance Elevation	Database	EDR ID Number
1 **ENE** **1/2 - 1 Mile** **Lower**	**FED USGS**	**USGS40000137534**

Org. Identifier:	USGS-CA		
Formal name:	USGS California Water Science Center		
Monloc Identifier:	USGS-334350117123401		
Monloc name:	005S003W17R002S		
Monloc type:	Well		
Monloc desc:	Not Reported		
Huc code:	18070202	Drainagearea value:	Not Reported
Drainagearea Units:	Not Reported	Contrib drainagearea:	Not Reported
Contrib drainagearea units:	Not Reported	Latitude:	33.7305761
Longitude:	-117.2103129	Sourcemap scale:	24000
Horiz Acc measure:	5	Horiz Acc measure units:	seconds
Horiz Collection method:	Interpolated from map		
Horiz coord refsys:	NAD83	Vert measure val:	1460
Vert measure units:	feet	Vertacc measure val:	10
Vert accmeasure units:	feet		
Vertcollection method:	Interpolated from topographic map		
Vert coord refsys:	NGVD29	Countrycode:	US
Aquifername:	California Coastal Basin aquifers		
Formation type:	Not Reported		
Aquifer type:	Not Reported		
Construction date:	19920211	Welldepth:	220
Welldepth units:	ft	Wellholedepth:	220
Wellholedepth units:	ft		

Ground-water levels, Number of Measurements: 0

---

2 **ENE** **1/2 - 1 Mile** **Lower**	**FED USGS**	**USGS40000137574**

Org. Identifier:	USGS-CA		
Formal name:	USGS California Water Science Center		
Monloc Identifier:	USGS-334355117123601		
Monloc name:	005S003W17Q001S		
Monloc type:	Well		
Monloc desc:	Not Reported		
Huc code:	18070202	Drainagearea value:	Not Reported
Drainagearea Units:	Not Reported	Contrib drainagearea:	Not Reported
Contrib drainagearea units:	Not Reported	Latitude:	33.7319649
Longitude:	-117.2108685	Sourcemap scale:	24000
Horiz Acc measure:	5	Horiz Acc measure units:	seconds
Horiz Collection method:	Interpolated from map		
Horiz coord refsys:	NAD83	Vert measure val:	1450
Vert measure units:	feet	Vertacc measure val:	10
Vert accmeasure units:	feet		
Vertcollection method:	Interpolated from topographic map		
Vert coord refsys:	NGVD29	Countrycode:	US
Aquifername:	Other aquifers		
Formation type:	Not Reported		

Aquifer type:	Not Reported		
Construction date:	198809	Welldepth:	210
Welldepth units:	ft	Wellholedepth:	210
Wellholedepth units:	ft		

Ground-water levels, Number of Measurements: 0

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS
RADON

AREA RADON INFORMATION

State Database: CA Radon

Radon Test Results

Zipcode	Num Tests	> 4 pCi/L
92585	6	0

Federal EPA Radon Zone for RIVERSIDE County: 2

Note: Zone 1 indoor average level > 4 pCi/L.
: Zone 2 indoor average level >= 2 pCi/L and <= 4 pCi/L.
: Zone 3 indoor average level < 2 pCi/L.

Federal Area Radon Information for RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA

Number of sites tested: 12

Area	Average Activity	% <4 pCi/L	% 4-20 pCi/L	% >20 pCi/L
Living Area - 1st Floor	0.117 pCi/L	100%	0%	0%
Living Area - 2nd Floor	0.450 pCi/L	100%	0%	0%
Basement	1.700 pCi/L	100%	0%	0%

PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE RECORDS SEARCHED

TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

USGS 7.5' Digital Elevation Model (DEM)
Source: United States Geologic Survey
EDR acquired the USGS 7.5' Digital Elevation Model in 2002 and updated it in 2006. The 7.5 minute DEM corresponds to the USGS 1:24,000- and 1:25,000-scale topographic quadrangle maps. The DEM provides elevation data with consistent elevation units and projection.

Scanned Digital USGS 7.5' Topographic Map (DRG)
Source: United States Geologic Survey
A digital raster graphic (DRG) is a scanned image of a U.S. Geological Survey topographic map. The map images are made by scanning published paper maps on high-resolution scanners. The raster image is georeferenced and fit to the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) projection.

HYDROLOGIC INFORMATION

Flood Zone Data: This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 2003 & 2011 from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Data depicts 100-year and 500-year flood zones as defined by FEMA.

NWI: National Wetlands Inventory. This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 2002, 2005 and 2010 from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

HYDROGEOLOGIC INFORMATION

AQUIFLOW[R] Information System
Source: EDR proprietary database of groundwater flow information
EDR has developed the AQUIFLOW Information System (AIS) to provide data on the general direction of groundwater flow at specific points. EDR has reviewed reports submitted to regulatory authorities at select sites and has extracted the date of the report, hydrogeologically determined groundwater flow direction and depth to water table information.

GEOLOGIC INFORMATION

Geologic Age and Rock Stratigraphic Unit
Source: P.G. Schruben, R.E. Arndt and W.J. Bawiec, Geology of the Conterminous U.S. at 1:2,500,000 Scale - A digital representation of the 1974 P.B. King and H.M. Beikman Map, USGS Digital Data Series DDS - 11 (1994).

STATSGO: State Soil Geographic Database
Source: Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Services
The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) leads the national Conservation Soil Survey (NCSS) and is responsible for collecting, storing, maintaining and distributing soil survey information for privately owned lands in the United States. A soil map in a soil survey is a representation of soil patterns in a landscape. Soil maps for STATSGO are compiled by generalizing more detailed (SSURGO) soil survey maps.

SSURGO: Soil Survey Geographic Database
Source: Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Services (NRCS)
Telephone: 800-672-5559
SSURGO is the most detailed level of mapping done by the Natural Resources Conservation Services, mapping scales generally range from 1:12,000 to 1:63,360. Field mapping methods using national standards are used to construct the soil maps in the Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) database. SSURGO digitizing duplicates the original soil survey maps. This level of mapping is designed for use by landowners, townships and county natural resource planning and management.

PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE RECORDS SEARCHED

LOCAL / REGIONAL WATER AGENCY RECORDS

FEDERAL WATER WELLS

PWS: Public Water Systems
Source: EPA/Office of Drinking Water
Telephone: 202-564-3750
Public Water System data from the Federal Reporting Data System. A PWS is any water system which provides water to at least 25 people for at least 60 days annually. PWSs provide water from wells, rivers and other sources.

PWS ENF: Public Water Systems Violation and Enforcement Data
Source: EPA/Office of Drinking Water
Telephone: 202-564-3750
Violation and Enforcement data for Public Water Systems from the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) after August 1995. Prior to August 1995, the data came from the Federal Reporting Data System (FRDS).

USGS Water Wells: USGS National Water Inventory System (NWIS)
This database contains descriptive information on sites where the USGS collects or has collected data on surface water and/or groundwater. The groundwater data includes information on wells, springs, and other sources of groundwater.

STATE RECORDS

Water Well Database
Source: Department of Water Resources
Telephone: 916-651-9648

California Drinking Water Quality Database
Source: Department of Public Health
Telephone: 916-324-2319
The database includes all drinking water compliance and special studies monitoring for the state of California since 1984. It consists of over 3,200,000 individual analyses along with well and water system information.

OTHER STATE DATABASE INFORMATION

California Oil and Gas Well Locations
Source: Department of Conservation
Telephone: 916-323-1779
Oil and Gas well locations in the state.

RADON

State Database: CA Radon
Source: Department of Health Services
Telephone: 916-324-2208
Radon Database for California

Area Radon Information
Source: USGS
Telephone: 703-356-4020
The National Radon Database has been developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and is a compilation of the EPA/State Residential Radon Survey and the National Residential Radon Survey. The study covers the years 1986 - 1992. Where necessary data has been supplemented by information collected at private sources such as universities and research institutions.

EPA Radon Zones
Source: EPA
Telephone: 703-356-4020
Sections 307 & 309 of IRAA directed EPA to list and identify areas of U.S. with the potential for elevated indoor radon levels.

PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE RECORDS SEARCHED

OTHER

Airport Landing Facilities: Private and public use landing facilities
Source: Federal Aviation Administration, 800-457-6656

Epicenters: World earthquake epicenters, Richter 5 or greater
Source: Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

California Earthquake Fault Lines: The fault lines displayed on EDR's Topographic map are digitized quaternary fault lines, prepared in 1975 by the United State Geological Survey. Additional information (also from 1975) regarding activity at specific fault lines comes from California's Preliminary Fault Activity Map prepared by the California Division of Mines and Geology.

STREET AND ADDRESS INFORMATION

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ATTACHMENT B

Aerial Photographs

Eastern Municipal Water District EDR Memo

GOETZ RD

Sun City, CA 92585

Inquiry Number: 4105209.5

October 18, 2014

The EDR Aerial Photo Decade Package

6 Armstrong Road, 4th Floor
Shelton, Connecticut 06484
Toll Free: 800.352.0050
www.edrnet.com

EDR Aerial Photo Decade Package

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with any questions or comments.

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Date EDR Searched Historical Sources:

Aerial Photography October 18, 2014

Target Property:

GOETZ RD

Sun City, CA 92585

Year	***Scale***	***Details***	***Source***
1938	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=1000'	Flight Year: 1938 Best Copy Available from original source	Laval
1938	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=1000'	Flight Year: 1938 Best Copy Available from original source	Laval
1953	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=1000'	Flight Year: 1953	Pacific Air
1967	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=1000'	Flight Year: 1967	Western
1976	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=1000'	Flight Year: 1976	AMI
1989	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=1000'	Flight Year: 1989	USGS
1994	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=1000'	Flight Year: 1994	USGS
2002	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	/DOQQ - acquisition dates: 2002	USGS/DOQQ
2002	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	/DOQQ - acquisition dates: 2002	USGS/DOQQ
2005	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	Flight Year: 2005	USDA/NAIP
2005	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	Flight Year: 2005	USDA/NAIP
2006	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	Flight Year: 2006	USDA/NAIP
2006	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	Flight Year: 2006	USDA/NAIP
2009	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	Flight Year: 2009	USDA/NAIP
2009	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	Flight Year: 2009	USDA/NAIP
2010	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	Flight Year: 2010	USDA/NAIP
2010	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	Flight Year: 2010	USDA/NAIP
2012	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	Flight Year: 2012	USDA/NAIP

