INITIAL STUDY and MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION (CEQA-Plus)

FOR

2020 Water Master Plan
and
2020 Wastewater Master Plan Facilities

Prepared for:

Jurupa
COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
Proudly serving Jurupa Valley and Eastvale

Jurupa Community Services District
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May 2026

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I. INTRODUCTION

This document has been prepared pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA, California Public Resources Code Sections 21000 et seq.), the *CEQA Guidelines* (California Code of Regulations Sections 15000 et seq.), and the Jurupa Community Services District's Local Guidelines for Implementing the California Environmental Quality Act (2021 Revision). Jurupa Community Services District (JCSD or District) is the lead agency for CEQA purposes.

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 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 *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 is to assess at a project level, the potential for any significant environmental effects associated with construction and operation of the 1200 West Emergency Pump Connection, Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, and Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Waterline Replacement projects (the "Project-Level Facilities") and to assess at a program-level, impacts resulting from the construction and operation of the 68th Street Extension, Schleisman I-15 Crossing, and the North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer (the "Program-Level Facilities"). These Facilities are described in Section III Project Description.

This IS/MND is organized as follows:

1. Introduction, 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

2. Project Description describes the proposed Project.

3. Environmental Checklist Form, which as suggested in Section 15063(d)(3) of the State CEQA Guidelines, provides an environmental impact assessment consisting of JCSD's environmental checklist and accompanying analysis for responding to the checklist questions. The Form is used to evaluate whether or not there are any significant environmental effects associated with implementation of the proposed Project.

4. Alternatives Analysis, presents an analysis of the No Project/No Action Alternative

5. Federal Cross-Cutting Environmental Regulation Evaluation (CEQA-Plus), addresses the requirements of CEQA-Plus and provides project analysis per the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Clean Water SRF Program Evaluation for Environmental Review and Federal Coordination.

6. 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.

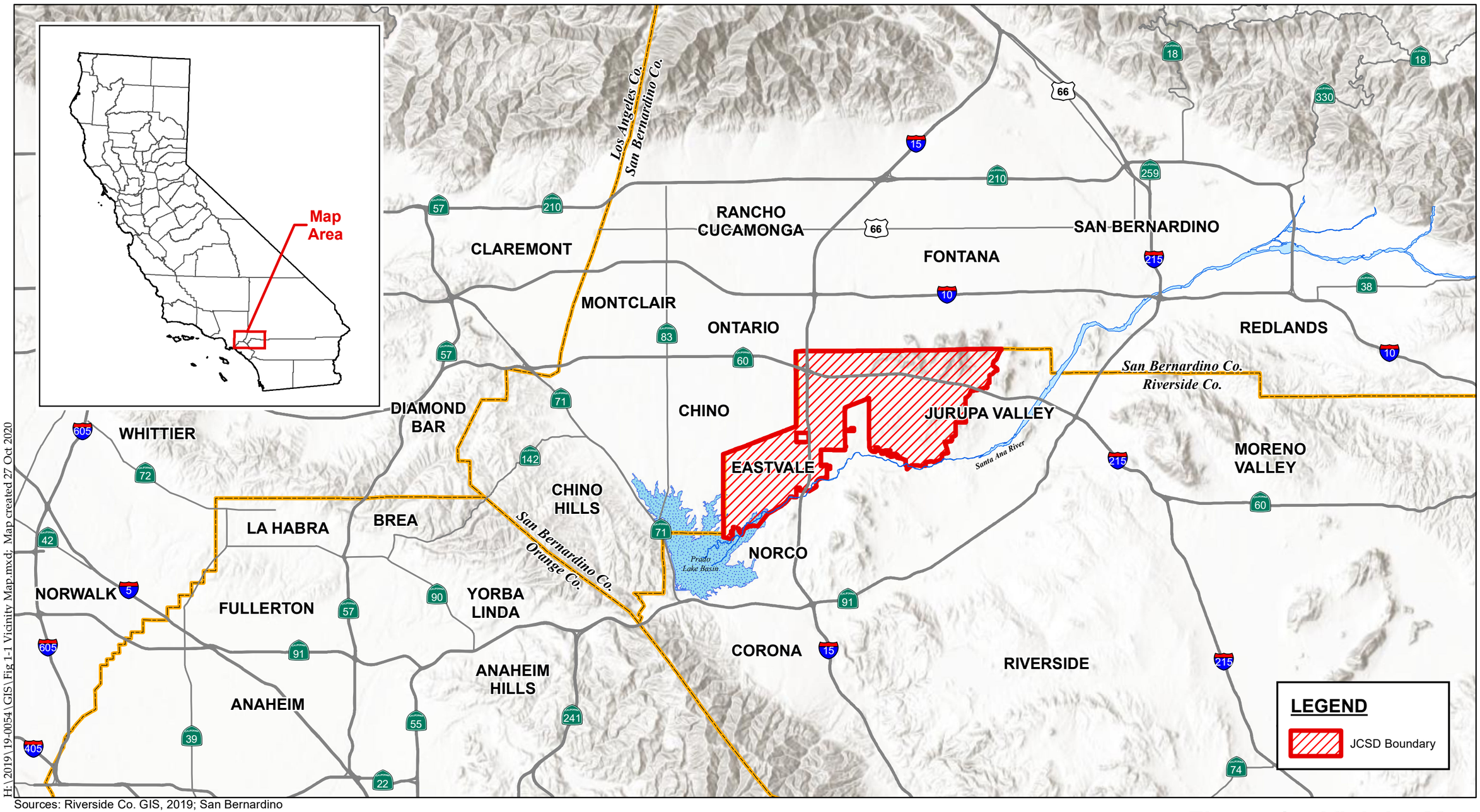
Environmental Process

The environmental process being undertaken for 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 will be circulated for a 30-day period 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 will be included in the Response to Comments document.

II. BACKGROUND

The District was formed in 1956 to install a sewer system within its service area. The District is a public agency and retail water supplier (Public Water System No. CA3310021) that began water service in 1965 with the consolidation of three mutual water companies. The District's boundaries encompass approximately 40.8 square miles (approximately 26,000 acres), in northwestern Riverside County, including the entirety of the City of Eastvale and approximately 70 percent of western portion of the City of Jurupa Valley.[1] The District's boundaries also encompass small areas within the City of Norco and unincorporated Riverside County as shown on **Figure 1 – Vicinity Map**.

[1] The District serves the Jurupa Valley communities of Glen Avon, Jurupa Hills, Indian Hills, Mira Loma, Pedley, and Sunnyslope. The remaining portion of Jurupa Valley is within the boundaries of the Rubidoux Community Services District.



H:\2019\19-0054\GIS\Fig 1-1 Vicinity Map.mxd, Map created 27 Oct 2020

Sources: Riverside Co. GIS, 2019; San Bernardino
USDA NAIP, 2020

0 5 10 Miles

Figure 1 – Vicinity Map

JCSD 2020 Water Master Plan and 2020 Wastewater Master Plan Facilities

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On September 13, 2021, the District Board of Directors adopted the *2020 Water Master Plan*, August 2021 and the *2020 Wastewater Master Plan*, August 2021, hereinafter respectively referred to as the Water Master Plan and Wastewater Master Plan. Each master plan includes a Capital Improvement Program (CIP) that identifies recommended Facilities to alleviate existing and forecasted deficiencies in the District's water and wastewater systems. This project, as further described below, will implement certain Facilities of the *2020 Water Master Plan* and the *2020 Wastewater Master Plan.*

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This Initial Study analyzes the construction and operation of several proposed Facilities identified in the Water Master Plan and Wastewater Master Plan (collectively, the "Project"). Because the master plans include Facilities that will be constructed in the near term and some that will not be constructed for several years, this Initial Study evaluates certain Facilities at a project-specific level, such that no further CEQA analysis is required. Other facilities are evaluated at a program-level, which means a subsequent CEQA document, such as Notices of Exemption (NOEs), Addenda, and/or Subsequent or Supplemental Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declarations (MNDs), potentially with supporting technical studies as needed may be required prior to construction.

This Initial Study analyzes the construction and operation of the following master plan Facilities at a project-specific level: 1200 West Emergency Pump Connection, Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, and Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement. These facilities, which are collectively referred to as "Project-Level Facilities" are shown on **Figure 2 – Water and Wastewater Facilities** and described in further detail below. Subsequent CEQA review is not required prior to construction of any of the Project-Level Facilities unless there are substantial changes per CEQA Guidelines § 15162.

This Initial Study analyzes the following master plan Facilities at a program-level: 68th Street Extension, Schleisman I-15 Crossing, and the North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer, which are collectively referred to as the "Program Facilities" and shown on **Figure 2**. The program-level analysis of the Program Facilities provides a general discussion of the potential environmental impacts that would be expected with construction and operation of these facilities. CEQA Guideline § 15162 describes the conditions under which a subsequent environmental analysis must be prepared, as follows:

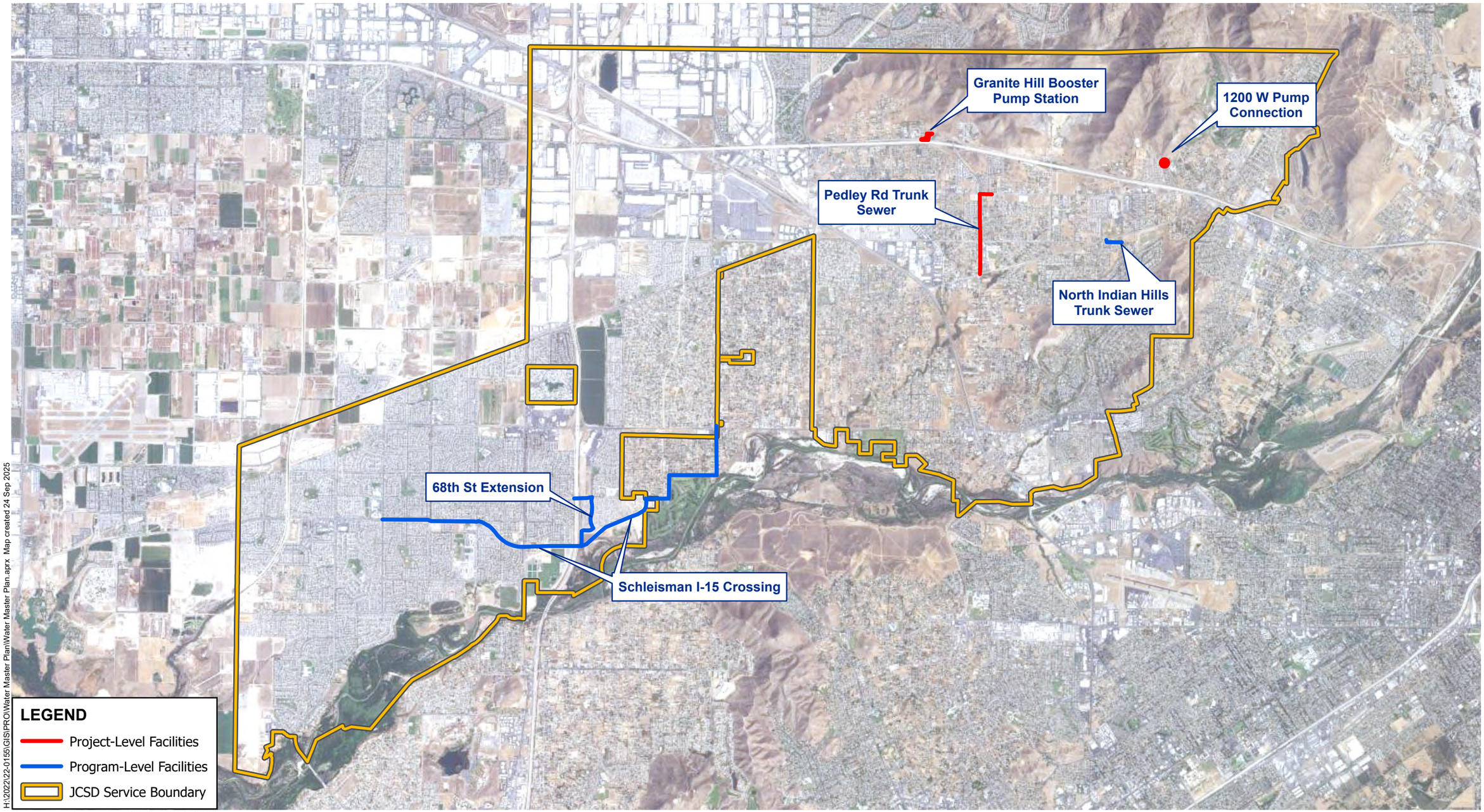
1. Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects;

2. Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken, which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; or

3. New information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, shows any of the following:

    A. The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR;

    B. Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR;



Source: NAIP (imagery), 2018; JCSD, 2022.

Figure 2 – Water and Wastewater Facilities

JCSD 2020 Water Master Plan and 2020 Wastewater Master Plan Facilities

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C. Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternatives; or

D. Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

Thus, as previously stated, subsequent CEQA review may be required prior to construction.

Purpose and Need

The purpose and need for each Facility is discussed in the following paragraphs.

Project Facilities – Analyzed at a Project Level (Project-Level Facilities)

The Facilities evaluated at a project-level are: 1200 West Emergency Pump Connection, Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, and Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipeline Replacement. Each of these Facilities is described in this section.

1200 West Emergency Pump Connection

This Project-Level Facility entails the use of a trailer-mounted potable water pump and 12-inch diameter potable water bypass connection piping for quick connection of this portable pump when needed. The bypass connection would be at or near the intersection of Microlite Drive and Scenic Drive in the City of Jurupa Valley and the pipeline would be installed underground within an easement to be obtained by JCSD. (Refer to **Figure 2 – Water and Wastewater Facilities**.) This Facility would be used to pump potable water to the District's 1200 Pressure Zone (PZ) during both emergency situations, such as an unexpected loss of power or jammed or inoperable water pumps and non-emergency situations such as a scheduled power outage or maintenance or replacement of pumps. The portable water pump would be permitted by the South Coast Air Quality Management District and would be stored at an existing secured JCSD facility when not in use.

Granite Hill Booster Pump Station

This Project-Level Facility consists of property acquisition, construction, and operation of a potable water pump station to be located in the northern portion of the District north of SR 60 in the proximity of Granite Hill Drive and Pedley Road. This booster pump station will increase flow capability and potable water supply between the 1100 PZ and 1110 PZ, and work in tandem with the Granite Hill pipeline[2] that will connect these two pressure zones. (2020 Water Master Plan, p. D-8.)

The final location of this booster pump station has not been selected; therefore, this Initial Study evaluates two potential locations as shown on **Figure 3a – Granite Hill Booster Pump Station**.

[2] The Granite Hill pipeline was previously evaluated in the *Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Granite Hill Pipeline Project* (SCH No. 2010081008). The JCSD Board of Directors approved this project and adopted a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program on Dec 13, 2020. A Notice of Determination (NOD) was filed with the Riverside County Clerk and State Clearinghouse on Jan. 31, 2011.



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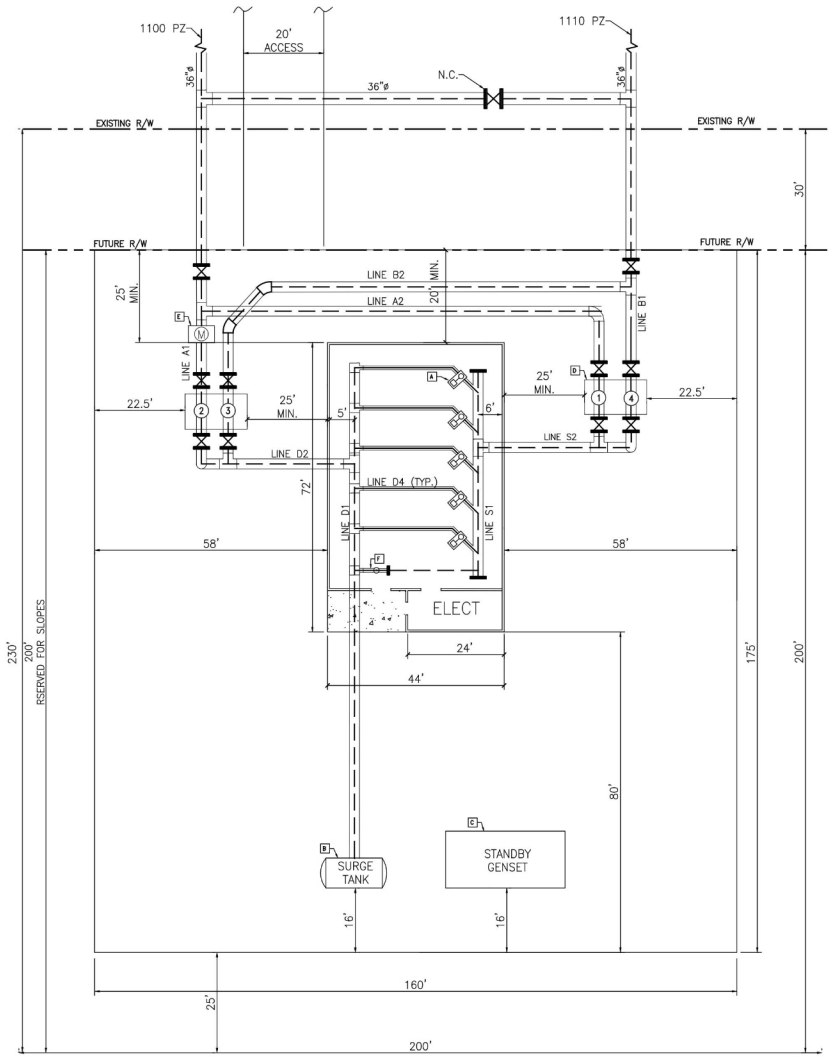
Sources: Riverside Co. GIS, 2020;
San Bernardino, 2020.

0 500 1,000 1,500 Feet

Figure 3a – Granite Hill Pump Station

JCSD 2020 Water Master Plan and 2020 Wastewater Master Plan Facilities

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PIPING TABLE:		
DESIGNATION	SIZE	DESCRIPTION
A1	30"	CONNECTING CV2 TO 1100 PZ
A2	30"	CONNECTING CV1 TO CV2
B1	30"	CONNECTING CV4 TO 1110 PZ
B2	30"	CONNECTING CV3 TO CV4
S1	30"	BELOW GRADE SUCTION HEADER
S2	30"	SUCTION LINE TO CV FACILITY
S3	16"	UNIT SUCTION PIPING
D1	30"	BELOW GRADE DISCHARGE HEADER
D2	30"	DISCHARGE LINE TO CV FACILITY
D3	20"	DISCHARGE LINE TO SURGE TANK
D4	12"	UNIT DISCHARGE PIPING & APPURTENANCES
C	12"	PRV PIPING – DISCHARGE TO SUCTION*

* SET PRV 10 PSI ABOVE MAX. SURGE TANK PRESSURE

CONTROL VALVE SCHEME:

PUMPING FROM 1110 PZ TO 1100 PZ
CV2 & CV4: OPEN
CV1 & CV3: CLOSED

PUMPING FROM 1100 PZ TO 1110 PZ
CV2 & CV4: CLOSED
CV1 & CV3: OPEN

GRAVITY FLOW BETWEEN 1100 PZ & 1110 PZ
NO PUMPING
CV2 & CV3: OPEN
CV1 & CV4: CLOSED

NOTES:

1. ALL BELOW-GRADE PIPING TO BE FULLY WELDED WSP; CML/CMC; 1/4" MIN. WALL THK.
2. ALL ABOVE-GRADE OR VAULT PIPING TO BE STD WT, STEEL; EPOXY LINED & OUTSIDE PAINTED
3. ALL PIPING UNDER SLAB TO BE REINFORCED CONCRETE ENCASED
4. UNIT DISCHARGE PIPING WILL HAVE CHECK VALVES, MAG-FLOW METERS, SHUT-OFF VALVES, ETC.
5. FIVE (5) TOTAL PUMPING UNITS (4-OPERATING; 1-STDBY)
6. PUMP & STATION H.P. REQUIREMENTS BASED UPON PH. 3 PER 2008 WEBB REPORT; 10,000 GPM STATION CAP.

LEGEND:

- [A] 40 HP HOR. PUMPING UNIT; 3000 GMP @ 35' TDH; PEERLESS 10AE 14-JDR APP'D EQUAL (VFD CONTROLLED)
- [B] DISCHARGE SIDE SURGE TANK (EST'D AT 2500 GAL. EACH; 5'ø x 18' L, SURGE TANKS TO HAVE ABOVE-GRADE SIDE INLET/OUTLET W/SHUT-OFF VALVE.
- [C] STANDBY GENERATOR. PREL. EST. = 225 KW
- [D] CONTROL VALVE FACILITY; MIN. 6'x12' CONC. VAULT CONTAINING SOLENOID-CONTROLLED BFVS. TOP VAULT 1-FT ABOVE-GRADE W/ PARKWAY COVER.
- [E] STATION METERING FACILITY; MIN. 6'x8' CONC. VAULT CONTAINING 20"-DIA. BI-DIRECTIONAL MAG FLOW METER; TOP OF VAULT 1-FT ABOVE-GRADE W/ PARKWAY COVER.
- [F] 8"-DIA. PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE – DISCHARGE TO SUCTION; ABOVE-GRADE W/ SHUT-OFF VALVES.
- (1) 30"-DIA. SOLENOID-CONTROLLED BFV
- MANUAL SHUT-OFF VALVE
- BELOW-GRADE PIPING
- ABOVE-GRADE PIPING

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Sources: Granite Hill Drive Pipeline Booster Pump Station, June 23, 2020.

0 500 1,000 1,500 Feet

Figure 3b – Granite Hill Pump Station Conceptual Layout

JCSD 2020 Water Master Plan and 2020 Wastewater Master Plan Facilities

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The Granite Hill Booster Pump Station is projected to result in a total potable water flow rate of 10,000 gpm and include four (4) operating pumps, one standby pump, reversible pumping, a static head of 3.5 feet, and a total dynamic head (TDH) of approximately 30 feet. The Granite Hill Booster Pump Station will include four control valves to allow pumping from the 1110 PZ to the 1100 PZ, pumping from the 1100 PZ to the 1100 PZ, and gravity flow between the 1100 PZ and 1110 PZ. The Granite Hill Pump Station will include both above ground and below ground piping with diameters ranging from 12-inch to 30-inch, a surge tank, and standby generator. A conceptual layout for this Facility is shown on **Figure 3b – Granite Hill Pump Station Conceptual Layout**. Prior to the Granite Hill Pump Station being constructed, JCSD may use or lease these sites for equipment storage or construction staging.

Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement

The Pedley Road Trunk Sewer consists of the replacement of approximately 5,200 feet of an existing 8-inch diameter sewer pipeline with 12-inch diameter PVC sewer pipeline from the intersection of Pedley Road/Jurupa Road, north approximately 4,500 feet within Pedley Road to the intersection of Pedley Road/Mission Boulevard and east approximately 700 feet in Mission Boulevard as shown on **Figure 4– Pedley Road Trunk Sewer**. The District may also replace the existing potable waterlines along this same alignment if they are determined to be aged or in poor condition.

The Wastewater Master Plan identified that the existing 8-inch sewer pipeline has a total of 6 hydraulic deficiencies and 2 full-flow failures in the dry-weather scenario, and 12 full-flow failures and 4 hydraulic deficiencies in the ultimate wet-weather scenario; thus replacement is required. (Wastewater Master Plan, p. 7-2.) The potable water pipelines would be replaced as part of the District's annual replacement program as needed.

Construction of the Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement is assumed to take place within existing road ROW, in a trench approximately eight feet wide. No ROW acquisition is required for this component. All staging areas will be within the paved road or road shoulder ROW along the pipeline alignment.

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Source: ESRI imagery, 2023.

Figure 4 - Pedley Road Trunk Sewer

JCSD 2020 Water Master Plan and 2020 Wastewater Master Plan Facilities

0 300 600 900 Feet

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Project Facilities – Analyzed at a Program Level (Program-Level Facilities)

The Facilities evaluated at a program-level are: 68th Street Extension, Schleisman I-15 Crossing, and North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer. Each of these Facilities is described in this section.

68th Street Extension

This Program-Level Facility consists of a potable water transmission pipeline generally located south of the Wineville Avenue/Bellegrave Avenue intersection. The 68th Street Extension pipeline is proposed to be an approximately 4,250 linear feet (LF), 18-inch diameter CMLC pipeline. As shown on **Figure 5 – 68th Street Extension,** the 68th Street Extension will be located within 68th Street, Pat's Ranch Road, Tributary Way, and an easement south of Tributary Way east of Interstate 15 (I-15).

The purpose of the 68th Street Extension pipeline is to increase flow capability within the 870 PZ, provide additional redundancy, help maintain water system pressures, and provide additional fire flow capabilities for portions of the District's service area east of I-15. (Water Master Plan, p. D-13.)

Construction of the 68th Street Extension is assumed to take place within a 25-foot wide construction footprint, in a trench approximately six to seven feet wide. No ROW acquisition is required for this component. All staging areas will be within with the paved road or road shoulder ROW along the pipeline alignment.

Schleisman I-15 Crossing

This Program-Level Facility consists of an approximately 24,350 LF, 30-inch diameter, CML/CMC potable water transmission pipeline. As shown on **Figure 6 – Schleisman I-15 Crossing,** this water pipeline is proposed to commence at the intersection of Schleisman Road/Harrison Avenue, continue east to Hamner Avenue and continue east crossing I-15. From I-15, the pipeline will continue east and northeast in an sewer easement and/or Tributary Way and Confluence Drive to the intersection of Confluence Drive/68th Street, east in 68th Street to the intersection of 68th Street/Lucretia Avenue, north in Lucretia Avenue to the intersection of Lucretia Avenue/66th Street, east in 66th Street to the intersection of 66th Street/Etiwanda Avenue, north in Etiwanda Avenue to the intersection of Etiwanda Avenue/Limonite Avenue.

This Program-Level Facility would provide redundancy, help maintain water system pressures, and provide additional fire flow capabilities in the southeast end of Eastvale west of the I-15. Water in the 870 PZ is restricted to two existing waterline crossings of I-15 which cause pressure swings in the northeast corner of Eastvale during peak demand seasons. If either of the two existing crossings were out of service, meeting peak potable water demands in Eastvale could be problematic; thus, this facility is required. (Water Master Plan, p. D-15.)

Construction of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing is assumed to take place within a 25-foot-wide construction footprint, in a trench approximately six to seven feet wide. No ROW acquisition is required although easements may be needed for this component. All staging areas will be within the paved road or road shoulder ROW along the pipeline alignment.



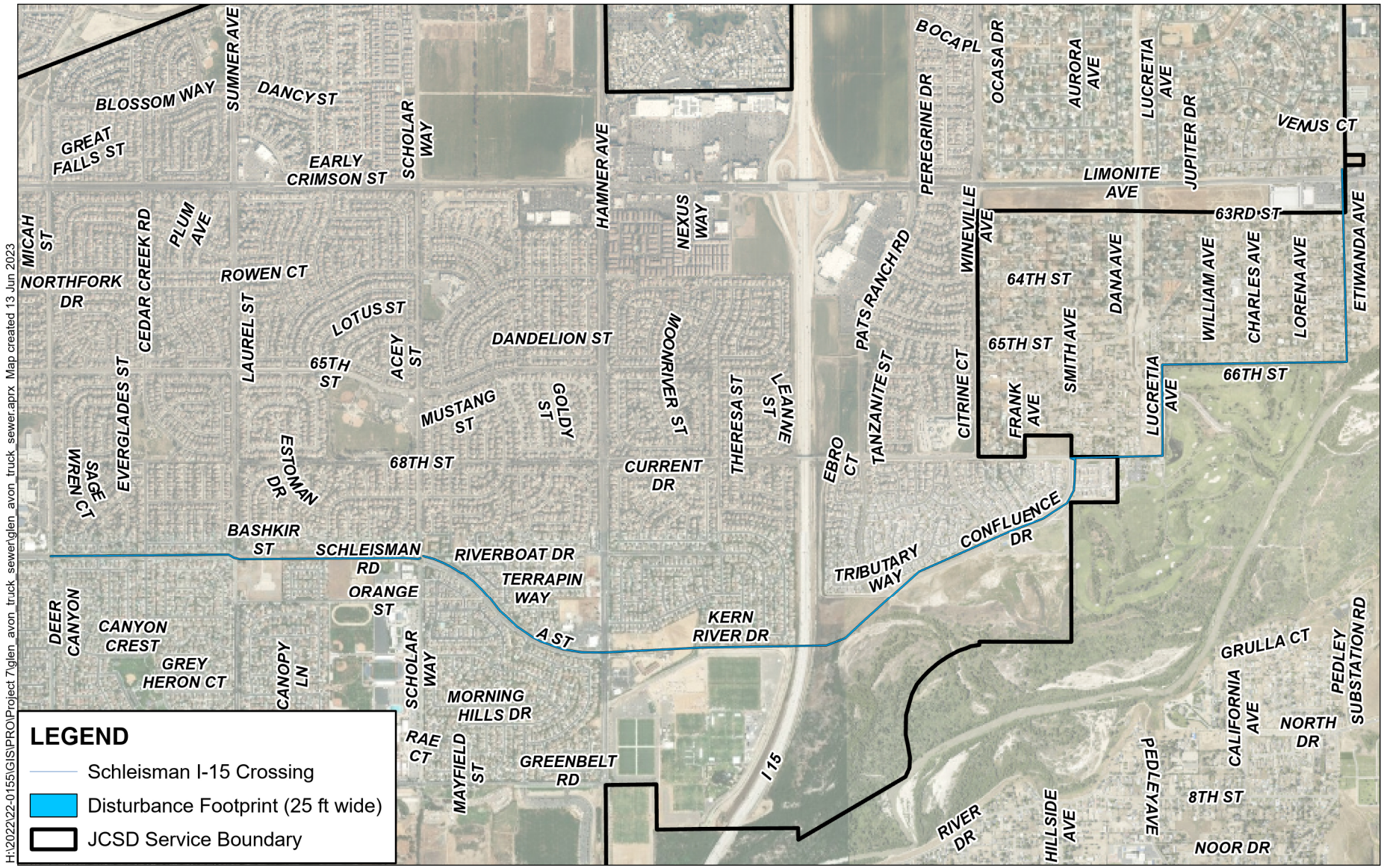
Source: ESRI imagery, 2023.

Figure 5 – 68th Street Extension

JCSD 2020 Water Master Plan and 2020 Wastewater Master Plan Facilities

0 300 600 900 Feet

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Source: ESRI imagery, 2023.

0 1,000 2,000 3,000 Feet

Figure 6 – Schleisman I-15 Crossing

JCSD 2020 Water Master Plan and 2020 Wastewater Master Plan Facilities

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North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer

This Program-Level Facility consists of the upsizing of approximately 1,000 LF of 8-inch diameter sewer pipeline, with 10-inch diameter PVC plastic pipeline. The North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer is located within an easement between Kirby Drive and Jurupa Road. (Refer to **Figure 7– North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer**.) The Wastewater Master Plan identified that the existing sewer pipeline has minor existing issues, such as operating near or above design standards for an 8-inch diameter pipeline under existing conditions. This operational issue would be slightly exacerbated when anticipated land development occurs in distant future. The existing sewer has a total of 3 hydraulic deficiencies in the existing dry-weather scenario, and 3 hydraulic deficiencies in the ultimate wet-weather scenario; thus replacement and upsizing is required. (Wastewater Master Plan, p. 7-4.)

Construction of the North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer is assumed to take place within a 25-foot wide construction footprint, in a trench approximately six to seven feet wide in an easement between Kirby Drive and Jurupa Road. No ROW acquisition is required for this Program-Level Facility. All staging areas will be along the pipeline alignment.

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Source: ESRI imagery, 2023.

Figure 7 – North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer

JCSD 2020 Water Master Plan and 2020 Wastewater Master Plan Facilities

0 300 600 900 Feet

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IV. ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST FORM

1. Project title: JCSD 2020 Water Master Plan and 2020 Wastewater Master Plan Facilities

2. Lead Agency name and address:
Jurupa Community Services District
11201 Harrel Street
Jurupa Valley, CA 91752
(951) 685-7434

Responsible Agencies name and address:
South Coast Air Quality Management District
21865 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, CA 91765
(909) 396-3385

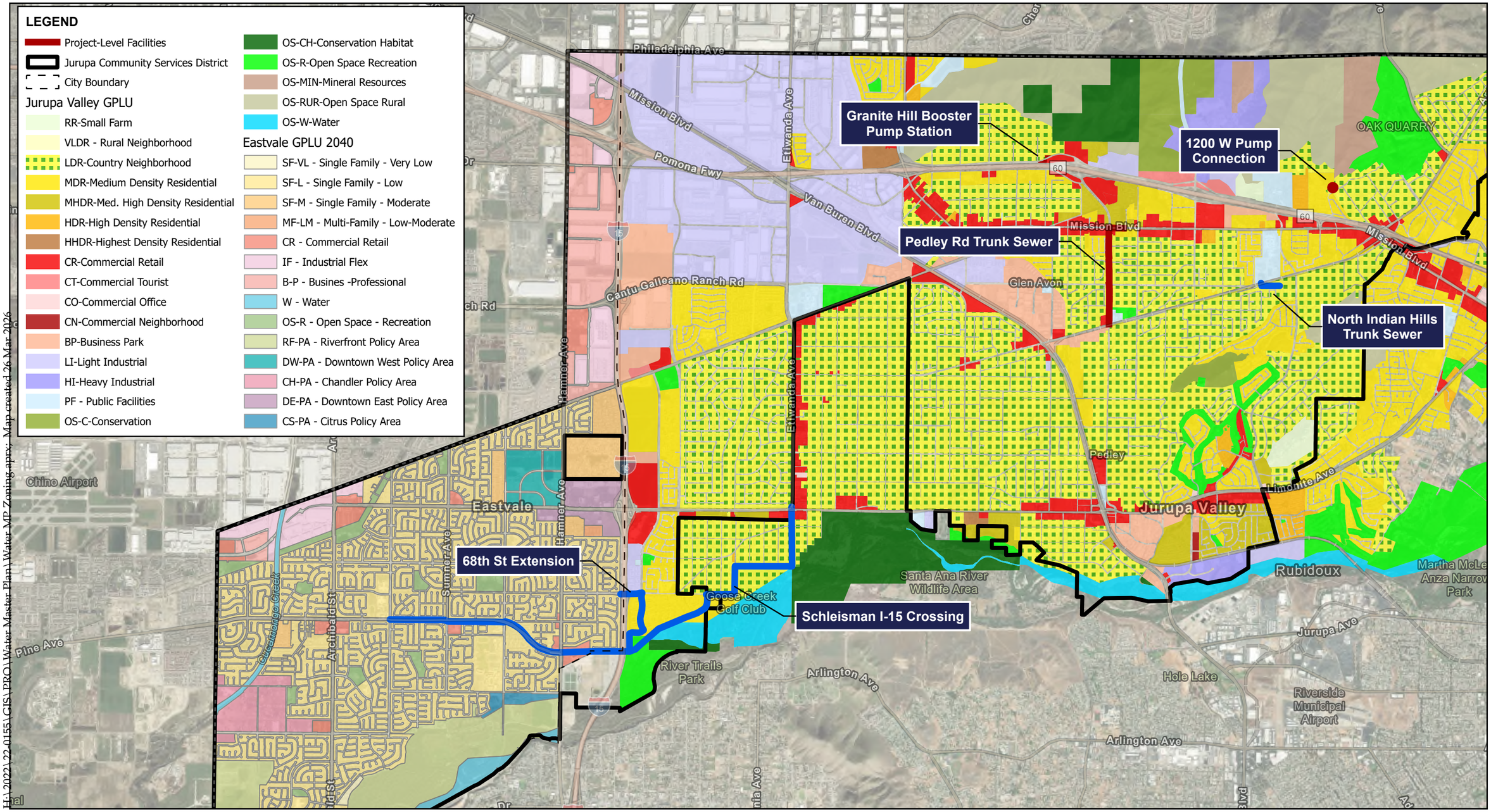
3. Contact person email address and phone number:
Eddie Rhee, Engineering Manager
ERhee@JCSD.US
(951) 685-7434 EXT. 118

4. Project location:
The JCSD 2020 Water Master Plan and 2020 Wastewater Master Plan Facilities Project includes Facilities within the cities of Eastvale and Jurupa Valley in Riverside County. Refer to Section III – Project Description and **Figure 1 – Vicinity Map**, **Figure 2 – Water and Wastewater Facilities**, and **Figure 3** throughb for more details.

