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FINAL INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION (CEQA AND CEQA-PLUS)

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS REGARDING THE INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Jurupa Community Services District
Recycled Water Service Expansion
District Project No. C133656

Prepared for:

Jurupa COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

September 1, 2015

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The CEQA documents for the Recycled Water Service Expansion, District Project No. C133656 to be considered by the Jurupa Community Services District Board of Directors consists of the following:

Section 1 Final Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

Section 2 Responses to Comments Regarding Final Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

Section 3 Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Section 1

Final Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

FINAL
INITIAL STUDY
(CEQA AND CEQA-PLUS)

FOR

JURUPA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
RECYCLED WATER SERVICE EXPANSION
DISTRICT PROJECT NO. C133656

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September 1, 2015

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

APNs	Assessor's Parcel Numbers
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
Basin	South Coast Air Basin
BMPs	Best Management Practices
CalEEMod	California Emissions Estimator Model
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
Chino	City of Chino, California
CMP	Congestion Management Program
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Data Base
CNPSEI	California Native Plant Society Electronic Inventory
CNUSD	Corona-Norco Unified School District
DSFLF	Delhi sands flower-loving fly
DTSC	California Department of Toxic Substances Control
Eastvale	City of Eastvale, California
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan
IEUA	Inland Empire Utilities Agency
IS/MND	Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration
JCSD	Jurupa Community Services District
Jurupa Valley	City of Jurupa Valley, California
JUSD	Jurupa Unified School District
LST	Localized significance thresholds
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MGD	Million gallons per day
MRZ	Mineral Resources Zone
MSHCP	Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEPSSA	Narrow Endemic Plant Species Survey Area
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
Ontario	City of Ontario, California
PQP	Public/Quasi-Public Lands

PRC	Public Resources Code
RCFCWCD	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District
ROW	Right(s)-of-way
SARWQCB	Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board
SBCFCD	San Bernardino County Flood Control District
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SRA	Source Receptor Area
SRF	State Revolving Fund
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
WMWD	Western Municipal Water District
WRCRWA	Western Riverside County Regional Wastewater Authority

UNITS OF MEASUREMENT AND CHEMICAL SYMBOLS

CH_4	Methane
CO	Carbon monoxide
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
CO_2E	Carbon dioxide equivalent
dBA	A-weighted decibels
kV	Kilovolt
$MTCO_2$/year	Metric tons of carbon dioxide per year
N_2O	Nitrous oxide
NO_X	Oxides of nitrogen
PM-10	Particulate matter 2.5 to 10 microns in diameter
PM-2.5	Particulate matter 2.5 microns or less in diameter
SO_2	Sulfur dioxide
VOC	Volatile organic compounds

A. INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. INTRODUCTION

This document has been prepared pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA, California Public Resources Code Sections 21000 *et seq*.), the State *CEQA Guidelines* (California Code of Regulations Sections 15000 *et seq*.), the Jurupa Community Services District's (JCSD) *Local Guidelines for Implementing the California Environmental Quality Act* (2015 Revision), and is consistent with the CEQA-Plus requirements of the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) State Revolving Fund (SRF) Program for Environmental Review and Federal Coordination. JCSD will serve as the lead agency for CEQA purposes. Western Municipal Water District (WMWD) and the Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) are responsible agencies.

Section 15063(c) of the State *CEQA Guidelines* lists the following purposes of an Initial Study:

1. *Provide the Lead Agency with information to use as the basis for deciding whether to prepare an EIR [Environmental Impact Report] 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 in the preparation of an EIR, if one is required;*
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 EIRs; and*
7. *Determine whether a previously prepared EIR could be used with the project.*

According to Section 15070 (Decision to Prepare a Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration) of Article 6 (Negative Declaration Process) of the State *CEQA Guidelines*:

> *A public agency shall prepare or have prepared a proposed negative or mitigated negative declaration for a project subject to CEQA when:*

a) *The initial study shows that there is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the agency, that the project may have a significant effect on the environment, or*

b) *The initial study identified potentially significant effects, but:*

   1) *Revisions in the project plans or proposals made by, or agreed to by the applicant before a proposed mitigated negative declaration and initial study are released for public review would avoid the effects or mitigate the effects to a point where clearly no significant effects would occur, and*

   2) *There is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the agency, that the project as revised may have a significant effect on the environment.*

The purpose of this Initial Study/Mitigation Negative Declaration (IS/MND) is to assess impacts resulting from the construction and operation of the recycled water distribution system described below.

Where comments received on the IS/MND during the public review period and JCSD's responses resulted in changes to the text of the IS/MND, changes are shown in the Final IS/MND text using the following conventions:

- Text added to the Final IS/MND is shown as <u>underline</u>.
- Text deleted from the Final IS/MND is shown as ~~strikethrough~~.

Textual changes to the Final Is/MND do not constitute "substantial revision" as defined in Section 15073.5(b) of the State *CEQA Guidelines*, therefore, recirculation of the IS/MND is not required.

This IS/MND is organized as follows:

A. **Introduction and Project Description**, which provides the context for review along with applicable citation pursuant to CEQA and the State *CEQA Guidelines*, discusses the purpose and need for the project, describes the project, and identifies any required permits and approvals for the project.

B. **Environmental Setting**, which provides a discussion of the environmental setting in which the project will be implemented.

C. **Environmental Checklist Form**, which provides an environmental impact assessment consisting of the JCSD's environmental checklist and accompanying analysis for responding to the checklist questions.

D. **CEQA-Plus**, addresses the requirements of CEQA-Plus and provides project analysis per the SWRCB Clean Water SRF Program Evaluation for Environmental Review and Federal Coordination. The SWRCB acts as the "federal clearinghouse" for review of the document by federal agencies due to federal dollars being assigned to the project though the Environmental Protection Agency-funded SRF program.

E. **References**, which includes a list of reference sources, the location of reference material used in the preparation of this IS/MND, and identifies those responsible for preparation of the IS/MND and other parties contacted during the preparation of the IS/MND.

F. **Acronyms and Abbreviations**, which contains a list of the acronyms and abbreviations used in the IS/MND.

Environmental Process

The environmental process being undertaken as part of the proposed project began with the project's proposal and environmental research. Pursuant to Section 15073 of the State *CEQA Guidelines*, the Draft IS/MND was circulated for a 30-day period between July 29, 2015, and August 27, 2015, to the State Clearinghouse, responsible agencies, and interested parties for review and comment. Comments received from the public review period for this project and JCSD's responses to each comment are included in the Response to Comments document.

Incorporation by Reference[1]

Pertinent documents relating to this IS/MND have been cited and incorporated, in accordance with Sections 15148 and 15150 of the State *CEQA Guidelines*, to eliminate the need for inclusion of large planning documents within the IS/MND. Of particular relevance are those previous studies that present information regarding descriptions of the environmental setting, future development-related growth, and cumulative impacts. The following documents are hereby identified as being incorporated by reference:

City of Eastvale General Plan, adopted June 13, 2012

Riverside County General Plan, Jurupa Area Plan, adopted October 2003, updated November 24, 2014

Riverside County General Plan, adopted October 2003, amended through December 9, 2014

[1] For the locations of these documents incorporated by reference, please see Section E of this document.

City of Chino General Plan 2025, adopted July 6, 2010

The Ontario Plan, adopted January 27, 2010

Final Program Environmental Impact Report, Recycled Water Program, Western Riverside County Regional Wastewater Authority, certified November 14, 2012

2. PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE PROJECT

The purpose and need for the project is to convey treated effluent from the Western Riverside County Regional Wastewater Authority (WRCRWA) Treatment Plant for conveyance to Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) facilities for groundwater or for landscape irrigation of parks, schools, and lots with reverse frontage[2] within the western portion of JCSD' service area. The recycled water system will use its own pipelines that are completely separate from potable/drinking water pipelines and distribution system, and will be treated to California Code of Regulations Title 22 standards. By using recycled water for irrigation, JCSD and its customers benefit by reducing the quantity of potable water used within its service area, which promotes sustainable water solutions. Similarly, the reduction in potable water demand will serve to offset energy use resulting from this Project as less potable water will need to be conveyed from JCSD's existing water supply sources.

3. Project Description

JCSD identified potential distribution and storage facilities to convey recycled water that has been treated to Title 22 standards to IEUA's facilities and serve landscape irrigation needs within the western portion of its service area. JCSD's service area is located in northwestern Riverside County and includes the City of Eastvale (Eastvale) and a majority of the City of Jurupa Valley (Jurupa Valley). Refer to **Figure 1 – JCSD Boundary**. The western portion of the service area that will be served by the proposed recycled water system includes Eastvale and the southwestern portion of Jurupa Valley. The recycled water will be sourced from JCSD's, WMWD's, the City of Norco's, and/or Home Gardens Sanitary District's allocation of treated effluent from the WRCRWA Treatment Plant (operated by WMWD) in Eastvale and/or the IEUA recycled water system in San Bernardino County.

[2] Reverse frontage refers to lots where the back side of a lot fronts a major street.

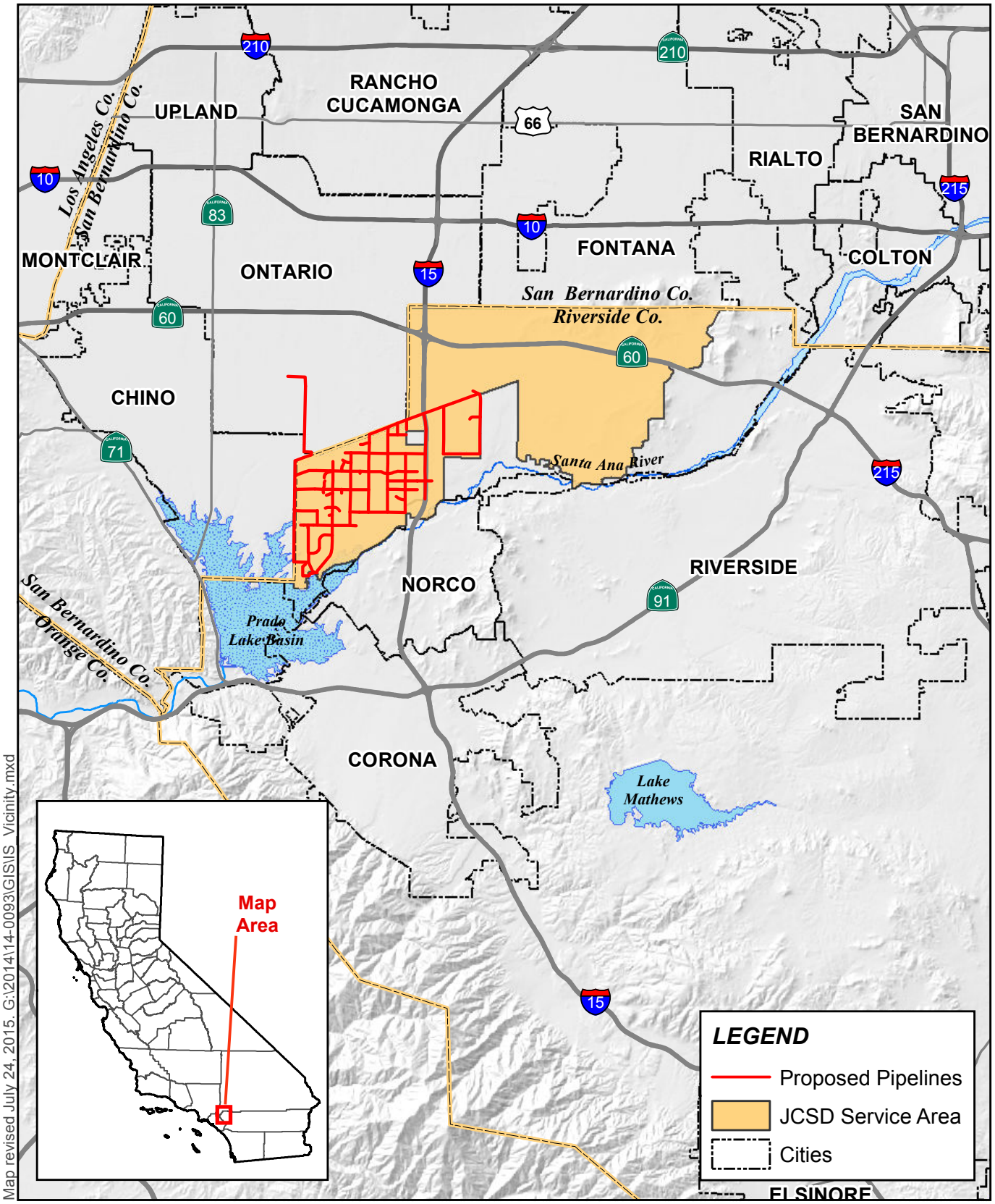


Figure 1 – Vicinity Map

JCSD Recycled Water Service Expansion

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The WRCRWA Treatment Plant's (hereinafter Treatment Plant) present design capacity is 8 million gallons per day (MGD). Expansion of the Treatment Plant to a capacity of approximately 14 MGD is currently underway and the expansion is anticipated to be completed by 2017.[3] JCSD, as a member agency of WRCRWA, has the right to take delivery and use recycled water from the Treatment Plant in an allocation that is equal to the amount of reclaimable wastewater that JCSD delivers to the Treatment Plant less any amount consumed during the course of the Treatment Plant's operations; moreover, JCSD may also temporarily take delivery of surplus recycled water.[4]

The Treatment Plant currently discharges tertiary-treated water into the Santa Ana River. Part of the goals and objectives of the Treatment Plant's previously approved enhancement and expansion project is to decrease the amount of recycled water discharged to the Santa Ana River and increase the use of recycled water within economic distance of the Treatment Plant as well as to decrease the dependence on imported water supplies within the service areas of WRCRWA members.[5] The Recycled Water Program Environmental Impact Report (EIR) analyzed connecting to IEUA's recycled water system (WRCRWA(a), pp. ES-5, 2-5). The Recycled Water Program EIR's analysis assumed 8 MGD of treated effluent was available and a demand of up to 1,153 acre-feet per year in the western portion of JCSD's service area (WRCRWA(a), pp. ES-5, 2-5, 2-10). It should be noted, however, that 8 MGD of treated effluent available to JCSD represents a very conservative assumption for analysis purposes, and the actual quantity delivered to JCSD may also be affected by the subsequent allocation agreements between other WRCRWA member agencies or if SWRCB were to require the Treatment Plant to maintain a certain quantity of treated effluent be released into the Santa Ana River.

The Recycled Water Program EIR analyzed the environmental impacts associated with the decreased discharge of treated effluent to the Santa Ana River that will result from JCSD, WMWD, and other member agencies taking delivery of the treated effluent (WRCRWA(a), pp. ES-3). The analysis of the instream impact to the Santa Ana River was required as part of WRCRWA filing a "Wastewater Change Petition" with SWRCB's Division of Water Rights in accordance with California Water Code Section 1211 (WRCRWA(a), pp. 1-7, 6-12, 6-17–6-24). The Recycled Water Program EIR did not analyze the

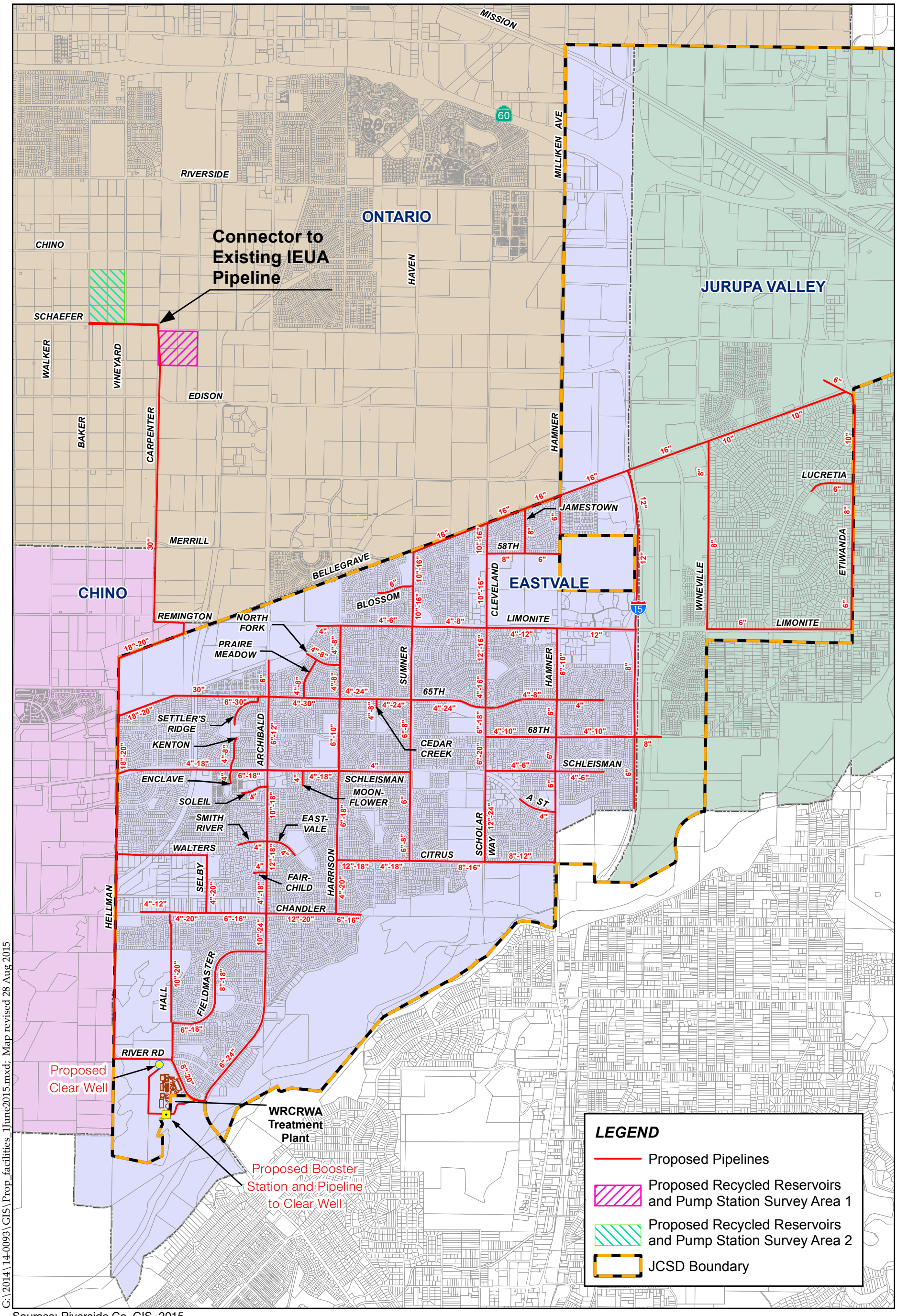
[3] Source: http://www.wmwd.com/index.aspx?NID=186, accessed July 23, 2015.
[4] As set forth in WRCRWA's Resolution No. 97-38.
[5] WRCRWA's Enhancement and Expansion Project was approved and its EIR certified (SCH# 2009091040) on August 24, 2010, through Resolution No. 10-116.

distribution facilities needed by its member agencies to convey the treated effluent to end users.

Since commencing operation in 1998, the Treatment Plant has generated additional flow into the Santa Ana River that has ranged from 1,461 acre-feet per year to a high of 6,374 acre-feet per year. The recycled water released into the Santa Ana River above the Prado Dam is subsequently released into the Lower Santa Ana River where it is diverted for habitat enhancement and groundwater recharge activities by the Orange County Water District. The impacts of JCSD, WMWD, the City of Norco, Home Gardens Sanitary District, and other member agencies taking delivery of recycled water, and the subsequent decrease of treated discharge to the Santa Ana River, were determined to be less than significant with implementation of mitigation measures for construction-related impacts to air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, noise, and transportation/traffic (WRCRWA(a), pp. ES-10–ES-18).

The instream impacts from decreased discharge were determined to be less than significant, in part, due to the Treatment Plant's discharges accounting for an average of 2.3 percent of the total wastewater discharges to the Santa Ana River above Prado Dam, and the discharge reduction resulting from member agencies such as JCSD taking delivery of the treated effluent will be less than significant (WRCRWA(a), pp. ES-10–ES-18, 19-1). The Recycled Water Program EIR was certified and the Recycled Water Program was approved by WRCRWA's Board of Directors on November 14, 2012.

This Project, evaluated in this IS/MND, proposes the construction and operation of the facilities necessary for JCSD's, WMWD's, the City of Norco's and/or the Home Gardens Sanitary District's allocation of recycled water from the Treatment Plant to be conveyed to IEUA's facilities and for JCSD to take delivery of its allocation of treated effluent from the Treatment Plant for use in the western part of its service area. JCSD's use of this recycled water was analyzed as part of WRCRWA's Recycled Water Program's EIR (State Clearinghouse Number 2012031084). Facilities proposed by the Project evaluated in this IS/MND includes: recycled water pipelines, recycled water reservoirs and pump station, a clear well, and pipeline connecting the clear well with a booster station as shown on **Figure 2 – Proposed Facilities**. These proposed facilities, which are described below, are hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Project Facilities."



G:\2014\14-0093\GIS\Prop_facilities_1June2015.mxd; Map revised 28 Aug 2015

Sources: Riverside Co. GIS, 2015,
San Bernardino Co. GIS, 2015.

Figure 2 - Proposed Facilities

JCSD Recycled Water Service Expansion

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Construction of the Project Facilities will occur in phases over time as funding is available. There is no formal phasing plan for Project Facilities. The Facilities most likely to be constructed first are shown on **Figure 3 – Phase I of Proposed Facilities**. Phase I includes the booster station, clear well, recycled water reservoirs and pump station, and pipelines to connect to IEUA's existing recycled water system in addition to facilities to certain school and park sites in Eastvale. The locations of the all of the proposed Project Facilities in relation to school sites and parks that may be served by recycled water are shown on **Figure 4 – Proposed Facilities with School and Park Sites**.

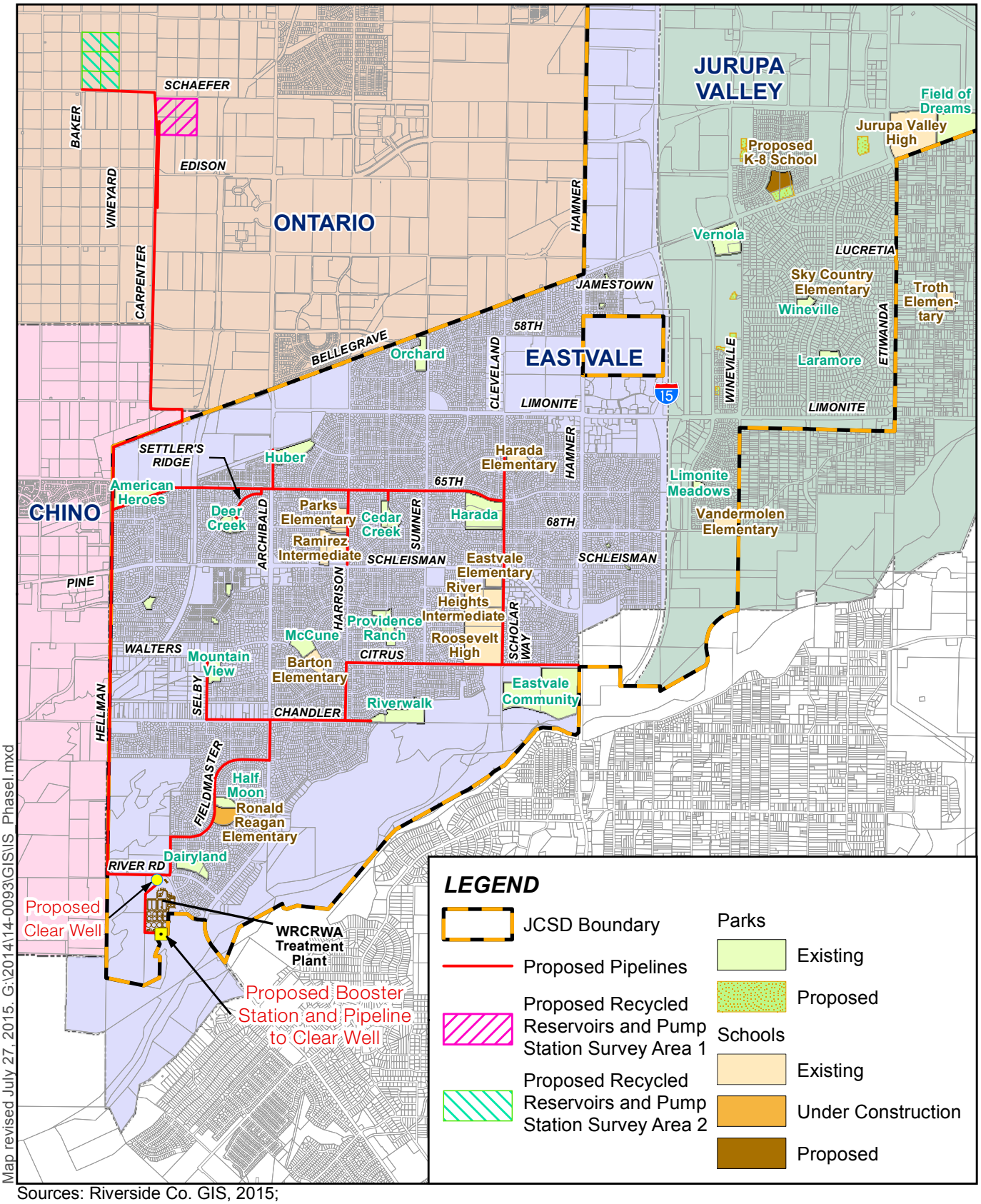
Recycled Water Pipelines

The Project proposes a total of approximately 47 linear miles of pipelines, which will be primarily located within existing paved right-of-way (ROW) within Eastvale and Jurupa Valley. The proposed Project Facilities also include pipelines located in the cities of Chino and Ontario in San Bernardino County to connect to the existing recycled water system owned and operated by IEUA. (See **Figure 2**.)

In Chino, the proposed pipeline will be generally located within Carpenter Avenue ROW north of Eastvale's boundary to Merrill Avenue, and this proposed pipeline will continue within Carpenter Avenue ROW northward into Ontario to the intersection of Schaefer Avenue where the pipeline will connect with the proposed recycled water storage reservoir and pump station site and the existing IEUA pipeline (**Figure 2**).

Prior to construction, JCSD will obtain encroachment permits from the cities of Chino, Eastvale, Jurupa Valley, and Ontario; California Department of Transportation (Caltrans); as well as from the San Bernardino County Flood Control District (SBCFCD) as proposed pipelines will traverse the Cucamonga Creek Chanel in Eastvale, and Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (RCFCWCD) as proposed pipelines will traverse the Day Creek Channel in Jurupa Valley. While these pipelines will primarily traverse the channel within existing roadway overcrossings, the two proposed pipeline alignments that traverse the Cucamonga Creek Channel where there is no existing roadway overcrossing (west of 65th Street and bisecting Walters Street), construction of the pipelines will utilize jack and bore or horizontal directional drilling to install the pipeline underneath the channel as part of the plans and specifications for constructing those pipeline segments.

While the majority of the proposed alignments will be within paved ROW, some of the proposed alignments are located outside paved ROW. Proposed alignments outside of paved ROW include portions of Carpenter Avenue, Hall Road, and adjacent to Interstate 15.



Map revised July 27, 2015. G:\2014\14-0093\GIS\S_Phase1.mxd

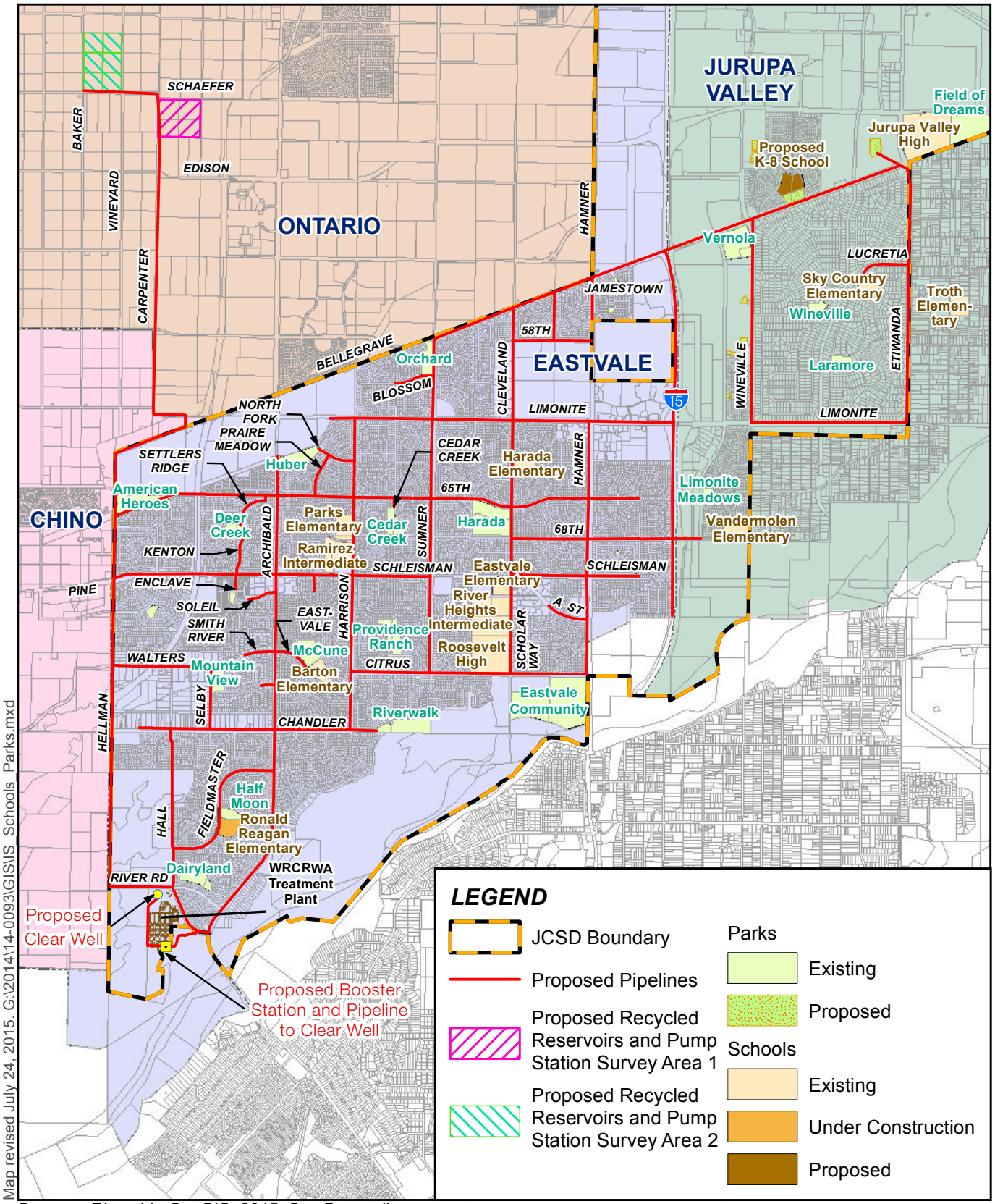
Sources: Riverside Co. GIS, 2015;
San Bernardino Co. GIS, 2015.

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 Miles

Figure 3 – Phase I of Proposed Facilities

JCSD Recycled Water Service Expansion

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Map revised July 24, 2015. G:\2014\14-0093\GIS\S Schools Parks.mxd

Sources: Riverside Co. GIS, 2015; San Bernardino Co. GIS, 2015; Corona-Norco USD; Jurupa USD.

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 Miles

Figure 4 – Proposed Facilities with School and Park Sites

JCSD Recycled Water Service Expansion

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Construction within paved roadways entails pavement cut and removal, excavation, installation or repair, backfill, compaction, re-paving, and striping. Required equipment includes asphalt or concrete-cutting saw, backhoe or excavator, trucks for moving materials, compactor, paving equipment, and steam roller. Original pre-construction surface conditions within both paved and unpaved ROW will be restored upon completion of pipeline construction, which will be required as a standard contract specification with JCSD's construction contractor.

Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station

The proposed recycled water reservoirs and pump station will be located in Ontario at one of the two Survey Areas identified on **Figure 2**. Survey Area 1 encompasses approximately 40 acres and includes the following Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs): 021-818-123, 021-818-124, 021-818-125, and 021-818-126. Survey Area 2 encompasses approximately 56 acres and includes the following APNs: 021-621-401, 021-621-402, 021-621-403, 021-621-406, 021-621-407, and 021-621-408. The two survey areas are much larger than the footprint needed for the Project's proposed recycled water reservoirs and pump station to provide JCSD flexibility for the final siting of the these facilities. The footprint for the recycled water reservoirs and pump station will be 520 feet by 250 feet. This footprint is sized to include an area for future facilities to treat the recycled water. However, because the specific method of treatment has not been determined, construction of the future treatment facilities is not a part of this Project.

The proposed recycled water reservoirs will be capable of storing a total of five million gallons of recycled water in two, 40 feet tall by 110 feet in diameter 2.5-million-gallon tanks. Recycled water from the Treatment Plant will be conveyed to the reservoirs. The pump station will then boost the recycled water from the reservoirs into the proposed distribution network from a hydropneumatic tank designed with the capability to pump 10,100 gallons per minute. The pump will be electric-powered and will include an emergency standby generator, which could be diesel-fueled. Further, the exterior appearance of the recycled water reservoirs and pump station will be designed to complement the future residential developments anticipated within the area and will incorporate non-reflective materials for functionality and aesthetic value, and perimeter walls utilizing a more aesthetically appealing design rather than a chain-link fence. These design considerations will be part of the plans and specifications for the construction of these facilities, which will also include the appropriate use of painting and coasting that meets regulatory standards.

Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

The Project proposes equipping and operating a booster station site, i.e., the shell of the booster station is being constructed by WRCRWA as part of the aforementioned Treatment Plant expansion project (WRCRWA(b), pp. 2-3, 2-5), and JCSD will install the necessary equipment to operate the booster station to convey recycled water generated at the Treatment Plant. Moreover, the Project will construct an aboveground and covered 40-foot-tall by 154-foot diameter clear well to be located within a 200-foot by 200-foot area at the Treatment Plant site as well as a pipeline to connect the booster station with the clear well. The proposed clear well will store recycled water from the Treatment Plant, prior to conveyance to the Project's proposed recycled water reservoirs and pump station in Ontario. (Refer to **Figure 2**.)

4. OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES WHOSE APPROVAL MAY BE REQUIRED

- **California Department of Transportation:** Encroachment permits for work within Caltrans ROW for the proposed pipeline located adjacent to Interstate 15 and the portion of pipeline within 68th Avenue that will cross Interstate 15.
- **City of Chino Public Works Department:** Encroachment permits will be required for construction of pipelines along roadways in that city.
- **City of Eastvale Public Works Department:** Encroachment permits will be required for construction of pipelines along roadways in that city.
- **City of Jurupa Valley Public Works Department:** Encroachment permits will be required for construction of pipelines along roadways in that city.
- **City of Norco:** Agreement for the transference of recycled water to JCSD.
- **City of Ontario Engineering Department:** Encroachment permits will be required for construction of pipelines along roadways in that city.
- **Home Gardens Sanitary District:** Agreement for the transference of recycled water to JCSD.
- **Inland Empire Utilities Agency:** Approval to connect to IEUA's recycled water system and an agreement for the transference of recycled water between JCSD and IEUA will be required.
- **Riverside County Flood Control & Water Conservation District:** Encroachment permits for pipeline construction along RCFCWCD ROW

and/or easements for the proposed pipelines that traverse the Day Creek Channel at Bellegrave Avenue and Limonite Avenue.

- **San Bernardino County Flood Control District:** Encroachment permits for pipeline construction within SBCFCD ROW for the proposed pipelines that traverse the Cucamonga Creek Channel in Eastvale at Hellman Avenue, Walters Street, Schleisman Road, and west of the western terminus of 65th Street.
- **State Water Resources Control Board:** National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Construction General Permit, and State Revolving Loan Fund approval.
- **Western Municipal Water District:** Agreement for the transference of recycled water to JCSD.
- **Western Riverside County Regional Wastewater Authority**: Approval to construct the proposed clear well at the treatment plant site.

B. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

JCSD provides water and wastewater services to approximately 28,000 services in the cities of Eastvale and Jurupa Valley. The Project proposes facilities within the cities of Chino and Ontario in San Bernardino County; however, these areas are in such close proximity to JCSD's service area that the following environmental setting discussion is applicable to these portions of those cities as well, unless otherwise noted.

1. AIR QUALITY

JCSD's service area, as well as the cities of Chino and Ontario, is within the South Coast Air Basin ("Basin"). The Basin is under the jurisdiction of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). The Basin consists of Orange County, together with the coastal and mountain portions of Los Angeles, Riverside and San Bernardino counties. Regionally, the interaction of land (offshore) and sea (onshore) breezes control local wind patterns in the area. Daytime winds typically flow from the coast to the inland areas, while the pattern typically reverses in the evening, flowing from the inland areas to the ocean (1993 SCAQMD). Air stagnation may occur during the early evening and early morning during periods of transition between day and nighttime flows. The region also experiences periods of hot, dry winds from the desert, known as Santa Ana winds. Locally, the prevailing wind is generally from west to east.

Regional and local air quality within the Basin is affected by topography, atmospheric inversions, and dominant onshore flows. Topographic features such as the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains, form natural barriers to the dispersion of air contaminants. The presence of atmospheric inversions limits the vertical dispersion of air pollutants. With an inversion, the temperature initially follows a normal pattern of decreasing temperature with increasing altitude, however, at some elevation, the trend reverses and temperature begins to increase as altitude increases. This transition to increasing temperature establishes the effective mixing height of the atmosphere and acts as a barrier to vertical dispersion of pollutants. Dominant onshore flow provides the driving mechanism for both air pollution transport and pollutant dispersion.

Air pollution generated in coastal areas is transported east to inland receptors by the onshore flow during the daytime until a natural barrier (the mountains) is confronted, limiting the horizontal dispersion of pollutants. The result is a gradual degradation of air quality from coastal areas to inland areas, which is most evident with the photochemical pollutants such as ozone. The greatest ozone problems are recorded at those SCAQMD monitoring stations, which are located

at the base of the San Gabriel and San Bernardino mountains ranging from the City of Santa Clarita, east to the City of San Bernardino.

JCSD's service area is within SCAQMD Source Receptor Area (SRA) 22 and 23, while the portion of the alignments within Chino and Ontario are within SRA 33. Data for these SRAs show that the baseline air quality conditions in the project area include occasional events of very unhealthful air. Even so, the overall frequency of smog alerts has dropped significantly in the last decade. Atmospheric concentrations of ozone and particulate matter are the two most significant air quality concerns in the project area. It is encouraging to note that ozone levels have decreased in the last few years with approximately one-fifth or less days each year experiencing a violation of the state hourly ozone standard since 1999. Locally, no first stage alert (0.20 parts per million per hour) has been called by SCAQMD in over ten years, and no second stage alert (0.35 parts per million per hour) has been called by SCAQMD in the last twenty years. (1999–2013 SCAQMD)

2. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

In general, the region in which the proposed improvements would be located is a developed area consisting of residential, commercial, industrial, and agricultural uses, with little to no remaining natural plant communities and few habitat resources for wildlife. Vacant or former agricultural parcels can provide habitat for burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia hypugaea*); roadside drainage ditches can provide habitat for Brand's phacelia *(Phacelia stellaris),* San Diego ambrosia *(Ambrosia pumila),* San Miguel savory *(Satureja chandleri)*, Southern California black walnut *(Juglans californica),* and prostrate navarretia *(Navarretia prostrata)*; and dense vegetative areas near the Santa Ana River can provide habitat for the Western yellow-billed cuckoo *(Coccyzus americanus occidental),* Southwestern willow flycatcher *(Empidonax traillii extimus),* and least Bell's vireo *(Vireo bellii pusillus).*

A habitat assessment was prepared for the construction footprints of the Project Facilities. Habitat assessments are the first of a two-stage process of biological evaluation. In western Riverside County, they serve to identify the location or potential location of special biological resources addressed in the *Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan* (MSHCP). Of particular importance to habitat assessments are the identification of wetland, riparian or vernal pool areas and riparian/riverine species and suitability for occurrence of special survey species, which includes several rare plants and a few rare animals, such as the burrowing owl. A review of soil types in the habitat

assessment also helps define the potential for occurrence of narrow endemic plants.

3. CULTURAL RESOURCES

Prehistoric Context

The area where the Project Facilities are proposed lies in an area where the traditional territories of the Serrano and Gabrielino Indians adjoined and overlapped with each other, at least during the Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 1000-1500 AD) and Protohistoric Period (ca. 1500-1700 AD). The homeland of the Gabrielinos, probably the most influential Native American group in aboriginal Southern California, was centered in the Los Angeles Basin, and reached as far east as the San Bernardino-Riverside area. The homeland of the Serranos was primarily the San Bernardino Mountains, but also included the slopes and lowlands on the north and south flanks of the mountain range. (CRM TECH, p. 8)

Whatever the linguistic affiliation, Native Americans in the vicinity of the Project Facilities exhibited similar social organization and resource procurement strategies. Villages were based on clan or lineage groups. Their home/base sites are marked by midden deposits, often with bedrock mortars. During their seasonal rounds to exploit plant resources, small groups would migrate within their traditional territory in search of specific plants and animals. Their gathering strategies often left behind signs of special use sites, usually grinding slicks on bedrock boulders, at the locations of the resources. (CRM TECH, p. 8)

Historic Context

The San Bernardino Valley, along with the rest of Alta California, was claimed by Spain in the late 18th century, and the first European explorers traveled through the area as early as 1772, only three years after the beginning of Spanish colonization. For nearly four decades afterwards, however, the arid inland valley received little attention from the colonizers, who concentrated their efforts along the Pacific coast. No Europeans are known to have settled in the area where the Project Facilities are proposed until the late 1830s. (CRM TECH, p. 8)

In 1834, 13 years after gaining independence from Spain, Mexico began secularizing the mission system in Alta California and granting former mission landholdings to prominent citizens in the province. In the area around the Project Facilities, three large land grants were created between 1838 and 1843: Ranch Jurupa, Rancho Santa Ana del Chino, and Addition to Rancho Santa Ana del Chino. While cattle raising remained the most prevalent economic activity on these land grants, a thriving agricultural enterprise with wheat fields, vineyards, fruit orchards, a flour mill, and a soap factory were eventually established on both parts of Rancho Santa Ana del Chino. (CRM TECH, p. 9)

The American annexation of Alta California in 1848 brought increased numbers of settlers to the sparsely populated territory, which in turn accelerated the demise of the vast rancho land grants. In 1873-1875, the Riverside-San Bernardino region received a major boost in economic growth when the successful introduction of the navel orange propelled it the forefront of the booming citrus industry. Meanwhile, viticulture and wine-making also played an important role in the development and prosperity of western San Bernardino Valley. (CRM TECH, p. 9)

During the 1880s, spurred by the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad and the competing Santa Fe Railroad, a land boom swept across much of Southern California. A large number of towns, surrounded by irrigated farmland, were laid out in the San Bernardino Valley before the boom collapsed toward the end of the decade. Among them were Ontario, founded in the early 1880s by George Chaffey, a prominent local developer who had migrated from Canada, and Chino, laid out in 1887 by Richard Gird. Gird, with his herd of 200 dairy cows, also started the Chino area's long history as the dairy center of Southern California. (CRM TECH, p. 9)

The Mira Loma area was first settled by brothers Arnold and Frederick Stalder in 1891, whose large-scale farming operation was well known in western Riverside County. In 1896, a post office named Stalder was established. During the two ensuing decades, wine grapes became the predominant agricultural land use in the area, and a winery was established by the Riverside Vineyard Company. In 1908, the post office was renamed Wineville, which in turn became Mira Loma in 1930.