Year	*Scale*	*Details*	*Source*
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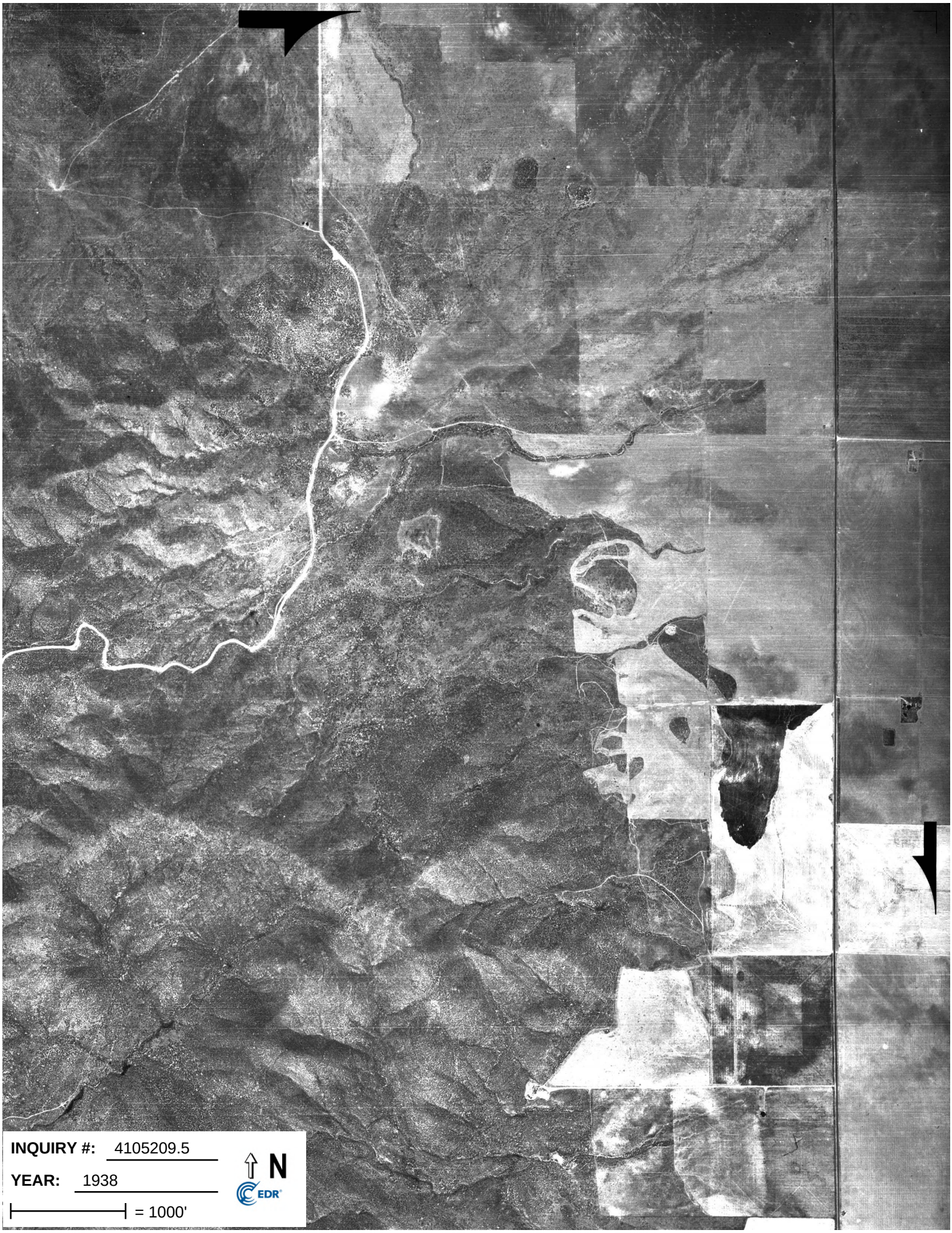
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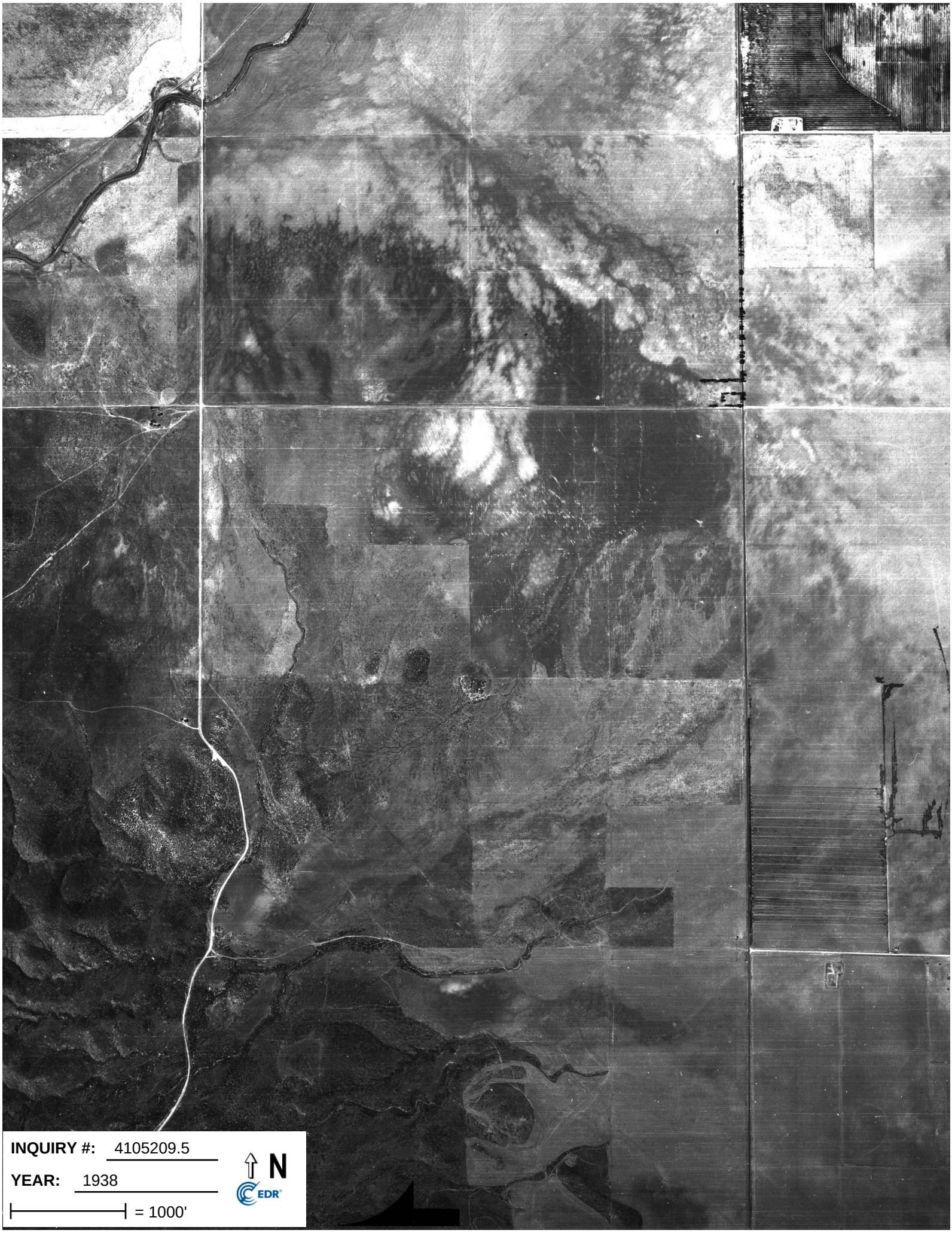
EDR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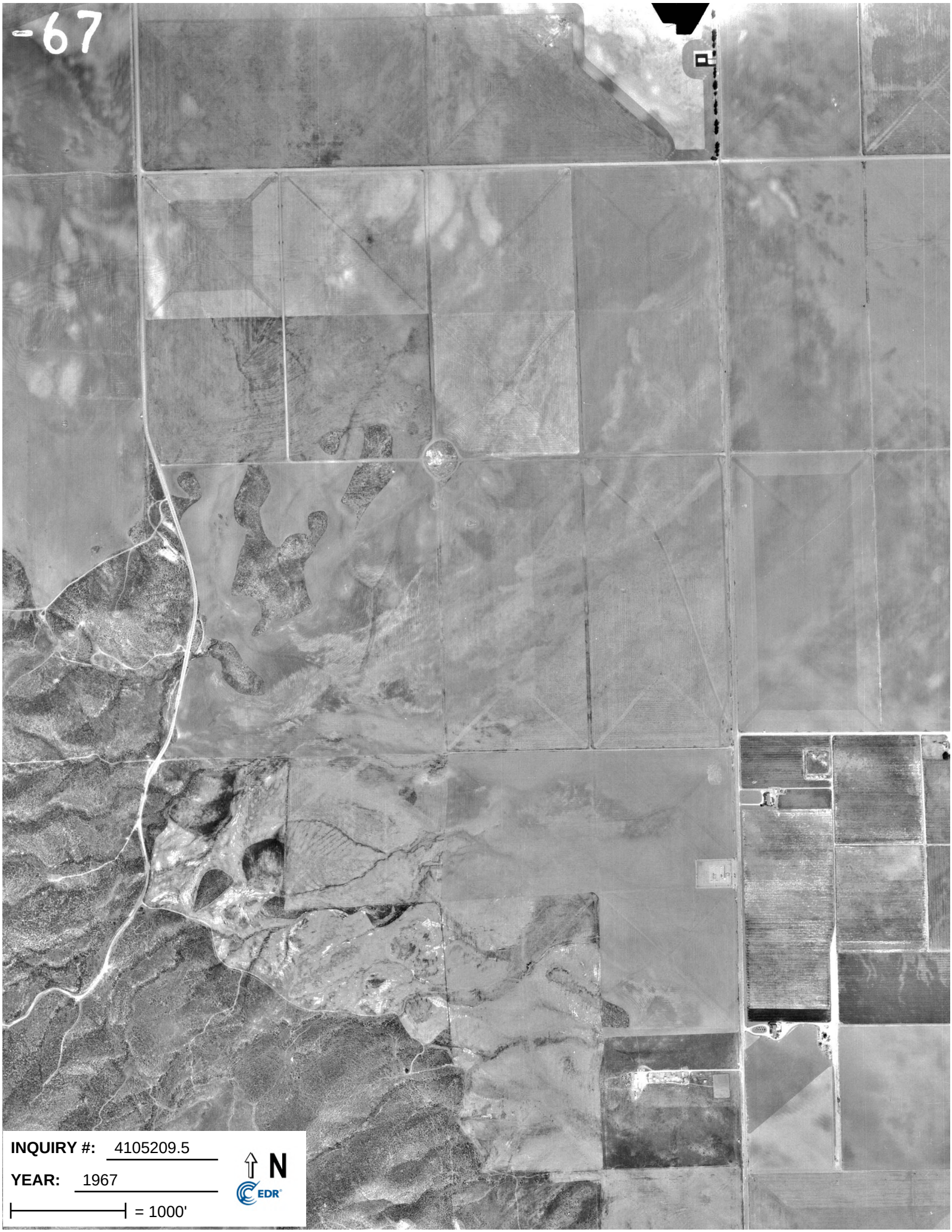
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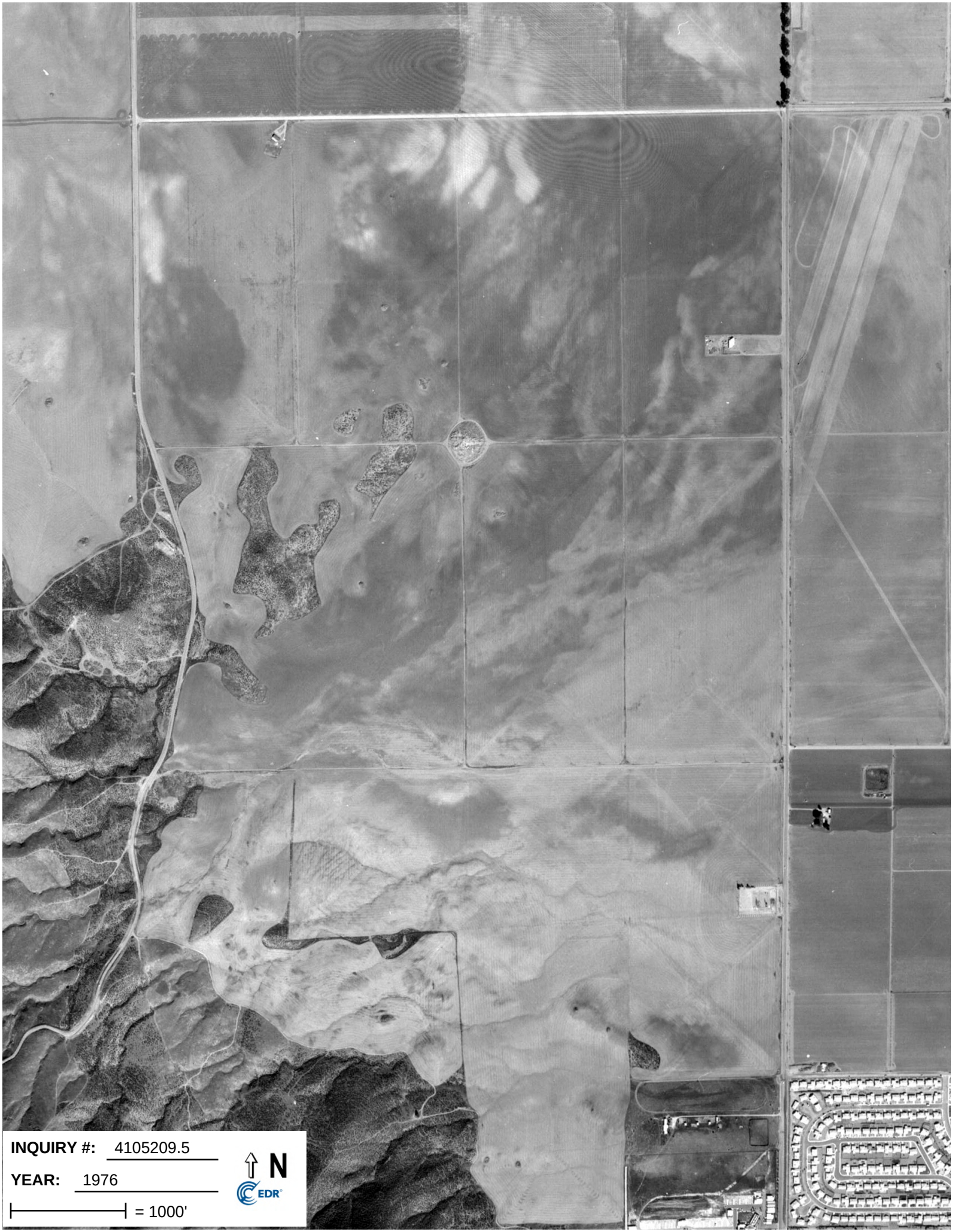
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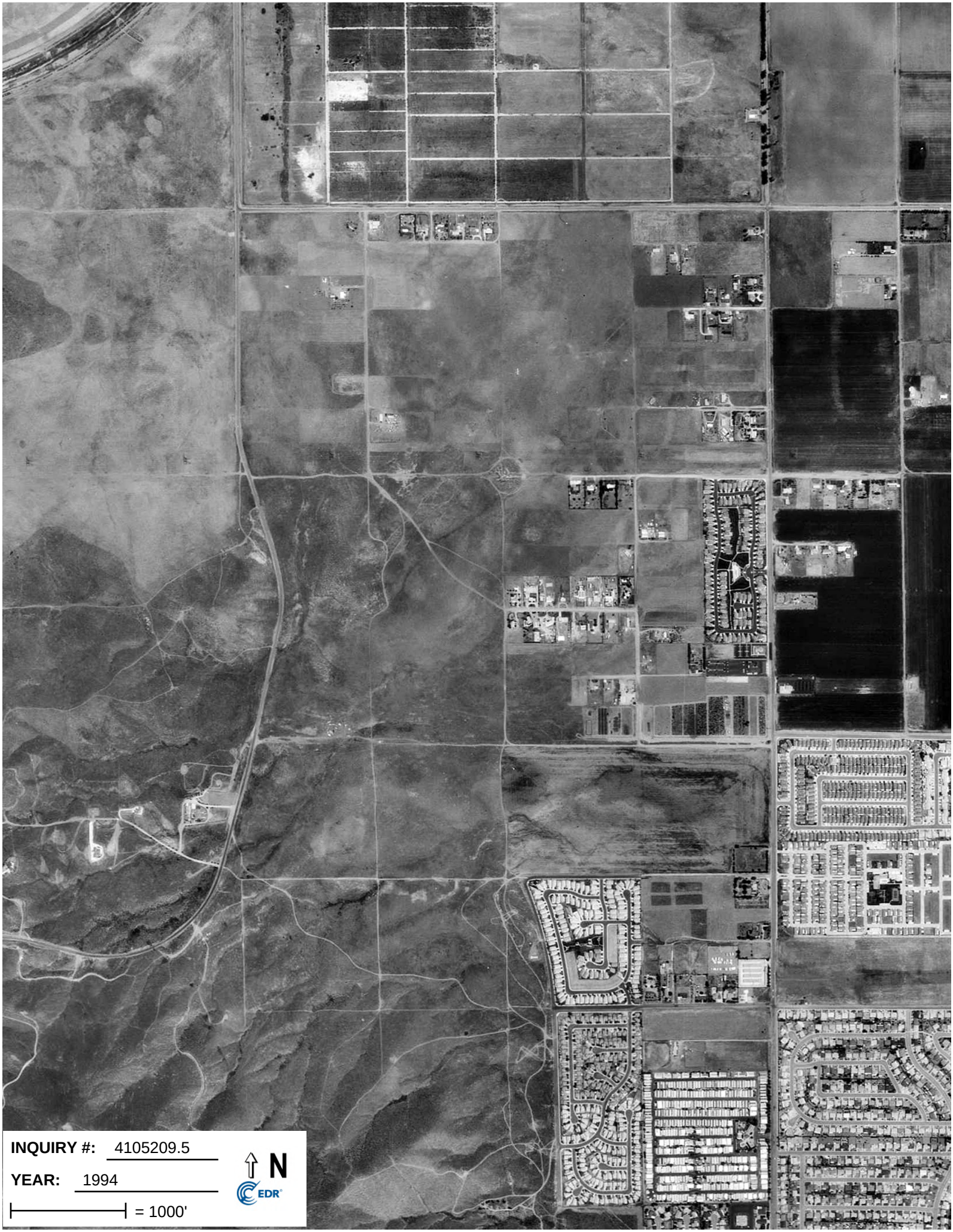
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YEAR: 2002
= 500'
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EDR

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YEAR: 2005
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EDR

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EDR

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EDR

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YEAR: 2012
= 500'
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EDR

INQUIRY #: 4105209.5
YEAR: 2012
= 500'
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EDR

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ATTACHMENT C

Sanborn Map Report

Eastern Municipal Water District
GOETZ RD
Sun City, CA 92585

Inquiry Number: 4105209.3
October 14, 2014

Certified Sanborn® Map Report

6 Armstrong Road, 4th Floor
Shelton, Connecticut 06484
Toll Free: 800.352.0050
www.edrnet.com

Certified Sanborn® Map Report

10/14/14

Site Name:	**Client Name:**
Eastern Municipal Water	Dudek & Associates
GOETZ RD	605 Third Street
Sun City, CA 92585	Encinitas, CA 92024
EDR Inquiry # 4105209.3	Contact: Khristina Leyba

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Certified Sanborn Results:

Site Name:	Eastern Municipal Water District
Address:	GOETZ RD
City, State, Zip:	Sun City, CA 92585
Cross Street:	
P.O. #	8334-5
Project:	EMWD Hazards Memo
Certification #	995D-402C-B8D6

UNMAPPED PROPERTY

This report certifies that the complete holdings of the Sanborn Library, LLC collection have been searched based on client supplied target property information, and fire insurance maps covering the target property were not found.