5. Project sponsor's name and address:
Jurupa Community Services District
11201 Harrel Street
Jurupa Valley, CA 91752
(951) 685-7434

6. General Plan Land Use Designation:
Land use designations of properties adjacent to the Project-Level Facilities are shown on **Figure 8 – General Plan Land Use Designations** and listed by jurisdiction (from west to east).

- Eastvale: Single-Family Low, Commercial Retail, Single-Family Moderate.
- Jurupa Valley: OS-CH – Open Space - Conservation Habitat, OS-W – Open Space – Water, MDR - Medium Density Residential, CR – Commercial Retail, and LDR – Country Neighborhood.



Sources: JCSD 2022; JVGPLU 2019; Eastvale GPLU 2019.

Figure 8 - General Plan Land Use

JCSD 2020 Water Master Plan and 2020 Wastewater Master Plan Facilities

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7. Zoning:

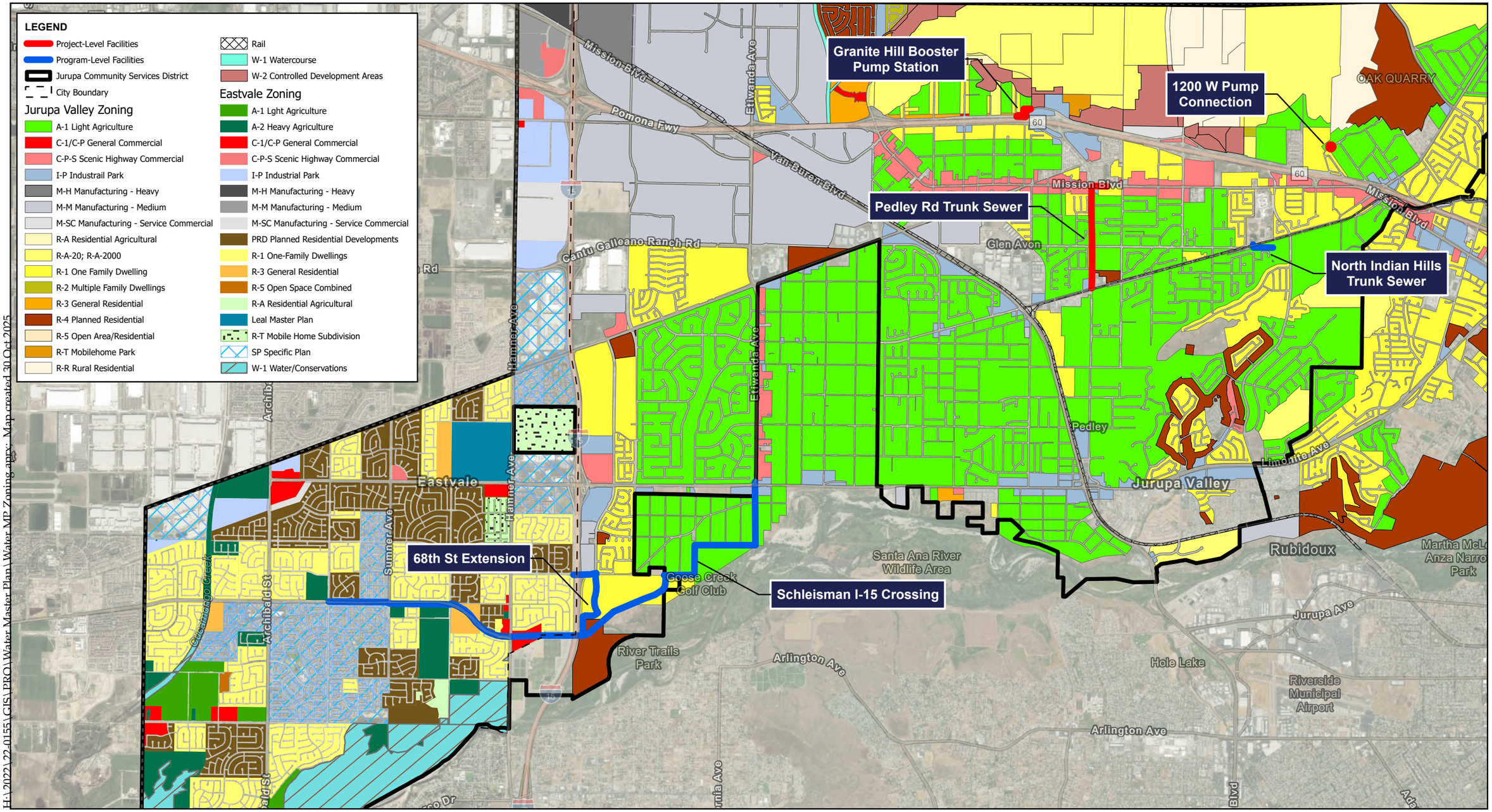
The proposed pipelines will be located mostly within road rights-of-way that are not assigned zoning designations. Zoning of properties adjacent to the pipeline alignments are shown on **Figure 9 – Zoning** and listed by jurisdiction (from west to east).

- Eastvale: R-1 – One Family Dwelling, A-2-5 – Heavy Agriculture, SP – Specific Plans, R-3 – General Residential, PRD - Planned Residential Community, and C-1/C-P – General Commercial.
- Jurupa Valley: R-4 - Planned Residential, R-1 – One Family Dwelling, M-SC – Manufacturing-Service Commercial, A-1 – Light Agriculture, I-P – Industrial Park, and C-P-Highway Service Commercial

8. Project Description:

This Initial Study provides a project level analysis for the: 1200 West Emergency Pump Connection, Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, and Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement (hereinafter referred to as the "Project-Level Facilities") and a Program-Level analysis for the: 68th Street Extension, Schleisman I-15 Crossing, and the North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer (herein after referred to as the Program-Level Facilities). Refer to Section III – Project Description for project details.

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Sources: JV Zoning 2019; Eastvale Zoning 2019; JCSD 2022.

0 1 2 3 Miles

Figure 9 - Zoning Map

JCSD 2020 Water Master Plan and 2020 Wastewater Master Plan Facilities

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9. Surrounding Land Uses and Setting: Briefly describe the project's surroundings:

Zoning and Land Use Designations are described above and shown on **Figure 8 – General Plan Land Use Designations** and **Figure 9 – Zoning**. Existing land uses in the Project site and surrounding area include residential, commercial, industrial, manufacturing, public facilities (e.g., schools, water treatment plants, storm drain channels), agriculture and vacant lots.

10. Other public agencies whose approval is required (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement):

- Federal Agencies
  - United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE): Section 404 Permit if the project will impact waters under the jurisdiction of the USACE.

- State Agencies
  - California Department of Transportation (Caltrans): Encroachment permit for freeway crossings
  - California Department of Drinking Water: Permit for major transmission pipeline
  - California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW): Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement if needed

- Regional Agencies
  - Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (RCFCWCD): Easement or Encroachment Permit for crossing RCFCWCD-owned channel
  - Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board: Section 401 Water Quality Certification, if the project will impact waters under the jurisdiction of the Regional Board
  - South Coast Air Quality Management District: Permit for emergency generators

- Local Agencies
  - City of Eastvale: Encroachment Permit for use of public ROW
  - City of Jurupa Valley: Encroachment Permit for use of public ROW

11. Have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1? If so, has consultation begun?[3]

JCSD provided "Notification of Tribal Consultation Opportunity" via email on September 25, 2025 pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) to Tribes that have previously requested such a notice from JCSD. Notification was sent to three Tribes: Morongo Band of Mission Indians, Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, and Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation. On October 23, 2025, reminder emails were sent to each of these tribes. As of January 5, 2026, none of the contacted tribes responded to the request for consultation. JCSD sent notice of conclusion of consultation to the tribes on March 30, 2026.

Refer to the discussions in threshold 5, Cultural Resources and threshold 18, Tribal Cultural Resources for additional information.

[3] Conducting consultation early in the CEQA process allows tribal governments, lead agencies, and project proponents to discuss the level of environmental review, identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources, and reduce the potential for delay and conflict in the environmental review process. (See Public Resources Code section 21083.3.2.) Information may also be available from the California Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File per Public Resources Code section 5097.96 and the California Historical Resources Information System administered by5 the California Office of Historic Preservation. Please also note that Public Resources Code section 21082.3(c) contains provisions specific to confidentiality.

V. 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	☐ Tribal Cultural Resources	☐ Utilities/Service Systems
☐ Mandatory Findings of Significance		

VI. DETERMINATION (TO BE COMPLETED BY THE LEAD AGENCY)

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

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

☒ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because the mitigation measures described on an attached sheet have been added to the project. 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.

Signature Eddie Rhee Date 5/13/2026

Eddie Rhee

Printed Name

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

1) A brief explanation is required for all answers except "No Impact" answers that are adequately supported by the information sources a lead agency cites in the parentheses following each question. A "No Impact" answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved *(e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone)*. A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards *(e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis)*.

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

3) Once the lead agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.

4) "Negative Declaration: Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated" applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less Than Significant Impact." The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level (mitigation measures from Section XVII, "Earlier Analyses," may be cross-referenced).

5) Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration. Section 15063(c)(3)(D). Earlier analyses are discussed below:

    a. **Earlier Analysis Used.** Identify and state where they are available for review.

    b. **Impacts Adequately Addressed.** Identify which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.

    c. **Mitigation Measures.** For effects that are "Less than Significant with Mitigation Measures Incorporated," describe the mitigation measure which were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the project.

6) Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate into the checklist references to information sources for potential impacts *(e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances)*. Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated. A source list should be attached and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.

7) Supporting Information Sources: A source list should be attached, and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.

8) The explanation of each issue should identify:

    a. the significance criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question; and

    b. the mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significant.

VII. ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

Note to reader: Each mitigation measure is identified as to whether it is applicable to a Project-Level Facility or a Program-Level Facility.

	Potentially Significant Impact	*Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
1. AESTHETICS. Would the project:				
a. Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c. In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from public accessible vantage points.) If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d. Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☒	☐

(Sources: Caltrans Scenic Highways, County Scenic Highway, DOF, JVGP, Project Description)

1.a Would the Project have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

A scenic vista is a distant and picturesque view of a natural landscape. 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 Project site. Public views of these mountains are considered a scenic resource in the general plans of Eastvale and Jurupa Valley. The Project site is generally located on the valley floor between these mountains, which are visible from different vantage points throughout the Project site.

Project-Level Facilities

Less than significant. The 1200 West Emergency Pump Connection and Granite Hill Booster Pump Station will include above ground Facilities. The above ground component of the 1200 West Emergency Pump Connection will be approximately the size of a fire hydrant. The above ground components of the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station may be enclosed within a one-story building. Fencing will be installed around the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station for security purposes. The two optional locations for the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station evaluated in this Initial Study are adjacent to existing residential and commercial uses at the base of the Jurupa Hills. Due to the small size and potential locations of the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, this Facility will not significantly impact scenic vistas and no mitigation is needed.

The Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Waterline Replacement are pipelines that will be constructed underground. All adjoining features that are required with the pipeline will be located at or below grade, including manholes, air valves, and drains.

Construction of these pipelines may create a temporary aesthetic nuisance for motorists and residents in proximity to the segment being constructed. Exposed surfaces, construction debris, and construction equipment may temporarily impact the aesthetic quality of the immediate areas. Construction of the pipelines would be temporary and the construction equipment would move as construction proceeds along the pipeline alignments. Because these pipelines and appurtenant structures would be at or below grade and construction impacts are temporary, impacts regarding a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista associated with the Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Waterline Replacement, are less than significant and no mitigation is required.

Program-Level Facilities

Less than significant. The Program-Level Facilities are pipelines that will be constructed underground. All adjoining features that are required with the 68th Street Extension, Schleisman I-15 Crossing, and North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer will be located at or below grade, including manholes, air valves, and drains.

Construction of these pipelines may create a temporary aesthetic nuisance for motorists and residents in proximity to the segment being constructed. Exposed surfaces, construction debris, and construction equipment may temporarily impact the aesthetic quality of the immediate areas. Construction of the pipelines would be temporary and the construction equipment would move as construction proceeds along the pipeline alignments. Because these pipelines and appurtenant structures would be at or below grade and construction impacts are temporary, impacts regarding a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista associated with the 68th Street Extension, Schleisman I-15 Crossing, and North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer are less than significant and no mitigation is required.

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

Project-Level and Program-Level Facilities

No impact. There are no state designated or state eligible scenic highways in Riverside or San Bernardino Counties in proximity to the Project-Level or Program-Level Facilities. (Caltrans Scenic Highways.) There are no county eligible scenic highways within Riverside County. (County Scenic Highways). Because there are no state designated, state eligible, or county designated scenic highways adjacent to any of the Project-Level or Program-Level Facilities, there would be no impacts in this regard.

1.c In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from public accessible vantage points.) If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?

According to CEQA Statue Section 21071(b), Jurupa Valley and Eastvale meet the definition of an urbanized area, which is an incorporated city with a population of less than 100,000 persons if the population of that city and not more than two contiguous incorporated cities combined equals at least 100,000 persons. As of January 2025, the California Department of Finance population estimates for Jurupa Valley and Eastvale are 105,928 and 69,799, respectively. (DOF.) Therefore, the below discussion is regarding the potential for the Project to conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality.

Project-Level Facilities

Less than significant. The Project-Level Facilities are located within the City of Jurupa Valley. The Jurupa Valley General Plan designates Granite Hill Drive and Pedley Road as a scenic roadway and includes the following policies to maintain views to and from scenic corridors.

> *COS 9.3 Urban development. Implement the following aesthetic principles and encourage other agencies with jurisdiction to do so:*
>
> *1. […]*
>
> *2. Utilities and Signs. In and near public streets, public spaces and parks, and important scenic resources, features that clutter, degrade, intrude on, or obstruct views should be avoided. Necessary features, such as utility and communication equipment, and traffic equipment and signs should be designed and placed so as to not impinge upon or degrade scenic views, consistent with the primary objective of safety. Billboard and electronic signs within scenic corridors shall require City Council approval.*
>
> *COS 9.5 Views to and from Public Places, Including Scenic Corridors. The City will preserve and improve views of important scenic resources from public places, and encourage other agencies with jurisdiction to do so. Public places include parks, plazas, the grounds of civic buildings, streets and roads, and publicly accessible open space. In particular, the route segments shown in Figure 4-23 of the Jurupa Valley General Plan are designated as local scenic corridors.*

Since Jurupa Valley Municipal Code Chapter 15.202 does not govern the protection of scenic resources it is not applicable to the Project-Level Facilities.

The permanent above ground component of the 1200 West Emergency Pump Connection is mobile and is approximately the size of a fire hydrant and as such is not expected to impact public views. The Granite Hill Booster Pump Station will include above ground components which may be enclosed within a one-story building. This Facility is surrounded by an existing residential development and as such these structures are not expected to impact public views. Therefore, impacts regarding the Project-Level Facilities conflicting with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality would be less than significant.

Program-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact. The Program-Level Facilities are located within the Cities of Jurupa Valley and Eastvale. The Eastvale 2040 General Plan does not designate any local scenic corridors; however, the general plan includes the following goal re: scenic beauty:

> CO-4: *Maintain and improve the Santa Ana River corridor as an important resource for open space, recreation, wildlife, and scenic beauty.* (EVGP, p. 94.)

None of the Program-Level Facilities in Eastvale are located near the Santa Ana River. There would be no conflict with applicable zoning or other regulations governing scenic quality in Eastvale.

The Jurupa Valley General Plan designates Etiwanda Avenue and Limonite Avenue as scenic roadways and includes the above policies to maintain views to and from scenic corridors. The proposed Program-Level pipelines would be located underground and once construction is complete the ground surface would be returned to its previous condition. For these reasons, the proposed Program-Level Facilities would not

substantially degrade the visual character of its location or surrounding area, and impacts would be less than significant.

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

Project-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact. The Project-Level Facilities would not provide new significant sources of light. Underground Facilities would not have any lighting; however, temporary nighttime lighting may be used for security purposes during the construction phase. The Granite Hill Booster Pump Station would likely have nighttime security lighting on a timed switch, photo cell controlled, and/or motion detection activated. New security lighting would provide low level lighting for the immediate area only and would not be directed toward adjacent properties. Any lighting used during construction would be temporary and directed towards the construction site. Thus, the Project-Level Facilities would not create a new source of substantial light or glare and potential impacts would be less than significant.

Program-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact. Temporary nighttime lighting may be used for security purposes during the construction phase. However, any security lighting would be directed downward and not onto adjacent properties. The proposed Program-Level Facilities would be underground and would not create a new source of light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area. Because any temporary lighting would be directed downward and not onto adjacent properties, such lighting would not substantially affect views, and impacts would be less than significant.

Aesthetics Mitigation Measures

Aesthetic impacts resulting from the Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities are less than significant; therefore, no mitigation is required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	*Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
2. AGRICULTURAL and FORESTRY RESOURCES. In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:				
a. Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b. Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c. Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d. Result in the loss of forest land or conversionof forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e. Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

(Source: California Department of Conservation "California Important Farmland Finder" © 2021, Williamson Act Maps, Riverside County (west))

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

Project-Level Facilities

No impact. According to the California Department of Conservation, the general location of the Project-Level Facilities are within areas designated as Other Land and Urban and Built-Up Land. Because the Project-Level Facilities are not located within areas designated as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance, implementation of the Project-Level Facilities would not convert Farmland and there would be no impacts in this regard.

Program-Level Facilities

No impact. The Program-Level Facilities pass through and adjacent to land designated by the California Department of Conservation as Farmland of Local Importance and Urban and Built-Up Land. (See **Figure 10 – Important Farmland.**) Specifically, portions of the 68th Street Extension and Schleisman I-15 Crossing pass through or are adjacent to areas designated as Farmland of Local Importance. Since Farmland of Local Importance is not Farmland for purposes of this analysis, implementation of the Program-Level Facilities would not convert Farmland and there would be no impacts in this regard.

2.b Would the project conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?

Project-Level Facilities

No impact. The 1200 West Emergency Pump Connection would be located within street right-of-way surrounded by existing residential development zoned R-1 – One Family Dwelling and A-1 – Light Agricultural. (Refer to **Figure 9 – Zoning Map**.) Although the A-1 zone permits agricultural uses, there are no current agricultural uses in this area. Therefore, construction and operation of the 1200 West Emergency Pump Generator would not conflict with existing agricultural zoning.

The Granite Hill Booster Pump Stations would be located on vacant property that is currently zoned R-1 – One Family Swelling and Commercial. (Refer to **Figure 9**.) This Facility site is surrounded by property zoned R-1 – One Family Dwelling, A-1 – Light Agriculture, and Industrial Park. Surrounding properties are developed with commercial and residential uses and there are no agricultural uses within proximity to the proposed Granite Hill Booster Pump Station site. Therefore, construction and operation of the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station would not conflict with existing agricultural zoning.

The Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement Facility would be located within the street right-of-way adjacent to property zoned C-P-C – Scenic Highway Commercial, R-1 – One Family Dwelling, and A-1 – Light Agriculture. (Refer to **Figure 9**.) Although the A-1 zone permits agricultural uses, there are no current agricultural uses in this area. Property adjacent to the Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement Facility is developed with a mix of residential, commercial, institutional, and recreational uses. Therefore, implementation of the Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement would not conflict with existing agricultural zoning.

There are no Williamson Act contracted lands in the City of Jurupa Valley; therefore, implementation of the Project-Level Facilities would not conflict with a Williamson Act contract.

For the reasons set forth in the preceding paragraphs, implementation of the Project-Level Facilities would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act Contract and there would be no impact in **t**his regard.

Program-Level Facilities

No impact. The portion of the 68th Street Extension Facility in Eastvale would be constructed within road rights-of-way surrounded by developed residential neighborhoods zoned SP – Specific Plan, PRD – Planned Residential Development, A-2 – Heavy Agriculture, R-1 – One Family Dwellings, R-4 – Planned Residential. (Refer to **Figure 9**.) Although the A-2 zone permits agricultural uses, there are no current agricultural uses in this area. Therefore, implementation of the 68th Street Extension Facility would not conflict with existing agricultural zoning

The portion of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing in Eastvale would be constructed within road rights-of-way surrounded by developed residential neighborhoods zoned SP – Specific Plan, PRD – Planned Residential Development, A-2 – Heavy Agriculture, R-1 – One Family Dwellings, R-3 – General Residential, C-1/C-P – General Commercial, M-SC – Manufacturing Service Commercial, and R-A – Residential. The portion of this Facility in Jurupa Valley would be constructed within road rights-of-way and easements surrounded by or zoned C-1/C-P – General Commercial, R-1 – One Family Dwelling, and A-1 – Light Agriculture. (Refer to **Figure 9**.) Although both Eastvale's A-2 zone and Jurupa Valley's A-1 zone permits agricultural uses, there are no current agricultural uses in this area. Property adjacent to the Schleisman I-15 Crossing Facility is developed with a mix of residential, and commercial uses, with some vacant land. Therefore, implementation of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing would not conflict with existing agricultural zoning.

The North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer would be constructed within an easement surrounded by property zoned A1 – Light Agriculture. (Refer to **Figure 9**.) Although the A-1 zone permits agricultural uses, there are no current agricultural uses in this area. Therefore, implementation of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing would not conflict with existing agricultural zoning.

There are no Williamson Act contracted lands within the Cities of Eastvale or Jurupa Valley; therefore, implementation of the Program-Level Facilities would not conflict with a Williamson Act contract.

For the reasons set forth in the preceding paragraphs, implementation of the Program-Level Facilities would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act Contract and there would be no impact in **t**his regard.

2.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))?

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

Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities

No impact. There are no properties zoned for forest land, timberland, or Timberland Production within Riverside County, other than Christmas tree farms (cultivated, not farmed), and such farms are not known along the pipeline alignments or on booster pump station sites. Because none of the Project-Level or Program-Level Facilities traverse through or are adjacent to areas zoned for forest land, timberland, or Timberland Production, there would be no impact in this regard.

2.d Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities

No impact. There is no forest land in proximity to Project-Level and Program-Level Facilities. Implementation of the Project-Level and Program-Level Facilities would not result in the loss or conversion of forest land; thus, there would be no impact in this regard.

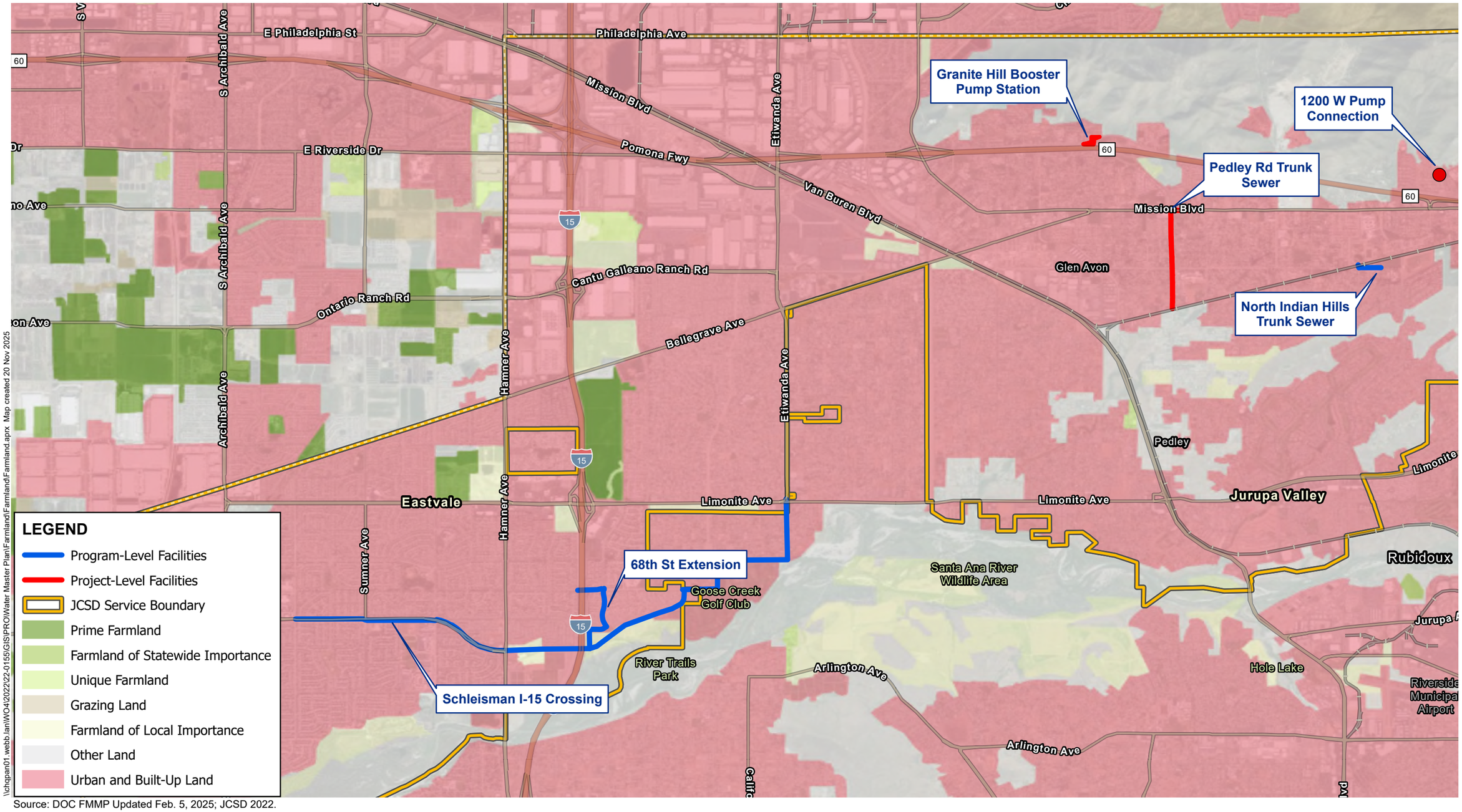
2.e Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities

No impact. The potential locations of the Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities are used for non-agricultural purposes; thus, implementation of the Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities would not result in the conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use. No other changes in the existing environment from that which have been described in the Project Description are proposed. As stated in response to threshold 2.d, there is no forest land in the likely locations of the Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities components. There would be no impacts.

Agriculture and Forestry Resources Mitigation Measures

There are less than significant impacts to agricultural and forestry resources; therefore, no mitigation is required.



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Source: DOC FMMP Updated Feb. 5, 2025; JCSD 2022.

0 1 2 3 Miles

Figure 10 – Important Farmland

JCSD 2020 Water Master Plan and 2020 Wastewater Master Plan Facilities

ALBERT A. WEBB ASSOCIATES

		Potentially Significant Impact	*Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
3.	**AIR QUALITY**. 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b.	Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c.	Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d.	Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☒	☐

(Sources: CARB 2023, SCAQMD 1993, SCAQMD 2003, SCAQMD 2022, WEBB-A, Project Description)

3.a Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

The Project is located in the South Coast Air Basin (Basin). The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) prepares the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) for the Basin. The SCAQMD sets forth a comprehensive program that would lead the Basin into compliance with all federal and state air quality standards. The AQMP's control measures and related emission reduction estimates are based upon emissions projections for a future development scenario derived from land use, population, and employment characteristics defined in consultation with local governments. Accordingly, if a project demonstrates compliance with local land use plans and/or population projections, then the AQMP would have taken into account such uses when it was developed. The SCAQMD is required to update its plans on a regular basis; the 2022 AQMP is the most recent plan. (SCAQMD 2022.)

Project-Level Facilities

No impact. The Project-Level Facilities are proposed to alleviate existing and forecasted deficiencies in the District's water and wastewater systems. These Facilities are underground or small aboveground structures in proximity to roadways and would not conflict with the local land use plan. Additionally, the proposed Project does not propose any new housing or businesses and would not cause a substantial increase in population. Since the Project-Level Facilities would not in and of itself result in any changes to the existing land use patterns in the Project area, the proposed Project-Level Facilities would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the AQMP and no impacts would occur.

Program-Level Facilities

No impact. The Program-Level Facilities are also proposed to alleviate existing and forecasted deficiencies in the District's water and wastewater systems that would not conflict with any land use plan of the jurisdictions nor would they cause a substantial increase in population. Since the Program-Level Facilities would not in and of itself result in any changes to the existing land use patterns in the Project area, the proposed Program-Level Facilities do not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the AQMP. No impacts would occur.

3.b Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?

The portion of the Basin within which the proposed Water Master Plan and Wastewater Master Plan are located is designated as a non-attainment area for ozone, particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter (PM-10),

and particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM-2.5) under the State standards and for ozone and PM-2.5 under Federal standards. (CARB 2023.) The SCAQMD considers the thresholds for project-specific impacts and cumulative impacts to be the same. (SCAQMD 2003.) Therefore, projects that exceed project-specific significance thresholds are considered by SCAQMD to be cumulatively considerable. Based on SCAQMD's regulatory jurisdiction over regional air quality, it is reasonable to rely on its thresholds to determine whether there is a cumulative air quality impact.

The air quality impacts can be described in short- and long-term perspectives. Short-term impacts are anticipated to occur during site preparation and Project 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 would occur once the Project is in operation.

All active operations (any activity capable of generating fugitive dust, including, but not limited to, earth-moving activities, construction/demolition activities, disturbed surface area, or heavy- and light-duty vehicular movement) within the Basin would be required to comply with existing SCAQMD rules for the reduction of fugitive dust emissions, which is established in SCAQMD Rule 403. Compliance with this rule would be achieved through application of standard best management practices in construction and operation activities, such as the application of water or chemical stabilizers to disturbed soils, reducing haul road dust by application of water, covering haul vehicles, restricting vehicle speeds on unpaved roads to 15 mph, sweeping loose dirt from paved site access roadways, cessation of construction activity when winds exceed 25 mph and establishing a permanent, stabilizing ground cover on finished sites. In addition, projects that disturb 50 or more acres of soil, or move 5,000 cubic yards of materials per day are required to submit a Fugitive Dust Control Plan or a Large Operation Notification Form to SCAQMD.

Project-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact. Air quality impacts from the Project-Level Facilities were evaluated in the Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas (AQ/GHG) Analysis prepared for the Project (WEBB-A) and provided in Appendix A.

Construction of the Project-Level Facilities would be required to comply with SCAQMD Rule 403 for fugitive dust. Based on the area of disturbance from the Project-Level Facilities, a Fugitive Dust Control Plan or a Large Operation Notification Form would not be required.

Short-term emissions from Project construction were evaluated using the CalEEMod program. Operational emissions sources are limited because the 1200 West Emergency Pump Connection would operate only under emergency conditions and Granite Hill Booster Pump Station pumps are electric. The primary source of operational emissions would be primarily from the infrequent visits by vehicles driven by maintenance personnel and are considered negligible; therefore, only short-term impacts were evaluated.

Construction of the proposed Project-Level Facilities would be constructed independently of each other and the construction schedule was conservatively assumed. (See WEBB-A for further details). The results of the analysis of short-term construction emissions from each Facility are presented in **Table A – Unmitigated Maximum Daily Construction Emissions**.

Table A – Unmitigated Maximum Daily Construction Emissions

Activity	Peak Daily Emissions (lb/day)					
	VOC	NO_X	CO	SO_2	PM-10	PM-2.5
SCAQMD Daily Construction Thresholds	**75**	**100**	**550**	**150**	**150**	**55**
Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipeline Replacement						
2027	**2.01**	**17.00**	**27.30**	**0.04**	**1.70**	**0.87**
2028	1.90	16.20	27.10	0.04	1.61	0.79
Maximum[1]	**2.01**	**17.00**	**26.80**	**0.04**	**1.70**	**0.87**
Exceeds Threshold?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**
Granite Hill Booster Pump Station						
2030	1.93	17.00	22.20	0.04	3.19	1.68
2031	**2.82**	**21.40**	**30.50**	**0.05**	**3.55**	**1.85**
Maximum[1]	**2.82**	**21.40**	**30.50**	**0.05**	**3.55**	**1.85**
Exceeds Threshold?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**

Source: WEBB-A, Table 2
Note: Maximum emissions are shown in bold.

As shown in **Table A** above, the estimated emissions from construction of the Project are less than the SCAQMD daily construction thresholds for all the criteria pollutants. In addition, the short-term estimated emissions do not exceed SCAQMD's localized significance thresholds (LST). (WEBB-A, Table 3.) Therefore, construction-related air quality impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

The long-term emissions from operation of the Project-Level Facilities analyzed, as discussed previously, are primarily in the form of mobile source emissions, with limited operational emissions because the 1200 West Emergency Pump Connection would operate only under emergency conditions and Granite Hill Booster Pump Station pumps are electric. According to the LST methodology, LSTs only apply to the operational phase if a project includes stationary sources or on-site mobile equipment generating on-site emissions. Because the portable emergency pump station and emergency generator at the booster pump station sites would only be used during emergency power outages and routine testing, emissions would be negligible. JCSD would be required to obtain an SCAQMD permit to install and operate the portable emergency pump engine (or registration under the California Air Resources Board Statewide Portable Equipment Registration Program (PERP) and emergency generator at the booster pump station. The SCAQMD permitting process would ensure that the Project meets regulatory requirements through the application review process and by placing specific operating conditions on the permit such as operating hour limits. Therefore, no long-term LST analysis is needed and operational emissions would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Program-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact. The individual components proposed under the Program-Level Facilities would be required to comply with existing SCAQMD rules, including but not limited to Rule 403 for fugitive dust, and emergency generator permits.

The Program-Level Facilities do not entail the details of construction and operation of specific components contemplated. However, adoption of the Water Master Plan and Wastewater Master Plan would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant. Future implementation of individual components would require subsequent environmental review for potential air quality impacts resulting from construction and operation of proposed Facilities.

3.c Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

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. (SCAQMD 1993.)

Project-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact. The nearest sensitive receptors to Project-Level Facilities are existing residential uses. The nearest sensitive receptors to the Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipeline Replacement are existing residential uses located adjacent to Pedley Road and Mission Boulevard. The two potential Granite Hill Booster Pump Station locations are adjacent to or across the street from existing residential uses north of Granite Hill Drive and a motel to the south.

The most conservative sensitive receptor distance of 25 meters was evaluated and the localized analysis demonstrated short-term emissions generated in the Project area during construction of the Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipeline Replacement and Granite Hill Booster Pump Station were below the applicable thresholds established by SCAQMD. (WEBB-A). Operational emissions were also found to be less than significant, as indicated above. Therefore, the proposed Project would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations and impacts are considered less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Program-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact. Sensitive receptors such as homes and schools are located in proximity to individual components proposed by the Program-Level Facilities.

Adoption of the Program-Level Facilities would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. Future implementation of individual components would require subsequent environmental review for potential localized air quality impacts resulting from construction and operation of proposed Program-Level Facilities.

3.d Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?

Project-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact. Construction of the Project-Level Facilities presents the potential for generation of odors in the form of diesel exhaust during construction in the immediate vicinity of the respective Facilities. Odors generated during construction of Project-Level Facilities and operation of the 1200 West Emergency Pump Connection would be short-term and would not result in the long-term creation of other emissions or odors. Operation of the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station is not expected to generate other emissions (such as those leading to odors) that would adversely affect a substantial number of people because the pumps are electric. Recognizing the short-term duration and quantity of construction emissions in the proposed Project

area, impacts with regard to other emissions such as odors affecting a substantial number of people is less than significant.

Program-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact. Construction of the individual components of the Program-Level Facilities presents the potential for generation of odors in the form of diesel exhaust during construction in the immediate vicinity of the Facility under construction. Odors generated during construction would be short-term and would be localized; thus, construction of future Facilities would not result in the long-term creation of odors.