For the first half of the 20th century, the area remained largely agrarian in character in contrast to the emerging regional urban centers such as Riverside and San Bernardino. Starting with the post-WWII suburban housing boom, many of the formerly rural towns in the area, including Ontario and Chino, also embarked on the path to gradual urbanization. To the south and the east, what are now Eastvale and Jurupa Valley retained their rural characteristics a few decades longer, partially due to the presence of two officially designated agricultural preserves, Chino and Mira Loma. After the agricultural preserves were abolished in the late 1990s, those areas became the latest development "hot spots" in the recent housing boom. In 2010 and 2011, Eastvale and Jurupa Valley became two of the newest incorporated cities in Riverside County, respectively. (CRM TECH, p. 9)

Known Cultural Resources

A cultural resources study for the Project was conducted by CRM TECH (Appendix B). In order to identify any historic properties or resources, CRM TECH conducted a search of historical-archaeological resources records, pursued background research, consulted with Native American representatives, and carried out intensive field surveys for Project Facilities within unpaved areas and reconnaissance-level surveys for Project Facilities within paved areas.

According to the results and findings of the study, there are two linear sites from the historic period that cross segments of the Project Facilities. **Table 1 — Historical Sites** summarizes these resources.

Table 1 — Historical Sites

Site No.	Description and General Location	Status of Site
33-016681 / 36-013627	Southern Sierras Power Transmission "O" Line, a single circuit 115 Kilovolt (kV) transmission line built in 1929 between Seal Beach and San Bernardino. Intended as an emergency power connection between Los Angeles Gas and Electric Company and the Southern Sierras Power Company. Its most urgent deployment came in 1933, after the Long Beach earthquake destroyed a portion of the Seal Beach Power Plant.	During the survey, several power transmission lines across the Project route were found to be possibly of historical origin, including one matching the alignment recorded for Site 33-016681/36-013627. This power line consists of wooden poles carrying overhead wires across various streets containing the Project Facilities.
36-025440	Southern California Edison Company's 12-mile-long, 220kV No. 1 Transmission Line consists of 90-foot-tall T-shaped steel lattice towers (except in the easternmost 2-mile segment where the towers were replaced in 1979). This line was originally built in 1937 with some of the towers replaced in 1940, and connects Edison's Chino and Mira Loma substations.	During the survey, the transmission line with its T-shaped steel lattice towers were observed traversing Survey Area 2 in an east-west direction, accompanied by a second line with taller towers of modern appearance.
Source: CRM TECH, p. 15		

No other potential historic properties or historical resources were encountered within or immediately surrounding the Project Facilities, and the subsurface sediments at this location were found to be relatively low in sensitivity for significant archaeological remains of prehistoric origin (CRM TECH, pp. 17-18).

4. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The Project area is located in the northern portion of the Peninsular Ranges province. This province is bounded on the north by the Transverse Ranges

province, to the northeast by the Colorado Desert province, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. The Peninsular Ranges province extends southward to the southern tip of Baja California. More specifically, the Project area is located within the San Bernardino Valley portion of the Peninsular Ranges province. This structurally depressed trough is filled with sediments of Miocene through recent age. The San Bernardino Valley is one of the many tectonically-controlled valleys within the valley and ridge systems found within the Perris Block. The Perris Block is a region between the San Jacinto and Elsinore-Chino fault zones. The block is bounded on the north by the Cucamonga Fault and on the south by a vague boundary near the southern end of the Temecula Valley. This structural block is considered to have been active since the Pliocene period. The Pliocene and Pleistocene age non-marine sedimentary rocks found filling the valley areas have produced a few vertebrate fossils, as well as a few invertebrate fossil remains.

Local geologic features in the region include the Jurupa Mountains and San Bernardino Mountains to the northeast, the Chino Hills to the southwest, the San Jose Hills to the west.

Fault zones near the Project area include the Elsinore, the San Jacinto, the San Andreas, and the Sierra Madre. Major faults within these Fault Zones are capable of generating moderate to large earthquakes that could result in lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse if all necessary conditions for each of these phenomena to occur were present. Smaller faults closer to the Project area include the Rialto-Colton Fault (northeast), Chino and Central Avenue Faults (west), and the Red Hill, Cucamonga (San Gabriel) and San Jose Faults north of the Project area.

JCSD's service area has a variety of topographic features associated with it, including elevations ranging from 560 feet to 2,230 feet. More than 80 percent of JCSD is comprised of land with a natural slope of less than 12 percent; the remainder is divided between the categories of 12–25 percent and above 25 percent. Soils in the JCSD area are primarily from the Hanford-Tujunga-Greenfield association; however, the northeastern portion of JCSD generally consists of soils from the Cieneba-Rock land-Fallbrook association. Both of these associations consist of soils that are very deep and well drained. Both associations are correlated with the presence of alluvial fans and flood plains, which have surface layers of sand to sandy loam. These soils tend to not have shrink/swell tendencies, but rather a high potential for erosion (USDA).

5. LAND USE AND ZONING

JCSD's service area includes Eastvale and the majority of Jurupa Valley. This region has historically been an agricultural area, including field crops, vineyards, equestrian areas, and dairies. In recent years, however, the area between the Santa Ana River, State Route 60, and Interstate 15 has been undergoing a transition to residential, industrial, and commercial uses as designated in the Riverside County General Plan's area plans for both Eastvale and Jurupa. More recently, Eastvale, which incorporated in October 2010, adopted their General Plan in June 2012 after having used the Riverside County General Plan as an interim policy guide document. The Eastvale General Plan reflects the city's endeavors to continue rapid urbanization throughout its jurisdiction. Jurupa Valley has yet to draft and adopt its own General Plan and has adopted the Riverside County General Plan as its interim planning document. The Project Facilities within Eastvale are predominately in areas designated for medium-density residential uses, and to a lesser degree, low-density residential, commercial retail, and light industrial uses. Agriculture and conservation designations are located generally along Hellman Avenue north of River Road. The Project Facilities in Jurupa Valley are predominantly in areas designated for medium- and low-density residential uses.

The areas of Chino and Ontario where portions of the Project Facilities will be located have a similar agricultural past as Eastvale and Jurupa Valley. The Chino General Plan 2025 land use designation for the property adjacent to the pipeline proposed within Carpenter Avenue is Open Space/Agriculture. The Ontario General Plan land use designations for the property adjacent to the pipeline proposed within Carpenter Avenue between Merrill Avenue and Eucalyptus Avenue are: Industrial, Business Park, and Office Commercial. The Ontario General Plan land use designations for the property adjacent to the pipeline proposed within Carpenter Avenue between Eucalyptus Avenue and Schaefer Avenue are: Mixed-Use (New Model Colony West), Medium-Density Residential, Open Space for Parkland and Non-Recreation, and Low-Density Residential. Survey Area 1 is within is designated for Low-Density Residential and Open Space for Parkland and Non-Recreation by The Avenue Specific Plan. Survey Area 2 is designated for low-density residential uses, non-recreation open space, and neighborhood commercial.

C. ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST FORM

1. PROJECT INFORMATION

a. Project Title:
Recycled Water Service Expansion (District Project No. C133656)

b. Lead Agency Name and Address:
Jurupa Community Services District
11201 Harrel Street
Jurupa Valley, CA 91752

c. Contact Person and Phone Numbers:
Robert O. Tock, P.E.
Director of Engineering & Operations
(951) 685-7434

d. Project Location:
Refer to Figures 1 and 2.

e. Project Sponsor's Name and Address:
Jurupa Community Services District
11201 Harrel Street
Jurupa Valley, CA 91752

f. General Plan Designation:
The proposed Project pipelines will primarily be located within roadway ROW in Eastvale and Jurupa Valley, and a proposed alignment will be located within Chino and Ontario, primarily within Carpenter Avenue. The predominant land use designations under the Eastvale General Plan adjacent to Project Facilities within that city are: medium-density residential, and to a lesser degree, light industrial, commercial retail, and low-density residential as well as agriculture and conservation along near Hellman Avenue north of River Road (see EGP, Figure LU-2). The predominant land use designation in adjacent to Project Facilities in Jurupa Valley are: low-density residential, and to a lesser degree business park, medium-density residential, commercial retail (see Jurupa Valley Land Use Map).

The portion of the alignment within Carpenter Avenue is designated by the Chino General Plan for agricultural use (see CGP, Figure LU-2).

The Ontario General Plan land use designations surrounding the portion of the proposed pipeline within Carpenter Avenue between Merrill Avenue and Eucalyptus Avenue are: industrial, business park, and office commercial uses

for the segment; and between Eucalyptus Avenue and Schaefer Avenue are: mixed-use (New Model Colony West), medium-density residential, open space for parkland and non-recreation, and low-density residential Survey Area 1 is designated for low-density residential uses and open space for parkland and non-recreation per The Avenue Specific Plan (part of the New Model Colony). Survey Area 2 is designated for low-density residential uses, non-recreation open space, and neighborhood commercial. (Refer to OGP, Figure LU-01.)

g. Description of Project:

The Project includes the construction of a recycled water pipeline distribution system, recycled water storage reservoirs, a pump station, clear well, and booster station as previously described in Section A.3, Project Description, above.

h. Surrounding Land Uses and Setting:

JCSD's service area encompasses Eastvale and the majority of Jurupa Valley. This region has historically been an agricultural-based community. In recent years, however, the area has been undergoing a transition to more urban land uses as envisioned by and planned for in the Riverside County General Plan and maintained in the Eastvale General Plan. These plans designate a variety of land uses in the JCSD service area including commercial, retail, office, industrial, residential, and agricultural. Land uses in Chino and Ontario where Project Facilities are proposed also reflect a similar transition from agriculture to urban uses; however, the transition in these areas has not been as rapid as in Eastvale. Refer to Section B, Environmental Setting, above.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

_____	July 28, 2015
Signature	Date
Robert O. Tock, P.E. Director of Engineering & Operations	Jurupa Community Services District

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

4. EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

I. Aesthetics Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☒	☐

(Sources: Project Description; JAP; EGP)

A scenic vista is generally defined as an area that is deemed aesthetically pleasing when viewed from a certain vantage point. Aesthetic components of a scenic vista include: (i) scenic quality, (ii) sensitivity level, and (iii) view access. On a clear day there are views of the San Gabriel Mountains (north), San Bernardino Mountains (northeast), San Jacinto Mountains (southeast), and the Santa Ana Mountains (south) from the JCSD service area. The Project area is generally located on the valley floor between these mountains with views of the local Jurupa Mountains off State Route 60. There are views of these vistas from the Project area.

Recycled Water Pipelines

Construction activities may create a temporary aesthetic nuisance for motorists and local ~~residences~~ residents. Exposed surfaces, construction debris, and construction equipment may temporarily impact the aesthetic quality of the immediate area. However, it is important to note that for construction of the pipelines, the equipment is moving as construction proceeds along the pipeline alignment. These impacts will be short term and will cease upon completion of the facilities. These facilities, which will be underground, will not permanently alter views of, or from, the Project area. Additionally, once construction is complete, the surface will be restored to its original condition. Therefore, impacts with respect to scenic vistas will be less than significant.

Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station

The views within the immediate area of the Survey Areas are not considered scenic vistas. The two Survey Areas consist of generally flat terrain; however, the construction of these facilities (the most notable visual features being the two approximately 40-foot tall 110-foot diameter water storage reservoirs) are not anticipated to substantially interfere with distant views of the San Gabriel Mountains, San Bernardino Mountains, San Jacinto Mountains, or the Santa Ana Mountains. Therefore, impacts with respect to scenic vistas will be less than significant.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

The clear well, which will be located within the existing boundary of the WRCWRA Treatment Plant, is comparable to existing structures on site. Moreover, the shell of the booster station is already being constructed by WRCRWA and JCSD will install the equipment necessary to operate the booster station, and the pipeline connecting the booster station with the clear well will be located underground. The immediate area is not considered a scenic vista, nor will the construction of the clear well, use of the booster station site, or underground pipeline interfere with distant views of the aforementioned mountains. Therefore, impacts with respect to scenic vistas will be less than significant.

b) Substantially damage scenic resources including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	☐	☐	☒	☐

(Sources: Project Description; Caltrans)

Recycled Water Pipelines

There are no designated scenic highways or scenic highway corridors within proposed pipeline alignments, nor are there specific scenic resources such as rock outcroppings or unique features. As discussed in item I.a, above, construction of the proposed pipelines will not damage any scenic resources as these are underground facilities. Therefore, impacts to scenic resources within a state scenic highway will be less than significant.

Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station

There are no designated scenic highways or scenic highway corridors within or adjacent to either Survey Area 1 or Survey Area 2, nor are there specific scenic resources such as rock outcroppings or unique features present on either Survey Area. Impacts to scenic resources within a state scenic highway will be less than significant.

Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

There are no designated scenic highways or scenic highway corridors within or adjacent to the Treatment Plant. There are no specific scenic resources such as rock outcroppings or unique features present at the proposed location of the clear well or in the area of the booster station or underground pipeline to connect these facilities. Impacts to scenic resources within a state scenic highway will be less than significant.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	☐	☐	☒	☐

(Sources: Project Description; OGP; Google Earth, AMEC)

Recycled Water Pipelines

As discussed in items I.a and I.b, above, the pipelines are underground facilities wherein the surface conditions will be restored to its original condition after construction is completed. For these reasons, impacts with respect to degrading the visual character or quality of pipeline alignments and surrounding areas are considered less than significant.

Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station

The notable visual feature of the proposed station includes the two water storage tanks, which will be approximately 40 feet tall and 110 feet in diameter. The Survey Areas are located in a "pocket area" of agricultural uses that is generally surrounded by urban uses. The Survey Areas and surrounding area are anticipated to transition to various urban land uses as set forth in The Ontario Plan and the various, approved Specific Plans that are part of the New Model Colony in southern Ontario. Survey Area 1 is within The Avenue Specific Plan. The southern portion of Survey Area 1 is currently under active agriculture (vegetables), and has been since the 1930s; the northern portion of this Survey Area contains an industrial storage yard for a boring and pipe jacking company. Survey Area 2 is in active agriculture production for alfalfa.

The exterior appearance of the building that will house the pump station will be designed to complement the future residential developments anticipated within the area. Non-reflective metal walls will provide needed functionality of the pump station and reservoirs, and will be designed to appear softer and more natural looking among the landscape. As part of the proposed recycled water reservoirs and pump station site's security, perimeter walls will utilize a more aesthetically appealing design and material rather than a chain link-type fence, to be consistent with the anticipated residential character of the area as development per The Ontario General Plan is realized in the coming years. These design considerations will be part of the plans and specifications for the construction of these facilities.

Moreover, as the anticipated development occurs within this current "pocket area" in southern Ontario from the development of the New Model Colony and build-out of The Ontario Plan, the visual appearance of the recycled water reservoirs and pump station will further be masked by land uses with comparable and varying heights and densities, which will also contribute to a change in the visual character and quality of the area.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

Nonetheless, the proposed recycled water reservoirs and pump station will not serve as a focal point of the existing area, nor will it constitute a substantial degradation of existing visual character or quality of the site or area. It should be noted, too, that while Survey Areas 1 and 2 encompass approximately 40 acres and 56 acres, respectively, the proposed water storage reservoirs and pump station will occupy a footprint that is 520 feet by 250 feet. Thus, because the proposed recycled water reservoirs and pump station will be designed in a fashion to integrate with the area's anticipated residential character, and will not otherwise constitute a visual degradation of the existing visual character and quality of the area, impacts with respect to changes in the visual character or quality of the site and surrounding area will be less than significant.

Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

Because the clear well will be comparable in height and appearance to facilities already existing at the Treatment Plant, the clear well will not substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the Treatment Plant or its surroundings. Moreover, the shell of the booster station is being constructed by WRCRWA and equipping it will not result in a new impact. The pipeline connecting these facilities will be located underground, and thus, has no potential to impact visual character or qualities. Impacts will be less than significant.

d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☒	☐

(Sources: Project Description; OMC)

Recycled Water Pipelines

Construction and operation of the pipelines will not create a new source of light or glare because these are underground facilities that do not include security lighting. However, the use of light may become necessary in the event that emergency repairs are required, in which case the use of light will be directed downwards and away from off-site structures and land uses. Such an event is expected to be infrequent and does not constitute a substantial new source of light. Because construction and operation of the pipelines will not create a significant new source of light or glare, no impact will occur.

Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station

The proposed reservoirs and pump station will not include any substantial daytime lighting that could affect views in the area. Nighttime lighting will be limited and directed away from adjacent properties as necessitated for security and entry needs. Lighting for these facilities will be consistent with the Ontario Municipal Code (Zoning Ordinance), which requires lighting to be directed away from adjacent properties. Additionally, the

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

reservoirs and pump station building will use non-reflective materials so as to prevent glare. Therefore, although the reservoirs and pump station will include new sources of light, because the light will be directed downward and away from adjacent property impacts from light and glare are considered less than significant.

Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

The clear well will be located within the existing property of the WRCWRA Treatment Plant, which already includes security lighting in portions of the plant. The Treatment Plant is east of a residential neighborhood with street lights and a park with night lighting. The clear well will include lighting for security purposes; however, these lights will be directed onto the Treatment Plant site. The clear well will be coated with non-reflective materials to prevent glare. The Project does not propose lighting for the booster station, nor will the pipeline connecting these facilities result in a new source of light or glare. Because the new lighting associated with the clear well will be directed downward and away from adjacent property and non-reflective materials will be used, impacts from light and glare are considered less than significant.

II. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES[6]

In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board.

Would the project:

a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☒	☐

(Sources: Project Description, FMMP)

[6] Please note that additional discussion of the Project's impacts in regards to the federal Farmland Protection Policy Act, as part of the CEQA-Plus analysis, is contained in Section D of this IS/MND.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

Recycled Water Pipelines

The proposed pipelines are not located within state-designated Farmland. Additionally, construction and installation of the pipelines will be constructed within roadway ROW, and in all instances, the ground surface will be restored to its original condition. For these reasons, construction of the pipelines will not result in the conversion of Farmland and no impact in this regard will occur.

Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station

Both of the Survey Areas are located within state-designated Farmland as shown on the 2012 Farmland data map for San Bernardino County. Specifically, Survey Area 1 consists of approximately 33.7 acres of Prime Farmland (approximately 83.5 percent of the entire site), and Survey Area 2 consists of approximately 52.4 acres of Prime Farmland (approximately 93 percent of the entire site). The balance of the Survey Areas (i.e., the land not designated Prime Farmland) is designated as "other land," which is a non-Farmland designation.

The Survey Areas are larger than the actual footprint of the reservoirs and pump station, which will be approximately 520 feet by 250 feet, or approximately 3 acres to allow JCSD flexibility in the final siting of the Project Facilities. For a worst case analysis, if the Project Facilities are located entirely on Prime Farmland, the Project will convert approximately 3 acres of designated Prime Farmland to a non-agricultural use. The conversion of up to 3 acres of Prime Farmland at either of the Survey Areas is considered less than significant because continued agriculture operations at the portions of the Survey Area not used for Project Facilities will not be impaired by the construction and operation of Project Facilities. Although the reservoirs and pump station will be located in Ontario, because the Project Facilities will not provide water service to Ontario there will be no indirect impacts or pressures that would contribute to the conversion of Farmland. For these reasons, impacts will be less than significant.

Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

The WRCWRA Treatment Plant is designated as "Urban and Built-Up Land" on the 2012 Farmland data map for Riverside County. Thus, implementation of the facilities at the Treatment Plant will not result in the loss of Farmland. Therefore, no impact in this regard will occur.

b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒

(Sources: Project Description, EZM; OZM; CZM; JVZM; DOC WA)

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

Recycled Water Pipelines

Pipelines will be constructed within roadway ROW adjacent to property zoned for agricultural use in Eastvale, Jurupa Valley, Chino, and Ontario. There are both active Williamson Act contracted lands and Williamson Act contracted lands for which a notice of non-renewal has been filed adjacent to certain proposed pipeline alignments including Hellman Avenue and Bellegrave Avenue within Riverside County. There are no Williamson Act contracted lands within Chino or Ontario. Because the ground surface will be restored to its original condition, construction of the pipelines will not conflict, either directly or indirectly, with existing agricultural zoning or a Williamson Act contract. Therefore, no impact in this regard will occur.

Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station

Survey Area 1 is zoned SP (Specific Plan) and Survey Area 2 is zoned AG (Specific Plan-Ag Preserve). The Ontario Municipal Code conditionally allows water systems (e.g., water wells, water storage, treatment and filtration facilities) in all of its zoning districts, including AG. Thus, the proposed station will not conflict with existing agricultural zoning in Survey Area 2. Moreover, there are no Williamson Act contracted lands in Ontario. Therefore, no impact in this regard will occur.

Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

The Treatment Plant is within an area zoned A-2 (Heavy Agriculture); however, the Treatment Plant is an allowable use in this zoning district. There are no Williamson Act contracted lands within the Treatment Plant site. Therefore, no impact in this regard will occur.

c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?	☐	☐	☐	☒

(Sources: Project Description, PRC; EZM; OZM; CZM; JVZM)

Forest land, as defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) section 12220(g) is land that can support 10 percent of native tree cover of any species under natural conditions and that allows for the management of one or more forest resources. Timberland, as defined in PRC section 4526, means land, other than land owned by the federal government

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

and land designated as experimental forest land, which is capable of growing a crop of trees for any commercial species, including Christmas trees.

Recycled Water Pipelines, Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station, and Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

The location of the proposed Project Facilities and adjacent lands do not contain forest land or timberland, nor are these areas zoned for forest land, timberland, or Timberland Production. Because implementation of the proposed Project will not conflict with forest land, timberland, or Timberland Production zoning, there will be no impact in this regard.

d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

(Sources: Project Description, PRC; EZM; OZM; CZM; JVZM)

Recycled Water Pipelines, Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station, and Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

As discussed in response II.c), above, the proposed Project Facilities are not within or adjacent to forest land and as such will not result in the direct loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest uses. With regard to indirect impacts to the loss or conversion of forest land, because the Project will provide recycled water for existing irrigation needs in the western portion of JCSD's service area, the Project will not influence any land use changes. For these reasons, Project implementation will not result in the loss of forest land or the conversion of forest land to non-forest uses and there will be no impact in this regard.

e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☒	☐

(Sources: Project Description, PRC; EZM; OZM; CZM; JVZM; DOC WA; FMMP)

Recycled Water Pipelines

As discussed in responses II.a) through II.d) above, construction and operation of the proposed pipelines will not directly impact designated Farmland or forest land. The proposed pipelines will also not indirectly impact Farmland or forest lands as the Project will serve existing irrigation needs in the western portion of JCSD's service area with

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

recycled water and will not influence any land use changes. Therefore, no impact in this regard will occur.

Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station

As discussed in response II.a), above, the Survey Areas are located on designated Prime Farmland, and in the worst case will result in the direct conversion of approximately 3 acres of Prime Farmland to a non-agricultural use. With regard to conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural uses, because the Project will provide recycled water for existing irrigation needs in the western portion of JCSD's service area, the Project will not influence any land use changes. As discussed in responses III.b) and III.c), there will be no direct or indirect impacts to the conversion of forest land. For these reasons, impacts to the conversion of Farmland and forestland are less than significant.

Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

As discussed in responses II.a) through II.d) above, implementation of the proposed facilities at the Treatment Plant will not directly impact designated Farmland or forest land. With regard to indirect impacts to Farmland or forest lands, because the Project will provide recycled water for existing irrigation needs in the western portion of JCSD's service area, the Project will not influence any land use changes. Therefore, no impact in this regard will occur.

III. AIR QUALITY[7] 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

(Sources: 1993 SCAQMD, 2012 SCAQMD, Project Description, OMC)

The Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) for the Basin sets forth a comprehensive program that will lead the Basin into compliance with all federal and state air quality standards. The AQMP control measures and related emission reduction estimates are based upon emissions projections for a future development scenario derived from land

[7] Please note that additional discussion of the Project's impacts in regards to the federal Clean Air Act, as part of the CEQA-Plus analysis, is contained in Section D of this IS/MND.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

use, population, and employment characteristics defined in consultation with local governments. Accordingly, conformance with the AQMP for development projects is determined by demonstrating compliance with local land use plans and/or population projections.

Recycled Water Pipelines, Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station, and Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

Implementation of the proposed Project will not result in any changes to the existing land use patterns in the Project area and will, therefore, not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the AQMP. Moreover, the footprint of the recycled water reservoirs and pump station including the area for future treatment facilities, will not otherwise impact the use of the remaining portion of the Survey Area. Therefore, no impact in this regard will occur.

b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	☐	☐	☒	☐

(Sources: WEBB)

Air quality impacts can be described in a short-term and long-term perspective. Short-term impacts will occur during construction and consist of fugitive dust and other particulate matter, as well as exhaust emissions generated by construction-related vehicles. Long-term air quality impacts will occur once a facility is in operation. Because the Proposed Facilities are similar in nature to those previously analyzed for JCSD's Non-Potable Water Service Expansion in the Eastern Portion of the District (District Project No. 3657DP), which proposed the construction and operation of non-potable water pipelines, pump station, and re-use of a water storage tank, the air quality/greenhouse gas analysis from that project is used herein.

Recycled Water Pipelines, Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station, and Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

The short-term construction emissions of criteria pollutants were modeled using the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) software in the air quality analysis. The assumptions associated with construction activities reflect a worst-case scenario. Maximum daily emissions are summarized below and compared to SCAQMD's daily regional thresholds:

Table 2 — Estimated Daily Construction Emissions

Activity/Year	Peak Daily Emissions (pounds/day)					
	VOC	NO_X	CO	SO_2	PM-10	PM-2.5
SCAQMD Daily Construction Thresholds	**75**	**100**	**550**	**150**	**150**	**55**
Project Maximum	**4.17**	**33.29**	**20.39**	**0.03**	**1.79**	**1.65**
Exceeds Threshold?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**

Notes: VOC = Volatile organic compounds; NO_X = Oxides of nitrogen; CO = Carbon monoxide; SO_2 = Sulfur dioxide; PM-10 = Particulate matter 2.5 to 10 microns in diameter; PM-2.5 = Particulate matter 2.5 microns or less in diameter

The above table indicates that the maximum daily criteria pollutant emissions from construction are well below the SCAQMD daily regional thresholds. The short-term emissions also do not exceed SCAQMD's localized significance thresholds (LST) either, as shown in the following table.[8]

Table 3 — Localized Significance Thresholds for Daily Construction Emissions

Pollutant	Peak Daily Emissions (pounds/day)			
	NO_X	CO	PM-10	PM-2.5
LST Threshold for 2 acres at 25 Meters	**170**	**1,007**	**6**	**5**
Pipeline Construction	34.7	17.6	2.6	1.8
Pipeline Paving	14.0	8.3	1.0	0.9
Exceeds Thresholds?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**

Notes: NO_X = Oxides of nitrogen; CO = Carbon monoxide; PM-10 = Particulate matter 2.5 to 10 microns in diameter; PM-2.5 = Particulate matter 2.5 microns or less in diameter

Therefore, the construction-related air quality impacts will be less than significant.

The only long-term impacts associated with the Project Facilities are from the occasional maintenance vehicles and the pumping equipment. Pump stations, such as that proposed by the Project, contain pumps, valves, and electrical equipment necessary to pump recycled water. All applicable equipment (internal combustion

[8] Please note that Tables 2 and 3 show difference values because different analysis sources are used for each table; specifically, CalEEMod is used in estimating the regional emissions shown in Table 2, and LST look-up tables and sample construction scenarios are used to estimate the values in Table 3.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

engines of pump motors, etc.) is permitted through the SCAQMD; hence the operation of such equipment (long-term emissions) will be less than significant.

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

(Sources: 2014 CARB, WEBB)

The portion of the Basin within which the Project is located is designated as a non-attainment area for ozone and particulate matter 2.5 microns or less in diameter (PM-2.5) under both state and federal standards, and particulate matter 2.5 to 10 microns in diameter (PM-10) under state standards.

Recycled Water Pipelines, Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station, and Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

As discussed in items III.a) and III.b), above, since the proposed Project does not conflict with any land use designations, construction and operation of the pipelines are in conformance with the AQMP, and the estimated short-term and long-term emissions do not exceed the SCAQMD-established thresholds of significance. The net increase in criteria pollutant emissions for which the region is non-attainment is not cumulatively considerable. Therefore, impacts are considered less than significant.

d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☐	☒	☐

(Sources: 1993 SCAQMD, WEBB, Google Earth)

A sensitive receptor is a person in the population who is particularly susceptible to health effects due to exposure to an air contaminant including children, the elderly, and persons with pre-existing respiratory and/or cardiovascular illness. SCAQMD defines a “sensitive receptor” as a land use or facility such as residences, schools, child care centers, athletic facilities, playgrounds, retirement homes, and convalescent homes where these persons are typically located.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

Recycled Water Pipelines
Refer also to the discussion in item III.b), above. The proposed pipelines are located mainly within roadway ROW within local neighborhood streets. The closest sensitive receptors are the existing residences directly adjacent to the alignments of the pipelines. (Refer to **Figure 2**)

Short-term emissions will only be generated in the area of the pipelines' alignments during Project construction and have been found to be less than significant. Operational emissions were also found to be less than significant, as indicated above. Because construction and operation of the proposed pipelines will not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentration, impacts are considered less than significant.

Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station
Survey Area 1 is located in proximity to an existing residence east of its eastern boundary, and Survey Area 2 is located in proximity of existing residences across Schaefer Avenue. As discussed in item III.b), short-term emissions will only be generated during construction and these emissions have been found to be less than significant. Operational emissions were also found to be less than significant (refer to item III.b). Because construction and operation of the reservoirs and pump station will not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations, impacts are considered less than significant.

Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant
The nearest sensitive receptor is existing residences located approximately 600 feet east of the clear well site. As discussed in item III.b), short-term emissions will only be generated during construction and these emissions have been found to be less than significant. Operational emissions were also found to be less than significant (refer to item III.b). Because construction and operation of the proposed facilities at the Treatment Plant will not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations, impacts are considered less than significant.

e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☒	☐

(Sources: WEBB)

Recycled Water Pipelines
Refer also to the discussion in item III.b), above. The proposed pipelines present the potential for generation of objectionable odors related to diesel emissions from construction vehicles and asphalt degassing from paving activities. Recognizing the short-term duration of construction and the quantity of estimated emissions, pipeline

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

construction will not subject a substantial number of people to objectionable odors. Potential impacts are considered less than significant.

Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station

Construction of the proposed reservoir and pump station presents the potential for generation of objectionable odors in the form of diesel exhaust in the immediate vicinity of the station site. Odors generated during construction will be short-term and will not result in a long-term odorous impact to the surrounding area. After completion of construction, only infrequent maintenance of the proposed station will be required. Recognizing the short-term duration and quantity of emissions in the Project area, the proposed station will result in less than significant impacts relating to objectionable odors.

Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

Construction of the proposed clear well and pipeline presents the potential for generation of objectionable odors in the form of diesel exhaust in the immediate vicinity of the clear well site. Odors generated during construction will be short-term and will not result in a long-term odorous impact to the surrounding area. After completion of construction, only infrequent maintenance of the proposed clear well will be required. Construction and operation of the clear well will not affect current Treatment Plant operations or contribute to any odors resulting from the treatment process. Moreover, the shell of the booster station is being constructed by WRCRWA, and JCSD equipping it with the necessary equipment to operate the booster station will not result in the generation of objectionable odors. Recognizing the short-term duration and quantity of emissions in the Project area, the proposed facilities at the Treatment Plant will result in less than significant impacts relating to objectionable odors.

IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES[9] 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	☐	☒	☐	☐

[9] Please note that additional discussion of the Project's impacts in regards to the federal Endangered Species Act, Migratory Bird Treaty Act, Protection of Wetlands, Coastal Barriers Resources Act, and Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, as part of the CEQA-Plus analysis, is contained in Section D of this IS/MND.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?				

(Sources: Project Description, NRAI, AMEC)

Recycled Water Pipelines

As part of the Project's Biological Assessment, the proposed pipeline alignments were surveyed in May 2015. Regarding the observed plant communities as part of the survey, the majority of the alignment area is dominated by landscaping and hardscape. The remaining areas are either in agriculture, dairy farming, or have been severely impacted by human activities. Those areas with some remaining native cover are dominated almost entirely by a weedy (ruderal) plant community. Plant species observed are as follows:

Dicot Flowering Plants

- Sunflower family
  - Western ragweed (*Ambrosia psilostachya*)
  - Tocalote (*Centaurea melitensis*)
  - Annual sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*)
  - Telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*)
- Borage Family
  - Fiddleneck (*Amsinckia menziesii*)
- Mustard Family
  - Short-podded mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*)
  - London rocket (*Sisymbrium irio*)
- Saltbush Family
  - Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*)

Monocot Flowering Plants

- Grass Family
  - Slender wild oats (*Avena barbata*)
  - Ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*)
  - Red brome (*Bromus madritensis*)
  - Hare barley (*Hordeum murinum*)
  - Mediterranean grass (*Schismus barbatus*)

Regarding wildlife, the species observed were limited to birds and one mammal species. Animal species observed are as follows:

Birds

- Plovers and relatives
    - Killdeer (Charadrius vociferous)
- Kites, hawks, and eagles
    - Northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*)
    - Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperi*)
    - Red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis)*
- Caracaras and falcons
    - American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*)
- Pigeons and doves
    - Mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*)
- Hummingbirds
    - Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*)
- Tyrant flycatchers
    - Black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*)
    - Western kingbird (*Tyrannus verticaulis*)
- Crows and ravens
    - American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*)
- Mimic thrushes
    - Northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*)
- Blackbirds, orioles and relatives
    - Red-winged blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*)
- Finches
    - House finch (*Carpodacus neomexicanus*)
- Old World sparrows
    - House sparrow (*Passer domesticus*)

Mammals

- Rabbits and hares
    - Audubon's cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*)

No amphibian species were observed, and no suitable habitat for amphibian species was found. No reptile species were observed, although limited habitat for some human tolerant species, such as side-blotched lizards (*Uta stansburiana*) was observed.

None of the plant or wildlife species observed have protected status under the state or federal Endangered Species Act. None of the plant species observed are considered sensitive by the California Native Plant Society.

The burrowing owl is (*Athene cunicularia hypogea*) is designated by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) as a California Species of Special Concern. Suitable habitat for burrowing owl was observed adjacent to portions of the proposed pipeline alignments along dirt roads at the following locations:

- Along the Southern California Edison easement west of Archibald up to the boundary of the American Heroes Park;
- Along the access road in Crossroads Riverview Park southeast of the Treatment Plant;
- The agricultural fields along Hellman Avenue, Scholar Way, and Schleisman Road; and
- The route from Hellman Avenue up to Carpenter Avenue, connecting with Schaefer Avenue.

Even though no burrows were observed during the field survey for the Project's Biological Assessment, because suitable burrowing owl habitat is present, construction of Project Facilities has the potential to impact this species. To avoid potential impacts to burrowing owl, pre-construction surveys shall be conducted. If burrowing owls or signs of burrowing owls are present, then avoidance during the nesting season and passive or active relocation will be necessary. With implementation of mitigation measure **MM BIO 1**,[10] potential impacts to burrowing owl will be reduced to less than significant.

> **MM BIO 1**: To avoid potential impacts to burrowing owl, a pre-construction survey (or surveys) shall be conducted no less than 14 days prior to initiating ground disturbance activities in the following locations:
>
> - Along the Southern California Edison easement west of Archibald Avenue up to the boundary of the American Heroes Park;
> - Along the access road in Crossroads Riverview Park southeast of the Treatment Plant;
> - Agricultural fields along Hellman Avenue, Scholar Way, and Schleisman Road;

[10] Because suitable habitat for burrowing owl is also present in Survey Area 1, Survey Area 2, the clear well site and the pipeline to connect the clear well and booster station, those locations are included in **MM BIO 1**.

- The route from Hellman Avenue up to Carpenter Avenue, connecting with Schaefer Avenue;
- Along Schaefer Avenue (if the recycled water reservoirs and pump station are constructed at Survey Area 2);
- The proposed clear well site and pipeline connecting the booster station and clear well; and
- The portion of Survey Area 1 or Survey Area 2 chosen for the proposed recycled water reservoir and pump station.

If burrowing owls, or signs of burrowing owls, are observed, protocol level surveys and/or mitigation measures shall be implemented as prescribed in the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation* (March 2012). These mitigation measures may include, but are not limited to, avoidance of the nesting season and passive or active relocation. Passive relocation involves excluding the burrowing owl from burrows by means of a one-way trap door. Active relocation involves the capture and physical relocation of the owl.

The proposed pipeline alignments traverse an area identified as being underlain with Delhi sands, which is a soil type known to provide suitable habitat for the Delhi sands flower-loving fly (DSFLF). The DSFLF is listed as endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), but it has not formally been designated by CDFW. Delhi sands are located along the proposed pipeline alignments at areas of Bellegrave Avenue, Carpenter Avenue, and Remington Avenue. Additionally, there are several other Delhi sands soils crossed by various alignments, but all of these areas are either under development or within adjacent cultivated areas. As determined from the field survey associated with the Project's Biological Assessment, because of the disturbed and developed conditions no suitable habitat for the DSFLF is present along or adjacent to the pipeline alignments. Therefore, no impact to DSFLF or its habitat will result from the construction of the proposed pipelines.

Therefore, for the reasons stated above, with implementation of mitigation measure **MM BIO 1**, impacts to candidate, sensitive, or special-status species will be reduced to less than significant.

Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station

A biological constraints analysis, which included literature review and a site visit, was prepared for Survey Area 1 and Survey Area 2 in June 2015.

Based on the California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB), and California Native Plant Society Electronic Inventory (CNPSEI) there are 21 special status plant and wildlife species that occur within a 5-mile radius of the Survey Areas. The closest recorded occurrences of a special-status plant or wildlife species were two burrowing owls (*Athene cunicularia*) within a half-mile of the Survey Areas. Both of these occurrences were recorded in 1921. (AMEC, pp. 1–2)

Based on the CNDDB, sensitive plant and wildlife species observed within three miles of the Survey Areas include San Bernardino aster (*Symphyotrichum defoliatum*), lucky morning glory (*Calystegia felix*), and silvery legless lizard (*Anniella pulchra pulchra*). (AMEC, p. 2)

Additional species recorded to occur within 5-miles of the Survey Areas include Robinson's pepper-grass (*Lepidium virginicum* var. *robinsonii*), Santa Ana River woollystar (*Eriastrum densifolium* ssp. *sanctorum*), smooth tarplant (*Centromadia pungens* ssp*. laevis*), Santa Ana sucker (Catostomus santaanae), coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillei*), Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*), least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*), tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor)* pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*). (AMEC, p. 2)

Additional sensitive plant species recorded in the CNPSEI within the Guasti 7.5-minute quad include Catalina mariposa lily (*Calochortus catalinae*), Parry's spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi*), California sawgrass (*Cladium californicum*), paniculate tarplant (*Deinandra paniculata*), California muhly (*Muhlenbergia californica*), prostrate vernal pool navarretia (*Navarretia prostrata*), and Brand's start phacelia (*Phacelia stellaris*). (AMEC, p. 2)

The southern portion of Survey Area 1 is currently under active agricultural use for vegetable crops. There is a single transmission line that trends northeast-southwest within the southern half of Survey Area 1 that provides suitable habitat for a number of nesting bird species. The disked agricultural field extends to the western extent of this portion of the site. The northern portion of Survey Area 1 contains an industrial storage yard for a boring and pipe jacking company, which is extremely disturbed with pipe storage, pipe maintenance, as well as storage for irrigation equipment associated with the active agricultural field on-site.

Survey Area 1 contains Delhi sands. The key habitat elements required by the DSFLF include unconsolidated Delhi sands supporting California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*) and telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*). These key habitat

requirements for the DSFLF are not present within Survey Area 1 as a result of the industrial storage facility and its compacted soils, and the agricultural activities that have been occurring since the 1930s. Thus, Project implementation is not anticipated to affect DSFLF. Survey Area 1 does not provide any suitable habitat for any sensitive plant and wildlife species identified as potentially occurring within the area.

Suitable nesting and perching habitat for nesting birds is located adjacent to Survey Area 1. The western edge of Survey Area 1 is adjacent to a windrow of eucalyptus trees (located just off-site). There is also a windrow of eucalyptus trees and tamarisk trees adjacent to the eastern boundary (also off-site). Both of these off-site windrows provide suitable habitat for nesting birds. These areas also contain a relatively unvegetated earthen berm that provides suitable perching and nesting areas. Certain birds that would use Survey Area 1 for nesting are protected under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA); potential impacts to nesting birds are discussed in response IV.d), below.

Survey Area 2 is currently under active agricultural use for alfalfa. There is an existing dirt access road that surrounds the agricultural field. The edges of Survey Area 2 are considered disturbed and provide suitable habitat for burrowing owl. There are approximately 10 large ornamental trees along the boundary and a pair of transmission lines bisecting this Survey Area that provide suitable habitats for nesting birds. The active agricultural fields provide suitable nesting habitat for ground nesting birds such as western meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*), horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris*), and killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*). Survey Area 2 does not contain any mapped Delhi sands soils. Except for burrowing owl, Survey Area 2 does not provide any suitable habitat for any sensitive plant and wildlife species identified as potentially occurring within the area. Because suitable burrowing owl habitat is present at Survey Area 2, implementation of **MM BIO 1** is required prior to any ground disturbance at this site. Certain birds that would use Survey Area 2 for nesting are protected under the MBTA; potential impacts to nesting birds are discussed in response IV.d), below.

For the reasons stated above, with implementation of mitigation measure **MM BIO 1**, impacts to candidate, sensitive, or special-status species at Survey Area 1 and Survey Area 2 will be reduced to less than significant.

Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

The clear well site has been previously disturbed and consists of weedy habitat. The pipeline alignment is also along disturbed, graded land. While no burrowing owls were observed during the field survey, the proposed clear well site and its immediate vicinity,

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

including the pipeline alignment, is identified as providing suitable habitat for burrowing owl. Moreover, as the Project will equip the booster station site being constructed by WRCRWA, no impacts to burrowing owl will result from this activity. The clear well site and pipeline alignment to connect the booster station and clear well do not contain Delhi sands or habitat for any sensitive species except for burrowing owl. With, implementation of **MM BIO 1** potential impacts to candidate, sensitive, or special-status species at the clear well site will be reduced to less than significant.

b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☒	☐

(Sources: Project Description, NRAI, AMEC)

Recycled Water Pipelines

There are no riparian areas within the proposed pipeline alignments or in the immediate vicinity. There is potential riverine habitat within existing concrete-sided flood control channels which include the Cucamonga Creek Channel that generally runs north-south in Eastvale and Day Creek Channel that runs north-south in Jurupa Valley. Proposed pipeline alignments will traverse the Cucamonga Creek Channel within existing paved roadway ROW at Schleisman Road and Hellman Avenue; however, the proposed pipeline alignments in the Walters Street ROW and west of the western terminus of 65th Street ROW approximately between the Cucamonga Creek Channel and Hellman Avenue via American Heroes Park will traverse Cucamonga Creek Channel by way of an underground pipeline underneath the channel. Construction of the pipeline underneath the Cucamonga Creek Channel will avoid impacts to potential riverine habitat. Additionally, the proposed pipeline alignments will traverse the Day Creek Channel within existing paved roadway ROW at Bellegrave Avenue and Limonite Avenue and will not impact potential riverine habitat at that channel. Therefore, impacts will be less than significant.

Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station

There are no existing or potential riparian habitats at either of the Survey Areas. Therefore, no impact in this regard will occur.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

There are no existing or potential riparian habitats at the clear well site or proposed pipeline alignment connecting the booster station and clear well. Therefore, no impact in this regard will occur.

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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

(Sources: Project Description, NRAI, AMEC)

Recycled Water Pipelines

No water or evidence of ponding was observed during the survey for the Project's Biological Assessment, and no wetlands areas will be impacted by the proposed Pipelines, directly or indirectly.

There are potential jurisdictional waters within the Cucamonga Creek Channel that may qualify as wetlands. Proposed pipelines will traverse the Cucamonga Creek Channel within existing paved roadway ROW at Schleisman Road and Hellman Avenue. The proposed pipeline alignments in the Walters Street ROW and west of the western terminus of 65th Street ROW approximately between the Cucamonga Creek Channel and Hellman Avenue via American Heroes Park will traverse the Cucamonga Creek Channel by way of a pipeline underneath the channel. Constructing the pipeline underneath the Cucamonga Creek Channel at Walters Street and west of 65th Street will completely avoid disturbance of potentially jurisdiction waters within the Cucamonga Creek Channel. Therefore, impacts will be less than significant.

Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station

There are no existing or potential wetlands at either Survey Area. Therefore, no impact in this regard will occur.

Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

There are no existing or potential wetlands at the clear well site or along the alignment of the proposed pipeline to connect the booster station and clear well. Therefore, no impact in this regard will occur.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☒	☐	☐

(Sources: Project Description, NRAI, AMEC, OGP EIR)

Recycled Water Pipelines

The proposed pipeline alignments are within an area where habitat has already been fragmented and divided by roads, housing, and farming. There are no native habitats remaining, and impacts to wildlife movement have already occurred. The proposed pipelines will be located underground, and thus, no additional fragmentation of habitat or wildlife movement impacts will occur. Moreover, within the ROW of the various pipeline alignments there is no nesting habitat for raptors or migratory birds. Adjacent to the pipeline alignments are a number of trees and suburban habitats that could provide suitable nesting for migratory and raptor species. However, construction of the proposed pipelines will take place in an area already experiencing high levels of human activity and noise. The additional construction noise is not expected to significantly impact nesting behavior. As the pipelines will be located underground, there will be no permanent loss of nesting or foraging habitat. Therefore, impacts will be less than significant. (NRAI, pp. 17–18)

Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station

There are no regional wildlife corridors within Ontario and the city is considered ill-suited for the purposes of wildlife movement. Flood control channels and Southern California Edison corridors could serve as local corridors for wildlife movement within Ontario and between the San Gabriel Mountains to the north and Prado Basin to the south.

There are Southern California Edison corridors that traverse both Survey Areas; however, because the reservoirs and pump station will not be constructed within these corridors, there will be no impacts with regards to a local wildlife corridor.

As discussed in response IV.a), above, Survey Area 1 and Survey Area 2 contain suitable habitat for migrating birds, including those protected under the MBTA. At Survey Area 1 there are off-site windrows of eucalyptus trees along the western and eastern boundaries as well as tamarisk trees adjacent to the eastern boundary (also off site) that provide suitable habitat for nesting birds. The Southern California Edison corridor also provides suitable habitat for nesting birds as well as a relatively unvegetated on-site earthen berm. At Survey Area 2 there are approximately 10 large,

ornamental trees along the western boundary and the Southern California Edison corridor that provide suitable habitat for nesting birds as well as the agricultural field, which provides suitable habitat for birds such as western meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*), horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris*), and killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*). Because suitable nesting habitat is present construction of the reservoirs and pump station may cause a direct short-term impact from vegetation removal or an indirect impact from construction noise. However, with implementation of mitigation measure **MM BIO 2**, which requires pre-construction survey and avoidance of active nests, potential impacts will be reduced to less than significant.

> **MM BIO 2**: If construction activities at either Survey Area 1 or Survey Area 2 involving heavy equipment or vegetation removal are to occur between February 1 and August 31, a pre-construction field survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist to determine if active nests of species protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act or Fish and Game Code are present in the construction zone or within a buffer of 500 feet. Pre-construction nesting/breeding surveys shall be conducted within 10 days prior to the construction activity. If no active nests are found during the survey, construction activities may proceed. If nesting birds are observed on-site, an avoidance area shall be established to ensure that construction activities will not cause a nest to fail. A minimum buffer area surrounding the nest shall be avoided by all construction activities until the nestlings have fledged the nest. The buffer zones distance shall be 300 feet for non-raptor nests, 500 feet for raptor nests, 100 feet for common songbird nests, or as determined by the biological monitor in consultation with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. A biological monitor shall be required to monitor the progress of the nesting birds. Construction activities may encroach within the buffer area at the discretion of the biological monitor in consultation with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. Once the nestlings have fledged the nest, construction activities may proceed within the buffer area with no further restrictions with regard to nesting birds.

Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

The proposed facilities at the Treatment Plant are located in an area where habitat has already been fragmented by urbanization and land disturbances, which has impacted the ability of the area to facilitate wildlife movement corridors. Construction of the proposed clear well and pipeline connecting the booster station and clear well will take place in an area already experiencing high levels of human activity and noise. The

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

additional construction noise is not expected to significantly impact nesting behavior. Moreover, equipping the shell of the booster station that is being constructed by WRCRWA with necessary equipment to operate the booster station will not impact nesting behavior. As the clear well site currently consists of weedy habitat, there will be no permanent loss of nesting or foraging habitat. Therefore, impacts will be less than significant.

e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☐	☒	☐

(Sources: Project Description, EMC, EGP, CMC, OGP EIR, OMC)

Recycled Water Pipelines, Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station, and Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

Jurupa Valley adopted Ordinance No. 2011-01 on July 1, 2011, the date of the city's incorporation, which states that Riverside County ordinances and General Plan policies and designations applicable to the area before incorporation remain in effect until they are superseded. Eastvale adopted its General Plan in June 2012 and incorporated Riverside County ordinances unless the ordinance has been superseded by another ordinance adopted by the City. As a result, the eight Riverside County policies that address key biological issues as identified in the County's Jurupa Area Plan remain applicable within Jurupa Valley. However, as the proposed pipelines in Jurupa Valley are located within existing paved ROW, construction and operation of the proposed pipelines in Jurupa Valley and Eastvale will not conflict with the Jurupa Area Plan's policies protecting key biological issues.

While Ontario does not have any municipal ordinances for the protection of trees on private property, Municipal Code Sections 10-1.25 and 10-2.05 prohibit the damaging or destruction of trees on Ontario's property including city-owned parks, median parkway, or trails except under conditions specified in the Municipal Code. Construction and operation of the proposed reservoirs and pump station will not conflict with Ontario's local policies or ordinance protecting biological resources. Therefore, no impact in this regard will occur.

The clear well site is located on vacant, disturbed land consisting of weedy habitat. The alignment of the proposed pipeline connecting the booster station and clear well is also disturbed, graded land with weedy habitat. The construction and operation of the proposed facilities at the Treatment Plant will not result in the removal of trees or otherwise conflict with a local policy or ordinance protecting biological resources.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

Moreover, equipping the shell of the booster station that is being constructed by WRCRWA with necessary equipment to operate the booster station will not result in a conflict with a local policy or ordinance protecting biological resources. Therefore, no impact in this regard will occur.

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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

(Sources: Project Description, MSHCP, RCMMC, OGP EIR, AMEC, NRAI)

Recycled Water Pipelines

JCSD's service area is located within the boundaries of the MSHCP; however, JCSD is not a Permittee. Although JCSD is not a Permittee, coverage under the MSHCP (and therefore, take authorization under the MSHCP) can be obtained by seeking "Third Party Take Authorization" through the Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority. As impacts to biological resources will likely be avoided through facility design, timing of construction, and adherence to mitigation measures, coverage will not likely be sought.

The MSHCP identifies a series of Criteria Cells and identifies the conservation goals for each Criteria Cell. There are two sections of proposed pipeline alignments within MSHCP Criteria Cells. The first section is within Citrus Avenue ROW, which lies partially within the northern part of Criteria Cell 786. The second section is adjacent to Interstate 15 within Caltrans ROW, which lies partially within the northern part of Criteria Cell 698. Both of these Criteria Cells are part of Subunit 1 Santa Ana River Central. Conservation goals associated with Criteria Cells 786 and 698 are focused on the southern portion of these cells near the Santa Ana River. Because the sections of the proposed pipelines are within the northern portion of Criteria Cells 786 and 698 and do not support the resources proposed for conservation within the Criteria Cells or the Subunit, implementation of the Project will not conflict with the conservation goals of the MSHCP.

JCSD will need to obtain encroachment permits from RCFCWCD (a Permittee to the MSHCP) for proposed pipeline alignments that traverse Day Creek Channel in Jurupa Valley at Bellegrave Avenue and Limonite Avenue; this section of the proposed pipelines must demonstrate compliance with MSHCP. The following discussion is intended to provide the information needed by RCFCWCD to find that any work conducted in the Day Creek Channel ROW will comply with MSHCP Section 3.2.1,

Section 6.1.2, Section 6.1.3, Section 6.1.4, Section 6.3.2, Section 7.5.3, and Appendix C to the MSHCP.

MSHCP Section 3.2.1 (The MSHCP Plan Map)

The MSHCP Plan Map identifies the following four categories of property within the MSCHP Plan Area: Criteria Area, Public/Quasi-Public Lands (PQP), Rural Mountainous Designation, and American Indian Lands. The area where the proposed pipelines traverse the Day Creek Channel is not identified as one of these four categories. As such, the Project is compliant with Section 3.2.1 of the MSHCP.

MSHCP Section 6.1.2 (Protection of Species Associated with Riparian/Riverine Areas and Vernal Pools)

The portion of the Day Creek Channel where the proposed pipelines will traverse within Limonite Avenue and Bellegrave Avenue is improved as a trapezoidal concrete channel. This area does not contain riparian/riverine habitat or vernal pools with special survey requirements. No focused surveys or conservation are required. As such, the Project is compliant with Section 6.1.2 of the MSHCP.

MSHCP Section 6.1.3 (Protection of Narrow Endemic Plant Species)

The portion of Day Creek Channel where the proposed pipelines traverse is within the Narrow Endemic Plant Species Survey Area (NEPSSA) 7, which includes the following target plant species: San Diego ambrosia, Brand's Phacelia, and San Miguel savory. None of the NEPSSA species are expected to occur within the Day Creek Channel site due to the channel's improvement as a trapezoidal concrete channel and the absence of suitable habitat. No focused surveys or conservation are required. As such, the Project is compliant with Section 6.1.3 of the MSHCP.

MSHCP Section 6.1.4 (Guidelines Pertaining to Urban Wildlands Interface)

The MSHCP Urban/Wildland Interface Guidelines are intended to address indirect effects associated with locating development in proximity to the MSHCP Conservation Area. The portion of Day Creek Channel where the proposed pipelines will traverse does not occur adjacent to sensitive habitat, including MSHCP Criteria Areas. Additionally, because construction of the pipelines will not result in long-term adverse edge effects such as drainage, toxics, lighting, noise, invasive species, barriers, or grading, no significant indirect impacts to special-status biological resources will occur. Thus, the MSHCP Urban/Wildland Interface Guidelines are not applicable. As such, the Project is compliant with Section 6.1.4 of the MSHCP.

MSHCP Section 6.3.2 (Additional Survey Needs and Procedures)
The portion of the Day Creek Channel where the proposed pipelines will traverse does not occur within the Criteria Area Plant Species Survey Area or special animal species survey areas for amphibians or mammals. This portion of the Day Creek Channel is within the burrowing owl survey area. However, burrowing owl is not anticipated to occur within the Day Creek Channel site due to the channel's improvements as a trapezoidal concrete channel and the absence of suitable habitat. No additional focused surveys or conservation are required. As such, the Project is compliant with Section 6.1.4 of the MSHCP.

MSHCP Section 7.5.3 (Construction Guidelines)
The MSHCP Construction Guidelines are intended to address construction effects in proximity to the MSHCP Conservation Area and PQP Lands. These guidelines pertain to activities such as sediment and erosion control, timing of construction activities, stream diversions, footprint of disturbance areas, exotic species removal, training of construction personnel, equipment maintenance, and disposal of waste, dirt, rubble, or trash. The portion of Day Creek Channel where the proposed pipelines will traverse is not located within or adjacent to an MSHCP Criteria Cell, and thus, this section is not applicable. As such, the Project is compliant with Section 7.5.3 of the MSHCP.

MSHCP Appendix C (Standard Best Management Practices)
The MSHCP Standard Best Management Practices pertain to the same types of activities as the MSHCP Construction Guidelines and will be addressed in either a pipeline facility-specific Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) or an erosion and sediment control plan required by mitigation measure **MM GEO 1**.

Therefore, as discussed above, the Project's proposed pipelines that will traverse the Day Creek Channel ROW will be compliant with the MSHCP. Impacts with regard to conflicts with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, to state habitat conservation plan will be less than significant.

Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station
The majority of Survey Area 1 is located within the Ontario Recovery Unit for the DSFLF. The Ontario Recovery Unit covers approximately 21.7 square miles within Ontario, and is part of a recovery plan that is intended to recover and protect the DSFLF. According to the Draft Recovery Plan, there is restorable habitat for the DSFLF along the Southern California Edison ROW and along a shallow wash in southwestern Ontario; however, it should be noted that DSFLF has not been observed in Ontario.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

Recorded occurrences of the DSFLF have been outside and southeast of Ontario's limits.

Projects within the Ontario Recovery Unit are required to have focused surveys for DSFLF conducted on the site and consult with the USFWS regarding mitigation of impacts if any DSFLF are found pursuant to Section 7 of the federal Endangered Species Act.

Although Survey Area 1 contains Delhi sands, the key habitat requirements for the DSFLF are not present due to the industrial storage facility and compacted soils in the northern portion, and the disturbed land from over 80 years of agricultural activities in the remaining portion of the Survey Area. It was determined focused DSFLF surveys are not required because there is no suitable habitat at Survey Area 1. Survey Area 2 does not contain Delhi sands nor is it within the Ontario Recovery Unit.

There is one approved Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) in Ontario as well as an area of San Bernardino Kangaroo Rat Critical Habitat. The Oakmont Industrial Group HCP was established for the protection of the DSFLF on approximately 19 acres adjacent to the intersection of Greystone Drive and Sanford Avenue, which is approximately 3 miles northeast of the Survey Areas. The Survey Areas are also located approximately 6 miles southwest from the San Bernardino Kangaroo Rat Critical Habitat in Ontario. Because the Survey Areas are not within an HCP, impacts with regard to conflicts with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, to state habitat conservation plan will be less than significant.

Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

The proposed facilities at the Treatment Plant are located within the boundaries of the MSHCP. Please refer to the discussion under *Recycled Water Pipelines*.

V. CULTURAL RESOURCES[11] Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?	☐	☐	☒	☐

[11] Please note that additional discussion of the Project's impacts in regards to the National Historic Preservation Act and Environmental Justice, as part of the CEQA-Plus analysis, is contained in Section D of this IS/MND.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

(Sources: CRM TECH)

CEQA establishes that "a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (PRC Section 21084.1). "Substantial adverse change," according to PRC Section 5020.1(q), "means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired." Moreover, State *CEQA Guidelines* state that the term "historical resources" applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the lead agency (Section 15064.5(a)).

Recycled Water Pipelines

A cultural resources assessment was undertaken for the Project, which included in part, a records search, historical background research, and field surveys conducted in May and June 2015. The records search results yielded a large number of previous cultural resources studies that involved portions of the Project Facilities or properties along the proposed pipeline route. As a result of these and other similar studies in the vicinity, one linear site from the historic period (Site 33-016681/36-013627) was previously recorded as crossing various proposed pipeline alignments. Within a 1-mile radius, records show that 60 historic-period sites have been identified. The vast majority of historic-period sites are single-family residences, along with a few refuse scatters and the Union Pacific Railroad; however, none of these sites within the 1-mile radius occur immediately adjacent to the proposed pipeline alignments except for the aforementioned Site 33-016681/36-013627. Additionally, based on historic maps, the proposed pipeline alignments appear relatively low in sensitivity for cultural resources from the historic period, especially considering their location mostly within existing road ROW.

Site 33-016681/36-013627 represents the Southern Sierras Power Transmission "O" Line, a single circuit 115kV transmission line built in 1929 between Seal Beach and San Bernardino. The "O" designation denotes an "open" line, intended as an emergency power connection between the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Company and the Southern Sierras Power Company. When recorded in 2007, it was reported that portions of the transmission line in Orange County had been removed, while some segments remained in place in Riverside and San Bernardino counties. During the survey for the Project's cultural resources assessment, several power transmission lines across the proposed pipeline alignments in Jurupa Valley and Eastvale were found to be possibly of historical origin, including one matching the alignment recorded for Site 33-016681/36-013627. This power line consists of wooden poles carrying overhead

wires across various streets containing the proposed pipelines. However, at these locations, the proposed undertaking entails only trenching for the installation of underground pipelines, which has no potential to affect the physical components, appearance, or function of Site 33-016681/36-013627 or any of the other power transmission lines across the proposed pipeline alignments. Therefore, these power lines are considered to be outside the vertical extent of the proposed pipeline alignments and construction of the pipelines will not impact the significance or integrity of Site 33-016681/36-013627 or any other historical period resource. Impacts will be less than significant.

Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station

The records search results as part of the Project's cultural resources assessment yielded a linear site from the historic period that traverses Survey Area 2 (Site 36-025440). Site 36-025440 was recorded in 2010 as a 12-mile-long 220kV power transmission line connecting the Southern California Edison Company's Chino and Mira-Loma substations, originally built in 1937 but with some of towers replaced in 1940. According to the site record, the line consists of 90-foot-tall, T-shaped steel lattice towers except in the easternmost 2-mile segment, where the towers were replaced in 1979. The segment of Site 36-025440 that traverses Survey Area 2 traverses the survey area in an east-west direction. During the field survey, the transmission line with its T-shaped steel lattice towers were observed at that location, accompanied by a second line with taller towers of modern appearance.

When recorded in 2010, Site 36-025440 was the subject of a historic significance evaluation. It was determined at that time that the transmission line does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources, and does not meet the definition of a "historic property" or a "historical resource" under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and CEQA. The Project's cultural resources assessment did not encounter new information to necessitate a reexamination of that conclusion. Thus, construction of the recycled water reservoirs and pump station will not impact historic resources. Moreover, the proposed reservoirs and pump station will not be constructed within the Southern California Edison corridors at either Survey Area 1 or Survey Area 2. Impacts will be less than significant.

Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

No historic resources were identified at or in the immediate vicinity of the clear well site, and as such, development of the proposed facilities at the Treatment Plant will not impact historic resources. Moreover, equipping the shell of the booster station that is

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

being constructed by WRCRWA with necessary equipment to operate the booster station will not impact historic resources. Therefore, impacts will be less than significant.

b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐

(Sources: CRM TECH)

Recycled Water Pipelines

A cultural resources assessment was undertaken for the Project. As it relates to archaeological resources, the assessment also included a geoarchaeological analysis, archaeological records search and field surveys, and Native American coordination to solicit input from local tribes and a request for a Sacred Lands File search by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). Within a 1-mile radius of the Project Facilities, 14 prehistoric sites and 2 isolates were identified as well as 19 “pending sites.” All of the prehistoric sites consisted of bedrock-milling features or lithic scatters, and the vast majority of them were clustered near the southwestern end of the Project area, along the northern bank of the Santa Ana River. An expanded records search for archaeological sites within a 5-mile radius was also conducted. Overall, the locations and types of prehistoric archaeological resources identified in the expanded records search were found at higher elevations above the Santa Ana River bank, and appear to support the existing prehistoric hunter-gatherer settlement-subsistence models for inland Southern California. These locations also suggest that permanent or long-term settlement was more likely to occur on elevated terraces, hills, and finger ridges near reliable sources of water, while the valley floor was mostly used for resource procurement, traveling, and opportunistic camping. Moreover, the geoarchaeological analysis determined the alignments for the proposed pipelines appear to be relatively low in potential for significant archaeological remains in subsurface deposits.

NAHC’s Sacred Lands File search indicated the presence of Native American cultural resources that may be impacted by the Project, and recommended local Native American tribes by contacted. Accordingly, CRM TECH contacted all individuals identified by NAHC. As a result of this outreach, four of the contacted tribes requested Native American monitoring of ground-disturbing activities, which include the following:

- Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians;
- Gabrieliño/Tongva Band of San Gabriel Mission Indians;

- Gabrielino Tongva Nation; and
- Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians.

Moreover, the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians considers the Project area, including the proposed pipeline alignments, to be within a culturally sensitive area near village sites known to that tribe. The Gabrieliño/Tongva Band of San Gabriel Mission Indians also considered the Project area to be culturally sensitive. Both the Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians and Gabrielino Tongva Nation also requested monitoring of ground-disturbing activities by an archaeologist in addition to a Native American monitor. However, as the proposed pipeline alignments are within existing ROW, the vast majority of which are improved as paved roadways or otherwise disturbed, the likelihood of impacting archaeological resources is considered low. Even so, to reduce potential impacts to archaeological resources that may be inadvertently discovered during construction and installation of the proposed pipelines, mitigation measure **MM CR 1** is required. This measure requires avoidance if there is an inadvertent discovery until a significance determination can be made by a qualified archaeologist, and adherence to appropriate measures if the find is determined to be significant under CEQA.

> **MM CR 1**: Should any archaeological resource(s) be accidentally discovered during construction, construction activities shall be moved to other parts of the construction site and a qualified archaeologist shall be contacted to determine the significance of the resource(s). If the find is determined to be a unique archaeological resource, as defined in Section 15064.5 of the State *CEQA Guidelines*, avoidance or other appropriate measure shall be implemented.

Therefore, for the reasons stated above, impacts to archaeological resources will be less than significant with mitigation.

Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station

No known prehistoric archaeological sites were identified to occur at either Survey Area 1 or Survey Area 2 by the Project's cultural resources assessment. Moreover, the geoarchaeological analysis determined the survey areas appear to be relatively low in potential for significant archaeological remains in subsurface deposits. However, as these survey areas are outside of existing disturbed and/or paved ROW, and to accommodate the particular interest of the tribes listed under *Recycled Water Pipelines*, above, archaeological monitoring of initial ground-disturbing activities associated with

the construction of the recycled water reservoirs and pump station is required by mitigation measure **MM CR 2**, which also requires the archaeologist to contact the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians, Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, Gabrielino Tongva Nation, and Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians to invite them to provide a culturally-affiliated Native American monitor. This measure also requires avoidance of the discovery until a significance determination can be made by a qualified archaeologist and adherence to appropriate measures if the find is determined to be significant under CEQA.

> **MM CR 2**: A qualified professional archaeologist shall be retained to monitor initial ground-disturbing activities related to construction of the recycled water reservoirs and pump station at either Survey Area 1 or Survey Area 2. The archaeologist shall contact the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians, Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, Gabrielino Tongva Nation, and Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians and invite them to provide a culturally-affiliated Native American monitor to be present during initial ground-disturbing activities. If any archaeological deposits are encountered, all ground-disturbing work shall be halted at the location of the discovery until a qualified archaeologist determines the significance of the resource(s). If the archaeologist determines a find to be a unique archaeological resource, as defined in Section 15064.5 of the State *CEQA Guidelines*, avoidance or other appropriate measures shall be implemented.

Therefore, for the reasons stated above, impacts to archaeological and tribal cultural resources will be less than significant with mitigation.

Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

No known prehistoric archaeological sites were identified to occur at or in the vicinity of the clear well site by the Project's cultural resources assessment. Moreover, the geoarchaeological analysis determined the clear well site and its vicinity appear to be relatively low in potential for significant archaeological remains in subsurface deposits. Given the disturbed nature of the Treatment Plant, the likelihood of the proposed facilities at the Treatment Plant impacting archaeological resources is considered low. Even so, to reduce potential impacts to archaeological resources that may be inadvertently discovered during construction of the clear well and the underground pipeline connecting the booster station and the clear well, mitigation measure **MM CR 1** is required. This measure requires avoidance if there is an inadvertent discovery until a significance determination can be made by a qualified archaeologist, and adherence to

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

appropriate measures if the find is determined to be significant under CEQA. Therefore, impacts to archaeological resources will be less than significant with mitigation.

c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☒	☐	☐

(Sources: RCMMC, OGP EIR, CGP EIR)

Recycled Water Pipelines

Paleontological resources include fossils of plant and animal remains from prehistoric eras. According to Riverside County data, the portions of Eastvale and Jurupa Valley where pipelines are proposed have a low to high potential of containing paleontological resources. According to the Ontario Plan EIR, the possibility of finding paleontological resources within Ontario is moderate to high, and according to the Chino General Plan EIR, unknown paleontological resources could be discovered or disturbed as development occurs. Construction and installation of the proposed pipelines, depending on soil conditions, may require trenching that is 4 feet wide and 8 feet deep. However, paleontological resources are not expected to be discovered during construction within ROW that have had previous pipeline installations or within previously disturbed surfaces. Additionally, due to increasing development of the Project area, and over 50 years of agricultural, equestrian, and dairy operations, the likelihood of discovering paleontological resources is considered low. In the event of accidental discovery of paleontological resources, mitigation measure **MM CR 3** will reduce impacts to less than significant by ensuring the appropriate steps are taken to safeguard the resource.

> **MM CR 3**: Should any paleontological resource(s) be accidentally discovered during construction, construction activities shall be moved to other parts of the construction site and a qualified paleontologist shall be contacted to determine the significance of the resource(s). If the find is determined to be a unique paleontological resource, as defined in Section 15064.5 of the State *CEQA Guidelines*, then a mitigation program shall be developed in accordance with the provisions of CEQA as well as the guidelines of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (1995), and shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
>
> - The excavation of areas identified as likely to contain paleontological resources shall be monitored by a qualified paleontological monitor. Monitoring should be restricted to undisturbed subsurface areas of older alluvium, which may be

present below the surface. The monitor shall be prepared to quickly salvage fossils as they are unearthed to avoid construction delays, but must have the power to temporarily halt or divert grading equipment to allow for removal of abundant or large specimens. The monitor shall also remove samples of sediments that are likely to contain the remains of small fossil invertebrates and vertebrates.

- Collected samples of sediments shall be washed to recover small invertebrate and vertebrate fossils. Recovered specimens shall be prepared so that they can be identified and permanently preserved.
- Specimens shall be identified and curated at a repository with permanent retrievable storage to allow further research in the future.
- A report of findings, including an itemized inventory of recovered specimens, shall be prepared upon completion of the procedures outlined above. The report shall include a discussion of the significance of all recovered specimens. The report and inventory, when submitted to the appropriate lead agency, shall signify completion of the program to mitigate impacts to paleontological resources.

Therefore, for the reasons stated above, impacts to paleontological resources will be less than significant with mitigation.

Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station

As discussed above, according to the Ontario Plan EIR, the possibility of finding paleontological resources within Ontario is moderate to high. The construction of the proposed reservoirs and pump station will entail excavation to connect the proposed recycled water pipelines into the reservoir and pump station. Paleontological resources are not expected to be discovered during construction. However, in the event of accidental discovery of paleontological resources, implementation of mitigation measure **MM CR 3** will reduce impacts to less than significant by taking the appropriate steps to safeguard the resource. Therefore, impacts to paleontological resources at the Survey Areas will be less than significant with mitigation.

Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

The Treatment Plant is located in an area identified by Riverside County data with a high potential for paleontological resources. However, paleontological resources are not expected to be discovered during construction given the historic uses in the area. Even

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

so, in the event of accidental discovery of paleontological resources, implementing of mitigation measure **MM CR 3** will reduce impacts to less than significant by taking the appropriate steps to safeguard the resource. Therefore, impacts to paleontological resources will be less than significant with mitigation.

d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	☐	☐	☒	☐

(Sources: Google Earth, Figure 2; HSC; PRC)

Recycled Water Pipelines, Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station, and Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

Construction of the proposed Project is not expected to disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries. Due to the previously disturbed and developed condition of the Project Facilities identified on **Figure 2**, the discovery of human remains is extremely unlikely. Therefore, impacts to human remains are less than significant and mitigation is not necessary. In the unlikely event that during construction suspected human remains are uncovered, all construction in the vicinity of the remains shall cease and the contractor shall notify the County Coroner immediately pursuant to California Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

VI. GEOLOGY AND SOILS Would the project:				
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	☐	☐	☒	☐

(Sources: Project Description, RCMMC, OGP EIR, CGP EIR)

Recycled Water Pipelines

There are no Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones within the boundaries of JCSD. The closest known active fault zones are: the Chino Fault and the Elsinore-Whittier fault, both located southwest of JCSD, and the San Jacinto Fault, which is located northeast of JCSD. The pipelines, which will be located underground, will be designed and constructed pursuant to the current *Jurupa Community Services District's Standards Manual* and incorporate standard seismic design criteria including criteria outlined by the American Water Works Association. Therefore, due to the distance of active fault zones, lack of faults in the Project area, incorporation of standard design measures that reduce the risk of seismic-induced failure, and the absence of manned facilities, impacts to people and structures from rupture of a known earthquake fault will be less than significant.

Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station

The Survey Areas are not located with an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone, and there are no known faults within Ontario. The closest known active fault zone is the Chino Fault generally southwest of Ontario. The proposed reservoirs and pump station will be designed and constructed pursuant to the current *Jurupa Community Services District's Standards Manual* and incorporate standard seismic design criteria including criteria outlined by the American Water Works Association. Moreover, the proposed reservoirs and pump station will be unmanned facilities. Therefore, due to the distance of active fault zones, lack of faults in the Project area, incorporation of standard design measures that reduce the risk of seismic-induced failure, and the absence of manned facilities, impacts to people and structures from rupture of a known earthquake fault will be less than significant.

Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

The proposed facilities at the Treatment Plant are not located with an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. The closest known active fault zone is the Chino Fault generally west of the Treatment Plant site. The proposed clear well and underground pipeline will be designed and constructed pursuant to the current *Jurupa Community Services District's Standards Manual* and incorporate standard seismic design criteria including criteria outlined by the American Water Works Association and will be an unmanned facility. Moreover, the booster station is an unmanned facility. Therefore, due to the distance of active fault zones, lack of faults in the Project area, incorporation of standard design measures that reduce the risk of seismic-induced failure, and the absence of manned facilities, impacts to people and structures from rupture of a known earthquake fault will be less than significant.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☐	☒	☐

(Sources: Project Description, RCMMC, OGP EIR, CGP EIR)

Recycled Water Pipelines, Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station, and Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

Refer to the discussion in response VI.a.i), above.

iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☐	☒	☐

(Sources: Project Description, RCMMC, OGP EIR, CGP EIR)

Recycled Water Pipelines

The pipelines will be constructed in areas identified as having a low to very high susceptibility for liquefaction; however, as discussed in response VI.a.i), above, none of the pipeline alignments are located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. Because the pipelines are unmanned underground facilities that will incorporate standard seismic design criteria, including criteria outlined by the American Water Works Association, potential impacts to people and structures from seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction will be less than significant.

Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station

The Survey Areas are in an area susceptible to liquefaction; however, as discussed in response VI.a.i), above, the Survey Areas are not located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. Because the proposed reservoirs and pump station will be an unmanned facility that will incorporate standard seismic design criteria, including criteria outlined by the American Water Works Association, potential impacts to people and structures from seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction will be less than significant.

Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

The proposed facilities at the Treatment Plant are in an area with moderate to high liquefaction susceptibility; however, as discussed in response VI.a.i), above, the proposed facilities is not located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. Because the proposed facilities at the Treatment Plant will be unmanned and incorporate standard seismic design criteria, including criteria outlined by the American Water Works Association, potential impacts to people and structures from seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction will be less than significant.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
iv) Landslides?	☐	☐	☐	☒

(Sources: Project Description; Google Earth)

Recycled Water Pipelines, Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station, and Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

Due to the low-lying relief of the Project area where the recycled water pipelines are proposed and generally flat terrain in the immediate area, landslides due to seismic shaking are considered extremely unlikely. Moreover, the pipelines will be underground. Thus, construction and operation of the proposed Project Facilities will not expose people or structures to potential landslides. Therefore, no impact in this regard will occur.

b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☒	☐	☐

(Sources: Project Description, SWP)

Recycled Water Pipelines

Proposed pipelines will be primarily located within paved ROW, and even in areas of unpaved ROW or easements where pipelines are proposed, the original surface conditions will be restored after pipeline installation. Thus, operation of the pipelines will not result in substantial soil erosion or loss of topsoil.

Pipeline construction may result in soil erosion. Construction of the proposed distribution network will be accomplished in discrete phases over time. For any phase of pipeline construction that would entail an area of disturbance greater than a mile, JCSD would obtain coverage under the NPDES General Construction Permit from the State Water Resources Control Board via the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (SARWQCB) and prepare a SWPPP. The SWPPP, which will be implemented by the contractor, is required to identify Best Management Practices (BMPs) for erosion control, sediment control, tracking control, and wind erosion control. As a result, potential impacts associated with soil erosion from construction-related activities will be reduced to less than significant with preparation and implementation of a SWPPP (or SWPPs). For pipeline facilities constructed in segments that are less than a mile in length (which would not require a SWPPP), adherence to mitigation measure **MM GEO 1** is required. This mitigation measure requires the preparation of an erosion and sedimentation control plan that identifies BMPs to be implemented during construction.

> **MM GEO 1**: Prior to the construction of any Project facility that does not require preparation of a facility-specific Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan,

an erosion and sedimentation control plan shall be prepared that identifies erosion and sedimentation control best management practices. The erosion and sediment control plan may be prepared by the Construction Contractor or designee; however, it must be approved by the Jurupa Community Services District prior to the start of construction. The erosion control plan shall be retained at the construction site and available for inspection upon request.

With adherence to a pipeline facility-specific SWPPP, or a pipeline facility-specific erosion control plan for those pipeline segments not requiring a SWPPP, potential impacts relative to soil erosion from construction of the pipelines will be less than significant.

Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station

The Project proposes the acquisition of a site approximately 520 feet by 250 feet (approximately 3 acres) within either Survey Area 1 or Survey Area 2. Within this approximately 3 acre site, the recycled water reservoirs and pump station will be constructed within an area approximately 280 feet by 250 feet (approximately 1.6 acres).[12] Because construction of the proposed reservoirs and pump station will entail disturbance of more than one acre preparation and implementation of a SWPPP, as discussed under *Recycled Water Pipelines* is required. As a result, the potential impacts associated with soil erosion from construction-related activities will be reduced to less than significant. Further, as the footprint of the station site is relatively minor in size, a substantial loss of topsoil will not result, nor will the proposed station's operation result in substantial erosion. Therefore, impacts will be less than significant.

Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

The clear well site encompasses approximately 0.9 acres, and the proposed underground pipeline to connect the booster station and clear well is less than one mile in length. As this area of disturbance is under an acre and less than a mile, respectively, a SWPPP is not required, which means mitigation measure **MM GEO 1** is applicable to construction of these facilities. The implementation of the erosion control plan required by mitigation measure **MM GEO 1** prevent substantial soil erosion during construction-related activities and reduce potential impacts to less than significant.

[12] The remainder of the 3 acre site that is not used for the reservoirs or pump station (approximately 1.4 acres) will be used for future treatment facilities. Because the nature of the treatment facilities has yet to be determined, the treatment facilities are not a part of this Project.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

(Sources: RCMMC, OGP EIR)

Recycled Water Pipelines, Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station, and Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

Regarding faults, landslides, and liquefaction, see responses VI.a.i) through VI.a.iv), above.

Lateral spreading consists of lateral movement of level or near-level ground associated with liquefaction during an earthquake, and as discussed above, the proposed pipelines are within an area identified with low to very high susceptibility for liquefaction. In areas of high and very high susceptibility for liquefaction, there is a potential for lateral spreading to occur. However, because the pipelines are unmanned underground facilities that will incorporate standard seismic design criteria, including criteria outlined by the American Water Works Association, potential impacts from potential lateral spreading will be less than significant.

Ground subsidence is typically a gradual settling or sinking of the ground surface with little or no horizontal movement, although fissures (cracks and separations) are common. The Project area is susceptible to subsidence. However, because the pipelines are unmanned underground facilities that will incorporate standard engineering design and construction protocols, potential impacts from subsidence will be less than significant.

Collapse can occur with collapsible soils become saturated, causing rapid, substantial settlement under relatively light loads. Soils prone to collapse are generally deposited by flash floods or wind. Collapsible soils in the region predominantly occur at the bases of mountains as a result of alluvial sediments deposited during rapid runoff events, and as such, the potential for collapse where pipelines are proposed is low. Because the Project Facilities will incorporate standard engineering design and construction protocols, potential impacts from collapse will be less than significant.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

(Sources: NRAI, USDA)

Recycled Water Pipelines

Expansive soils have a significant amount of clay particles or other minerals that have the ability to give up water (shrink) or take on water (swell). The occurrence of these soils is often associated with geologic units having marginal stability, and they can occur in hillside areas as well as low-lying alluvial basins. There are 40 soils within the Project area. Most of the soils underlie already impacted areas, such as streets and houses, or have been seriously altered by agriculture and dairy farming.

Soils in the Project area are primarily well drained as they are associated with alluvial fans and flood plains and have a surface layer of sand to sandy loam. These soils do not have shrink/swell tendencies due to the lack of clay materials. The pipelines are not expected to be located on expansive soil, and thus will not create substantial risks to life or property. Therefore, impacts will be less than significant.

Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station

Soils at Survey Area 1 consist of Delhi sands soil. Soils at Survey Area 2 consist of Hilmar loamy fine sands. Both of these soil types have a low shrink-swell potential and do not constitute expansive soil. Therefore, impacts will be less than significant.

Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

Soils at the Treatment Plant site are primarily well drained as they are associated with alluvial fans and flood plains and have a surface layer of sand to sandy loam. These soils do not have shrink/swell tendencies due to the lack of clay materials. The proposed facilities at the Treatment Plant are not expected to be located on expansive soil, and thus will not create substantial risks to life or property. Therefore, impacts will be less than significant.

e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	☐	☐	☐	☒

(Sources: Project Description)

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

Recycled Water Pipelines, Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station, and Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

Implementation of the proposed Project will not generate the need for septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems; thus, there will be no impacts in this regard.

VII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS Would the project:				
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐

(Sources: WEBB)

The Proposed Facilities are similar in nature to those previously analyzed for JCSD's Non-Potable Water Service Expansion in the Eastern Portion of the District (District Project No. 3657DP), which proposed the construction and operation of non-potable water pipelines, pump station, and re-use of a water storage tank. Thus, the air quality/greenhouse gas analysis from that project is used herein.

Recycled Water Pipelines, Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station, and Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

Construction-generated greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions were modeled using CalEEMod, the result of which indicated that an estimated maximum of 144.94 metric tons of carbon dioxide per year ($MTCO_2$/year) will occur from construction equipment, as shown on the following table.

Table 4 – Project Construction Equipment GHG Emissions

Activity	Metric Tons Per Year (MT/yr)			
	Total CO_2	Total CH_4	Total N_2O	Total CO_2E
Pipeline Construction	139.15	0.01	0.00	139.45
Pipeline Paving	5.47	0.00	0.00	5.49
Total	**144.62**	**0.01**	**0.00**	**144.94**

Notes: CO_2 = Carbon dioxide; CH_4 = Methane; N_2O = Nitrous oxide; CO_2E = Carbon dioxide equivalent

The construction of proposed Project Facilities does not fit into the categories provided in the draft thresholds from CARB and SCAQMD (industrial, commercial, and residential). The Project's emissions, then, have been compared to the threshold that is

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

most conservative, which is 1,400 $MTCO_2E$/yr for commercial projects.[13] Thus, the total GHG emissions from proposed pipeline construction is well below the lowest SCAQMD recommended screening level.

As previously discussed in response III, above, the only operational emissions associated with the Project are from maintenance vehicles and the pump station. The operational GHG emissions from these maintenance vehicles will be negligible. The proposed pump station will contain pumps, valves, and electrical equipment; these emissions will not generate a substantial amount of GHG emissions that would cause a significant impact. Therefore, construction and operation of the proposed Project Facilities does not generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment.

b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	☐	☒

(Sources: WEBB)

There are no applicable plans, policies, or regulations adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions (i.e., Climate Action Plan) for an infrastructure project such as this Project.

Recycled Water Pipelines

Construction and operation of the proposed pipelines will not generate GHG emissions such that a significant impact on the environment will result. Refer to response VII.a), above. Further, the proposed pipelines will not obstruct implementation of any future plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions. Therefore, no impact will occur.

Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station

Construction and operation of the proposed reservoirs and pump station will not generate GHG emissions such that a significant impact on the environment will result. Refer to response VII.a), above. Further, these facilities will not obstruct implementation of any future plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions. Therefore, no impact will occur.

[13] The other thresholds include 3,500 $MTCO_2E$/yr for residential projects and 3,000 $MTCO_2E$/yr for mixed-use projects.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

Construction and operation of the clear well, booster station, and underground pipeline connecting these facilities will not generate GHG emissions such that a significant impact on the environment will result. Refer to response VII.a), above. Further, the proposed clear well will not obstruct implementation of any future plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions. Therefore, no impact will occur.