Sanborn® Library search results
Certification # 995D-402C-B8D6

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- ✔ Library of Congress
- ✔ University Publications of America
- ✔ EDR Private Collection

The Sanborn Library LLC Since 1866™

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APPENDIX E - ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS ANALYSIS

Noise

As a component of the constraints analysis, Dudek has conducted an assessment of potential impacts from project construction at nearby noise-sensitive land uses (i.e., park and residences) which may pose an environmental constraint to either the water storage tank site location or the two pipeline alignments. Potential impacts on noise-sensitive land uses adjacent to the project alignment alternatives were evaluated based on construction equipment data typical of this type of project and noise modeling methods developed by the Federal Transit Administration (FTA).

Regulatory Background. The proposed project would be located within the cities of Perris and Menifee. Pipeline alignments A-5 and B-7 would be located primarily in the City of Menifee, and the water storage tank site would be constructed in the City of Perris. However both the pipeline and the water storage tank construction have the potential to impact residents of either City. The City of Perris' Municipal Code (Title 7, Chapter 7.34 Section 7.34.060) regulates construction noise within the city. Noisy construction is prohibited between the hours of 7 AM and 7 PM as well as on Sundays and legal holidays (except on Columbus Day and on Washington's birthday). Additionally, noise from construction is limited to 80 dBA or less in residential zones in the city.

The City of Menifee's Municipal Code (Title 9, Chapter 9.09, Section 9.09.020) has exemptions from the noise ordinance standards for specified sources, including "Capital improvements projects of a governmental agency". The exemption is granted by the Community Development Director under a temporary use permit under the following conditions:

(1) That granting the exemption shall not create, in the opinion of the Community Development Director, either short or long term detrimental disturbances to the adjoining or surrounding properties, or to the community as a whole;

(2) That such exemption shall not create a precedent that may be cited by others to justify further exemptions;

(3) That if an exception is granted, reasonable conditions of approval may be imposed to minimize the public detriment, including, but not limited to, restrictions on sound level, sound duration and operating hours; and

(4) That a procedure shall be set in place (a contact person, phone number and address) that has the ability and authority to immediately terminate the sound creating event or activity if found to be either a short or long term detrimental disturbance or being conducted in a manner that is inconsistent with the TUP approval or any applied conditions of approval.

Construction Impacts. Construction of the proposed project has the potential to create noise impacts through construction equipment usage and vehicle trips generated by construction workers and supply trucks traveling to and from the project site. The water storage tank construction would take place at the project site at the northwest corner of Goetz Road and Sotelo Road. The number of pipeline alternatives as of October 2014 has been narrowed down to two: Alternative A-5 and Alternative B-7. For both alternatives, the pipeline would be installed by open trench (cut-and-cover) construction methods.

The proposed pipeline is a linear project, examples of which include power transmission lines, highways, railroad lines, and aqueducts. For linear projects, the zone of potential noise impacts is continuously moving during the project's construction phase, and the duration of the noise at any one location is relatively brief.

Construction noise would primarily result from the use of motorized construction equipment. Other short-term impacts from construction noise could result from construction traffic, including materials delivery. Noise impacts would be most noticeable in residential areas near project construction locations. Noise levels would vary depending on the type of equipment used, how it is operated, and how well it is maintained. Standard excavation and installation equipment, such as graders, backhoes, loaders, side-boom tractors, welders, and trucks, would be used for this work.

The range of maximum noise levels for various types of construction equipment at a distance of 50 feet is depicted in Table 1. The noise values represent maximum noise generation, or full-power operation of the equipment. As an example, two dozers and a loader, all operating at full power and relatively close together, would generate a maximum sound level of approximately 90 dB at 50 feet from their operations. As one increases the distance between equipment, or separation of areas with simultaneous construction activity, dispersion and distance attenuation reduce the effects of separate noise sources added together. Also, typical operating cycles may involve 2 minutes of full power operation, followed by 3 or 4 minutes at lower levels. The average noise level during construction activities is generally lower, since maximum noise generation may only occur up to 50% of the time.

Table 1
Construction Equipment Noise Emission Levels

Equipment	Typical Sound Level (dBA) 50 Feet from Source
Air compressor	81
Backhoe	80
Compactor	82
Concrete mixer	85
Concrete pump	82
Concrete vibrator	76
Crane, mobile	83

Table 1
Construction Equipment Noise Emission Levels

Equipment	Typical Sound Level (dBA) 50 Feet from Source
Dozer	85
Generator	81
Grader	85
Impact wrench	85
Jackhammer	88
Loader	85
Paver	89
Pneumatic tool	85
Pump	76
Roller	74
Saw	76
Truck	88

Source: Federal Transit Administration 2006.

Alignment A-5. The nearest off-site sensitive receptors to the pipeline alignment A-5 are the residences located directly south of the alignment along McLaughlin Road, west of Murrieta Road. The nearest of these residences are located approximately 30 feet from the proposed pipeline. Other residences are located further away (approximately 70 feet) along McLaughlin Road. Additionally, residences are located approximately 150 to 350 feet away along Goetz Road. The proposed pipeline construction would temporarily expose these sensitive receptors to increased noise levels. As shown in Table 1, outdoor noise levels at noise-sensitive receptors 50 feet from the noise source could range from 74 dBA to 89 dBA L_{eq}. The noise levels from construction operations decrease at a rate of approximately 6 dB per doubling of distance from the source, and conversely they increase at the same rate with diminishing distance. Therefore, at a distance of 30 feet (the approximate distance from the proposed alignment to the nearest residences located along the south side of McLaughlin Road), the noise levels would be about 4 dB higher than at the 50-foot reference distance (i.e., ranging from approximately 78 dBA to 93 dBA *dB*A L_{eq}). These residences have a solid masonry perimeter wall approximately 6 feet in height. The wall is estimated to provide a minimum of 5 dB additional noise reduction. The maximum noise levels from construction are therefore estimated to range from approximately 73 to 88 dBA L_{eq}.

Alignment B-7. The nearest off-site sensitive receptors to the pipeline alignment B-7 are the residences located directly north and south of the alignment along Thornton Avenue, west of Murrieta Road. A park (Sun Ranch Community Park) is also located along this portion of the alignment. The nearest residences are located approximately 25 feet from the proposed pipeline. The proposed pipeline construction would temporarily expose these sensitive receptors to increased noise levels. At a distance of 25 feet, the noise levels would be about 6 dB higher than at the 50-foot reference distance (i.e., ranging from approximately 80 dBA to 95 dBA dBA L_{eq}).

These residences have a solid masonry perimeter wall approximately 6 feet in height. The wall is estimated to provide a minimum of 5 dB additional noise reduction. The maximum noise levels from construction are therefore estimated to range from approximately 75 to 90 dBA L_{eq}.

Water Storage Tank Construction. The nearest sensitive receptors to the proposed water storage tank location would be the residences located north of the site, west of Goetz Road. The residence is located approximately 100 feet from the site. At a distance of 100 feet, the noise levels would be about 6 dB lower than at the 50-foot reference distance (i.e., ranging from approximately 68 dBA to 83 dBA dBA L_{eq}).

Noise Mitigation. Without mitigation, noise levels from construction would exceed the City of Perris noise standard for construction of 80 dBA, at the water storage tank construction site and along the pipeline alignments, whether Alternative A-5 or B-7 is selected. The following construction noise control measures are recommended to reduce potential noise impacts to a level below significance:

- Construction shall not occur between the hours of 7 PM and 7 AM. Monday through Friday or at any time on weekends or federal holidays. The hours of construction, including noisy maintenance activities and all spoils and material transport, shall be restricted to the periods and days permitted by the local noise or other applicable ordinance.

- All noise-producing project equipment and vehicles using internal-combustion engines shall be equipped with mufflers, air-inlet silencers where appropriate, and any other shrouds, shields, or other noise-reducing features in good operating condition that meet or exceed original factory specifications. Mobile or fixed “package” equipment (e.g., arc welders, air compressors) shall be equipped with shrouds and noise-control features that are readily available for that type of equipment.

- All mobile or fixed noise-producing equipment used on the project that are regulated for noise output by a local, state, or federal agency shall comply with such regulations while in the course of project activity.

- Electrically powered equipment shall be used instead of pneumatic or internal-combustion-powered equipment, where feasible.

- Material stockpiles and mobile equipment staging, parking, and maintenance areas shall be located as far as practicable from noise-sensitive receptors.

- The use of noise-producing signals, including horns, whistles, alarms, and bells, shall be for safety warning purposes only.

- No project-related public address or music system shall be audible at any adjacent receptor.

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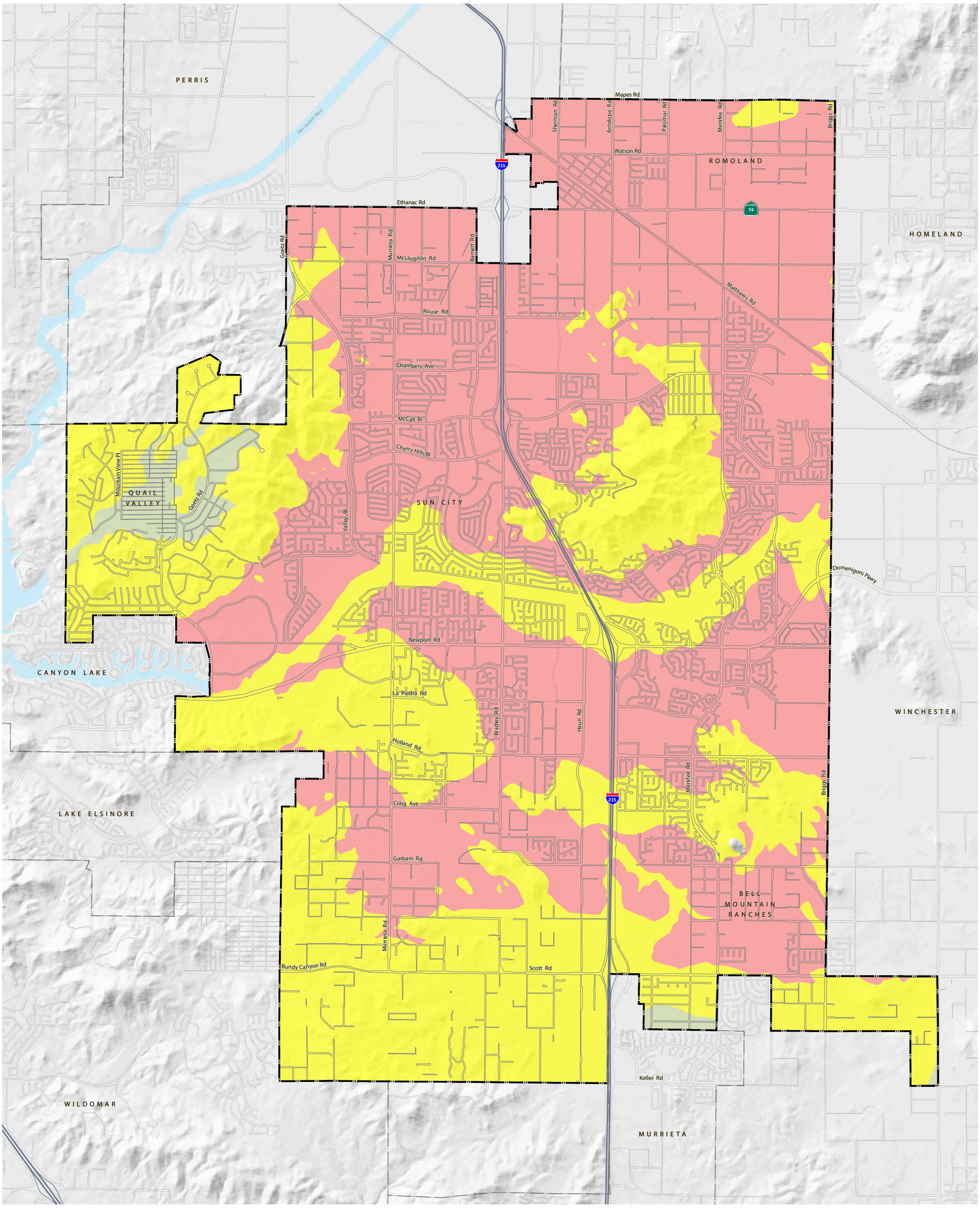
Appendix B

City of Menifee General Plan
Paleontological Resource Sensitivity Map

Exhibit OSC-4
Paleologic Resource Sensitivity



Areas of Paleologic Sensitivity

- High Sensitivity
- Low Sensitivity
- Undetermined Sensitivity

Source: Discovery Works, 2010

Note: All areas sensitive for archaeological resources

MENIFEE GENERAL PLAN

THE PLANNING CENTER DC&E

8/6/2013 0 0.5 1 Mile

ExhibitOSC-4_Paleologic_Resource_Sensitivity

Appendix E

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline

Prepared for:

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

Prepared by:

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

October 2015

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires that when a public agency completes an environmental document which includes measures to mitigate or avoid significant environmental effects, the public agency must adopt a reporting or monitoring program. This requirement ensures that environmental impacts found to be significant will be mitigated. The reporting or monitoring program must be designed to ensure compliance during project implementation (Public Resources Code Section 21081.6).

In compliance with Public Resources Code Section 21081.6, the following MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING CHECKLIST has been prepared for the Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline Project. This Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Checklist is intended to provide verification that all applicable Conditions of Approval relative to significant environmental impacts are monitored and reported. Monitoring will include: 1) verification that each mitigation measure has been implemented, 2) recordation of the actions taken to implement each mitigation, and 3) retention of records in the Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline project file.

This Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program delineates responsibilities for monitoring the Project, but also allows Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) flexibility and discretion in determining how best to monitor implementation. Monitoring procedures will vary according to the type of mitigation measure. Adequate monitoring consists of demonstrating that monitoring procedures took place and that mitigation measures were implemented.

Reporting consists of establishing a record that a mitigation measure is being implemented and generally involves the following steps:

- EMWD distributes reporting forms to the appropriate persons for verification of compliance.
- Departments/agencies with reporting responsibilities will review the Environmental Impact Report or Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration, which provides general background information on the reasons for including specified mitigation measures.
- Problems or exceptions to compliance will be addressed to EMWD as appropriate.
- Periodic meetings may be held during project implementation to report on compliance of mitigation measures.
- Responsible parties provide EMWD with verification that monitoring has been conducted and ensure, as applicable, that mitigation measures have been implemented. Monitoring compliance may be documented through existing review and approval programs such as field inspection reports and plan review.
- EMWD or Applicant prepares a reporting form periodically during the construction phase and an annual reporting summarizing all project mitigation monitoring efforts.

- Appropriate mitigation measures will be included in construction documents and/or conditions of permits/approvals.

Minor changes to the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, if required, would be made in accordance with CEQA and would be permitted after further review and approval by EMWD. Such changes could include reassignment of monitoring and reporting responsibilities, program redesign to make any appropriate improvements, and/or modification, substitution or deletion of mitigation measures subject to conditions described in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162. No change will be permitted unless the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program continues to satisfy the requirements of Public Resources Code Section 21081.6.