For the reasons stated above, impacts with regard to the other emissions affecting a substantial number of people would be less than significant.

Air Quality Mitigation Measures

Air quality impacts are less than significant; therefore. no mitigation is required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	*Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
4. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES. Would the project:				
a. Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b. Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☒	☐	☐
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?	☐	☒	☐	☐
d. Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☐	☒	☐
f. Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	☐	☒	☐	☐

(Sources: SWCA-A)

The analysis in this section is based on the findings of the *Biological Resources Technical Report for the Jurupa Community Services District 2020 Water and Sewer Master Plan, Riverside County, California* (the "BRTR"), prepared by SWCA Environmental Consultants in April 2026. The BRTR is included as Appendix B of this Initial Study. Published literature and online database research was conducted to identify previously recorded special status biological resources that occur or could occur on or in the immediate vicinity of both the Project-Level and Program-Level Facilities. The following sources were consulted as part of the literature and database review: California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants, eBird online database of bird distribution and abundance, Unites States Fish and Wildlife Service, Critical Habitat Mapper and File Data. The USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles containing the Project-Level and Program-Level Facilities as the center of a nine-quadrangle query area within both CNDDB and CNPS databases to determine which special-status plant and wildlife species required analysis within the survey area. (SWCA-A, pp. 1, 17–18.)

In order to characterize and identify potential sensitive plant and wildlife habitats in the vicinity of the Project-Level Facilities, in addition to the literature and database research reconnaissance-level pedestrian and windshield surveys of the Project-Level Facilities were conducted. Field surveys were conducted for the 1200 West Emergency Pump Connection in December 2025 and for the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station and Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement in May 2025. (SWCA-A, pp. 18, 20.)

The Program-Level Facilities analysis included a comprehensive query of available online databases, review of aerial imagery, and applicable regulatory framework. Field surveys were not conducted for the Program-Level Facilities and they may require additional biological resource assessments and surveys prior to the beginning of construction efforts in order to meet the requirements of CEQA. (SWCA-A, pp. 3, 17.)

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

Project-Level Facilities
Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated.

Special Status Plants
Four types of vegetation communities and land cover types were observed within the footprint and survey area of the Project-Level Facilities during the May and December 2025 field visits: Disturbed – Developed, Deerweed - Silver Lupine - Yerba Santa Scrub (*Lotus scoparius* - *Lupinus albifrons* - *Eriodictyon* spp. Shrubland Alliance), Landscape – Ornamental, and Annual Brome Grassland (*Bromus* spp. Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance) as shown in the table below. (SWCA-A.) Thirty special status plant species with local records were identified during the desktop review of the CNDDB and CNPS databases. No candidate, sensitive, or special status plant species are expected to occur at any of the Project-Level Facility locations. (SWCA-A, p. 51.)

Table B – Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types for the Project-Level Facilities

Project-Level Facility	Vegetation Community, Land Cover Type and Acres			Special Status Plants and Potential for Occurrence
	Land Cover Type	Acres within the Facility Site	Acres within the Buffer Area	
1200 West Emergency Pump Station	Disturbed - Developed	0.26	0.61	**No potential** for Special Status Plants
Granite Hill Booster Pump Station	Disturbed - Developed	0.40	0.47	**No potential** for Special Status Plants
	Deerwood - Silver Lupine - Yerba Santa Scrub	0.76	0.06	
	Annual Brome Grassland	0.11	0.14	
Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement	Disturbed - Developed	2.48	3.07	**No potential** for Special Status Plants
	Landscape - Ornamental	2.96	3.63	

Source: SWCA-A, Table 4

Special Status Wildlife
Eleven species of wildlife, all birds, were observed or detected during the May 2025 field survey of the Project-Level Facilities. No reptile or mammal species were observed. Appendix A of the BRTR provides a full list of

wildlife detected during the survey. As shown in **Table B**, above, the Project-Level Facilities sites are characterized by mostly urban land cover types with the exception of the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station site, which includes Deerwood-Silver Lupine – Yerba Santa Scrub (*Lotus scoparius - Lupinus albifrons - Eriodictyon* spp. Shrubland Alliance) and Annual Brome Grassland (*Bromus* spp. Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance).

Wildlife common to Jurupa Valley may utilize portions of the Project-Level Facilities sites area where suitable habitat occurs, such as vacant lots containing native scrub vegetation. Birds such as black phoebe, house sparrow, European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), and raptors such as red-tailed hawk commonly use urban areas and are likely to occur in proximity to the Project-Level Facilities. Nesting habitat is substantial throughout the area in which the Project-Level Facilities would be located, including mostly nonnative ornamental shrubs and trees. (SWCA-A, p. 37.) However, no candidate, sensitive, or special status animal species are expected to occur at the locations of any of the Project-Level Facilities. (SWCA-A, pp. 37–43.)

Nearly all native bird species are protected by the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and by the state Fish and Game Code. Direct and indirect impacts to nesting birds can be minimized or eliminated by conducting work outside of the local breeding season. The breeding season for nesting birds in the Project area is February 1st through August 31st. If ground disturbing activities at the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station site or along the Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement Facility alignment must be done during the breeding season, a Worker Environmental Awareness Program shall be prepared as required by mitigation measure **MM BIO-1** and potential nesting areas shall be surveyed by a qualified biologist within fourteen (14) days prior to disturbance as required by mitigation measure **MM BIO-2**.

With the implementation of mitigation measures **MM BIO-1** and **MM BIO-2**, potential impacts regarding the Project-Level Facilities having a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service would be less than significant.

Program-Level Facilities
Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated.

Special Status Plants
Four types of vegetation communities and land cover types were observed within the footprint and survey area of the Program-Level Facilities during the May 2025 field visit: Disturbed – Developed, Upland Mustards or Start Thistle Fields (*Brassica nigra – Centaurea (solistitialis, melitensis*)), Mulefat thickets (*Baccharis salicifolia* Shrubland Alliance), and Goodings Willow – Red Willow – Riparian Woodland and Forest (*Salix gooddingii – Salix laevigata* Forest and Woodland Alliance) as shown in the table below. (SWCA-A, pp. 33–36.)

Table C – Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types for the Program-Level Facilities

Project-Level Facility	Vegetation Community, Land Cover Type and Acres			Special Status Plants and Potential for Occurrence
	Land Cover Type	Acres within the Facility Site	Acres within the Buffer Area	
68th Street Extension	Disturbed - Developed	2.04	2.52	**No potential** for Special Status Plants
	Upland Mustards or Star-Thistle Fields	0.38	0.48	
Schleisman I-15 Crossing	Disturbed - Developed	13.17	16.08	**Moderate** potential for occurrence at a portion of this Facility that traverses the Sana Ana River corridor: • Smooth tarplant (*Centromadia pungens ssp. laevis*) • paniculate tarplant (*Deinandra paniculata*) • Santa Ana River woollystar (*Eriastrum densifolium ssp. sanctorum*)
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields	0.45	0.55	
	Mulefat thickets	0.21	0.26	
	Goodings Willow-Red Willow Riparian Woodland and Forest	0.14	0.17	
North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer	Disturbed - Developed	0.56	0.72	**No potential** for Special Status Plants

Source: SWCA-A, Table 3

Direct impacts to special status plants resulting from construction of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing include vegetation removal or crushing, which could result in the loss of individual plants of population. Special status plants may also be subject to short-term indirect impacts, such as excessive fugitive dust. (SWCA-A, p. 55.)

To confirm the results of the literature and database review for the Program-Level Facilities reported in the BRTR, biological resources assessment(s) shall be conducted as required by mitigation measure **MM BIO-3.** If the results of the field survey completed as part of the biological resources assessment for the Schleisman I-15 Crossing conducted per **MM BIO-3** indicates that suitable habitat for special status plants is present, direct impacts to these plants would be reduced to less than significant through implementation of mitigation measure **MM BIO-4**, which requires a special status plant survey and establishment of an avoidance area if special status plants are present. (Note **MM BIO-4** is only applicable to the Schleisman I-15 Crossing Facility.)

Indirect impacts to special status plants would be reduced to less than significant through compliance with existing SCAQMD rules, including but not limited to Rule 403. Refer to the response to threshold 3.b.

Special Status Wildlife

Based on the results of the literature and database review, 47 wildlife species were found to have historic occurrences within the nine-quadrangle query area. (SWCA-A, p. 37.) Species were evaluated for their potential to occur based on considerations of local records, habitat conditions, and environmental requirements. As shown in the following table, 11 special status wildlife species were determined to have moderate to low potential for occurrence at the 68th Street Extension and Schliesman I-15 Crossing Facilities. No special status wildlife species have the potential to occur at the North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer Facility. (SWCA-A. pp. 37–43.)

Table D – Potential For Occurrence for Special Status Wildlife Species for the Program-Level Facilities

Project-Level Facility	Special Status Wildlife Species	Potential for Occurrence
68th Street Extensions	Birds	
	• Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia)*	Low
	• White-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus)*	Low
	• Yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens)*	Moderate
	• Lawrence's goldfinch (*Spinus lawrencei)*	Moderate
Schleisman I-15 Crossing	Reptiles	
	• Southern California legless lizard (*Anniella stebbinsi)*	Low
	• south coast gartersnake (*Thamnophis sirtalis* pop. 1)	Moderate
	Birds	
	• Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia)*	Low
	• Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii)*	Moderate
	• Tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor)*	Moderate
	• Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia)*	Low
	• White-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus)*	Low
	• Yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens)*	Moderate
	• Lawrence's goldfinch (*Spinus lawrencei)*	Moderate
	• Least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus)*	Moderate
	Mammals	
	• Western yellow bat (*Lasiurus xanthinus)*	Moderate
North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer	No potential for special status wildlife species	

Source: SWCA-A, Table 6.

Potential direct impacts to special status wildlife species would result if the species or its habitat is disturbed. These impacts would be reduced to less than significant with implementation of mitigation measures as discussed below.

In order to avoid potential impacts to special status bird species and nesting birds during Facility construction, a WEAP shall be prepared as required by mitigation measure **MM BIO-1** and preconstruction nesting bird surveys shall be conducted as required by mitigation measure **MM BIO-2**.

If the results of the field survey completed as part of the biological resources assessment conducted per mitigation measure **MM BIO-3** indicates that suitable habitat for special status plants is present, mitigation measure **MM BIO-4**, which requires a special status plant survey shall be implemented. (Note **MM BIO-4** is applicable only to the Schleisman I-15 Crossing Facility.)

If the results of the field survey as part of the biological resources assessment conducted per mitigation measure **MM BIO-3** for the Schliesman I-15 Crossing Facility, identifies suitable habitat to support Southern California legless lizard, south coast gartersnake, and/or burrowing owl, mitigation measures **MM BIO-5**, **MM BIO-6**, and **MM BIO-7**, respectively, shall be implemented. These mitigation measures require focused surveys, identification of areas where work would be restricted, and identification of any monitoring that may be required. (Note **MM BIO-5** and **MM BIO-6** are applicable to the Schleisman I-15 Crossing Facility only. **MM BIO-7** is applicable to the 68th Street Extension and Schleisman I-15 Crossing.)

Potential indirect impacts to sensitive wildlife species could result during construction from temporary noise, dust, construction personnel, and equipment. The areas where these species have potential to occur are expected to be returned to pre-construction conditions as the Program-Level Facilities consists of sub-surface infrastructure that will not have an above-ground element. These impacts would be reduced to less than significant through compliance with existing SCAQMD rules, including but not limited to Rule 403 and mitigation measure **MM BIO-1**, which requires preparation and implementation of a WEAP.

With implementation of mitigation measures **MM BIO-1 through MM BIO-7**, potential impacts regarding the Program-Level Facilities having a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service would be less than significant.

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

Riparian and riverine habitats are only present in the Project area along the Santa Ana River. These habitats provide critical ecological, hydrological, and connectivity functions. Structurally diverse riparian vegetation supports foraging, nesting, and cover for riparian-dependent wildlife, including, yellow-breasted chat, yellow warbler, and least Bell's vireo. (SWCA-A, p. 48.)

These systems dissipate flood flows, recharge groundwater, stabilize banks, trap sediment, and improve water quality by filtering particulates and nutrients. They also function as movement corridors, facilitating migration, dispersal, and genetic exchange among wildlife populations. (SWCA-A, p. 48.)

Project-Level Facilities

No impact. None of the Project-Level Facilities are located in proximity to the Santa Ana River. Therefore, according to the BRTR, there is no riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community at the locations of any of the Project-Level Facilities. Thus, implementation of the Project-Level Facilities would not have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. (SWCA-A, p. 51.) There would be no impacts in this regard and no mitigation is required.

Program-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated. The section of the Santa Ana River corridor is crossed by a portion of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing likely supports riparian vegetation. This feature is likely a potentially regulated aquatic feature and subject to agency jurisdiction. Additionally, riparian habitat that may be considered under the jurisdiction of the CDFW is present in and along the Santa Ana River. Historical imagery showcases a well-defined channel supporting potential riparian vegetation based on distribution patterns suggesting an intermittent or wetter hydrologic regime. In its current state, the Santa Ana River appears to receive its primary hydrologic input source from upstream flow. The Santa Ana River also receives hydrologic inputs from precipitation and irrigation system runoff. The density of presumed hydrophytic vegetation, and hydrology indicators such as water-stained leaves, suggest that the Santa Ana River may support wetlands. A determination of hydric soils would need to be made to confirm wetlands. With the information available and gathered during the analysis, it is anticipated that the Santa Ana River may be subject to the jurisdiction of the California Regional Water Quality Control Board and CDFW. The Santa Ana River may also be regulated by the USACE under the CWA. (SWCA-A, p. 51.) To identify and reduce potential impacts to riparian and wetlands habitats, mitigation measure **MM BIO-8a or MM BIO-8b**, which requires a riparian and wetland habitat assessment for the Schleisman I-15 Crossing Facility, shall be implemented. Therefore, with implementation of mitigation measure **MM BIO-8a or MM BIO-8b**, impacts regarding a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service would be less than significant.

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

Project-Level Facilities

No impact. According to the BRTR, no state or federally protected wetlands are present at the Project-Level Facilities. Therefore, implementation of the Project-Level Facilities would have no impacts regarding 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. (SWCA-A, p. 51.)

Program-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated. Refer to the responses to thresholds 4.a and 4.b, above. As noted above, potentially jurisdictional wetland/aquatic resources may be present in and along the Santa Ana River in proximity to the location of a portion of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing Facility. However, as discussed in the response to threshold 4.a, with implementation of mitigation measure **MM BIO-8a or MM BIO-8b**, impacts regarding 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 would be less than significant.

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

Project-Level and Program-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated. Potentially suitable nesting bird habitat is present along or at the proposed locations of the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, Ledley Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement, 68th Street Extension, Schleisman I-15 Crossing, and the North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer and within 500 feet of these Facilities site boundaries. The nesting season is generally defined as January 1 to September 15. Construction conducted during this period could result in potential adverse impacts to nesting birds. This potential impact would be reduced to less-than-significant levels with implementation of mitigation measure **MM BIO-2**, which requires preconstruction nesting surveys. There are no migratory fish species or native wildlife nursery sites within the Project area. Therefore, impacts regarding interfering substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impeding the use of native wildlife nursery sites would be less than significant with mitigation.

4.e Would the Project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact. Construction of the Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities would not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources. The Project-Level and Program-Level Facilities are located within JCSD's service area, which encompasses the cities of Eastvale and Jurupa Valley. Specifically, the 1200 West Emergency Pump Connection, Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, Pedley Road Truck Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement, 68th Street Extension, a portion of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing, and the North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer are within Jurupa Valley. Jurupa Valley has provisions in their municipal code regarding tree removal.

Jurupa Valley Municipal Code section 13.10.050 – Tree Removal states:

> *No person, firm, corporation, public district, public agency or political subdivision shall remove or severely trim any tree planted in the right-of-way of any city highway without first obtaining a permit from the Public Works Director to do so. Such permit shall be issued without fee, if the Public Works Director is satisfied that such removal or trimming is in the public interest or is necessary for the improvement of the right-of-way or the construction of improvements on adjacent land. He or she may impose such conditions as he or she deems reasonable or necessary, including requirements for the work to be done only by a qualified tree surgeon or tree trimmer actually engaged in that business, and for bond, insurance or other security to protect person and property from injury or damage. The provisions limiting trimming of trees shall not apply to any public utility maintaining overhead power of communication lines pursuant to franchise, where necessary to prevent interference of a tree with such installation. A permit for removal of a tree may be conditioned upon its relocation or replacement by one or more other trees of a kind or type to be specified in the permit.*

A portion of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing is located within Eastvale.

Through compliance with the applicable provisions of the Jurupa Valley Municipal Code and any conditions associated with encroachment permits issued by Jurupa Valley, potential impacts regarding conflict with local policies to protect biological resources would be less than significant.

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

The Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) is a comprehensive, multi-jurisdictional Habitat Conservation Plan focusing on conservation of species and their associated habitats in western Riverside County. All of JCSD's service area is located within the boundaries of the MSHCP. 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. (SWCA-A, p. 16.) As impacts to biological resources would be avoided through mitigation measures and take authorization is not needed, coverage would not likely be sought.

In addition to the MSHCP, there is a long-term (30-year) habitat conservation plan (HCP) for Stephens' kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys stephensi*). The Stephens' kangaroo rat HCP and corresponding permits are in effect for areas covered by the Western Riverside County MSHCP; however, the two plans remain separate. The fee area, defined as lands within participating jurisdictions where development is subject to payment of the MSHCP local development mitigation fee to support regional habitat conservation, is subject to mandatory conservation measures as outlined in the Stephens' kangaroo rat HCP and as subsequently modified. The Project is outside of the Stephen's kangaroo rat HCP plan and fee area; therefore, that HCP is not applicable to the Project-Level and Program-Level Facilities. (SWCA-A, p. 17.)

Although JCSD is not a Permittee to the MSHCP, the proposed Project would not conflict with the MSHCP as discussed below.

Project-Level and Program-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated. The Granite Hill Booster Pump Station is located within the Jurupa Mountains and within MSHCP Criteria Cell 40. The Granite Hill Booster Pump Station is not within a Narrow Endemic Plant Species Survey Area (NEPSSA) nor a Criteria Area Species Survey Area (CASSA) of the MSHCP. Therefore, neither NEPSSA nor CASSA surveys would be required for this Facility and MSHCP covered species are unlikely to occur. (SWCA-A, p. 47.)

A portion of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing is located within the Santa Ana River North and Santa Ana River Central subunits, and within Criteria Cells 610, 698, and 699. The Schleisman I-15 Crossing is within a NEPSSA, an Owl Species Survey Area (OSSA), and not within a CASSA of the MSHCP. Several potential MSHCP covered species have at least moderate potential to occur in or adjacent to this Facility. As required by mitigation measure **MM BIO-3**, a Facility-specific Biological Resource Assessment will be prepared for the Schleisman I-15 Crossing prior to construction of this Facility. Depending on the results of the Facility-specific Biological Resources Assessment, focused survey may be required per mitigation measures **MM BIO-4 through MM BIO-7**. Depending on results of these surveys, MSHCP criteria cell surveys and consistency analysis will be required if impacts cannot be avoided and an MSHCP take authorization is desired through a "Third Party Take Authorization". (SWCA-A, p. 47.)

A portion of the 68th Street Extension is located within the Santa Ana River Central subunit and within MSHCP Criteria Cell 698. The 68th Street Extension is within a NEPSSA, an OSSA, and not within a CASSA. MSHCP covered species are unlikely to occur. (SWCA-A, p. 47.)

The remaining Facilities do not occur within a MSHCP Criteria Cell or subunit. (SWCA-A, p. 47.)

The MSHCP requires assessment of the potential effects from project activities on biological resources including riparian/riverine areas, vernal pools, and fairy shrimp (*Anostraca sp.*), burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), and Narrow Endemic Plant Species. In addition, the MSHCP requires an Urban/Wildlands Interface

analysis be conducted to address the indirect effects associated with locating proposed development in proximity to MSHCP Conservation Areas. Consistency of the MSHCP is determined through compliance with Sections 6.1.2, 6.1.3, 6.1.4, and 6.3.2 of the MSHCP. (SWCA-A, p. 47.)

MSHCP Section 6.1.2 requires assessment of riparian, riverine, fairy shrimp, and vernal pool habitats. A portion of the program-level Project area for the Schleisman I-15 Crossing Facility travels along the northern edge of the Santa Ana River corridor, adjacent to Riverbend Park and residential development in the City of Eastvale. The site is bordered by residential neighborhoods to the north, a golf course to the northeast, and the Santa Ana River and associated riparian habitat to the south. Interstate 15 is located immediately to the west. Within and adjacent to this section of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing Facility, land cover is contiguous with the Santa Ana River floodplain, which supports a complex mosaic of riparian/riverine habitat, open sand/gravel bars, and dense patches of riparian forest. Vegetation in the vicinity was not identified, as field surveys were not conducted, but based on desktop analysis, this section of the Project provides potential habitat for a variety of sensitive species. There are no riparian or riverine features at any of the Project-Level Facilities sites or any other Program-Level Facility site. (SWCA-A, p. 47.)

Although the project footprint for the Schleisman I-15 Crossing Facility is largely within previously disturbed or maintained areas, its proximity to the Santa Ana River corridor places it adjacent to biologically important riparian/riverine resources identified under the MSHCP.

A jurisdictional delineation has not been conducted for the Schleisman I-15 Crossing Facility; however, based on desktop analysis, approximately 0.9 acres of potentially regulated aquatic features may be impacted by this Facility. (SWCA-A, p. 48.) Given this, in accordance with mitigation measure **MM BIO-3,** the Schleisman I-15 Crossing Facility will have a Facility-specific biological resources assessment and, depending on the results of this assessment, mitigation measures **MM BIO-8a or MM BIO-8b** will be implemented.

Initial determinations indicate there are no vernal pools within the Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities sites; thus, impacts to vernal pools would not occur. Impacts associated with the implementation of the Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities would not cut off hydrology to any extant vernal pools within or adjacent to these location. Therefore, with implementation of mitigation measures **MM BIO-3, MM BIO-8a, or MM BIO-8b**, the Project would not conflict with Section 6.1.2 of the MSHCP.

MSHCP Section 6.1.3 requires assessment of sites in a designed survey area for narrow endemic plants to be completed. Narrow endemic plants species are not likely to occur at two of the Program-Level Facilities, the North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer Segment and the 68th Street Extension, or at any of the Project-Level Facilities. Desktop analysis of the MSHCP GIS maps shows a portion of the 68th Street Extension and the Schleisman I-15 Crossing as occurring within a NEPSSA. Suitable habitat is present for Santa Ana River woollystar at a portion of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing Facility that overlaps the Sana Ana River corridor. (SWCA-A, p. 49.) With implementation of mitigation measures **MM BIO-3 and MM BIO-4** (if required), the Project would not conflict with Section 6.1.3 of the MSHCP.

MSHCP Section 6.1.4 requires projects located adjacent or near MSHCP conservation areas to consider edge effects or conditions of their urban/wildlife interface into the project design. One of the Project-Level Facilities, the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, is located within the Jurupa Mountains and within Criteria Cell 40. Additionally, a portion of the Program-Level Schleisman I-15 Crossing Facility is located within the Santa Ana River North, and Santa Ana River Central subunits and within Criteria Cells 610, 698, and 699. Lastly, a portion of the Program-level 68th Street Extension is located within the Santa Ana River Central subunit and within Criteria Cell 698. (SWCA-A, P. 49.)

As the Project-Level and Program-Level Facilities primarily consists of linear construction, habitat buffers and setbacks are not applicable. However, provisions related to invasive species prevention may apply, and appropriate measures should be implemented to avoid the introduction or spread of non-native invasive species. (SWCA-A, p. 49.) With preparation and implementation of a SWPPP or Erosion Control Plan, the Project would not conflict with Section 6.1.4 of the MSHCP.

MSHCP Section 6.3.2 requires assessments for particular species in designated survey areas. Although no burrowing owls were observed during field visits, determinations from field and desktop biological assessments indicate there is low habitat suitability for burrowing owls within portions of the 68th Street Extension and Schleisman I-15 Crossing Facilities. Burrowing owl is considered absent from all of the Project-Level Facilities sites and from the North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer. The nearest CNDDB record from 2006 is 1.4 miles west of the Project site.

Desktop analysis of the MSHCP GIS shows portions of the 68th Street Extension and the Schleisman I-15 Crossing as occurring within an area requiring additional surveys for burrowing owls if coverage for this species is sought through the MSHCP. If the results of the Facility-specific biological resources assessments for the 68th Street Extension and the Schleisman I-15 Crossing conducted per mitigation measure **MM BIO-3** indicates suitable habitat is present, owl take avoidance surveys shall be conducted as required by mitigation measure **MM BIO-7**. Burrowing owl is considered absent from all other Facilities. (SWCA-A, p. 49.) Thus, the Project would not conflict with Section 6.3.2 of the MSHCP.

For the reasons set forth above, the Project would not conflict with the MSHCP.

Biological Resources Mitigation Measures

Implementation of the following mitigation measures would reduce impacts to biological resources to less than significant. Since not all mitigation measures are applicable to each Facility, the following table is provided to identify which mitigation measure is applicable to a specific Facility. The full text of the mitigation measures follow this summary table.

Mitigation Measure	Project-Level Facilities			Program-Level Facilities		
	1200 W Emergency Pump Station	Granite Hill Booster Pump Station	Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement	68th Street Extension	Schliesman I-15 Crossing	N. Indian Hills Trunk Sewer
MM BIO-1: Workers Environmental Awareness Program for the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement, 68th Street Extension, Schliesman I-15 Crossing, and North Indian Hills Truck Sewer	N/A	Applicable	Applicable	Applicable	Applicable	Applicable
MM BIO-2: Nesting Bird Survey for the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, Pedley	N/A	Applicable	Applicable	Applicable	Applicable	Applicable

Mitigation Measure	Project-Level Facilities			Program-Level Facilities		
	1200 W Emergency Pump Station	Granite Hill Booster Pump Station	Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement	68th Street Extension	Schliesman I-15 Crossing	N. Indian Hills Trunk Sewer
Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement, 68th Street Extension, Schliesman I-215 Crossing, and North Indian Hills trunk Sewer.						
MM BIO-3: Biological Resource Assessment(s) for Program-Level Facilities	N/A	N/A	N/A	Applicable	Applicable	Applicable
MM BIO 4: Special Status Plant Surveys for the Schleisman I-15 Crossing Facility	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Applicable	N/A
MM BIO-5: Southern California Legless Lizard Pre-construction Survey for the Schleisman I-15 Crossing Facility	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Applicable	N/A
MM BIO-6: South Coast Gartersnake Pre-construction Survey for the Schleisman I-15 Crossing Facility	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Applicable	N/A
MM BIO-7: Burrowing Owl Take Avoidance Survey(s) for the 68th Street Extension and Schleisman I-15 Crossing	N/A	N/A	N/A	Applicable	Applicable	N/A
MM BIO-8a or MM BIO-8b: Riparian and Wetland Habitats Assessment for the Schleisman I-15 Crossing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Applicable	N/A

Mitigation Measures

MM BIO-1: Workers Environmental Awareness Program(s) for the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement, 68th Street Street Extension, Schliesman I-15 Crossing, and North Indian Hills Truck Sewer. Prior to construction of the *Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, the Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Wate Pipelines Replacement, 68th Street Extension, Schliesman I-15 Crossing, or North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer*, a qualified biologist shall prepare a Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) that will provide information regarding the sensitive habitats and special status species with the potential to occur within the area of each Facility, avoidance and minimization measures that must be complied with, and a point of contact

if protected species are observed. The biologist or designee(s) shall present the WEAP to the construction contractor and each of the construction crews working on each Facility at a preconstruction meeting. No individual shall be permitted to work on the *Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, the Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Wate Pipelines Replacement, 68th Street Extension, Schliesman I-15 Crossing, or North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer* sites until they have completed WEAP training. In lieu of in-person training, the WEAP may be recorded and presented to any contractor or crew member not present at the initial in-person training. This training may be conducted concurrently with other environmental (e.g. cultural resources) or safety training.

MM BIO-2: Nesting Bird Survey for the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement, 68th Street Extension, Schliesman I-215 Crossing, and North Indian Hills trunk Sewer. If vegetation removal or construction activities must occur at the *Granite Hill Booster Pump Station site,* or along the alignments *for the Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement, 68th Street Extension, Schliesman I-15 Crossing, or North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer Facilities*, during the bird breeding season, which is February 1 – August 31, pre-construction nesting bird surveys for active nests shall be conducted by a qualified biologist no sooner than 14 days prior to the start of work.

The qualified biologist shall establish a species-specific no-disturbance buffer around any active nest, The buffer shall be demarcated with temporary high visibility fencing installed under the supervision of the qualified biologist. The initial buffer for active nests shall be 500 feet for raptors and 250 feet for non-raptors. No Facility-related activities shall occur within the no-disturbance buffer area until the qualified biologist determines whether the young have fledged or observes the birds' behavior is not disturbed by the construction activity. The initial buffer distance may be reduced if determined appropriate by the qualified biologist.

MM BIO-3: Biological Resources Assessments for Program-Level Facilities. To confirm and, if necessary, amplify the findings of the *Biological Resources Technical Report for the Jurupa Community Services District 2020 Water and Sewer Master Plan, Riverside County, California* regarding the Program-Level Facilities, general biological resources assessments shall be conducted by a qualified biologist prior to approval of any proposed Program-Level Facility. These general biological resources assessments shall identify sensitive plant or animal species that occur on each Facility site, other protected natural resources including sensitive vegetation communities, streams, rivers, vernal pools and wetlands, and potential impacts to these sensitive resources resulting from implementation of the Program-Level Facility being evaluated. If new or clarified mitigation measure(s) are identified to reduce potential impacts to less than significant for a specific Program-Level Facility, the new or clarified mitigation measure(s) shall be implemented.

MM BIO 4: Special Status Plant Surveys for the Schleisman I-15 Crossing Facility. If the results of the Biological Resources Assessment for the Schleisman I-15 Crossing Facility completed per mitigation measure **MM BIO-3** indicate the presence of suitable habitat to support smooth tarplant (*Centromadia pungens ssp. laevis*), paniculate tarplant (*Deinandra paniculata*), and/or Santa Ana River woollystar (*Eriastrum densifolium ssp. sanctorum*) within the disturbance area of this Facility, a qualified biologist shall conduct a rare plant survey during the optimal blooming period for these species. If any of these special-status plant species are found during this survey, the biologist shall supervise the installation of environmentally sensitive area fencing or visual indicators at a 50-foot radius around individuals and groups of plants to ensure they are not destroyed during Facility-related activities.

Pursuant to Section 1913(c) of the California Fish and Game Code, if plants cannot be avoided, California Department of Fish and Wildlife will be notified and provided the opportunity to salvage any of the plants that would require removal.

MM BIO-5: Southern California Legless Lizard Preconstruction Survey for the Schleisman I-15 Crossing. If the results of the Biological Resources Assessment for the Schleisman I-15 Crossing Facility completed as part of mitigation measure **MM BIO-3,** indicate the presence of suitable habitat for the Southern California legless lizard within the disturbance footprint of this Facility, a qualified biological shall conduct a pre-construction survey of all suitable areas of the disturbance footprint within seven (7) days prior to the start of any ground disturbing construction activities for this Facility. The qualified biologist shall mark potentially occupied features for avoidance and work with construction crews to avoid occupied features to the maximum extent feasible. If individual Southern California legless lizards are detected, all Facility-related construction activities that have the potential to impact the identified individuals shall be halted in that area until cleared by the qualified biologist.

A qualified biological monitor holding a Scientific Collection Permit for Southern California legless lizard shall be present during ground-disturbing activities. The biological monitor shall examine areas of active surface disturbance periodically for the presence of Southern California legless lizard. In addition, open trenches, holes, or other excavated areas will be examined at least twice per day and immediately prior to backfilling. If avoidance is not feasible or a Southern California legless lizard becomes trapped within the work area, the biological monitor may capture the lizard by hand and relocate it to suitable habitat outside of the impact areas. Dead or injured Southern California legless lizards shall be reported to the California Department of Fish and Game.

MM BIO-6 South Coast Gartersnake Preconstruction Survey for the Schleisman I-15 Crossing. If the results of the Biological Resources Assessment for the Schleisman I-15 Crossing Facility completed as part of mitigation measure **MM BIO-3,** indicate the presence of suitable habitat for the south coast garter snake a preconstruction survey of all suitable areas within the disturbance footprint shall be conducted within seven (7) days prior to the start of any ground disturbing construction activities for this Facility. The qualified biologist shall mark potentially occupied features for avoidance and work with construction crews to avoid occupied features to the maximum extent feasible. If individual south coast gartersnakes are detected, all Facility-related construction activities that have the potential to impact the identified individuals shall be halted in that area until cleared by the qualified biologist.

A qualified biological monitor holding a Scientific Collection Permit for south coast gartersnake shall be present during ground-disturbing activities. The biological monitor shall examine areas of active surface disturbance periodically for the presence of south coast gartersnake. In addition, open trenches, holes, or other excavated areas will be examined at least twice per day and immediately prior to backfilling. If avoidance is not feasible or a south coast gartersnake becomes trapped within the work area, the biological monitor may capture the lizard by hand and relocate it to suitable habitat outside of the impact areas. Dead or injured south coast gartnersnakes shall be reported to the California Department of Fish and Game.

MM BIO 7: Burrowing Owl Take Avoidance Survey(s) for the 68th Street Extension and Schleisman I-15 Crossing. If the results of the Biological Resources Assessment for the 68th Street Extension and the Schleisman I-15 Crossing Facilities completed as part of mitigation measure **MM BIO-3**, indicate the presence of suitable habitat for the burrowing owl, a qualified biologist shall

conduct a take avoidance survey for burrowing owls no less than 14 days prior to any ground disturbing construction activities. The survey shall follow the methodology outlined in the 2012 California Department of Fish and *Wildlife Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation*.

If burrows are detected during the take avoidance survey(s), the qualified biologist and JCSD shall begin coordination with CDFW and USFWS and shall prepare a Burrowing Owl Avoidance and Monitoring Plan that shall be submitted to CDFW for review and approval prior to commencing Facility-related activities. The Burrowing Owl Plan shall describe proposed avoidance and monitoring actions, including measures necessary to avoid take of burrowing owl individuals, nests, and eggs. The Burrowing Owl Plan shall include the number and location of occupied burrow sites (occupied site means at least one burrowing owl or its sign has been observed within the last three years; may be indicated by owl sign including feathers, pellets, prey remains, eggshell fragments, or excrement at or near a burrow entrance or perch site), acres of burrowing owl habitat that will be impacted, details of site monitoring, and details on proposed buffers and other avoidance measures.

If burrows are detected but determined to be inactive or it is outside the burrowing owl breeding season (February 1 – August 31), exclusion methods shall be implemented to prevent owls from occupying the burrows during Project activities. If active burrows are identified, a no work buffer shall be placed around the burrow and JCSD must notify CDFW within 48 hours of the discovery. The buffer shall be 200 meters between April 1 – Oct 15 and 50 meters between Oct 16 – Mar 31. The buffer shall be demarcated with temporary high visibility fencing installed under the supervision of a biologist. Additional biological monitoring or other avoidance measures if required by CDFW shall be implemented.

If passive relocation actions outside the breeding season (September 1 – February 14) are determined to be necessary, coordination with CDFW shall occur prior to the initiation of relocation activities.

If impacts to occupied burrowing owl habitat or burrow(s) or burrowing owl individuals, nests, or eggs cannot be avoided, appropriate CESA authorization (i.e., Incidental Take Permit under Fish and Game Code section 2081) shall be obtained from CDFW prior to commencement of Project activities that would impact any occupied habitat, individuals, nests, or eggs. Construction may occur or continue in areas where no occupied habitat, individuals, nests, or eggs would be impacted.

MM BIO-8a or MM BIO-8b: Riparian and Wetland Habitats Assessment for the Schleisman I-15 Crossing. One of the following measures)MM BIO-8a of MM BIO-8b shall be implemented to reduce potential impacts riparian and wetland habitats associated with the *Schleisman I-15 Crossing* to less than significant.