VIII. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS Would the project:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☐	☐	☒

(Source: Project Description)

Recycled Water Pipelines, Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station, and Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

Operation and maintenance of the proposed Project Facilities will not require the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. Thus there will be no impacts in this regard.

b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐

(Sources: Project Description, HSC, CCR)

Recycled Water Pipelines, Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station, and Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

Construction of the Project Facilities will involve the transport of lubricants, and various other liquids for operation of construction equipment. These materials will be transported to the construction sites by equipment service trucks. In addition, workers will commute to the site via private vehicles and will operate construction vehicles and equipment on public streets. The United States Department of Transportation Office of Hazardous Materials Safety prescribes strict regulations for the safe transport of hazardous materials, as described in Code of Federal Regulations Title 49 and

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

implemented by California Code of Regulations Title 13. Materials that are hazardous to humans and animals will be present during construction including diesel fuel, gasoline, equipment fuels, concrete, lubricant oils, and adhesives.

The potential exists for direct impacts to human health and the environment from accidental spills of small amounts of hazardous materials during construction. However, a variety of federal, state, and local laws govern the transport, generation, treatment, and disposal of hazardous materials and wastes. For instance, appropriate documentation for all hazardous waste that is transported in connection with this Project's activities will be provided as required for compliance with existing hazardous materials regulations codified in California Code of Regulations Titles 8, 22, and 26, and their enabling legislation set forth in California Health & Safety Code Chapter 6.95. Further, hazardous materials are required to be stored in designated areas to prevent accidental release to the environment and disposed of according to the rules and regulations of federal and state agencies.

Hazardous materials will not be present in any significant quantity and any spill is likely to be easily contained and would be carried out in a manner that complies with existing laws and regulations. The use of these materials during construction will be conducted in accordance with all applicable federal and state laws, which includes requirements for secondary containment of hazardous materials and appropriate spill response procedures. Therefore, impacts regarding the accidental release of hazardous materials into the environment will be less than significant.

c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☒	☐

(Sources: Project Description; CNUSD; JUSD, OGP EIR, CGP EIR)

Recycled Water Pipelines

The proposed pipelines located within Eastvale and Jurupa Valley are within the Corona-Norco Unified School District (CNUSD) and Jurupa Unified School District (JUSD). Because schools are potential users of recycled water for irrigation, all of the schools operated by CNUSD and JUSD within the Project area are within a quarter-mile of the proposed pipeline network as shown on **Figure 4**. The proximity of proposed pipelines to these schools are shown in the following table.

Table 5 – School Sites

Schools	School Address	Location of Nearest Facility
CNUSD Schools		
Barton Elementary School	7437 Corona Valley Ave City of Eastvale	Adjacent facility within Eastvale Pkwy
Eastvale Elementary School	13031 Orange St City of Eastvale	Adjacent facility within Scholar Way
Harada Elementary School	12884 Oakdale St City of Eastvale	Adjacent facility within Scholar Way
Parks Elementary School	13830 Whispering Hills Dr City of Eastvale	Adjacent facility within Harrison Ave
Ramirez Intermediate School	6905 Harrison Ave City of Eastvale	Adjacent facilities within Harrison Ave and Schleisman Rd
River Heights Intermediate School	7227 Cleveland Ave City of Eastvale	Adjacent facility within Scholar Way
Ronald Reagan Elementary School[a]	8300 Fieldmaster St City of Eastvale	Adjacent facility within Fieldmaster St
Roosevelt High School	7447 Scholar Way City of Eastvale	Adjacent facilities within Scholar Way and Citrus St
VanderMolen Elementary School	6744 Carnelian St City of Jurupa Valley	Facility within 68th Street, approximately 0.17 mile (898 feet) west of the school
JUSD Schools		
Jurupa Valley High School	10551 Bellegrave Ave City of Jurupa Valley	Facility within Bellegrave Ave, approximately 0.05 mile (265 feet) southwest of the school
Sky Country Elementary School	5520 Lucretia Ave City of Jurupa Valley	Adjacent facility within Lucretia Ave
Troth Street Elementary School	5565 Troth St City of Jurupa Valley	Facility within Etiwanda Ave, approximately 0.25 mile (1,320 feet) west of the school
Proposed 10-acre K-8 school per Tract Map No. 31768	*Northeast of intersection of Bellegrave Ave and Jurupa Rd* *City of Jurupa Valley*	*Facility within Bellegrave Ave, approximately 0.08 mile (425 feet) south of the proposed school*

[a] Currently under construction and anticipated to be completed in 2015.

The portion of the proposed pipelines within Chino and Ontario are in an area served by three school districts: Mountain View School District, Chino Valley Unified School District, and Chaffey Joint Union High School District. However, there are no school sites within a quarter-mile of the proposed pipelines in this area.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

As shown in the above table and on **Figure 4**, pipelines are proposed within a quarter-mile of 11 existing schools, 1 school under construction, and 1 proposed school. Potentially hazardous materials will be used in accordance with all federal, state, and local laws regulating the management and use of hazardous materials. Additionally, substances such as vehicle and equipment grease, gasoline, lubricants, pipe/joint sealers, which are common at construction sites, are not considered hazardous or acutely hazardous in the amounts used at construction sites. The use of these materials, particularly during construction, will be conducted in accordance with all applicable federal and state laws, which includes requirements for secondary containment of hazardous materials and appropriate spill response procedures. Further, the proposed pipelines are sited within paved roadway ROW in the vicinity of these identified school sites, and thus, will not directly impact existing school properties. Once construction is complete, there are no hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or wastes that would be emitted or handled as part of the recycled pipelines. Therefore, impacts will be less than significant.

Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station

The Survey Areas are not within a quarter-mile of a school site. Therefore, no impact in this regard will occur.

Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

The proposed facilities at the Treatment Plant are not within a quarter-mile of a school site. Therefore, no impact in this regard will occur.

d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐

(Sources: Project Description, Envirostor, GeoTracker, DTSC CL)

Recycled Water Pipelines

According to the California Department of Toxic Substances Control's (DTSC) EnviroStor database, there are four sites near the proposed pipeline alignments. All four are cleanup sites, and 3 have been certified/completed to date. The active cleanup site is as follows:

- Active school cleanup at Ramirez Intermediate School located at 6905 Harrison Avenue in Eastvale. The potential contaminant of concern includes

methane associated with the past use of the site for agriculture-livestock. Periodic methane monitoring activities in a 3.5-acre area of the site commenced in March 2010, and periodic monitoring reports have been submitted to DTSC since then. In November 2013, two passive ventilation wells were installed in the 3.5-acre area to provide a means to dissipate elevated levels of methane. The location of the vent wells are within the footprint of the former dairy waste pond and near the existing football goal posts. Moreover, the overall trend of methane soil gas concentrations has been decreasing since July 2013.

According to the SWRCB's GeoTracker database, there are 13 sites near the proposed pipeline alignments. However, all are cleanup sites and 12 have been closed/completed. The active cleanup site is as follows:

- Leaking underground storage tank cleanup site at the former Golden Coach Moving Facility located at 14325 Chandler Street in Eastvale. The potential contaminants of concern include gasoline that may have potentially affected an aquifer used for drinking water supply, other groundwater, and soil. The leaking underground storage tank was removed in 1989. No additional assessment or remediation was conducted until 2007. Monitoring wells were installed in April 2010 and three additional wells were installed in December 2010. The site was determined eligible for closure as of June 9, 2014.

There are currently 16 sites in Riverside County and 38 sites in San Bernardino County identified on DTSC's "Cortese" list. However, none of these sites are near the proposed pipeline alignments. The nearest such site in Riverside County is the Corona Naval Weapons Station, approximately 2 miles southeast of the southernmost pipeline; and in San Bernardino County there are three sites near Ontario International Airport, approximately 3.2 miles north of the northernmost pipeline alignment.

The nearest proposed pipeline to the school cleanup site is within Schleisman Road ROW, adjacent to the school's football field where the monitoring wells are installed. The nearest proposed pipeline to the leaking underground storage tank site is within Chandler Street ROW, adjacent to the former Golden Coach Moving Facility. However, as these adjacent pipeline facilities are located off the subject properties, the construction and operation of the proposed pipelines will not materially affect the cleanup or monitoring activities as these sites and will not otherwise create a

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

significant hazard to the public or the environment related to these subject properties. Therefore, impacts will be less than significant.

Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station

There are no known hazardous sites in proximity to the Survey Areas according to the DTSC's EnviroStor and SWRCB's GeoTracker databases, or according to the current Cortese list. Therefore, no impact in this regard will occur.

Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

There are no known hazardous sites in proximity to the proposed facilities at the Treatment Plant site according to the DTSC's EnviroStor and SWRCB's GeoTracker databases, or according to the current Cortese list. Therefore, no impact in this regard will occur.

e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☒	☐

(Sources: RCMMC; RCALUC, OGP EIR)

Recycled Water Pipelines

Chino Airport is the only airport within a two-mile vicinity of the Project Facilities. Chino Airport is operated by San Bernardino County and is located within Chino. A portion of the proposed pipeline alignments are located within the Chino Airport Influence Area, specifically within that airport's Compatibility Zones B1, C, D, and E. Zone B1 is the inner approach/departure zone, Zone C is the extended approach/departure zone, Zone D is the primary traffic patterns and runway buffer area, and Zone E is other airport environs. Zones B1, C, and D include maximum densities and intensities and prohibited uses associated with the respective zone; however, because the proposed pipeline facilities consist of constructing and installing underground pipelines, people residing or working in the vicinity of the proposed pipeline alignments will not be subject to safety hazards from operations associated with the Chino Airport. Moreover, the construction and operation of underground pipelines do not constitute a hazard to flight operations or a prohibited use in any of the airport's Compatibility Zones. Ontario International Airport is approximately 3.2 miles north of the northernmost pipeline alignment; no portion of the proposed pipelines are within that airport's influence area Therefore, impacts will be less than significant.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station

The Survey Areas are within Compatibility Zone E (other airport environs) of the Chino Airport Influence Area. Zone E does not include maximum densities and intensities, but prohibits uses that are hazards to flight and a review of objects greater than 100 feet in height. The tallest features associated with the proposed station include the two water storage tanks, which will achieve approximately 40 feet in height, and thus, are not subject to airspace review. Moreover, uses that are hazardous to flight include physical (e.g., tall objects), visual, and electronic forms of interference with the safety of aircraft operations, and land use development that may cause the attraction of birds to increase is also prohibited. The proposed reservoirs and pump station will not include any component that is a prohibited use within Zone E. As the proposed reservoirs and pump station will be unmanned facilities allowed within Zone E, construction and operation of these facilities will not result in a safety hazard for people working or residing in the area. Therefore, impacts will be less than significant.

Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

The Treatment Plant is not located within an airport's influence area or within two miles of an airport. Thus, the proposed facilities at the Treatment Plant are not within an airport influence area. Therefore, no impact in this regard will occur.

f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒

(Sources: Google Earth)

Recycled Water Pipelines

The proposed pipelines are not in the vicinity of a private airstrip that is utilized for manned aircraft. However, there is an approximately 800-foot-long airstrip located approximately 1.5 miles west of the Hall Road pipeline alignment at the northeast corner of Cucamonga Avenue and McCarty Road in Chino known as the Prado Airpark that is used for remote-controlled airplanes. Given the use of this private airstrip and its distance, Project implementation will not result in a safety hazard to people residing or working in the Project area. No impacts will occur.

Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station

There are no private airstrips within a 2-mile proximity to the Survey Areas.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

The aforementioned Prado Airpark is located approximately 1.4 miles west of the clear well site, the nearest of the proposed facilities at the Treatment Plant. Please refer to the discussion under *Recycled Water Pipelines.*

g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☒	☐	☐

(Sources: Project Description)

Recycled Water Pipelines

Implementation of the proposed pipelines will not reconfigure current roadways and will not result in inadequate emergency access. Construction of proposed pipeline facilities within existing roadways may require temporary closure of a travel lane or road segment, which includes arterial roadways that may be utilized in the event of an evacuation; however, a Traffic Control Plan will be prepared for the construction of the proposed pipelines that will require access and circulation be maintained throughout the construction activities as per mitigation measure **MM TRANS 1**, which is enumerated below under response XVI.a). Operation of the pipelines will not interfere with evacuation or emergency response plans. Therefore, impacts will be less than significant with mitigation.

Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station

The Survey Areas are located within an area that is currently agricultural and very low density. As such, the ROW immediately adjacent to the Survey Areas, Carpenter Avenue ROW west of Survey Area 1, which is currently unpaved, and Schaefer Avenue ROW south of Survey Area 2, which is a local access roadway, is not likely to be utilized for an emergency response plan or evacuation plan. During construction equipment will be sited on site and outside of the ROW, thereby avoiding any potential impacts to any such emergency use of the ROW. Moreover, the operation of the proposed station will not impair the implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. Therefore, impacts will be less than significant.

Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

Construction equipment will be sited within the Treatment Plant area and outside of the nearby River Road ROW, thereby avoiding impacts to the emergency use of this roadway. Construction and operation of the proposed facilities will not impair the

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. Therefore, impacts will be less than significant.

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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

(Sources: Project Description, RCGP, OGP EIR)

Recycled Water Pipelines

Within the proposed pipeline area, the Santa Ana River, with its dense vegetation, is considered moderately susceptible to a wildlfire. However, due to its weather (including the Santa Ana winds), topography, and native vegetation, nearly all of the Southern California area is at risk from wildland fires. The proposed pipelines will be primarily constructed within existing ROW and are located in predominantly developed/disturbed areas not adjacent to wildlands. No portions of the proposed pipelines are within or immediately adjacent to the Santa Ana River. Moreover, the proposed pipelines will be located underground and will not provide any habitable structures that will expose persons to a wildland fire risk. Therefore, impacts will be less than significant.

Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station

Ontario is designated as an area with moderate wildland fire threats according to the California Fire Plan and Wildland Fire Threat Map of the National Fire Plan. However, the Survey Areas are not near or intermixed with wildlands. The proposed reservoirs and pump station will be unmanned facilities, and as such will not expose people to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death from wildland fires. JCSD employees will be on site infrequently and for short durations. Therefore, impacts will be less than significant.

Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

The area adjacent to the proposed facilities at the Treatment Plant is not specifically identified for wildland fire risk. The surrounding area is primarily developed/disturbed except for the Santa Ana River and a portion of the Cucamonga Creek in Chino, west of the Treatment Plant. Implementation of these facilities will not expose people to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death from wildland fires. These facilities will be unmanned and JCSD employees will be on site infrequently and for short durations. These facilities will present no additional fire risk to existing structures, nor are the facilities likely to cause fires. Therefore, impacts will be less than significant.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
IX. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY[14] Would the project:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	☐	☒	☐	☐

(Sources: Project Description; SWRCB 303, SWP)

Recycled Water Pipelines

In general, all storm water runoff in the Project area drains to Reach 3 of the Santa Ana River. Reach 3 is listed on the Clean Water Act's Section 303(d) list as an "impaired" waterbody for copper, lead, and pathogens. The source of the copper and lead is unknown and the pathogens result from the upstream dairies.

Construction of the proposed pipelines (distribution network) may result in the discharge of sediment and other construction byproducts. The proposed distribution network will likely be constructed in discrete phases over time. For any phase of pipeline construction that would entail an area of disturbance greater than one mile, JCSD would obtain coverage under the NPDES General Construction Permit issued by the SWRCB via the SARWQCB and prepare and implement a SWPPP. The SWPPP, which will be implemented by the construction contractor, will incorporate appropriate BMPs to reduce discharge of polluted runoff associated with construction activities. For pipeline facilities constructed in segments that are less than one mile in length (which would not require a SWPPP), adherence to mitigation measure **MM GEO 1** is required. This measure requires the preparation of an erosion and sediment control plan that identifies BMPs to be implemented during construction. Through either the implementation of the SWPPP or erosion and sediment control plan, construction of the proposed pipeline facilities will not violate the water quality standards of receiving waters.

While not anticipated, if dewatering activities become necessary during construction due to unexpected high groundwater conditions or pipe flushing, JCSD is required to obtain a dewatering permit from SARWQCB. The permit would identify waste discharge requirements and water quality objectives that must be achieved and that any water discharged during construction activities is treated to specific numerical standards. Operation of the proposed pipelines will not otherwise discharge any waste into surface or groundwater supplies. Further, operational discharges such as from pipe flushing

[14] Please note that additional discussion of the Project's impacts in regards to the federal Flood Plain Management, Coastal Zone Management Act, Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, Safe Drinking Water Act (Sole Source Aquifer Protection), as part of the CEQA-Plus analysis, is contained in Section D of this IS/MND.

activities are currently covered by JCSD's existing De Minimus Permit with SARWQCB. Therefore, adherence to the requirements of the SWPPP (or SWPPPs), its BMPs, and the NPDES permit or the erosion and sediment control plan will reduce the potential for construction-related impacts to water quality standards or waste discharge requirements to less than significant.

Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station

Construction of the proposed reservoirs and pump station may result in the discharge of sediment and other construction byproducts. Because construction of the proposed reservoirs and pump station will entail disturbance of more than one acre preparation and implementation of a SWPPP, as discussed under *Recycled Water Pipelines* is required. The SWPPP will incorporate appropriate BMPs to reduce discharge of polluted runoff associated with construction activities. In the unlikely event that groundwater is encountered during construction, a dewatering permit from SARWQCB will be required, and this permit will identify waste discharge requirements and water quality objectives that must be achieved. Operation of the proposed reservoirs and pump station will not violate water quality standards or waste discharge requirements. Therefore, adherence to the requirements of the SWPPP, its BMPs, and the NPDES permit will reduce the potential for construction-related impacts to water quality standards or waste discharge requirements to less than significant.

Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

The clear well site encompasses approximately 0.9 acres, and the proposed underground pipeline connecting the booster station and the clear well is less than one mile in length. As this area of disturbance is under one acre and less than one mile, respectively, a SWPPP is not required, which means mitigation measure **MM GEO 1** is applicable to construction of both the clear well and underground pipeline. The implementation of the erosion control plan required by mitigation measure **MM GEO 1** will reduce the potential discharge of polluted runoff associated with construction activities to less than significant levels. Operation of the proposed facilities at the Treatment Plant will not violate water quality standards or waste discharge requirements.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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 well would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	☐	☐	☐	☒

(Sources: Project Description)

Recycled Water Pipelines

The proposed pipelines will convey recycled water to serve existing irrigation needs within the western portion of JCSD's service area. Because the water will be sourced from the WRCRWA Treatment Plant, the proposed Project will not deplete groundwater supplies. The Project will not interfere with any groundwater recharge activities because it will not result in a substantial amount of new impervious surfaces. The Project does not propose the extraction of groundwater, nor will groundwater extraction activities increase as a result of the Project. Therefore, no impact with regard to depleting groundwater supplies or interfering with groundwater recharge will occur.

Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station

The proposed reservoirs will store recycled water and the pump station will boost the recycled water into the proposed recycled distribution system (the pipelines) to serve existing irrigation needs within the western portion of JCSD's service area or for use by IEUA. Because the recycled water is being sourced from the WRCRWA Treatment plant, the proposed Project will not deplete groundwater supplies. The Project will not interfere with any groundwater recharge activities because it will not result in a substantial amount of new impervious surfaces. The Project does not propose the extraction of groundwater, nor will groundwater extraction activities increase as a result of the Project. Therefore, no impact with regard to depleting groundwater supplies or interfering with groundwater recharge will occur.

Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

The proposed booster station will convey recycled water sourced from the Treatment Plant through the proposed underground pipeline connecting the booster station with the clear well, and the clear well will store the recycled water prior to conveyance in the distribution network (pipelines) to JCSD customers or the proposed recycled water reservoirs and pump station in Ontario. Because the recycled water is being sourced

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

from the Treatment Plant, the proposed Project will not deplete groundwater supplies. The Project will not interfere with any groundwater recharge activities because it will not result in a substantial amount of new impervious surfaces. The Project does not propose the extraction of groundwater, nor will groundwater extraction activities increase as a result of the Project. Therefore, no impact with regard to depleting groundwater supplies or interfering with groundwater recharge will occur.

c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	☐	☒	☐	☐

(Sources: Project Description, Google Earth)

Recycled Water Pipelines

Due to the underground nature of the proposed pipelines, existing surface drainage patterns will not be altered. The pipeline facilities are primarily located within existing ROW in a region that is relatively flat in topography and gradually slopes (i.e., drains) toward the Santa Ana River. Given that the ground surface will be returned to its original condition once each pipeline facility is completed, and that each facility will be subject to the requirements of a SWPPP, or erosion and sediment control plan per mitigation measure **MM GEO 1**, there is little potential for substantial erosion and siltation to occur on or off site. Therefore, impacts will be less than significant.

Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station

The Survey Areas are within an area of relatively flat topography that gradually sloes (i.e., drains) toward the Santa Ana River. The proposed reservoirs and pump station site will be 520 feet by 250 feet (approximately 3 acres). Within this approximately 3 acre site, the recycled water reservoirs and pump station will be constructed within an area approximately 280 feet by 250 feet (approximately 1.6 acres).[15] Because construction of the reservoirs and pump station is not anticipated to require significant grading and the footprint of the proposed reservoir and pump station is relatively minor in size, any change to the existing drainage pattern that would result from these facilities is minimal. Further, the Project will comply with existing regulations including the California Drainage Law, municipal separate storm sewer system permits, and NPDES. Given the

[15] The remainder of the 3 acre site that is not used for the reservoirs or pump station (approximately 1.4 acres) will be used for future treatment facilities. Because the nature of the treatment facilities has yet to be determined, the treatment facilities are not a part of this Project.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

minimal alternation to the existing drainage pattern and that construction of these facilities will be subject to the requirements of a SWPPP, the potential for substantial erosion and siltation to occur will be less than significant.

Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

The proposed facilities at the Treatment Plant are within an area of relatively flat topography that gradually slopes (i.e., drains) toward the Santa Ana River. The clear well will measure 200 feet by 200 feet in maximum dimension to accommodate a 40-foot-tall and 154-foot diameter storage tank. Because construction of the clear well is not anticipated to require significant grading and its footprint is relatively minor in size, any change to the existing drainage pattern that would result from the clear well is minimal. Additionally, the shell of the booster station is being constructed by WRCRWA and the Project equipping the booster station with the necessary equipment to operate the booster station will not result in a new impact in this regard. Moreover, the proposed pipeline connecting the booster station and the clear well will be located underground. Thus, given the minimal alternation to the existing drainage pattern and that construction of the clear well and underground pipeline will be required to implement the BMPs identified in the erosion and sediment control plan required by mitigation measure **MM GEO 1**, the potential for substantial erosion and siltation to occur will be reduced to less than significant.

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 which would result in flooding on- or off-site?	☐	☐	☒	☐

(Sources: Project Description)

Recycled Water Pipelines

As discussed in response IX.c), above, the construction and operation of underground recycled pipelines will not substantially alter existing drainage patterns as the ground surface will be returned to its original condition once construction of the pipeline is completed. Therefore, impacts with regard to increasing the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding will be less than significant.

Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station

As discussed in response IX.c), above, the construction and operation of the proposed reservoirs and pump station will not substantially alter existing drainage patterns.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

Therefore, impacts with regard to increasing the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding will be less than significant.

Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant
As discussed in response IX.c), above, the construction and operation of the proposed facilities at the Treatment Plant will not substantially alter existing drainage patterns. Therefore, impacts with regard to increasing the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding will be less than significant.

e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	☐	☐	☒	☐

(Sources: Project Description)

Recycled Water Pipelines, Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station, and Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant
See responses IX.c) and IX.d), above. Construction and operation of the proposed Project Facilities will not create or contribute to runoff water that would exceed stormwater drainage systems, nor result in substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. Therefore, impacts will be less than significant.

f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	☐	☒	☐	☐

(Sources: Project Description, Analysis contained in this document)

Recycled Water Pipelines, Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station, and Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant
Refer to response IX.a), above. Because construction of the proposed Project Facilities will adhere to all identified BMPs in the SWPPP as required by the NPDES Construction General Permit, or the identified BMPs in the erosion and sediment control plan as required by mitigation measure **MM GEO 1**, if applicable, impacts will be less than significant with mitigation.

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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

(Sources: Project Description)

Recycled Water Pipelines, Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station, and Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

Implementation of the proposed Project does not include the development of housing or habitable structures. Therefore, no impact in this regard will occur.

h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☒	☐

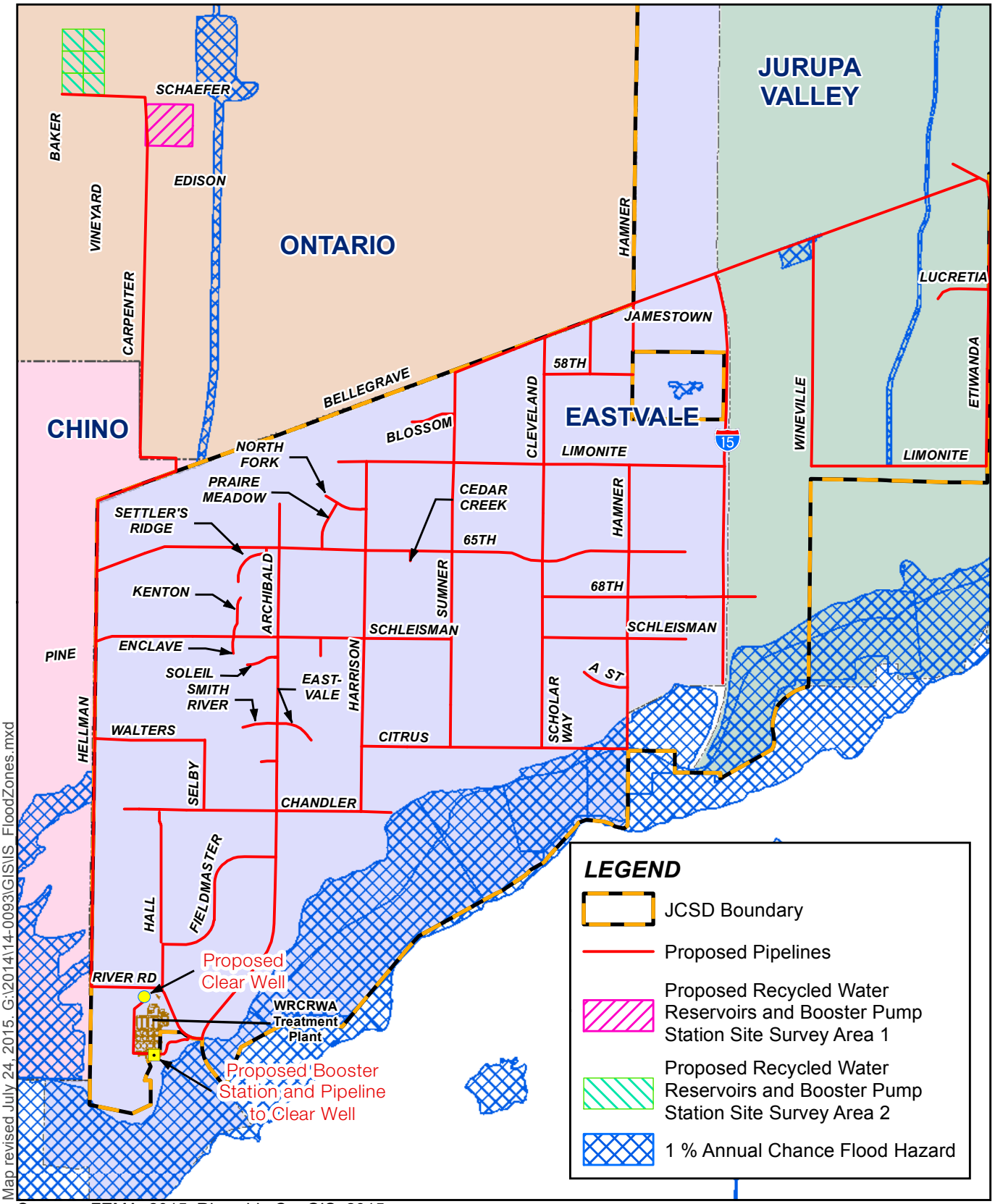
(Sources: Project Description, RCMMC, EGP, OGP EIR)

Recycled Water Pipelines, Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station, and Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

Although the majority of the proposed pipelines are not within a 100-year flood hazard area; portions of the proposed pipelines near the Santa Ana River or flood control channels are within the 100-year flood zone as shown on **Figure 5 – Proposed Facilities and 100-Year FEMA Floodplain**. In Eastvale, portions of the alignment within Hellman Avenue ROW, River Road ROW, Citrus Street ROW, and Hamner Avenue ROW are within the 100-year flood hazard area. In Jurupa Valley, portions of the alignment within Bellegrave Avenue ROW and Wineville Avenue ROW, and the Day Creek Channel, which runs under the Bellegrave Avenue ROW and Limonite Avenue ROW, are within the 100-year flood hazard area. However, because these facilities will be underground pipelines, impacts with regard to impeding or redirecting flood flows will be less than significant.

The Survey Areas and proposed facilities at the Treatment Plant are not located within a 100-year flood hazard area.

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Map revised July 24, 2015. G:\2014\14-0093\GIS\S_FloodZones.mxd

Sources: FEMA, 2015; Riverside Co. GIS, 2015; San Bernardino Co. GIS, 2015.

Figure 5 – Proposed Facilities and 100-Year FEMA Floodplain

JCSD Recycled Water Service Expansion

ALBERT A. WEBB ASSOCIATES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

(Sources: Project Description, EGP, OGP EIR)

Recycled Water Pipelines

The portions of the proposed pipelines within Ontario and Chino are within the San Antonio Creek Dam failure inundation zone. The San Antonio Creek Dam is located about four miles northeast of the City of Claremont in San Bernardino and Los Angeles counties. The pipelines within Eastvale and Jurupa Valley are not within an area that would be affected by inundation due to the failure of an upstream Santa Ana River dam. Construction and operation of the proposed pipelines will not result in an overall increased exposure of significant flooding hazards to people and/or structures. JCSD will obtain encroachment permits from the appropriate flood control district (SBCFCD or RCFCWCD) prior to the construction of any facility within either districts' ROW. Because JCSD will comply with the conditions placed on the encroachment permit by the applicable district, construction and operation of the pipelines will not result in adverse conditions that could weaken or damage flood-control structures. Therefore, impacts will be less than significant.

Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station

The Survey Areas are located within the San Antonio Creek Dam failure inundation zone. However, as the proposed reservoirs and booster station will be unmanned facilities that are relatively minor in size, construction and operation of these facilities will not result in an overall increased exposure of significant flooding hazards to people and/or structures. Therefore, impacts will be less than significant.

Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

The proposed facilities at the Treatment Plant are not within an area identified as at risk from inundation from levee or dam failure. As these proposed facilities will be unmanned and relatively minor in size, construction and operation of these proposed facilities at the Treatment Plant will not result in an overall increased exposure of significant flooding hazards to people and/or structures. Therefore, impacts will be less than significant.

j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	☐	☐	☐	☒

(Sources: Project Description, Google Earth, OGP EIR)

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

Recycled Water Pipelines, Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station, and Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

A seiche is a surface wave created when an inland body of water is shaken, usually by earthquake activity, which can cause damage to improvements along the shoreline, and a tsunami is a very large ocean waves that are caused by an underwater earthquake or volcanic eruption. The physical conditions associated with these phenomena are not present in the area of the proposed Project Facilities.

Mudflows are a type of landslide composed of saturated rock debris and soil with a consistency of wet cement. Mudflows could occur in drainage channels during a flash flood, but are not expected to pose a substantial hazard outside of a drainage channel due to the very gently sloping terrain of the area. Therefore, no impact in this regard will occur.

X. LAND USE AND PLANNING Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒

(Sources: Project Description; OGP)

Recycled Water Pipelines

Due to the underground nature of the proposed pipelines primarily within existing ROW, no established communities will be divided. Therefore, no impact in this regard will occur.

Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station

The Survey Areas are located within an agricultural area of Ontario with underlying General Plan land use designations for residential, commercial, and open space. Construction and operation of the proposed reservoirs and pump station will not divide an established community because no community exists at present. Given the relatively minor footprint of the site for these facilities (approximately 1.64 acres), construction of the proposed reservoirs and pump station will not significantly interfere with or preclude development of the remaining Survey Area to its General Plan land use designation. Therefore, no impact in this regard will occur.

Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

The clear well, booster station, and underground pipeline connecting these facilities will be located in the property of the Treatment Plant. As such, the implementation of the clear well will not physically divide an established community. Therefore, no impact in this regard will occur.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

(Sources: Project Description, OGP, EGP)

Recycled Water Pipelines

As the proposed pipeline facilities consist of utility infrastructure and will be located underground primarily within ROW, the facilities with not conflict with local land use plan, policies, or regulations. These facilities in and of themselves will not result in any changes to the existing land use patterns in the Project area, but instead will serve existing irrigation needs within the western portion of JCSD's service area with recycled water. Therefore, no impact in this regard will occur.

Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station

Survey Area 1 is within The Avenue Specific Plan, is zoned as Specific Plan, and designated by The Ontario Plan for low density residential and park uses. This Survey Area is traversed by an existing Southern California Edison easement and power line. Survey Area 2 is zoned for agricultural uses and designated by the General Plan for low density residential and neighborhood commercial land uses. This Survey Area is also traversed by an existing Southern California Edison easement and power line.

Construction and operation of the proposed reservoirs and pump station is not anticipated to impact land use zoning or designation in Ontario because the proposed facilities will not prohibit future development consistent with land use guidance and policy documents. Moreover, the applicable zoning and land use designations are not specifically designed for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect. For these reasons, impacts with regard to conflicts with land use plans, policies, or regulations will be less than significant.

Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

The proposed facilities at the Treatment Plant are consistent with the operations of the Treatment Plant, and by extension, the zoning and land use designations for this site, which is Heavy Agriculture and Public Facilities, respectively. Therefore, no impact in this regard will occur.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐

(Sources: Analysis contained within this document)

Recycled Water Pipelines, Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station, and Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant
Please refer to response IV.f), above.

XI. MINERAL RESOUCES Would the project:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	☐	☐	☒	☐

(Sources: Project Description; OGP EIR, RCGP)

The State Mining and Geology Board have established Mineral Resources Zones (MRZ) using the following classifications:

MRZ-1: Areas where the available geologic information indicates no significant mineral deposits or a minimal likelihood of significant mineral deposits.

MRZ-2a: Areas where the available geologic information indicates that there are significant mineral deposits.

MRZ-2b: Areas where the available geologic information indicates that there is a likelihood of significant mineral deposits.

MRZ-3: Areas where the available geologic information indicates that mineral deposits are likely to exist; however, the significance of the deposit is undetermined.

MRZ-4: Areas where there is not enough information available to determine the presence or absence of mineral deposits.

The California Department of Conservation is primarily interested in preservation of access to significant resource areas included in MRZ-2a and 2b.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

Recycled Water Pipelines, Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station, and Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

The alignments of the proposed Project Facilities are located within MRZ-3. However, there are no known mineral deposits present within proximity of the Project Facilities. Additionally, given the relatively small footprint of the Project Facilities and the amount of existing development in the Project Area along their alignments, it is highly unlikely that any surface mining or mineral recovery operation could feasibly take place in the locations proposed for the Project Facilities. Therefore, impacts will be less than significant.

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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

(Sources: Project Description, OGP EIR, RCGP)

Recycled Water Pipelines, Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station, and Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

The Project Facilities are not proposed to be located within an area of locally important mineral resource recovery or within an area that has been classified or designated as a mineral resource area. Therefore, no impact in this regard will occur.

XII. NOISE Would the project result in:				
a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	☐	☒	☐	☐

(Sources: Project Description, RCGP; EMC; JVMC, CMC, OMC)

Noise within the Project area is generated by numerous sources that include mobile, stationary, and periodically construction-related. Land uses that are considered noise-sensitive receptors include, but are not limited to: schools, hospitals, rest homes, long-term care facilities, mental care facilities, residential uses, places of worship, libraries, and passive recreation areas (RCGP, p. N-5).

Noise within Eastvale is regulated by Chapter 8.52 of the Eastvale Municipal Code; noise within Jurupa Valley is regulated by Chapter 11.10 of the Jurupa Valley Municipal

Code; noise within Chino is regulated by Chapter 9.40 of the Chino Municipal Code; and noise within Ontario is regulated by Chapter 29 of the Ontario Municipal Code.

These cities' noise standards also include exemptions that are applicable to the Project. Specifically, Eastvale and Jurupa Valley exempt noise from the following sources (among others) in Section 8.52.050 and Section 11.10.020, respectively:

(1) Facilities owned or operated by or for a governmental agency;

(2) Capital improvement projects of a governmental agency;

(3) The maintenance or repair of public properties;

Chino exempts noise from the following sources (among others) in Section 9.40.060:

(D) Noise sources associated with or vibration created by construction, repair, remodeling or grading of any real property or during authorized seismic surveys, provided said activities do not take place outside the hours for construction as defined in Section 15.44.030 of this code, and provided the noise standard of sixty-five dBA plus the limits specified in Section 9.40.040(B) as measured on residential property and any vibration created does not endanger the public health, welfare and safety;

Ontario exempts noise from the following sources (among others) in Section 5-29.06:

(d) Noise sources associated with construction, repair, remodeling, demolition or grading of any real property. Such activities shall instead be subject to the provisions of Section 5-29.09;

(e) Noise sources associated with construction, repair, remodeling, demolition or grading of public rights-of-way or during authorized seismic surveys;

Recycled Water Pipelines

Construction of the proposed pipelines will involve equipment that could exceed noise levels of 65 A-weighted decibels (dBA) in the short term. Construction-related noise of the proposed pipelines is exempt from the provisions of Eastvale and Jurupa Valley's noise standards as the Project is a capital improvement project and the proposed pipelines will be owned and operated by JCSD. Pipeline construction is exempt from the provisions of Ontario's noise standards as the pipelines are within public ROW; thus, there is no conflict with these cities' noise standards.

Construction of the portions of the pipelines within Chino is exempt from the provisions of the noise standards only if construction activity occurs between 7:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. Monday through Saturday and no construction takes place on Sunday or federal holidays (CMC Section 15.44.030).In order to comply with the provision of Chino's noise

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

ordinance, mitigation measure **MM NOISE 1**, which requires that construction-related activities within Chino adhere to the designated time period for construction activities set forth in the Chino Municipal Code, will be implemented. With implementation of **MM NOISE 1**, construction-related noise impacts will be less than significant.

> **MM NOISE 1:** All construction activities within the City of Chino shall be limited to occur between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. Monday through Saturday with no construction allowed on Sundays or federal holidays.

Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station

Construction of the proposed reservoirs and booster station is exempt from the Ontario Municipal Code as set forth in Section 5-29.06(d) as long as the construction activity adheres to the designated time period set forth in Section 5-29.09, which restricts hours of construction to only occur between 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, and between 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday. In order to comply with the Ontario Municipal Code, mitigation measure **MM NOISE 2**, which requires construction-related activities for the proposed reservoirs and pump station adhere to the designated time period for construction activities set forth in the Ontario Municipal Code, will be implemented. With implementation of **MM NOISE 2**, construction related noise impacts will be less than significant with mitigation.

> **MM NOISE 2:** Construction activities associated with the proposed recycled water reservoirs and pump station within the City of Ontario shall be limited to occur between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, and 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday.

Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

Construction-related noise associated with the proposed facilities at the Treatment Plant is exempt from Eastvale Municipal Code's noise standards. Therefore, impacts will be less than significant.

b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels?	☐	☐	☒	☐

(Sources: Project Description)

Recycled Water Pipelines

Ground-borne vibration and noise is not a common environmental problem. It is unusual for vibration from sources such as buses and trucks to be perceptible, even in locations close to major roads. Some common sources of ground-borne vibration are trains,

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

buses on rough roads, and heavy construction activities such as blasting, pile driving, or extensive grading. Blasting, pile driving, and extensive grading will not be necessary for the construction of the proposed pipelines. Moreover, operation of the proposed pipelines will not result in ground-born vibration or noise. Therefore, impacts will be less than significant.

Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station

While some grading and site preparation for the proposed station is anticipated, no blasting, pile driving, or extensive grading is expected to be utilized during construction. Moreover, the proposed reservoirs and pump station will not produce ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise during operation. Therefore, impacts will be less than significant.

Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

While some grading and site preparation for the proposed clear well and underground pipeline connecting the booster station and clear well is anticipated, no blasting, pile driving, or extensive grading is expected to be utilized during construction. Moreover, the proposed facilities at the Treatment Plant will not produce ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise during operation. Therefore, impacts will be less than significant.

c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	☐	☐	☒	☐

(Sources: Project Description)

Recycled Water Pipelines

Upon completion of the temporary construction, there will be no operational noise associated with the proposed pipelines, which will be located underground. Thus, the proposed pipelines will not result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels. Therefore, no impact in this regard will occur.

Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station

The proposed pump station may have some operational noise generated from the pump machinery; however, such noise will not constitute a substantial ambient noise level increase. The actual pump machinery will be enclosed within a structure, which will serve to attenuate noise, and the plans and specifications for the pump station structure will require applicable noise standards are achieved. Operational noise associated with the proposed station will also be sourced from vehicle trips for maintenance and any emergency repair activities; however, such occurrences will be infrequent. Therefore, impacts will be less than significant.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

Operational noise associated with the clear well and booster station will be sourced from vehicle trips for maintenance and any emergency repair activities; however, such occurrences will be infrequent. The proposed underground pipeline will not generate operational noise. The clear well itself will not result in substantial permanent ambient noise level increase given the nature of the structure as a storage tank, and the boosting equipment at the booster station will be enclosed, which will attenuate noise. Therefore, no impact in this regard will occur.

d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	☐	☒	☐	☐

(Sources: Project Description)

Recycled Water Pipelines

Construction of the proposed pipelines will require the use of equipment for cutting and removal of existing pavement, as applicable, excavation/trenching, installation of pipeline, backfill, compaction, and restoring original surface conditions. The equipment that is generally required includes asphalt or concrete-cutting saw, backhoe or excavator, trucks for moving materials, compactor, paving equipment, and steam roller. Construction activities will also involve the use of smaller power tools, generators, and other sources of construction noise, in addition to noise from construction vehicles. These activities have the potential to exceed noise levels of 65 dBA in the short term; however, it is important to note that active pipeline construction will only be adjacent to any given receptor for a few days, and will continue to move farther along the alignment from a particular location as construction occurs. To minimize construction noise impacts, mitigation measures **MM NOISE 3** and **MM NOISE 4** are required. Therefore, impacts will be less than significant with mitigation.

> **MM NOISE 3:** To minimize noise impacts resulting from poorly tuned or improperly modified vehicles and construction equipment, all vehicles and construction equipment shall maintain equipment engines and mufflers in good condition and in proper tune per manufacturers' specifications to the satisfaction of the Jurupa Community Services District. Equipment maintenance records and equipment design specification data sheets shall be kept and maintained by the contractor and available for review by the Jurupa Community Services District upon request.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

MM NOISE 4: To minimize noise from idling engines, all vehicles and construction equipment shall be prohibited from idling in excess of three (3) minutes when not in use.

Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station

Construction of the proposed reservoir and pump station will require the use of equipment for grading and excavation. Construction activities will also involve the use of smaller power tools, generators, and other sources of construction noise, in addition to noise from construction vehicles. These activities have the potential to exceed noise levels of 65 dBA in the short term. To minimize construction noise impacts mitigation measures **MM NOISE 3** and **MM NOISE 4** are also required for construction of the proposed reservoir and pump station. Therefore, impacts will be less than significant with mitigation.

Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

Construction of the proposed clear well and underground pipeline connecting the booster station and the clear well will require the use of equipment for grading and excavation. Construction activities will also involve the use of smaller power tools, generators, and other sources of construction noise, in addition to noise from construction vehicles. These activities have the potential to exceed noise levels of 65 dBA in the short term. To minimize construction noise impacts mitigation measures **MM NOISE 3** and **MM NOISE 4** are also required for construction of the proposed clear well and pipeline. Therefore, impacts will be less than significant with mitigation.

e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☒	☐

(Sources: RCMMC; RCALUC, OGP EIR)

Recycled Water Pipelines

As discussed in response VIII.e), above, a portion of the proposed pipeline alignments are located within the Chino Airport Influence Area Compatibility Zones B1, C, D, and E. A portion of the proposed pipeline alignment within Hellman Avenue and Carpenter Avenue are within the airport's 55 Community Noise Equivalent Level contour. However, because the proposed pipelines will be underground, construction and

operation of these facilities will not expose people to excessive noise levels from this airport. Therefore, impacts will be less than significant.

Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station
As discussed in response VIII.e), above, the Survey Areas are within the Chino Airport Influence Area Compatibility Zone E. The Survey Areas are not located within an identified noise contour associated with the Chino Airport. Moreover, the proposed reservoir and pump station will be unmanned facilities. Thus, construction and operation of these facilities will not expose people to excessive noise levels from this airport. Therefore, impacts will be less than significant.

Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant
As discussed in response VIII.e), above, the proposed facilities at the Treatment Plant are not located within an airport's influence area or within two miles of an airport. Therefore, no impact in this regard will occur.

f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒

(Sources: Google Earth)

Recycled Water Pipelines
As discussed in response VIII.f), above, the proposed pipelines are not in the vicinity of a private airstrip that is utilized for manned aircraft. However, there is an approximately 800-foot-long airstrip located approximately 1.5 miles west of the Hall Road pipeline alignment at the northeast corner of Cucamonga Avenue and McCarty Road in Chino known as the Prado Airpark that is used for remote-controlled airplanes. Given the use of this airstrip and its distance, exposure of persons to excessive noise levels during the construction of the pipeline facilities will not result from the use of the airstrip. No impact in this regard will occur.

Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station
As discussed in response VIII.f), above, there are no private airstrips within a 2-mile proximity to the Survey Areas. No impact in this regard will occur.

Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant
As discussed in response VIII.f), above, the aforementioned Prado Airpark is located approximately 1.4 miles west of the clear well site, the nearest of the proposed facilities at the Treatment Plant. However, given the use of this airstrip and its distance,

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

exposure of persons to excessive noise levels during the construction of the clear well will not result from the use of the airstrip. Therefore, no impact in this regard will occur.

XIII. POPULATION AND HOUSING 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)?	☐	☐	☐	☒

(Sources: Project Description)

Recycled Water Pipelines, Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station, and Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

Implementation of the proposed Project will serve existing irrigation needs within the western portion of JCSD's service area with recycled water, and as such, will not influence any land use changes and are not considered growth-inducing either directly or indirectly. Therefore, no impact in this regard will occur.

b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒

(Sources: Project Description)

Recycled Water Pipelines, Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station, and Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

Implementation of the proposed Project pipelines will not displace existing housing. Therefore, no impact in this regard will occur.

c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒

(Sources: Project Description)

Recycled Water Pipelines, Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station, and Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

Implementation of the proposed Project will not displace any people. Therefore, no impact in this regard will occur.

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

(Sources: Project Description)

Recycled Water Pipelines, Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station, and Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

The proposed Project will convey recycled water for existing irrigation needs in the western portion of JCSD's service area and will not influence any land use changes. As discussed in Response XIII.a), implementation of the proposed Project will not directly or indirectly generate new development or persons to the Project area. As such, the proposed Project does not necessitate the construction of new governmental facilities or increase the demand for fire protection, police protection, schools, or other public facilities. Therefore, no impact in this regard will occur.

XV. RECREATION 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

(Sources: Project Description)

Recycled Water Pipelines, Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station, and Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

The proposed Project will not increase the use of existing parks or recreational facilities, and thus, will not affect demand for such services and will not contribute to any park or recreational facility deterioration. The Project will provide recycled water to irrigate parks within the western portion of JCSD, which is a beneficial impact.

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

(Sources: Project Description)

Recycled Water Pipelines, Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station, and Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

The proposed Project does not include recreational facilities. Because the Project will not induce housing or population growth (see response XIII.a), above), construction and operation of the proposed Project will not result in the need for new or expanded recreational facilities. Therefore, no impact in this regard will occur.

XVI. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC 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 relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?	☐	☒	☐	☐

(Sources: Project Description)

Recycled Water Pipelines

Implementation of the proposed Project will not conflict with any plan, ordinance, or policies relative to transit or circulation. The proposed pipelines will be located underground primarily within existing paved ROW, and will not alter the existing roadways' configurations or geometrics. Encroachment permits will be acquired from each of the cities within the Project area as well as from Caltrans for construction of pipeline facilities within the applicable jurisdictions' ROW. Through-traffic may experience minor, short-term delays, detours, or congestion during construction within affected roadways if lane or street segment closure(s) are necessary in order to complete the work, which has a potential to impact existing levels of service along the affected roadway. Thus, in order to allow vehicular circulation to continue in a safe

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

manner, a Traffic Control Plan will be prepared as required by mitigation measure **MM TRANS 1**. Therefore, impacts will be less than significant with mitigation.

> **MM TRANS 1:** Prior to the initiation of construction activities where a public roadway will be affected by a lane or segment closure or modification of a travel lane, a Traffic Control Plan shall be prepared to the satisfaction of the agency with jurisdiction over the affected roadway. The Traffic Control Plan shall be prepared per the *California Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways* and designed to maintain safe traffic flow on local streets, permit adequate access by emergency vehicles and to private property fronting the affected alignment, traffic control procedures, alternate routes in the event road closure is required, adequate sign postings, detours, and permitted hours of construction. Where a Traffic Control Plan is being prepared along a roadway utilized for bus transit, as part of the Traffic Control Plan, Jurupa Community Services District shall coordinate with that transit agency to ensure that bus service will not be interrupted.

Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station

Construction of the proposed station will not directly impact roadway ROW, and construction equipment will be staged and used on site and outside of the ROW. Minor increases to traffic volume will result from construction personnel and equipment traveling to the site. Operation of the proposed station will also not impact the performance of the circulation system. Therefore, impacts will be less than significant.

Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

Construction equipment will be sited within the Treatment Plant area and outside of the nearby River Road ROW. Minor increases to traffic volume will result from construction personnel and equipment traveling to the site. Operation of the proposed facilities will not impact the performance of the circulation system. Therefore, impacts will be less than significant.

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?	☐	☒	☐	☐

(Sources: Project Description, RCTC, SANBAG)

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

Recycled Water Pipelines

The Riverside County Congestion Management Program (CMP) designates certain roadways where proposed pipelines will be located as part of the CMP system. These CMP roadways include Limonite Avenue and Etiwanda Avenue. No affected roadways in San Bernardino County are designated as part of that county's CMP. While operation of the proposed pipeline will not affect performance along Limonite Avenue or Etiwanda Avenue, construction may temporarily affect performance if lane or roadway segment closure(s) are necessary along either of these roadways. However, with implementation of mitigation measure **MM TRANS 1**, potential impacts will be reduced. Therefore, impacts will be less than significant with mitigation

Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station

Construction of the proposed reservoirs and pump station will not direct impact roadway ROW. Moreover, Carpenter Avenue and Schaefer Avenue, which will provide direct access to Survey Area 1 and Survey Area 2, respectively, are not designated as part of San Bernardino County's CMP. Therefore, no impact in this regard will occur.

Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

Construction equipment will be sited within the Treatment Plant area and outside of the nearby River Road ROW, which provides direct access to the Treatment Plant. Moreover, River Road is not designated as part of Riverside County's CMP. Therefore, no impact in this regard will occur.

c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that result in substantial safety risks?	☐	☐	☐	☒

(Sources: Project Description)

Recycled Water Pipelines, Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station, and Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

Construction and operation of the proposed Project will not change air traffic patterns. Therefore, no impact in this regard will occur.

d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☐	☒

(Sources: Project Description)

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

Recycled Water Pipelines, Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station, and Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

Implementation of the proposed Project does not include any component that will change current roadway configurations or geometrics, or alter the area in such a way as to introduce a hazardous design feature. Project implementation will not introduce incompatible uses. Therefore, no impact in this regard will occur.

e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☒	☐	☐

(Sources: Project Description)

Recycled Water Pipelines

Construction of the proposed pipelines will not reconfigure current roadways; however construction of the pipelines may result in temporary lane or roadway segment closures, which may potentially impact emergency access. As required by mitigation measure **MM TRANS 1**, above, a Traffic Control Plan will be prepared and implemented, as necessary, so that access and circulation will be maintained during construction activities. Therefore, impacts will be less than significant with mitigation.

Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station

Construction of the proposed reservoirs and pump station will not reconfigure current roadways or result in inadequate emergency access as these proposed facilities will be constructed outside of the ROW. Moreover, the relatively minor size of the proposed reservoirs and pump station will not otherwise prevent emergency access to the remainder of the Survey Area. Therefore, no impact in this regard will occur.

Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

Construction of the proposed facilities at the Treatment Plant will not reconfigure current roadways or result in inadequate emergency access as the proposed clear well will be constructed outside of the ROW and within the Treatment Plant property. Moreover, the proposed clear well will not prevent emergency access to and within the Treatment Plant. Therefore, no impact in this regard will occur.

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?	☐	☒	☐	☐

(Sources: Project Description)

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

Recycled Water Pipelines, Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station, and Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

The proposed Project is an infrastructure project, and therefore, will not conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs that support alternative transportation. Existing bus service routes along where a pipeline alignment is proposed may be temporarily impacted if construction requires a lane or roadway segment closure along the bus route. However, as part of the Traffic Control Plan required by mitigation measure **MM TRANS 1**, JCSD will coordinate with the affected transit agency to ensure that bus service will not be interrupted. Therefore, impacts will be less than significant with mitigation.

XVII. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS Would the project:				
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	☐	☐	☐	☒

(Sources: Project Description)

Recycled Water Pipelines, Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station, and Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

Because implementation of the proposed Project will not result in the generation of wastewater there will be no impacts with regard to exceeding wastewater treatment requirements. The Project will use recycled water from the Treatment Plant.

b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☒	☐

(Sources: Project Description)

Recycled Water Pipelines, Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station, and Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

Implementation of the proposed Project will not require or result in the construction or expansion of new water or wastewater treatment facilities. However, it should be noted that, while not a part of the Project, treatment facilities may be constructed at Survey Area 1 or Survey Area 2 in the future that would treat the recycled water before being conveyed to IEUA. Because the specific type of treatment is not known and the treatment facilities are not required in order for the Project to become operational, any

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

future treatment facilities are not a part of the proposed Project. Therefore, impacts with regard to the construction of new or expanded treatment facilities will be less than significant.

c) Require or result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☐	☒

(Sources: Project Description)

Recycled Water Pipelines

Upon completion of construction for the proposed pipelines, the original surface conditions will be restored. Operation of the proposed pipelines will not affect existing stormwater drainage patterns or drainage facilities, nor require the construction of new or expanded drainage facilities. Therefore, no impact in this regard will occur.

Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station

Given the relatively minor size of the proposed reservoirs and pump station, these proposed facilities will not substantially increase the amount of runoff or alter existing stormwater drainage patterns or drainage facilities. Because the construction of new or expanded drainage facilities is not required, there will be no impact in this regard.

Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

Given the relatively minor size of the proposed clear well, this facility will not substantially increase the amount of runoff or alter existing stormwater drainage patterns or drainage facilities. Moreover, the shell of the booster station is already being constructed by WRCRWA and JCSD will install the equipment necessary to operate the booster station, and the pipeline connecting the booster station with the clear well will be located underground. Because the construction of new or expanded drainage facilities is not required, there will be no impact in this regard.

d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed? In making this determination, the Lead Agency shall consider whether the project is subject to the water supply assessment requirements of Water Code Section 10910, et. seq. (SB 610), and the requirements of Government	☐	☐	☐	☒

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Code Section 664737 (SB 221).				

(Sources: Project Description)

Recycled Water Pipelines, Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station, and Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

Implementation of the proposed Project will not result in the need for additional potable water supplies. Rather, the Project will reduce demand on potable water supplies by providing recycled water for existing irrigation needs in the western portion of JCSD's service area. Therefore, no impact in this regard will occur.

e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the projects projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	☐	☐	☐	☒

(Sources: Project Description)

Recycled Water Pipelines, Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station, and Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

Please refer to response XVII.b), above. The proposed Project will not result in wastewater generation, and thus, will not impact existing wastewater facility capacity. Therefore, no impact in this regard will occur.

f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the projects solid waste disposal needs?	☐	☐	☒	☐

(Sources: Project Description, PRC)

Recycled Water Pipelines, Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station, and Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

Construction of the proposed Project will result in the generation of small quantities of solid waste debris from the removal of roadway surfaces (which will be resurfaced after pipeline installation) and general construction waste. Moreover, at least 50 percent of the solid waste that will be generated is required by the Integrated Waste Management Act to be diverted from being landfilled, further reducing the marginal impact of solid waste generation. Operation of the proposed Project does not present the potential for the generation of solid waste. Therefore, impacts will be less than significant.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☐	☒

(Sources: Project Description)

Recycled Water Pipelines, Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station, and Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

Please refer to response to item XVII.f), above. Solid waste generated during construction of the proposed Project Facilities will be diverted, recycled, or landfilled in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations. Therefore, no impact in this regard will occur.

XVIII. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE				
a) Does 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?	☐	☒	☐	☐

(Sources: Analysis contained within this document)

Recycled Water Pipelines, Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station, and Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

As discussed in the preceding analysis, impacts resulting from the Project will not be significant in regards to any of the environmental issues evaluated. Thus, the Project will not degrade the quality of the environment. Additionally, with incorporation of mitigation measures **MM BIO 1** and **MM BIO 2**, the construction and operation of the Project will not substantially reduce the habitat of any wildlife or fish species or cause them to drop below self-sustaining levels. No plant or animal communities will be eliminated by the construction and operation of the facilities.

In the unlikely event that any materials of archaeological or paleontological significance are found during construction of any Project Facility, mitigation measures **MM CR 1** though **MM CR 3** have been included to reduce impacts to less than significant. Additionally, mitigation measure **MM CR 2** also includes archaeological monitoring of

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

initial ground-disturbing activities at either Survey Area 1 or Survey Area 2, and that the archaeologist contacts the tribes interested in monitoring such activity so as to afford them an opportunity to provide a culturally-affiliated Native American monitor. Therefore, the Project Facilities are not expected to eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory.

Therefore, for the reasons stated above, the Project's impacts will be less than significant with mitigation.

b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	☐	☐	☒	☐

(Sources: Analysis contained within this document)

Recycled Water Pipelines, Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station, and Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

The Project will not have any impacts that are individually limited but cumulatively considerable. Moreover, the Project will not result in any significant impacts.

The Project is consistent with local and regional plans, including the AQMP, and the Project's air quality emissions do not exceed the SCAQMD-established thresholds of significance. The Project adheres to all other land use plans and policies with jurisdiction in the Project area. The Project is not considered growth-inducing as defined by State *CEQA Guidelines* Section 15126.2(d). The Project will not induce, either directly or indirectly, population and housing growth, and will temporarily increase traffic volume at a marginal volume in the Project area during construction-related activities. Therefore, regarding cumulative impacts, the Project's impacts will be less than significant.

c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☐	☒	☐

(Sources: Analysis contained within this document)

Recycled Water Pipelines, Recycled Water Reservoirs and Pump Station, and Facilities at WRCRWA Treatment Plant

With adherence to existing codes, ordinance, regulations, standards and guidelines, combined with the mitigation measures identified in this IS/MND, construction and operation of the Project does not present the potential for a substantial direct or indirect adverse effect to human beings. Potential impacts in this regard are considered less than significant.

D. CEQA PLUS ANALYSIS

State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board)
Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program

Evaluation Form for Environmental Review and Federal Coordination

1. Federal Endangered Species Act:
Does the project involve any direct effects from construction activities, or indirect effects such as growth inducement that may affect federally listed threatened or endangered species that are known, or have a potential, to occur on-site, in the surrounding area, or in the service area?

☒ *No. Discuss why the project will not impact any federally listed special status species.*

☐ *Yes. Include information on federally listed species that could potentially be affected by this project and any proposed avoidance and compensation measures so that the State Water Board can initiate informal/formal consultation with the applicable federally designated agency. Document any previous ESA consultations that may have occurred with the project.*

Please refer to Appendix A for the Biological Assessment and Biological Constraints Analysis prepared for the Project. Delhi sands are located within the Project area along segments of the proposed pipeline alignments and the proposed recycled water reservoirs and pump station's Survey Area 1. Delhi sands are known to provide habitat for the Delhi sands flower-loving fly (*Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis*), which is federally-listed as an endangered species. However, due to the developed and disturbed conditions of the Project area from urbanization and active agriculture use, no suitable habitat for the Delhi sands flower-loving fly occurs at the locations of the Delhi sands in proximity to the Project Facilities.

The Project area within Eastvale and Jurupa Valley is identified by the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) for potential occurrence of Brandt's phacelia (*Phacelia stellaris*), which is candidate species for federal listing, and San Diego ambrosia (*Ambrosia pumila*), which is federally-listed as an endangered species. However, the Project Facilities will not impact undisturbed soils. The area has been under cultivation or in dairy farming from at least 1940, and remained in that use until the area was converted to urbanized land uses in recent

decades. As such, there is no suitable habitat for Brandt's phacelia or San Diego ambrosia present along or near the Project Facilities. Further, the Project will serve existing irrigation needs with recycled water and will not influence land use changes, and as such, is not growth-inducing. Therefore, no impacts to federally-listed species or their habitat will result from implementation of the Project.

2. National Historic Preservation Act:
Identify the Area of Potential Effects (APE) with both cartographic and textual descriptions, including construction, staging areas, and depth of any excavation. (Note that the APE is three dimensional and includes all areas that may be affected by the project, including the surface area and extending below ground to the depth of any project excavations.)

Please refer to Appendix B for a complete cultural resources study, including maps of the APE and a summary of consultation with Native American representatives. The results of the cultural records and literature search and field surveys identified two linear sites that cross the Project's APE. The first is Site 33-016681/36-013627, which represents the Southern Sierras Power Transmission "O" Line, a single circuit 115kV transmission line built in 1929 between Seal Beach and San Bernardino. The "O" designation denoted an "open" line, intended as an emergency power connection between the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Company and the Southern Sierras Power Company. Its most urgent deployment came in 1933, after the Long Beach earthquake destroyed a portion of the Seal Beach Power Plant. When recorded in 2007, it was reported that portion of the transmission line in Orange County had been removed, while some segments remained in place in Riverside and San Bernardino counties. During the survey, several power transmission lines across the Project's proposed pipeline alignment were found to be possibly of historical origin, including one matching the alignment recorded for Site 33-016681/36-013627. This power line consists of wooden poles carrying overhead wires across various streets containing the APE. At these locations, the proposed undertaking entails only trenching for the installation of underground pipelines, which has no potential to affect the physical components, appearance, or function of Site 33-016681/36-013627 or any of the other power transmission lines across the APE. Therefore, these power lines are considered to be outside the vertical extent of the APE.

The second is Site 36-025440, which represents the Southern California Edison Company's Chino-Mira Loma No. 1 Transmission Line. Site 36-025440 was recorded in 2010 as a 12-mile-long 220kV power transmission line connecting the Southern

California Edison Company's Chino and Mira Loma substations, originally built in 1937 but with some of towers replaced in 1940. According to the site record, the line consists of 90-foot-tall, T-shaped steel lattice towers except in the easternmost 2-mile segment, where the towers were replaced in 1979. A short segment of the site lies across Survey Area 2 in an east-west direction. During the field survey, the transmission line with its T-shaped steel lattice towers were observed at that location, accompanied by a second line with taller towers of modern appearance. The transmission line was found to be extant and apparently functional during the survey. When recorded in 2010, the site was the subject of a historic significance evaluation under the provisions of both Section 106 and CEQA. The line was not identified as having a direct association with the historic elements or construction period at the Chino Substation (1912-1920s), nor was the transmission line found to relate to the City of Chino or the City of Ontario's outward expansion or growth patterns. Moreover, the line was not found to be technologically or materially innovative within the history of electrical transmission and voltage systems, and additional research of the line would not appear to provide additional information that would be considered important to the history of Chino, Ontario, San Bernardino County, the Southern California Inland Empire region, California, or the nation. Accordingly, the 2010 study concludes that Site 36-025440 does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources, and does not meet the definition of a "historic property" or a "historical resource" under Section 106 and CEQA provisions. This Project's cultural resources assessment encountered no new information to necessitate a reexamination of that 2010 conclusion. Nonetheless, the proposed recycled water reservoirs and pump station will not be constructed within the Southern California Edison corridor at Survey Area 2 (or within the Southern California Edison corridor at Survey Area 1).

Additional historical and archaeological resources have been mapped within a 1-mile radius of the proposed Project, and an expanded records search for prehistoric archaeological sites within a 5-mile radius of the Project area was also conducted. However, the Project will not directly or indirectly impact any of those resources given the nature of the Project and the location of the Project Facilities. Even so, mitigation measures **MM CR 1** through **MM CR 3** are required of the Project. These measures require avoidance if there is an inadvertent discovery until a significance determination can be made by a qualified archaeologist or paleontologist, as appropriate, and adherence to appropriate measures if the find is determined to be significant under CEQA. Additionally, mitigation measure **MM CR 2** also includes archaeological monitoring of initial ground-disturbing activities at either Survey Area 1 or Survey Area 2, and also requires the archaeologist contact interested tribes to afford them an

opportunity to provide a culturally-affiliated Native American monitor of the initial ground-disturbing activities.

3. Clean Air Act:
Air Basin Name: South Coast Air Basin

Local Air District for Project Area: South Coast Air Quality Management District

Is the project subject to a State Implementation Plan (SIP) conformity determination?

☐ *No. The project is in an attainment or unclassified area for all federal criteria pollutants.*

☒ *Yes. The project is in a nonattainment area or attainment area subject to maintenance plans for a federal criteria pollutant. Include information to indicate the nonattainment designation (e.g. moderate, serious, severe, or extreme), if applicable. If estimated emissions (below) are above the federal de minimis levels, but the project is sized to meet only the needs of current population projections that are used in the approved SIP for air quality, then quantitatively indicate how the proposed capacity increase was calculated using population projections.*

Pollutant	Federal Status (Attainment, Nonattainment, Maintenance, or Unclassified)	Nonattainment Rates (i.e., moderate, serious, severe, or extreme)	Threshold of Significance for Project Air Basin (if applicable	Construction Emissions (Tons/Year)	Operation Emissions (Tons/Year)
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	Maintenance	N/A	100	0.9	0.0
Ozone (O_3)	Nonattainment	Extreme	10	N/A	0.0
Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_X)	Maintenance	N/A	100	1.48	0.0
Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$)	Nonattainment	N/A	100	0.08	0.0
Particulate Matter (PM_{10})	Maintenance	N/A	100	0.08	0.0
Reactive Organic Gases (ROG)	Unclassified	N/A	50	0.19	0.0
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)	Attainment	N/A	100	0.00	0.0

Pollutant	Federal Status (Attainment, Nonattainment, Maintenance, or Unclassified)	Nonattainment Rates (i.e., moderate, serious, severe, or extreme)	Threshold of Significance for Project Air Basin (if applicable	Construction Emissions (Tons/Year)	Operation Emissions (Tons/Year)
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	Unclassified	N/A	50	0.19	0.0
Lead (Pb)	Attainment	N/A	25	N/A	0.0

As shown above, construction-related emissions will be below the federal *de minimis* levels. Moreover, operational emissions for the Project Facilities are determined to be negligible due to the nature of the facilities. Refer to Appendix C for the air quality impact analysis utilized for this Project.

4. Coastal Zone Management Act:
Is any portion of the project site located within the coastal zone?

☒ *No. The project is not within the coastal zone, explain.*

☐ *Yes. Describe the project location with respect to coastal areas, and the status of the coastal zone permit, and provide a copy of the coastal zone permit or coastal exemption.*

The Project site is approximately 30 miles inland from the Pacific Ocean and is not within the coastal zone.

5. Farmland Protection Policy Act:
Is any portion of the project site located on important farmland?

☐ *No. The project will not impact farmland.*

☒ *Yes. Include information on the acreage that would be converted from important farmland to other uses. Indicate if any portion of the project boundaries is under a Williamson Act Contract and specify the amount of affected acreage.*

Up to 3 acres of Prime Farmland in the City of Ontario at either Survey Area 1 or Survey Area 2 will be converted to a non-agricultural use resulting from the construction and operation of the proposed recycled water reservoirs and pump station. This loss of

Prime Farmland will not impair the continued agricultural use at either Survey Area. The Project will not affect Williamson Act contracted lands.

6. Flood Plain Management:
Is any portion of the project site located within a 100-year floodplain as depicted on a floodplain map or otherwise designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency?

☐ *No. Provide a description of the project location with respect to streams and potential floodplains.*

☒ *Yes. Describe the floodplain, and include a floodplain map and a floodplains/wetlands assessment. Describe any measures and/or project design modifications that would minimize or avoid flood damage by the project.*

The 100-year flood hazard areas within the Project area are generally limited to the Santa Ana River and flood control channels as shown on **Figure 5 – Proposed Facilities and 100-Year FEMA Floodplain**. Within Eastvale, portions of the alignment within Hellman Avenue ROW, River Road ROW, Citrus Street ROW, and Hamner Avenue ROW are within the 100-year flood hazard area. Within Jurupa Valley, portions of the alignment within Bellegrave Avenue ROW and Wineville Avenue ROW, and the Day Creek Channel, which runs under the Bellegrave Avenue ROW and Limonite Avenue ROW, are within the 100-year flood hazard area. Because these facilities will be underground pipelines, impacts with respect to impeding or redirecting flood flows will be less than significant. Moreover, existing surface conditions will be restored upon completion of pipeline installation, and thus, will not impact drainage performance of these roadways, including those within the 100-year floodplain.

7. Migratory Bird Treaty Act:
Will the project affect protected migratory birds that are known, or have a potential, to occur on-site, in the surrounding area, or in the service area?

☐ *No. Provide an explanation below.*

☒ *Yes. Discuss the impacts (such as noise and vibration impacts, modification of habitat) to migratory birds that may be directly or indirectly affected by the project and mitigation measures to reduce or eliminate these impacts. Include a list of all migratory birds that could occur where the project is located.*

All of the birds observed during the Biological Assessment's field survey are migratory birds protected by MBTA with exception of the house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*). Namely, the migratory birds that were observed in the area include the following:

- Killdeer (Charadrius vociferous)
- Northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*)
- Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperi*)
- Red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis)*
- American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*)
- Mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*)
- Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*)
- Black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*)
- Western kingbird (*Tyrannus verticaulis*)
- American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*)
- Northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*)
- Red-winged blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*)
- House finch (*Carpodacus neomexicanus*)

There are trees and shrubs in proximity to Project Facilities that may be used for nesting or roosting by migrating birds. Because construction of the proposed pipelines will take place in an area already experiencing high levels of human activity and noise, the additional construction noise is not expected to significantly impact nesting behavior. The proposed recycled water reservoirs and pump station's Survey Areas contain on-site and off-site vegetation that provides suitable habitat for nesting birds including those protected by the MBTA. Construction-related activities for these facilities may cause a short-term impact due to vegetation removal or construction noise; thus, implementation of mitigation measure **MM BIO 2** is required for construction of the recycled water reservoirs and pump station at either of the Survey Areas.

Mitigation measure **MM BIO 2** states that if construction activities involving heavy equipment or vegetation removal at either of the Survey Areas for the recycled water reservoirs and pump station are to occur between February 1 and August 31, a pre-construction field survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist to determine if active nests of species protected by the MBTA or Fish and Game Code are present in the construction zone or within a buffer of 500 feet. Pre-construction nesting/breeding surveys shall be conducted within 10 days prior to the construction activity. If no active nests are found during the survey, construction activities may proceed. If nesting birds are observed on-site, an avoidance area shall be established to ensure that construction activities will not cause a nest to fail. A minimum buffer area surrounding

the nest shall be avoided by all construction activities until the nestlings have fledged the nest. The buffer zones distance shall be 300 feet for non-raptor nests, 500 feet for raptor nests, 100 feet for common songbird nests, or as determined by the biological monitor in consultation with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. A biological monitor shall be required to monitor the progress of the nesting birds. Construction activities may encroach within the buffer area at the discretion of the biological monitor in consultation with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. Once the nestlings have fledged the nest, construction activities may proceed within the buffer area with no further restrictions with regard to nesting birds.

Implementation of this mitigation measure will reduce potential impacts to less than significant.

8. Protection of Wetlands:
Does any portion of the project area contain areas that should be evaluated for wetland delineation or require a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers?

☒ *No. Provide the basis for such a determination*

☐ *Yes. Describe the affect to wetlands, potential wetland areas, and other surface waters, and the avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures to reduce such impacts. Provide the status of the permit and information on permit requirements.*

As discussed in the Project's Biological Assessment, there are no existing or potential wetlands at either of the Survey Areas for the proposed recycled water reservoirs and pump station, or proposed facilities at the Treatment Plant. The proposed pipeline alignments are primarily located within paved ROW or along compacted dirt roads. No water or evidence of ponding was observed during the survey for the Project's Biological Assessment, and no wetlands areas will be impacted by the proposed pipelines, directly or indirectly.

There are potential jurisdictional waters within the Cucamonga Creek Channel, which runs north-south through Eastvale and connects with the Santa Ana River, that may qualify as wetlands. Proposed pipelines will traverse the Cucamonga Creek Channel within existing paved roadway ROW at Schleisman Road and Hellman Avenue. The proposed pipeline alignments in the Walters Street ROW and west of the western terminus of 65th Street ROW approximately between the Cucamonga Creek Channel and Hellman Avenue via American Heroes Park will traverse the Cucamonga Creek Channel by way of a pipeline underneath the channel. Constructing the pipeline

underneath the Cucamonga Creek Channel at Walters Street and west of 65th Street will completely avoid disturbance of potentially jurisdictional waters within the Cucamonga Creek Channel. Therefore, impacts will be less than significant.

9. Wild and Scenic Rivers Act:
Identify the watershed where the project is located: Santa Ana River Watershed

Is any portion of the project located within a wild and scenic river?

☒ *No. The project will not impact a wild and scenic river. Explain.*

☐ *Yes. Identify the wild and scenic river watershed and project location relative to the affected wild and scenic river.*

The nearest river to the Project Facilities is the Santa Ana River, which is not designated as wild and scenic.[16]

10. Safe Drinking Water Act, Sole Source Aquifer Protection:
Is the project located in an area designated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, as a Sole Source Aquifer?

☒ *No. The project is not within the boundaries of a sole source aquifer.*

☐ *Yes. Identify the aquifer (e.g., Santa Margarita Aquifer, Scott's Valley, the Fresno County Aquifer, the Campo/Cottonwood Creek Aquifer or the Ocotillo-Coyote Wells Aquifer) that will be affected.*

The nearest EPA-designated sole source aquifer is Campo/Cottonwood Creek Aquifer near the international border of the United States and Mexico.[17]

11. Coastal Barriers Resources Act:
Will the project impact or be located within or near the Coastal Barrier Resources System or its adjacent wetlands, marshes, estuaries, inlets, and near-shore waters? Note that since there is currently no Coastal Barrier Resources System in California, projects located in California are not expected to impact the Coastal Barrier Resources

[16] Source: http://www.rivers.gov/california.php, accessed June 15, 2015.
[17] Source: http://www.epa.gov/region9/water/groundwater/ssa.html, accessed June 15, 2015.

System in other states. If there is a special circumstance in which the project may impact a Coastal Barrier Resource System, indicate your reasoning below.

☒ *No. The project will not affect or be located within or near the Coastal Barrier Resources System or its adjacent wetlands, marshes, estuaries, inlets, and near-shore waters, explain.*

☐ *Yes. Describe the project location with respect to the Coastal Barrier Resources System, and the status of any consultation with the appropriate Coastal Zone management agency and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.*

The Project is not located near a Coastal Barrier Resources System as there are none in the State of California or anywhere along the western coast of the United States, nor will the Project involve a special circumstance in which a Coastal Barrier Resource System would be affected.[18]

12. Environmental Justice:

Does the project involve an activity that is likely to be of particular interest to or have particular impact upon minority, low-income, or indigenous populations, or tribes?

☐ *No. Selecting "No" means that this action is not likely to be of any particular interest to or have an effect on these populations or tribes, explain.*

☒ *Yes. If you answer yes, please check at least one of the boxes and provide a brief explanation below:*

☐ *The project is likely to affect the health of these populations.*

☐ *The project is likely to affect the environmental conditions of these populations.*

☐ *The project is likely to present an opportunity to address an existing disproportionate impact of these populations.*

☐ *The project is likely to result in the collection of information or data that could be used to assess potential impacts on the health or environmental conditions of these populations.*

[18] Source: http://www.fws.gov/ecological-services/habitat-conservation/Coastal.html, accessed June 15, 2015.

☐ *The project is likely to affect the availability of information to these populations.*

☒ *Other reasons (please describe):*

In response to consultation as part of the preparation of the Project's cultural resources report (available in Appendix B), a written request was submitted to the state's Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). Following the NAHC's recommendations, a total of 31 tribal representatives in the region were contacted both in writing and by telephone between May 11 and 20, 2015, to solicit local Native American input regarding any potential cultural resources concerns over the proposed Project. In response, the following four Native American tribes requested monitoring of ground-disturbing activities:

- Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians
- Gabrieliño/Tongva Band of San Gabriel Mission Indians
- Gabrielino Tongva Nation
- Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians

The following three Native American tribes requested to be kept abreast of the Project's progress, which are as follows:

- Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians
- Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians
- San Manuel Band

To accommodate the particular interest of these tribes with the Project, archaeological monitoring of initial ground-disturbing activities associated with the construction of the recycled water reservoirs and pump station is required by mitigation measure **MM CR 2**, which also requires the archaeologist to contact the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians, Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, Gabrielino Tongva Nation, and Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians to invite them to provide a culturally-affiliated Native American monitor. The tribes requesting to be kept abreast of the Project are included on the distribution list for the CEQA notices and documentation. There are no other groups that would otherwise have a particular interest in the Project, or that the Project would affect.

13. Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act:
Does the project involve any direct effects from construction activities, or indirect effects such as growth inducement that may adversely affect essential fish habitat?

☒ *No. Discuss why the project will not affect essential fish habitat.*

☐ *Yes. Provide information on essential fish habitat that could potentially be affected by this project and any proposed avoidance and compensation measures. Explain any previous consultations/coordination conducted with the National Marine Fisheries Service for the project:*

The construction and operation of the Project Facilities will not impact essential fish habitat as no aquatic habitats will be affected by the Project. The Project will store and convey recycled water from the WRCRWA Treatment Plan and IEUA to serve existing irrigation needs in the western portion of the JCSD's service area. Potential instream impacts to the Santa Ana River that will result from the WRCRWA Treatment Plant's diversion of recycled water for recycled use that would otherwise be discharged into the river was determined in a previous, certified environmental impact report to be less than significant.

E. REFERENCES

The following documents were referenced as general information sources during the preparation of this document. They are available for public review at the locations abbreviated after each listing, with detailed information listed at the end of this section. These documents may also be available at public libraries and at other public agency offices.

1993 SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District, *SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook,* November 1993. (Available at SCAQMD.)
1999–2013 SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District, *Air Quality Data, 1999–2013*. (Available at http://www.aqmd.gov/home/library/air-quality-data-studies/historical-data-by-year, accessed June 3, 2015.)
2012 SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District, *2012 Air Quality Management Plan*, February 2013. (Available at http://www.aqmd.gov/aqmp/2012aqmp/Final-February2013/index.html, accessed May 5, 2014.)
2014 CARB	California Air Resources Board, *Area Designations Maps / State and National*. Available at http://www.arb.ca.gov/desig/adm/adm.htm, accessed June 15, 2015.)
AMEC	AMEC Foster Wheeler, *Biological Constraints Analysis for a 100-acre Project Site located in the City of Ontario, San Bernardino County, California*, June 8, 2015. (Appendix A)
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation, Scenic Highway Mapping System, updated September 2011. (Available at http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/LandArch/scenic_highways/, accessed June 2, 2015.)
CCR	California Code of Regulations. (Available at http://www.oal.ca.gov/ccr.htm, accessed June 5, 2015.)
CGP	City of Chino, *General Plan 2025*, adopted July 2010. (Available at http://www.cityofchino.org/government-services/community-development/general-plan, accessed May 5, 2014.)

CGP EIR	City of Chino, *General Plan EIR*, certified July 2010. (Available at http://www.cityofchino.org/government-services/community-development/general-plan, accessed June 3, 2015.)
CMC	City of Chino, *Municipal Code*, current through September 16, 2014. (Available at http://www.cityofchino.org/government-services/administration/city-clerk/municipal-code, accessed June 9, 2015.)
CNUSD	Corona-Norco Unified School District, My School Locator, website. (Available at http://locator.decisioninsite.com/?StudyID=176079, accessed June 9, 2015.)
CRM TECH	CRM TECH, *Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties, Jurupa Community Services District, Non-Potable Water Services Expansion Project, Cities of Chino, Eastvale, Jurupa Valley, and Ontario, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California*, June 30, 2015. (Appendix B)
CZM	City of Chino, Zoning Map. (Available at http://www.cityofchino.org/home/showdocument?id=8709, accessed June 2, 2015.)
DOC WA	California Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resource Protection, Williamson Act maps for Riverside and San Bernardino counties. (Available at ftp://ftp.consrv.ca.gov/pub/dlrp/wa/, accessed June 2, 2015.)
DTSC CL	California Department of Toxic Substances Control, Hazardous Waste and Substances Site List (Cortese). (Available at http://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/mandated_reports.asp, accessed June 5, 2015.)
EGP	City of Eastvale, *General Plan*, adopted June 13, 2012. (Available at http://www.eastvaleca.gov/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=2360, accessed May 5, 2014.)
EMC	City of Eastvale, *Municipal Code*, current through March 12, 2014. (Available at https://library.municode.com/index.aspx?clientId=15015, accessed June 9, 2015.)

EnviroStor	California Department of Toxic Substances Control, EnviroStor, online database. (Available at http://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/, accessed June 5, 2015.)
EZM	City of Eastvale, Zoning Map, September 2012. (Available at http://www.eastvaleca.gov/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=827, accessed May 5, 2014.)
FMMP	California Department of Conservation, Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program, 2012 Farmland data, published February 2015. (Available at ftp://ftp.consrv.ca.gov/pub/dlrp/FMMP/pdf/2012/, accessed June 2, 2015.)
GeoTracker	State Water Resources Control Board, GeoTracker, online database. (Available at http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/, accessed June 5, 2015.)
Google Earth	Google Earth, version 7.1.2.2041, software. (Available at http://www.google.com/earth/explore/products/desktop.html)
HSC	California Health & Safety Code. (Available at http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/.html/hsc_table_of_contents.html, accessed June 3, 2015.
JAP	Riverside County, Transportation and Land Management Agency, Planning Division, *County of Riverside General Plan Jurupa Area Plan*, adopted October 2003, November 2014. (Available at http://planning.rctlma.org/Portals/0/genplan/general_plan_2013/2%20Area%20Plan%20Volume%201/Jurupa_clean_112414.pdf, accessed June 9, 2015.)
JUSD	Jurupa Unified School District, District Map, website. (Available at http://www.jusd.k12.ca.us/maps/default.aspx, accessed May 5, 2014.)
JVMC	City of Jurupa Valley, Ordinance No. 2012-01. (Available at http://jurupavalley.org/Portals/21/Documents/City%20Ordinance/Ord_2012_01.pdf, accessed June 9, 2015.)

JVZM	City of Jurupa Valley, Zoning Map. (Available at http://jurupavalley.org/Portals/21/Documents/Departments/Planning/Area%20Maps/JurupaValleyZNjuly2011_map.pdf, accessed June 2, 2015.)
MSHCP	Riverside County, *Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan*, adopted June 17, 2003. (Available at http://rctlma.org/Portals/0/mshcp/volume1/index.html, accessed June 9, 2015.)
NRAI	Natural Resources Assessment, Inc., *Biological Assessment, Jurupa Community Services District, Non-Potable Water Service Expansion Project, Eastvale, California*, June 23, 2015. (Appendix A)
OGP	City of Ontario, *The Ontario Plan*, adopted January 2010. (Available at http://www.ontarioplan.org/, accessed May 5, 2014.)
OGP EIR	City of Ontario, *The Ontario Plan Environmental Impact Report* (SCH# 2008101140), certified January 2010. (Available at http://www.ontarioplan.org/index.cfm/32893, accessed June 3, 2015.)
OMC	City of Ontario, *Municipal Code*, current through December 16, 2014. (Available at http://www.amlegal.com/ontario_ca/, accessed June 2, 2015.)
OZM	City of Ontario, Zoning Map. (Available at http://www.ci.ontario.ca.us/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=3724, accessed June 2, 2015.)
PRC	California Public Resources Code. (Available at http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/calawquery?codesection=prc, accessed June 3, 2015.)
RCALUC	Riverside County Airport Land Use Commission, Riverside County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan, adopted October 2004. (Available at http://www.rcaluc.org/plan_new.asp, accessed June 9, 2015.)

RCGP — Riverside County, Transportation and Land Management Agency, Planning Division, *Riverside County General Plan*, adopted October 2003, amended December 9, 2014. (Available at http://planning.rctlma.org/ZoningInformation/GeneralPlan.aspx, accessed June 9, 2015.)

RCMMC — Riverside County, Map My County, online GIS data. (Available at http://mmc.rivcoit.org/MMC_Public/Viewer.html?Viewer=MMC_Public , accessed June 3, 2015.)

RCTC — Riverside County Transportation Commission, *2011 Riverside County Congestion Management Program*. (Available at http://www.rctc.org/uploads/media_items/congestionmanagementprogram.original.pdf, accessed June 9, 2015.)

SANBAG — San Bernardino Associated Governments, *Congestion Management Program for San Bernardino County, 2007 Update*, December 2007. (Available at http://www.sanbag.ca.gov/planning2/cmp/cmp07-full%20version.pdf, accessed June 9, 2015.)