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program Checklist

Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring Process	Monitoring Timing	Responsible Person(s)	Date Completed
Aesthetics				
EMWD will develop a landscaping plan to soften the facility's appearance to the adjacent property owners.	Project Records.	Prior to Construction.	Project Manager.	By: _____ Date: _____
EMWD will appoint a liaison officer to work with the adjacent property owners regarding the landscaping plan.	Project Records.	Prior to Construction.	Project Manager.	By: _____ Date: _____
Prior to the start of construction of the Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank Project, EMWD shall notify the adjacent property owners of the project schedule.	Project Records.	Prior to Construction.	Project Manager.	By: _____ Date: _____
Air Quality				
EMWD will appoint a construction relations officer to act as a community liaison concerning on-site construction activities including resolution of issues related to PM_{10} generation.	Project Records.	Prior to Construction.	Project Manager.	By: _____ Date: _____
EMWD will include the following mitigation measures in its standard construction specifications: The contractor shall:				
❖ Utilize electricity from power poles instead of from temporary diesel or gasoline power generators, when feasible.	Site Inspection.	During Construction.	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____
❖ Require the use of 2010 and newer diesel haul trucks (e.g., material delivery trucks and soil import/export) and if the lead agency determines that 2010 model year or newer diesel trucks cannot be obtained the lead agency shall use trucks that meet EPA 2007 model year NO_x emissions requirements.	Site Inspection.	During Construction.	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____
❖ Require that all on-site construction equipment meet EPA Tier 3 or higher emissions standards according to the following: ✓ All construction equipment shall be outfitted with BACT	Site Inspection.	During Construction.	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring Process	Monitoring Timing	Responsible Person(s)	Date Completed
devices certified by CARB. Any emissions control device used by the contractor shall achieve emissions reductions that are no less than what could be achieved by a Level 3 diesel emissions control strategy for a similarly sized engine as defined by CARB regulations. ✓ A copy of each unit's certified tier specification, BACT documentation, and CARB or SCAQMD operating permit shall be provided at the time of mobilization of each applicable unit of equipment.				
❖ Maintain construction equipment engines by keeping them properly tuned and maintained according to manufacturer's specifications.	Site Inspection.	During Construction.	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____
❖ Use alternative fuels or clean and low-sulfur fuel for equipment.	Site Inspection.	During Construction.	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____
❖ Idle trucks in accordance with the Airborne Toxic Control Measure (ACTM) to Limit Diesel Fueled Commercial Motor Vehicle Idling and other applicable laws.	Site Inspection.	During Construction.	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____
❖ Spread soil binders on site, where appropriate, unpaved roads and staging areas.	Site Inspection.	During Construction.	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____
❖ Water site and equipment as necessary to control dust.	Site Inspection.	During Construction.	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____
❖ Sweep all streets at least once per day using SCAQMD Rule 1186 certified street sweepers or roadway washing trucks if visible soil materials are carried to adjacent streets.	Site Inspection.	During Construction.	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____
❖ Conduct operations in accordance with SCAQMD Rule 403 requirements.	Site Inspection.	During Construction.	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____
❖ If necessary, wash off trucks leaving the site.	Site Inspection.	During Construction.	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____
❖ Cover all trucks hauling dirt, sand, soil, or other loose materials, or maintain at least two feet of freeboard in accordance with the requirements of California Vehicle Code (CVC) Section 23114.	Site Inspection.	During Construction.	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring Process	Monitoring Timing	Responsible Person(s)	Date Completed
Biological Resources				
EMWD will:				
❖ If ground-disturbing activities or removal of any trees, shrubs, or any other potential nesting habitat are scheduled within the avian nesting season (nesting season generally extends from February 1 - August 31), a pre-construction clearance survey for nesting birds should be conducted within 10 days prior to any ground disturbing activities. The biologist conducting the clearance survey should document a negative survey with a brief letter report indicating that no impacts to active bird nests will occur. If an active avian nest is discovered during the 10-day preconstruction clearance survey, construction activities should stay outside of a 300-foot buffer around the active nest. For raptor species, this buffer is expanded to 500-feet. It is recommended that a biological monitor be present to delineate the boundaries of the buffer area and to monitor the active nest to ensure that nesting behavior is not adversely affected by the construction activity. Once the young have fledged, normal construction activities can occur.	Project Records.	Prior To Construction.	Project Manager.	By: _____ Date: _____
❖ A burrowing owl clearance survey shall be conducted prior to any ground disturbing activities in accordance with the CDFW 2012 Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation. Two pre-construction clearance surveys shall be conducted 14-30 days and 24 hours prior to ground disturbing activities to document the continued absence of burrowing owl from the Project site..	Project Records.	Prior To Construction.	Project Manager.	By: _____ Date: _____
Cultural Resources				
Although there were no archeological resources as defined in §15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines identified within the immediate project area, there is always a possibility that buried cultural resources that were not previously identified could be unearthed during excavation activities. Therefore, EMWD will adhere to the following:				
❖ EMWD will retain a qualified archaeological monitor meeting the Secretary of Interior Standards for prehistoric archaeology. The archaeological monitor shall be allowed to monitor all grading, excavation, and ground disturbing activities within 100 feet of the original P-33-004486 location and, with the concurrence of EMWD's Field Engineering Inspector, have the authority to stop or redirect grading and/or excavation activities.	Project Records.	Prior To Construction.	Project Manager.	By: _____ Date: _____

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring Process	Monitoring Timing	Responsible Person(s)	Date Completed
❖ At least 30 days prior to beginning Project construction, EMWD shall contact the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians to notify the Luiseño of grading and excavation activities and to coordinate and develop a Cultural Resources Treatment and Monitoring Agreement. The Agreement shall address the treatment of known cultural resources; the designation, responsibilities, and participation of a professional Native American Tribal monitor during grading, excavation and other ground disturbing activities; Project grading and excavation schedule; terms of compensation for the monitor; and treatment and final disposition of any cultural resources, sacred items and human remains discovered on site. The Tribal monitor shall be allowed to monitor all grading, excavation and ground disturbing activities and, with the concurrence of EMWD's Field Engineering Inspector, have the authority to stop or redirect grading and/or excavation activities.	Project Records.	Prior To Construction.	Project Manager.	By: _____ Date: _____
❖ If inadvertent discoveries of cultural resources are encountered at any time during construction, these materials and their context shall be avoided until a qualified archeologist and a representative from the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians have consulted with EMWD regarding appropriate avoidance and mitigation measures for the newly discovered resources. Construction personnel shall not collect or retain cultural resources. Prehistoric resources include, but are not limited to: chert or obsidian flakes; projectile points; mortars and pestles; dark, friable soil containing shell and bone; dietary debris; heat-affected rock; or human burials. Historic resources include stone or adobe foundations or walls; structures and remains with square nails; and refuse deposits (glass, metal, wood, ceramics), often found in old wells and privies. Pursuant to California Public Resources Code §21083.2(b) avoidance is the preferred method of preservation for archeological resources.	Site Inspection.	During Construction.	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____
❖ All sacred sites, should they be encountered within the project sites, shall be avoided and preserved as the preferred mitigation, if feasible.	Site Inspection.	During Construction.	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____
❖ In addition, EMWD will relinquish ownership of all cultural resources, including sacred items, burial goods and all archeological artifacts that are found on the project site to the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians for proper treatment and disposition.	Project Records.	During Construction.	Project Manager.	By: _____ Date: _____

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring Process	Monitoring Timing	Responsible Person(s)	Date Completed
❖ Any excavations within the areas of high sensitivity indicated in the City of Menifee General Plan Paleontological Sensitivity Map shall be monitored by a qualified paleontological monitor. If no fossils are observed during the first 50 percent of excavations within these sediments then paleontological monitoring shall be reduced to weekly spot-checking under the discretion of the qualified paleontologist. Should construction/development activities uncover paleontological resources, work will be moved to other parts of the Project site and the qualified paleontologist shall determine the significance of these resources. If the find is determined to be significant, avoidance or other appropriate measures shall be implemented. Appropriate measures would include that a qualified paleontologist be permitted to recover and evaluate the find(s) in accordance with current standards and guidelines.	Site Inspection.	During Construction.	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____
❖ Consistent with State CEQA Guidelines §15064.5, subdivision (e), in the event of an accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, the County Coroner shall be notified and construction activities at the affected work site shall be halted. If the remains are found to be Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission shall be notified within 24 hours. The NAHC must immediately notify the Most Likely Descendant(s) under Public Resources Code §5097.98 and the descendants must make recommendations or preference for treatment within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. Guidelines of the Native American Heritage Commission shall be adhered to in the treatment and disposition of the remains in accordance with the provisions of Health and Safety Code §7050.5 and Public Resources Code §5097.98.	Site Inspection.	During Construction.	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____
Hazards and Hazardous Materials				
To reduce potentially hazardous conditions and minimize the impacts from the handling of potentially hazardous materials, EMWD will include the following in its construction contract documents:				
❖ The contractor(s) shall prepare a *Health and Safety Plan* in compliance with the requirements of Chapter 6.95, Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code (§§ 25500—25532). The plan shall include measures to be taken in the event of an accidental spill.	Site Inspection.	During Construction	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____
❖ The contractor(s) shall enforce strict on-site handling rules to keep construction and maintenance materials out of receiving waters and storm drains. In addition, the contractor(s) shall store all reserve fuel supplies only within the confines of a designated construction staging area, refuel equipment only within the designated construction staging	Site Inspection.	During Construction	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring Process	Monitoring Timing	Responsible Person(s)	Date Completed
area, and regularly inspect all construction equipment for leaks.				
❖ The construction staging area shall be designed to contain contaminants such as oil, grease, and fuel products so that they do not drain towards receiving waters or storm drain inlets.	Site Inspection.	During Construction	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____
To further ensure adequate ingress and egress for emergency responders at all time, EMWD will include the following in its construction specifications for this Project:				
❖ Traffic control plans shall be prepared by a qualified professional engineer prior to construction.	Project Records.	During Construction.	Project Manager.	By: _____ Date: _____
❖ Traffic control plans shall consider the ability of alternative routes to carry additional traffic and identify the least disruptive hours of construction site truck access routes and the type and location of warning signs, lights and other traffic control devices. Consideration shall be given to maintaining access to commercial parking lots, private driveways and sidewalks, bikeways and equestrian traffic to the greatest extent possible.	Project Records.	During Construction.	Project Manager.	By: _____ Date: _____
❖ Traffic control plans shall comply with Part 6 of the California Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices and the California Supplement as determined by each affected local agency to minimize any traffic and pedestrian hazards that exist during project construction.	Project Records.	During Construction.	Project Manager.	By: _____ Date: _____
❖ Encroachment permits for all work within public rights-of-way shall be obtained from each affected local agency prior to commencement of any construction. EMWD shall comply with all traffic control requirements of the affected local agencies.	Project Records.	During Construction.	Project Manager.	By: _____ Date: _____
❖ Working hours and lane closures shall be as specified by the affected local agency.	Project Records.	During Construction.	Project Manager.	By: _____ Date: _____
❖ Public streets shall be restored to a condition mutually agreed to between EMWD and the local jurisdictions prior to construction.	Project Records.	During Construction.	Project Manager.	By: _____ Date: _____
Hydrology and Water Quality				
EMWD shall require contractors to implement a program of best management practices (BMPs) and best available technologies to reduce potential impacts to water quality that may result from construction activities. To reduce or eliminate construction-related water quality impacts the contractor shall be required to				

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring Process	Monitoring Timing	Responsible Person(s)	Date Completed
comply with the provisions of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Construction Permits. Construction activities would comply with the conditions of these permits that include preparation of storm water pollution prevention plans (SWPPPs), implementation of BMPs, and monitoring to insure impacts to water quality are minimized. As part of this process, multiple BMPs should be implemented to provide effective erosion and sediment control. These BMPs should be selected to achieve maximum sediment removal and represent the best available technology that is economically achievable. BMPs to be implemented as part of this mitigation measure may include, but not be limited to, the following:				
❖ Temporary erosion control measures such as silt fences, staked straw bales/wattles, silt/sediment basins and traps, check dams, geofabric, sandbag dikes, and temporary revegetation or other groundcover shall be employed for disturbed areas.	Site Inspection.	During Construction.	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____
❖ Storm drain inlets on the site and in downstream offsite areas shall be protected from sediment with the use of BMPs acceptable to EMWD, local jurisdictions and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region.	Site Inspection.	During Construction.	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____
❖ Dirt and debris shall be swept from paved streets in the construction zone on a regular basis, particularly before predicted rainfall events.	Site Inspection.	During Construction.	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____
❖ No disturbed surfaces shall be left without erosion control measures in place between October 15 and April 15. EMWD shall file a Notice of Intent with the Regional Board and require the preparation of a SWPPP prior to commencement of construction. EMWD shall routinely inspect the construction site to verify that the BMPs specified in the SWPPP are properly installed and maintained. EMWD shall immediately notify the contractor if there were a noncompliance issue and require immediate compliance.	Site Inspection.	During Construction.	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____
❖ Controls on construction site dewatering shall be implemented. If possible, water generated as a result of construction site dewatering shall be discharged onsite so that there will be no discharge to downstream watercourses. If discharge to surface water were unavoidable, EMWD shall require the contractor to comply with the provisions of the NPDES General Dewatering Permit. The provisions of this permit are sufficiently protective of water quality to ensure that impacts to surface waters will remain below significance thresholds.	Site Inspection.	During Construction.	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring Process	Monitoring Timing	Responsible Person(s)	Date Completed
During dewatering activities, all permit conditions shall be followed. EMWD shall routinely inspect the construction site to verify that all permit measures are properly implemented. EMWD shall notify the contractor of any noncompliance and require immediate compliance.				
Noise				
EMWD will include the following in its construction contract documents for this Project: ❖ Construction activities shall be limited to between the hours of 7:00 am and 7:00 pm and as necessary to comply with local ordinances. Any holiday, nighttime or weekend construction activities shall be subject to local permitting requirements.	Site Inspection.	During Construction.	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____
In order to minimize impacts related to blasting to the greatest extent feasible, EMWD shall notify all affected homeowners of the possible inconvenience as soon as a firm construction schedule is known. In addition, EMWD shall include the following in its construction specifications for this Project:				
❖ Any blasting shall be done by a licensed blasting contractor.	Site Inspection.	During Construction.	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____
❖ Each blast shall be monitored and recorded with an approved seismic monitor outside of the closest residence to the blast.	Site Inspection.	During Construction.	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____
❖ Residents shall be notified well in advance of the blasts.	Site Inspection.	During Construction.	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____
❖ The blasting plan, including calculations, shall be submitted to the City of Menifee for review and approval prior to the first blast.	Site Inspection.	During Construction.	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____
❖ EMWD's consultant shall include additional specification language to mitigate air-borne sound waves.	Project Records	Prior to Construction	Project Manager	By: _____ Date: _____
EMWD will establish a noise complaint response program and shall respond to any noise complaints received for this Project by measuring noise levels at the affected receptor site. If the noise level exceeds an Ldn (day-night average level) of 65 dBA exterior or and Ldn of 45 dBA interior at the receptor, EMWD will implement adequate measures (which may include portable sound attenuation walls, use of quieter equipment, shift of construction schedule to avoid the presence of sensitive receptors, housing mechanical equipment, etc.) to reduce noise levels to the greatest extent feasible.	Project Records	Prior to and during Construction	Project Manager	By: _____ Date: _____

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring Process	Monitoring Timing	Responsible Person(s)	Date Completed
EMWD will include the following in its construction contract documents:				
❖ All equipment used during construction shall be muffled and maintained in good operating condition. All internal combustion engines should be fitted with well-maintained mufflers in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.	Site Inspection.	During Construction.	Field Engineering Inspector.	By: _____ Date: _____
Transportation/Traffic				
Transportation/Traffic mitigation measures are included in the Hazards/Hazardous Materials section.				