MM BIO-8a. Avoid all impacts to the Santa Ana River, including riparian habitats. To attain full avoidance of the Santa Ana River, construction and ground disturbance shall not occur within 125 feet of the centerline of the channel. The limits of riparian habitat shall be flagged and construction fencing erected to clearly denote the limits of construction. No overnight staging of equipment or materials shall occur within the protected “no work” zone as delineated by the fencing. Storing, fueling, and equipment maintenance shall not occur in locations where spilled materials could potentially enter the Santa Ana River and its associated riparian habitat. Spill kits/absorbent clean-up materials shall be available on-site. All equipment and vehicles shall be checked and maintained daily to prevent spills of fuel, oil, and other

hazardous materials. A designated staging area shall be established for vehicle/equipment parking and storage of fuel, lubricants, and solvents a minimum of 100 feet outside of the protected zone. All fueling and maintenance activities shall take place in the designated staging area.

OR

MM BIO-8b If the results of the Biological Resources Assessment for *the Schleisman I-15 Crossing Facility* completed as part of mitigation measure **MM BIO-3**, indicate this Facility would directly impact riparian or wetland habitat associated with the Santa Ana River, the following measures shall be required:

i. A wetland delineation shall be implemented to determine the jurisdictional boundaries of the Santa Ana River. The delineation shall determine the limits of potentially regulated aquatic resources, the riparian features, and an appropriate buffer for protection (the "protected zone"). The wetland delineation shall identify all appropriate jurisdictional agencies and shall be used in securing all applicable permits. If permits are required, all environmental requirements of the regulatory permits shall be implemented, and the executed permits shall be kept on site. At the discretion of the regulatory agencies, the requirements of the permits may supplement or exceed the requirements of this measure.

ii. Construction of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing shall incorporate the conditions for all relevant permits and mitigation requirements, and permit conditions shall be conveyed to construction crews prior to construction.

		Potentially Significant Impact	*Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
5.	**CULTURAL RESOURCES.** Would the project:				
a.	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b.	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c.	Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	☐	☐	☒	☐

(Sources: SWCA-B, Plan RC CR ECR, AB 52 Consultation)

The analysis in this section is based on the is based on the findings in the *Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Jurupa Community Services District 2020 Water and Sewer Master Plan, Riverside County, California* (the "CRTR"), prepared by SWCA Environmental Consultants in April 2026, The CRTR is included as Appendix C of this Initial Study. As part of the CRTR, a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) was conducted. After receipt of the original request an additional Facility was included, and SWCA performed a supplemental search of the CHRIS records on September 20, 2023, from the SCIC at the California State University, San Diego, which presently houses records for Riverside County following the closure of the EIC. In addition to the CHRIS search, a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search, literature, map, and aerial photograph review; and intensive-level pedestrian and reconnaissance-level archaeological surveys and a built-environment survey were conducted for the CRTR. (SWCA-B, pp. 39, 42, 50.)

5.a Would the Project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?

Determination of National Register of Historic Property (NRHP) eligibility for cultural resources is made according to the following criteria of evaluation (36 CFR 60.4):

> The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of state and local importance that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and:
>
> A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
>
> B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
>
> C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack distinction; or
>
> D. that has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.

A property must meet one or more of these specific criteria to qualify as a good representative of a significant historical theme or pattern. It must be associated with important historical events or persons (Criteria A and B); convey important technical, aesthetic, or environmental values (Criterion C); or have potential to provide important scientific or scholarly information (Criterion D). Unless a site is of exceptional importance, it is not eligible for listing in the NRHP until it is 50 years of age. (SWCA-B, p. 21.)

For purposes of CEQA, a historical resource is any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript listed in, or eligible for listing in the CRHR (California Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 21084.1). A resource is eligible for listing in the CRHR if it meets any of the following criteria:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The California Code of Regulations (CCR) further provides that cultural resources of local significance are CRHR-eligible. (Title 14 CCR, Section 4852). (SWCA-B, pp. 25–26.)

Results of the cultural resources records searches indicate that 164 studies have been conducted within 0. 5 mile (0.8 km) of the Project, 20 of which intersect the Project Facilities; two of the 20 studies intersect with the Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Waterline Replacement Project-Level Facility and the remaining 18 studies intersect with the Program-Level Facilities. All 20 of the previous cultural resources studies that intersect the JCSD Project Facilities consist of archaeological field studies. The records search results also indicate that 32 cultural resources have been previously documented within a 0.5-mile (0.8-km) radius of the APE, none of which intersect the APE. (SWCA-B, pp. i, 40, 43.)

Project-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact. The Project-Level Facilities were examined at a detailed, site-specific level. The site-specific assessment included review of pertinent local reports, property-specific research, and archaeological and built-environment field surveys. In addition to reviewing the results of the confidential CHRIS records and SLF search through the California NAHC, SWCA conducted desktop research and examined ethnographic literature, geologic maps, historical maps and aerial photographs. (SWCA-B, p. 41.)

In addition to the confidential CHRIS records search, SWCA reviewed several other sources to identify information relevant to the APEs of the Project-Level Facilities. Research focused on a variety of primary and secondary materials related to the history and development of the Project-Level Facilities' APEs, including historical maps, aerial and ground photographs, ethnographic reports, and other environmental data to provide historical information about the development of the Project-Level Facilities' APEs and to contribute to an assessment of those APEs. Historical maps drawn to scale and aerial images were georeferenced using ESRI ArcMAP v10.5 to show precise relationships to the Project-Level Facilities' APEs. Sources consulted included the following publicly accessible data sources: the David Rumsey Historical Map Collection; NETRonline aerial imagery; USGS historical topographic maps; and University of California, Santa Barbara Library (UCSB Library) FrameFinder aerial photographs. (SWCA-B, pp. 41–42.)

Additional research completed specifically for the Project-Level Facilities that contain properties over 45 years old included property-specific research, which was completed for seven properties with the Granite Hill Facility APE. For these seven residential properties, SWCA reviewed property data on file with the Riverside County Assessor-County-Clerk-Recorder, building permit data through the City of Jurupa Valley staff web mapping application, aerial photographs, local histories discussing Jurupa Valley, city directories archived at Ancestry, and newspapers archived at Newspapers.com. (SWCA-B, p. 42.)

SWCA conducted a reconnaissance survey of the proposed 1200 West Emergency Pump Connection Facility site on December 8, 2025, an intensive pedestrian survey of the proposed Granite Hill Booster Pump Station Facility site on May 7, 2025, and a reconnaissance survey of the proposed Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement Facility site on May 7, 2025. (SWCA-B, p. 57.) The Project-Level Facilities' APEs were photographed using a digital camera, and data were recorded with a handheld computer tablet using the Field Maps for ArcGIS application and paired with Geode GPS antenna with a sub-meter accuracy to locate the Project-Level Facilities and maintain transect accuracy. All field notes, photographs, and records related to this survey are on file at the SWCA office in Pasadena, California. (SWCA-B, p. 49.)

The 1200 West Emergency Pump Connection Facility would be located within the intersection of Microlite Drive and Scenic Drive surrounded by residential structures. The intersection is fully paved with no ground surface visibility. The results of the survey were negative for the presence of cultural resources. (SWCA-B, p. 57.) Additionally, No built-environment resources over 45 years old were identified during the CHRIS records search or field survey within or adjacent to the direct APE of the 1200 West Emergency Pump Connection Facility. Because of this, and because of the low-scale nature of the proposed new permanent elements (underground pipeline), no additional built environment assessment was required at this location. (SWCA-B, p. 64.)

The reconnaissance-level archaeological pedestrian survey of the Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement Facility was performed from the public ROW. The reconnaissance survey consisted of a broad visual inspection of the ground surface at transects spaced at intervals wider than 15 m. SWCA examined the ground surface for the presence of precontact artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools); historic-era artifacts (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics); sediment discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden; roads and trails; and depressions and other features that might indicate the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., postholes, foundations) or occupations (e.g., hearths or bedrock milling features). (SWCA-B, p. 49.) The Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement Facility site is highly urbanized, with paved streets and established landscaping, and is surrounded by buildings. Little to no ground surface was visible within the Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement Facility site at the time of the survey, and ground visibility was generally poor (0%–25%), particularly in paved and landscaped areas due to thick nonnative grasses and vegetation.). The results of the survey were negative for the presence of cultural resources. (SWCA-B, p. 59.) No built-environment resources over 45 years old were identified during the CHRIS records search or field survey within or adjacent to the Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement Facility. Additionally, the CHRIS records search did not identify any previously recorded built-environment resources within or adjacent to the direct or indirect APE for this Facility. The Pedley Road Truck Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement Facility is within road ROW and will not impact any historical structures. Because of this, and because of the low-scale nature of the proposed new permanent elements (underground pipeline), no additional built environment assessment was required at this location. (SWCA-B, p. 64.)

The intensive-level survey conducted at the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station site consisted of systematic surface inspection of all areas with transects walked at 15-meter (m) intervals or less to ensure that any surface-exposed artifacts and sites could be identified. (SWCA-B, p. 49.) The Granite Hill Booster Pump Station site comprises two distinct parcels separated by Granite Hill Drive. The parcel north of Granite Hill Drive consists of a flat, unpaved, sandy surface surrounded by chaparral and mechanical push piles. The parcel south of Granite Hill Drive is predominantly flat and covered in chaparral and modern refuse. Ground visibility was generally excellent throughout the APE (85%–100%). The results of the survey were negative for the presence of cultural resources. (SWCA-B, p. 61.)

In the area of the proposed Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, the indirect APE includes seven properties that are over 45 years old. These consist of single-family and multifamily residential properties in a semirural neighborhood. Three other properties within 300 feet of the potential Granite Hill Booster Pump Station Facility sites were not included in the indirect APE because they are less than 45 years old. In this area, the surrounding setting includes residential properties with large lots; a Buddhist meditation center that was established in 1998 at a residential property and later was expanded; SR 60; a hotel; and undeveloped land to the east. The seven aforementioned properties included in the indirect APE were surveyed from the public ROW, recorded on DPR 523 series forms, researched to understand their construction and occupant history, and evaluated for potential historic significance using the criteria of the NRHP and CRHR. None of the properties within the APE of the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station are recommended eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under any criteria. Therefore, none of the properties qualify as historical resources or historic properties for the purposes of CEQA or Section 106 of the NHPA, respectively. (SWCA-B, pp. 64–66.)

Based on the literature review, survey, research, and evaluations completed for the CRTR, no built environment historical resources or historic properties were identified within the Project-Level Facilities' APEs. The implementation of these Facilities would not result in substantial adverse change in the significance of built environment historical resources or in an adverse effect to built environment historic properties. (SWCA-B, p. 67.) Because there are no built-environment resources or cultural resources considered eligible for listing within the Project-Level Facilities' APEs, potential impacts regarding causing a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5? are less than significant and no mitigation is required.

Program-Level Facilities

Less than significant with mitigation incorporated. The Program-Level analysis included a confidential search of the CHRIS records and a SLF search through the NAHC. In addition to reviewing prior studies and previously recorded cultural resources, SWCA conducted desktop research and reviewed ethnographic literature, geologic maps, historical maps and aerial photographs. (SWCA-B.) The research concluded that no known archaeological resources or historic-era built-environment resources occur within the areas in which the Program-Level Facilities would be located. (SWCA-B, p. 66.)

Therefore, implementation of the Program-Level Facilities is not anticipated to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historic-era built-environmental resource. However, the proposed locations of the Program-Level Facilities are considered to have low to moderate sensitivity for cultural resources. Since the Program-Level Facilities are only discussed in general for their potential impacts to environmental resources, they may need further environmental review at a later date once specific alignments are determined. (SWCA-B, p. 66.) Therefore, a cultural resources assessment and evaluation shall be conducted as required by mitigation measure **MM CR-1** for the Program-Level Facilities. With implementation of mitigation measure, **MM CR-1** and the incorporation of any management recommendations identified in the cultural resources technical report(s) for the Program-Level Facilities, potential impacts regarding causing a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5 would be reduced to less than significant.

5.b Would the Project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?

Project-Level Facilities

Less than significant with mitigation incorporated. Although the field surveys for the Project-Level Facilities were negative for the presence of cultural resources and the CHRIS records search did not reveal any previously recorded archaeological resources within or adjacent to the Project-Level Facilities' APEs. The

underlying soils and geology of the Project-Level APEs is a mix of artificial fill and old alluvial fans—both of which have a low potential for intact buried cultural deposits. (SWCA-B, pp. 66–67.)

The Project-Level Facilities' APEs are in the vicinity of a known Native American village, and the area was occupied and developed throughout the Historic period. Additionally, the results of the SLF search conducted by the NAHC indicate that there are sensitive Tribal resources within or adjacent to the Project-Level APEs. For these reasons, the Project-Level Facilities APEs, particularly the Granite Hill Booster Station Facility due to the previous level of disturbance in the APEs for the 1200 West Emergency Pump Connection and the Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Warer Pipelines Replacement Facilities, are considered to have potential for cultural resources to be encountered during construction. (SWCA-B, p. 67.) With implementation of mitigation measures **MM CR-2 through MM CR-5**, which requires retaining a qualified archaeologist, implementation of a Workers Environmental Awareness Program, preparation of an archaeological monitoring plan and archaeological monitoring (for the Granite Hill Booster Bump Station Facility), potential impacts to regarding causing a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archeological resource pursuant to §15064.5 would be reduced to less than significant.

Program-Level Facilities

Less than significant with mitigation incorporated. The program-level analysis included a confidential search of the CHRIS records and a SLF search through the NAHC. In addition to reviewing prior studies and previously recorded cultural resources, SWCA conducted desktop research and reviewed ethnographic literature, geologic maps, historical maps and aerial photographs. (SWCA-B.) The SLF search conducted by the NAHC were positive and indicate the potential for sensitive Tribal resources within or adjacent to the Program-Level Facilities' APEs. For these reasons, the Program-Level Facilities' APEs, specifically the APE associated with the Schleisman I-15 Crossing is considered to have potential for archaeological resources to be encountered during construction of this Facility.

There is an elevated sensitivity for the presence of precontact and postcontact Native American archaeological resources in the Program-Level Facilities' APEs. The surfaces of the Program-Level Facilities are collectively mapped with young wash deposits; artificial fill is likely also present within all three Program-Level Facilities from previous development. The Holocene to late Pleistocene (less than11,700 years ago) wash and young axial-channel deposits and the late to middle Pleistocene (11,700–774,000 years ago) axial-channel deposits are mapped within the alignments of the Schleisman I 15 Crossing and 68th Street Extension Facilities. The older alluvial fan deposits are mapped within the alignments of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing and North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer. These mapped units indicate a low to moderate potential for presence of precontact Native American archaeological resources for the three Program-level Facility locations.

Review of historical maps depict potentially sensitive archaeological resources intersect with the Program-Level Facilities. However, historically there have been some disturbances within the Program-Level Facility sites resulting from a long period of agricultural use, as well as residential and civic development, therefore it is possible that historic age archaeological materials and features related to the area's historic agricultural use may be encountered in near-surface or subsurface deposits. Thus, the likelihood of encountering intact historic era archaeological resources within the Program-Level Facilities' APE is moderate. No known archaeological resources occur within the areas analyzed at the program level. Overall, based on the findings described herein, the proposed locations of the Program-Level Facilities are considered to have low to moderate sensitivity for cultural resources; however, given the limitations of the program-level analysis, the three Program-Level Facilities likely require further study. Implementation of mitigation measure **MM CR-**1, which requires Facility-specific survey(s) and assessment(s) be conducted and implementation of the recommendations identified,

would reduce potential impacts regarding causing a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archeological resource pursuant to §15064.5 to less than significant.

5.c Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?

Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities

Less than significant. Human remains are not expected to be disturbed as a result of implementation of the Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities. In the unlikely event that unknown human remains or funerary objects are uncovered during construction, pursuant to law, the proper authorities would be notified and standard procedures for the respectful handling of human remains would be adhered to in compliance with California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Chapter 3, Section 15064.5(e); Public Resources Code (PRC) Division 5, Chapter 1.75, Section 5097.98; and State Health and Safety Code (HSC) Division 7, Part 1, Chapter 2, Section 7050.5. Compliance with these regulations would reduce potential impacts to the disturbance of human remains to less than significant.

Cultural Resources Mitigation Measures

Implementation of the following mitigation measures would reduce impacts to cultural resources to less than significant. Since not all mitigation measures are applicable to each Facility, the following table is provided to identify which mitigation measure is applicable to a specific Facility. The full text of the mitigation measures follow this summary table.

Mitigation Measure	Project-Level Facilities			Program-Level Facilities		
	1200 W Emergency Pump Station	Granite Hill Booster Pump Station	Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement	68th Street Extension	Schliesman I-15 Crossing	N. Indian Hills Trunk Sewer
MM CR-1: Cultural Resources Assessment and Evaluation (i.e., Archaeological and Built Environment) for the 68th Street Extension, Schliesman I-15 Crossing, and North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Applicable	Applicable	Applicable
MM CR-2: Retain Qualified archaeologist for Granite Hill Booster Pump Station.	N/A	Applicable	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MM CR-3: Workers Environmental Awareness Program(s) for Granite Hill Booster Pump Station and, Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement.	N/A	Applicable	Applicable	N/A	N/A	N/A

Mitigation Measure	Project-Level Facilities			Program-Level Facilities		
	1200 W Emergency Pump Station	Granite Hill Booster Pump Station	Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement	68th Street Extension	Schliesman I-15 Crossing	N. Indian Hills Trunk Sewer
MM CR-4: Archaeological Resources Monitoring Plan for the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station	N/A	Applicable	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MM CR-5: Archaeological Monitoring for Granite Hill Booster Pump Station.	N/A	Applicable	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Cultural Resources Mitigation Measures

MM CR-1: Cultural Resources Assessment and Evaluation (i.e., Archaeological and Built Environment) for the 68th Street Extension, Schliesman I-15 Crossing, and North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer. Prior to any construction or ground disturbance activities associated with the *68th Street Extension, Schliesman I-15 Crossing, and North. Indian Hills Trunk Sewer* Facility-specific cultural resources assessment(s) and evaluation(s) shall be conducted to determine the presence or absence of cultural resources. A technical report or reports shall be prepared that discuss the proposed Facility (or Facilities), regulatory framework, research methodology, setting, findings, the proposed Facility (or Facilities) potential to adversely affect historical and cultural resources, and will provide recommendations for further work or measures to avoid impacts for each Facility, as appropriate. The format and content of the report shall follow the OHP's ARMR: Recommended Contents and Format (OHP 1990). Any cultural resources identified will be documented on appropriate DPR 523 series forms. The final draft of the report will be submitted to the Southern California Information Center (SCIC). The recommendations of the technical report to reduce impacts to cultural resources to less than significant shall be implemented.

MM CR-2: Retain Qualified Archaeologist for Granite Hill Booster Pump Station. Prior to any construction or excavation at the *Granite Hill Booster Pump Station*, JCSD, or its designee, shall retain a qualified archaeologist, identified as an archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for historical archaeology to carry out and ensure proper implementation of the regulatory compliance measures for archaeological resources. In the event that archaeological resources are exposed during construction, work in the immediate vicinity of the find (within 8 meters [25 feet]) shall stop until the qualified archaeologist can evaluate the significance of the find. Construction activities may continue in other areas. If the previously undocumented resource is determined by the qualified archaeologist to constitute a "historical resource" pursuant to CEQA Guidelines in 14 CCR 15064.5(a) or a "unique archaeological resource" pursuant to PRC Section 1083.2(g), the qualified archaeologist will coordinate with JCSD to develop a formal treatment plan that would reduce impacts to the resource(s). The treatment plan established for the resource(s) will be

prepared in accordance with CEQA Guidelines in 14 CCR 15064.5(f) for historical resources and PRC Section 21083.2(b) for unique archaeological resources.

MM CR-3: Workers Environmental Awareness Program(s) for Granite Hill Booster Pump Station and Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement. Prior to construction of the *Granite Hill Booster Pump Station* or *the Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Wate Pipelines Replacement*, a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior Standards in Archaeology shall prepare a Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) which includes cultural resource awareness and sensitivity training. Prior to any construction or ground disturbance activities for the *Granite Hill Booster Pump Station or the Pedley Road*, the WEAP shall be provided to all construction crew members. No individual shall be permitted to work at *Granite Hill Booster Pump Station or the Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement* sites until they have completed WEAP training that includes cultural resource awareness and sensitivity training. In lieu of in-person training, the WEAP training may be recorded and presented to any contractor or crew member not present at the initial in-person training. This training may be conducted concurrently with other environmental (e.g. biological resources) or safety training.

MM CR-4: Archaeological Resources Monitoring Plan for the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station. Prior to construction or any excavation at the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station site, JCSD, or its designee, shall retain a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior Standards in Archaeology to prepare an archaeological resources monitoring plan (Monitoring Plan). The Monitoring Plan shall be prepared in compliance with PRC Section 5024.1, 14 CCR 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, and PRC Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1. To satisfy these requirements, the Monitoring Plan shall include, but not be limited to, monitoring protocol for ground disturbing activities, and discovery and processing protocol for inadvertent discoveries of archaeological resources. The Monitoring Plan shall identify the process for contacting Tribal groups in the event of inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources or human remains potentially affiliated with Native Americans.

MM CR-5: Archaeological Monitoring for Granite Hill Booster Pump Station. A qualified archaeological monitor shall be present during initial ground disturbance and excavation activities for the *Granite Hill Booster Pump Station* per the Monitoring Plan developed under mitigation measure **MM CR-4**. The archaeological monitor shall have the authority to temporarily halt or redirect construction activities in soils that are likely to contain archaeological resources. In the event that archaeological resources are exposed during construction, work in the immediate vicinity of the find (within 8 meters [25 feet]) shall stop until the qualified archaeologist can evaluate the significance of the find. Construction activities may continue in other areas. If the previously undocumented resource is determined by the qualified archaeologist to constitute a “historical resource” pursuant to CEQA Guidelines in 14 CCR 15064.5(a) or a “unique archaeological resource” pursuant to PRC Section 21083.2(g), the qualified archaeologist will coordinate with JCSD to develop a formal treatment plan that would reduce impacts to the resource(s). The treatment plan established for the resource(s) will be prepared in accordance with CEQA Guidelines in 14 CCR 15064.5(f) for historical resources and PRC Section 21083.2(b) for unique archaeological resources. At the conclusion of monitoring, a technical report will be prepared that summarizes the results and findings. The format and content of the report shall follow the OHP’s ARMR: Recommended Contents and

Format (OHP 1990). Any archaeological resources identified will be documented on appropriate DPR 523 series forms. The final draft of the report will be submitted to the Southern California Information Center (SCIC).

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

(Sources: CEC, Project Description, WEBB-A, WEBB-B)

6.a Would the Project result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?

Project-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact. As infrastructure facilities, the majority of impacts would be short-term. As described in the AQ/GHG Analysis (WEBB-A), the Project's short-term construction for both the Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipeline Replacement and the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station construction would also last approximately 18 months. Project construction would require the use of construction equipment for pipeline installation, paving, and pump station construction, as well as construction workers and vendors traveling to and from the Project site. Construction equipment requires diesel as the fuel source and construction worker and vendor trips use both gasoline and diesel fuel. Project-related fuel consumption was estimated and is included in Appendix D – Energy Tables. (WEBB-B.) Construction of the Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipeline Replacement is estimated to use approximately 80,718 gallons of diesel fuel and 8,657 gallons of gasoline. (WEBB-B.) Construction of the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station is estimated to use approximately 71,311 gallons of diesel fuel and 5,693 gallons of gasoline. (WEBB-B.)

Fuel consumption from on-site heavy-duty construction equipment and construction would be temporary in nature and uses a limited number of equipment, which would represent a negligible demand on energy resources. Furthermore, there are no unusual Project site characteristics that would necessitate the use of construction equipment that would be less energy-efficient than at comparable construction sites in other parts of the State.

Energy used during operation of the Project-Level would primarily result from electricity usage from the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station pumps. The four booster station pumps are 160 horsepower (total) and are estimated to operate approximately 1,086 hours per year, which would result in 173 megawatt-hours (MWh). This represents a negligible demand on Southern California Edison's (SCE's) energy resources, which consumed 282,783 gigawatt hours (GWh) in 2024 (CEC), and therefore would not operate in a manner that is wasteful or inefficient. Additionally, the Project-Level Facilities would also use gasoline and diesel fuel use during operation and routine maintenance, which would also be negligible.

For these reasons, the Project-Level Facilities would not result in a potentially significant impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy during Project construction or operation. Impacts are less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Program-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact. Implementation of the Program-Level Facilities would not result in the wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources because the Facilities consist of underground pipelines. As such, energy use would be short-term during construction. Fuel consumption from on-site heavy-duty construction equipment and construction would be temporary in nature and uses a limited number of equipment, which would represent a negligible demand on energy resources. Furthermore, there are no unusual Project site characteristics that would necessitate the use of construction equipment that would be less energy-efficient than at comparable construction sites in other parts of the State. Nonetheless, future implementation of individual components would require subsequent environmental review for potential energy impacts resulting from construction and operation of proposed Facilities.

For these reasons, the Program-Level Facilities would not result in a potentially significant impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy during Project construction or operation. Impacts are less than significant. No mitigation is required.

6.b Would the Project conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?

Project-Level Facilities

No Impact. Implementation of the Project-Level Facilities would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of any state or local plans for renewable energy or energy efficiency because there are no applicable plans for water or sewer transmission pipelines or pump stations. Thus, implementation of the Project-Level Facilities would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. No impact would occur.

Program-Level Facilities

No Impact. Implementation of Program-Level Facilities would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of any state or local plans for renewable energy or energy efficiency because there are no applicable plans for water or sewer transmission pipelines. However, future implementation of individual components would require subsequent environmental review for potential energy impacts resulting from construction and operation of proposed Facilities.

Energy Mitigation Measures

There are no impacts to energy; therefore, no mitigation is required.

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

(Sources: Construction General Storm Water Permit Order 2009-0009-DWQ, DOC, JVGP, SWCA-C)

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

Surface rupture refers to the actual "tearing apart" of the ground surface along a fault trace resulting from an earthquake. The effects of surface rupture may be mitigated by placing structures a specific distance from the known fault trace. The Alquist-Priolo Act requires the State Geologist to establish regulatory zones (known as Earthquake Fault Zones) and to issue appropriate maps. Local agencies must then regulate most development projects within the zones.

The Project area is situated in a seismically active region. As is the case for most areas of Southern California, ground-shaking resulting from earthquakes associated with nearby and more distant faults may occur at the Project site. During the life of the Project, seismic activity associated with active faults can be expected to generate moderate to strong ground shaking.

There are no known seismic faults within Jurupa Valley and Eastvale, nor is Jurupa Valley and Eastvale located within a mapped Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone (JVGP, p. 8-5, EGP EIR, p. 4.0-6.)

Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact. Earthquake risk is very high in western Riverside County (including Eastvale and Jurupa Valley) due to the presence of two of California's most active faults: the San Andreas and San Jacinto. In the event of an earthquake, strong ground shaking is expected to occur at the locations of the Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities. No habitable structures that would involve exposure of people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving earthquake rupture are proposed as part of the Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities.

The Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities would be designed to incorporate standard seismic design criteria, including those set forth by the American Water Works Association and JCSD, which would reduce the risk of loss, injury, or death resulting from strong ground-shaking to less than significant.

7.a.(ii) Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving strong seismic ground shaking

Given the proximity of known faults (**Figure 11 – Fault Zones**), the Project site is susceptible to potential intense seismic ground shaking. The effects of ground shaking on structures and underground pipelines are difficult to predict, and depend on the intensity of the quake, the distance from the epicenter to the site, the composition of soils and bedrock, construction design, and other physical criteria. Based on these factors, ground shaking may cause no, little, or major structural damage or destruction.

Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact. The Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities would be subject to seismic activity from faults located in the vicinity, no habitable structures that would involve exposure of people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving earthquake rupture are proposed. Further, through compliance with standard seismic design criteria, including those set forth by the American Water Works Association and JCSD, hazards associated with strong seismic ground shaking would be reduced to less than significant.

7.a.(iii) Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

Liquefaction commonly occurs in loose, saturated, sandy sediments that are subjected to ground vibrations greater than 0.2g (g-force). When liquefaction occurs, the sediments involved have a substantial loss of shear strength and behave like a liquid or semi-viscous substance, which can result in structural distress or failure due to ground settlement, a loss of load-bearing capacity in foundation soils, and the buoyant rise of buried structures.

Jurupa Valley and Eastvale have areas considered to have low or moderate to high or very high potential for liquefaction. (EVGP p.12-3; JVGP p. 5-92, 8-6.) The mapping is broadly based on the known depth to groundwater and soil types.

Project-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact. The 1200 West Generator Pump Connection and Granite Hill Pump Station Facilities would be located within an area with a moderate liquefaction potential. The Pedley Road Trunk Sewer

and Water Pipelines Replacement Facility would likely be located in areas expected to have low to moderate liquefaction potential. (Refer to **Figure 12 – Secondary Seismic Hazards**.) Potential liquefaction hazards to the Project-Level Facilities would be addressed through compliance with and incorporation of standard seismic design criteria, including those set forth by the American Water Works Association and JCSD during design of these Facilities**.** Through incorporation with Facility-specific design criteria, potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction would be less than significant.

Program-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact. The 68th Streed Extension would be located within areas expected to have moderate, high, and very high liquefaction potential. The Schelisman I-15 Crossing would be located within areas expected to have high, and very high liquefaction potential. The North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer would be located within areas expected to have a high liquefaction potential. (Refer to **Figure 12 – Secondary Seismic Hazards**.) Potential liquefaction hazards to the Program-Level Facilities would be addressed by through compliance with and incorporation of standard seismic design criteria, including those set forth by the American Water Works Association and JCSD during design of these Facilities. Through incorporation with Facility-specific design criteria, potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction would be less than significant.

7.a.(iv) Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving landslides?

Strong ground motions can result in landslides, rock slides, and rock falls, particularly where saturated ground conditions exist. During an earthquake, groundwater conditions also have an influence in the development of seismically-induced slope failures, as well as landslides and mudflows. Lateral spreading is a type of landslide that can occur on gentle to steep slopes where seismic-induced liquefaction occurs in saturated soils.

Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact. Construction of Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities would not result in loss, injury, or death because there are no landslide hazard zones in proximity to the locations of the Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities. (JVGP, p. 8-7*)* Impacts would be less than significant.

7.b Would the Project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact with mitigation. Grading and excavation associated with construction of Project-Level Facilities may lead to localized erosion as wind and water carry loose soils offsite. Installation of the proposed Project-Level and Program-Level pipelines would not result in changes to existing topography, or require grading. However, excavation of the pipeline trenches may occur during the rainy season and unstable soil conditions and soil erosion may occur. Compliance with current regulations for utility trench excavations and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that incorporates effective erosion and sediment control measures would reduce these impacts to a less than significant level. For any Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities that do not require preparation of a SWPPP, mitigation measure **MM GEO-1**, which requires preparation and implementation of an erosion control plan shall be implemented. With preparation of a SWPPP or erosion control plan, potential impacts regarding substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil would be less than significant.

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

Impacts related to landslide and lateral spreading are addressed in threshold 7.a.iv above; impacts related to liquefaction are addressed in threshold 7.a.iii above. This analysis addresses impacts related to unstable soils, as a result of lateral spreading, subsidence, or collapse.

Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact. Construction of the Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities may create a substantial direct or indirect risk to life or property if the Facilities are constructed on unstable soils. However, geological hazards resulting from construction on unstable soils, would be addressed would be addressed by through compliance with and incorporation of standard seismic design criteria, including those set forth by the American Water Works Association and JCSD during design of these Facilities. Through incorporation with Facility-specific design criteria, potential substantial adverse effects associated with construction on unstable soils would be less than significant.

7.d Would the Project be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?

This question makes specific reference to a definition from the Uniform Building Code (1994), which has been replaced by the California Building Code (2016) and the definition of expansive soil provided in section 1803.5.3. Expansive soils are those that contain a significant amount of clay particles that have a high shrink (dry) and swell (wet) potential. The upward pressures induced by the swelling of expansive soils under moist conditions can damage structures.

Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact. Depending upon the location of the Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities, construction may occur on expansive soils. Potential risks to the Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities associated with expansive soils would be addressed through compliance with and incorporation of standard seismic design criteria, including those set forth by the American Water Works Association and JCSD during design of these Facilities. Through incorporation with Facility-specific design criteria, potential impacts regarding creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property would be less than significant.

7.e Would the Project 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?

Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities

No impact. Neither the Project-Level Facilities or the Program-Level Facilities includes the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems. The Project does not propose to dispose of any wastes by applying to soil. Thus, there would be no impact in terms of having soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems.

7.f Would the Project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

This analysis in this threshold is based on the findings of the *Paleontological Resources Technical Report for the Jurupa Community Services District 2020 Water and Sewer Master Plan, Riverside County, California* (the

"PRTR"), prepared by SWCA Environmental Consultants in April 2026. The PRTR is included as Appendix E of this Initial Study. The PRTR includes a desktop analysis for both Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities as discussed below. As part of the desktop analysis SWCA reviewed geologic maps, scientific literature, fossil locality and records searches from the Western Science Center (WSC) in Hemet, California, and the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLA) in Los Angeles, California. (SWCA, pp. 1, 20–21.) Records search requests were submitted to the NHMLA and the WSC on January 11, 2023. The results were received from the NHMLA on January 22, 2023, and from the WSC on February 3, 2023. (SWCA, p. 20.) Paleontological field surveys were not conducted on either the Project-Level Facilities or Program-Level Facilities since the surfaces on these sites were previously disturbed or vegetated. (SWCA, pp. 1. 20–21.)

Based on geological mapping it was determined that the following geologic units occur on one or more of the Project-Level and Program-Level Facilities. **Table E – Project Level Facilities and Program Level Facilities Geologic Units**, below provides a breakdown of which geological units are found on specific Project Facilities.

Table E – Project Level Facilities and Program Level Facilities Geologic Units

Geologic Unit	Facilities	Project Level Facilities or Program Level Facilities	Paleontological Potential
Artificial Fill	All	Both	None
Young Alluvial-Fan Deposits, Unit 3	Schleisman I-15 Crossing	Program Level Facilities	Low
Young Wash Deposits	Schleisman I-15 Crossing 68th Street Extension	Program Level Facilities	Low to High
Young Axial-Channel Deposits	Schleisman I-15 Crossing 68th Street Extension	Program Level Facilities	Low to High
Old Axial-Channel Deposits	Schleisman I-15 Crossing 68th Street Extension	Program Level Facilities	High
Old Wash Deposits	Schleisman I-15 Crossing 68th Street Extension	Program Level Facilities	High
Old Alluvial-Fan Deposits, Unit 1	Schleisman I-15 Crossing North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer	Program Level Facilities	High
	Granite Hill Booster Pump Station Pedley Road Trunk Sewer	Project Level Facilities	
Very Old Alluvial Valley Deposits	Schleisman I-15 Crossing 68th Street Extension	Program Level Facilities	High
Biotite Schist and Gneiss	Granite Hill Booster Pump Station	Project Level Facilities	None

Source: SWCA-C Table 3.

Project-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated. According to the geological mapping it was determined that the following geologic units occur within one or more of the Project-Level Facilities as indicated on **Table E**, above; Artificial Fill, Old Alluvial-Fan Deposits, Unit 1 and Biotite Schist and Gneiss. Of these geological units only Old Alluvial-Fan Deposits, Unit 1 have previously produced scientifically significant fossils elsewhere in Southern California thus have a high paleontological potential of finding scientifically significant fossils. Geological mapping only found Old Alluvial-Fan Deposits, Unit 1 within the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station and Pedley Road Trunk Sewer Facilities. Artificial fill and Biotite Schist and Gneiss geological units were found to have no paleontological potential. (SWCA, pp. 20–29.)