SWP — California Environmental Protection Agency, State Water Resources Control Board, Water Issues, Storm Water Program. (Available at http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/construction.shtml, accessed June 4, 2015.)

SWRCB 303 — State Water Resources Control Board, Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board, Water Issues, *2010 Santa Ana Region 303(d) List of Water Quality Limited Segments*. October 11, 2011. (Available at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/rwqcb8/water_issues/programs/tmdl/docs/303d/2010_303d.pdf, accessed June 8, 2015.)

USDA — United States Department of Agriculture, *Soil Conservation Service, Soil Survey, Western Riverside Area, California,* November 1971. (Available at USDA.)

WEBB — Albert A. WEBB Associates, *Air Quality/Greenhouse Gas Analysis for the Jurupa Community Services District Reclaimed Waterline*, April 20, 2012. (Appendix C.)

WRCRWA(a) Western Riverside County Regional Wastewater Authority, *Final Program Environmental Impact Report, Recycled Water Program* (SCH# 2012031084), certified November 14, 2012. (Available at http://www.wmwd.com/documentcenter/view/1220, accessed July 28, 2015.)

WRCRWA(b) Western Riverside County Regional Wastewater Authority, *Final Environmental Impact Report, Treatment Plant Enhancement and Expansion Project* (SCH# 2009091040), certified August 24, 2010. (Available at http://www.wmwd.com/documentcenter/view/2170, accessed July 28, 2015.)

Location	Address
JCSD	Jurupa Community Services District 11201 Harrel Street Jurupa Valley, CA 91752
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District 21865 East Copley Drive Diamond Bar, CA 91765
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resource Conservation Service 1299 Columbia Avenue, Suite E-5 Riverside, CA 92507

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Section 2

Responses to Comments
Regarding the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS

REGARDING THE INITIAL STUDY / MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

FOR

JURUPA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT RECYCLED WATER SERVICE EXPANSION DISTRICT PROJECT NO. C133656

Prepared for:

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September 1, 2015

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SECTION 1 – Introduction

In July 2015, an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) was prepared to assess the potential for any significant environmental effects associated with the adoption of the Recycled Water Service Expansion by Jurupa Community Services District (JCSD) Board of Directors. The IS/MND was prepared pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; California Public Resources Code Sections 21000 *et seq*.) and the State CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations Sections 15000 *et seq*.)

Pursuant to Section 15073 of the State *CEQA Guidelines*, the IS/MND was circulated for a 30-day period between July 29, 2015, and August 27, 2015, to the State Clearinghouse, responsible agencies, and interested parties for review and comment. No new, unavoidable significant effects were identified during the public comment period, and, pursuant to Section 15073.5 of the State *CEQA Guidelines*, there is no requirement to re-circulate the environmental documents for the project.

Section 15074(b) of the State *CEQA Guidelines* requires the decision-making body to consider the proposed IS/MND together with any comments received during the public review process. There is no requirement for a formal response to each of the comments received during the public review period for an IS/MND (unlike the requirement for a Final Environmental Impact Report). However, in order to provide JCSD's Board of Directors with additional information upon which to base their decision, this Response to Comments document has been prepared. The materials contained in this document include copies of comment letters and JCSD's responses. Each comment letter is labeled alphabetically with each individual comment identified by a number. Copies of the comment letters are included in Section 3 of this document.

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Comments Received

The following comment letters were received regarding the IS/MND:

Letter	Date of Letter / Comments	Commenter	Agency
A	August 6, 2015	Mark Roberts	California Department of Transportation District 8
B	August 19, 2015	Steve R. Loriso, P.E.	City of Jurupa Valley
C	August 27, 2015	Derek E. Kawaii, P.E.	Western Riverside County Regional Wastewater Authority
D	August 27, 2015	Michael R. Markus, P.E.	Orange County Water District
E	August 25, 2015	Sahil Pathak	State Water Resources Control Board
F	August 28, 2015	Scott Morgan	State Clearinghouse

Organization of the Response to Comments Document

This Response to Comments document is organized as follows:

- **Section 1 – Introduction,** which provides the context for the review along with applicable citation pursuant to CEQA and the State *CEQA Guidelines*, and a table of summarizing the date of the comment letter, name of commenters, and commenting agencies.
- **Section 2 – Response to Comments**, which reproduces each comment received and provides JCSD's responses.
- **Section 3 – Comment Letters,** which includes copies of the comment letters received.

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SECTION 2 – Response to Comments

Letter A – California Department of Transportation District 8

California Department of Transportation District 8 (Caltrans) provided comments regarding the proposed Project in their letter dated August 6, 2015 (received by JCSD on August 10, 2015). Responses to the comments contained in that letter are provided below. A copy of the comment letter is contained in Section 3 of this document.

Comment A-1

Thank you for providing the California Department of Transportation (Department) the opportunity to review and comment on the Initial Study for the Jurupa Community Services District Recycled Water Service Expansion (Project), located in the cities of Eastvale, Jurupa Valley, Chino, and Ontario, in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. The project proposes the construction and operation of recycled water distribution and storage facilities.

As the owner and operator of the State Highway System (SHS), it is our responsibility to coordinate and consult with local jurisdictions when proposed development may impact our facilities. Under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), we are required to make recommendations to offset associated impacts with the proposed project. Although the project is under the jurisdiction of the cities of Eastvale, Jurupa Valley, Chino, and Ontario, due to the project's potential impact to State facilities, it is also subject to the policies and regulations that govern the SHS.

The Department endeavors that any direct and cumulative impacts to the State highway system be eliminated or reduced to a level of insignificance pursuant to the CEQA and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) standards. Our areas of concern, pertaining to State facilities, include transportation/traffic and Right of Way (ROW) issues, which our initial review indicates as having potentially significant impacts. Due to these potentially significant impacts and because the portion of the project area directly adjacent to Interstate 15 (I-15), we offer the following comments regarding the analysis in the upcoming DEIR:

Response to Comment A-1

The commenter's description of the project is accurate. The project proposes four facilities that will cross or run adjacent to Interstate 15:

- 16" diameter recycled water line within Bellegrave Avenue overcrossing
- 12" diameter recycled water line within Limonite Avenue just before the overcrossing;
- 4" to 10" diameter recycled water line within 68th Street overcrossing;
- 6" to 12" diameter recycled water pipeline running north-south adjacent to the western side of the I-15 from Bellegrave Avenue to the north to approximately Kern River Drive and the Eastvale city limit to the south.

The commenter's statement that the project is under the jurisdiction of the cities of Eastvale, Jurupa Valley, Chino, and Ontario is incorrect. The project is under the jurisdiction of JCSD.

Section A.4 of the IS/MND identifies "Other Public Agencies whose Approval may be Required" (Final IS/MND, pp. 12-13), and Caltrans is included in this list. As stated in the IS/MND, JCSD will obtain encroachment permits prior to construction of any facilities within roadway right-of-way, including those in the state highway system such as Interstate 15 (Final IS/MND, pp. 11, 98). No new environmental issues have been raised by this comment and no modification of the IS/MND is required.

Comment A-2

- A Traffic Control Plan is required to be reviewed by the Department prior to the initiation of construction activities where a public roadway will be affected by a lane or segment closure or modification of a travel lane.

Response to Comment A-2

As discussed in item XVI.a in the Final IS/MND, mitigation measure **MM TRANS 1** requires preparation of a Traffic Control Plan for construction related to the recycled water pipelines within roadway right-of-way if lane or street segment closure(s) are necessary in order to complete the work. No new environmental issues have been raised by this comment and no modification of the IS/MND is required.

Comment A-3

- The Department would not support concurrent construction work within the Department's ROW for the proposed pipeline located adjacent to I-15 between Bellegrave Avenue and 68th Street due to potential for congestion and driver confusion.

Response to Comment A-3

While it is unlikely that the proposed recycled water pipeline adjacent to Interstate 15 generally between Bellegrave Avenue and 68th Street would be constructed concurrently, as discussed in Response to Comment A-2, mitigation measure **MM TRANS 1** requires that a Traffic Control Plan be prepared to the satisfaction of the agency with jurisdiction over the affected roadway. As such, Caltrans will have the opportunity to review the recycled water pipeline segments within their right-of-way proposed for construction, and determine through that process if there is an unacceptable potential for congestion and driver confusion associated with the proposed pipeline segment, and provide conditions to lessen that potential as part of

their approval of the Traffic Control Plan. No new environmental issues have been raised by this comment and no modification of the IS/MND is required.

Comment A-4

Permit Requirements

Issuance of a Caltrans Encroachment Permit will be required for any work or construction performed within, under, or over the State Right-of-Way. All comments above should be addressed prior to proceeding with the Encroachment Permit process. Review and approval of street, grading, and drainage construction plans will be necessary prior to permit issuance. Information regarding permit application and submittal requirements may be obtained at:

Caltrans Office of Encroachment Permits
464 West 4th Street, Basement, MS 619
San Bernardino, CA 92401-1400
http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/traffops/developserv/permits/

Response to Comment A-4

As discussed in Response to Comment A-1, encroachment permits will be obtained by JCSD prior to the construction of any facilities within Caltrans right-of-way. No new environmental issues have been raised by this comment and no modification of the IS/MND is required.

Comment A-5

These recommendations are preliminary and summarize our review of materials provided for our evaluation. If this project is later modified in any way, please forward copies of revised plans as necessary so that we may evaluate all proposed changes for potential impacts to the SHS. If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact Adrineh Melkonian (909) 806-3928 or myself at (909) 383-4557.

Response to Comment A-5

Comment noted.

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Letter B – City of Jurupa Valley

The City of Jurupa Valley provided comments regarding the proposed Project in their letter dated August 19, 2015. Responses to the comments contained in that letter are provided below. A copy of the comment letter is contained in Section 3 of this document.

Comment B-1

The City of Jurupa Valley is in receipt of the Initial Study for the Recycled Water Service Expansion (JCSD Project No. C133656), hereinafter the "Project" dated July 2015. It is the City's understanding that the intent of the project is to provide recycled water from the increased production at WRCRWA to IEUA. A by-product of this delivery to IEUA is the availability of recycled water to be utilized in the western region of JCSD's service area. In reviewing the Project, the City has developed a list of concerns that is requested to be included in the Project documents:

1. The project facilities (pipelines) "…will occur in phases over time as funding is available." Is there a goal timeline for completion of the various phases, in particular, the installation of pipelines within Jurupa Valley?

Response to Comment B-1

The commenter accurately summarizes the Project's overall intent to facilitate the conveyance of JCSD's allotmant of recycled water from the Western Riverside County Regional Wastewater Authority's Treatment Plant to the Inland Empire Utilities Agency's (IEUA) recycled water system in San Bernardino County and/or to provide recycled water for irrigation uses in the western portion of JCSD's service area. At this time, JCSD has not identified a timeline for completion of the entire proposed recycled water network. The facilities most likely to be constructed first are shown on **Figure 3** of the IS/MND; which do not include recycled water facilities in the City of Jurupa Valley. It is presently unknown when the recycled water pipelines identified within the City of Jurupa Valley will be constructed. No new environmental issues have been raised by this comment and no modification of the IS/MND is required.

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Comment B-2

2. Pipelines are clearly identified to serve the following three locations:
    a. Vandermolen Elementary School
    b. Sky Country Elementary School
    c. An unnamed park north of Bellegrave and west of Etiwanda

   Clarify that the network of new pipelines will be able to serve the following facilities:
    d. Limonite Meadows Park
    e. Laramore Park
    f. Wineville Park
    g. Vernola Park
    h. An unnamed park south of 68th Street (south of Vandermolen Elementary School)
    i. An unnamed park adjacent to Paradise Knolls Golf Course
    j. The proposed K-8 School north of Bellegrave

Response to Comment B-2

The commenter correctly notes that the proposed recycled water pipelines will be able to serve Sky Country Elementary School and an unnamed park north of Bellegrave Avenue and west of Etiwanda Avenue (as shown on **Figure 4** of the IS/MND); however, Vandermolen Elementary School is not an identified site that will be served by the proposed Project. The proposed pipeline in this area within the 68th Street right-of-way is proposed to terminate at the intersection of Pats Ranch Road, approximately 800 feet west of the school site.

Regarding the commenter's request for clarification that the Project will be able to provide recycled water service to the above-listed sites (letters "d" through "j"), the Project will be able to serve Vernola Park and the proposed K-8 school north of Bellegrave Avenue. The Project will not serve Limonite Meadows Park, Laramore Park, Wineville Park, the unnamed park south of 68th Street (south of Vandermolen Elementary School), or the unnamed park adjacent to Paradise Knolls Golf Course.

No new environmental issues have been raised by this comment and no modification of the IS/MND is required.

Comment B-3

3. It is requested that all pipelines be placed outside of the paved surfaces of the streets within Jurupa Valley.

Response to Comment B-3

The exact pipeline alignment (i.e. within or outside of paved surfaces) will be determined during the final design period for proposed pipelines. No new environmental issues have been raised by this comment and no modification of the IS/MND is required.

Comment B-4

Thank you for your efforts in implementing these requests into this exciting project.

If you should have any questions or comments, please feel free to contact me at sloriso@jurupavalley.org or at (951) 332-6464 x233.

Response to Comment B-4

Comment noted. No new environmental issues have been raised by this comment and no modification of the IS/MND is required.

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Letter C – Western Riverside County Regional Wastewater Authority

The Western Riverside County Regional Wastewater Authority (WRCRWA) provided comments regarding the proposed Project in their letter dated August 27, 2015. Responses to the comments contained in that letter are provided below. A copy of the comment letter is contained in Section 3 of this document.

Comment C-1

Thank you for the opportunity to review the Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration for Jurupa Community Services District's (JCSD) Recycled Water Service Expansion. Western Riverside County Regional Wastewater Authority (WRCRWA) fully supports this project. Our comments are as follows:

Response to Comment C-1

Comment and support of the Project by WRCRWA is noted. No environmental issues have been raised by this comment and no modification of the IS/MND is required

Comment C-2

- The parameters for the sale of recycled water by one member agency to another has not been finalized. Therefore, the total quantity of recycled water transported by this project should consider the range of only JCSD's apportionment of up to all other water that is available for sale (Page 4).
- All WRCWRA members' apportionment of recycled water are listed as available except the City of Corona. As noted above, the sale of recycled water by one WRCRWA member agency to another has not been finalized and for flexibility, unless otherwise stated to the contrary by the City of Corona, the City may want to have the flexibility to sell their supply to other members including JCSD (Page 4).
- The total amount of WRCRWA production, less process water losses is assumed to be available for use as recycled water. The State Water Board is considering WRCRWA's pending Change of Use Petition to divert water that is currently released to the river for use as recycled water.

  The CEQA document should consider that some water might be required by the State Water Board to be released to the Santa Ana River (Page 4).

Response to Comment C-2

The Final IS/MND for the Project has been revised to clarify that JCSD may take delivery of up to a maximum of eight million gallons per day, and that the actual quantity delivered to JCSD may be affected by the subsequent allocation agreements between other WRCRWA member agencies or if the State Water Resources Control Board requires a certain quantity be released into the Santa Ana River. These revisions to the Final IS/MND are as follows and shown in underline (Final IS/MND, p. 5):

> The Treatment Plant currently discharges tertiary-treated water into the Santa Ana River. Part of the goals and objectives of the Treatment Plant's previously approved enhancement and expansion project is to decrease the amount of recycled water discharged to the Santa Ana River and increase the use of recycled water within economic distance of the Treatment Plant as well as to decrease the dependence on imported water supplies within the service areas of WRCRWA members. The Recycled Water Program Environmental Impact Report (EIR) analyzed connecting to IEUA's recycled water system (WRCRWA(a), pp. ES-5, 2-5). The Recycled Water Program EIR's analysis assumed 8 MGD of treated effluent was available and a demand of up to 1,153 acre-feet per year in the western portion of JCSD's service area (WRCRWA(a), pp. ES-5, 2-5, 2-10). It should be noted, however, that 8 MGD of treated effluent available to JCSD represents a very conservative assumption for analysis purposes, and the actual quantity delivered to JCSD may also be affected by the subsequent allocation agreements between other WRCRWA member agencies or if SWRCB were to require the Treatment Plant to maintain a certain quantity of treated effluent be released into the Santa Ana River.

The clarification that JCSD may take delivery of a lesser amount than the eight million gallons per day of effluent that is currently generated at the WRCRWA Treatment Plant does not constitute a substantial revision or modification to the IS/MND, Recirculation of the IS/MND is not required.

Comment C-3

- The drawings use the future layout of the plant that is outdated (they include multiple oxidation ditches rather than the Conventional Activated Sludge process that will be used) (Figure 2).

Response to Comment C-3

Figure 2 in the Final IS/MND has been revised to show the most current WRCRWA Treatment Plant layout. Clarification of the WRCRWA Treatment Plant's future layout does not constitute a substantial revision or modification to the IS/MND. Recirculation of the IS/MND is not required.

Comment C-4

- The routing of the pipeline to the proposed JCSD clear well is along the back side of the plant. This routing may or may not be changed during design review in consideration of future improvements within the WRCRWA plant site (Page 12).

Response to Comment C-4

In the event the final routing of the pipeline to the clear well, JCSD will determine if subsequent CEQA analysis is required and prepare the appropriate document. No new environmental issues have been raised by this comment and no modification of the IS/MND is required.

Comment C-5

Should you have any question about these comments, please contact me at (951) 571-7230 or dkawaii@wmwd.com.

Response to Comment C-5

Comment noted.

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Letter D – Orange County Water District

The Orange County Water District (OCWD) provided comments regarding the proposed Project in their letter dated August 27, 2015. Responses to the comments contained in that letter are provided below. A copy of the e-mail is contained in Section 3 of this document.

Comment D-1

The Orange County Water District (OCWD, the District) is a special district formed in 1933 by an act of the California Legislature. The District manages the groundwater basin that underlies north and central Orange County. Water produced from the basin is the primary water supply for approximately 2.4 million residents living within the District's boundaries. Flow from the Santa Ana River is an important supply of water used to recharge the Orange County Groundwater Basin.

The District owns more than 2,000 acres of land in the Prado Basin and is keenly interested in projects that may affect the basin. The Prado Basin contains sensitive environmental habitat for threatened and endangered species; essentially all of the Prado Basin is designated as critical habitat for the federally endangered least Bell's vireo. In 1995, OCWD executed an agreement with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to cooperatively manage biological resources in the Prado Basin. This agreement allows for temporary storage of stormwater in Prado Basin for subsequent release from the Prado Dam to enable OCWD to recharge the water into the groundwater basin. This longstanding water conservation program is contingent upon the continued health of biological resources in Prado Basin. Potential impacts to riparian habitat, the Least Bell's Vireo, and other biological resources in the Prado Basin can negatively impact OCWD's water conservation program.

In addition, OCWD owns and operates a 465-acre treatment wetlands system in the Prado Basin. Approximately half of the Santa Ana River baseflow is diverted though these wetlands. This includes the discharge from the Western Riverside County Regional Wastewater Authority's (WRCRWA) treatment plant.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit comments on the draft Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) for the proposed Recycled Water Service Expansion, SCH # 2015071073.

Response to Comment D-1

Comment noted. No environmental issues are identified.

Comment D-2

We understand that the proposed project involves the construction of facilities to convey treated effluent from the WRCRWA treatment plant for conveyance to Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) facilities for groundwater recharge or landscape irrigation within the western portion of Jurupa Community Services District's (JCSD) service area. We also understand that the Recycled Water Program EIR (SCH # 2012031084) prepared by WRCRWA did not analyze the distribution facilities needed by its member agencies to convey the treated effluent to end users.

Responses to Comment D-2

Comment noted. OCWD's understanding of the proposed Project is correct.

Comment D-3

The MND states that analysis of in-stream impact to the Santa Ana River was required as part of WRCRWA filing a wastewater change petition (WW-0067) with the SWRCB's Division of Water Rights and that this process will provide approval for WRCRWA for this project. In April 2013, OCWD filed a legal protest with the SWRCB regarding WRCRWA's wastewater change petition WW-0067, a copy of which is attached. OCWD's protest of change petition WW-0067 has not been resolved. The issues raised in OCWD's April 2013 protest have not been adequately addressed in either the Recycled Water Program EIR or the draft MND for the Recycled Water Service Expansion.

Response to Comment D-3

OCWD's filing of a legal protest with the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) is noted. OCWD's protest does not change the analysis or conclusions in the IS/MND because if wastewater change petition WW-0067 is not approved by the SWRCB and treated effluent from the WRCRWA plant is not available, JCSD may elect to either only use recycled water from the IEUA water system (Final IS/MND, p. 4) or not construct Project facilities.

With regard to the issues raised in OCWD's April 2013 protest, refer to Response to Comment D-4 through Response to Comment D-9.

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Comment D-4

The draft MND for the Recycled Water Service Expansion must address the issues raised in the attached protest of WRCRWA's wastewater change petition WW-0067, which include the following issues that are hereby submitted as comments on the draft MND:

- The outfall of the WRCRWA treatment plant is located adjacent to the conveyance channel to OCWD's Prado Wetlands where significant public recreation and wildlife management activities occur. Water discharged at the WRCRWA treatment plant outfall flows into the conveyance channel, and then into OCWD's Prado Wetlands. Water discharged from the WRCRWA's treatment plant that flows through the wetland then flows to Chino Creek, and shortly thereafter into the Santa Ana River. The areas that became OCWD's constructed Prado Wetlands were originally ponds developed and managed for waterfowl hunting. With increases in nitrate on the Santa Ana River due to upstream treatment plant discharges and agricultural runoff, OCWD converted the ponds to constructed wetlands to provide nitrate removal. Water diverted and passed through the wetland system can have more than 90

percent of the nitrate removed—thereby reducing the risk of downstream eutrophication associated with excessive nutrient loading. Spreading water and significantly increasing its retention time has created regionally significant habitat diversity and wildlife value immediately below the WRCRWA's point of discharge. The wetlands pictured in Exhibit 1A (in attached protest to WW-0067) are tantamount to oxbow wetlands that were an historic part of the river system but were largely lost when the floodplain was diminished. The wetlands accommodate species like white-faced ibis (Plegadis Chihi) that are found in few other places in Coastal Southern California. Exhibit 1B in the attached protest of WW-0067 is a photograph of a portion of OCWD's Prado Wetlands, illustrating the open water and riparian habitat. The Prado Wetlands and environs are regionally significant and widely known for their abundance and diversity of wildlife, particularly birds. Recreational visitors come from all over the nation and the world to tour the wetlands and experience the abundant wildlife supported, in part, by the WRCRWA's current discharge.

Response to Comment D-4

Comment noted. No new environmental issues have been raised by this comment and no modification of the IS/MND is required.

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Comment D-5

- A small remnant population of endangered Least Bell's Vireos (Vireo Bellii Pusillus or "LBV") was discovered in the Prado Basin in the 1980s. The population was so impacted by parasitism by brown-headed cowbirds (Molothrus Ater) that it would not survive without management. However, neither the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers nor the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) had the funding to provide the management needed to prevent the extirpation of this imperiled population. Then, in 1988 and 1989 OCWD stepped up by funding and staffing a management plan for the endangered LBV in the Prado Basin This was done proactively by the District in order to partner with the resource agencies to improve public trust resources within OCWD's jurisdiction. Since then, OCWD has continued its LBV management program and has recovered the LBV in the Prado Basin from just 21 territories in 1986 to over 400 territories in 2012. The LBV territories in 2012 are shown in Exhibit 2 of the attached protest. Because of the District's efforts, the Santa Ana River population of LBV was not only saved from extirpation, but is now headed toward significant recovery. The loss of the WRCRWA's discharge, as threatened in the WW-0067 Change Petition and by use of WRCRWA's water through the proposed Recycled Water Service Expansion project, has the potential to significantly frustrate OCWD's future LBV recovery efforts. This issue is not addressed in the draft MND for the Recycled Water Service Expansion project.

Response to Comment D-5

As allowed by State CEQA Guidelines Section 15150, the IS/MND incorporated *Final Program Environmental Impact Report, Recycled Water Program, Western Riverside County Regional Wastewater Authority* (hereinafter referred to as the Recycled Water Program FPEIR or FPEIR.) The Recycled Water Program FPEIR, which was certified by the Western Riverside County Regional Wastewater Authority on November 14, 2012, was prepared to evaluate the impacts associated with the diversion of recycled water currently discharged into the Santa Ana River (WRCRWA(a), p. ES-3). Impacts to biological resources and the Prado Basin were evaluated in Sections 6, 10, 19, and 21, in the Recycled Water Program FPEIR. Because the IS/MND incorporated the FPEIR by reference, these issues have been addressed and no additional analysis is needed.

Comment D-6

- The expansion of the LBV population on the Santa Ana River was achieved by dedicated field staff (from OCWD and its partner agencies) adaptively managing natural resources. The significance of this achievement is that it happened on a river system that has been greatly altered by human activity and has been dramatically narrowed and heavily urbanized. It demonstrates that consistent wildlife management works for some species, but such success requires a continuous and stable water supply for species such as the LBV. It also illustrates

the expertise and ability focused through OCWD's programs to steward endangered species in concert with water conservation and wetland operations. Without the flows provided by the WRCRWA's discharge, it is not clear if OCWD's successful LBV program will continue successfully in the future. This issue is not addressed in the draft MND for the Recycled Water Service Expansion project.

Response to Comment D-6

As stated in Response to Comment D-3, if wastewater change petition WW-0067 is not approved by the SWRCB and treated effluent from the WRCRWA plant is not available, JCSD may elect to either only use recycled water from the IEUA water system (Final IS/MND, p. 4) or not construct Project facilities.

Potential LBV impacts and mitigation are discussed in the Recycled Water Program FPEIR, which is incorporated by reference to the IS/MND, on pages ES-1, 6-1, 6-3 (Figure 6-2), 6-4, 6-6, 6-7 (Figure 6-3), 6-18, 6-20, 6-21, 21-19, 21-27, 21-28, 21-40, 21-41, 21-53, 21-54, and Appendix E. The FPEIR concluded that impacts to LBV will be less than significant with mitigation. Because the IS/MND incorporated the FPEIR by reference, these issues have been addressed and no additional analysis is needed.

Comment D-7

- OCWD is concerned about potential impacts to the Southwestern Willow Flycatcher ("Flycatcher") that could result from the loss of flows proposed in the Change Petition. This song bird is infrequently observed in Prado Basin, although two were recently observed downstream from the WRCRWA's treatment plant outfall (Exhibit 2 of the attached protest of WW-0067). The Flycatcher prefers riparian edge habitat with moving water, and the loss of the discharge as proposed in the WRCRWA's Petition WW-0067 and by use of WRCRWA's water through the proposed Recycled Water Service Expansion project, may result in less moving water during certain seasons and loss of suitable Flycatcher habitat. This issue is not addressed in the draft MND for the Recycled Water Service Expansion project.

Response to Comment D-7

Potential Flycatcher impacts and mitigation are discussed in the Recycled Water Program FPEIR, which is incorporated by reference to the IS/MND, on pages 6-1, 6-3 (Figure 6-2), 6-4, 6-6, 6-7 (Figure 6-3), 6-18, 6-21, 21-18, 21-28, 21-41, and Appendix E. The FPEIR concluded that impacts to the Flycatcher will be less than significant with mitigation. Because the IS/MND incorporated the FPEIR by reference, these issues have been addressed and no additional analysis is needed.

Comment D-8

- The continued recovery of the species discussed herein, and the protection of other riparian flora and fauna depends on, at a minimum, maintaining the riparian habitat in Prado Basin. This riparian habitat requires adequate water, and OCWD believes, based on its many years of operation and observations in the Prado Basin, that the loss of existing flows to the Prado Basin may have significant adverse effect on the riparian areas and the abundance of wildlife they support. This issue is not addressed in the draft MND for the Recycled Water Service Expansion project.

Response to Comment D-8

Impacts to riparian habitat are discussed in Sections 6 and 21 of the Recycled Water Program FPEIR, which is incorporated by reference to the IS/MND. The FPEIR concluded that impacts to riparian habitat will be less than significant with mitigation. Because the IS/MND incorporated the FPEIR by reference, these issues have been addressed and no additional analysis is needed.

Comment D-9

- Because the riparian habitat in Prado Basin depends on sufficient water, and certain portions of the Prado Basin only receive water from the WRCRWA treatment plant discharge during certain parts of the year, OCWD is understandably concerned about reduced flows due to the proposed Recycled Water Service Expansion project. The draft MND for the Recycled Water Service Expansion Project does not evaluate the potential environmental effects of reducing the discharge and does not provide any data or studies to show that the reduction of discharge will be consistent with the sustainment of beneficial uses (such as RARE, and WARM) and the protection of public trust resources, recreation and threatened and endangered species found in the Prado Basin. The draft MND does not consider, as it must, the cumulative impact of the proposed project in light of the other proposed diversions in the watershed. A list of proposed or planned diversions or recycled water projects which are anticipated to reduce flows into Prado Basin include projects being planned or implemented by the Inland Empire Utilities Agency, Chino Basin Watermaster, County of San Bernardino Flood Control District, Riverside County Flood Control District, the cities of Corona, Riverside, Colton, Rialto, and San Bernardino; San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District, Eastern Municipal Water District; and Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District. The proposed

Comment continued on nest page

Recycled Water Service Expansion must be evaluated in the context of the other proposed projects in the watershed that may reduce flows into the Prado Basin. Cumulative environmental impacts must be evaluated to assess adverse environmental change "as a whole greater than the sum of its parts. " [Environmental Protection Information Center v. Johnson [(1985) 170 Cal. App. 3d 604,625,216 Cal. Rptr. 502].] Evaluating the incremental impact of a proposed project, in connection with other projects causing related impacts, helps avoid the environmental harm that comes from considering projects "in a vacuum." [Whitman v. Board of Supervisors [(1979) 88 Cal. App. 3d 397, 408, 151 Cal. Rptr. 866 (Whitman)].]

Response to Comment D-9

Impacts resulting from reduced flows to the Santa Ana River and Prado Basin were evaluated in Sections 6, 10, 19, and 21 of the Recycled Water Program FPEIR, which is incorporated by reference to the IS/MND. The FPEIR concluded that all impacts resulting from the diversion of water from the Santa Ana River will be less than significant with mitigation. Because the IS/MND incorporated the FPEIR by reference, these issues have been addressed and no additional analysis is needed.

Comment D-10

The proposed project as described in the draft MND states that the source of recycled water includes treated effluent from the WRCRWA treatment plant and/or the IEUA recycled water system in San Bernardino County. Since this project includes the use of recycled water produced by IEUA, will IEUA be submitting a wastewater change petition for this project or does IEUA already have such approvals for use of IEUA's recycled water for this project? Please clarify and include a discussion of the status of approval of a wastewater change petition from the SWRCB's Division of Water Rights as it relates to the potential use of IEUA's recycled water. Regarding use of water from IEUA, please describe compliance with California Water Code Section 1211, which states:

(a) Prior to making any change in the point of discharge, place of use, or purpose of use of treated wastewater, the owner of any wastewater treatment plant shall obtain approval of the board for that change. The board shall review the changes pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 1700) of Part 2 of Division 2.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit these comments.

Response to Comment D-10

The comment correctly indicated that recycled water from the IEUA system may be used in the distribution system. It is outside of JCSD's purview to submit a wastewater change petition on IEUA's behalf. If recycled water from IEUA is not available, it will not be used. No new environmental issues have been raised by this comment and no modification of the IS/MND is required.

Remainder of page intentionally blank

Letter E – State Water Resources Control Board

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) provided comments regarding the proposed Project in their letter dated August 25, 2015 (received by JCSD on August 28, 2015). Responses to the comments contained in that letter are provided below. A copy of the comment letter is contained in Section 3 of this document.

Comment E-1

We understand that the District is pursuing Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) financing for this Project. As a funding agency and a state agency with jurisdiction by law to preserve, enhance, and restore the quality of California's water resources, the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) is providing the following information on the IS/MND to be prepared for the Project.

The State Water Board, Division of Financial Assistance, is responsible for administering the CWSRF Program. The primary purpose for the CWSRF Program is to implement the Clean Water Act and various state laws by providing financial assistance for wastewater treatment facilities necessary to prevent water pollution, recycle water, correct nonpoint source and storm drainage pollution problems, provide for estuary enhancement, and thereby protect and promote health, safety and welfare of the inhabitants of the state. The CWSRF Program provides low-interest funding equal to one-half of the most recent State General Obligation Bond Rates with a 30-year term. Applications are accepted and processed continuously. Please refer to the State Water Board's CWSRF website at:
www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/grants_loans/srf/index.shtml.

The CWSRF Program is partially funded by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and requires additional "CEQA-Plus" environmental documentation and review. Three enclosures are included that further explain the CWSRF Program environmental review process and the additional federal requirements. For the complete environmental application package please visit:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/grants_loans/srf/srf_forms.shtml.

The State Water Board is required to consult directly with agencies responsible for implementing federal environmental laws and regulations. Any environmental issues raised by federal agencies or their representatives will need to be resolved prior to State Water Board approval of a CWSRF financing commitment for the proposed Project. For further information on the CWSRF Program, please contact Mr. Ahmad Kashkoli, at (916) 341-5855.

Response to Comment E-1

The commenter correctly states that the Project is pursuing Clear Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) financing; however, the applicant for the CWSRF financing is Inland Empire Utilities Agency. The comment generally summarizes the role of SWRCB with administering the CWSRF, the CWSRF program, and its requirements for environmental review. Consistent with these requirements, the Project's IS/MND includes a CEQA-Plus analysis located in Section D. No new environmental issues have been raised by this comment and no modification of the IS/MND is required.

Comment E-2

It is important to note that prior to a CWSRF financing commitment, projects are subject to provisions of the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), and must obtain Section 7 clearance from the United States Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and/or the United States Department of Commerce National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) for any potential effects to special-status species.

Please be advised that the State Water Board will consult with the USFWS, and/or the NMFS regarding all federal special-status species that the Project has the potential to impact if the Project is to be financed by the CWSRF Program. The District will need to identify whether the Project will involve any direct effects from construction activities, or indirect effects such as growth inducement, that may affect federally listed threatened, endangered, or candidate species that are known, or have a potential to occur in the Project site, in the surrounding areas, or in the service area, and to identify applicable conservation measures to reduce such effects.

Response to Comment E-2

The comment provides additional CWSRF environmental review requirements. The Project's IS/MND includes a CEQA-Plus analysis located in Section D, which provides an analysis of the Project's impacts with regards to the federal Endangered Species Act. The analysis concluded that the Project will not impact any federally-listed special status species, and references the biological assessments undertaken for the Project in Appendix A of the IS/MND. No new environmental issues have been raised by this comment and no modification of the IS/MND is required.

Comment E-3

In addition, CWSRF projects must comply with federal laws pertaining to cultural resources, specifically Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106). The State Water Board has responsibility for ensuring compliance with Section 106, and must consult directly with the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). SHPO consultation is initiated when sufficient information is provided by the CWSRF applicant. If the District decides to pursue CWSRF financing, please retain a consultant that meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_9.htm) to prepare a Section 106 compliance report.

Note that the District will need to identify the Area of Potential Effects (APE), including construction and staging areas, and the depth of any excavation. The APE is three-dimensional and includes all areas that may be affected by the Project. The APE includes the surface area and extends below ground to the depth of any Project excavations. The records search request should extend to a ½-mile beyond Project APE. The appropriate area varies for different projects but should be drawn large enough to provide information on what types of sites may exist in the vicinity.

Response to Comment E-3

The comment provides additional CWSRF environmental review requirements. The Project's IS/MND includes a CEQA-Plus analysis located in Section D, which provides

an analysis of the Project's impacts with regards to the National Historic Preservation Act. The analysis concluded that the Project will not impact any historic resources, and references the cultural resources study undertaken for the Project in Appendix B of the IS/MND. No new environmental issues have been raised by this comment and no modification of the IS/MND is required.

Comment E-4

Other federal environmental requirements pertinent to the Project under the CWSRF Program include the following (for a complete list of all federal requirements please visit: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/grants_loans/srf/docs/forms/application_environmental_package.pdf):

A. Compliance with the Federal Clean Air Act: (a) Provide air quality studies that may have been done for the Project; and (b) if the Project is in a nonattainment area or attainment area subject to a maintenance plan; (i) provide a summary of the estimated emissions (in tons per year) that are expected from both the construction and operation of the Project for each federal criteria pollutant in a nonattainment or maintenance area, and indicate if the nonattainment designation is moderate, serious, or severe (if applicable); (ii) if emissions are above the federal de minimis levels, but the Project is sized to meet only the needs of current population projections that are used in the approved State Implementation Plan for air quality, quantitatively indicate how the proposed capacity increase was calculated using population projections.

B. Compliance with the Coastal Zone Management Act: Identify whether the Project is within a coastal zone and the status of any coordination with the California Coastal Commission.

C. Protection of Wetlands: Identify any portion of the proposed Project area that should be evaluated for wetlands or United States waters delineation by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), or requires a permit from the USACE, and identify the status of coordination with the USACE.

D. Compliance with the Farmland Protection Policy Act: Identify whether the Project will result in the conversion of farmland. State the status of farmland (Prime, Unique, or Local and Statewide Importance) in the Project area and determine if this area is under a Williamson Act Contract.

E. Compliance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act: List any birds protected under this act that may be impacted by the Project and identify conservation measures to minimize impacts.

F. Compliance with the Flood Plain Management Act: Identify whether or not the Project is in a Flood Management Zone and include a copy of the Federal Emergency Management Agency flood zone maps for the area.

G. Compliance with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act: Identify whether or not any Wild and Scenic Rivers would be potentially impacted by the Project and include conservation measures to minimize such impacts.

Response to Comment E-4

The comment provides additional CWSRF environmental review requirements. The Project's IS/MND includes a CEQA-Plus analysis located in Section D, which provides analyses of the Project's impacts with regards to all of the above-referenced federal acts. No new environmental issues have been raised by this comment and no modification of the IS/MND is required.

Comment E-5

Following are specific comments on the District's draft IS/MND:

1. On page 29, under Agriculture and Forestry Service (II a.), it states that for worst case analysis…the project will convert approximately three (3) acres of designated prime farmland to non-agricultural use. If it comes to the worst case scenario and prime land is converted into non-agriculture use then an Environmental Impact Report is required instead of the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration; unless, there are mitigation measures that can be implemented to reduce Project's significant impact to less than significant.

Response to Comment E-5

JCSD disagrees with the comment that the loss of 3 acres of designated Farmland is a significant impact. The Project's IS/MND determined that impacts to designated Farmland will be less than significant due to total quantity that may be potentially lost and the focus of the City of Ontario to develop land within in the City in an economically productive way that would serve the growing population. No modification of the IS/MND is required.

Comment E-6

2. On page 44, under Biological Resources, please clarify what type of construction methods will be employed to construct the pipeline underneath the Cucamonga Creek Channel?

Response to Comment E-6

The Project Description in the Final IS/MND has been revised to clarify the construction method type for installing the proposed recycled water pipeline underneath the Cucamonga Creek Channel. These revisions to the Final IS/MND are as follows and shown in underline (Final IS/MND, p. 12):

> Prior to construction, JCSD will obtain encroachment permits from the cities of Chino, Eastvale, Jurupa Valley, and Ontario; California Department of Transportation (Caltrans); as well as from the San

Bernardino County Flood Control District (SBCFCD) as proposed pipelines will traverse the Cucamonga Creek Chanel in Eastvale, and Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (RCFCWCD) as proposed pipelines will traverse the Day Creek Channel in Jurupa Valley. While these pipelines will primarily traverse the channel within existing roadway overcrossings, the two proposed pipeline alignments that traverse the Cucamonga Creek Channel where there is no existing roadway overcrossing (west of 65th Street and bisecting Walters Street), construction of the pipelines will utilize jack and bore or horizontal directional drilling to install the pipeline underneath the channel as part of the plans and specifications for constructing those pipeline segments.

The clarification of the construction method that will be utilized to install the pipeline underneath the Cucamonga Creek Channel does not constitute a substantial revision or modification to the IS/MND. Therefore, recirculation of the IS/MND is not required.

Comment E-7

Please provide us with the following documents applicable to the proposed Project following the District's California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) process: (1) one copy of the draft and final IS/MND, (2) the resolution adopting the IS/MND and making CEQA findings, (3) all comments received during the review period and the District's response to those comments, (4) the adopted Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP), and (5) the Notice of Determination filed with the Riverside County Clerk and the Governor's Office of Planning and Research, State Clearinghouse. In addition, we would appreciate notices of any hearings or meetings held regarding environmental review of any projects to be funded by the State Water Board.

Thank you for the opportunity to review the District's draft IS/MND. If you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact me at (916) 319-0220, or by email at Sahil.Pathak@waterboards.ca.gov, or contact Ahmad Kashkoli at (916) 341-5855, or by email at Ahmad.Kashkoli@waterboards.ca.gov.

Response to Comment E-7

Upon completion of the CEQA process for this Project, which includes adoption of the MND by the JCSD Board of Directors, the requested documents will be provided to SWRCB.

Remainder of page intentionally blank

Letter F – State Clearinghouse and Planning Unit

The State Clearinghouse and Planning Unit provided comments regarding the proposed Project in their letter dated August 28, 2015 (received by JCSD on August 31, 2015). Responses to the comments contained in that letter are provided below. A copy of the comment letter is contained in Section 3 of this document.

Comment F-1

The enclosed comment (s) on your Mitigated Negative Declaration was (were) received by the State Clearinghouse after the end of the state review period, which closed on August 27, 2015. We are forwarding these comments to you because they provide information or raise issues that should be addressed in your final environmental document.

The California Environmental Quality Act does not require Lead Agencies to respond to late comments. However, we encourage you to incorporate these additional comments into your final environmental document and to consider them prior to taking final action on the proposed project.

Please contact the State Clearinghouse at (916) 445-0613 if you have any questions concerning the environmental review process. If you have a question regarding the above-named project, please refer to the ten-digit State Clearinghouse number (2015071073) when contacting this office.

Response to Comment F-1

SWRCB's comment letter is responded to as "Letter E" in this Response to Comments document. Following suit with the commenter's encouraged action, JCSD Board of Directors will be provided with the responses to the SWRCB comment letter for their consideration, along with the responses to the other comment letters received for this Project. No further response is necessary.

Remainder of page intentionally blank

SECTION 3 –Comment Letters Received

Copies of the comment letters received are included on the following pages.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
DISTRICT 8
PLANNING (MS 725)
464 WEST 4th STREET, 6th FLOOR
SAN BERNARDINO, CA 92401-1400
PHONE (909) 388-7017
FAX (909) 383-5936
TTY 711
www.dot.ca.gov/dist8

RECEIVED
AUG 10 2015
ENGINEERING
DEPARTMENT

Serious Drought.
Help save water!