Comments Received on the Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration

Scott A. Mann
Mayor

John V. Denver
Mayor Pro Tem

Greg August
Councilmember

Matthew Liesemeyer
Councilmember

Vacant
Councilmember
District 3

November 3, 2015

Helen Stratton
Eastern Municipal Water District
P.O. Box 8300
Perris, CA 92572-8300 Sent Via Mail and Email: environmental@emwd.org

SUBJECT: Notice of Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline

Dear Ms. Stratton,

Thank you for the opportunity to review the subject Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) and Initial Study (IS) for the Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline dated October 2015. The project is proposing to construct a new water tank in the City of Perris and evaluates two alternative pipeline alignments in the City of Menifee.

The following are our comments:

1. On the two proposed pipeline alternatives, A-5 and B-7:

   Alternative A-5 is proposed within a portion of Goetz Road planned for vacation by the City of Menifee, upon construction of the realigned Goetz Rd and Valley Blvd by the Cimarron Ridge development. The realigned Goetz Road will be the existing road alignment that has been dedicated for public ROW. The Cimarron Ridge development has been entitled and approved by the Menifee City Council on Oct 28, 2015.

   On Section 3.13.2 – The mitigation measure statement of no conflict with a jurisdiction's adopted specific plan is inaccurate as the proposed alternative A-5 is in conflict with the City of Menifee's adopted Specific Plan for the Cimarron Ridge development. Note that the SP has also been reviewed by EMWD during project development.

   On Section 3.19.2 - The mitigation measure statement of no conflict with adopted plans is inaccurate for the City of Menifee as the proposed Alternative A-5 is in conflict with City of Menifee's plan to vacate existing Goetz Rd and use new alignment within existing dedicated public ROW.

2. On Sections 3.12.2, application of erosion control measures:

   Erosion control measures are required year round and should be inspected to ensure effectiveness prior to predicted rain events. This should be incorporated as a mitigation measure in the project's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPP).

29714 Haun Road
Menifee, CA 92586
Phone 951.672.6777
Fax 951.679.3843
www.cityofmenifee.us

3. On Sections for Transportation/Traffic:

   The MND/IS Transportation and Traffic section identified one Less than Significant yet Mitigated Impact. The impact is associated with construction of the pipeline that may require a lane closure and potential re-routing of traffic. Details of the project mitigation are outlined in the Hazards ad Hazardous Materials section of the MND/IS. In the Hazards and Hazardous Materials section, the reports state that the project will be required to prepare traffic control plans (by a qualified engineer prior to construction) and will consider the ability of alternative routes to carry additional traffic due to detours. The mitigation identified also indicates all driveway and commercial access shall be maintained during construction.

   It appears the transportation impacts within the study area have been evaluated and will be further considered as traffic control plans are submitted to the city during the construction phase of the project. Provided the City will have the opportunity to approve the detour routes and work with the contract to minimize localized impacts, we have no comments at this time on this section of the MND/IS.

We appreciate the opportunity to review the subject documents and look forward to your responses to the above comments. If you have any questions, please contact me at 951-672-6777, or email at ymacalalad@cityofmenifee.us.

Sincerely,

Yolanda Macalalad, PE
Principal Engineer, Land Development
Public Works Engineering Department

CC: Jonathan G. Smith, PE, PW Director/City Engineer
Bob Brady, Interim Community Development Director
Lisa Gordon, Community Development Planning Manager
Nick Minicilli, City Contract Traffic Engineer
Russell Brady, City Contract Planner

Stratton, Helen

From: Diane Sbardellati <dsbardellati@cityofperris.org>
Sent: Wednesday, November 04, 2015 3:37 PM
To: &environmental
Cc: Clara Miramontes
Subject: Comments from the City of Perris Regarding Notice of Intent to Adopt a MND for the Goetz Road Potable Water Tank

The City of Perris is responding to the NOI regarding the above-referenced proposed project.

Regarding aesthetic considerations for the project on Goetz Road, the City of Perris requests the following:

1. Chain link fencing is prohibited by the City's zoning code. Instead, wrought iron or tubular steel fencing and gates was discussed in the meeting of September 23, 2015 between EMWD and the City of Perris.
2. Formal landscaping plans should be submitted for Planning review to the City of Perris. Drought-tolerant, attractive, multi-level landscaping is requested to buffer views of the tank from the public right of ways (Goetz Road, Sotelo Lane, and Our Lane) and neighboring residential properties. Screening the site by the planting of large trees is encouraged.
3. Right of way improvements should include 24-inch box street trees spaced at intervals not more than 30 feet apart.
4. That the tank will be bermed and inset into the natural and augmented landscape, as discussed in the meeting of September 23, 2015, was not mentioned in the Initial Study as aesthetic mitigation.
5. The color of the tank is encouraged to be a light tan to blend into the surrounding landscape.
6. The City of Perris requests its City logo be displayed on the tank, and any associated signage, as the location is the southernmost boundary of the City of Perris.
7. Project shall comply with all requirements of the City Engineer, including approval of a Water Quality Management Plan.

Thank you for your consideration of these items.

Diane Sbardellati, LEED AP
Associate Planner
City of Perris

(951) 943-5003

WARREN D. WILLIAMS
General Manager-Chief Engineer

1995 MARKET STREET
RIVERSIDE, CA 92501
951.955.1200
FAX 951.788.9965
www.rcflood.org

RIVERSIDE COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

October 28, 2015

Emailed this date to: Environmental@emwd.org

Ms. Helen Stratton
Eastern Municipal Water District
2270 Trumble Road
Perris, CA 92570

Dear Ms. Stratton:

Re: Notice of Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline Project

This letter is written in response to the Notice of Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) for the Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline Project. The proposed project consists of the construction and operation of a new 13.4 million gallon potable water storage tank and up to 9,000 feet of 30-inch diameter transmission pipeline as described in the Initial Study (IS). The water storage tank is located on the northwest corner of Goetz Road and Sotelo Road in the city of Perris, California. The new facility will address a number of existing system deficiencies. The proposed project site is located on Assessor's Parcel Number 335-430-008 in the city of Perris.

The Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (District) has the following comments/concerns that should be addressed in the IS:

1. The proposed project is located within the Romoland Master Drainage Plan (MDP). When fully implemented, these MDP facilities will provide flood protection to relieve those areas within the plan of the most serious flooding problems and will provide adequate drainage outlets. The IS should address impacts to MDP facilities within the proposed project area. The MDP maps can be viewed online at www.rcflood.org. To obtain further information on the MDP and the proposed facilities, please contact Edwin Quinonez of the District's Planning Section at 951.955.1210.

2. Although Eastern Municipal Water District is not a signatory to the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) (as stated on Page 3-54 of the Initial Study), the District is a signatory to the MSHCP, therefore, any work involving District facilities and/or properties will need to be complicit with the provisions of the MSHCP. To accomplish this, the CEQA document should include a MSHCP consistency report with all of its supporting documents and provide mitigation, as needed, in accordance with all applicable MSHCP requirements. The MSHCP consistency report should address, at a minimum, Sections 6.1.2, 6.1.3, 6.1.4, 6.3.2, 7.3.7, 7.5.3 and Appendix C of the MSHCP.

3. Any work that involves District rights of way, easement, or facilities will require an encroachment permit from the District. Therefore, the District will likely be a CEQA responsible agency and any potential impacts to District facilities should be considered in the IS. To obtain further information on encroachment permits or existing facilities, contact Amy McNeill of the Encroachment Permit Section at 951.955.1266.

Thank you for the opportunity to review the MND. Please forward any subsequent environmental documents regarding the project to my attention at this office. Please refer any questions regarding this letter to Kevin Cunningham at 951.955.1526 or me at 951.955.8581.

Very truly yours,

for KRIS FLANIGAN
Engineering Project Manager

ec: Edwin Quinonez

KCC:mcv
P8\200604

November 3, 2015

Helen Stratton
CEQA/NEPA Analyst II
Eastern Municipal Water District
Post Office Box 8300
Perris, California 92572-8300

RE: Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline Mitigated Negative Declaration

Dear Ms. Stratton:

As one of the property owners that will be adversely and directly affected by the proposed project, we would like to make the following comments for the afore-referenced item and request that the Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration be re-circulated with corrected information prior to action by the Eastern Municipal Water District's Board of Directors.

1. The document is inconsistent in its analysis of the environmental impacts. The tank site is located in the City of Perris and the transmission pipelines are in both portions of Perris and Menifee. The Initial Study fails to make the distinction between boundaries and results in having inappropriate agencies serving as reviewing bodies such as the blasting plan only being sent to the City of Menifee.

2. The project description fails to include the necessary half-width roadway improvements to Goetz Road, Sotelo Road, or Our Way as a result of development of the parcel.

3. The project fails to provide the appropriate driveway access to the parcel per Perris road standards. All project plans should have included a 300-foot radius around the parcel to delineate any conflicts with existing and proposed improvements and properties on Goetz Road, Sotelo Road and Our Way.

4. Regarding Alternative A-5, although true that it is currently located entirely within existing public right-of-way, the Cimarron Ridge development is proposing to re-route Goetz Road and vacate existing portions of Goetz Road. This would result in the transmission pipeline splitting parcels and rendering them unbuildable.

5. Section 3.5.2, states that "The tank would be an imposing structure in this rural residential area" and would potentially degrade the view. The document then determines that to lessen the aesthetic impacts of the tank, EMWD shall implement the following mitigation measures for the Project:

   - EMWD shall develop a landscaping plan to soften the facility's appearance to the adjacent property owners.
   - EMWD shall appoint a liaison officer to work with the adjacent property owners regarding the landscaping plan.

Also that heavy construction equipment on the site could be construed as a temporary aesthetic impact. Therefore, EMWD shall implement the following mitigation measure for this Project:

- Prior to the start of construction of the Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank Project, EMWD shall notify the adjacent property owners of the project schedule.

The problem with these conclusions is that there is no substantiation to support whether developing a landscaping plan is sufficient to reduce the imposing structure in a rural area or whether the mere notification of adjacent property owners that for 325 days construction is occurring is adequate. Further, the mitigation measure for the degradation of views does not ensure that any installation of landscaping will take place. The only obligation of the measure is to develop a plan and that is not sufficient to reduce or lessen any adverse impacts from the tank onto adjacent properties. Similarly, notifying the owners will not reduce the visual blight for 325 construction days. It is about as effective as saying close your eyes for 325 days or don't look while driving past in the morning or when coming home at night.

In order to adequately analyze the impact to adjacent properties, the District needs to prepare a light, shadow and shade analysis for the tank site. The following items should be evaluated: Summer and Winter Solstices, Spring and Fall Equinoxes, Shadow-Sensitive Land Uses, Existing Shadow Patterns for Summer, Winter, Spring and Fall.

The Initial Study needs to quantity the impact. The District needs to provide graphic representations of the proposed "built" condition from Goetz Road, Sotelo Road and Our Way. Additionally, the District should strongly consider burying the tank in order to reduce the impacts to the surrounding rural area in the City of Perris. The tank at a wall height of 40 feet exceeds the permissible structure height in a R-20,000 zone. It will be the taller structure in this rural area of Perris. It will be a permanent adverse aesthetic impact for the rural area. It was not addressed in the Initial Study. The location of a tank could not reasonably been envisioned by adjacent home owners since it is not a permissible use under the Perris Municipal Code for the R-20,000 zone. The permanent adverse aesthetic impact was not properly evaluated and the proposed mitigation is not strong enough for the determination that impacts have been reduced to a level of insignificance.

6. Section 3.7.2, the air quality model used for the preparation of the Initial Study is not the most up-to-date version promoted by the South Coast Air Quality Management District. The newer version created for use in 2011 is identified as the **Cal**ifornia **E**missions **E**stimator **Mod**el or CalEEMod for short. URBEMIS currently includes CARB's EMFAC2007 emission factors and CalEEMod includes the latest EMFAC2011 emission factors. URBEMIS does not quantify emissions from all combustion GHG pollutants (i.e., methane and nitrous oxide are not quantified); quantifies only CO2 emissions that are directly emitted by components of a project, such as mobile sources; does not quantify indirect GHG

emissions, e.g., energy production, waste handling, etc.; and URBEMIS does not quantify the GHG emission reduction benefits specifically for the CAPCOA GHG mitigation measures. When calculating GHG emission impacts for the purposes of a CEQA analysis, it will be necessary to supplement the URBEMIS analysis to include the additional combustion GHGs and GHG emissions from indirect sources. Therefore, it is highly recommended that the CalEEMod program version 2013.2.2 should be utilized to analyze air quality impacts.

7. Section 3.7.2, Air Quality. d. asks "Would the project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?" The answer given is No Impact based on the justification that "the Project site is in a rural residential area and therefore does not contain any sensitive receptors (e.g., schools, hospitals, etc.,)." This is blatantly untrue. Residential units are also considered to be sensitive receptors and there are residential properties immediate adjacent to the tank site and to portions of the transmission pipelines. These impacts should be evaluated instead of written off.

8. Section 3.9.2, the Initial Study has not demonstrated compliance with the requirements of Assembly Bill 52 for tribal consultations. The document is silent on the presence or absence of any tribal cultural resources (TCRs). One tribe is noted as not wanting further consultation. One tribe has formally requested consultation. The document is silent on the status of the remaining two affected tribes. Further, the Initial Study makes no finding regarding the TCRs as required by law.

9. Section 3.9.2, the Initial Study fails to address paleontological impacts for the tank site located within the City of Perris. The document cited the City of Menifee General Plan regarding the transmission pipeline alignments, but does not appropriately cite nor describe any potential impacts for the portions of the project with the City of Perris include the tank site itself and portions of the alignment for Alternative A-5. This needs to be corrected prior to the adoption of the Mitigated Negative Declaration since it is not verified that a less than significant standard has been met.

10. Section 3.12.2, the Initial Study states that there is No Impact regarding potential flooding. It does not address the catastrophic failure of the 13.4-million gallon tank other than saying EMWD has never had a complete failure. This is not sufficient. Our property directly abuts the tank property and we could be flooded in the event of a tank failure. The inundation path needs to be identified to evaluate whether or not habitable structures are located within the floodway. The evaluation should also address whether the water reservoir is self-contained. Specifically, in the event of a catastrophic breakage, will the water be contained within the site, or will it pose a hazard to properties adjacent to the site and downstream? The document has not proven a No Impact level of significance.

11. Section 3.13.2, the document should describe the differences in land use between the City of Perris General Plan and Zoning and the City of Menifee General Plan and Zoning. In order to be a good neighbor, EMWD should make every attempt to comply with the development standards for the R-20,000 designation including height limitations. Additionally, the Initial Study is incorrect stating "The Project site is not located within the fee area of the Western

Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP)." It most certainly is within the fee area.

12. Section 3.15.2 question a, there is no quantification of the noise levels that will be associated with the 325 days of potential construction of the tank. The City of Perris requires that construction activity shall not exceed 80 dBA in residential zones in the city. The analysis of the noise levels during construction under question c shows that we will be adversely affected. Adequate sound attenuation measures need to be specified now in order to demonstrate appropriate reductions especially when the project plans included in the Initial Study show only chain-link fencing separating our property from the tank locale.

    The mitigation measure for blasting is not sufficient. A statement that "Residents shall be notified well in advance of the blasts" is not adequate. Is that ½ hour before the blast, one day, or weeks in advance? A definite period should be established and it should include the method for notification.