The records search from the WSC did not possess records of paleontological resources within any Project-Level Facility or within a five-mile radius of one. Similarly, the records search from the NHMLA did not possess records of paleontological resources within any Project-Level Facility or within a five-mile radius of one. (SWCA-C, p. 29.)

Two Project-Level Facilities, Granite Hill Booster Pump Station and Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement, contain Old Alluvial-Fan Deposits, Unit 1 which has high paleontological potential. However, the Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Replacement Facility is located within an area of heavy previous disturbance. The Granite Hill Booster Pump Station would be constructed on vacant property; therefore construction activities at this Facility shall comply with mitigation measures **MM GEO-2** through **MM GEO-7** to reduce potential direct or indirect impacts to a unique paleontological resource. With implementation of mitigation measures **MM GEO-2** through **MM GEO-7**, potential impacts regarding directly or indirectly destroying a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature would be less than significant.

Program-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated. According to the geological mapping it was determined that the following geologic units occur within one or more of the Program-Level Facilities as indicated on **Table E**, above; Artificial Fill, Young Alluvial-Fan Deposits, Unit 3, Young Wash Deposits, Young Axial-Channel Deposits, Old Axial-Channel Deposits, Old Wash Deposits, Old Alluvial-Fan Deposits, Unit 1, and Very Old Alluvial Valley Deposits. Artificial fill is likely present from prior development and has no paleontological potential. However, Young Alluvial-Fan Deposits, Unit 3, Young Wash Deposits, Young Axial-Channel Deposits, Old Axial-Channel Deposits, Old Wash Deposits, Old Alluvial-Fan Deposits, Unit 1, and Very Old Alluvial Valley Deposits were all found to have paleontological potential ranging from low to high. Specifically, Young Alluvial-Fan Deposits, Unit 3 has a low paleontological potential while Young Wash Deposits and Young Axial-Channel Deposits has a low to high paleontological potential based on the excavation depth, these geologic units are found within (SWCA-C, pp. 25– 27)

Furthermore, the records search from the WSC did not possess records of paleontological resources within the footprint of any Program-Level Facility or within a five-mile radius of one. The records search from the NHMLA did not find records of paleontological resources within a Program-Level Facility footprint; however, multiple fossil localities have been recorded within a 10-mile radius of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing and 68th Street Extension. (SWCA-C, p. 29.)

Since it was determined that the 68th Street Extension and Schleisman I-15 Crossing contain geological units with high paleontological potential, and because fossil localities were previously documented surrounding the Schleisman I-15 Crossing and 68th Street Extension, construction activities at the 68th Street Extension and

the Schleisman I-15 Crossing shall comply with mitigation measures **MM GEO-2** through **MM GEO-7,** as applicable**,** to reduce potential direct or indirect impacts to a unique paleontological resource. The North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer is located within an area of heavy previous disturbance. With implementation of mitigation measures **MM GEO-2** through **MM GEO-7**, potential impacts regarding directly or indirectly destroying a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature would be less than significant.

Geology and Soils Mitigation Measures

Implementation of the following mitigation measures would reduce impacts to geologic resources to less than significant. Since not all mitigation measures are applicable to each Facility, the following table is provided to identify which mitigation measure is applicable to a specific Facility. The full text of the mitigation measures follow this summary table.

Mitigation Measure	Project-Level Facilities			Program-Level Facilities		
	1200 W Emergency Pump Station	Granite Hill Booster Pump Station	Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement	68th Street Extension	Schliesman I-15 Crossing	N. Indian Hills Trunk Sewer
MM GEO-1: Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities Erosion Control Plan	Applicable if no SWPP prepared	Applicable if no SWPP prepared	Applicable if no SWPP prepared	Applicable if no SWPP prepared	Applicable if no SWPP prepared	Applicable if no SWPP prepared
MM GEO-2: Retain a Qualified Professional Paleontologist for the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, 68th Street Extension, and the Schleisman I-15 Crossing	N/A	Applicable	N/A	Applicable	Applicable	N/A
MM GEO-3: Prepare a Paleontological Resources Impact Management Program for the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, 68th Street Extension, and the Schleisman I-15 Crossing	N/A	Applicable	N/A	Applicable	Applicable	N/A
MM GEO-4: Conduct Worker Environmental Awareness Training for the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement, 68th Street Extension, Schleisman I-15 Crossing, and North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer	N/A	Applicable	Applicable	Applicable	Applicable	N/A

Mitigation Measure	Project-Level Facilities			Program-Level Facilities		
	1200 W Emergency Pump Station	Granite Hill Booster Pump Station	Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement	68th Street Extension	Schliesman I-15 Crossing	N. Indian Hills Trunk Sewer
MM GEO-5: Monitor for Paleontological Resources for the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, 68th Street Extension, and Schleisman I-15 Crossing	N/A	Applicable	N/A	Applicable	Applicable	N/A
MM GEO-6: Treat Fossil Discoveries from the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, 68th Street Extension, and Schleisman I-15 Crossing	N/A	Applicable	N/A	Applicable	Applicable	N/A
MM GEO-7: Prepare a Paleontological Resources Monitoring Report for the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, 68th Street Extension, and Schleisman I-15 Crossing	N/A	Applicable	N/A	Applicable	Applicable	N/A

Geology and Soils Mitigation Measures

MM GEO-1: Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities Erosion Control Plan. Prior to the construction of any portion of the Project-Level or Program-Level Facilities for which a SWPPP has not been prepared or is not required, JCSD shall cause to be prepared an erosion control plan. The erosion control plan shall identify erosion control Best Management Practices (BMPs) including but not limited to, soils binders, mulching, permanent seeding, sodding, or other BMPs which will provide adequate protection against wind and water erosion. The erosion control plan may be prepared by the Construction Contractor or designee; however, it must be approved by JCSD prior to the start of construction. The erosion control plan shall be retained at the construction site and available for inspection upon request.

MM GEO-2: Retain a Qualified Professional Paleontologist for the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, 68th Street Extension, and Schleisman I-15 Crossing. Prior to any construction or excavation for the *Grantie Hill Booster Pump Station, 68th Street Extension, or Schleisman I-15 Crossing*, JCSD or its designee the project applicant shall retain a Qualified Professional Paleontologist, who meets the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP) qualifications for Principal Investigator or Project Paleontologist, to carry out all regulatory compliance measures and protocols related to paleontological resources.

MM GEO-3: Prepare a Paleontological Resources Impact Management Program for the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, 68th Street Extension, and Schleisman I-15 Crossing.

Before Prior to any construction or excavation starts for the *Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, 68th Street Extension, or Schleisman I-15 Crossing*, the Project Paleontologist retained under **mitigation measure MM GEO-2** shall prepare a Paleontological Resources Impact Management Program(s) (PRIMP(s)). The PRIMP(s) shall contain specific monitoring and management requirements including construction worker training; protocols to follow in the event of an unanticipated discovery; and procedures for monitoring, fossil and data collection, and fossil treatment. The PRIMP(s) shall identify curation facilities for any significant fossils that may be salvaged and require a final report summarizing the results of the program. The PRIMP shall adhere to and incorporate the performance standards and practices from the 2010 SVP *Standard Procedures for the Assessment and Mitigation of Adverse Impacts to Paleontological Resources*. The Project Paleontologist shall submit the final PRIMP to JCSD for their records before project excavation activities start.

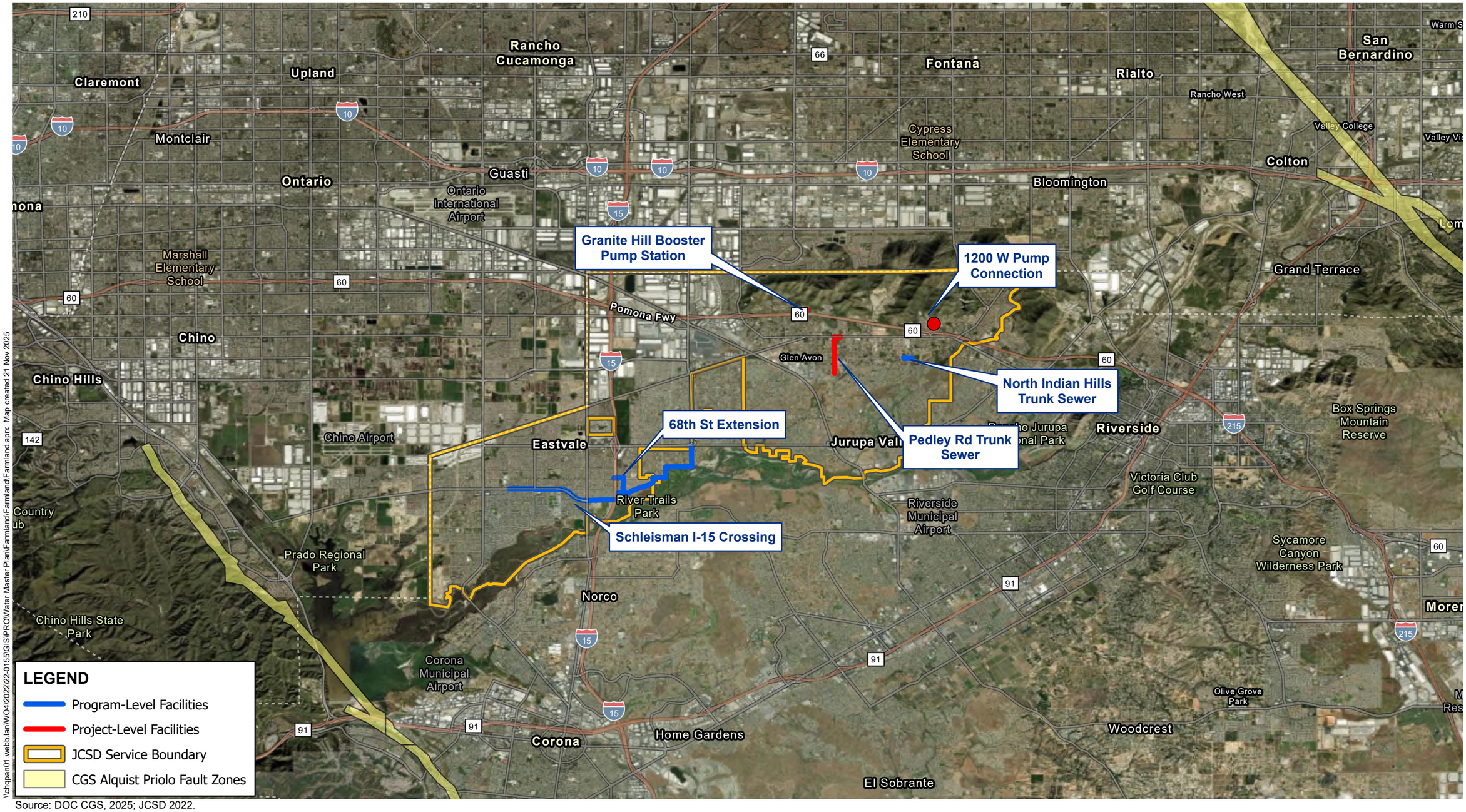
MM GEO-4: Conduct Worker Environmental Awareness Training for the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement, 68th Street Extension, Schleisman I-15 Crossing, and North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer. Prior to any construction or excavation for the *Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement, 68th Street Extension, Schlesiman I-15 Crossing, and North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer,* the Project Paleontologist shall develop worker environmental awareness program (WEAP) training to educate the construction crew on the legal requirements for preserving fossil resources as well as the procedures to follow in the event of a fossil discovery. This training program shall be presented by the Project Paleontologist (or their representative) to the crew prior to any ground-disturbing activities.

MM GEO-5: Monitor for Paleontological Resources for the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, 68th Street Extension, and Schleisman I-15 Crossing. Full-time paleontological monitoring shall occur during ground-disturbing activities that impact undisturbed native sediments of the old alluvial-fan deposits, unit 1 for the *Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, 68th Street Extension, or Schlesiman I-15 Crossing*. Monitoring shall not be required when ground-disturbing activities would impact only biotite schist and gneiss or previously disturbed sediments and/or artificial fill regardless of depth. Monitoring shall be conducted by a qualified paleontological monitor who meets the standards of the SVP and who shall be supervised by the Project Paleontologist. The Project Paleontologist may periodically inspect construction activities and increase, decrease, or cease monitoring in response to subsurface conditions, as appropriate.

MM GEO-6: Treat Fossil Discoveries for the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, 68th Street Extension, and Schleisman I-15 Crossing. In the event of a fossil discovery at the *Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, 68th Street Extension, or Schlesiman I-15 Crossing*, whether by the qualified paleontological monitor or a member of the construction crew, the qualified paleontological monitor shall have the authority to temporarily divert construction activity, and all work shall cease in a 50-foot radius of the discovery. The Project Paleontologist will evaluate the scientific significance of the find and, if appropriate, collect the fossil specimen(s) and all associated data. Paleontological monitors shall record pertinent geological information and collect sediment samples from the fossil localities. Recovered fossils shall be prepared to the point of curation, identified by qualified experts, listed in a database to facilitate analysis, and deposited in a designated paleontological curation facility. The Project Paleontologist shall

obtain a curatorial arrangement with an accredited repository, and scientifically significant fossils may be donated to this institution.

MM GEO-7: Prepare a Paleontological Resources Monitoring Report for the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, 68th Street Extension, and Schleisman I-15 Crossing. At the conclusion of ground-disturbing activities for the *Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, 68th Street Extension, or Schlesiman I-15 Crossing*, the Project Paleontologist shall prepare a final report that documents the methods and results of all efforts completed under the PRIMP, including monitoring efforts; treatment of paleontological resources; results of specimen processing, analysis, and research; and final curation arrangements, as applicable. The report shall be completed after the completion of paleontological monitoring for the project. If paleontological resources are curated, the final monitoring report and any associated data pertinent to the curated specimen(s) shall be submitted to the designated repository. A copy of the final monitoring report shall be filed with JCSD.



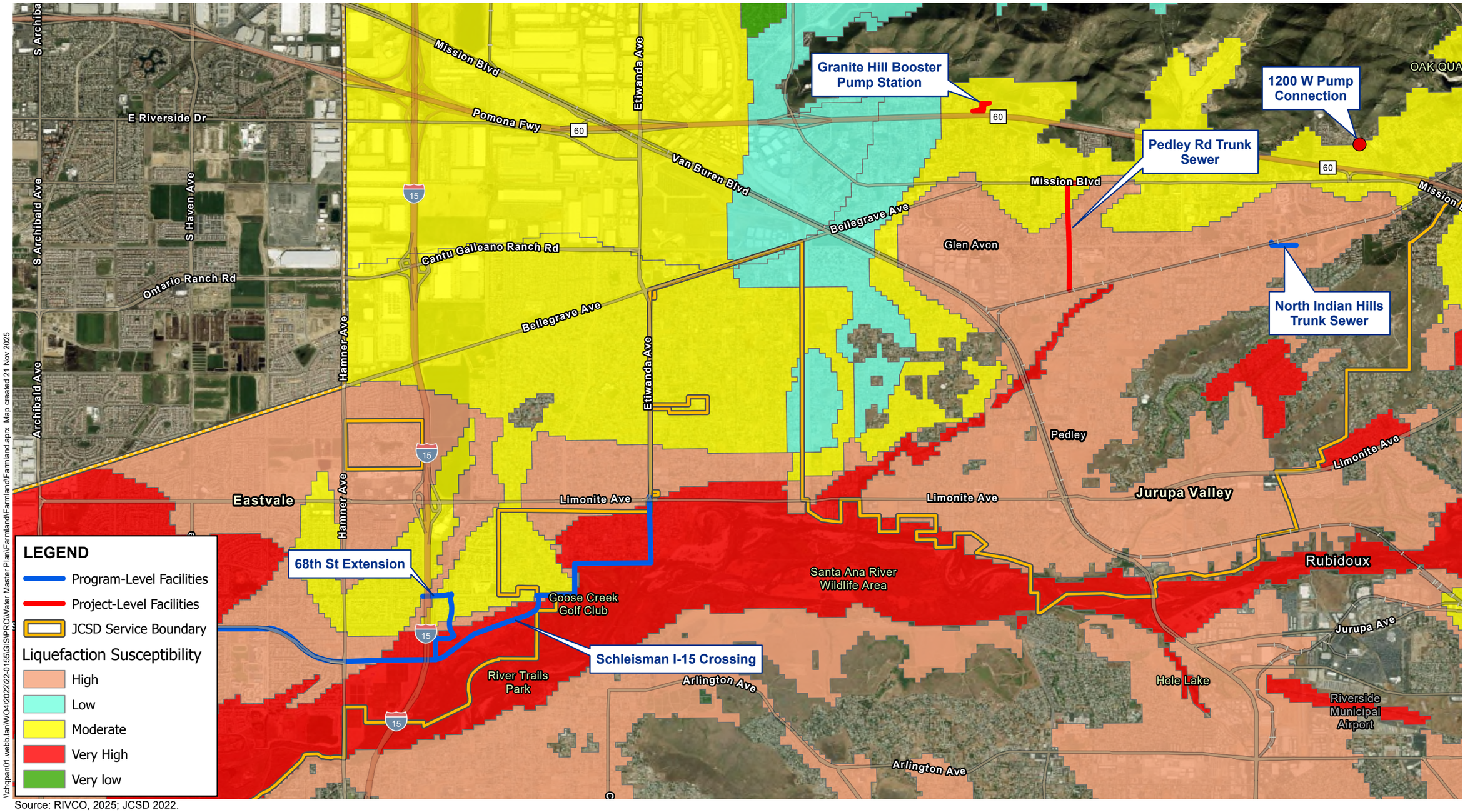
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Source: DOC CGS, 2025; JCSD 2022.

Figure 11 – Fault Zones

JCSD 2020 Water Master Plan and 2020 Wastewater Master Plan Facilities

ALBERT A. WEBB ASSOCIATES



Source: RIVCO, 2025; JCSD 2022.

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Figure 12 – Secondary Seismic Hazards

JCSD 2020 Water Master Plan and 2020 Wastewater Master Plan Facilities

ALBERT A. WEBB ASSOCIATES

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

(Sources: Project Description, WEBB-A)

8.a Would the Project generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

Greenhouse gases (GHG) are not presented in pounds per day (lbs/day) like criteria pollutants; they are typically evaluated on an annual basis using the metric system. Several agencies, at various levels, have proposed draft GHG significance thresholds for use in CEQA documents. SCAQMD has worked on GHG thresholds for development projects. In December 2008, the SCAQMD adopted a threshold of 10,000 metric tonnes per year of carbon dioxide equivalents ($MTCO_2E$/yr) for stationary source projects where SCAQMD is the lead agency. The most recent draft proposal was in September 2010 and included screening significance thresholds for residential, commercial, and mixed-use projects at 3,500, 1,400, and 3,000 $MTCO_2E$/yr, respectively. Alternatively, a lead agency has the option to use 3,000 $MTCO_2E$/yr as a threshold for all non-industrial projects. Although both options are recommended by SCAQMD, a lead agency is advised to use only one option and to use it consistently. The SCAQMD significance thresholds also recommends amortizing construction emission over an expected project life of 30 years.

Project-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact. The AQ/GHG Analysis prepared for the Project-Level Facilities (WEBB-A) estimated GHG emissions from fuel usage by construction equipment and construction-related activities, such as construction worker trips. Model results indicate that an estimated 57.73 $MTCO_2E$ would occur from Project construction equipment over the course of the estimated construction period as shown in **Table F – Project Construction Equipment GHG Emissions**.

Table F – Project Construction Equipment GHG Emissions

Year	Metric Tons per year (MT/yr)				
	Total CO_2	Total CH_4	Total N_2O	R	Total CO_2E
Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipeline Replacement					
2027	309.00	0.01	0.01	0.09	312.00
2028	610.00	0.02	0.02	0.17	618.00
Granite Hill Booster Pump Station					
2030	529.00	0.02	0.02	0.10	535.00
2031	264.00	0.01	0.01	0.04	267.00
Total	**1,712.00**	**0.06**	**0.06**	**0.40**	**1,732.00**
				Amortized[1]	**57.73**

Long-term emissions, as discussed under the response to threshold 3.b, Air Quality, from the proposed Project-Level Facilities would primarily be in the form of mobile source emissions from infrequent visits by vehicles driven by maintenance personnel with limited operational emissions because the 1200 West

Emergency Pump Connection would operate only under emergency conditions and the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station pumps are electric. As such, the GHG emissions from operation of the new electric pumps at the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station were estimated. The four booster station pumps are 160 horsepower (total) and are estimated to operate approximately 1,086 hours per year, which would result in 173 megawatt-hours (MWh). Based on the Southern California Edison (SCE) carbon intensity data from CalEEMod (263 pounds of CO_2E per MWh), the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station would generate 20.59 $MTCO_2E$ per year. (WEBB-A.)

The proposed Project does not fit into the categories provided (industrial, commercial, and residential) in the draft thresholds from SCAQMD. The Project's emissions were compared to the SCAQMD recommended screening level of 3,000 $MTCO_2E$/yr. Due to the estimated amount of emissions from Project construction and negligible operational emissions from booster pump station electricity usage and infrequent maintenance vehicles, the proposed Project would not generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment and impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Program-Level Facilities

No Impact. Adoption of the Program-Level Facilities would not generate GHG emissions, directly or indirectly. Future implementation of individual components would require subsequent environmental review for potential GHG impacts resulting from construction and operation of the proposed Program-Level Facilities.

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

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.

Project-Level Facilities

No Impact. Construction and operation of the proposed Project-Level Facilities would not generate GHG emissions such that a significant impact on the environment would result. Refer to the response to threshold 8.a, above. Further, these facilities would not obstruct implementation of any future plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions because the facilities are infrastructure projects that serve to alleviate existing and forecasted deficiencies in the District's water and wastewater systems that would not conflict with any land use plan of the jurisdictions. Therefore, no impact would occur.

Program-Level Facilities

No Impact. Implementation of the Program-Level Facilities would not conflict with or obstruct applicable plans policies, or regulations adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions because the facilities are infrastructure projects that serve to alleviate existing and forecasted deficiencies in the District's water and wastewater systems that would not conflict with any land use plan of the jurisdictions nor would they cause a substantial increase in population. Future implementation of individual components would subject to future applicable regulations once adopted. Therefore, no impact would occur.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigation Measures

There are no impacts to GHG emissions; therefore, no mitigation is required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	*Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
9. 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c. Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d. Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e. For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☒	☐
f. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
g. Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	☐	☐	☒	☐

(Sources: Cal Fire; CalEPA; CCR; CFR; Cortese List; CFR Title 40, Chapter 1, Subchapter I, Part 261; Google Earth; Gov. Code 65962.5, Health and Safety Code; ONT ALUCP; Plan RC NH ECR, Project Description, Envirostor, Geotracker)

9.a Would the Project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?

Construction activities may include the transport and storage of hazardous materials, such as fuels for the construction equipment. The transportation of hazardous materials can result in accidental spills, leaks, toxic releases, fire, or explosion. The Project is not expected to create the need for an excess of hazardous materials being used on-site for construction.

A number of federal and state agencies prescribe strict regulations for the safe transportation of hazardous materials. Hazardous material transport, storage and response to upsets or accidents are primarily subject to federal regulation by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Office of Hazardous Materials Safety in accordance with Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). California regulations applicable to hazardous material transport, storage, and response to upsets or accidents are codified in Title 13 (Motor Vehicles), Title 8 (Cal/OSHA), Title 22 (Management of Hazardous Waste), Title 26 (Toxics) of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), and the Chapter 6.95 of the Health and Safety Code (Hazardous Materials Release Response Plans and Inventory).

Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact. Construction of the Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities may include the transport and storage of hazardous materials, such as fuels for the construction equipment. The transportation of hazardous materials can result in accidental spills, leaks, toxic releases, fire, or explosion. Pipeline construction is not expected to create the need for an excess amount of hazardous materials being used on-site.

Compliance with applicable federal and state laws related to the transportation, use, storage, and response to upsets or accidents that may involve hazardous materials would reduce the likelihood and severity of upsets and accidents during transit and storage. Additionally, construction and operation of the Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities is not expected to result in the use of large amounts of hazardous materials that would create a hazard to the public or environment. Therefore, potential impacts regarding creation of a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

9.b Would the Project 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?

Project-Level-Facilities and Program-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact. As discussed in the response to threshold 9.a, above, construction of the Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities would involve the use of hazardous materials during construction and operation but shall be required to comply with all applicable federal and state laws pertaining to the transport, use, disposal, handling, and storage of hazardous materials. There are no known active leaking underground storage tanks (USTs) within Jurupa Valley within proximity to the location of the Project-Level Facilities. There are no known active leaking USTs within Eastvale or Jurupa Valley within proximity to the location of the Program-Level Facilities. Therefore, through compliance with applicable regulations, potential impacts regarding creation of 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 would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

9.c Would the Project emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?

Project-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact The Project-Level Facilities are located within one-quarter mile of the following schools: Jurupa Middle School, Glen Avon Elementary School, and Sunnyslope Elementary School.

Construction and installation of the Project-Level Facilities would not require atypical chemicals associated with construction methods and equipment. The use of fuels, lubricants, and solvents is anticipated; however, such use would not create a route of hazardous exposure to students at nearby schools because construction activities would be limited to the location of the Project-Level Facilities. In addition, construction and operation of the Project-Level Facilities would comply with state and federal regulations governing the use and transport of hazardous materials. For these reasons, potential impacts regarding the emission of hazardous emissions or handling of hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school would be less than significant.

Program-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact. The Program-Level Facilities are located within one-quarter mile of the following schools: Augustine Ramirez Intermediate School, Eastvale Elementary School, River Heights Intermediate, Vander Molen Fundamental Elementary School, Patriot High School, and Camino Real Elementary School.

Construction and installation of the Program-Level Facilities would not require atypical chemicals associated with construction methods and equipment. The use of fuels, lubricants, and solvents is anticipated but would not create a route of hazardous exposure to students at nearby schools because construction activities would be limited to the location of the Program-Level Facilities. In addition, the construction and operation of the Program-Level Facilities would comply with state and federal regulations governing the use and transport of hazardous materials. For these reasons, potential impacts regarding the emission of hazardous emissions or handling of hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

9.d Would the Project 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?

Project-Level & Program-Level Facilities

No impact. There are no sites on the list compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 within the general area or along and adjacent to the proposed alignments in which the Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities would be located. Therefore, there would be no impacts regarding the creation of a significant hazard to the public or environment resulting from the Project-Level Facilities or Program-Level Facilities being located on a hazardous materials site on the list complied pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 No mitigation is required.

9.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?

Project-Level Facilities

No impact. The Policy Boundaries of the Ontario International Airport Influence Area and Chino Airport Influence Area do not extend into the proposed locations of the Project-Level Facilities. The Safety Zones of the Ontario and Chino Airport do not extend into the proposed locations of the Project-Level Facilities. (ONT ALUCP, Map 2-1, 2-2.) Therefore, there would be no impacts regarding safety hazards associated with the Project-Level Facilities for people residing or working in the Project site and surrounding area would be less than significant**.**

Program-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact. The Policy Boundaries of the Ontario International Airport Influence Area and Chino Airport Influence Area extends into the eastern portion of Eastvale. Depending on the final locations selected, some Program-Level Facilities components may be within these Policy Boundaries. (ONT ALUCP, Map 2-1.) The Safety Zones of the Ontario Airport and Chino Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan are north of Eastvale and thus, it is not likely that Program-Level Facilities components would be located within a Safety Zone. (ONT ALUCP, Map 2-2.) Therefore, impacts regarding safety hazards associated with the Program-Level Facilities for people residing or working in the Project site and surrounding area would be less than significant.

9.f Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

Eastvale and Jurupa Valley have Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs) that addresses how each city would respond to emergency situations ranging from minor incidents to large-scale disasters. The plan addresses four primary phases of emergency operation including Preparedness, Response, Recovery, and Mitigation. (Eastvale EOP, p. 4; JVGP, p. 8-21.) These plans do not identify evacuation routes.

Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact. Construction of certain Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities may cause traffic delays if lane closures are required, which could affect response times for emergency vehicles or travel time for evacuees. As part of the final design for any Project-Level Facility or Program-Level Facility that requires a lane closure, traffic control plans shall be prepared and shall be approved by each jurisdiction for which a lane closure or encroachment permit is required. The traffic control plans shall provide adequate pass-by features for emergency vehicles. Through compliance with required traffic control plans and encroachment permits, the details of which would be dictated by Jurupa Valley and/or Eastvale, the ability of emergency vehicles to pass by the construction site(s) safely, efficiently and quickly would not be limited. Therefore, potential impacts related to impairing implementation of or physically interfering with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

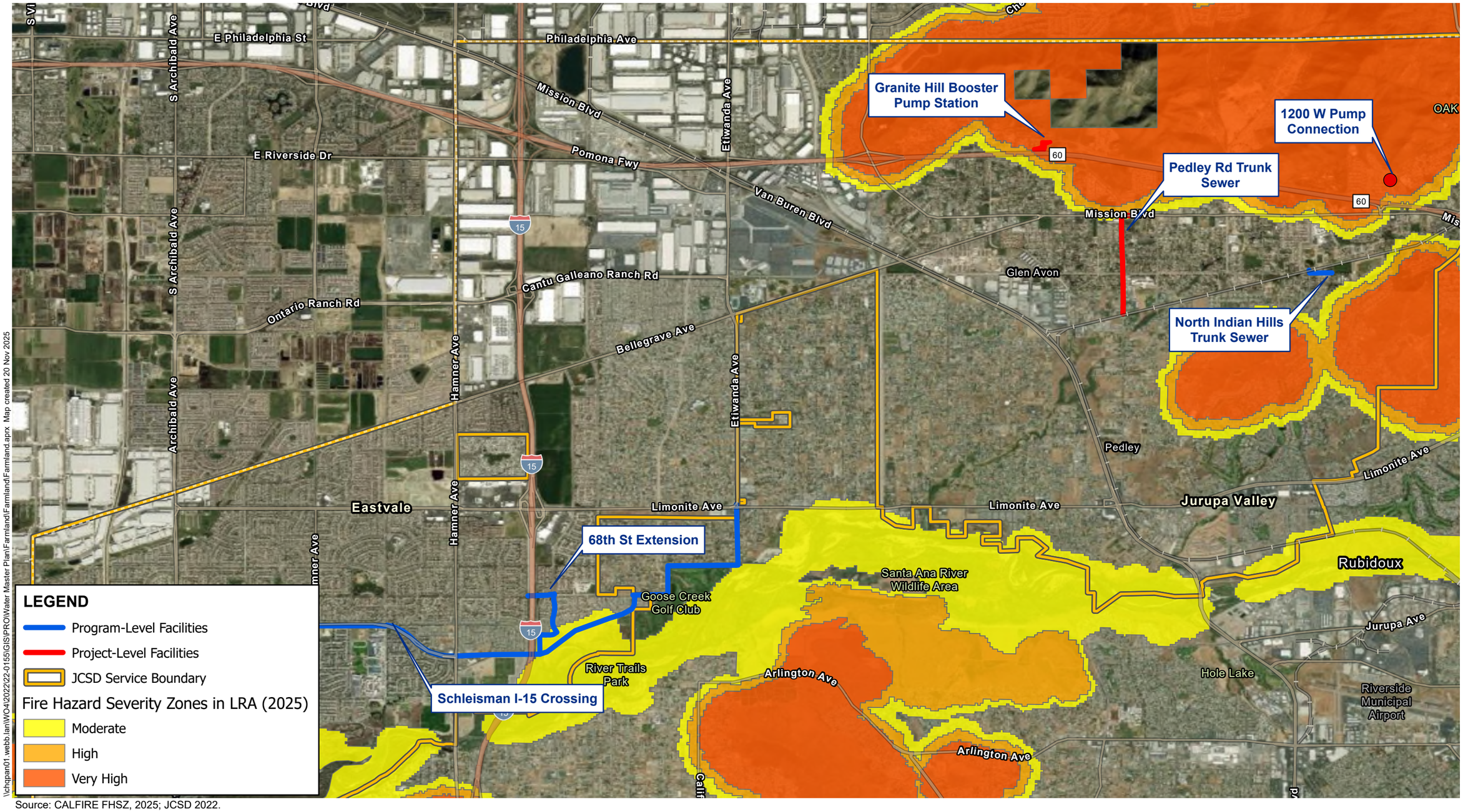
9.g Would the Project expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?

Project-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact. Construction of the Project-Level Facilities would not expose people or structures to wildland fires. As discussed in the response to threshold 20, Wildfire, the only Project-Level Facility potentially located in a very high fire severity zone (VHFHSZ) is the 1200 West Emergency Pump Connection (**Figure 13 – Fire Hazard Severity Zones**). Construction and operation of the Project-Level Facilities, would not expose people or structures to a significant level of risk from wildland fires. Additionally, the Project-Level Facilities do not include the construction of residential structures that would expose people or structures to a significant risk from wildland fires. Therefore, impacts regarding the exposure of people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

Program-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact. The Program-Level Facility potentially located in a high fire severity zone (HFHSZ) is the North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer (**Figure 13**). This facility would be located underground and as such would not expose people or structures to a significant level of risk from wildland fires. Construction and operation of the Program-Level Facilities, would not expose people or structures to a significant level of risk from wildland fires. Additionally, the Program-Level Facilities do not include the construction of residential structures that would expose people or structures to a significant risk from wildland fires. Therefore, impacts regarding the exposure of people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.



\\chqpan01.webb.ian\WO4\2022\22-0155\GIS\PRO\Water Master Plan\Farmland\Farmland\Farmland.aprx Map created 20 Nov 2025

Source: CALFIRE FHSZ, 2025; JCSD 2022.

Figure 13 – Fire Hazard Severity Zones

JCSD 2020 Water Master Plan and 2020 Wastewater Master Plan Facilities

ALBERT A. WEBB ASSOCIATES

	Potentially Significant Impact	*Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
10. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY. Would the project:				
a. Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:	☐	☐	☒	☐
i. result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;	☐	☐	☒	☐
ii. substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite;	☐	☐	☒	☐
iii. create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or	☐	☐	☒	☐
iv. impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d. In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐

(Sources: Basin Plan, CBWM(a), CBWB(b), Judgment, Order 2022-0057-DWQ, Order No. R8-2015-0004, WQ 2014-0194-DWQ, WEI(a))

10.a Would the Project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality?

The Project is located within the Santa Ana River Watershed and is tributary to Reach 3 of the Santa Ana River (aka "Middle Santa Ana River"), which drains west to the Prado Basin and ultimately to the Pacific Ocean. The Project is also within the Chino Groundwater Basin and specifically, the Chino-North, Chino-East, and Chino-South Groundwater Management Zones. The surface and ground water quality of these, and all the water bodies in the watershed is regulated by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board – Santa Ana Region (RWQCB) through implementation of federal and state regulations including the federal Clean Water Act and state Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. The RWQCB sets water quality standards for surface and ground waters as the combination of water quality objectives (i.e., numeric and narrative thresholds) that are established to protect the beneficial uses (e.g., swimming, fishing, wildlife, etc.) of downstream receiving waters. Beneficial uses, water quality standards, and water quality objectives are provided in the RWQCB's Water Quality Control Plan (aka "Basin Plan").

Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact. Construction of the Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities may result in the degradation of downstream surface and ground water quality as a result of polluted stormwater

runoff coming from the various construction sites. Construction-phase stormwater quality is regulated by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) through a statewide National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) general permit with waste discharge requirements (the Construction General Permit, Order 2022-0057-DWQ, NPDES No. CAS000002). The Construction General Permit requires the development of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) by a certified Qualified SWPPP Developer (QSD) and implemented onsite by a Qualified SWPPP Practitioner (QSP) for the duration of construction. Attachment E of the Construction General Permit specifically addresses linear underground projects and Attachment J addresses dewatering activities; both of which would likely be applicable to certain Project-Level and/or Program-Level Facilities.