August 6, 2015

File: 08-RIV-15-PM 49.3/46.253
08-SBd-60-PM 7.085

Michele Lauffer
Jurupa Community Services District
11201 Harrel Street
Jurupa Valley, CA 91752

Jurupa Community Services District Recycled Water Service Expansion– Initial Study

Dear Ms. Lauffer:

Thank you for providing the California Department of Transportation (Department) the opportunity to review and comment on the Initial Study for the Jurupa Community Services District Recycled Water Service Expansion (Project), located in the cities of Eastvale, Jurupa Valley, Chino, and Ontario, in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. The project proposes the construction and operation of recycled water distribution and storage facilities.

As the owner and operator of the State Highway System (SHS), it is our responsibility to coordinate and consult with local jurisdictions when proposed development may impact our facilities. Under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), we are required to make recommendations to offset associated impacts with the proposed project. Although the project is under the jurisdiction of the cities of Eastvale, Jurupa Valley, Chino, and Ontario, due to the project's potential impact to State facilities, it is also subject to the policies and regulations that govern the SHS.

The Department endeavors that any direct and cumulative impacts to the State highway system be eliminated or reduced to a level of insignificance pursuant to the CEQA and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) standards. Our areas of concern, pertaining to State facilities, include transportation/traffic and Right of Way (ROW) issues, which our initial review indicates as having potentially significant impacts. Due to these potentially significant impacts and because the portion of the project area directly adjacent to Interstate 15 (I-15), we offer the following comments regarding the analysis in the upcoming DEIR:

- A Traffic Control Plan is required to be reviewed by the Department prior to the initiation of construction activities where a public roadway will be affected by a lane or segment closure or modification of a travel lane.

- The Department would not support concurrent construction work within the Department's ROW for the proposed pipeline located adjacent to I-15 between Bellegrave Avenue and 68th Street due to potential for congestion and driver confusion.

Permit Requirements

Issuance of a Caltrans Encroachment Permit will be required for any work or construction performed within, under, or over the State Right-of-Way. All comments above should be addressed prior to proceeding with the Encroachment Permit process. Review and approval of street, grading, and drainage construction plans will be necessary prior to permit issuance. Information regarding permit application and submittal requirements may be obtained at:

Caltrans Office of Encroachment Permits
464 West 4th Street, Basement, MS 619
San Bernardino, CA 92401-1400
http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/traffops/developserv/permits/

These recommendations are preliminary and summarize our review of materials provided for our evaluation. If this project is later modified in any way, please forward copies of revised plans as necessary so that we may evaluate all proposed changes for potential impacts to the SHS. If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact Adrineh Melkonian (909) 806-3928 or myself at (909) 383-4557.

Sincerely,

Mark Roberts

MARK ROBERTS
Office Chief
Intergovernmental Review, Community and Regional Planning

City of Jurupa Valley

Brad Hancock, Mayor . Laura Roughton, Mayor Pro Tem .
Brian Berkson, Council Member . Frank Johnston, Council Member . Verne Lauritzen, Council Member

August 19, 2015

Ms. Michele Lauffer
Senior Administrative Assistant
Jurupa Community Services District
11201 Harrel Street
Jurupa Valley, CA 91752

Subject: INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION (CEQA AND CEQA-PLUS) – RECYCLED WATER SERVICE EXPANSION DISTRICT PROJECT NO. C133656

Dear Ms. Lauffer,

The City of Jurupa Valley is in receipt of the Initial Study for the Recycled Water Service Expansion (JCSD Project No. C133656), hereinafter the "Project" dated July 2015. It is the City's understanding that the intent of the project is to provide recycled water from the increased production at WRCRWA to IEUA. A by-product of this delivery to IEUA is the availability of recycled water to be utilized in the western region of JCSD's service area. In reviewing the Project, the City has developed a list of concerns that is requested to be included in the Project documents:

1. The project facilities (pipelines) "…will occur in phases over time as funding is available." Is there a goal timeline for completion of the various phases, in particular, the installation of pipelines within Jurupa Valley?

2. Pipelines are clearly identified to serve the following three locations:
    a. Vandermolen Elementary School
    b. Sky Country Elementary School
    c. An unnamed park north of Bellegrave and west of Etiwanda

    Clarify that the network of new pipelines will be able to serve the following facilities:
    d. Limonite Meadows Park
    e. Laramore Park
    f. Wineville Park
    g. Vernola Park
    h. An unnamed park south of 68th Street (south of Vandermolen Elementary School)
    i. An unnamed park adjacent to Paradise Knolls Golf Course
    j. The proposed K-8 School north of Bellegrave

Western Riverside County Regional Wastewater Authority

Administration
14205 Meridian Parkway
Riverside, CA 92518-3045
(951) 571-7100
(951) 571-0590 (FAX)

Treatment Plant
14634 River Road
Corona, CA 92880
(951) 739-6225
(951) 371-2517 (FAX)

Member Agencies

City of Norco
Home Gardens Sanitary District
Western Municipal Water District
Jurupa Community Services District
City of Corona

August 27, 2015

Michele Lauffer
Sr. Administrative Assistant
Jurupa Community Services District
11201 Harrel Street
Jurupa Valley, CA 91752

INITIAL STUDY AND MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR RECYCLED WATER EXPANSION

Dear Ms. Lauffer

Thank you for the opportunity to review the Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration for Jurupa Community Services District's (JCSD) Recycled Water Service Expansion. Western Riverside County Regional Wastewater Authority (WRCRWA) fully supports this project. Our comments are as follows:

- The parameters for the sale of recycled water by one member agency to another has not been finalized. Therefore, the total quantity of recycled water transported by this project should consider the range of only JCSD's apportionment of up to all other water that is available for sale (Page 4).

- All WRCWRA members' apportionment of recycled water are listed as available except the City of Corona. As noted above, the sale of recycled water by one WRCRWA member agency to another has not been finalized and for flexibility, unless otherwise stated to the contrary by the City of Corona, the City may want to have the flexibility to sell their supply to other members including JCSD (Page 4).

- The total amount of WRCRWA production, less process water losses is assumed to be available for use as recycled water. The State Water Board is considering WRCRWA's pending Change of Use Petition to divert water that is currently released to the river for use as recycled water.

The CEQA document should consider that some water might be required by the State Water Board to be released to the Santa Ana River (Page 4).

- The drawings use the future layout of the plant that is outdated (they include multiple oxidation ditches rather than the Conventional Activated Sludge process that will be used) (Figure 2).

- The routing of the pipeline to the proposed JCSD clear well is along the back side of the plant. This routing may or may not be changed during design review in consideration of future improvements within the WRCRWA plant site (Page 12).

Should you have any question about these comments, please contact me at (951) 571-7230 or dkawaii@wmwd.com.

DEREK E. KAWAII, P.E.
Director of Engineering

DEK:sc

3. It is requested that all pipelines be placed outside of the paved surfaces of the streets within Jurupa Valley.

Thank you for your efforts in implementing these requests into this exciting project.

If you should have any questions or comments, please feel free to contact me at sloriso@jurupavalley.org or at (951) 332-6464 x233.

Sincerely,

Steve R. Loriso, P.E.
Deputy City Engineer

Cc: Jim Smith, P.E., City Engineer

DIRECTORS
PHILIP L. ANTHONY
DENIS R. BILODEAU, P.E.
SHAWN DEWANE
JAN M. FLORY
CATHY GREEN
DINA NGUYEN
ROMAN A. REYNA
STEPHEN R. SHELDON
HARRY S. SIDHU, P.E.
ROGER C. YOH, P.E.

ORANGE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT
ORANGE COUNTY'S GROUNDWATER AUTHORITY
SINCE 1933

OFFICERS
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CATHY GREEN

First Vice President
DENIS R. BILODEAU, P.E.

Second Vice President
PHILIP L. ANTHONY

General Manager
MICHAEL R. MARKUS, P.E., D.WRE

August 27, 2015

Michelle Lauffer
Jurupa Community Services District
11201 Harrel Street
Jurupa Valley, CA 91752

Dear Ms. Lauffer

RE: Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Recycled Water Service Expansion (District Project No. C133656) Jurupa Community Services District, SCH # 2015071073

The Orange County Water District (OCWD, the District) is a special district formed in 1933 by an act of the California Legislature. The District manages the groundwater basin that underlies north and central Orange County. Water produced from the basin is the primary water supply for approximately 2.4 million residents living within the District's boundaries. Flow from the Santa Ana River is an important supply of water used to recharge the Orange County Groundwater Basin.

The District owns more than 2,000 acres of land in the Prado Basin and is keenly interested in projects that may affect the basin. The Prado Basin contains sensitive environmental habitat for threatened and endangered species; essentially all of the Prado Basin is designated as critical habitat for the federally endangered least Bell's vireo. In 1995, OCWD executed an agreement with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to cooperatively manage biological resources in the Prado Basin. This agreement allows for temporary storage of stormwater in Prado Basin for subsequent release from the Prado Dam to enable OCWD to recharge the water into the groundwater basin. This longstanding water conservation program is contingent upon the continued health of biological resources in Prado Basin. Potential impacts to riparian habitat, the Least Bell's Vireo, and other biological resources in the Prado Basin can negatively impact OCWD's water conservation program.

In addition, OCWD owns and operates a 465-acre treatment wetlands system in the Prado Basin. Approximately half of the Santa Ana River baseflow is diverted though these

wetlands. This includes the discharge from the Western Riverside County Regional Wastewater Authority's (WRCRWA) treatment plant.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit comments on the draft Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) for the proposed Recycled Water Service Expansion, SCH # 2015071073.

We understand that the proposed project involves the construction of facilities to convey treated effluent from the WRCRWA treatment plant for conveyance to Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) facilities for groundwater recharge or landscape irrigation within the western portion of Jurupa Community Services District's (JCSD) service area. We also understand that the Recycled Water Program EIR (SCH # 2012031084) prepared by WRCRWA did not analyze the distribution facilities needed by its member agencies to convey the treated effluent to end users.

The MND states that analysis of in-stream impact to the Santa Ana River was required as part of WRCRWA filing a wastewater change petition (WW-0067) with the SWRCB's Division of Water Rights and that this process will provide approval for WRCRWA for this project. In April 2013, OCWD filed a legal protest with the SWRCB regarding WRCRWA's wastewater change petition WW-0067, a copy of which is attached. OCWD's protest of change petition WW-0067 has not been resolved. The issues raised in OCWD's April 2013 protest have not been adequately addressed in either the Recycled Water Program EIR or the draft MND for the Recycled Water Service Expansion.

The draft MND for the Recycled Water Service Expansion must address the issues raised in the attached protest of WRCRWA's wastewater change petition WW-0067, which include the following issues that are hereby submitted as comments on the draft MND:

- The outfall of the WRCRWA treatment plant is located adjacent to the conveyance channel to OCWD's Prado Wetlands where significant public recreation and wildlife management activities occur. Water discharged at the WRCRWA treatment plant outfall flows into the conveyance channel, and then into OCWD's Prado Wetlands. Water discharged from the WRCRWA's treatment plant that flows through the wetland then flows to Chino Creek, and shortly thereafter into the Santa Ana River. The areas that became OCWD's constructed Prado Wetlands were originally ponds developed and managed for waterfowl hunting. With increases in nitrate on the Santa Ana River due to upstream treatment plant discharges and agricultural runoff, OCWD converted the ponds to constructed wetlands to provide nitrate removal. Water diverted and passed through the wetland system can have more than 90

percent of the nitrate removed—thereby reducing the risk of downstream eutrophication associated with excessive nutrient loading. Spreading water and significantly increasing its retention time has created regionally significant habitat diversity and wildlife value immediately below the WRCRWA's point of discharge. The wetlands pictured in Exhibit 1A (in attached protest to WW-0067) are tantamount to oxbow wetlands that were an historic part of the river system but were largely lost when the floodplain was diminished. The wetlands accommodate species like white-faced ibis (Plegadis Chihi) that are found in few other places in Coastal Southern California. Exhibit 1B in the attached protest of WW-0067 is a photograph of a portion of OCWD's Prado Wetlands, illustrating the open water and riparian habitat. The Prado Wetlands and environs are regionally significant and widely known for their abundance and diversity of wildlife, particularly birds. Recreational visitors come from all over the nation and the world to tour the wetlands and experience the abundant wildlife supported, in part, by the WRCRWA's current discharge.

- A small remnant population of endangered Least Bell's Vireos (Vireo Bellii Pusillus or "LBV") was discovered in the Prado Basin in the 1980s. The population was so impacted by parasitism by brown-headed cowbirds (Molothrus Ater) that it would not survive without management. However, neither the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers nor the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) had the funding to provide the management needed to prevent the extirpation of this imperiled population. Then, in 1988 and 1989 OCWD stepped up by funding and staffing a management plan for the endangered LBV in the Prado Basin This was done proactively by the District in order to partner with the resource agencies to improve public trust resources within OCWD's jurisdiction. Since then, OCWD has continued its LBV management program and has recovered the LBV in the Prado Basin from just 21 territories in 1986 to over 400 territories in 2012. The LBV territories in 2012 are shown in Exhibit 2 of the attached protest. Because of the District's efforts, the Santa Ana River population of LBV was not only saved from extirpation, but is now headed toward significant recovery. The loss of the WRCRWA's discharge, as threatened in the WW-0067 Change Petition and by use of WRCRWA's water through the proposed Recycled Water Service Expansion project, has the potential to significantly frustrate OCWD's future LBV recovery efforts. This issue is not addressed in the draft MND for the Recycled Water Service Expansion project.

- The expansion of the LBV population on the Santa Ana River was achieved by dedicated field staff (from OCWD and its partner agencies) adaptively managing natural resources. The significance of this achievement is that it happened on a river system that has been greatly altered by human activity and has been dramatically narrowed and heavily urbanized. It demonstrates that consistent wildlife management works for some species, but such success requires a continuous and stable water supply for species such as the LBV. It also illustrates

the expertise and ability focused through OCWD's programs to steward endangered species in concert with water conservation and wetland operations. Without the flows provided by the WRCRWA's discharge, it is not clear if OCWD's successful LBV program will continue successfully in the future. This issue is not addressed in the draft MND for the Recycled Water Service Expansion project.

- OCWD is concerned about potential impacts to the Southwestern Willow Flycatcher ("Flycatcher") that could result from the loss of flows proposed in the Change Petition. This song bird is infrequently observed in Prado Basin, although two were recently observed downstream from the WRCRWA's treatment plant outfall (Exhibit 2 of the attached protest of WW-0067). The Flycatcher prefers riparian edge habitat with moving water, and the loss of the discharge as proposed in the WRCRWA's Petition WW-0067 and by use of WRCRWA's water through the proposed Recycled Water Service Expansion project, may result in less moving water during certain seasons and loss of suitable Flycatcher habitat. This issue is not addressed in the draft MND for the Recycled Water Service Expansion project.

- The continued recovery of the species discussed herein, and the protection of other riparian flora and fauna depends on, at a minimum, maintaining the riparian habitat in Prado Basin. This riparian habitat requires adequate water, and OCWD believes, based on its many years of operation and observations in the Prado Basin, that the loss of existing flows to the Prado Basin may have significant adverse effect on the riparian areas and the abundance of wildlife they support. This issue is not addressed in the draft MND for the Recycled Water Service Expansion project.

- Because the riparian habitat in Prado Basin depends on sufficient water, and certain portions of the Prado Basin only receive water from the WRCRWA treatment plant discharge during certain parts of the year, OCWD is understandably concerned about reduced flows due to the proposed Recycled Water Service Expansion project. The draft MND for the Recycled Water Service Expansion Project does not evaluate the potential environmental effects of reducing the discharge and does not provide any data or studies to show that the reduction of discharge will be consistent with the sustainment of beneficial uses (such as RARE, and WARM) and the protection of public trust resources, recreation and threatened and endangered species found in the Prado Basin. The draft MND does not consider, as it must, the cumulative impact of the proposed project in light of the other proposed diversions in the watershed. A list of proposed or planned diversions or recycled water projects which are anticipated to reduce flows into Prado Basin include projects being planned or implemented by the Inland Empire Utilities Agency, Chino Basin Watermaster, County of San Bernardino Flood Control District, Riverside County Flood Control District, the cities of Corona, Riverside, Colton, Rialto, and San Bernardino; San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District, Eastern Municipal Water District; and Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District. The proposed

> Recycled Water Service Expansion must be evaluated in the context of the other proposed projects in the watershed that may reduce flows into the Prado Basin. Cumulative environmental impacts must be evaluated to assess adverse environmental change "as a whole greater than the sum of its parts. " [Environmental Protection Information Center v. Johnson [(1985) 170 Cal. App. 3d 604,625,216 Cal. Rptr. 502].] Evaluating the incremental impact of a proposed project, in connection with other projects causing related impacts, helps avoid the environmental harm that comes from considering projects "in a vacuum." [Whitman v. Board of Supervisors [(1979) 88 Cal. App. 3d 397, 408, 151 Cal. Rptr. 866 (Whitman)].]

The proposed project as described in the draft MND states that the source of recycled water includes treated effluent from the WRCRWA treatment plant and/or the IEUA recycled water system in San Bernardino County. Since this project includes the use of recycled water produced by IEUA, will IEUA be submitting a wastewater change petition for this project or does IEUA already have such approvals for use of IEUA's recycled water for this project? Please clarify and include a discussion of the status of approval of a wastewater change petition from the SWRCB's Division of Water Rights as it relates to the potential use of IEUA's recycled water. Regarding use of water from IEUA, please describe compliance with California Water Code Section 1211, which states:

> *(a) Prior to making any change in the point of discharge, place of use, or purpose of use of treated wastewater, the owner of any wastewater treatment plant shall obtain approval of the board for that change. The board shall review the changes pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 1700) of Part 2 of Division 2.*

Thank you for the opportunity to submit these comments.

Sincerely,

Michael R. Markus, P.E., D.WRE
General Manager

Attachment: OCWD Protest – Petition to WW-0067, April 11, 2013

State of California
State Water Resources Control Board

DIVISION OF WATER RIGHTS
P.O. Box 2000, Sacramento, CA 95812-2000

Info: (916) 341-5300, FAX: (916) 341-5400, Web: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/waterrights

PROTEST – PETITION

This form may also be used for objections

PETITION FOR TIME EXTENSION, CHANGE, TEMPORARY URGENT CHANGE

OR TRANSFER ON

APPLICATION: Wastewater Change Petition WW-0067 to Change of Place of Use, and Purpose of Use for Recycled Water Currently Discharged to Prado Basin of the Santa Ana River

PERMIT:
LICENSE:

OF Western Riverside County Regional Wastewater Authority ("Authority")

I (We) have carefully read the notice (state name):

Joel Kuperberg
General Counsel,
Orange County Water District

Address, email address and phone number of protestant or authorized agent:

Orange County Water District
18700 Ward Street
Fountain Valley, CA 92708
jkuperberg@rutan.com
(714) 662 4608

Attach supplemental sheets as needed. To simplify this form, all references herein are to protests and protestants although the form may be used to file comments on temporary urgent changes and transfers.

Protest based on ENVIRONMENTAL OR PUBLIC INTEREST CONSIDERATIONS

(Prior right protests should be completed in the section below):

- the proposed action will not be within the State Water Resources Control Board's jurisdiction ☐
- not best serve the public interest ☐
- be contrary to law ☐
- have an adverse environmental impact ☑

State facts which support the foregoing allegations:

Relief Requested:

Per Water Code Sections 1211 and 1700 et seq., the Orange County Water District ("OCWD", or "District"), timely submits this Protest to the State Water Resources Control Board ("SWRCB", "State Board" or "Board"). The Protest, for the reasons indicated above, and pursuant to the factual statement provided below, asks the Board to refrain from approving the Authority's requested changes memorialized in the Authority's Change Petition captioned Petition WW 0067 (hereinafter "Change Petition" or "Petition") until such time as the Authority provides enforceable assurances that environmental and public trust resources will be protected in the event that the Petition is granted.

Factual Background and Legal Framework:

OCWD owns about 2,150 acres of land in the Prado Basin adjacent to the Santa Ana River. This acreage includes approximately 465 acres of constructed wetlands. The constructed wetlands provide treatment for Santa Ana River water—to include significant nutrient removal—while also providing habitat for a rich variety of wildlife, including threatened and endangered species. OCWD, while generally supportive of efforts of the Authority and other utilities in Southern California to increase recycled water use within their respective service areas, cannot support the Authority's current initiative to withdraw the quantity of water from the Prado Basin as reflected in the Change Petition. Indeed, OCWD must protest WW 0067 because of the potentially significant adverse environmental effects that are reasonably likely to occur from the Authority's proposal to completely remove 6,000 or more acre feet per year ("AFY)" of highly treated tertiary effluent currently discharged in immediate proximity of sensitive wetlands and associated habitat in the Prado Basin of the Santa Ana River Watershed.

As reflected in Change Petition, flow to the OCWD Prado Wetlands occurs through a conveyance channel that extends from the Santa Ana River near River Road to the upgradient portion of the wetlands. Cutting off the entire flow of recycled water, as the Authority proposes to do, could have significant environmental effects on a host of environmental and public trust values that currently exist in the Prado Basin—particularly during drier portions of the year when other sources of flow to the wetlands and Prado Basin are unavailable or occur at reduced flow rates. The Change Petition, without action by the Board to protect environmental resources, could result—as illustrated by the protests of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife ("DFW") and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service ("USFWS") to the Change Petition—in the Board approving an action that is inconsistent with Water Code Sections 1243.5 and 1258 (protection of existing instream flows and beneficial uses designated in water quality control plans); and Water Code Sections 1243 and 1257.5 (protection of recreation uses and fish/wildlife resources). *See also* Water Code Section 13350 (a)(4) (recycled water rediversion appropriate where it "will not degrade water quality, and is determined not to be injurious to plant life, fish, and wildlife.") As the SWRCB noted in *WR 2008-0024, In the Matter of Wastewater Change Petition WW-0045, City of Riverside*, "the Board has an obligation to consider the effect of [recycled water change petitions] on public trust resources and to protect those resources where feasible."

OCWD, based on the information provided below, and also upon the information alleged in the protests of USFWS, DFW and that of the Santa Ana Watershed Association (SAWA), respectfully requests the Board fulfill the obligations referenced in WR 2008-0024, and in *WR 95-9, In the Matter of Treated Waste Water Change Petition WW-20 of the El Dorado Irrigation District* (hereinafter "*El Dorado*"), by withholding approval of the Change Petition until such time as the Authority has revised its proposal to ensure continued protection of public trust resources and beneficial uses in the Prado Basin. The relief requested herein is akin to that requested by the protesters in *El Dorado*, a case very similar to the case at bar (each involves the proposed removal of long term discharges of recycled water from sensitive riparian areas). In *El Dorado,* the Board specifically required that the water needs of the riparian area be addressed first before the Board would consider the amount of water available for appropriation and beneficial use at a separate location. *El Dorado* at p. 35 (requiring petitioner to "leave enough water" in the receiving water body to "protect the existing fish and wildlife habitat that is dependent on the discharge of treated waste water and to provide for the use of any amounts *over and above the reasonable needs of the existing habitat for the proposed new beneficial uses*") (emphasis added).

The Authority appears to answer the requirements of *El Dorado* in its Petition by averring that all of its current discharge is imported "foreign water" and therefore not subject to *El Dorado* and its progeny. Though OCWD is skeptical that <u>all</u> of the water currently discharged by the Authority at the Prado Basin is "foreign" since member agencies of the Authority do appear to pump and use local groundwater, the source of the wastewater is irrelevant where the injury alleged is to environmental or public trust resources. Were OCWD alleging injury to prior rights, which they are not herein, then the foreign water issue could perhaps be a relevant consideration.

The Petition also appears to suffer from procedural defects that render it difficult to discern the likely environmental impacts of the Authority's proposed action. 23 Cal Code Regs Section 794 requires a wastewater change petition to include certain elements—which, where provided, allow the Board and interested parties to understand the effect of the action on environmental resources in the project area. It is not clear from the Petition and its supporting materials where the withdrawn water would be used once it is removed, or whether any return flow would ultimately return to the Prado Basin. This is part of the larger concern that the Petition and its supporting materials really do not adequately evaluate the impacts of the modified flow regime on downstream environmental values. The Board should require the Authority to provide all required information prior to approving the Petition. Similarly, 23 Cal Code Regs. Section 794 (c) requires the Board to refrain from acting on a change petition until such time as the petitioner provides comments received from the pertinent Regional Water Quality Control Board in response to the petitioner's request for consultation. OCWD asks that the State Board evaluate and appropriately consider any comments provided by the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board in the event that it chooses to provide comments on the Authority's Petition.

<u>Specific Environmental Impact and Public Trust Resource Concerns:</u>

The outfall of the Authority treatment plant is located adjacent to the conveyance channel to OCWD's Prado Wetlands where significant public recreation and wildlife management activities occur. Water discharged at the Authority treatment plant outfall

flows into the conveyance channel, and then into OCWD's Prado Wetlands (Exhibit 1A). Water discharged from the Authority's treatment plant that flows through the wetland then flows to Chino Creek, and shortly thereafter into the Santa Ana River.

The areas that became OCWD's constructed Prado Wetlands were originally ponds developed and managed for waterfowl hunting. With increases in nitrate on the Santa Ana River due to upstream treatment plant discharges and agricultural runoff, OCWD converted the ponds to constructed wetlands to provide nitrate removal. Water diverted and passed through the wetland system can have more than 90 percent of the nitrate removed—thereby reducing the risk of downstream eutrophication associated with excessive nutrient loading. Spreading water and significantly increasing its retention time has created regionally significant habitat diversity and wildlife value immediately below the Authority's point of discharge. The wetlands pictured in Exhibit 1A are tantamount to oxbow wetlands that were an historic part of the river system but were largely lost when the floodplain was diminished. The wetlands accommodate species like white-faced ibis (Plegadis Chihi) that are found in few other places in Coastal Southern California. Exhibit 1B is a photograph of a portion of OCWD's Prado Wetlands, illustrating the open water and riparian habitat. The Prado Wetlands and environs are regionally significant and widely known for their abundance and diversity of wildlife, particularly birds. Recreational visitors come from all over the nation and the world to tour the wetlands and experience the abundant wildlife supported, in part, by the Authority's current discharge.

A small remnant population of endangered Least Bell's Vireos (Vireo Bellii Pusillus or "LBV") was discovered in the Prado Basin in the 1980s. The population was so impacted by parasitism by brown-headed cowbirds (Molothrus Ater) that it would not survive without management. However, neither the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers nor the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) had the funding to provide the management needed to prevent the extirpation of this imperiled population. Then, in 1988 and 1989 OCWD stepped up by funding and staffing a management plan for the endangered LBV in the Prado Basin This was done proactively by the District in order to partner with the resource agencies to improve public trust resources within OCWD's jurisdiction. Since then, OCWD has continued its LBV management program and has recovered the LBV in the Prado Basin from just 21 territories in 1986 to over 400 territories in 2012. The LBV territories in 2012 are shown in Exhibit 2. Because of the District's efforts, the Santa Ana River population of LBV was not only saved from extirpation, but is now headed toward significant recovery. The loss of the Authority's discharge, as threatened in the Change Petition, has the potential to significantly frustrate OCWD's future LBV recovery efforts.

At one time considered common, the LBV was widely distributed throughout the Central Valley and other low elevation riverine systems through southern California and Baja California, Mexico. However, by the mid-1900s habitat loss due to agricultural, urban, and commercial developments, flood control and river channelization projects, livestock grazing, and other activities had severely reduced the available habitat and the LBV was extirpated from much of its former range. Nest parasitism by brown-headed cowbirds greatly limited the LBVs' reproductive output and in concert with habitat loss, LBV numbers plummeted. When the LBV was finally listed as endangered in 1980, there were only 300 pairs known to exist throughout the historic range.

The expansion of the LBV population on the Santa Ana River was achieved by dedicated field staff (from OCWD and its partner agencies) adaptively managing natural resources. The significance of this achievement is that it happened on a river system that has been greatly altered by human activity and has been dramatically narrowed and heavily urbanized. It demonstrates that consistent wildlife management works for some species, but such success requires a continuous and stable water supply for species such as the LBV. It also illustrates the expertise and ability focused through OCWD's programs to steward endangered species in concert with water conservation and wetland operations. Without the flows provided by the Authority's discharge, it is not clear if OCWD's successful LBV program will continue successfully in the future.

Some of the other highlights in the OCWD Natural Resources Program that illustrate the District's investments in natural resource management and depend, at least in part, on the continuation of sufficient flow into the Prado Basin, include the following. In March 1991, the endangered bird management program for the Prado Basin was endowed with long term funding by OCWD ($450,000) to offset the effects of stormwater capture in the Basin. OCWD also contributed another $450,000 to a habitat restoration fund (which was later reimbursed by the County of Orange) and donated 124 acres of District land for habitat restoration. By 1995, these restored acres held the highest nesting density of LBVs in the Basin. The restoration and management was achieved by the Nature Conservancy (TNC) through an agreement between the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), TNC, and OCWD.

In 1993, as part of an interim agreement to continue stormwater capture in the Basin, OCWD contributed another $100,000 to the restoration and management funds. Then, in 1995 a landmark agreement was signed by the USFWS, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and OCWD (Exhibit 3) which included:

1) A $1 million contribution to the conservation fund that was to be used to sustain restoration efforts throughout the watershed, beginning in the upper watershed, and focusing upon Arundo control.

2) OCWD hired a full time permanent and an additional limited-term environmental specialist to assist with LBV management activities.

3) USFWS, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and OCWD agreed to partner in the environmental management of the District's land and the Federal land in the Prado Basin.

In 1997, the OCWD established the Santa Ana River Conservation Trust Fund in partnership with the USFWS and many other entities. The Trust Fund was to be a repository for money to manage watershed resources through the Santa Ana River Watershed Program over a long enough period of time to ensure resource recovery with the eventual control of Arundo Donax. Arundo requires many years of monitoring and follow-up treatment to achieve control because of the massive root systems supporting new growth. OCWD administered the fund at no cost to the program and the three Resource Conservation Districts (RCD) on the river do most of the work on the ground. Approximately 4,500 acres of Arundo have been removed and endangered bird management is underway in most of the river's riparian forests. Funding to date has

been approximately 50% grants and 50% mitigation money, mostly from large federal projects on the river. OCWD's Santa Ana River Watershed Program, as described above, is an attempt to counter-balance human-induced changes on the river through control of invasive species, habitat restoration, wildlife management emphasizing endangered species, and public education and involvement. Many of these initiatives are advanced by, to some degree, flows to the Prado Basin from the Authority's current discharge . SAWA, also a protester to the Authority's Petition (a protest in which OCWD concurs and the contents of which OCWD incorporates herein by reference), implements the program in partnership with OCWD and other Federal, state, county, and city agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and private interests. SAWA became a 501(c)(3), nonprofit organization in March 2003. SAWA's governing Board is comprised of one voting member from each of five agencies, OCWD, Inland Empire Resource Conservation District ("RCD"), Riverside-Corona RCD, San Jacinto Basin RCD, and the Elsinore-Murrieta-Anza RCD. The USFWS, Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board, DFW, and many other agencies participate in SAWA's monthly meetings, review work plans, and participate in plan formulation and report preparation.

One additional full-time biologist and two seasonal biologists are funded jointly by SAWA and OCWD, and OCWD funds a Habitat Restoration Manager and Natural Resources Director. Our partnerships involve dozens of other biologists from various agencies and firms who help survey the watershed during the endangered bird nesting season.

On a related OCWD initiative in the area of endangered species protection and recovery, OCWD was a founding member and has continued to participate and provide leadership to the Santa Ana Sucker Conservation Team. Since 1998, OCWD has participated in the efforts to conserve the Santa Ana Sucker. OCWD has contributed in excess of $20,000 annually to fund studies and restoration activities. OCWD Staff and their partners are also currently removing exotic predators and working to restore habitat for the Santa Ana Sucker. The information provided in this paragraph, and those preceding it, is submitted in order to illustrate to the SWRCB that there is an entire process and program that OCWD and its partners have developed to protect the LBV and other riparian species in the Prado Basin over many years. Any proposed action, such as the Change Petition submitted by the Authority, that has the potential to significantly change the now existing hydrologic regime in the Prado Basin, creates real risk to the continuation of successful species recovery efforts. Thus, a thorough study by the Authority, preceded by extensive coordination with OCWD and other agencies with interest in managing Prado Basin's ecosystem, is a necessary prerequisite to preventing injury to public trust resources and other adverse environmental impacts in the Prado Basin.

Finally, OCWD is concerned about potential impacts to the Southwestern Willow Flycatcher ("Flycatcher") that could result from the loss of flows proposed in the Change Petition. This song bird is infrequently observed in Prado Basin, although two were recently observed downstream from the Authority's treatment plant outfall (Exhibit 2). The Flycatcher prefers riparian edge habitat with moving water, and the loss of the discharge as proposed in the Authority's Petition may result in less moving water during certain seasons, and potentially the loss of suitable Flycatcher habitat.

Exhibit 4, attached hereto, is a generalized schematic diagram of surface water flow in Prado Basin. As illustrated in Exhibit 4, Chino Creek, Cucamonga/Mill Creek, and Temescal Creek flow into Prado Basin, but they do not provide flow to OCWD's Prado Wetlands. Santa Ana River flow diverted by OCWD, and the Authority's discharge, are the only surface water flows that provide water to OCWD's Prado Wetlands.

The continued recovery of the species discussed herein, and the protection of other riparian flora and fauna depends on, at a minimum, maintaining the riparian habitat in Prado Basin. This riparian habitat requires adequate water, and OCWD believes, based on its many years of operation and observations in the Prado Basin, that the loss of 6,000 AFY or more of flows to the Prado Basin may have significant adverse effect on the riparian areas and the abundance of wildlife they support.

Change Petition Needs to Be Consistent With Integrated Regional Water Management in Santa Ana Region

The Chino Basin Watermaster and Inland Empire Utilities Agency ("IEUA") are implementing an integrated water management program in the Chino Basin referred to as the Optimum Basin Management Plan ("OBMP"). The Peace II Agreement (Peace II) program is considered a modification of the Optimum Basin Management Program (Peace I) adopted by the Chino Basin Watermaster and stakeholders in the Chino Basin in the year 2000. IEAU served as the CEQA Lead Agency for the OBMP Program EIR (PEIR, SCH#2000041047), which was certified in July 2000. In October 2010, IEUA certified the Subsequent Environmental Impact Report for the Peace II Project. This Subsequent EIR includes the following mitigation measure, relevant to the SWRCB's consideration of the Change Petition, identified as Mitigation Measure 4.4-3. Specifically, it states:

"The Chino Basin Stakeholders are committed to ensuring that the Peace II Agreement actions will not significantly adversely impact the Prado Basin riparian habitat. This includes the riparian portions of Chino and Mill Creek's between the terminus of hard lined channels and Prado Basin proper. The available modeling data in the SEIR indicates that Peace II Agreement implementation will not cause significant adverse effects on the Prado Basin riparian habitat. However, the following contingency measure will be implemented to ensure that the Prado Basin riparian habitat will not incur unforeseeable significant adverse effects, due to implementation of Peace II. IEUA, Watermaster, OCWD and individual stakeholders, that choose to participate, will jointly fund and develop an adaptive management program that will include, but not be limited to: monitoring riparian habitat quality and extent; investigating and identifying essential factors to long-term sustainability of Prado Basin riparian habitat; identification of specific parameters that can be monitored to measure potential effects of Peace II Agreement implementation effects on Prado Basin; and identification of water management options to minimize the Peace II Agreement effects on Prado Basin. This adaptive management program will be prepared as a contingency to define available management actions by Prado Basin stakeholders to address unforeseeable significant adverse impacts, as well as to contribute to the long-term sustainability of the Prado Basin riparian habitat. The above effort will be implemented under the supervision of a newly-formed Prado Basin Habitat Sustainability Committee. This Committee will include representatives from all interested parties and will be convened by the

Watermaster and IEUA. Annual reports will be prepared and will include recommendations for ongoing monitoring and any adaptive management actions required to mitigate any measured loss or prospective loss of riparian habitat that may be attributable to the Peace II Agreement. As determined by Watermaster and IEUA, significant adverse impacts to riparian habitat that are attributable to the Peace II Agreement will be mitigated."

This mitigation requirement, not addressed in the Authority's Change Petition and the EIR which supports it, was adopted by the Inland Empire Utilities Agency and illustrates the careful attention that must be given to address potential environmental impacts in an integrated fashion when water management activities are undertaken in or adjacent to an important riparian habitat area like Prado Basin. The work identified in this mitigation measure is underway and the Prado Basin Habitat Sustainability Committee has conducted its first meeting. The SWRCB should mandate the Authority to participate in the Sustainability Committee and commit to coordinate with OCWD in integrated regional water planning of the Prado Basin as a condition of any future approval of a revised Change Petition.

Summary of Environmental Concerns:

Because the riparian habitat in Prado Basin depends on sufficient water, and certain portions of the Prado Basin only receive water from the discharge during certain parts of the year, OCWD is understandably concerned that the Authority has filed a petition to reduce their current discharge to zero. The Environmental Impact Report prepared by the Authority (State ClearingHouse # 2012031084) does not evaluate the potential environmental effects of reducing the discharge to zero--providing no objective data or studies to show that the complete loss of the discharge will be consistent with the sustainment of beneficial uses (such as RARE, and WARM) and the protection of public trust resources, recreation and threatened and endangered species found in the Prado Basin. Nor does the Change Petition consider, as it must, the cumulative impact of the proposed project in light of the other proposed diversions in the watershed. A list of proposed or planned diversions or recycled water projects which are anticipated to reduce flows into Prado Basin include projects being planned or implemented by the Inland Empire Utilities Agency, Chino Basin Watermaster, County of San Bernardino Flood Control District, Riverside County Flood Control District, the cities of Corona, Riverside, Colton, Rialto, and San Bernardino; San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District; Eastern Municipal Water District; and Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District.

Riparian habitat, and OCWD's programs to protect it, are dependent on the availability of water, and the proximity of the discharge point to the OCWD Constructed Wetlands makes the likelihood of adverse effect more acute than would the removal of an upstream river discharge. The cumulative impact of the Authority's proposed Wastewater Change Petition and the loss of flow associated with the diversions or recycled water projects referenced above could significantly reduce the amount of water flowing in the Santa Ana River during certain portions of the year and, combined with the loss of flow associated with the Change Petition, have potential to negatively impact riparian habitat in the Prado Basin.

In Attachment 1 to the Petition the Authority appears to seek avoidance of the need to objectively evaluate the environmental implications of its proposed action by

asserting that the loss of flow associated is only 2.5% of the total historic flow of the Santa Ana River. The Authority's statistic is unsupported in the Petition. However, even assuming it was accurate, the proximity of the 6,000 AFY or more of discharge to the Prado Wetlands means that the loss of those flows, particularly during drier parts of the year, could result in the loss of some or all of the water currently available to the wetlands. Of course, OCWD has no way of knowing what the impact of the loss of these flows will be to the Prado Wetlands and Prado Basin because the Authority has made no effort to evaluate the impacts of such losses.

As indicated above, and in the protests of USFWS, DFW, and SAWA, the Authority's proposed action has the potential to cause significant adverse environmental effects, and be contrary to the public interest. Damage to the Prado Wetlands, and to riparian habitat in the Prado Basin, and all of the multitude of wildlife, water quality and recreational beneficial uses they support, is not consistent with advancing the public interest through the State Board's management of water appropriations.

List of Exhibits:

1A—Prado Basin Location Map

1B—Photograph of Prado Basin Wetlands in Close Proximity of Current Authority Discharge

2—Map of Least Bells Vireo and Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Territories

3—Cooperative Agreement Between OCWD, US Army Corps of Engineers, US Fish and Wildlife Service to Cooperatively Manage OCWD Lands in Prado Basin

4—Generalized Schematic Diagram of Surface Water Flow in the Prado Basin

Under what conditions may this protest be disregarded and dismissed? (Conditions should be of a nature that the petitioner can address and may include mitigation measures.)

OCWD would be willing to consider dismissing this Protest if the Authority commits to the following three measures in relation to Wastewater Change Petition WW0067:

- Developing a minimum discharge rate, determined after a scientifically rigorous and peer reviewed study, that is protective of environmental resources in Prado Basin and its wetland resources, and

- Participating in the Prado Basin Habitat Sustainability Committee identified in Mitigation Measure 4.4-3 of the Inland Empire Utilities Agency's Subsequent EIR for the Peace II Project, and assisting OCWD and the Sustainability Committee to implement the goals and objectives of the Committee,

- Implementing, at the Authority's cost, a mitigation program similar to that identified in Mitigation Measure 4.4-3 of the Inland Empire Utilities Agency's Subsequent EIR for the Peace II Project.

Protest based on INJURY TO PRIOR RIGHTS:

OCWD alleges no injury to its prior rights.

To the best of my (our) information and belief the proposed change or transfer will result in injury as follows:

_____

Protestant claims a right to the use of water from the source from which petitioner is diverting, or proposes to divert, which right is based on (identify type of right protestant claims, such as permit, license, pre-1914 appropriative or riparian right):

_____

List permit or license or statement of diversion and use numbers, which cover your use of water (if adjudicated right, list decree).

_____

Where is your diversion point located?

_____¼ of _____¼ of Section _____, T _____, R_____, _____ B&M

If new point of diversion is being requested, is your point of diversion downstream from petitioner's proposed point of diversion?

_____

The extent of present and past use of water by protestant or his predecessors in interest is as follows:

a. Source
b. Approximate date first use made
c. Amount used (list units)
d. Diversion season
e. Purpose(s) of use

Under what conditions may this protest be disregarded and dismissed?

_____

All protests must be signed by the protestant or authorized representative:

Signed:  Date: April 11, 2013

All protests must be served on the petitioner. Provide the date served and method of service used:

A duplicate copy of this Protest, per 23 Cal. Code Regs, Section 745, and pursuant to directions contained in the electronic correspondence of April 9, 2013 from Matthew McCarthy of SWRCB staff, was served on the Authority via e-mail on April 11, prior to the close of the protest period. OCWD has also served a copy of this Protest on the Authority via U.S. Mail—postmarked prior to the close of the protest period.