    The blasting plan should also be submitted to the City of Perris if the blasting is to occur in association with the tank location or any of the transmission pipeline alignments that fall in the corporate boundaries of Perris. It is not sufficient to submit only to the City of Menifee.

13. Section 3.19.2 states "Implementation of the Project would not conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities." The project description and plans do not demonstrate that necessary half-width roadway improvements to Goetz Road, Sotelo Road, or Our Way as a result of development of the parcel will be made. Further, the access to the project is not being provided per an authorized driveway approach recognized by the City of Perris Roadway Standards.

    The Initial Study fails to address the construction of the Community On-Street Bike Lane (Class II) along the Goetz Road frontage of the tank parcel or reconstruction of any bike lanes along the alignment of Alternative A-5. The facilities need to be constructed in association with this project otherwise there will be hazards created by this project and safety of bicycle riders and vehicular drivers will be compromised.

14. Section 4.4, the information contained in this section needs to be updated as certain contact people have not held the positions noted for over two years.

15. Section 6, the reference "Riverside County Board of Supervisors, Riverside General Plan, adopted October 7, 2003" should be corrected to state the Riverside **County** General Plan. Plus the latest amended version should be cited for reference purposes and that date is December 9, 2014.

16. Detailed plans should have been included as part of the Initial Study and not merely excerpted reductions.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit comments. We hope that you sincerely evaluate burying the tank as we will be adversely affected by the project and a quality of life will be compromised. The District has not appropriately addressed project design features such as road improvements, bicycle lanes, and fencing. Roadway improvements need to be a part of this project. The mitigation measures do not adequately address the impacts of the totality of the tank and pipelines project and they provide vague standards with no enforceability. The onus for compliance is placed on surrounding property owners for noise and hazards. The document needs to be supplemented and re-circulated so that you have a legally defensible Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration.

Please include us on any future notices of actions or public hearings.

Sincerely,

Mike and Elena Bloxton
27005 Goetz Road
Perris, CA 92570

Stratton, Helen

From: Brian Hardy <bhardy@vandaele.com>
Sent: Wednesday, November 04, 2015 8:19 PM
To: &environmental
Cc: ymacalalad@cityofmenifee.us; lgordon@cityofmenifee.us; rbrady@cityofmenifee.us; nharper@dudek.com; Eric Scheck; Michael Van Daele; Eric Scheck; Brian Hardy
Subject: Notice of Intent to adopt MND for the Goetz Road Potable Water Tank/Transmission Line
Attachments: Goetz Tank Transmission Lines -alternatives.pdf

Dear Ms. Stratton,

My name is Brian Hardy and I am with Van Daele Development and Cimarron Ridge, LLC which owns the subject property indicated in your exhibit known as the Cimarron Ridge Project. This project was recently approved at City Council by the City of Menifee and we will be beginning final engineering on the project within the next few weeks. I have met with member of your planning staff as well as your Civil Engineer (Dudek) multiple times and we have been working towards successfully coordinating the Cimarron Ridge Project along with the Goetz Tank/Transmission Line project. We have been more than willing to coordinate efforts to make the transmission line extension as painless as possible for both our project and EMWD. We hope to continue to work together to make both projects a success. In our meetings we reviewed several alternatives and it was determined that the alternative shown as B-7 in the attached exhibit is the best location as it coordinates with our first phase of construction which includes construction of Thornton Road. Based on our discussions with Dudek our schedules look to coincide and as we discussed previously we would be happy to share any plans and designs as the come available for Thornton to assist EMWD in their efforts. I am somewhat concerned however that configuration A-5 is still shown as an option. As stated in the City of Menifee's response to this NOI Goetz Road will be realigned as a part of this project. This realignment is jointly supported by us the landowners and the City of Menifee. Installation of the transmission line in the existing Goetz right of way that is to be relocated would be counterproductive as it would require an immediate relocation once Goetz was realigned.

I would request that we continue to work together towards Alternative B-7 as discussed in my previous meetings with EMWD and as requested by the City of Menifee.

Respectfully,

Brian Hardy
Vice President of Operations
Van Daele Development of Northern California
Cell: (949)698-2191
email: bhardy@vandaele.com

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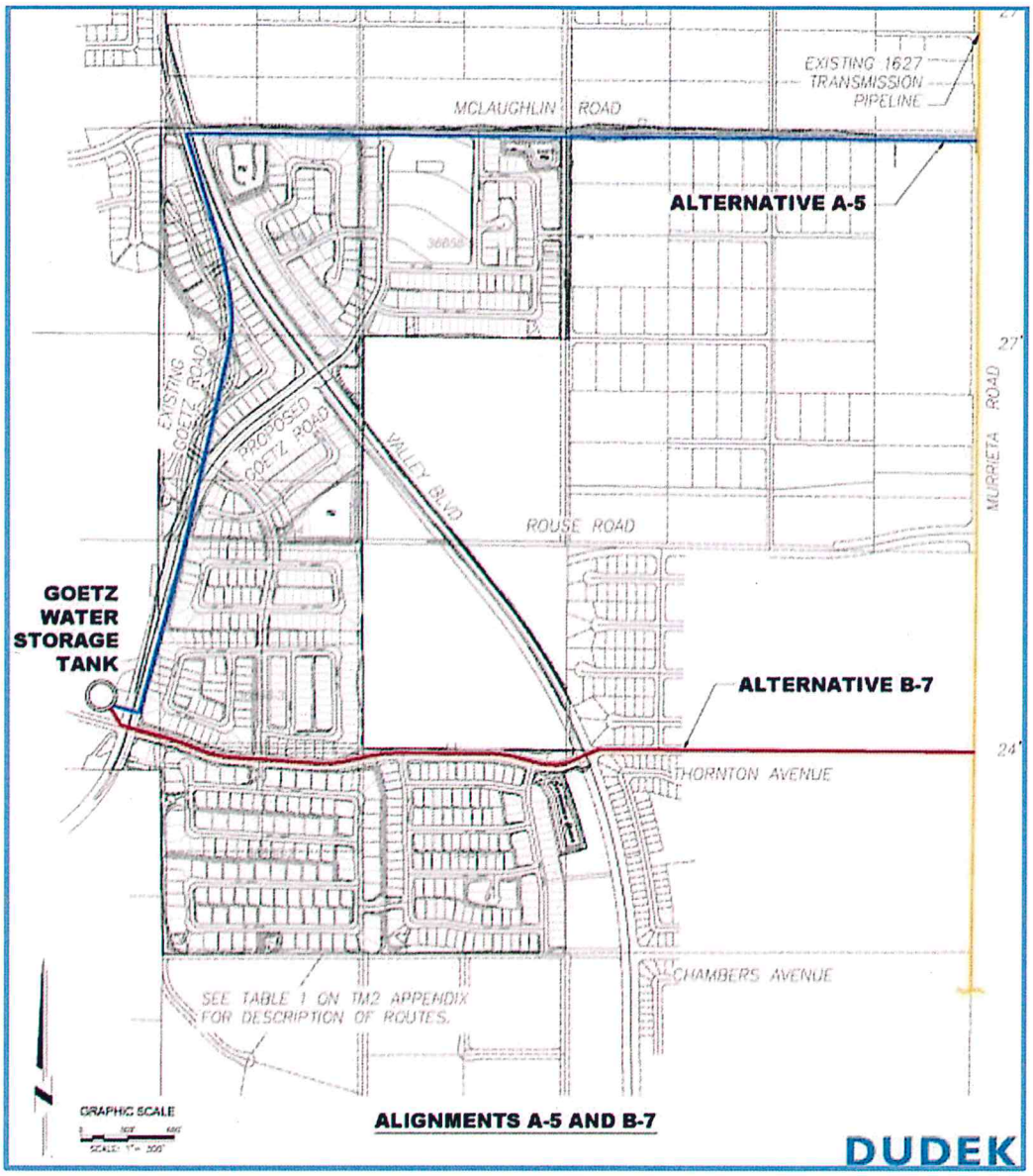

Figure 2.3-5 Recommended Pipeline Alignments

Design Criteria

Preliminary design criteria for the transmission pipeline are provided in Table 2.3-3.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Governor's Office of Planning and Research

State Clearinghouse and Planning Unit

Edmund G. Brown Jr.
Governor

Ken Alex
Director

November 5, 2015

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

Subject: Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline
SCH#: 2015101020

Dear Helen Stratton:

The State Clearinghouse submitted the above named Mitigated Negative Declaration to selected state agencies for review. The review period closed on November 4, 2015, and no state agencies submitted comments by that date. This letter acknowledges that you have complied with the State Clearinghouse review requirements for draft environmental documents, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act.

Please call the State Clearinghouse at (916) 445-0613 if you have any questions regarding the environmental review process. If you have a question about the above-named project, please refer to the ten-digit State Clearinghouse number when contacting this office.

Sincerely,

Scott Morgan
Director, State Clearinghouse

1400 TENTH STREET P.O. BOX 3044 SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95812-3044
TEL (916) 445-0613 FAX (916) 323-3018 www.opr.ca.gov

Document Details Report
State Clearinghouse Data Base

SCH# 2015101020
Project Title Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline
Lead Agency Eastern Municipal Water District

Type MND Mitigated Negative Declaration

Description Construction, operation and maintenance of a 13.4 million gallon potable water storage tank and up to 9,000 lineal feet of 30-inch diameter transmission pipeline.

Lead Agency Contact

Name Helen Stratton
Agency Eastern Municipal Water District
Phone (951) 928-3777 x4545 **Fax**
email
Address 2270 Trumble Road
P.O. Box 8300
City Perris **State** CA **Zip** 92572-8300

Project Location

County Riverside
City Perris, Menifee
Region
Lat / Long 33° 43' 32" N / 117° 13' 28" W
Cross Streets Goetz and Sotelo Roads
Parcel No. 335-430-008
Township 5S **Range** 3W **Section** 19 **Base** SBB&M

Proximity to:

Highways Hwy 215
Airports
Railways
Waterways San Jacinto River
Schools
Land Use Vacant / R-20,000 / R-20,000

Project Issues Aesthetic/Visual; Agricultural Land; Air Quality; Archaeologic-Historic; Biological Resources; Flood Plain/Flooding; Forest Land/Fire Hazard; Geologic/Seismic; Minerals; Noise; Population/Housing Balance; Public Services; Recreation/Parks; Soil Erosion/Compaction/Grading; Toxic/Hazardous; Traffic/Circulation; Vegetation; Water Quality; Water Supply; Landuse

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Reviewing Agencies Resources Agency; Department of Boating and Waterways; Department of Fish and Wildlife, Region 6; Department of Parks and Recreation; Department of Water Resources; California Highway Patrol; Caltrans, District 8; Air Resources Board; State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Water Quality; Regional Water Quality Control Board, Region 7; Native American Heritage Commission

---

Date Received 10/06/2015 **Start of Review** 10/06/2015 **End of Review** 11/04/2015

Note: Blanks in data fields result from insufficient information provided by lead agency.

Stratton, Helen

From: Anna Hoover <ahoover@pechanga-nsn.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, November 04, 2015 5:07 PM
To: ksdpe67@gmail.com
Cc: Joy, Jayne; Ebru Ozdil; &environmental
Subject: Pechanga Tribe Comments on the Notice of Intent/ID-MND/Goetz Road Storage

Mr. Dunbar,

The Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians appreciates the opportunity to comment on the Notice of Intent to adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline Project. At this time, the Tribe thanks Eastern Municipal Water District for including the Pechanga Band in the mitigation measures for this Project.

We are concerned that the AB 52 consultation has not been initiated and that the process was not completed prior to the release of this document. We will be contacting EMWD to discuss this further.

Thank you,

Anna M. Hoover
Cultural Analyst
Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians
P.O. Box 2183
Temecula, CA 92593

951-770-8104 (O)
951-694-0446 (F)
951-757-6139 (C)
ahoover@pechanga-nsn.gov

This message, and any documents or files attached to it contains confidential information and may be legally privileged. Recipients should not file copies of this message and/or attachments with publicly accessible records. If you are not the intended recipient or authorized agent for the intended recipient, you have received this message and attachments in error, and any review, dissemination, or reproduction is strictly prohibited. If you are not the intended recipient, please immediately notify me by reply email or by telephone at (951) 770-8104, and destroy the original transmission and its attachments without reading them or saving them.

RINCON BAND OF LUISEÑO INDIANS

Culture Committee

1 W. Tribal Road · Valley Center, California 92082 ·
(760) 297-2621 or (760) 297-2622 & Fax:(760) 749-8901

October 14, 2015

Helen Stratton
Eastern Municipal Water District
PO Box 8300
Perris, CA 92572

Re: Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline

Dear Ms. Stratton:

This letter is written on behalf of Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians. We have received your notification regarding the Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline and we thank you for the SB18/AB52 continued consultation notification. The location you have identified is within the Territory of the Luiseño people.

Embedded in the Luiseño Territory are Rincon's history, culture and identity. The project is within the Territory of the Luiseño people but, is not within Rincon's Historic Boundaries. We do not have any additional information regarding this project but, we defer to the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians or Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians who are closer to your project area.

Thank you for the opportunity to protect and preserve our cultural assets.

Sincerely,

Jim McPherson
Manager
Rincon Cultural Resources Department

Bo Mazzetti, Tribal Chairman | Stephanie Spencer, Vice Chairwoman | Steve Stallings, Council Member | Laurie E. Gonzalez, Council Member | Alfonso Kolb, Council Member

Jeremy Goldman
Local Public Affairs
24487 Prielipp Drive
Wildomar, CA 92595

November 4, 2015
Helen Stratton
Eastern Municipal Water District
P.O. Box 8300
Perris, CA 92572-8300
environmental@emwd.org

Re: Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Line Project

Ms. Stratton:

Southern California Edison (SCE) appreciates the opportunity to review and provide comments on the Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Line Project. The proposed project would construct and operate a 13.4 million gallon potable water storage tank named Goetz Road Tank, and associated underground potable water transmission pipeline. The proposed Goetz Road Tank would be constructed on a 2.85-acre parcel located on the northwest corner of Goetz Road and Sotelo Road in the City of Menifee. A new transmission pipeline is proposed to connect the new tank to the existing 1627 transmission pipeline within Murrieta Road. Two alternative alignments are being considered for the transmission pipeline—(1) Alternative A-5 on McLaughlin Road and (2) Alternative B-7 on Thornton Avenue.

SCE is the electrical service provider for the City of Menifee and maintains electrical transmission, substation and distribution facilities within the City. As illustrated in the attached figure, SCE has an existing utility corridor along McLaughlin Road, which includes a 500 kilovolt (kV) transmission line and 115 kV subtransmission line. In addition, SCE has an application pending at the California Public Utilities Commission for the Valley-Ivyglen Subtransmission Project, which involves the construction a new 115 kV subtransmission line within the existing utility corridor.

SCE is concerned that the transmission pipeline Alternative A-5 along McLaughlin Road has the potential to impact SCE's existing and proposed transmission lines. SCE's rights-of-way and fee-owned properties are purchased for the exclusive use of SCE to operate and maintain its present and future electrical facilities. The proposed project should not impose any constraints on SCE's ability to access, maintain, and operate our transmission lines. Any proposed use will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis by SCE for compatibility with SCE right-of-way constraints and rights. Approvals or denials will be in writing. Please forward five (5) sets of the proposed development plans depicting SCE's facilities and associated land rights to our Real Properties Department at the address below.