Post-construction operation of the Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities may impact downstream water quality during the periodic release of fresh water that can occur during Project installation and ongoing operation and maintenance activities, including, but not limited to, system failures, pressure releases, and pipeline/tank flushing and dewatering. These types of operational releases of fresh water are regulated by NPDES permits issued by the RWQCB, for example, Order No. R8-2020-0006 (NPDES No. CAG998001), General Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges to Surface Waters that pose an Insignificant Threat and Order WQ 2014-0194-DWQ (NPDES No. CAG140001), Drinking Water System Discharges to Waters of the United States.

The Middle Santa Ana River is listed on the Clean Water Act Section 303(d) list of impaired waters due to violations of REC1 (contact water recreation) fecal coliform bacteria objectives (Basin Plan, p. 6-174). Activities that are tributary to the Middle Santa Ana River are therefore required as part of their NPDES permit for construction activities, to the maximum extent practicable, avoid contributing discharges of fecal coliform bacteria during construction and post-construction.

Through compliance with existing regulations including NPDES permit requirements for construction and operation-phase activities, Project impacts to surface and ground water quality resulting from implementation of Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities would be less than significant.

10.b Would the Project substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?

Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities

Less Than Significant Impact. The Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities do not include the construction or expansion of groundwater wells or groundwater recharge facilities. Also, the proposed facilities do not include large impervious surfaces that would potentially impede the existing potential for groundwater recharge. Five of the six Project facilities will convey water that likely originated from the Chino Groundwater Basin (i.e., 1200 West Emergency Pump Connection, Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, the water pipelines replaced as part of Pedley Road Trunk Sewer project, 68th Street Extension, Schleisman I-15 Crossing).

Water rights to the Chino Groundwater Basin were adjudicated by the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of San Bernardino on January 27, 1978 (Judgment).[4] JCSD is a Party to the Judgment and a member of the appropriative pool and therefore has production rights to the Chino Basin groundwater. The

[4] The 1978 Judgment, the 2012 Restated Judgment, and additional amendments to the Judgment can be found online at http://www.cbwm.org/pages/legal/

principal function of the Judgment is to control the use of the water source in order to ensure the source is utilized in an optimum manner. The provisions of the Judgment and the monitoring of the basin are carried out by the court-appointed Chino Basin Watermaster (Watermaster or CBWM). The primary management plan for the Chino Basin is the Optimum Basin Management Program or OBMP, originally prepared in 1999 and updated in 2020 with a Storage Management Plan that describes how the basin can be managed for the next 20 years. Because the Chino Basin is adjudicated, a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) pursuant to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act of 2014 or similar mechanism is not required and management of the basin is done by the Watermaster and the OBMP.

As of July 1, 2018, the Chino Groundwater Basin has an estimated 12.6 million AF of total water in storage and an unused storage capacity of approximately 1 million AF (WEI(a), p. 6-15). The Safe Yield of the Chino Basin has been set by the court at 131,000 AFY for the period of July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2030 (CBWM(a), p. 2 of 15). JCSD's annual production rights are currently 19,874.1 AF (CBWM(b), p. 10.1). JCSD has an additional 56,985 AF in a groundwater storage account (CBWM(b), p. 11.1). JCSD produced approximately 7,390.1 AF from the Chino Groundwater Basin in fiscal year 2023-24 (CBWM(b), p. 10.1). Pursuant to the Judgment, JCSD can pump in excess of its rights with payment of a replenishment fee. Therefore, JCSD could have produced more in Fiscal Year 2023-24 to reach its annual production right in addition to accessing the water held in its storage account, as well as pumping in excess of the District's rights with payment of a replenishment fee.

As stated in the Project Description, the Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities would not extend water availability to an area where it is not currently available, and they are in response to planned and projected growth within JCSD's service area. Therefore, through JCSD's participation as a Party to the Judgment and the Rules and Regulations of the court-appointed Watermaster, the Project-Level and Program-Level Facilities would not substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin, and impacts would be less than significant.

10.c.i. Would the Project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on-or-off-site?

10.c.ii. Would the Project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on-or-off-site?

10.c.iii. Would the Project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would 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?

10.c.iv. Would the Project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would create or contribute runoff water which would impede or redirect flood flows?

Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact. Construction and operation of the Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities would not alter the existing drainage patterns of the Project area. Regarding the potential for substantial erosion, siltation, and polluted runoff, refer to the response to threshold 10.a, above. Regarding the potential for flooding, refer to the response to threshold 10.d, below.

The Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities do not include any component that would alter the course of a stream or river, including the Schleisman I-15 Crossing and 68th Street Extension that both have pipeline segments within the 100-Year floodplain of the Santa Ana River (east of I-15 and south of Tributary Way in the Riverbend subdivision). Aboveground Project components of the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station could introduce new impervious surfaces into the Project area; however, these surfaces would not be large and would be constructed on hardpacked dirt. Roadways and construction areas would be returned to their original line and grade. The rest of the proposed Project would be underground and would not substantially change the surrounding elevations or otherwise substantially alter the drainage patterns in the Project area. Because the Project-Level and Program-Level Facilities would be designed and constructed in compliance with American Water Works Association, JCSD standards, and NPDES requirements for the protection of water quality through implementation of an erosion control plan or SWPPP and dewatering/de minimus permits, as well as Project design to avoid watercourses, potential impacts regarding substantial alteration of the existing drainage pattern such that substantial erosion or siltation on-or-off-site, substantially increasing the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on-or-off-site, exceeding the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or providing substantial additional sources of polluted runoff, and creating or contributing runoff water which would impede or redirect flood flows would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

10.d In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, would the Project risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?

The Project location is too far inland to be subject to tsunamis and there are no seiche zones in the Project area. FEMA Flood Hazard Zones for the Project area are shown on **Figure 14 – FEMA Flood Hazard Zones**.

Project-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact. As shown on Figure 14, none of the Project-Level Facilities are located within a FEMA flood hazard zone. The Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement Project would be located underground and the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station and the 1200 West Emergency Pump Connection would have above-ground facilities. Inundation of underground facilities would not risk release of pollutants. Inundation of the proposed above-ground facilities would pose limited risk of pollutant release because these Facilities consist of potable water and any chemicals present onsite would be stored securely indoors.

Program-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact. As shown on **Figure 14**, two of the three Program-Level Facilities intersect with the 100-Year floodplain of the Santa Ana River: 68th Street Extension and Schleisman I-15 Crossing. (The 100-Year floodplain is the same as the 1% Annual Chance area and the 500-Year floodplain is the same as the 0.2% Annual Chance area shown on **Figure 14**.) In addition, approximately 620 linear feet of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing project intersects with the Regulatory Floodway. JCSD may have to document for purposes of FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program how the installation of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing portion within the Regulatory Floodway would not result in an increased water surface elevation. In addition, pipelines installed in Regulatory Floodways may be subject to the design standards of California Code of Regulations

Title 23, section 123. Both Facilities are potable water pipelines and because both of these Facilities would be located underground, they would not result in the release of pollutants as a result of inundation. The North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer is a sewer pipeline that would be buried underground and therefore have limited risk of pollutant release due to inundation.

Project components that are constructed within a FEMA Flood Hazard would be designed to prevent or contain any pollutants released in the event of inundation. Therefore, through compliance with existing regulations and Facility design to adequately secure and store chemicals during construction, potential impacts from release of pollutants during inundation would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

10.e Would the Project conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?

Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities

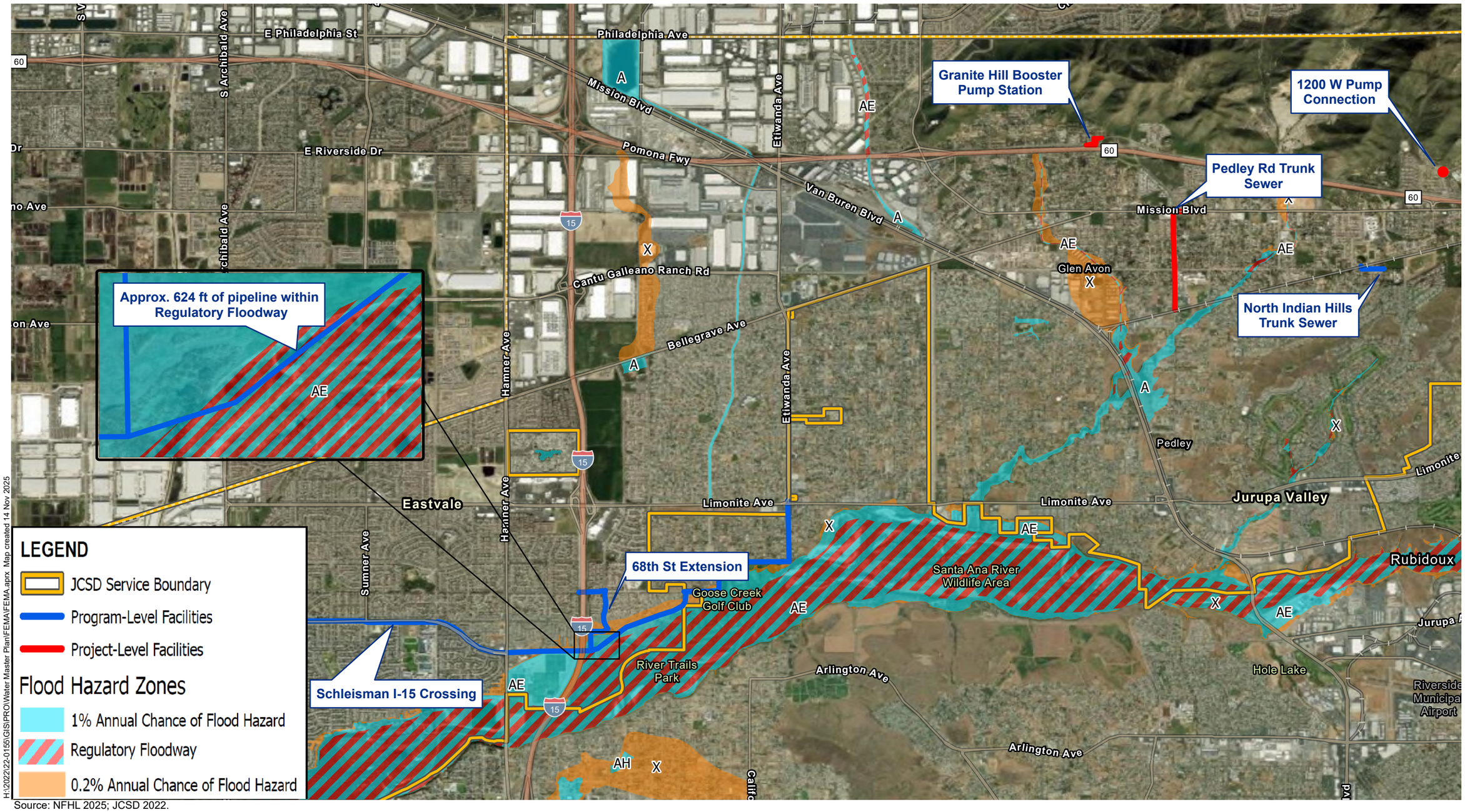
Less than significant impact. As discussed in response to threshold 10.a, the local water quality control plan is the RWQCB's Basin Plan that regulates water quality of all surface and ground waters in the Santa Ana River Watershed, including the Middle Santa Ana River and Chino Groundwater Basin. Through Project compliance with NPDES regulations during construction and operational phases, the Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities would not conflict with or obstruct the Basin Plan.

As discussed in response to threshold 10.b, the Chino Groundwater Basin is adjudicated and managed through the Watermaster's implementation of the Judgment and the OBMP, which is essentially the local groundwater management plan. Through participation in the Judgment and the Rules and Regulations of the court-appointed Watermaster, the Project would not conflict with or obstruct the local groundwater management plan.

Therefore, through compliance with existing regulations for the protection of surface and ground water quality and local groundwater management, the Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan and impacts would be less than significant in this regard.

Hydrology and Water Quality Mitigation Measures

Impacts regarding hydrology and water quality are less than significant; therefore, no mitigation is required.



Source: NFHL 2025; JCSD 2022.

Figure 14 – FEMA Flood Hazard Zones

JCSD 2020 Water Master Plan and 2020 Wastewater Master Plan Facilities

ALBERT A. WEBB ASSOCIATES

	Potentially Significant Impact	*Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
11. LAND USE PLANNING. Would the project				
a. Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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: Google Earth; JVGP; RC Plan 2040; Project Description;)

11.a Would the Project physically divide an established community?

Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities

No impact. The physical division of an established community typically refers to the construction of a physical feature (such as a wall, interstate highway, or railroad tracks) or the removal of a means of access (such as a local road or bridge) that would impair mobility. The above ground Project-Level components, the 1200 West Emergency Pump Connection and the Granite Hill Booster Station are not large enough to constitute a physical barrier. Additionally, they are located at the edges of existing development. The other Project-Level component, the Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement and the Program-Level Facilities are underground pipelines and once construction is complete, any roads in which the pipelines are installed would be returned to its original condition and access restored. For these reasons there would be no impacts regarding physically dividing an established community.

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

Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities

No impact. The agency with jurisdiction over the Project is JCSD. JCSD does not have land use jurisdiction. Thus, construction of the Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities would not conflict with an applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect. JCSD's Water Master Plan and Wastewater Master Plan identifies recommended facilities to alleviate existing and forecasted deficiencies in the District's water and wastewater systems, the proposed Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities will benefit JCSD's water supply and sewer infrastructure. As such the Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities are consistent with JCSD's water and wastewater planning efforts. Therefore, implementation of the Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities would not conflict with any JCSD plan, policies, or regulations adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigation and environmental effect and there would be no impact in this regard.

	Potentially Significant Impact	*Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
12. MINERAL RESOURCES. Would the project:				
a. Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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: JVGP EIR 2017)

12.a Would the Project 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?

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

Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact. Mineral resources are naturally occurring chemicals, elements, or compounds formed by inorganic processes or organic substances. These resources include bituminous rock, gold, sand, gravel, clay, crushed stone, limestone, diatomite, salt, borate, potash, geothermal, petroleum, and natural gas resources. Construction aggregate, another mineral resource, refers to sand and gravel (natural aggregates) and crushed stone (rock) that are used as Portland cement-concrete (PCC) aggregate, asphaltic-concrete aggregate, road base, railroad ballast, riprap, fill, and the production of other construction materials.

Riverside County mapping data indicates the "upper" third of the Sana Ana River within the City of Jurupa Valley's boundaries is considered to be a significant source of construction aggregate (i.e., sand and gravel). According to the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), this area is designated by the State as a Mineral Resources Zone 2 (MRZ-2) area, and is considered a significant mineral resource. The northern area of Jurupa Valley (i.e., the Jurupa Hills north of the SR-60 Freeway) was mined years ago for extensive deposits of clay, limestone, iron, sand, and aggregates, however, there are no longer any active mines in this area, but a number of former quarries would require rehabilitation or restoration to support future development. The remaining land within Jurupa Valley is classified as MRZ-3 which are areas where the available geologic information indicates that mineral deposits are likely to exist, however, the significance of the deposit is undetermined.

Construction of the individual Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities could result in direct impacts to mineral resources; however, given the small footprint and level of development in surrounding areas of the Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities this loss is not considered substantial. Therefore, potential impacts regardsing the loss of availability of a known mineral resource or a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan would be less than significant. (JVGP EIR 2017.) No mitigation is required.

Mineral Resources Mitigation Measures

Impacts to mineral resources are less than significant; therefore, no mitigation is required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	*Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
13. NOISE. Would the project result in:				
a. Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c. 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: ECO; FCO; JVMC; RCMC; SBCO; FTA; Caltrans)

13.a Would the Project result in the generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?

Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact. Temporary increases to ambient noise levels would occur during construction of the Project-Level Facilities and the Program-Level Facilities. Noise would derive from the use of various types of construction equipment such as compactors, cranes, excavators, generators, drills, and from a worker-related increase in traffic in the vicinity of a specific Project-Level Facility or Program-Level Facility. Maximum noise levels (L_{max}) associated the construction equipment expected to be used ranges from 80 dBA L_{max} at 50 feet to 90 dBA L_{max} at 50 feet. Once construction is complete, the 1200 West Emergency Pump Connection and the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station would produce noise from generators, pumps, and traffic associated with maintenance. Sensitive receptors are residences, educational institutions, and public parks adjacent to the location of a Project-Level or Program-Level Facility.

Project-Level and Program-Level Facilities would be constructed within Eastvale and Jurupa Valley. Noise standards for these jurisdictions are summarized below.

- Eastvale Code of Ordinances Chapter 8.52 Noise Regulations. According to Section 8.52.020, sound emanating from facilities owned or operated by or for a governmental agency or capital improvement projects of a governmental agency are exempt. (ECO.)
- Jurupa Valley Municipal Code Title 11.05 Noise Regulations. Section 11.05.020(D) states that capital improvement projects of a governmental agency are exempt from the from the provisions of this chapter of the Municipal Code. (JVMC.)

The Project-Level and Program-Level Facilities traverse through residential areas; thus, sensitive receptors are expected to be within 250 feet or less of Project construction activities.

Through compliance with Eastvale's and Jurupa Valley's noise standards for construction, construction and operation of the Project-Level Facilities and the Program-Level Facilities would not expose people to, or generate noise levels in excess of, standards established in the local noise ordinance. Therefore, potential impacts would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

13.b Would the Project result in the generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

Construction projects can generate ground-borne vibration, and in general, demolition of structures preceding construction generates the highest vibrations. However other construction equipment such as vibratory compactors or rollers, pile drivers and pavement breakers can generate perceptible vibration during construction activities. Heavy trucks can also generate ground-borne vibrations that vary depending on vehicle type, weight and pavement conditions.

Typically, ground-borne vibration generated by man-made activities attenuates rapidly with distance from the source of vibration. Man-made vibration issues are therefore, usually confined to short distances (i.e., 500 feet or less) from the source. Sensitive receptors for vibration include structures (especially older masonry structures), people (especially residents, the elderly, and the sick), and vibration sensitive equipment. Ground vibrations from construction activities do not often reach the levels that can damage structures, but they can achieve the audible and feelable ranges in buildings very close to the site.

Various types of construction equipment have been measured under a wide variety of construction activities with an average of source levels reported in terms of velocity as shown in **Table G – Vibration Source Levels for Construction Equipment**. Although the table gives one level for each piece of equipment, it should be noted that there is a considerable variation in reported ground vibration levels from construction activities. The data provide a reasonable estimate for a wide range of soil conditions.

Table G – Vibration Source Levels for Construction Equipment[a]

Equipment	PPV at 25 feet (inches/second)	RMS[b] at 25 feet
Large Bulldozer	0.089	87
Caisson Drill	0.089	87
Loaded Truck	0.076	86
Small Bulldozer	0.003	58

Notes:

[a] Federal Transit Administration, *Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment*, May 2006. Table 12-2

[b] RMS velocity in decibels (VdB) re 1 micro-inch/second.

Regarding impacts from ground-borne vibration, the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) has published guidance in their document titled *Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment*. According to the FTA, although the perceptibility threshold for humans is approximately 65 VdB, human response to vibration is not usually significant unless the vibration exceeds 70 VdB. If the vibration level if a residence reaches 85 VdB, most people would be strongly annoyed by the vibration.

Table H– Typical Human Reaction and Effect on Buildings Due to Groundborne Vibration, displays some of the common human reactions to various levels of groundborne vibration (expressed in PPV) and its effect on buildings.

Table H – Typical Human Reaction and Effect on Buildings Due to Groundborne Vibration[a]

Vibration Level (PPV[b]) (inches/second)	Human Reaction	Effect on Buildings
0.006-0.019	Threshold of perception	Vibrations unlikely to cause damage of any type
0.08	Vibration readily perceptible	Recommended upper level of vibration to which ruins ancient monuments should be subjected
0.10	Level at which continuous vibration begins to annoy people	Virtually no risk of "architectural" (i.e., not structural) damage to normal buildings
0.20	Vibrations annoying to people in buildings	Threshold at which there is a risk to "architectural" damage to normal dwelling – houses with plastered walls and ceilings
0.4-0.6	Vibrations considered unpleasant by people subjected to continuous vibrations and unacceptable to some people walking on bridges	Vibrations at a greater level than normally expected from traffic, but would cause "architectural" damage and possibly minor structural damage

Notes:
[a] Source: California Department of Transportation, Compiled from Table 5 (p. 22) and Table 12 (p. 24).
[b] PPV = Peak Particle Velocity.

Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact. Construction of the Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities would require standard construction equipment and methods that could produce ground-borne vibrations as shown in **Table G** above. Operation of the Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities is not anticipated to result in ground-borne vibrations or ground-borne noise. The Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities are located in a developed, suburban area. Based on the information in **Tables F and G**, above, if it is assumed that the distance construction to the nearest sensitive receptor is approximately 50 feet, ground-borne vibration generated during construction may be perceptible, but would not reach the threshold of annoyance. Because Project construction and operation would be consistent with each jurisdiction's noise ordinances, and construction methods are not anticipated to generate any significant sources of ground-borne vibration above those that would normally be associated with construction, potential impacts regarding the exposure and generation of excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels would be less than significant.

13.c 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?

Project-Level Facilities

No impact. As discussed in response to threshold 9.e, the Policy Boundaries of the Ontario International Airport Influence Area and Chino Airport Influence Area do not extend into the proposed locations of the Project-Level Facilities. The Project-Level Facilities do not include housing accommodations, therefore, there would be no impacts from excessive airport noise.

Program-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact. As discussed in response to threshold 9.e, the Policy Boundaries of the Ontario International Airport Influence Area and Chino Airport Influence Area extends into the eastern portion of Eastvale. Depending on the final locations selected, some Program-Level Facilities components may be within these Policy Boundaries. (ONT ALUCP, Map 2-1.) The noise exposure from the Ontario International Airport to people working in the vicinity of the Program-Level Facilities would not change as a result of this Project. The Program-Level Facilities do not include housing accommodations, therefore, impacts from excessive airport noise are less than significant.

Noise Mitigation Measures

Noise impacts are less than significant; therefore, no mitigation is required.

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

(Source: Project Description)

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

Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities

No Impact. The proposed Project does not include new residential or commercial development. The Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities are proposed to be a portion of the water supply and conveyance mechanism and replacement of aging pipelines that will benefit JCSD. Additionally, some of the Facilities are proposed to overcome existing wastewater system deficiencies and identify future capital improvements to provide wastewater service under ultimate development conditions. Thus, the Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities are proposed in response to planned and projected growth within JCSD's service area. The Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities would not extend water availability to an area where it is not currently available. For these reasons, there would be no impacts regarding the direct or indirect inducement of substantial unplanned population growth within the JCSD service area.

14.b. Would the Project displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities

No Impact. Construction and operation of Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities would not necessitate the demolition or relocation of existing housing units. Since no housing would be displaced, no people would be displaced as a result of Project implementation and no impacts would occur.

Population and Housing Mitigation Measures

There are no impacts to population and housing; therefore. no mitigation is required.

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

(Sources: Project Description)

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

15.a Fire Protection?

15.b Police Protection?

Project-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact. Construction of the Project-Level Facilities would not result in the need for new or physically altered government facilities or increase the need for fire or police protection services. If construction of Project-Level Facilities require a lane closure traffic delays may result, which may affect response times for emergency vehicles. As part of the final design for Project-Level Facilities, traffic control plans shall be prepared and shall be approved by each jurisdiction in which a lane closure is required. The traffic control plans shall provide adequate pass-by features for emergency vehicles. The construction of the 1200 West Emergency Pump Connection and the Granite Hill Booster stations would consist of structures and would not physically impact government facilities or the need for an increase in fire or police protection services. Through compliance with required traffic control plans and encroachment permits, the details of which would be dictated by Eastvale and Jurupa Valley, impacts would be less than significant.

Program-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact. Once construction is complete, the Program-Level Facilities would be underground and would not affect fire or police protection services. Construction of the proposed pipelines may cause traffic delays if lane closures are required, which may affect response times for emergency vehicles. As part of the final design for the Program-Level Facilities, traffic control plans shall be prepared and shall be approved by the jurisdiction through which the pipelines would align. The traffic control plans shall provide adequate pass-by features for emergency vehicles. Through compliance with required traffic control plans and encroachment permits, the details of which would be dictated by Eastvale and Jurupa Valley, depending on where the pipelines align, impacts would be less than significant**.**

15.c Schools?
15.d Parks?
15.e Other Public Facilities?

Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities

No impact. As discussed in response to threshold 14.a, the Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities are proposed in response to planned and projected growth within JCSD's service area and would not extend water availability to an area where it is not currently available. Thus, the Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities would not result in population increases that would require additional schools, parks, or other public facilities. The Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities do not propose new schools, parks, or other public facilities other than the components, described in the Project Description. As such the proposed Project would not result in or contribute to the need for new or physically altered schools, parks, or other public facilities and there would be no impacts in this regard.

Public Services Mitigation Measures

Impacts to public services are less than significant; therefore, no mitigation is required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	*Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
16. RECREATION.				
a. Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

(Source: PDR, Project Description)

16a Would the Project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?

Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities

No impact. The proposed Project involves enhancing infrastructure resiliency for JCSD and the construction of the proposed Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities would not cause an increase in the population. Therefore, the proposed Project would not increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated. No impact would occur in this regard.

16.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?

Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities

No impact. The Project does not include new public recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities. Therefore, there would be no impact in this regard.

Recreation Mitigation Measures

There are no impacts to parks or recreational facilities; therefore, no mitigation is required.

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

(Sources: Project Description)

17.a Would the Project conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?

Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact. Construction of the Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities would not conflict with any program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system. Construction may result in traffic congestion as work progresses along the alignments. Temporary lane closures as well as construction personnel, material deliveries, and removal of excess soil material are to be expected. The alignments pass through existing rights-of-way in Jurupa Valley and Eastvale. It may be necessary to close at least one lane of traffic during construction, and, depending upon the conditions of the encroachment permits issued by JCSD, work may be required to take place at night. The determination regarding street closure, lane modification, and/or night work would be made by JCSD as part of the encroachment permit process. The Project-Level Facilities would not conflict with an established circulation performance measure because the work would be temporary in nature and would be in compliance with encroachment permits. Additionally, as part of the final design for the Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities, traffic control plans shall be prepared and shall be approved by Eastvale or Jurupa Valley, as appropriate, so that construction would be consistent with local traffic ordinances and policies. Therefore, through compliance with the conditions of the required encroachment permits and traffic control plans, impacts would be less than significant.

17.b Would the Project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?

CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3(a) describes specific considerations for evaluating a project's transportation impacts and states "Generally, vehicle miles traveled is the most appropriate measure of transportation impacts." As stated in CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3(b)(2), "projects that reduce, or have no impact on, vehicle miles traveled should be presumed to cause a less than significant transportation impact."

Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact. Construction of the Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities would temporarily increase traffic in the area as a result of construction-related vehicles. However, since water facilities are not trip generators, there would be no net increase in vehicle miles traveled (VMTs). Therefore, Project implementation would not conflict with or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3. subdivision (b). Impacts would be less than significant.

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

Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities

No impact. The proposed Project would not change roadway configurations. There would be no impacts in this regard.

17.d Result in inadequate emergency access?

Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact. The proposed Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities would not reconfigure current roadways. Through compliance with the conditions of the required encroachment permits and traffic control plans, access would be maintained throughout the construction period and impacts would be less than significant. Also refer to the response to threshold 9.f.

Transportation Mitigation Measures

Transportation impacts are less than significant; therefore, no mitigation is required.

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

(Sources: AB 52 Consultation Process)

18.a Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k)?

18.b A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1? In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities

Less than significant with mitigation incorporated. WEBB Associates, on behalf of JCSD provided "Notification of Tribal Consultation Opportunity" via email on September 25, 2025, pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) to Tribes that have previously requested such a notice from JCSD and to tribes on CVWD's notification list. Notification was sent to 3 Tribes: Morongo Band of Mission Indians, Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation, and Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians. Reminder notices were sent on October 23, 2025. As of January 1, 2026, no tribes have responded.

As discussed in response to threshold 5a and 5b, there are no resources listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k). (SWCA-B, pp. 66–67.) However, the Project-Level Facilities' APEs are in the vicinity of a known Native American village, and the area was occupied and developed throughout the Historic period. Additionally, the results of the SLF search conducted by the NAHC indicate that there are sensitive Tribal resources within or adjacent to the Project-Level APEs. With implementation of mitigation measures **MM CR-2 through MM CR-5**, which requires retaining a qualified archaeologist, implementation of a Workers Environmental Awareness Program, preparation of an archaeological monitoring plan and archaeological monitoring (for the Granite Hill Booster Bump Station facility), potential impacts to tribal cultural resources from the Project-Level Facilities would be reduced to less than significant.

There is also an elevated sensitivity for the presence of precontact and postcontact Native American archaeological resources in the Program-Level Facilities' APEs. The mapped units in this area indicate a low to

moderate potential for presence of precontact Native American archaeological resources for the three Program-Level Facility locations. Given the limitations of the analysis of the Program-Level Facilities, these Facilities likely require further study. With implementation of mitigation measure **MM CR-**1, which requires Facility-specific survey(s) and assessment(s) be conducted and implementation of the recommendations identified, potential impacts would reduce potential impacts to tribal cultural resources from the Program-Level Facilities would be less than significant.

	Potentially Significant Impact	*Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
19. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS. Would the project:				
a. Require or result in the relocation or construction of new water or expanded wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunication facilities or the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c. Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d. Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e. Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulation related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☐	☒

(Sources: JCSD UWMP; PDR; Project Description)

19.a Would the Project require or result in the construction of new water or expanded wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunication facilities or the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?

Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact. Construction of the Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities will require water for dust control as well as potable water for on-site crews. JCSD has sufficient water supplies to serve these temporary needs. As part of the final design and prior to construction all utilities will be field verified and potholed. If any utility relocations are required, JCSD will coordinate with the affected provider and attempt to relocate the utilities within existing street ROWs. Because there are sufficient water supplies to serve the Project and any utility relocations will be coordinated with the appropriate providers, impacts will be less than significant.

19.b Would the Project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years?

Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact. According to JCSD's 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), water supplied to the JCSD service area is entirely from groundwater production from the adjudicated portion of the

Chino Groundwater Basin (Chino Basin). This source is sufficient to meet JCSD's current and projected water demands and therefore, the impact is less than significant. (JCSD 2020 UWMP, pp. 6-1, 7-9, 7-10, 7-12.)

19.c Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?

Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities

No impact. The wastewater treatment provider is JCSD. There is no component of the Project-Level Facilities or Program-Level Facilities that would generate wastewater. The construction of these facilities is in response to planned growth and JCSD has adequate capacity. For these reasons impacts would be less than significant.

19.d Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?

Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact. Construction waste would be generated during construction of the Project-Level and Program-Level Facilities, some of which may be recycled. Standard conditions in JCSD construction specifications, require the contractors to dispose of construction waste in facilities licensed to accept such waste. The materials recovery facilities (MRFs) and landfills closest to JCSD's service area are the Agua Mansa MRF (Riverside), El Sobrante Sanitary Landfill in Corona (estimated close date 2047), and the Badlands Sanitary Landfill in Moreno Valley (estimated close date 2026).

Construction waste generated in connection with the Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities would entail the removal of pavement, which must be disposed of at a legal landfill. Construction-generated solid waste would be delivered via private haulers to an MRF or licensed landfill. Given the number of landfills in proximity to JCSD's service area and estimated closure dates in excess of 20 years, sufficient capacity is expected for the temporary increase of solid waste to be disposed of at nearby landfills. Impacts would be less than significant.

19.e Would the Project comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulation related to solid waste?

Project-Level and Program-Level Facilities

No impact. The collection and disposal of solid waste would conform to applicable federal, state, and local plans and regulations, including AB 939 (Integrated Waste Management Act) that require local jurisdictions divert at least 50% of all solid waste. The proposed Project would adhere to all federal, state and local regulations related to solid waste during construction and operation. Therefore, the proposed Project would have no impact in terms of complying with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

Utilities and Service Systems Mitigation Measures

Impacts to utilities and service systems are less than significant; therefore, no mitigation is required.

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

(*Sources: Cal Fire, Plan RC NH ECR, Project Description)*

20.a. Would the Project substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

Project-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact. The construction of Project-Level Facilities would not substantially impair adopted emergency response or evacuation plans. Portions of Granite Hill Booster Pump Station is located within the Local Responsibility Area (LRA) as well as State Responsibility Areas (SRAs), both designate the area as HFHSZ. The 1200 West Booster Station is located within the LRA and is designated HFHSZ, portions are also located in SRA and is designated VHFHSZ. (**Figure 13 – Fire Hazard Severity Zones**.) As part of the design process for the Project-Level Facilities, traffic control plans would be prepared to provide adequate pass-by features for emergency and other vehicles. With the exception of the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, the other two Project-Level Facilities would be constructed within existing rights-of-way in Jurupa Valley. It may be necessary to close at least one lane of traffic during construction. Through compliance with required traffic control plans and encroachment permits, the details of which would be dictated by JCSD and Jurupa Valley, potential temporary construction impacts regarding substantially impairing an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan would be reduced to less than significant.

Program-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact. The North Indian Hill Trunk Sewer is within an LRA HFHSZ. Parts of the 68th Street Extension and Schleisman I-15 Crossing are within a LRA MFHSZ (Moderate Fire Hazard Severity Zone) (**Figure 13 – Fire Hazard Severity Zones**.) Nonetheless, as part of the design process for the Program-Level Facilities, traffic control plans would be prepared to provide adequate pass-by features for emergency and other vehicles. Through compliance with required traffic control plans and encroachment permits, the details of which would be dictated by JCSD, Eastvale, and Jurupa Valley, potential temporary construction impacts

regarding substantially impairing an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan would be reduced to less than significant.

20.b Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, would the Project exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?

Project-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact. The Project-Level Facilities are within an area that is moderately susceptible to landslides and portions are within an LRA and SRA VHFSZ. However, construction at these sites would not change the current level of fire risk that exists within the area or exacerbate landslides. The construction of the Project-Level Facilities would not entail significant grading that would create new or change existing slopes or otherwise change the current level of fire risk that exists with the area. Additionally, the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station is an unoccupied structure. Therefore, impacts regarding the exposure of Project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire would be less than significant.

Program-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact. The Program-Level Facilities are not within an area that is susceptible to landslides. Construction of the Program-Level Facilities would not entail grading that would create new or change existing slopes or otherwise change the current level of fire risk that exists within the area. The pipelines would be installed underground within and adjacent to paved roadways. Therefore, impacts regarding the exposure of Project occupants to pollutant concentrations form a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire would be less than significant.

20.c Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?

Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact. The Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities are proposed to be the water supply and conveyance mechanism to satisfy JCSD's long-term water supply deficit as well as provide adequate sewer infrastructure. The Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities do not include roads, fire breaks, power lines, or installation of any other new utilities. As discussed in response to threshold 20.b, implementation of the Project would not change the current level of fire risk that exists within the area. Therefore, potential impacts regarding exacerbation of fire risk or any temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment would be less than significant.

20.d Would the Project expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?

Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities

No Impact. The proposed Project does not include habitable structures, nor would it substantially alter existing drainage pattens. Therefore, there would be no impacts with regard to exposing people or structures to significant wildfire risks.

	Potentially Significant Impact	*Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
21. 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 an endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b. Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c. Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☒	☐	☐

(Source: Above Initial Study, SWCA-A, SWCA-B)

21.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 an endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?

Project-Level Facilities

Potential to Degrade the Quality of Environment: Construction and operation of the proposed Project-Level Facilities does not have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment. As indicated in the foregoing analysis, either no impacts, less than significant impacts, or less than significant impacts with mitigation incorporated would occur with respect to each of the environmental issues analyzed in this Initial Study.

Potential to Impact Biological Resources: As discussed in threshold 4.4, Biological Resources, implementation of the proposed Project-Level Facilities would not:

- substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species;
- cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels; or
- threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community.

The results of the BRTR, included as Appendix B, and the analysis in response to thresholds 4.4a-4.4d indicate that with implementation of mitigation measures **MM BIO-1 and MM BIO-2** impacts to biological resources resulting from the Project-Level Facilities would be less than significant.