EXHIBIT 1A

PRADO BASIN LOCATION MAP

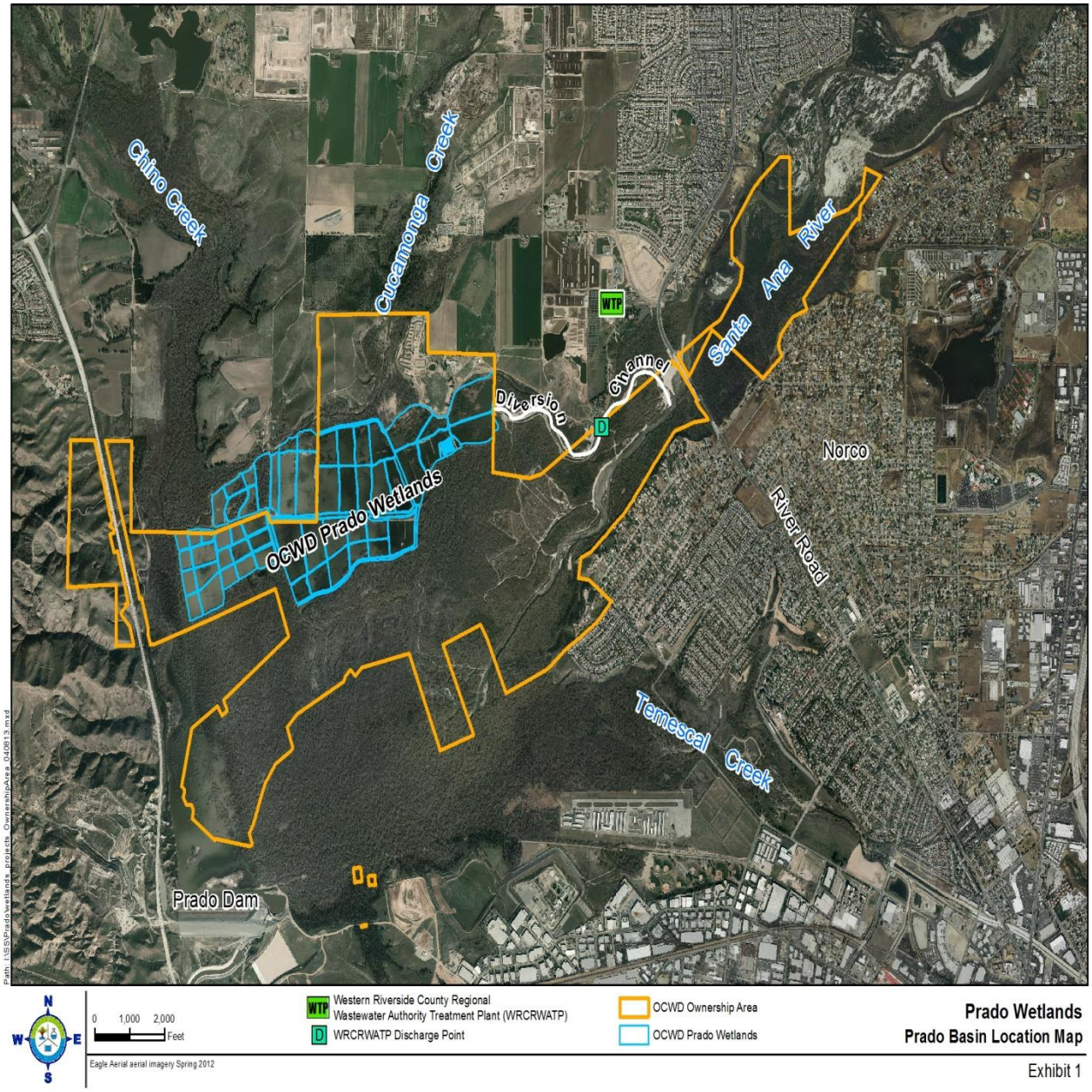


EXHIBIT 1B

PHOTOGRAPH OF PRADO BASIN WETLANDS



EXHIBIT 2

MAP OF LEAST BELLS VIREO AND SOUTHWESTERN WILLOW FLYCATCHER TERRITORIES

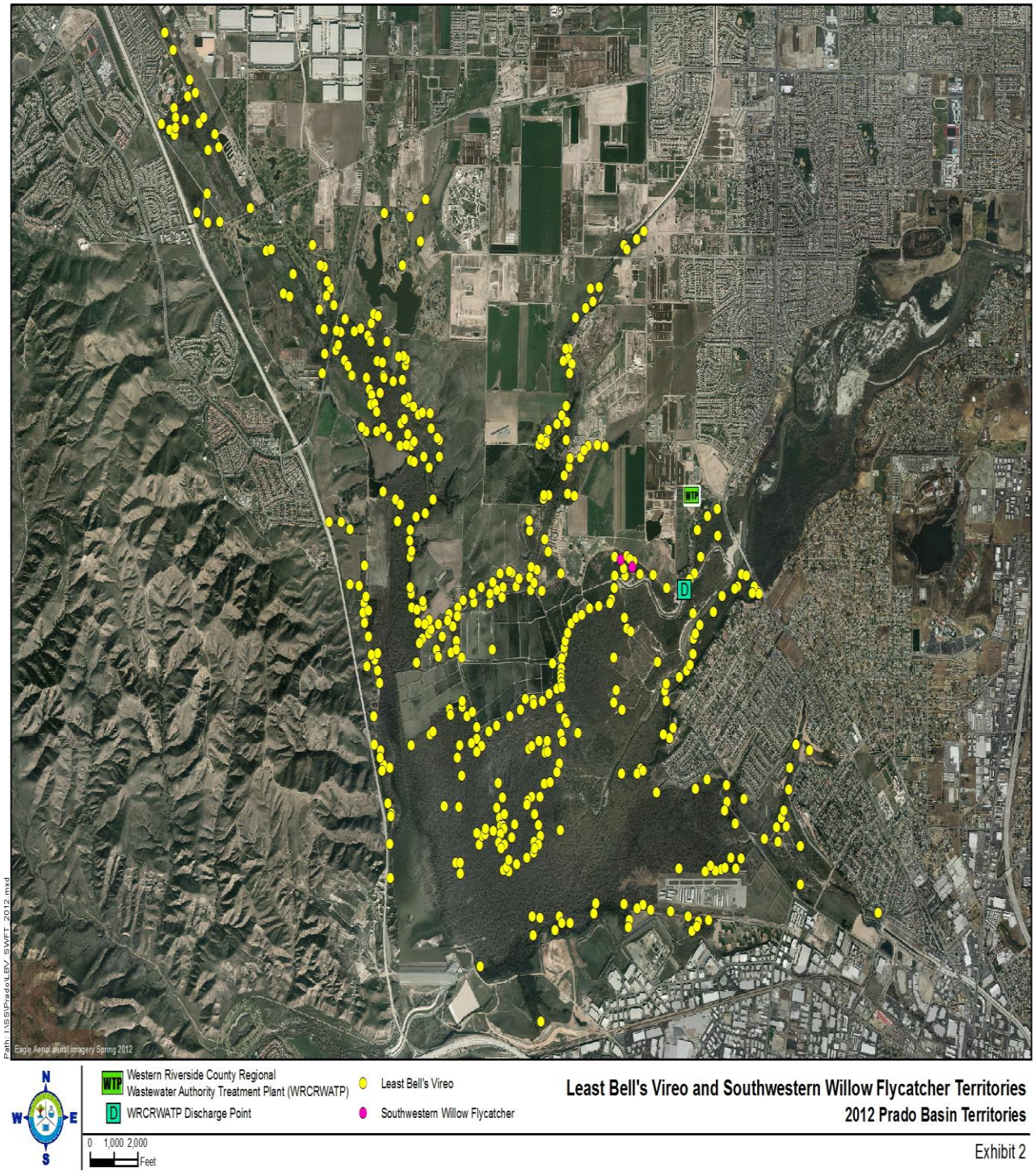


EXHIBIT 3

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT BETWEEN OCWD, US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, US FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE TO COOPERATIVELY MANAGE OCWD LANDS IN PRADO BASIN

Cooperative Agreement between the Orange County Water District, United States Army Corps of Engineers and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to Cooperatively Manage Orange County Water District's Lands in Prado Basin, Riverside County

Over the past decade, the Orange County Water District (OCWD), the United States Army Corps of Engineers (COE) and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) have worked together to enhance the water conservation and environmental values of Prado Basin, Riverside County, which has been identified as the most significant riparian and palustrine habitat in Southern California and is home to the least Bell's vireo, an endangered species. Numerous documents have been completed by OCWD, COE and the USFWS (the agencies) to develop a staged plan to increase water conservation potential beginning March 1 of each year as mitigation for the least Bell's vireo is planted and matures. Instituted in 1991, one-hundred acres of new vireo habitat has now matured and has allowed the water conservation pool to increase from elevation 494' to 498' in 1995. In an allied effort, OCWD began mitigating for the vireo in 1988 by funding a vireo management program which is administered by The Nature Conservancy. OCWD has committed approximately $600,000 to this program to date. The combination of these two programs has resulted in a highly successful vireo recovery program. In 1986, when the vireo was listed as endangered, 19 pairs existed in Prado Basin. In 1994, 149 pairs existed in Prado Basin, a seven-fold increase that demonstrates a continuing commitment among the agencies.

Today, the agencies have identified Arundo donax, an invasive exotic plant species, as a major threat to the ecosystem of not only Prado Basin but the entire Santa Ana River watershed. Arundo donax is also a heavy consumer of water, far more that native species. Recently, the agencies have recognized the values to work cooperatively together in pursuing a more holistic approach in managing the various resources in Prado Basin and have recognized that the mitigation approach is very costly and time consuming, and that a dedicated Arundo donax removal program will ultimately be more effective in enhancing the environment of Prado Basin and the entire Santa Ana River watershed. Therefore, the agencies agree that the following management concepts are in the best interests of conserving more native Santa Ana River flows and enhancing the environmental values of Prado Basin and the Santa Ana River watershed.

1. The agencies agree to cooperatively manage the environmental values of OCWD lands that have been identified as critical habitat for the least Bell's vireo,

WD DOC. R95-4-46

STAR NO. 2424

specifically OCWD lands in Prado Basin below elevation 543', fully recognizing the water conservation, water quality and various environmental values of these lands.

2. The agencies agree to meet on a quarterly basis to discuss water conservation, water quality and wildlife enhancement objectives.

3. Least Bell's vireo mitigation completed thus far by OCWD, per the Prado October 1992 EIS, has resulted in significant recovery of the species in Prado Basin. While the Prado October 1992 EIS and other agreements have been beneficial, a more productive use of the efforts of the agencies towards expanding an ecosystem-wide program as quickly as possible, in keeping with the spirit of the Prado October 1992 EIS, will benefit both wildlife and water conservation programs.

4. OCWD and USFWS agree to meet annually to specifically review Arundo donax removal efforts and re-prioritize the program if necessary. In this regard, a goal of treating all of the Arundo donax within a three-year time frame will be established.

5. OCWD shall contribute $1,000,000 to establish a conservation fund that will be used to remove Arundo donax in the Santa Ana River watershed. With respect to the $1 million contribution, OCWD will contribute the money in four equal payments ($250,000 each) beginning June 1, 1995 and semi-annually thereafter on January 1, 1996, June 1, 1996 and January 1, 1997. The use of this conservation fund shall be at the direction of the Service subsequent to input from, and discussions with, OCWD and the Corps. The Arundo donax removal program will be reviewed annually in January of each year by OCWD and the USFWS to determine its effectiveness and to redirect the program if necessary.

6. This Cooperative Agreement is consistent with the implementation of an annual mitigation plan pursuant to the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), dated January 1994, between the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Orange County Water District for the operation of Prado Dam for seasonal additional water conservation. The Cooperative Agreement fully satisfies the annual mitigation plan to achieve a permanent water conservation pool to elevation 505', per the MOA. Additional mitigation must be implemented by OCWD at a future time to achieve a permanent water conservation pool above 505'.

7. As part of this Cooperative Agreement, OCWD will employ a full-time temporary employee to assist in the vireo management program. This full-time position will be filled in the March through September time frame each year and will then serve as a part-time temporary employee in the October through December time frame each year to assist in completing the vireo management report for The Nature Conservancy. This position will be fully funded by OCWD and will be hired by OCWD, with input from USFWS. After a period of five years (year 2000), the agencies will determine if this position is still necessary and/or explore other options to assist in the vireo management program.

8. If, in the event that the water conservation pool to elevation 505' impacts existing occupied nests of least Bell's vireos, OCWD, in cooperation with USFWS, will dedicate personnel to physically relocate nests to minimize impacts from the higher water conservation pool.

9. From March 1 to August 30 of each year, OCWD agrees to take a flow of 500 cfs or a flow that equals the District's maximum recharge capacity, whichever is greater, up to a pool elevation of 505'. If it is in the agencies best interests to reduce the outflow from Prado Dam below 500 cfs, OCWD and the USFWS must both approve the new outflow program. If weather and hydrologic forecasts and reservoir conditions indicate that the pool elevation may exceed 505' because of a projected disparity between inflow and outflow, the water control manager at the Reservoir Operation Center shall take any and all steps necessary (including the immediate release of water at the maximum possible rate) to (1) prevent the pool elevation from exceeding 505' or (2) to reduce, to the extent possible, the amount of time the pool is above 505' if, in fact, the early release of water at the maximum possible rate does not succeed in keeping the pool elevation below 505'. These requirements shall be followed unless the agencies find that it is in the best interests of the agencies to deviate from this arrangement.

General Manager

President
For Orange County Water District

For U.S. Department of Interior /
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

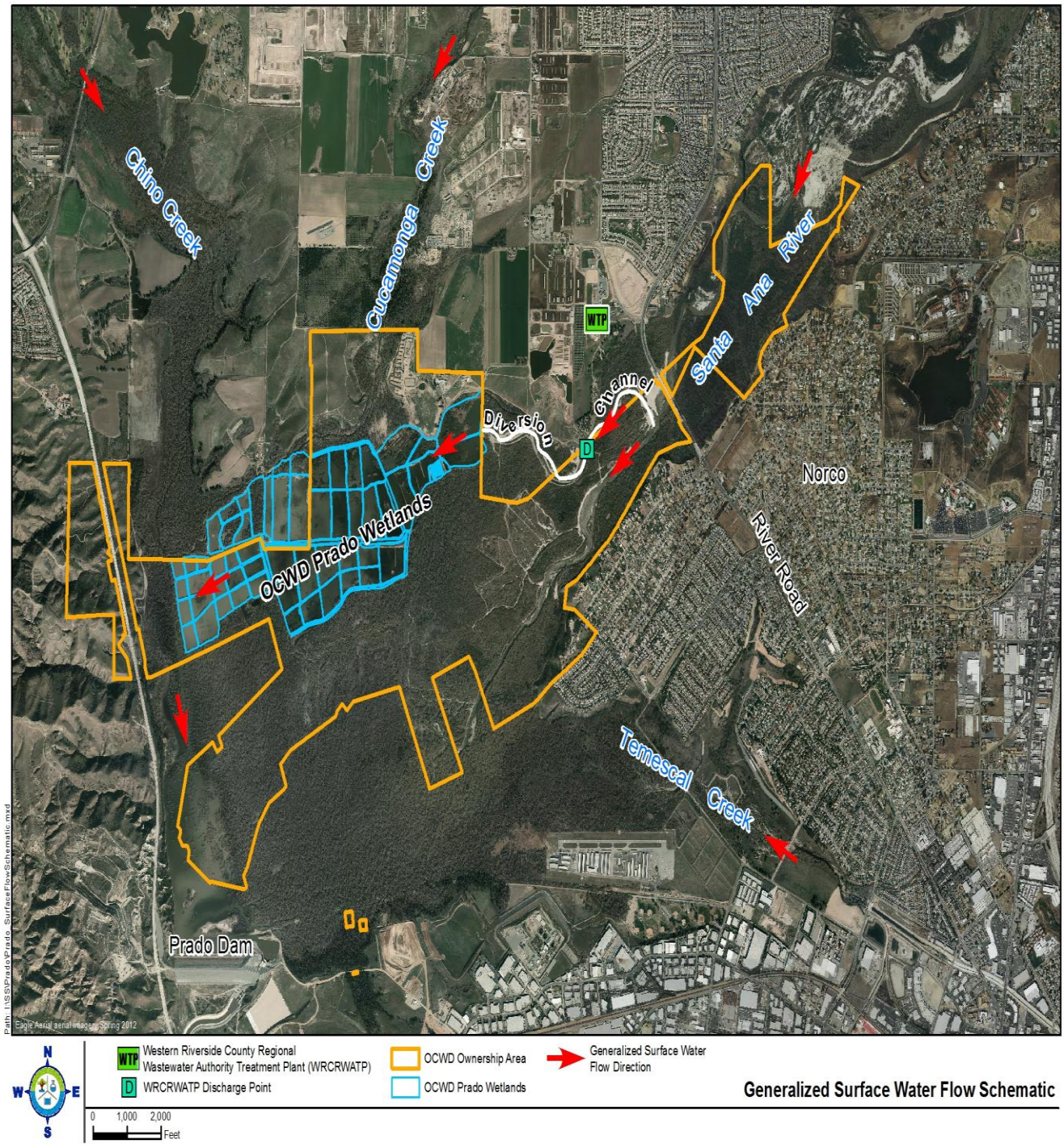
APPROVED AS TO FORM
By 4-11-95
General Counsel for
Orange County Water District

This Cooperative Agreement fully satisfies the requirements contained in the Memorandum of Agreement for a permanent water conservation program for elevation 505' at Prado Dam beginning March 1 and ending on August 30 each year.

For U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

EXHIBIT 4

GENERALIZED SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF SURFACE WATER FLOW IN THE PRADO BASIN



CALIFORNIA
Water Boards

EDMUND G. BROWN JR.
GOVERNOR

MATTHEW RODRIQUEZ
SECRETARY FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

State Water Resources Control Board

AUG 25 2015

RECEIVED
AUG 28 2015
ENGINEERING
DEPARTMENT

Robert O. Tock
Jurupa Community Services District
11201 Harrel Street
Jurupa Valley, CA 91752

Dear Mr. Tock:

INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION (IS/MND) FOR JURUPA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT (DISTRICT); RECYCLED WATER SERVICE EXPANSION PROJECT (PROJECT); RIVERSIDE COUNTY; STATE CLEARINGHOUSE NO. 2015071073

We understand that the District is pursuing Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) financing for this Project. As a funding agency and a state agency with jurisdiction by law to preserve, enhance, and restore the quality of California's water resources, the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) is providing the following information on the IS/MND to be prepared for the Project.

The State Water Board, Division of Financial Assistance, is responsible for administering the CWSRF Program. The primary purpose for the CWSRF Program is to implement the Clean Water Act and various state laws by providing financial assistance for wastewater treatment facilities necessary to prevent water pollution, recycle water, correct nonpoint source and storm drainage pollution problems, provide for estuary enhancement, and thereby protect and promote health, safety and welfare of the inhabitants of the state. The CWSRF Program provides low-interest funding equal to one-half of the most recent State General Obligation Bond Rates with a 30-year term. Applications are accepted and processed continuously. Please refer to the State Water Board's CWSRF website at:
www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/grants_loans/srf/index.shtml.

The CWSRF Program is partially funded by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and requires additional "CEQA-Plus" environmental documentation and review. Three enclosures are included that further explain the CWSRF Program environmental review process and the additional federal requirements. For the complete environmental application package please visit:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/grants_loans/srf/srf_forms.shtml.

The State Water Board is required to consult directly with agencies responsible for implementing federal environmental laws and regulations. Any environmental issues raised by federal agencies or their representatives will need to be resolved prior to State Water Board approval of a CWSRF financing commitment for the proposed Project. For further information on the CWSRF Program, please contact Mr. Ahmad Kashkoli, at (916) 341-5855.

It is important to note that prior to a CWSRF financing commitment, projects are subject to provisions of the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), and must obtain Section 7 clearance from the United States Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and/or the United States Department of Commerce National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) for any potential effects to special-status species.

Please be advised that the State Water Board will consult with the USFWS, and/or the NMFS regarding all federal special-status species that the Project has the potential to impact if the Project is to be financed by the CWSRF Program. The District will need to identify whether the Project will involve any direct effects from construction activities, or indirect effects such as growth inducement, that may affect federally listed threatened, endangered, or candidate species that are known, or have a potential to occur in the Project site, in the surrounding areas, or in the service area, and to identify applicable conservation measures to reduce such effects.

In addition, CWSRF projects must comply with federal laws pertaining to cultural resources, specifically Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106). The State Water Board has responsibility for ensuring compliance with Section 106, and must consult directly with the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). SHPO consultation is initiated when sufficient information is provided by the CWSRF applicant. If the District decides to pursue CWSRF financing, please retain a consultant that meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_9.htm) to prepare a Section 106 compliance report.

Note that the District will need to identify the Area of Potential Effects (APE), including construction and staging areas, and the depth of any excavation. The APE is three-dimensional and includes all areas that may be affected by the Project. The APE includes the surface area and extends below ground to the depth of any Project excavations. The records search request should extend to a ½-mile beyond Project APE. The appropriate area varies for different projects but should be drawn large enough to provide information on what types of sites may exist in the vicinity.

Other federal environmental requirements pertinent to the Project under the CWSRF Program include the following (for a complete list of all federal requirements please visit: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/grants_loans/srf/docs/forms/application_environmental_package.pdf):

A. Compliance with the Federal Clean Air Act: (a) Provide air quality studies that may have been done for the Project; and (b) if the Project is in a nonattainment area or attainment area subject to a maintenance plan; (i) provide a summary of the estimated emissions (in tons per year) that are expected from both the construction and operation of the Project for each federal criteria pollutant in a nonattainment or maintenance area, and indicate if the nonattainment designation is moderate, serious, or severe (if applicable); (ii) if emissions are above the federal de minimis levels, but the Project is sized to meet only the needs of current population projections that are used in the approved State Implementation Plan for air quality, quantitatively indicate how the proposed capacity increase was calculated using population projections.

B. Compliance with the Coastal Zone Management Act: Identify whether the Project is within a coastal zone and the status of any coordination with the California Coastal Commission.

C. Protection of Wetlands: Identify any portion of the proposed Project area that should be evaluated for wetlands or United States waters delineation by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), or requires a permit from the USACE, and identify the status of coordination with the USACE.

D. Compliance with the Farmland Protection Policy Act: Identify whether the Project will result in the conversion of farmland. State the status of farmland (Prime, Unique, or Local and Statewide Importance) in the Project area and determine if this area is under a Williamson Act Contract.

E. Compliance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act: List any birds protected under this act that may be impacted by the Project and identify conservation measures to minimize impacts.

F. Compliance with the Flood Plain Management Act: Identify whether or not the Project is in a Flood Management Zone and include a copy of the Federal Emergency Management Agency flood zone maps for the area.

G. Compliance with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act: Identify whether or not any Wild and Scenic Rivers would be potentially impacted by the Project and include conservation measures to minimize such impacts.

Following are specific comments on the District's draft IS/MND:

1. On page 29, under Agriculture and Forestry Service (II a.), it states that for worst case analysis...the project will convert approximately three (3) acres of designated prime farmland to non-agricultural use. If it comes to the worst case scenario and prime land is converted into non-agriculture use then an Environmental Impact Report is required instead of the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration; unless, there are mitigation measures that can be implemented to reduce Project's significant impact to less than significant.

2. On page 44, under Biological Resources, please clarify what type of construction methods will be employed to construct the pipeline underneath the Cucamonga Creek Channel?

Please provide us with the following documents applicable to the proposed Project following the District's California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) process: (1) one copy of the draft and final IS/MND, (2) the resolution adopting the IS/MND and making CEQA findings, (3) all comments received during the review period and the District's response to those comments, (4) the adopted Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP), and (5) the Notice of Determination filed with the Riverside County Clerk and the Governor's Office of Planning and Research, State Clearinghouse. In addition, we would appreciate notices of any hearings or meetings held regarding environmental review of any projects to be funded by the State Water Board.

Thank you for the opportunity to review the District's draft IS/MND. If you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact me at (916) 319-0220, or by email at Sahil.Pathak@waterboards.ca.gov, or contact Ahmad Kashkoli at (916) 341-5855, or by email at Ahmad.Kashkoli@waterboards.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Sahil Pathak
Environmental Scientist

Enclosures (3)

1. Clean Water State Revolving Fund Environmental Review Requirements
2. Quick Reference Guide to CEQA Requirements for State Revolving Fund Loans
3. Basic Criteria for Cultural Resources Reports

cc: State Clearinghouse
(Re: SCH# 2015071073)
P.O. Box 3044
Sacramento, CA 95812-3044

CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND

California Environmental Quality Act Requirements

State Water Resources Control Board
Division of Financial Assistance

The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), Division of Financial Assistance, administers the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) Program. The CWSRF Program is partially funded by grants from the United States Environmental Protection Agency. All applicants seeking CWSRF financing must comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and provide sufficient information so that the State Water Board can document compliance with federal environmental laws. The "Environmental Package" provides the forms and instructions needed to complete the environmental review requirements for CWSRF Program financing. It is available at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/grants_loans/srf/srf_forms.shtml

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LEAD AGENCY

The applicant is usually the "Lead Agency" and must prepare and circulate an environmental document before approving a project. Only a public agency, such as a local, regional or state government, may be the "Lead Agency" under CEQA. If a project will be completed by a non-governmental organization, "Lead Agency" responsibility goes to the first public agency providing discretionary approval for the project.

RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The State Water Board is generally a "Responsible Agency" under CEQA. As a "Responsible Agency," the State Water Board must make findings based on information provided by the "Lead Agency" before financing a project.

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

The State Water Board's environmental review of the project's compliance with both CEQA and federal cross-cutting regulations must be completed before a project can be financed by the CWSRF Program.

DOCUMENT REVIEW

Applicants are encouraged to consult with State Water Board staff early during preparation of CEQA document if considering CWSRF financing. Applicants shall also send their environmental documents to the State Water Board, Environmental Review Unit during the CEQA public review period. This way, any environmental concerns can be addressed early in the process.

REQUIRED DOCUMENTS

The Environmental Review Unit requires the documents listed below to make findings and complete its environmental review. Once the State Water Board receives all the required documents and makes its own findings, the environmental review for the project will be complete.

- ✓ Draft and Final Environmental Documents: Environmental Impact Report, Negative Declaration, and Mitigated Negative Declaration as appropriate to the project
- ✓ Resolution adopting/certifying the environmental document, making CEQA findings, and approving the project
- ✓ All comments received during the public review period and the "Lead Agency's" responses to those comments
- ✓ Adopted Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan, if applicable
- ✓ Date-stamped copy of the Notice of Determination or Notice of Exemption filed with the County Clerk(s) and the Governor's Office of Planning and Research
- ✓ CWSRF Evaluation Form for Environmental Review and Federal Coordination with supporting documents

Contact Information: For more information related to the CWSRF Program environmental review process and requirements, please contact your State Water Board Project Manager or Mr. Ahmad Kashkoli at 916-341-5855 or Ahmad.Kashkoli@waterboards.ca.gov

CALIFORNIA Water Boards
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARDS
waterboards.ca.gov

REVISED: FEB. 2014

CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND

Basic Criteria for Cultural Resources Report Preparation

State Water Resources Control Board
Division of Financial Assistance

For Section 106 Consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) under the National Historic Preservation Act

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT

The Cultural Resources Report must be prepared by a qualified researcher that meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards. Please see the Professional Qualifications Standards at the following website at: *http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/arch_stnds_9.htm*

The Cultural Resources Report should include one of the four "findings" listed in Section 106. These include:

"No historic properties affected"
(no properties are within the area of potential effect (APE; including below the ground).

"No effect to historic properties"
(properties may be near the APE, but the project will not have any adverse effects).

"No adverse effect to historic properties"
(the project may affect "historic properties", but the effects will not be adverse).

"Adverse effect to historic properties"
Note: Consultation with the SHPO will be required if a "no adverse effect to historic properties" or an "adverse effect to historic properties" determination is made, to develop and evaluate alternatives or modifications to the proposed project that could avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects on "historic properties."

RECORDS SEARCH

- A records search (less than one year old) extending to a half-mile beyond the project APE from a geographically appropriate Information Center is required. The records search should include maps that show all recorded sites and surveys in relation to the APE for the proposed project, and copies of the confidential site records included as an appendix to the Cultural Resources Report.
- The APE is three-dimensional (depth, length and width) and all areas (e.g., new construction, easements, staging areas, and access roads) directly affected by the proposed project.



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NATIVE AMERICAN and INTERESTED PARTY CONSULTATION

- Native American and interested party consultation should be initiated at the planning phase of the proposed project to gather information to assist with the preparation of an adequate Cultural Resources Report.
- The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) must be contacted to obtain documentation of a search of the Sacred Lands Files for or near the project APE.
- All local Native American tribal organizations or individuals identified by the NAHC must be contacted by certified mail, and the letter should include a map and a description of the proposed project.
- Follow-up contact should be made by telephone and a phone log maintained to document the contacts and responses.
- Letters of inquiry seeking historical information on the project area and local vicinity should be sent to local historical societies, preservation organizations, or individual members of the public with a demonstrated interest in the proposed project.

Copies of all documents mentioned above (project description, map, phone log and letters sent to the NAHC and Native American tribal organizations or individuals and interested parties) must be included in the Cultural Resources Report.

Contact Information: For more information related to the CWSRF Program Cultural Resources and Requirments, please contact Mr. Ahmad Kashkoli at 916-341-5855 or Ahmad.Kashkoli@waterboards.ca.gov

PRECAUTIONS

A finding of ***"no known resources"*** without supporting evidence is unacceptable. The Cultural Resources Report must identify resources within the APE or demonstrate with sufficient evidence that none are present.

"The area is sensitive for buried archaeological resources," followed by a statement that ***"monitoring is recommended."*** Monitoring is not an acceptable option without good-faith effort to demonstrate that no known resource is present.

If ***"the area is already disturbed by previous construction"*** documentation is still required to demonstrate that the proposed project will not affect "historic properties." An existing road can be protecting a buried archaeological deposit or may itself be a "historic property." Additionally, previous construction may have impacted an archaeological site that has not been previously documented.

SHPO CONSULTATION LETTER

Submit a draft consultation letter prepared by the qualified researcher with the Cultural Resources Report to the State Water Resources Control Board. A draft consultation letter template is available for download on the State Water Board webpage at: *http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/grants_loans/cwsrf_requirements.shtml*

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REVISED: JAN. 2014

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Governor's Office of Planning and Research

State Clearinghouse and Planning Unit

Edmund G. Brown Jr.
Governor

Ken Alex
Director

August 28, 2015

RECEIVED
AUG 31 2015
ENGINEERING
DEPARTMENT

Michele Lauffer
Jurupa Community Services District
11201 Harrel Street
Jurupa Valley, CA 91752

Subject: Recycled Water Service Expansion (District Project No. C133656)
SCH#: 2015071073

Dear Michele Lauffer:

The enclosed comment (s) on your Mitigated Negative Declaration was (were) received by the State Clearinghouse after the end of the state review period, which closed on August 27, 2015. We are forwarding these comments to you because they provide information or raise issues that should be addressed in your final environmental document.

The California Environmental Quality Act does not require Lead Agencies to respond to late comments. However, we encourage you to incorporate these additional comments into your final environmental document and to consider them prior to taking final action on the proposed project.

Please contact the State Clearinghouse at (916) 445-0613 if you have any questions concerning the environmental review process. If you have a question regarding the above-named project, please refer to the ten-digit State Clearinghouse number (2015071073) when contacting this office.

Sincerely,

Scott Morgan
Director, State Clearinghouse

Enclosures
cc: Resources Agency

1400 TENTH STREET P.O. BOX 3044 SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95812-3044
TEL (916) 445-0613 FAX (916) 323-3018 www.opr.ca.gov

Section 3

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

MITIGATION AND MONITORING
AND
REPORTING PROGRAM

JURUPA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
RECYCLED WATER SERVICE EXPANSION
DISTRICT PROJECT NO. C133656

Prepared for:

Jurupa Community Services District
11201 Harrel Street
Jurupa Valley, CA 91752
Contact: Robert O. Tock, P.E.
Director of Engineering & Operations
(951) 685-7434

Prepared by:

Albert A. Webb Associates
3788 McCray Street
Riverside, CA 92506
Contact: Cheryl DeGano
Principal Environmental Analyst
(951) 686-1070

September 1, 2015

Pursuant to State *CEQA Guidelines* Section 15097, a written Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) has been compiled to verify implementation of adopted mitigation measures. "Monitoring" refers to the ongoing or periodic process of project oversight. "Reporting" refers to written compliance review that will be presented to the responsible parties included in the table below. A report can be required at various stages throughout project implementation or upon completion of the mitigation measure. The following table provides the required information which includes identification of the potential impact, the various mitigation measures, applicable implementation timing, identification of the agencies responsible in implementation, and the monitoring/reporting method for each mitigation measure identified. This MMRP is set up as a Compliance Report, with space for confirming the mitigation measures have been implemented.

The following clarifies the meaning of each column in the following table:

Impact Category/ Mitigation Measure	Impact category identifies potentially affected resource/environmental condition. Those measures that will be implemented to minimize possible significant environmental impacts.
Implementation Timing	The phase of the project during which the mitigation measure shall be implemented and monitored.
Responsible Monitoring Party	Identifies the entity responsible for monitoring implementation of the mitigation measure.
Monitoring/Reporting Method	Identifies mechanism by which implementation will be verified.
Compliance Verification	Signature/initials and date at time of completion

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Impact Category and Mitigation Measures	Implementation Timing	Responsible Monitoring Party	Monitoring/ Reporting Method	Compliance Verification
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES				
MM BIO 1: To avoid potential impacts to burrowing owl, a pre-construction survey (or surveys) shall be conducted no less than 14 days prior to initiating ground disturbance activities in the following locations: • Along the Southern California Edison easement west of Archibald Avenue up to the boundary of the American Heroes Park; • Along the access road in Crossroads Riverview Park southeast of the Treatment Plant; • Agricultural fields along Hellman Avenue, Scholar Way, and Schleisman Road; • The route from Hellman Avenue up to Carpenter Avenue, connecting with Schaefer Avenue; • Along Schaefer Avenue (if the recycled water reservoirs and pump station are constructed at Survey Area 2); • The proposed clear well site and pipeline connecting the booster station and clear well; and • The portion of Survey Area 1 or Survey Area 2 chosen for the proposed recycled water reservoir and pump station. If burrowing owls, or signs of burrowing owls, are observed, protocol level surveys and/or mitigation measures shall be implemented as prescribed in the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation* (March 2012). These mitigation measures may include, but are not limited to, avoidance of the nesting season and passive or active relocation. Passive relocation involves excluding the burrowing owl from burrows by means of a one-way trap door. Active relocation	14 days prior to construction in any of the identified locations	JCSD Qualified Biologist Construction Contractor	Completed pre-construction survey with negative results.	

Impact Category and Mitigation Measures	Implementation Timing	Responsible Monitoring Party	Monitoring/ Reporting Method	Compliance Verification
involves the capture and physical relocation of the owl.				
MM BIO 2: If construction activities at either Survey Area 1 or Survey Area 2 involving heavy equipment or vegetation removal are to occur between February 1 and August 31, a pre-construction field survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist to determine if active nests of species protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act or Fish and Game Code are present in the construction zone or within a buffer of 500 feet. Pre-construction nesting/breeding surveys shall be conducted within 10 days prior to the construction activity. If no active nests are found during the survey, construction activities may proceed. If nesting birds are observed on-site, an avoidance area shall be established to ensure that construction activities will not cause a nest to fail. A minimum buffer area surrounding the nest shall be avoided by all construction activities until the nestlings have fledged the nest. The buffer zones distance shall be 300 feet for non-raptor nests, 500 feet for raptor nests, 100 feet for common songbird nests, or as determined by the biological monitor in consultation with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. A biological monitor shall be required to monitor the progress of the nesting birds. Construction activities may encroach within the buffer area at the discretion of the biological monitor in consultation with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. Once the nestlings have fledged the nest, construction activities may proceed within the buffer area with no further restrictions with regard to nesting birds.	Pre-construction: within 10 days of the start of the activities involving heavy equipment or vegetation removal	JCSD Qualified Biologist Construction Contractor	Construction schedule to determine if pre-construction survey is required. Completed pre-construction survey with negative results.	
CULTURAL RESOURCES				
MM CR 1: Should any archaeological resource(s) be accidentally discovered during construction, construction activities shall be moved to other parts of the construction site and a qualified	During construction	Construction contractor	Archaeological report indicating disposition of resource, if	

Impact Category and Mitigation Measures	Implementation Timing	Responsible Monitoring Party	Monitoring/ Reporting Method	Compliance Verification
archaeologist shall be contacted to determine the significance of the resource(s). If the find is determined to be a unique archaeological resource, as defined in Section 15064.5 of the State *CEQA Guidelines*, avoidance or other appropriate measure shall be implemented.		JCSD Inspector	applicable	
MM CR 2: A qualified professional archaeologist shall be retained to monitor initial ground-disturbing activities related to construction of the recycled water reservoirs and pump station at either Survey Area 1 or Survey Area 2. The archaeologist shall contact the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians, Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, Gabrielino Tongva Nation, and Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians and invite them to provide a culturally-affiliated Native American monitor to be present during initial ground-disturbing activities. If any archaeological deposits are encountered, all ground-disturbing work shall be halted at the location of the discovery until a qualified archaeologist determines the significance of the resource(s). If the archaeologist determines a find to be a unique archaeological resource, as defined in Section 15064.5 of the State *CEQA Guidelines*, avoidance or other appropriate measures shall be implemented.	During initial ground-disturbing activities for recycled water reservoirs and pump station	JCSD Qualified Archaeologist Designated Native American monitor(s) from tribes, if applicable	Archaeological report indicating disposition of resource, if applicable	
MM CR 3: Should any paleontological resource(s) be accidentally discovered during construction, construction activities shall be moved to other parts of the construction site and a qualified paleontologist shall be contacted to determine the significance of the resource(s). If the find is determined to be a unique paleontological resource, as defined in Section 15064.5 of the State *CEQA Guidelines*, then a mitigation program shall be developed in accordance with the provisions of CEQA as well as the guidelines of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (1995), and shall include, but not be limited to, the following:	During construction	Construction contractor JCSD Inspector Qualified Paleontologist	Paleontological report indicating disposition of resource	

Impact Category and Mitigation Measures	Implementation Timing	Responsible Monitoring Party	Monitoring/ Reporting Method	Compliance Verification
• The excavation of areas identified as likely to contain paleontological resources shall be monitored by a qualified paleontological monitor. Monitoring should be restricted to undisturbed subsurface areas of older alluvium, which may be present below the surface. The monitor shall be prepared to quickly salvage fossils as they are unearthed to avoid construction delays, but must have the power to temporarily halt or divert grading equipment to allow for removal of abundant or large specimens. The monitor shall also remove samples of sediments that are likely to contain the remains of small fossil invertebrates and vertebrates. • Collected samples of sediments shall be washed to recover small invertebrate and vertebrate fossils. Recovered specimens shall be prepared so that they can be identified and permanently preserved. • Specimens shall be identified and curated at a repository with permanent retrievable storage to allow further research in the future. • A report of findings, including an itemized inventory of recovered specimens, shall be prepared upon completion of the procedures outlined above. The report shall include a discussion of the significance of all recovered specimens. The report and inventory, when submitted to the appropriate lead agency, shall signify completion of the program to mitigate impacts to paleontological resources.				
GEOLOGY AND SOILS				
MM GEO 1: Prior to the construction of any Project facility that does not require preparation of a facility-specific Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, an erosion and sedimentation control plan shall be prepared that identifies erosion and sedimentation	Prior to the construction of any facility that does not require	JCSD Design Engineer	Approved erosion control plan	

Impact Category and Mitigation Measures	Implementation Timing	Responsible Monitoring Party	Monitoring/ Reporting Method	Compliance Verification
control best management practices. The erosion and sediment control plan may be prepared by the Construction Contractor or designee; however, it must be approved by the Jurupa Community Services District prior to the start of construction. The erosion control plan shall be retained at the construction site and available for inspection upon request.	preparation of a facility-specific Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan			
HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS				
MM TRANS 1: Prior to the initiation of construction activities where a public roadway will be affected by a lane or segment closure or modification of a travel lane, a Traffic Control Plan shall be prepared to the satisfaction of the agency with jurisdiction over the affected roadway. The Traffic Control Plan shall be prepared per the *California Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways* and designed to maintain safe traffic flow on local streets, permit adequate access by emergency vehicles and to private property fronting the affected alignment, traffic control procedures, alternate routes in the event road closure is required, adequate sign postings, detours, and permitted hours of construction. Where a Traffic Control Plan is being prepared along a roadway utilized for bus transit, as part of the Traffic Control Plan, Jurupa Community Services District shall coordinate with that transit agency to ensure that bus service will not be interrupted.	Design	JCSD Design engineer	Preparation and approval of Traffic Control Plan	
HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY				
MM GEO 1: Prior to the construction of any Project facility that does not require preparation of a facility-specific Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, an erosion and sedimentation control plan shall be prepared that identifies erosion and sedimentation control best management practices. The erosion and sediment	Prior to the construction of any facility that does not require preparation of a	JCSD Design Engineer	Approved erosion control plan	

Impact Category and Mitigation Measures	Implementation Timing	Responsible Monitoring Party	Monitoring/ Reporting Method	Compliance Verification
control plan may be prepared by the Construction Contractor or designee; however, it must be approved by the Jurupa Community Services District prior to the start of construction. The erosion control plan shall be retained at the construction site and available for inspection upon request.	facility-specific Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan			
NOISE				
MM NOISE 1: All construction activities within the City of Chino shall be limited to occur between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. Monday through Saturday with no construction allowed on Sundays or federal holiday.	During construction	JCSD JCSD Inspector Construction Contractor	Time limitations will be included in construction specification and contract documents. Inspection Reports	
MM NOISE 2: Construction activities associated with the proposed recycled water reservoirs and pump station within the City of Ontario shall be limited to occur between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, and 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday.	During construction	JCSD JCSD Inspector Construction Contractor	Time limitations will be included in construction specification and contract documents. Inspection Reports	
MM NOISE 3: To minimize noise impacts resulting from poorly tuned or improperly modified vehicles and construction equipment, all vehicles and construction equipment shall maintain equipment engines and mufflers in good condition and in proper tune per manufacturers' specifications to the satisfaction of the Jurupa Community Services District. Equipment maintenance records and equipment design specification data sheets shall kept and maintained by the contractor and available for review by the	During construction	JCSD JCSD Inspector Construction Contractor	Inspection Reports	

Impact Category and Mitigation Measures	Implementation Timing	Responsible Monitoring Party	Monitoring/ Reporting Method	Compliance Verification
Jurupa Community Services District upon request.				
MM NOISE 4: To minimize noise from idling engines, all vehicles and construction equipment shall be prohibited from idling in excess of three (3) minutes when not in use.	During construction	JCSD JCSD Inspector Construction Contractor	Inspection Reports	
TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC				
MM TRANS 1: Prior to the initiation of construction activities where a public roadway will be affected by a lane or segment closure or modification of a travel lane, a Traffic Control Plan shall be prepared to the satisfaction of the agency with jurisdiction over the affected roadway. The Traffic Control Plan shall be prepared per the *California Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways* and designed to maintain safe traffic flow on local streets, permit adequate access by emergency vehicles and to private property fronting the affected alignment, traffic control procedures, alternate routes in the event road closure is required, adequate sign postings, detours, and permitted hours of construction. Where a Traffic Control Plan is being prepared along a roadway utilized for bus transit, as part of the Traffic Control Plan, Jurupa Community Services District shall coordinate with that transit agency to ensure that bus service will not be interrupted.	Design	JCSD Design engineer	Preparation and approval of Traffic Control Plan	

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