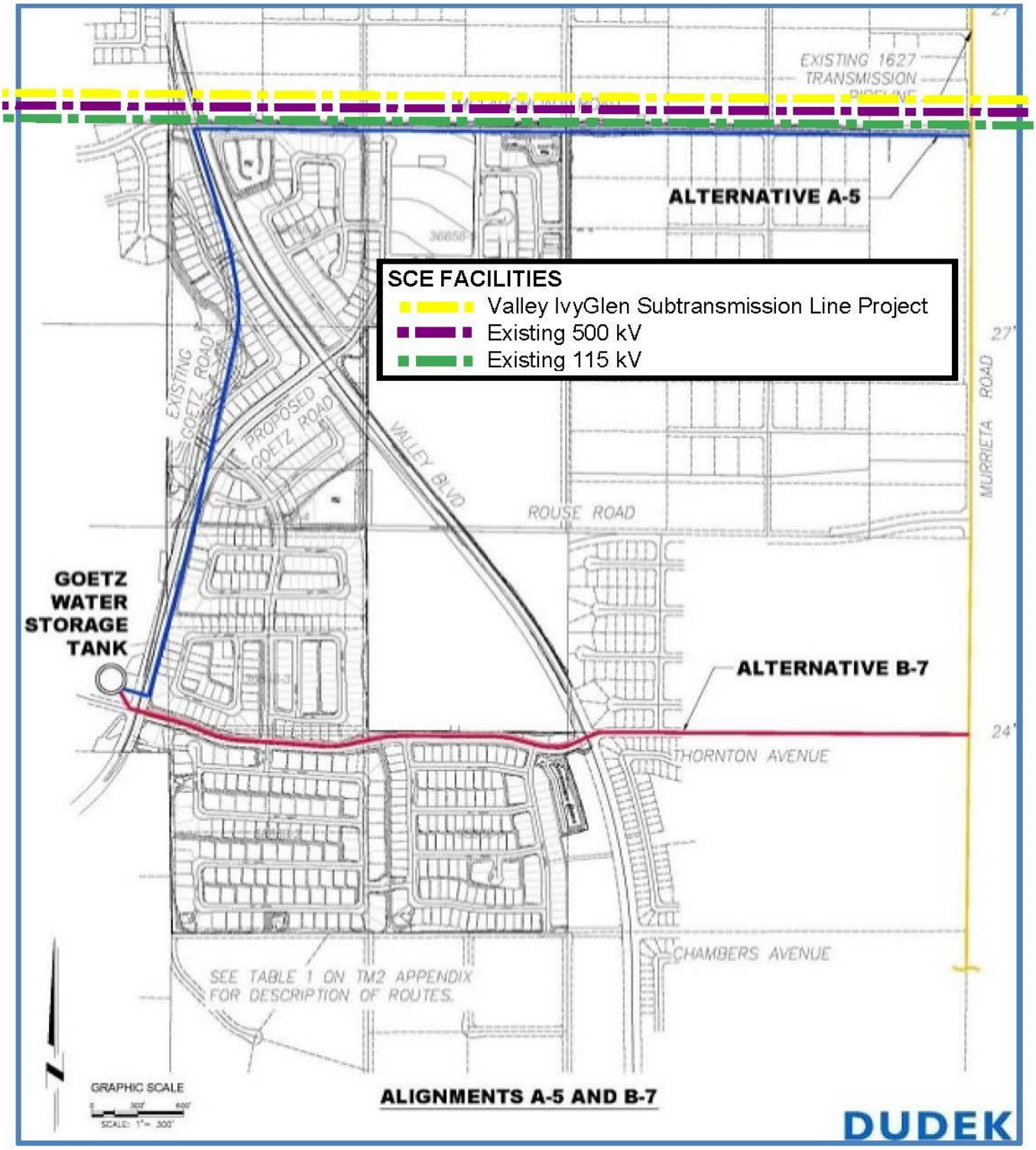
Real Properties Department
Southern California Edison Company
2131 Walnut Grove Avenue, G.O.3 – 2nd Floor
Rosemead, CA 91770

The Mitigated Negative Declaration should include a detailed discussion regarding roadway improvements and widening, including McLaughlin Road. The environmental document should also include a thorough discussion regarding potential impacts to SCE's facilities and access to our facilities, as well as the potential need to relocate or modify the existing transmission lines.

If you have any questions, please contact me at Jeremy.Goldman@sce.com or (951) 249-8466.

Regards,

Jeremy Goldman
Local Public Affairs, Region Manager
Southern California Edison Company


EXISTING 1627 TRANSMISSION
ALTERNATIVE A-5
SCE FACILITIES
Valley IvyGlen Subtransmission Line Project
Existing 500 kV
Existing 115 kV
EXISTING GOETZ ROAD
PROPOSED GOETZ ROAD
VALLEY BLVD
ROUSE ROAD
MURRIETA ROAD
GOETZ WATER STORAGE TANK
ALTERNATIVE B-7
THORNTON AVENUE
CHAMBERS AVENUE
SEE TABLE 1 ON TM2 APPENDIX FOR DESCRIPTION OF ROUTES.
GRAPHIC SCALE
ALIGNMENTS A-5 AND B-7
DUDEK

Notice of Preparation for the Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline Project, November 2015

FILED/POSTED
County of Riverside
Peter Aldana
Assessor-County Clerk-Recorder
E-201501237
11/25/2015 02:48 PM Fee: $ 0.00
Page 1 of 3
Removed: JAN 1 1 2015 By: Deputy

Eastern Municipal Water District — Notice of Preparation

Date: November 25, 2015

To: Responsible and Trustee Agencies and Interested Parties

Subject: Notice of Preparation of an Environmental Impact Report

Project: Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline

Lead Agency: Eastern Municipal Water District

Introduction:

Eastern Municipal Water District (District) intends to prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline Project (proposed project). The District is the Lead Agency for the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The District invites written comments on the scope of the environmental analysis and identification of potential environmental issues to be included in the EIR.

Notice of Preparation:

This Notice of Preparation (NOP) has been sent to the Office of Planning and Research, responsible and trustee agencies, organizations, and interested parties, as well as affected property owners. The purpose of the NOP is to inform recipients that the District is beginning preparation of an EIR and to solicit information that will be helpful in the environmental review process. This notice includes a description of the Proposed Project, and information on how to provide comments to the District.

Comments:

The District is requesting input from all CEQA responsible and trustee agencies, all other public agencies with jurisdiction by law over resources potentially affected by the Proposed Project, and public input, regarding the scope and content of environmental information to be included in the EIR. Agency responses should identify the issues to be considered in the EIR, including significant environmental issues, alternatives, mitigation measures, and whether the responding agency will be a responsible or trustee agency, and the basis for that determination. Due to the limits mandated by State law, your response must be sent at the earliest possible date, but postmarked within 30 days from receipt of this notice, or no later than **December 30, 2015.** Please send your comments to:

Ms. Helen Stratton, CEQA/NEPA Analyst II or environmental@emwd.org
Eastern Municipal Water District
P.O. Box 8300
Perris, CA, 92572-8300

Overview of the Proposed Project:

Eastern Municipal Water District's (District) Water Facilities Master Plan identified a number of deficiencies in the 1627 pressure zone. Included in these deficiencies are low pressure, inadequate intra-zone transmission, deficient storage, and insufficient pumping capacities. For the purpose of addressing these deficiencies, the District proposes to construct and operate a 13.4 million gallon (MG) potable water storage tank to be located on the northwest corner of Goetz Road and Sotelo Road in the City of Perris. A new transmission pipeline is proposed to connect the new tank to the existing 1627 transmission pipeline within Murrieta Road. At this time, the District is considering two alternative alignments for the transmission pipeline (Figure 1).

Location of the Proposed Project:

The site of the proposed potable water storage tank is:
Assessor's Parcel Number 335-430-0058
Section 19, Township 5 South, Range 3 West, SBB&M
Thomas Brothers Maps, Page 837, Grid H4
City of Perris, Riverside County, California

The proposed transmission pipelines are within:
Sections 17, 19, and 20, Township 5 South, Range 3 West, SBB&M
Thomas Brothers Maps, Page 837, Grid H4
City of Menifee, Riverside County, California

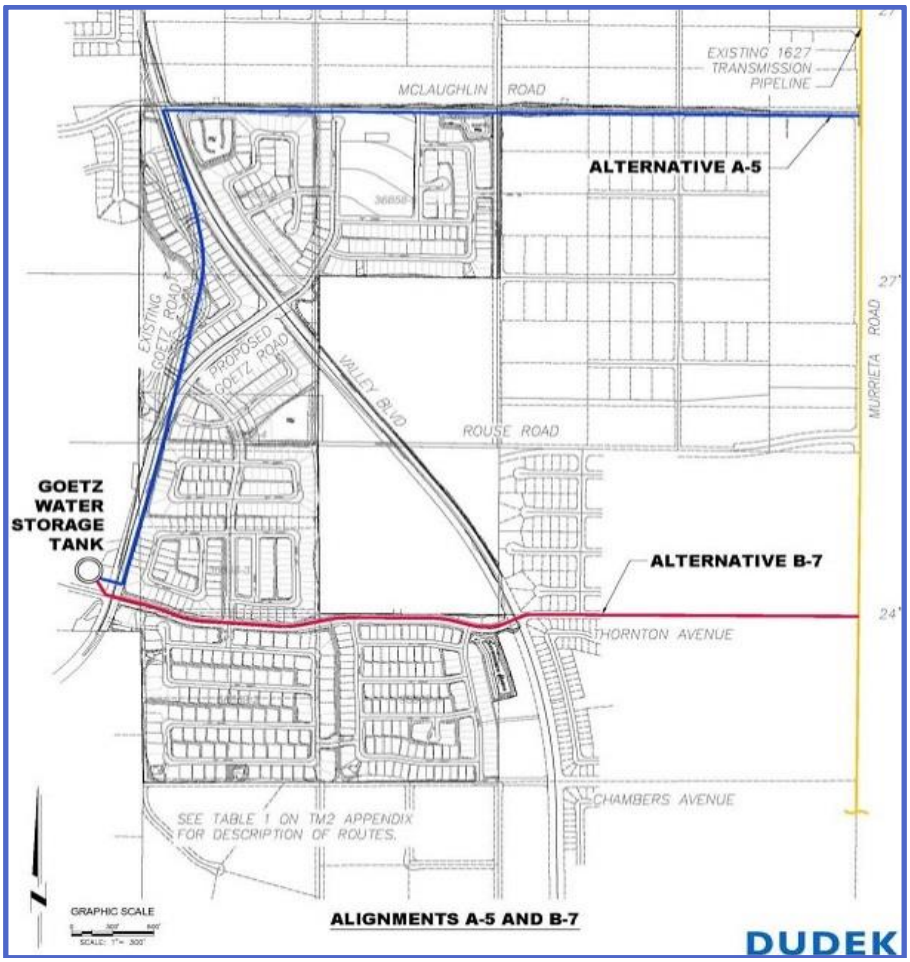


Figure 1 Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline Alternatives

Potential Environmental Effects of the Proposed Project:

In accordance with Section 15126 of the CEQA Guidelines, the EIR will assess the physical changes to the environment that would likely result from the construction and operation of the proposed project, including direct, indirect and cumulative impacts and growth-inducing impacts.

Based on preliminary review, the District has determined that implementation of the proposed project could have adverse impacts associated with aesthetics, air quality, geology and soils, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, land use, noise, and transportation/traffic.

The EIR will identify mitigation measures if necessary to reduce potentially significant impacts of the proposed project. The EIR also will discuss alternatives to the Proposed Project, including the no-project alternative.

Comments Received on the Notice of Preparation

WARREN D. WILLIAMS
General Manager-Chief Engineer

1995 MARKET STREET
RIVERSIDE, CA 92501
951.955.1200
FAX 951.788.9965
www.rcflood.org

RIVERSIDE COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL
AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

December 30, 2015

Emailed this date to: Environmental@emwd.org

Ms. Helen Stratton
Eastern Municipal Water District
2270 Trumble Road
Perris, CA 92570

Dear Ms. Stratton:

Re: Notice of Preparation of an Environmental Impact Report for the Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline Project

This letter is written in response to the Notice of Preparation of an Environmental Impact Report for the Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline Project (NOP). The proposed project consists of the construction and operation of a new 13.4 million gallon potable water storage tank and up to 9,000 feet of 30-inch diameter transmission pipeline as described in the NOP. The water storage tank (WST) is located on the northwest corner of Goetz Road and Sotelo Road in the city of Perris, California. The new facility will address a number of existing system deficiencies. The proposed project site is located on Assessor's Parcel Number 335-430-008 in the city of Perris. We understand that the project includes a pipeline that would begin at the WST and continue easterly to Murrieta Road along one of two proposed alignments.

The District has the following comments/concerns that should be addressed in the EIR:

1. The proposed project is located within the Romoland Master Drainage Plan (MDP). When fully implemented, MDP facilities will provide flood protection to relieve those areas within the plan of the most serious flooding problems. The project proponent is encouraged to coordinate with the District early to discuss pipeline design in order to avoid future relocations to the maximum extent feasible. In addition, the EIR should address any impacts to MDP facilities within the proposed project area. The MDP maps can be viewed online at www.rcflood.org. To obtain further information on the MDP and the proposed facilities, please contact Edwin Quinonez of the District's Planning Section at 951.955.1210.

2. Although Eastern Municipal Water District is not a signatory to the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP), the District is a signatory to the MSHCP. As such, any work involving District facilities and/or properties will need to be complicit with the provisions of the MSHCP. To accomplish this, the CEQA document should include a MSHCP consistency analysis and provide mitigation, as necessary, in accordance with all applicable MSHCP requirements. The MSHCP consistency report should address, at a minimum, Sections 6.1.2, 6.1.3, 6.1.4, 6.3.2, 7.3.7, 7.5.3 and Appendix C of the MSHCP.

3. Any work that involves District rights of way, easement, or facilities will require an encroachment permit from the District. Therefore, the District will likely be a CEQA responsible agency and should be named as such in the EIR to help facilitate the encroachment permit process. To obtain further information on encroachment permits or existing facilities, contact Amy McNeill of the Encroachment Permit Section at 951.955.1266.

Thank you for the opportunity to review the MND. Please forward any subsequent environmental documents regarding the project to my attention at this office. Please refer any questions regarding this letter to Kevin Cunningham at 951.955.1526 or me at 951.955.8581.