Potential to Eliminate Important Examples of the Major Periods of California History or Prehistory: The results of the CRTR, included as Appendix C and the analysis in response to threshold 4.5b, indicate there is potential for an inadvertent discovery of cultural resources within the location of the Project-Level Facilities. Therefore, through implementation of mitigation measures **MM CR 2 through MM CR-5**, implementation of the Project-

Level Facilities are not anticipated to eliminate an important example of California History or Prehistory and potential impacts would be less than significant.

Program-Level Facilities

Potential to Degrade the Quality of Environment: Construction and operation of the proposed Program-Level Facilities does not have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment. As indicated in the foregoing analysis, either no impacts, less than significant impacts, or less than significant impacts with mitigation incorporated would occur with respect to each of the environmental issues analyzed in this Initial Study.

Potential to Impact Biological Resources: As discussed in threshold 4.4, Biological Resources, implementation of the proposed Program-Level Facilities would not:

- substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species;
- cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels; or
- threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community.

The results of the BRTR, included as Appendix B, and the analysis in response to thresholds 4.4a-4.4d indicate that with implementation of mitigation measures **MM BIO-1 through MM BIO-7** impacts to biological resources resulting from the Program-Level Facilities would be less than significant.

Potential to Eliminate Important Examples of the Major Periods of California History or Prehistory: The results of the CRTR, included as Appendix C and the analysis in response to threshold 4.5b, indicate there is potential for an inadvertent discovery of cultural resources within the location of the Program-Level Facilities. Therefore, through implementation of mitigation measure **MM CR 1,** implementation of the Program-Level Facilities are not anticipated to eliminate an important example of California History or Prehistory and potential impacts would be less than significant.

21.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)?

Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities

Less than significant impact. The Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities are consistent with local and regional plans, and the mitigated air quality emissions do not exceed established thresholds of significance. The Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities adhere to all other land use plans and policies with jurisdiction in the Project area, and would not increase VMTs within the Project area. The Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities are not considered growth-inducing as defined by CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.2(d) and would not induce, either directly or indirectly, population and/or housing growth beyond what is envisioned by the Eastvale General Plan and Jurupa Valley General Plan. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

21.c Does the Project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities

Less than significant with mitigation incorporated. Effects on human beings were evaluated as part of the aesthetics, air quality, geology and soils, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, noise, population and housing, and transportation thresholds sections of this Initial Study and were found to be less

than significant for each of the above sections**.** Based on the analyses and conclusions in this Initial Study, implementation of the Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities would not cause substantial adverse effects directly or indirectly to human beings. Therefore, potential direct and indirect impacts on human beings that result from the proposed Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities are considered less than significant.

VIII. ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS

Alternatives Evaluated

One alternative is evaluated in this section: The No Project/No Action Alternative. Under the No Project/No Action Alternative none of the Project-Level Facilities of Program-Level Facilities would be constructed.

Table I– Alternative Analysis – Environmental Checklist Topics provides a comparison between the potential environmental impacts of the proposed Project and the No Project/No Action alternative with regard to the resource topics addressed in Section VII of this Initial Study.

Table I – Alternative Analysis – Environmental Checklist Topics

Issue Areas	Significance Determination	
	Proposed Project	No Project/No Action
Notes: NI = No impact; LTS = Less than significant impact; LTSM = Less than significant with mitigation incorporated		
Aesthetics		
Scenic vistas; Light and glare	LTS	NI
Scenic resources along a State Scenic Highway; Visual character and quality	NI	NI
The proposed Project is the construction of the Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities. There are no scenic highways in proximity to the proposed locations of the Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities. Construction would occur primarily during daytime hours and any lighting necessary for construction would be directed towards construction activities and away from adjacent land uses. During construction, aesthetics would be temporarily impaired by construction equipment; however, once construction is complete, with the exception of the 1200 West Emergency Pump Connection and the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, none of the other Project-Level Facilities or Program-Level Facilities would be visible and would not result in permanent changes to scenic vistas, visual quality, or light and glare. The No Project/ No Action alternative would not involve construction of new structures that would impede views, change visual character, or add new substantial sources of light, and thus would not result in aesthetic impacts.		
Agriculture and Forestry		
Convert Farmland	NI	NI
Conflict with existing agricultural zoning or Williamson Act contract; Conflict with or cause rezoning of forest land or timberland; Loss or conversion of forest land; Conversion of Farmland or forest land	NI	NI
The Project-Level Facilities are within areas designated as Other Land and Urban and Built-Up Land. The Program-Level Facilities pass through and adjacent to land designated as Farmland of Local Importance and Urban and Built-Up Land. None of the proposed Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities would be constructed within or adjacent to Farmland. The proposed Project would not result in the conversion of Farmland or the loss of forest land. The No Project/No Action Alternative would not impact agricultural or forest land.		

Table I – Alternative Analysis – Environmental Checklist Topics

Issue Areas	Significance Determination	
	Proposed Project	No Project/No Action
Notes: NI = No impact; LTS = Less than significant impact; LTSM = Less than significant with mitigation incorporated		
Air Quality		
Conflict with AQMP	NI	NI
Net increase of non-attainment criteria pollutants; Expose sensitive receptors; Objectionable odors	LTS	NI
The proposed Project would not result in any changes to the existing land use patterns in the Project area. The analysis in the *Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Analysis* for the Project-Level Facilities (provided in Appendix A) concluded construction emissions are less than the applicable daily thresholds established by SCAQMD for all the criteria pollutants. In addition, the short-term estimated emissions do not exceed SCAQMD's LSTs. The long-term emissions from Project operation are primarily mobile source emissions, with no stationary sources of emissions present. Because construction and operation emissions would be less than significant, Project implementation would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. Construction of the Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities presents the potential for generation of odors in the form of diesel exhaust in the immediate vicinity of the segment of the Facility under construction. Odors generated during construction would be short-term and would move along the Facility locations as construction takes place; thus, Project construction would not result in the long-term creation of other emissions or odors. The No Project/ No Action Alternative would not generate any construction emissions and would not result in any changes to operational emissions.		
Biological Resources		
Sensitive or candidate species	LTSM	NI
Sensitive habitat	LTSM	NI
Federally protected wetlands	LTSM	NI
Wildlife corridors	LTS	NI
Local policies and ordinances	LTS	NI
Habitat Conservation Plans for Natural Community Conservation Plans	LTSM	NI
The proposed locations of the Project-Level Facilities does not have potentially suitable habitat for special status plants or wildlife. Mitigation would reduce potential construction impacts on birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act to less than significant. The proposed locations of the 68th Street Extension and the Schliesman I-15 Crossing have a low to moderate potential for potentially suitable habitat for special status plants and wildlife. Compliance with mitigation measures **MM BIO-1 through MM BIO-7 would reduce potential impact to less than signifiant**. Portions of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing may impact riparian and wetland habitat. Compliance with mitigation measures **MM BIO-8a or MM BIO-8b** would reduce impacts to this habitat to less than significant. The No Project/No Action Alternative would involve no construction and therefore would not have the potential to result in impacts on biological resources.		

Table I – Alternative Analysis – Environmental Checklist Topics

Issue Areas	Significance Determination	
	Proposed Project	No Project/No Action
Notes: NI = No impact; LTS = Less than significant impact; LTSM = Less than significant with mitigation incorporated		
Cultural Resources		
Historical resources	LTSM	NI
Archaeological resources	LTSM	NI
Human remains	LTS	NI
There are no built environment historical resources or historic properties were identified within the Project-Level Facilities' APEs. There are no known historic-era built-environment resources occur within the Program-Level Facilities' APEs. However, because the Program-Level Facilities were evaluated at a program level, mitigation measure **MM CR-1**, which requires a Facility-specific cultural resources assessment(s) and evaluation(s) and incorporation of any management recommendations to reduce potential impacts shall be implemented. The Project-Level Facilities' APEs are in the vicinity of a known Native American village. There is the potential for cultural resources to be encountered, particularly in connection the Granite Hill Booster Station Facility due to the previous level of disturbance in the APEs for the 1200 West Emergency Pump Connection and the Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Warer Pipelines Replacement Facilities, However, with implementation of mitigation measures **MM CR 2 through MM CR-5**, potential impacts would be less than significant. There is an elevated sensitivity for the present of Native American archaeological resources and a low to moderate sensitivity for cultural resources in the Program-Level Facilities' APEs. However, given the limitations of the Program-Level analysis, further study is likely required. With implementation of mitigation measure **MM CR-1**, potential impacts regarding causing a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archeological resource pursuant would be less than significant. The potential for encountering human remains is low for both the Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities. Compliance with California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Chapter 3, Section 15064.5(e); Public Resources Code (PRC) Division 5, Chapter 1.75, Section 5097.98; and State Health and Safety Code (HSC) Division 7, Part 1, Chapter 2, Section 7050.5 would reduce impacts to less than significant impacts. The No Project/No Action Alternative would not involve construction and therefore would not have the potential to disturb previously unknown cultural resources or human remains.		
Energy		
Wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources	LTS	NI
Conflict with state or local plans for renewable energy or energy efficiency	NI	NI
The majority of the Project's energy impacts would during construction of thee Project-Level and Program-Level Facilities. Fuel consumption from on-site heavy-duty construction equipment and construction would be temporary in nature and the limited amount of equipment used would represent a negligible demand on energy resources. There are no unusual Project site characteristics that would necessitate the use of construction equipment that would be less energy-efficient than at comparable construction sites in other parts of the State. The Project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of any state or local plans for renewable energy or energy efficiency because there are no applicable plans for water transmission pipelines. The No Project/No Action Alternative would not use energy for construction and energy used during operations and maintenance would remain the same as the existing condition.		

Table I – Alternative Analysis – Environmental Checklist Topics

Issue Areas	Significance Determination	
	Proposed Project	No Project/No Action
Notes: NI = No impact; LTS = Less than significant impact; LTSM = Less than significant with mitigation incorporated		
Geology and Soils		
Geological hazards (earthquake faults, seismic ground shaking, liquefaction); Unstable soils; Expansive soils	LTS	NI
Erosion and topsoil loss; Landslides	LTSM	NI
Septic tank or alternative wastewater systems	NI	NI
Paleontological Resources	LTSM	NI
No portion of the Project-Level Facilities or Program-Level Facilities are within or adjacent to an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. The proposed Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities would be subject to seismic activity from faults located in the vicinity; however, the Project does not include habitable structures and would not expose people or structures to seismically induced risks. Final design and construction of the proposed Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities would comply with standatd seismic design criteria. Soil erosion and loss of topsoil would be minimized through compliance with current regulations and implementation of a SWPPP that incorporates effective erosion and sediment control measures. If a SWPP is not requires, mitigation measure GEO-1, which requires preparation of an erosion control plan shall be implement. The Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities are not located in an area subject to landslides. The Project does not involve the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater systems. Regarding paleontological resources, two Project-Level Facilities, Granite Hill Booster Pump Station and Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement, contain Old Alluvial-Fan Deposits, Unit 1 which has high paleontological potential. The Granite Hill Booster Pump Station would be constructed on vacant property; therefore construction activities at this Facility shall comply with mitigation measures **MM GEO-2 through MM GEO-7** to reduce potential direct or indirect impacts to a unique paleontological resource. to less than significant. Two Program-Level Facilities, 68th Street Extension and Schleisman I-15 Crossing and 68th Street Extension also contain Old Axial-Channel Deposits, Old Wash Deposits, Old Alluvial-Fan Deposits, Unit 1, and Very Old Alluvial Valley Deposits which have high paleontological potential. Thus, these two Facilities would be required comply with mitigation measures MM GEO-2 through MM GEO-7 to reduce potential direct or indirect impacts to a unique paleontological resource. The No Project/No Action Alternative would involve no construction and thus is not expected to result in impacts related to geologic hazards, septic systems, or paleontological resources.		
Greenhouse Gas Emissions		
GHG Emissions	LTS	NI
Conflict with GHG reduction Plans	NI	NI
The total GHG emissions from construction of the Project-Level Facilities were amortized and found to be less than the lowest SCAQMD recommended screening level of 3,000 MTCO2E/yr. Adoption of the Program-Level Facilities would not generate GH G emissions. Future implementation of the individual Program-Level Facilities would require subsequent review for potential GHG impacts. 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. The No Project/No Action Alternative would not involve construction and GHG impacts of operation would not change from the existing condition.		

Table I – Alternative Analysis – Environmental Checklist Topics

Issue Areas	Significance Determination	
	Proposed Project	No Project/No Action
Notes: NI = No impact; LTS = Less than significant impact; LTSM = Less than significant with mitigation incorporated		
Hazards and Hazardous Emissions		
Routine handling of hazardous materials; Accidental release of hazardous materials; Hazardous materials near schools; Emergency response or evacuation plan; Wildland fires	LTS	NI
Cortese List	NI	NI
Airport safety hazard	LTS	NI

Construction of the proposed Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities would temporarily increase the routine transport and use of hazardous materials. However, these materials would not be present in large quantities and compliance with applicable federal and state laws related to the transportation, use, storage, and response to upsets or accidents that may involve hazardous materials would reduce the likelihood and severity of upsets and accidents during transit and storage. There are no active hazardous materials sites in the proposed locations of the Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities. The Project-Level Facilities are outside of the Policy Boundaries of the Ontario International Airport Influence Area and Chino Airport Influence Area and are outside of the Safety Zones of these airports. The Policy Boundaries of the Ontario International Airport Influence Area and Chino Airport Influence Area extends into the eastern portion of Eastvale; thus, depending on the final locations selected, some Program-Level Facilities may be within these Policy Boundaries. The Safety Zones of the Ontario Airport and Chino Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan are north of Eastvale and thus, it is not likely that Program-Level Facilities would be located within a Safety Zone.

The Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities are within one-quarter mile of existing schools; however, construction and installation of the Project-Level and Program-Level Facilities would not require atypical chemicals associated with construction methods and equipment. The use of fuels, lubricants, and solvents is anticipated; however, such use would not create a route of hazardous exposure to students at nearby schools because construction activities would be limited to the location of the Facilities.

Traffic control plan(s) shall be prepared and shall be approved by each jurisdiction for which a lane closure or encroachment permit is required. The traffic control plan(s) shall provide adequate pass-by features for emergency vehicles. Through compliance with required traffic control plan(s) and encroachment permit(s), the details of which would be dictated by Eastvale and/or Jurupa Valley, as appropriate, the ability of emergency vehicles to pass by the construction site(s) safely, efficiently, and quickly would not be limited.

The 1200 West Emergency Pump Connection is within a VHDHSZ. The North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer is potentially within a HFHSZ. None of the other Project-Level or Program-Level Facilities are within a fire hazard severity zone. Construction and operation of the Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities, would not expose people or structures to a significant level of risk from wildland fires. Additionally, the Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities do not include the construction of residential structures that would expose people or structures to a significant risk from wildland fires.

The No Project/No Action alternative would involve no construction and would have no impacts associated with hazardous materials or other hazards.

Table I – Alternative Analysis – Environmental Checklist Topics

Issue Areas	Significance Determination	
	Proposed Project	No Project/No Action
Notes: NI = No impact; LTS = Less than significant impact; LTSM = Less than significant with mitigation incorporated		
Hydrology and Water Quality		
Water quality standards or otherwise degrade water quality; Groundwater supply and recharge; Alter drainage patterns; Risk of release of pollutants in flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones;	LTS	NI
Conflict or obstruct water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan	NI	NI
Construction activities associated with the Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities have the potential to result in the degradation of downstream water bodies from the release of polluted stormwater runoff from construction of the Facilities. Operation of the Project-Level and Program-Level Facilities is likely to include some activities such as line flushing that can discharge water to downstream water bodies. These construction and operational activities are regulated with NPDES permits containing waste discharge requirements in order to protect downstream water bodies and ensure that surface and groundwater water quality standards are not violated. Through compliance with existing regulations to protect surface and groundwater quality, impacts resulting from construction and operation of the Project-Level Facilities and Program Level Facilities would be less than significant. The Construction General Permit requires the development of a SWPPP by a certified Qualified SWPPP Developer (QSD) and onsite implementation by a Qualified SWPPP Practitioner (QSP) for the duration of construction. Construction and operation of the Project would not substantially decrease groundwater supplies or substantially interfere with groundwater management activities. The ground surface where trenching occurs would be returned to its original line and grade. With implementation of an erosion control plan or SWPPP and dewatering/de minimus permits, Construction and operation of the Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the Facilities locations or surrounding area or exceed the capacity of existing stormwater drainage systems. None of the Project-Level Facilities are located within a FEMA Flood Hazard Zone. Two of the three Program-Level Facilities intersect with the 100-Year floodplain of the Santa Ana River: 68th Street Extension and Schleisman I-15 Crossing. (Refer to **Figure 14 – FEMA Flood Hazard Zones**.) In addition, approximately 620 linear feet of the Schleisman I 15 Crossing project intersects with the Regulatory Floodway. The Project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of any water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan. The No Project/No Action Alternative would not involve construction of new facilities and would not have construction or operational impacts on water quality or drainage patterns, and there would be no impact related to flooding risks, or seiche, tsunami, or mudflows.		
Land Use and Planning		
Divide an established community; conflict with applicable plan, policy or regulation	NI	NI
The Project would not divide an established community and would not change land use, so it would not conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation with jurisdiction over the Project. The No Project/No Action Alternative would not divide an established community and would not change land use; thus, no impact would occur.		

Table I – Alternative Analysis – Environmental Checklist Topics

Issue Areas	Significance Determination	
	Proposed Project	No Project/No Action
Notes: NI = No impact; LTS = Less than significant impact; LTSM = Less than significant with mitigation incorporated		
Mineral Resources		
Loss of availability of a known valuable mineral resource or mineral resource recovery site	LTS	NI
There would be no impacts to mineral resources because the Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities do not traverse any known mineral recovery site. Under the No Project/ No Action Alternative, no construction would occur thus no impacts would occur.		
Noise		
Excessive noise; Permanent increase in noise levels; temporary increase in noise levels	LTS	NI
Groundborne vibration	LTS	NI
Aircraft Noise	NI	NI
Through compliance with Eastvale's and Jurupa Valley's noise standards for construction, construction and operation of the Project-Level Facilities and the Program-Level Facilities would not expose people to, or generate noise levels in excess of, standards established in the local noise ordinance. Construction impacts from groundborne vibration are less than significant. The Policy Boundaries of the Ontario International Airport Influence Area and Chino Airport Influence Area do not extend into the proposed locations of the Project-Level Facilities. The Policy Boundaries of the Ontario International Airport Influence Area and Chino Airport Influence Area extends into the eastern portion of Eastvale; therefore, some Program-Level Facilities may be within these Policy Boundaries. The Program-Level Facilities do not include housing accommodations, therefore, potential impacts from excessive airport noise would be less than significant. The No Project/No Action Alternative would not entail construction of new facilities and would have no temporary or permanent noise impacts.		
Population and Housing		
Population growth; Displacement of housing or people	NI	NI
The proposed Project would not directly induce population growth. The Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities are proposed in response to planned and projected growth within JCSD's service area and would not extend water availability to an area where it is not currently available. Construction and operation of the Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities would not necessitate the of existing housing units or people. The No Project/No Action Alternative would displace housing or people and would not include new facilities that could induce population growth.		
Public Services		
Fire protection services; police protection services	LTS	NI
Fire protection services; police protection services; Schools; Parks; Other public facilities	NI	NI
Project implementation would not require additional or unusual fire or police protection resources. The Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities are proposed in response to planned and projected growth within JCSD's service		

Table I – Alternative Analysis – Environmental Checklist Topics

Issue Areas	Significance Determination	
	Proposed Project	No Project/No Action
Notes: NI = No impact; LTS = Less than significant impact; LTSM = Less than significant with mitigation incorporated		
area and would not extend water availability to an area where it is not currently available. Thus, the Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities would not result in population increases that would require additional schools, parks, or other public facilities. The No Project/No Action Alternative would not result in any change to public services.		
Recreation		
Increase use of parks or other recreational facilities; New recreational facilities	NI	NI
Project implementation would not increase the use or require new parks or recreational facilities. There would be no impact on parks or recreation facilities. The No Project/No Action Alternative would not result in any change to park or recreation facilities.		
Transportation		
Circulation system programs, plans, or policies; Emergency access	LTS	NI
Conflict with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b) (VMT)	LTS	NI
Traffic hazards	NI	NI
Construction of the Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities would not conflict with any program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system. Construction may result in traffic congestion as work progresses along the alignments of the Facilities. Temporary lane closures as well as construction personnel, material deliveries, and removal of excess soil material are to be expected. The alignments pass through existing rights-of-way in Jurupa Valley and Eastvale. It may be necessary to close at least one lane of traffic during construction, and, depending upon the conditions of the encroachment permits issued by JCSD, work may be required to take place at night. Traffic control plans shall be prepared and shall be approved by Eastvale and/or Jurupa Valley, as appropriate, so that construction would be consistent with local traffic ordinances and policies. Through compliance with the conditions of the required encroachment permits and traffic control plans, impacts would be less than significant. Because water facilities are not trip generators, there would be no net increase in VMTs; thus, there is no conflict with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b). The proposed Project would not change roadway configurations. The No Project/ No Action Alternative involves no construction and would not impact traffic circulation, emergency access, VMT, alternative transportation facilities, or create traffic hazards.		
Tribal Cultural Resources		
Substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource	LTSM	NI
Although no TCRs have been identified through the AB 52 consultation process, the existence of a previous archaeological site within the APE indicates the area is considered sensitive for tribal cultural resources. Potential impacts to tribal cultural resources would be reduced to less than significant with implementation of mitigation measures **MM CR-1 through MM CR-5**.		

Table I – Alternative Analysis – Environmental Checklist Topics

Issue Areas	Significance Determination	
	Proposed Project	No Project/No Action
Notes: NI = No impact; LTS = Less than significant impact; LTSM = Less than significant with mitigation incorporated		
Utilities and Service Systems		
Construction of new utilities causing environmental effects	LTS	NI
Sufficient water supply	LTS	NI
Solid waste capacity	LTS	NI
Wastewater treatment capacity; Solid waste compliance	NI	NI
Other than the proposed Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities, no new water or wastewater facilities would be required. No stormwater, power, or telecommunications facilities would be required for Project implementation. The Project would not require wastewater treatment capacity. There would be no long-term solid waste generated by the Project-Level Facilities or Program-Level Facilities so impacts would be less than significant. The No Project/No Action Alternative would not include construction of any facilities and would have no additional demands for water, wastewater or solid waste facilities.		
Wildfire		
Impair adopted emergency response or evacuation plan	LTS	NI
Exacerbate wildfire risk due to slope, prevailing winds, or other factors	LTS	NI
Exacerbate wildfire risk due to installation or maintenance of infrastructure	LTS	NI
Expose people or structures to risks resulting from runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes	NI	NI
The construction of Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities would not substantially impair adopted emergency response or evacuation plans. Portions of Granite Hill Booster Pump Station is located within the LRA as well as SRAs, both designate the area as HFHSZ. The 1200 West Booster Station is located within the LRA and is designated HFHSZ, portions are also located in SRA and is designated VHFHSZ. The North Indian Hill Trunk Sewer is within an LRA HFHSZ. Parts of the 68th Street Extension and Schleisman I 15 Crossing are within a LRA MFHSZ. (**Figure 13 – Fire Hazard Severity Zones**.) As part of the design process for the Project, traffic control plans would be prepared to provide adequate pass-by features for emergency and other vehicles. Through compliance with required traffic control plans and encroachment permits from Eastvale and Jurupa Valley, temporary construction impacts would be less than significant. The Project-Level Facilities are within an area that is moderately susceptible to landslides. Construction of the Project-Level Facilities would not entail grading that would create new or change existing slopes. The Program-Level Facilities are not within an area that is susceptible to landslides. Implementation of the proposed Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities would not require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure. For these reasons the Project would not exacerbate wildfire risk. The Project does not include habitable structures and would not substantially alter existing drainage patterns. The No Project/No Action alternative would involve no construction and would thus have no impacts associated with exacerbation of wildfire risk and would not impact emergency response or evacuation plans.		

Table J presents the alternative analysis for the applicable federal cross-cutters.

Table J –Alternative Analysis – Federal Cross Cutters

Federal Cross Cutter	Proposed Project	No Project/No Action
Federal Endangered Species Act	Comply	No Impact
The proposed locations of the Project-Level Facilities does not have potentially suitable habitat for special status plants or wildlife. Mitigation would reduce potential construction impacts on protected nesting birds The proposed locations of the 68th Street Extension and the Schliesman I-15 Crossing have a low to moderate potential for potentially suitable habitat for special status plants and wildlife. Compliance with mitigation measures **MM BIO-1 through MM BIO-7** would reduce potential impacts to less than significant. Portions of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing may impact riparian and wetland habitat. Compliance with mitigation measures **MM BIO-8a or MM BIO-8b** would reduce impacts to this habitat to less than significant. The No Project/ No Action Alternative would involve no construction and thus would not impact sensitive species.		
National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106	**Comply**	No Impact
The *Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Jurupa Community Services District 2020 Water and Sewer Master Plan, Riverside County, California* (the "CRTR") prepared for the proposed Project would be submitted as part of the consultation process with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). Concurrence by SHPO would ensure compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). There are no properties or resources that qualify as historical resources or historic properties for the purposes of CEQA or Section 106 of the NHPA, respectively. The No Project/ No Action Alternative would not affect undisturbed soils or historical resources.		
Clean Air Act	Comply	No Impact
The Project is located within the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). The results of the air quality modeling showed that pollutant emissions would not exceed federal General Conformity de minimis thresholds. The No Project/ No Action Alternative would not change existing emissions and air quality.		
Coastal Zone Management Act	Not Applicable	No Impact
No portion of the proposed Project area or the No Project/ No Action Alternative Area are within the coastal zone. Therefore, the Coastal Zone Management Act does not apply.		
Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPAA)	Comply	No Impact
None of the Project-Level or Program Level Facilities traverses through Prime Farmland or Unique Farmland. The proposed Project would not result in land use changes, conflict with agricultural zoning regulations, or result in other changes that would indirectly result in conversion of Farmland to nonagricultural use. Therefore, the proposed project would not adversely affect any farmland areas and the Project would be in compliance with the FPPA. The No Project/ No Action Alternative would not affect Farmland.		
EO 11988 – Floodplain Management	Comply	No Impact
The 1200 West Emergency Pump Connection and the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station are the only Project-Level Facilities that have an above ground component; however, these Facilities are not within a mapped floodplain and as such would not interfere with floodplain management. All the Program-Level Facilities are underground pipelines and as such would not interfere with floodplain management or expose people or structures to a significant flooding risk. As such, the Project would be in compliance with Executive Order 11988. The No Project/ No Action Alternative would not expose people or structures to significant flood-related risk.		

Table J –Alternative Analysis – Federal Cross Cutters

Federal Cross Cutter	Proposed Project	No Project/No Action
Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act, Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, and EO 13168	Comply	No Impact
The proposed Project would have less than significant impact on protected birds with implementation of mitigation if construction cannot be avoided during the nesting season. The No Project/ No Action Alternative would involve no construction and would not be expected to affect protected birds.		
EO 11990 – Protection of Wetlands	Comply	No Impact
There are no federally protected wetland present at the locations of the Project-Level Facilities. Potential federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act may be present in and along the Santa Ana River in proximity of the location of a portion of the Schliesman I-15 Crossing Facility. Potential impacts to these wetlands would be less tan significant with implementation of mitigation measure **MM BIO-8a or MM BIO-8b**. The No Project/No Action Alternative would not involve construction and would not impact federally protected wetlands.		
Wild and Scenic Rivers Act	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
There are no designated Wild and Scenic Rivers within the Project area, nor will any designated rivers be adversely affected by the proposed Project. As a result, the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act does not apply to the proposed Project.		
Safe Drinking Water Act – Source Water Protection	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
There are no sole source aquifers in the Project area. Therefore, the Sole Source Aquifer Program does not apply to the proposed Project.		
EO on Trails for America in the 21st Century	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
There are no trails along the Pipeline Alignment. Therefore, the EO on Trails for America in the 21st Century does not apply to the proposed Project.		
EO 13007 – Indian Sacred Sites	Not Applicable	No Impact
Neither the proposed Project or the No Project/ No Action Alternative, would be located on or impact any federal land that is identified as an Indian sacred site.		
Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act	Not Applicable	No Impact
The proposed Project would not be located in or impact any U.S. federal waters regulated under the Magnuson-Stevens Act. The proposed Project is not expected to have adverse effect on resident or migratory fish, or fish habitat in the proposed Project area. The No Project/ No Action Alternative would have no effects on resident or migratory fish or fish habitat.		
Environmental Justice	Comply	No Impact
The proposed Pipeline Alignment would be located in Eastvale and Jurupa Valley. The proposed Project would have short-term construction impacts but would achieve the long-term goal of facilities to provide a more reliable water supply and sewer infrastructure to benefit JCSD;s service area. The No Project/ No Action Alternative would have no impacts but would result in no benefits to the community.		

IX. CEQA-PLUS ANALYSIS

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

Evaluation for Environmental Review and Federal Coordination

1. Potential Co-Funding Sources

Will the project potentially be co-funded by any other federal agencies?

☐ *No – No other federal agencies will provide funding for the project.*

☒ *Yes – The project will potentially receive funding from other federal agency(s). Please list the agency(ies) and explain the funding status.*

- The District may apply for federal funding in the future.

2. United Stated Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and Other Federal Land

Is any portion of the proposed project site located on United States Forest Service (USFS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), or any other federally managed land?

☒ *No – The proposed project will not be located on USFS, BLM, or any other federally managed land.*

☐ *Yes – The proposed project will be located on USFS, BLM, or other federally managed land. Please explain or indicate where more information can be found (e.g., biological report/assessment, CEQA document, etc.), and attach a colored map identifying the project location with respect to the USFS, BLM, or other federal land. Attach a copy of the appropriate authorization/permit for the use of federal land (e.g., USFS Special-Use Authorization, BLM Land Use Permit) or indicate the status of the authorization/permit below.*

3. Environmental Alternative Analysis

The SRF Programs require an environmental alternative analysis for projects that have a Negative Declaration, Mitigated Negative Declaration, or Environmental Impact Report. Please attach a copy of the environmental alternative analysis or indicate where it can be found (e.g., Project Technical Report/Engineering Report):

Section X of this Initial Study includes an analysis of one alternative, The No Project/No Action Alternative. Under the No Project/No Action Alternative none of the Project-Level Facilities of Program-Level Facilities would be constructed.

Please briefly summarize the direct and indirect environmental impacts associated with each project alternative considered, including a "no project/no action" alternative, and the environmental considerations behind the selected project alternative. Also, include any mitigation measures to reduce potential environmental impacts.

Refer to Section X of this Initial Study for the alternative analysis. Since the No Project/ No Action Alternative would not result in any impacts, there are no mitigation measures associated with that alternative.

The proposed Project would implement the following Mitigation measures:

MM BIO-1: Workers Environmental Awareness Program(s) for the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement, 68th Street Street Extension, Schliesman I-15 Crossing, and North Indian Hills Truck Sewer. Prior to construction of the *Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, the Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Wate Pipelines Replacement, 68th Street Extension, Schliesman I-15 Crossing, or North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer*, a qualified biologist shall prepare a Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) that will provide information regarding the sensitive habitats and special status species with the potential to occur within the area of each Facility, avoidance and minimization measures that must be complied with, and a point of contact if protected species are observed. The biologist or designee(s) shall present the WEAP to the construction contractor and each of the construction crews working on each Facility at a preconstruction meeting. No individual shall be permitted to work on the *Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, the Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Wate Pipelines Replacement, 68th Street Extension, Schliesman I-15 Crossing, or North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer* sites until they have completed WEAP training. In lieu of in-person training, the WEAP may be recorded and presented to any contractor or crew member not present at the initial in-person training. This training may be conducted concurrently with other environmental (e.g. cultural resources) or safety training.

MM BIO-2: Nesting Bird Survey for the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement, 68th Street Extension, Schliesman I-215 Crossing, and North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer. If vegetation removal or construction activities must occur at the *Granite Hill Booster Pump Station site, or along the alignments for the Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement, 68th Street Extension, Schliesman I-15 Crossing, or North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer* Facilities, during the bird breeding season, which is February 1 – August 31, pre-construction nesting bird surveys for active nests shall be conducted by a qualified biologist no sooner than 14 days prior to the start of work.

The qualified biologist shall establish a species-specific no-disturbance buffer around any active nest, The buffer shall be demarcated with temporary high visibility fencing installed under the supervision of the qualified biologist. The initial buffer for active nests shall be 500 feet for raptors and 250 feet for non-raptors. No Facility-related activities shall occur within the no-disturbance buffer area until the qualified biologist determines whether the young have fledged or observes the birds' behavior is not disturbed by the construction activity. The initial buffer distance may be reduced if determined appropriate by the qualified biologist.

MM BIO-3: Biological Resources Assessments for Program-Level Facilities. To confirm and, if necessary, amplify the findings of the *Biological Resources Technical Report for the Jurupa Community Services District 2020 Water and Sewer Master Plan, Riverside County, California* regarding the Program-Level Facilities, general biological resources assessments shall be conducted by a qualified biologist prior to approval of any proposed Program-Level Facility. These general biological resources assessments shall identify sensitive plant or animal species that occur on each Facility site, other protected natural resources including sensitive vegetation communities, streams, rivers, vernal pools and wetlands, and potential impacts to these sensitive resources resulting from implementation of the Program-Level Facility being evaluated. If new or clarified mitigation measure(s) are identified to reduce potential impacts to less than significant for a specific Program-Level Facility, the new or clarified mitigation measure(s) shall be implemented.

MM BIO 4: Special Status Plant Surveys for the Schleisman I-15 Crossing Facility. If the results of the Biological Resources Assessment for the Schleisman I-15 Crossing Facility completed per mitigation measure **MM BIO-3** indicate the presence of suitable habitat to support smooth tarplant (*Centromadia pungens ssp. laevis*), paniculate tarplant (*Deinandra paniculata*), and/or Santa Ana River woollystar (*Eriastrum densifolium ssp. sanctorum*) within the disturbance area of this Facility, a qualified biologist shall conduct a rare plant survey during the optimal blooming period for these species. If any of these special-status plant species are found during this survey, the biologist shall supervise the installation of environmentally sensitive area fencing or visual indicators at a 50-foot radius around individuals and groups of plants to ensure they are not destroyed during Facility-related activities. Pursuant to Section 1913(c) of the California Fish and Game Code, if plants cannot be avoided, California Department of Fish and Wildlife will be notified and provided the opportunity to salvage any of the plants that would require removal.

MM BIO-5: Southern California Legless Lizard Preconstruction Survey for the Schleisman I-15 Crossing. If the results of the Biological Resources Assessment for the Schleisman I-15 Crossing Facility completed as part of mitigation measure **MM BIO-3,** indicate the presence of suitable habitat for the Southern California legless lizard within the disturbance footprint of this Facility, a qualified biological shall conduct a pre-construction survey of all suitable areas of the disturbance footprint within seven (7) days prior to the start of any ground disturbing construction activities for this Facility. The qualified biologist shall mark potentially occupied features for avoidance and work with construction crews to avoid occupied features to the maximum extent feasible. If individual Southern California legless lizards are detected, all Facility-related construction activities that have the potential to impact the identified individuals shall be halted in that area until cleared by the qualified biologist.

A qualified biological monitor holding a Scientific Collection Permit for Southern California legless lizard shall be present during ground-disturbing activities. The biological monitor shall examine areas of active surface disturbance periodically for the presence of Southern California legless lizard. In addition, open trenches, holes, or other excavated areas will be examined at least twice per day and immediately prior to backfilling. If avoidance is not feasible or a Southern California legless lizard becomes trapped within the work area, the biological monitor may capture the lizard by hand and relocate it to suitable habitat outside of the impact areas. Dead or injured Southern California legless lizards shall be reported to the California Department of Fish and Game.