Very truly yours,

KRIS FLANIGAN
Engineering Project Manager

ec: Edwin Quinonez
Amy McNeill

KCC:mcv
P8\201653

South Coast
Air Quality Management District
21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4178
(909) 396-2000 • www.aqmd.gov

December 9, 2015

Helen Stratton, CEQA/NEPA Analyst II
Eastern Municipal Water District
P.O. Box 8300
Perris, CA 92572

Notice of Preparation of a CEQA Document for the
Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline Project

The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) staff appreciates the opportunity to comment on the above-mentioned document. The SCAQMD staff's comments are recommendations regarding the analysis of potential air quality impacts from the proposed project that should be included in the draft CEQA document. Please send the SCAQMD a copy of the CEQA document upon its completion. Note that copies of the Draft EIR that are submitted to the State Clearinghouse are not forwarded to the SCAQMD. Please forward a copy of the Draft EIR directly to SCAQMD at the address in our letterhead. **In addition, please send with the draft EIR all appendices or technical documents related to the air quality and greenhouse gas analyses and electronic versions of all air quality modeling and health risk assessment files. These include original emission calculation spreadsheets and modeling files (not Adobe PDF files). Without all files and supporting air quality documentation, the SCAQMD will be unable to complete its review of the air quality analysis in a timely manner. Any delays in providing all supporting air quality documentation will require additional time for review beyond the end of the comment period.**

Air Quality Analysis

The SCAQMD adopted its California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Air Quality Handbook in 1993 to assist other public agencies with the preparation of air quality analyses. The SCAQMD recommends that the Lead Agency use this Handbook as guidance when preparing its air quality analysis. Copies of the Handbook are available from the SCAQMD's Subscription Services Department by calling (909) 396-3720. More recent guidance developed since this Handbook was published is also available on SCAQMD's website here: http://www.aqmd.gov/home/regulations/ceqa/air-quality-analysis-handbook/ceqa-air-quality-handbook-(1993). SCAQMD staff also recommends that the lead agency use the CalEEMod land use emissions software. This software has recently been updated to incorporate up-to-date state and locally approved emission factors and methodologies for estimating pollutant emissions from typical land use development. CalEEMod is the only software model maintained by the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA) and replaces the now outdated URBEMIS. This model is available free of charge at: www.caleemod.com.

The Lead Agency should identify any potential adverse air quality impacts that could occur from all phases of the project and all air pollutant sources related to the project. Air quality impacts from both construction (including demolition, if any) and operations should be calculated. Construction-related air quality impacts typically include, but are not limited to, emissions from the use of heavy-duty equipment from grading, earth-loading/unloading, paving, architectural coatings, off-road mobile sources (e.g., heavy-duty construction equipment) and on-road mobile sources (e.g., construction worker vehicle trips, material transport trips). Operation-related air quality impacts may include, but are not limited to, emissions from stationary sources (e.g., boilers), area sources (e.g., solvents and coatings), and vehicular trips (e.g., on- and off-road tailpipe emissions and entrained dust). Air quality impacts from indirect sources, that is, sources that generate or attract vehicular trips should be included in the analysis.

The SCAQMD has also developed both regional and localized significance thresholds. The SCAQMD staff requests that the lead agency quantify criteria pollutant emissions and compare the results to the recommended regional significance thresholds found here: http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/handbook/scaqmd-air-quality-significance-thresholds.pdf?sfvrsn=2. In addition to analyzing regional air quality impacts, the SCAQMD staff recommends calculating localized air quality impacts and comparing the results to localized significance thresholds (LSTs). LSTs can be used in addition to the recommended regional significance thresholds as a second indication of air quality impacts when preparing a CEQA document. Therefore, when preparing the air quality analysis for the proposed project, it is recommended that the lead agency perform a localized analysis by either using the LSTs developed by the SCAQMD or

performing dispersion modeling as necessary. Guidance for performing a localized air quality analysis can be found at: http://www.aqmd.gov/home/regulations/ceqa/air-quality-analysis-handbook/localized-significance-thresholds.

In the event that the proposed project generates or attracts vehicular trips, especially heavy-duty diesel-fueled vehicles, it is recommended that the lead agency perform a mobile source health risk assessment. Guidance for performing a mobile source health risk assessment ("*Health Risk Assessment Guidance for Analyzing Cancer Risk from Mobile Source Diesel Idling Emissions for CEQA Air Quality Analysis*") can be found at: http://www.aqmd.gov/home/regulations/ceqa/air-quality-analysis-handbook/mobile-source-toxics-analysis. An analysis of all toxic air contaminant impacts due to the use of equipment potentially generating such air pollutants should also be included.

In addition, guidance on siting incompatible land uses (such as placing homes near freeways) can be found in the California Air Resources Board's *Air Quality and Land Use Handbook: A Community Perspective*, which can be found at the following internet address: http://www.arb.ca.gov/ch/handbook.pdf. CARB's Land Use Handbook is a general reference guide for evaluating and reducing air pollution impacts associated with new projects that go through the land use decision-making process.

Mitigation Measures

In the event that the project generates significant adverse air quality impacts, CEQA requires that all feasible mitigation measures that go beyond what is required by law be utilized during project construction and operation to minimize or eliminate these impacts. Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15126.4 (a)(1)(D), any impacts resulting from mitigation measures must also be discussed. Several resources are available to assist the Lead Agency with identifying possible mitigation measures for the project, including:

- Chapter 11 of the SCAQMD *CEQA Air Quality Handbook*
- SCAQMD's CEQA web pages at: http://www.aqmd.gov/home/regulations/ceqa/air-quality-analysis-handbook/mitigation-measures-and-control-efficiencies.
- CAPCOA's *Quantifying Greenhouse Gas Mitigation Measures* available here: http://www.capcoa.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/11/CAPCOA-Quantification-Report-9-14-Final.pdf.
- SCAQMD's Rule 403 – Fugitive Dust, and the Implementation Handbook for controlling construction-related emissions
- Other measures to reduce air quality impacts from land use projects can be found in the SCAQMD's Guidance Document for Addressing Air Quality Issues in General Plans and Local Planning. This document can be found at the following internet address: http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/planning/air-quality-guidance/complete-guidance-document.pdf?sfvrsn=4.

Data Sources

SCAQMD rules and relevant air quality reports and data are available by calling the SCAQMD's Public Information Center at (909) 396-2039. Much of the information available through the Public Information Center is also available via the SCAQMD's webpage (http://www.aqmd.gov).

The SCAQMD staff is available to work with the Lead Agency to ensure that project emissions are accurately evaluated and mitigated where feasible. If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact me at Jwong1@aqmd.gov or call me at (909) 396-3176.

Sincerely,

Jillian Wong

Jillian Wong, Ph.D.
Program Supervisor
Planning, Rule Development & Area Sources

RVC151202-02
Control Number

Stratton, Helen

From: Marianne Appling <marianneappling@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, December 07, 2015 3:04 PM
To: &environmental
Subject: Response to Notice re Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline

To whom it may concern:

Marianne Appling, the homeowner at 27255 Uppercrest Court, Sun City, CA 92586, within the Springhaven Homeowner's Association, makes the following response to the Notice of Preparation of an Environmental Impact Report for the Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline.

Marianne Appling is not in favor of the above proposed project, because she is concerned about her health, her property, and the physical changes to the environment in her neighborhood and the surrounding areas that would likely result from the construction and operation of the proposed project, including without limitation aesthetics, air quality, geology and soils, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, land use, noise, and transportation and traffic.

She asks that you please consider the no-project option, or other alternative alignments for the transmission pipeline other than alternatives A-5 and B-7.

Kind regards,

Cirrus Alpert
Attorney in Fact
on behalf of homeowner Marianne Appling

December 24, 2015

Helen Stratton
CEQA/NEPA Analyst II
Eastern Municipal Water District
Post Office Box 8300
Perris, California 92572-8300

RE: Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline Notice of Preparation

Dear Ms. Stratton:

As one of the property owners that will be adversely and directly affected by the proposed project, we would like to make the following comments for the afore-referenced item and request that the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) address the following items in detail and proposes acceptable mitigation measures.

1. The document should be consistent in its analysis of the environmental impacts. The tank site is located in the City of Perris and the transmission pipelines are in both portions of Perris and Menifee. The EIR should make the distinction between boundaries. The analysis should include the appropriate agencies serving as reviewing bodies.

2. The EIR should address all necessary half-width roadway improvements to Goetz Road, Sotelo Road, or Our Way as a result of development of the parcel.

3. The EIR should address whether there is appropriate driveway access to the parcel per Perris road standards. All project plans should have included a 300-foot radius around the parcel to delineate any conflicts with existing and proposed improvements and properties on Goetz Road, Sotelo Road and Our Way.

4. Regarding Alternative A-5, the EIR should address the Cimarron Ridge development and their plan to re-route Goetz Road and vacate existing portions of Goetz Road. The design of the proposed transmission pipeline would result in splitting parcels and rendering them unbuildable.

5. The EIR should include a light, shadow and shade analysis for the tank site. The following items should be evaluated: Summer and Winter Solstices, Spring and Fall Equinoxes, Shadow-Sensitive Land Uses, Existing Shadow Patterns for Summer, Winter, Spring and Fall.

   The EIR needs to quantity the impacts to aesthetics of the immediate and surrounding area. The District needs to provide graphic representations of the proposed “built” condition from Goetz Road, Sotelo Road and Our Way. Additionally, the District should strongly consider burying the tank in order to reduce the impacts to the surrounding rural area in the City of Perris. The tank at a wall height of 40 feet exceeds the permissible structure height in a R-20,000 zone. It will be the tallest structure in this rural area of Perris. It will be a

permanent adverse aesthetic impact for the rural area. Any proposed mitigation should be the responsibility of the District and not adjacent homeowners.

6. The EIR should use the latest air quality model version created for use in 2011. It is identified as the **Cal**ifornia **E**missions **E**stimator **Mod**el or CalEEMod for short. The CalEEMod program version 2013.2.2 should be utilized to analyze air quality impacts.

7. The EIR should address the project's exposing sensitive residential receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.

8. The EIR should demonstrate compliance with the requirements of Assembly Bill 52 for tribal consultations. The EIR document should state whether there is the presence or absence of any tribal cultural resources (TCRs). One tribe is noted as not wanting further consultation. The EIR needs to make findings regarding the TCRs as required by law.

9. The EIR needs to address paleontological impacts for the tank site and portions of the alignment for Alternative A-5 located within the City of Perris.

10. The EIR needs to address potential flooding as a result of a catastrophic failure of the 13.4-million gallon tank. Our property directly abuts the tank property and we could be inundated in the event of a tank failure. The inundation path needs to be identified to evaluate whether or not habitable structures are located within the floodway. The evaluation should also address whether the water reservoir is self-contained. Specifically, in the event of a catastrophic breakage, will the water be contained within the site, or will it pose a hazard to properties adjacent to the site and downstream?

11. Within the EIR, the discussion regarding Land Use and Planning should describe the differences in land use between the City of Perris General Plan and Zoning and the City of Menifee General Plan and Zoning. In order to be a good neighbor, EMWD should make every attempt to comply with the development standards for the R-20,000 designation including height limitations. Additionally, the EIR should correctly identify Habitat Conservation Plan areas.

12. The EIR should include a quantification of the noise levels that will be associated with the 325 days of potential construction of the tank. The City of Perris requires that construction activity shall not exceed 80 dBA in residential zones in the city. The analysis of the noise levels during construction previously described in the Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration showed that we would be adversely affected. Adequate sound attenuation measures need to be specified now in order to demonstrate appropriate reductions especially when the project plans show only chain-link fencing separating our property from the tank locale.

    Any mitigation measures for blasting need to be sufficient. A statement such as "Residents shall be notified well in advance of the blasts" is not adequate. A definite period should be established and it should include the method for notification.

13. The EIR needs to address the construction of the Community On-Street Bike Lane (Class II) along the Goetz Road frontage of the tank parcel or reconstruction of any bike lanes along the alignment of Alternative A-5. The facilities need to be constructed in association with this project otherwise there will be hazards created by this project and safety of bicycle riders and vehicular drivers will be compromised.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit comments on what should be addressed in the EIR. We hope that you sincerely evaluate burying the tank as we will be adversely affected by the project and a quality of life will be compromised. The District needs to appropriately address project design features such as road improvements, bicycle lanes, and fencing. Roadway improvements need to be a part of this project. The mitigation measures need to adequately address the impacts of the totality of the tank and pipelines project and provide strict standards with enforceability. Any onus for compliance that is placed on surrounding property owners for noise and hazards is wrong.

Please include us on any future notices of actions or public hearings.

Sincerely,

Mike and Elena Bloxton
27005 Goetz Road
Perris, CA 92570

Stratton, Helen

From: Lara Cloo <LPC371@aol.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 30, 2015 5:07 PM
To: &environmental
Subject: Goetz Rd Pipeline

This is in response to the Notice of Preparation for the Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline, dated November 25, 2015.

There are a number of concerns with this project that you are proposing. As homeowners at the corner of Amber Rock, Thornton Avenue and Balsam Fir Circle, we are alarmed about the impacts this will have on our residence and costs that might be incurred because of this situation.

You have not provided proper notice to the residents within the impact area. We interviewed several other families living near Thornton Avenue. Only one of them received the same letter that we did and no one we spoke with liked the idea of using Thornton Avenue for the pipeline. These notices need to redistributed to all residents that back up to Thornton Avenue, and additional time is needed to provide feedback before this project can move forward. It was outlined in the letter that the EMWD is working with the city of Perris, but we live in the city of Menifee. There is no mention of the Menifee City Council providing the authorization for the project. Perhaps hearings need to be conducted by the Menifee Planning Commission and the Menifee City Council for this to proceed. Finally, there has been no mention of possible insurance changes needed if the installation of this tank above our neighborhood would possible create a flood plain in our area.

The impact on the environment is not described with the clarity necessary for a decision to be made. There are no attached environmental impact reports or effects of disturbing the soil. Will the vibrations, with the digging, cause undue settling and possible damage to our exterior brick walls? Our home has an in-ground pool and there are legitimate concerns about possible cracking and settling of the pool. The dust and air-borne dirt caused by this project will add unnecessary wear and tear on our pool filters and pool motor and reduce the performance of our solar panel systems, which we have invested large sums of money to install and maintain. Do you plan to provide financial compensation to homeowners for the additional care of pools and solar panel systems?

These trucks running up and down the street will cause a dangerous area for our community and children. Thornton Avenue is a popular path children take when walking to the bus stop on Murrieta Road. Thornton Avenue is a great walking path for two of our nearest 55+ communities not to mention our own neighborhood.

The construction itself will be a huge nuisance to our way of life during the construction phase with no benefit to the neighborhood or its residents. The earth disposal will be subcontracted (as it has with other projects you have done) with no regard for noise pollution or time of day.

Please choose Alternative A-5 for the pipeline, and leave our neighborhood in peace.

Lara Cloo

25887 Balsam Fir Circle

Menifee, Ca. 92585

RINCON BAND OF LUISEÑO INDIANS

Cultural Resources Department

1 W. Tribal Road · Valley Center, California 92082 ·
(760) 297-2635 Fax:(760) 749-2639

December 14, 2015

Helen Stratton
Eastern Municipal Water District
PO Box 8300
Perris, CA 92572

Re: Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline

Dear Ms. Stratton:

This letter is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians. Thank you for inviting us to submit comments on the Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline. Rincon is submitting these comments concerning your projects potential impact on Luiseño cultural resources.

The Rincon Band has concerns for the impacts to historic and cultural resources and the finding of items of significant cultural value that could be disturbed or destroyed and are considered culturally significant to the Luiseño people. This is to inform you, your identified location is within territory, but not within Rincon's historic boundaries. We recommend that you locate a tribe within the project area to receive direction on how to handle any inadvertent findings according to their customs and traditions.

If you would like information on tribes within your project area, please contact the Native American Heritage Commission and they will assist with a referral.

Thank you for the opportunity to protect and preserve our cultural assets.

Sincerely,

Vincent Whipple
Manager
Rincon Cultural Resources Department

Bo Mazzetti, Tribal Chairman · Stephanie Spencer, Vice Chairwoman · Steve Stallings, Council Member · Laurie E. Gonzalez, Council Member · Alfonso Kolb, Council Member