MM BIO-6 South Coast Gartersnake Preconstruction Survey for the Schleisman I-15 Crossing. If the results of the Biological Resources Assessment for the Schleisman I-15 Crossing Facility completed as part of mitigation measure **MM BIO-3,** indicate the presence of suitable habitat for the south coast garter snake a preconstruction survey of all suitable areas within the disturbance footprint shall be conducted within seven (7) days prior to the start of any ground disturbing construction activities for this Facility. The qualified biologist shall mark potentially occupied features for avoidance and work with construction crews to avoid occupied features to the maximum extent feasible. If individual south coast gartersnakes are detected, all Facility-related construction activities that have the potential to impact the identified individuals shall be halted in that area until cleared by the qualified biologist.

A qualified biological monitor holding a Scientific Collection Permit for south coast gartersnake shall be present during ground-disturbing activities. The biological monitor shall examine areas of active surface disturbance periodically for the presence of south coast gartersnake. In addition, open trenches, holes, or other excavated areas will be examined at least twice per day and immediately prior to backfilling. If

avoidance is not feasible or a south coast gartersnake becomes trapped within the work area, the biological monitor may capture the lizard by hand and relocate it to suitable habitat outside of the impact areas. Dead or injured south coast gartnersnakes shall be reported to the California Department of Fish and Game.

MM BIO 7: Burrowing Owl Take Avoidance Survey(s) for the 68th Street Extension and Schleisman I-15 Crossing. If the results of the Biological Resources Assessment for the 68th Street Extension and the Schleisman I-15 Crossing Facilities completed as part of mitigation measure **MM BIO-3**, indicate the presence of suitable habitat for the burrowing owl, a qualified biologist shall conduct a take avoidance survey for burrowing owls no less than 14 days prior to any ground disturbing construction activities. The survey shall follow the methodology outlined in the 2012 California Department of Fish and *Wildlife Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation*.

If burrows are detected during the take avoidance survey(s), the qualified biologist and JCSD shall begin coordination with CDFW and USFWS and shall prepare a Burrowing Owl Avoidance and Monitoring Plan that shall be submitted to CDFW for review and approval prior to commencing Facility-related activities. The Burrowing Owl Plan shall describe proposed avoidance and monitoring actions, including measures necessary to avoid take of burrowing owl individuals, nests, and eggs. The Burrowing Owl Plan shall include the number and location of occupied burrow sites (occupied site means at least one burrowing owl or its sign has been observed within the last three years; may be indicated by owl sign including feathers, pellets, prey remains, eggshell fragments, or excrement at or near a burrow entrance or perch site), acres of burrowing owl habitat that will be impacted, details of site monitoring, and details on proposed buffers and other avoidance measures.

If burrows are detected but determined to be inactive or it is outside the burrowing owl breeding season (February 1 – August 31), exclusion methods shall be implemented to prevent owls from occupying the burrows during Project activities. If active burrows are identified, a no work buffer shall be placed around the burrow and JCSD must notify CDFW within 48 hours of the discovery. The buffer shall be 200 meters between April 1 – Oct 15 and 50 meters between Oct 16 – Mar 31. The buffer shall be demarcated with temporary high visibility fencing installed under the supervision of a biologist. Additional biological monitoring or other avoidance measures if required by CDFW shall be implemented.

If passive relocation actions outside the breeding season (September 1 – February 14) are determined to be necessary, coordination with CDFW shall occur prior to the initiation of relocation activities.

If impacts to occupied burrowing owl habitat or burrow(s) or burrowing owl individuals, nests, or eggs cannot be avoided, appropriate CESA authorization (i.e., Incidental Take Permit under Fish and Game Code section 2081) shall be obtained from CDFW prior to commencement of Project activities that would impact any occupied habitat, individuals, nests, or eggs. Construction may occur or continue in areas where no occupied habitat, individuals, nests, or eggs would be impacted.

MM **BIO-8a or MM BIO-8b: Riparian and Wetland Habitats Assessment for the Schleisman I-15 Crossing**. One of the following measures)MM BIO-8a of MM BIO-8b shall be implemented to reduce potential impacts riparian and wetland habitats associated with the *Schleisman I-15 Crossing* to less than significant.

MM BIO-8a. Avoid all impacts to the Santa Ana River, including riparian habitats. To attain full avoidance of the Santa Ana River, construction and ground disturbance shall not occur within 125 feet of the centerline of the channel. The limits of riparian habitat shall be flagged and construction fencing erected to clearly denote the limits of construction. No overnight staging of equipment or materials shall occur within the protected "no work" zone as delineated by the fencing. Storing, fueling, and equipment maintenance shall not occur in locations where spilled materials could potentially enter the Santa Ana River and its associated riparian habitat. Spill kits/absorbent clean-up materials shall be available on-site. All equipment and vehicles shall be checked and maintained daily to prevent spills of fuel, oil, and other hazardous materials. A designated staging area shall be established for vehicle/equipment parking and storage of fuel, lubricants, and solvents a minimum of 100 feet outside of the protected zone. All fueling and maintenance activities shall take place in the designated staging area.

OR

MM BIO-8b If the results of the Biological Resources Assessment for *the Schleisman I-15 Crossing Facility* completed as part of mitigation measure **MM BIO-3**, indicate this Facility would directly impact riparian or wetland habitat associated with the Santa Ana River, the following measures shall be required:

i. A wetland delineation shall be implemented to determine the jurisdictional boundaries of the Santa Ana River. The delineation shall determine the limits of potentially regulated aquatic resources, the riparian features, and an appropriate buffer for protection (the "protected zone"). The wetland delineation shall identify all appropriate jurisdictional agencies and shall be used in securing all applicable permits. If permits are required, all environmental requirements of the regulatory permits shall be implemented, and the executed permits shall be kept on site. At the discretion of the regulatory agencies, the requirements of the permits may supplement or exceed the requirements of this measure.

ii. Construction of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing shall incorporate the conditions for all relevant permits and mitigation requirements, and permit conditions shall be conveyed to construction crews prior to construction.

MM CR-1: Cultural Resources Assessment and Evaluation (i.e., Archaeological and Built Environment) for the 68th Street Extension, Schliesman I-15 Crossing, and North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer. Prior to any construction or ground disturbance activities associated with the *68th Street Extension, Schliesman I-15 Crossing, and North. Indian Hills Trunk Sewer* Facility-specific cultural resources assessment(s) and evaluation(s) shall be conducted to determine the presence or absence of cultural resources. A technical report or reports shall be prepared that discuss the proposed Facility (or Facilities), regulatory framework, research methodology, setting, findings, the proposed Facility (or Facilities) potential to adversely affect historical and cultural resources, and will provide recommendations for further work or measures to avoid impacts for each Facility, as appropriate. The format and content of the report shall follow the OHP's ARMR: Recommended Contents and Format (OHP 1990). Any cultural resources identified will be documented on appropriate DPR 523 series forms.

The final draft of the report will be submitted to the Southern California Information Center (SCIC). The recommendations of the technical report to reduce impacts to cultural resources to less than significant shall be implemented.

MM CR-2: Retain Qualified Archaeologist for Granite Hill Booster Pump Station. Prior to any construction or excavation at the *Granite Hill Booster Pump Station*, JCSD, or its designee, shall retain a qualified archaeologist, identified as an archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for historical archaeology to carry out and ensure proper implementation of the regulatory compliance measures for archaeological resources. In the event that archaeological resources are exposed during construction, work in the immediate vicinity of the find (within 8 meters [25 feet]) shall stop until the qualified archaeologist can evaluate the significance of the find. Construction activities may continue in other areas. If the previously undocumented resource is determined by the qualified archaeologist to constitute a "historical resource" pursuant to CEQA Guidelines in 14 CCR 15064.5(a) or a "unique archaeological resource" pursuant to PRC Section 1083.2(g), the qualified archaeologist will coordinate with JCSD to develop a formal treatment plan that would reduce impacts to the resource(s). The treatment plan established for the resource(s) will be prepared in accordance with CEQA Guidelines in 14 CCR 15064.5(f) for historical resources and PRC Section 21083.2(b) for unique archaeological resources.

MM CR-3: Workers Environmental Awareness Program(s) for Granite Hill Booster Pump Station and Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement. Prior to construction of the *Granite Hill Booster Pump Station* or *the Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Wate Pipelines Replacement*, a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior Standards in Archaeology shall prepare a Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) which includes cultural resource awareness and sensitivity training. Prior to any construction or ground disturbance activities for the *Granite Hill Booster Pump Station or the Pedley Road*, the WEAP shall be provided to all construction crew members. No individual shall be permitted to work at *Granite Hill Booster Pump Station or the Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement* sites until they have completed WEAP training that includes cultural resource awareness and sensitivity training. In lieu of in-person training, the WEAP training may be recorded and presented to any contractor or crew member not present at the initial in-person training. This training may be conducted concurrently with other environmental (e.g. biological resources) or safety training.

MM CR-4: Archaeological Resources Monitoring Plan for the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station. Prior to construction or any excavation at the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station site, JCSD, or its designee, shall retain a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior Standards in Archaeology to prepare an archaeological resources monitoring plan (Monitoring Plan). The Monitoring Plan shall be prepared in compliance with PRC Section 5024.1, 14 CCR 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, and PRC Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1. To satisfy these requirements, the Monitoring Plan shall include, but not be limited to, monitoring protocol for ground disturbing activities, and discovery and processing protocol for inadvertent discoveries of archaeological resources. The Monitoring Plan shall identify the process for contacting Tribal groups in the event of inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources or human remains potentially affiliated with Native Americans.

MM CR-5: Archaeological Monitoring for Granite Hill Booster Pump Station. A qualified archaeological monitor shall be present during initial ground disturbance and excavation activities for the *Granite Hill Booster Pump Station* per the Monitoring Plan developed under mitigation measure

MM CR-4. The archaeological monitor shall have the authority to temporarily halt or redirect construction activities in soils that are likely to contain archaeological resources. In the event that archaeological resources are exposed during construction, work in the immediate vicinity of the find (within 8 meters [25 feet]) shall stop until the qualified archaeologist can evaluate the significance of the find. Construction activities may continue in other areas. If the previously undocumented resource is determined by the qualified archaeologist to constitute a "historical resource" pursuant to CEQA Guidelines in 14 CCR 15064.5(a) or a "unique archaeological resource" pursuant to PRC Section 21083.2(g), the qualified archaeologist will coordinate with JCSD to develop a formal treatment plan that would reduce impacts to the resource(s). The treatment plan established for the resource(s) will be prepared in accordance with CEQA Guidelines in 14 CCR 15064.5(f) for historical resources and PRC Section 21083.2(b) for unique archaeological resources. At the conclusion of monitoring, a technical report will be prepared that summarizes the results and findings. The format and content of the report shall follow the OHP's ARMR: Recommended Contents and Format (OHP 1990). Any archaeological resources identified will be documented on appropriate DPR 523 series forms. The final draft of the report will be submitted to the Southern California Information Center (SCIC).

MM GEO-1: Project-Level Facilities and Program-Level Facilities Erosion Control Plan. Prior to the construction of any portion of the Project-Level or Program-Level Facilities for which a SWPPP has not been prepared or is not required, JCSD shall cause to be prepared an erosion control plan. The erosion control plan shall identify erosion control Best Management Practices (BMPs) including but not limited to, soils binders, mulching, permanent seeding, sodding, or other BMPs which will provide adequate protection against wind and water erosion. The erosion control plan may be prepared by the Construction Contractor or designee; however, it must be approved by JCSD prior to the start of construction. The erosion control plan shall be retained at the construction site and available for inspection upon request.

MM GEO-2: Retain a Qualified Professional Paleontologist for the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, 68th Street Extension, and Schleisman I-15 Crossing. Prior to any construction or excavation for the *Grantie Hill Booster Pump Station, 68th Street Extension, or Schleisman I-15 Crossing*, JCSD or its designee the project applicant shall retain a Qualified Professional Paleontologist, who meets the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP) qualifications for Principal Investigator or Project Paleontologist, to carry out all regulatory compliance measures and protocols related to paleontological resources.

MM GEO-3: Prepare a Paleontological Resources Impact Management Program for the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, 68th Street Extension, and Schleisman I-15 Crossing. Before Prior to any construction or excavation starts for the *Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, 68th Street Extension, or Schleisman I-15 Crossing*, the Project Paleontologist retained under **mitigation measure MM GEO-2** shall prepare a Paleontological Resources Impact Management Program(s) (PRIMP(s)). The PRIMP(s) shall contain specific monitoring and management requirements including construction worker training; protocols to follow in the event of an unanticipated discovery; and procedures for monitoring, fossil and data collection, and fossil treatment. The PRIMP(s) shall identify curation facilities for any significant fossils that may be salvaged and require a final report summarizing the results of the program. The PRIMP shall adhere to and incorporate the performance standards and practices from the 2010 SVP *Standard Procedures for the Assessment and Mitigation of Adverse Impacts to Paleontological Resources*. The Project Paleontologist shall submit the final PRIMP to JCSD for their records before project excavation activities start.

MM GEO-4: Conduct Worker Environmental Awareness Training for the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement, 68th Street Extension, Schleisman I-15 Crossing, and North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer. Prior to any construction or excavation for the *Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement, 68th Street Extension, Schlesiman I-15 Crossing, and North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer,* the Project Paleontologist shall develop worker environmental awareness program (WEAP) training to educate the construction crew on the legal requirements for preserving fossil resources as well as the procedures to follow in the event of a fossil discovery. This training program shall be presented by the Project Paleontologist (or their representative) to the crew prior to any ground-disturbing activities.

MM GEO-5: Monitor for Paleontological Resources for the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, 68th Street Extension, and Schleisman I-15 Crossing. Full-time paleontological monitoring shall occur during ground-disturbing activities that impact undisturbed native sediments of the old alluvial-fan deposits, unit 1 for the *Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, 68th Street Extension, or Schlesiman I-15 Crossing*. Monitoring shall not be required when ground-disturbing activities would impact only biotite schist and gneiss or previously disturbed sediments and/or artificial fill regardless of depth. Monitoring shall be conducted by a qualified paleontological monitor who meets the standards of the SVP and who shall be supervised by the Project Paleontologist. The Project Paleontologist may periodically inspect construction activities and increase, decrease, or cease monitoring in response to subsurface conditions, as appropriate.

MM GEO-6: Treat Fossil Discoveries for the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, 68th Street Extension, and Schleisman I-15 Crossing. In the event of a fossil discovery at the *Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, 68th Street Extension, or Schlesiman I-15 Crossing*, whether by the qualified paleontological monitor or a member of the construction crew, the qualified paleontological monitor shall have the authority to temporarily divert construction activity, and all work shall cease in a 50-foot radius of the discovery. The Project Paleontologist will evaluate the scientific significance of the find and, if appropriate, collect the fossil specimen(s) and all associated data. Paleontological monitors shall record pertinent geological information and collect sediment samples from the fossil localities. Recovered fossils shall be prepared to the point of curation, identified by qualified experts, listed in a database to facilitate analysis, and deposited in a designated paleontological curation facility. The Project Paleontologist shall obtain a curatorial arrangement with an accredited repository, and scientifically significant fossils may be donated to this institution.

MM GEO-7: Prepare a Paleontological Resources Monitoring Report for the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, 68th Street Extension, and Schleisman I-15 Crossing. At the conclusion of ground-disturbing activities for the *Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, 68th Street Extension, or Schlesiman I-15 Crossing*, the Project Paleontologist shall prepare a final report that documents the methods and results of all efforts completed under the PRIMP, including monitoring efforts; treatment of paleontological resources; results of specimen processing, analysis, and research; and final curation arrangements, as applicable. The report shall be completed after the completion of paleontological monitoring for the project. If paleontological resources are curated, the final monitoring report and any associated data pertinent to the curated specimen(s) shall be submitted to the designated repository. A copy of the final monitoring report shall be filed with JCSD.

4. Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act (AHPA)

Will the project cause the irreparable loss or damage to a significant archaeological or historic resource or data through alteration of the terrain resulting from dam or reservoir construction (i.e., flooding, building of access roads, or construction of a reservoir)?

☒ *No – The project construction will not cause an irreparable loss or damage of significant archaeological or historic resources or data through alteration of the terrain resulting from dam or reservoir construction. The project does not require compliance with the AHPA. Please explain or indicate where this information can be found.*

Impacts to archaeological and historic resources were evaluated in the *Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Jurupa Community Services District 2020 Water and Sewer Master Plan, Riverside County, California* (the "CRTR"), prepared by SWCA Environmental Consultants in April 2026, The CRTR is included as Appendix C of this Initial Study.

☐ *Yes – The project construction will cause an irreparable loss or damage of a significant archaeological or historic resource or data through alteration of the terrain resulting from dam or reservoir construction. The project requires compliance with the AHPA. Please explain or indicate where this information can be found.*

5. Clean Air Act

Name of Air Basin: South Coast Air Basin

Local Air District: South Coast Air Quality Management District

Is the project located in nonattainment area, or an attainment area under maintenance plan, for any criteria pollutant?

☒ *No – The project is not in a nonattainment area, or an attainment area under maintenance plan, for any criteria pollutant.*

As shown in this Initial Study, maximum construction-related emissions per year are estimated to be below the federal *de minimus* levels for all constituents. Moreover, operational emissions for the Project will be negligible. Therefore, the Project is not subject to General Conformity determination.

An air quality assessment was prepared using the California Emissions Estimator Model® (CalEEMod) program to quantify Project-Level Facility related emissions. This assessment is provided in Appendix A of this Initial Study.

☐ *Yes – The project is not in a nonattainment area, or an attainment area under maintenance plan, for any criteria pollutant. Identify the criteria pollutant(s) for which the project area is in nonattainment and the nonattainment rate(s) (i.e., marginal, moderate, serious, severe, or extreme), and/or identify the criteria pollutant(s) for which the project area is in attainment under a maintenance plan. Complete the following table by filling in the estimated construction and operation emissions for each criteria pollutant:*

Complete the following table:

Unmitigated Daily Construction Emissions for the Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipeline Replacement Facility.

Pollutant	Estimated Construction Emissions (Tons/Year)	Estimated Operation Emissions (Tons/Year)	Federal de minimis levels (tons/year)	
Ozone (O_3) Oxides of Nitrogen (NOX) and Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	N/A	N/A	Marginal/Moderate NAA's	100
			Serious NAA's	50
			Severe NAA's	25
			Extreme NAA's	10
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	5.26	N/A	All maintenance areas	100
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)	3.10	N/A	All NAA's	100
Lead (Pb)	N/A	N/A	All NAA's	25
Particulate Matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter ($PM_{2.5}$)	0.16	N/A	Moderate NAA's	100
			Serious NAA's	70
Particulate Matter less than 10 microns in diameter (PM_{10})	0.31	N/A	Moderate NAA's	100
			Serious NAA's	70
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)	0.01	N/A	All NAA's	100

Unmitigated Daily Construction Emissions for the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station Facility.

Pollutant	Estimated Construction Emissions (Tons/Year)	Estimated Operation Emissions (Tons/Year)	Federal de minimis levels (tons/year)	
Ozone (O_3) Oxides of Nitrogen (NOX) and Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	N/A	N/A	Marginal/Moderate NAA's	100
			Serious NAA's	50
			Severe NAA's	25
			Extreme NAA's	10
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	5.57	N/A	All maintenance areas	100
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)	21.4	N/A	All NAA's	100
Lead (Pb)	N/A	N/A	All NAA's	25
Particulate Matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter ($PM_{2.5}$)	1.85	N/A	Moderate NAA's	100
			Serious NAA's	70
Particulate Matter less than 10 microns in diameter (PM_{10})	3.55	N/A	Moderate NAA's	100
			Serious NAA's	70
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)	0.01	N/A	All NAA's	100

Attach any documents utilized to support the estimated emissions above, or to compile the air quality data (e.g., air quality studies/models, CalEEMod report). If any of the federal de minims levels are exceeded additional information may be required.

The Project's air quality assessment is provided in Appendix A of this Initial Study.

6. 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.*

☐ *Yes – The project is located within the coastal zone. Attach a copy of the coastal zone permit or coastal exemption or indicate the status of the coastal zone permit below (http://www.coastal.ca.gov/enforcement/cdp_pamphlet.pdf). Describe the project location with respect to coastal areas or indicate where this information can be found (e.g., CEQA document, biological report/assessment, etc.).*

7. Endangered Species Act (ESA)

Does the project involve any direct or indirect impacts from construction or operation activities that may affect federally listed threatened or endangered species, or their critical habitat, that are known, or have a potential, to occur on the project site, in the surrounding area, or in the service area?

☒ *No – The project will not have an impact on any federally listed species or their critical habitat. Please explain or indicate where this information can be found (e.g., biological report/assessment, CEQA document, etc.*

Impacts to biological resources for the Project site were evaluated in the *Biological Resources Technical Report for the Jurupa Community Services District 2020 Water and Sewer Master Plan, Riverside County, California* (the "BRTR"), prepared by SWCA Environmental Consultants in April 2026. The BRTR is included as Appendix B of this Initial Study.

There is no critical habitat within the biological study area.

Mitigation measures for biological resources are listed in the response to item 3, Environmental Alternatives above.

No consultations with any state or federal biological agencies have been conducted.

☐ *Yes – The project will have an impact on one or more federally listed species or their critical habitat. Please provide information on the federally listed species or their critical habitat that could potentially be affected by the project any proposed avoidance and conservation measures. Please list the dates of any biological fields surveys completed for the Project. Identify any federally listed species that could potentially be affected by the project. Identify any proposed avoidance and conservation measures that will be implemented. Indicate below where more information can be found (e.g., biological report/assessment, CEQA document, etc.) If any consultations with state or federal agencies have been conducted for the project, please discuss the consultation efforts. Attach copies of a project-level biological report/assessment and copies of any consultations conducted with relevant agencies.*

8. Farmland Protection Policy Act

Is any portion of the project located on, or will the project impact, prime, unique, or important farmland, or farmland under Williamson Act Contract?

☒ *No – The project is not located on, and will not impact prime, unique, or important farmland or farmland under Williamson Act Contract.*

According to the California Department of Conservation, the general location of the Project-Level Facilities are within areas designated as Other Land and Urban and Built-Up Land. The Program-Level Facilities pass through and adjacent to land designated as Farmland of Local Importance and Urban and Built-Up Land. (See **Figure 10 – Important Farmland.**) There are no Williamson Act Contracted land within Eastvale or Jurupa Valley.

Refer to the discussion under threshold 2, Agricultural and Forestry Resources in this Initial Study.

☐ *Yes – The project is located on and/or will impact prime, unique, or important farmland or farmland under Williamson Act Contract. If the project is located on or near prime, unique, or important farmland, or farmland under a Williamson Act Contract, but will avoid impacting the farmland (due to the scope of the project, implementation of avoidance measures, or for other reasons), please explain or indicate where more information*

can be found (e.g., CEQA document, etc.). 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 acreage affected. Attach documents/assessments evaluating the conversion of prime/unique farmland and farmland of statewide/local importance to non-agricultural uses, as well as any consultation(s) conducted with relevant agencies.

9. Flood Plain Management: Executive Orders 11988 and 12148

Is any portion of the project located within a 100-year floodplain as depicted on an offical floodplain map or otherwise designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency(FEMA)?

☐ *No – The project is not located within a 100-year floodplain.*

☒ *Yes – The project or a portion of the project is located within a 100-year floodplain. Identify any relevant consultations completed with other agencies. Describe the floodplain and any proposed measures that will be implemented to minimize or avoid redirection of the flood flow by the project or indicate where this information can be found (e.g., floodplains/hydrological assessment, CEQA document, etc.). Attach any reports (floodplains/hydrological assessment) completed for the project and official floodplain map from the FEMA Flood Map Service Center that includes the project area.*

FEMA Flood Hazard Zones for the Project area are shown on **Figure 14 – FEMA Flood Hazard Zones** of this Initial Study. As shown on **Figure 14,** none of the Project-Level Facilities are located within a FEMA flood hazard zone and two of the Program-Level Facilities intersect with the 100-Year floodplain of the Santa Ana River: 68th Street Extension and Schleisman I-15 Crossing. In addition, approximately 620 linear feet of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing Program-Level Facility intersects with the Regulatory Floodway.

10. Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act:

Does the project involve any direct or indirect impacts from construction or operational activities or changes in water quality/quantity that may impact Essential Fish Habitat (EFH)?

☒ *No – The project will not impact EFH. Please explain or indicate where this information can be found (e.g., biological report/assessment, EFH impact assessment/evaluation, CEQA document, etc.).*

As discussed in the *Biological Resources Technical Report for the Jurupa Community Services District 2020 Water and Sewer Master Plan, Riverside County, California* (Appendix B of the Initial Study), no fish species were identified with a potential for occurrence.

☐ *Yes – The project may* adversely im*pact EFH and consultation with the NMFS will be required. Describe how EFH could potentially be impacted by this project and any proposed avoidance and conservation measures or indicate where this information can be found (e.g., biological report/assessment, EFH impact assessment/evaluation, CEQA document, etc.). Describe any previous or ongoing consultations/coordination conducted with the NMFS for the project. Please attach an official NMFS species list, obtained through the NMFS Essential Fish Habitat Mapper, and EFH Impact Assessment (if available):*

11. National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

Identify the National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 finding of effect contained in the cultural resources report:

☒ No Historic Properties Affected

☐ No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties

☐ Adverse Effect to Historic Properties

Provide a brief explanation for the above identified determination, or indicate where this information can be found (e.g., HPIR cultural report):

Based on the analysis in the *Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Jurupa Community Services District 2020 Water and Sewer Master Plan, Riverside County, California* (Appendix C of this Initial Study), SWCA recommends a finding of **no historic properties affected** for the proposed undertaking and **less significant impact to historical and archaeological resources with mitigation incorporated** under CEQA. (SWCA-B, p. 67.)

If relevant, please justify compliance with the NHPA:

Provide a Historic Property Identification Report directly to the Division of Financial Assistance Cultural Resources Officer. Note: Please do not upload confidential documents through the FAAST system. Submit documents to: CulturaResources@Waterboards.ca.gov .If the project is a type of activity that does not have the potential to cause effects to historic properties, a HPIR is not necessary. Contact the Cultural Review Staff at: CulturalResources@Waterboards.ca.gov to discuss.

12. Protection of Wetlands:

Will any portion of the project be located in or potentially affect a wetland?

☐ *No – The project will not be located in and/or will not potentially affect a wetland. Please explain, or indicate this information can be found (e.g., wetland assessment/delineation report, biological report/assessment, CEQA document, etc.).*

☒ *Yes – The project will not be located in and/or will not potentially affect a wetland. If the project is located in or near a wetland but will avoid impacting the wetland (due to the scope of the project, implementation of avoidance measures, or for other reasons), please explain, or indicate where more information can be found (e.g., wetland assessment/delineation report, biological report/assessment, CEQA document, etc.). Indicate the status of any permits necessary for project construction (e.g., Clean Water Act Section 404 Permit, etc.) Attach a wetland assessment/delineation report consistent with the United States Army Corps of Engineer (USACE) guidance describing the project's potential impacts to wetlands and/or potential wetland areas, documentation on the avoidance, minimization, and conservation measures that will be implemented to reduce such impacts and copies of the Clean Water Act Section 401 Certification and Clean Water Act Section 404 Permit (if available).*

According to the

Based on the analysis in the *Biological Resources Technical Report for the Jurupa Community Services District 2020 Water and Sewer Master Plan, Riverside County, California* (Appendix B of the Initial Study),There are no federally protected wetland present at the locations of the Project-Level Facilities. Potential federally protected wetlands, as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, may be present in and along the Santa Ana River in proximity of the location of a portion of the Schliesman I-15 Crossing Facility. Potential impacts to these wetlands would be less than significant with implementation of mitigation measure **MM BIO-8a or MM BIO-8b**.

13. Rivers and Harbors Act, Section 10

Will the project involve the construction of structures or any other regulated activities in, under, or over navigable waters of the United States? (NOTE: Regulated activities include the placement/removal of structures, work

involving dredging, disposal of dredged material, filling, excavation, or any other disturbance of soils/sediments or modification of a navigable waterway.)

☒ *No – The project is not located in or near navigable waters of the United States. There will be no construction of structures, modification of existing structures, or any other regulated activity work in, under, or over navigable waters of the United States.*

☐ *Yes – The project will involve the construction of structures and/or one or more of the listed regulated activities in, under, or over navigable waters of the United States, and will require a Section 10 permit. Please provide a copy of the permit obtained from the USACE, or the current status of the permit. Indicate below where more information on the project's construction and regulated activities can be found (e.g., Project Technical Report/Engineering Report, CEQA document, etc.).*

14. Sole Source Aquifer, Safe Drinking Water Act:
Is the project located in an area designated by the USEPA, as a Sole Source Aquifer?

☒ *No – The project is not within the boundaries of a sole source aquifer.*[5]

The nearest Sole Source Aquifer is Campo-Cottonwood Creek Aquifer located due east of San Diego along the U.S./Mexico Border.

☐ *Yes – The project is located in and/or will impact a Sole Source Aquifer. Identify the Sole Source Aquifer. Attach a completed Sole Source Aquifer Project Review Information document (contact the Division of Financial Assistance to request a copy of the Sole Source Aquifer Questionnaire).*

15. Wild and Scenic Rivers Act:
Identify the watershed in which the project is located: Santa Ana River Watershed

Will the project impact any listed wild and scenic rivers?

☒ *No – The project will not impact any of the wild and scenic rivers listed above.*

The nearest river to the Project is the Santa Ana River, which is not designated as wild and scenic.[6]

☐ *Yes - The project will impact any listed wild and scenic river. Identify the wild and scenic river that will be impacted. Explain how the project will impact the wild and scenic river, or indicate where this information can be found (e.g., biological report/assessment, CEQA document, etc.). Attach a map of the impacted wild and scenic river and identify the relative project location.*

[5] Source: http://www.epa.gov/region9/water/groundwater/ssa.html.

[6] Source: http://www.rivers.gov/california.php.

X. REFERENCES

The following documents were referred to as information sources during preparation of this document. They are available for public review at the locations abbreviated after each listing and spelled out at the end of this section.

Basin Plan	California Water Boards, Santa Ana – R8, *Santa Ana River Basin Plan*, updated April 2025. (Available at https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/santaana/water_issues/programs/basin_plan/, accessed April 30, 2025.)
Cal Fire	Cal Fire Fire Resources Assessment Program, FHSZ View. (Available at https://egis.fire.ca.gov/FHSZ/, accessed November 20, 2023)
Caltrans Scenic Highways	Caltrans, *Scenic Highway Systems List,* (Available at https://dot.ca.gov/programs/design/lap-landscape-architecture-and-community-livability/lap-liv-i-scenic-highways, accessed November 20, 2023.)
CARB 2023	California Air Resources Board, *State and Federal Standard Area Designations,* webpage, 2023. (Available at https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/documents/maps-state-and-federal-area-designations, accessed September 15, 2025.)
CBWM(a)	Chino Basin Watermaster, *Notice of Lodging of (Proposed) Orders RE Chino Basin Watermaster Motion Regarding 2020 Safe Yield Reset, Amendment of Restated Judgement, Paragraph 6*, July 16, 2020. (Available at http://www.cbwm.org/docs/WatermasterCourtFilings/2020/20200716%20Notice%20of%20*Lodging*%20of%20[Proposed]%20Order%20re%20CBWM%20Motion%20re%202020%20Safe%20Yield%20Reset.pdf, accessed December 2025.)
Cortese List	California Department of Toxic Substances Control, *Hazardous Waste and Substances Site List.* Available at https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/search.asp?PAGE=7&CMD=search&ocieerp=&business_name=&main_street_number=&main_street_name=&city=&zip=&county=&branch=&status=ACT%2CBKLG%2CCOM&site_type=CSITES%2COPEN%2CFUDS%2CCLOSE&cleanup_type=&npl=&funding=&reporttype=CORTESE&reporttitle=HAZARDOUS+WASTE+AND+SUBSTANCES+SITE+LIST&federal_superfund=&state_response=&voluntary_cleanup=&school_cleanup=&operating=&post_closure=&non_operating=&corrective_action=&tiered_permit=&evaluation=&spec_prog=&national_priority_list=&senate=&congress=&assembly=&critical_pol=&business_type=&case_type=&display_results=&school_district=&pub=&hwmp=False&permitted=&pc_permitted=&inspections=&inspectionsother=&complaints=&censustract=&cesdecile=&ORDERBY=county&next=Next+50, accessed November 20, 2023)
County Scenic Highways	Caltrans, *Officially Designated County Scenic* Highways. (Available at https://dot.ca.gov/-/media/dot-media/programs/design/documents/od-county-scenic-hwys-2015-a11y.pdf, accessed November 2025.)

DOC	State of California Department of Conservation, *EQ Zapp: California Earthquake Hazards Zone Application* website. (Available at https://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/geohazards/eq-zapp, accessed November 20, 2023.
DOF	State of California, Department of Finance Home Budget Accounting Forecasting Reports, *January Population and Housing Estimates, E-1 Cities, Counties, and the State population Estimates with Annual Percent Change – January 1, 2022 and 2023.* (Available at https://dof.ca.gov/Forecasting/Demographics/estimates-e1/, accessed November 2023.)
Eastvale EOP	City of Eastvale, *Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) Part I Basic Plan*, April 2018. (Available at https://www.eastvaleca.gov/home/showpublisheddocument/9602/636668252500700000, accessed November 14, 2023.)
ECO	City of Eastvale, Eastvale Code of Ordinances, online content updated on July 8, 2021. (Available at https://library.municode.com/ca/eastvale/codes/code_of_ordinances, accessed November 20, 2023)
JVGP	City of Jurupa Valley, *City of Jurupa Valley 2017 General Plan*. September 2017. (Available at https://www.jurupavalley.org/DocumentCenter/View/217/2017-Master-General-Plan-PDF, accessed November 2023.)
JVMC	City of Jurupa Valley, *Jurupa Valley Municipal Code.* (Available at https://library.municode.com/ca/jurupa_valley/codes/municipal_code?nodeId=JUVAMUCO, accessed November 14, 2023.)
ONT ALUCP	Mead & Hunt, Inc, *LA/Ontario International Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan,* adopted April 19, 2011. (Available at https://www.ontarioplan.org/alucp-for-ontario-international-airport/, accessed September 17, 2021.)
SCAQMD 1993	South Coast Air Quality Management District, *CEQA Air Quality Handbook*, November 1993. (Available at SCAQMD.)
SCAQMD 2003	South Coast Air Quality Management District, *White Paper on Potential Control Strategies to Address Cumulative Impacts from Air Pollution*, August 2003 (Available at http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/Agendas/Environmental-Justice/cumulative-impacts-working-group/cumulative-impacts-white-paper.pdf, accessed September 15, 2025.)
SCAQMD 2022	South Coast Air Quality Management District, *2022 Air Quality Management Plan, 2022*. (Available at https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/clean-air-plans/air-quality-management-plans/2022-air-quality-management-plan/final-2022-aqmp/final-2022-aqmp.pdf?sfvrsn=edcebd61_16, accessed September 2025.)

SWCA-A	SWCA Environmental Consultants, *Biological Resources Technical Report for the Jurupa Community Services District 2020 Water and Sewer Master Plan, Riverside County, California,* April 2026. (Appendix B)
SWCA-B	SWCA Environmental Consultants, *Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Jurupa Community Services District 2020 Water and Sewer Master Plan, Riverside County, California,* April 2026. (Appendix B)
SWCA-C	SWCA Environmental Consultants, *Paleontological Resources Technical Report for the Jurupa Community Services District 2020 Water and Sewer Master Plan, Riverside County, California,* July 2025. (Appendix E)
WEBB-A	Albert A. Webb Associates, *Air Quality/Greenhouse Gas Analysis for the Jurupa Community Services District (JCSD) 2020 Water Master Plan and 2020 Wastewater Master Plan Facilities*, September 5, 2025. (Included as Appendix A)
WEBB-B	Albert A. Webb Associates, Energy Tables, September 5, 2025. (Included as Appendix D.)

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APPENDIX A

Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Analysis

ALBERT A. WEBB ASSOCIATES

Technical Memorandum

To: Eddie Rhee, P.E Engineering Manager

From: Eliza Laws, Senior Environmental Analyst
Noemi Avila, Assistant Environmental Analyst

Date: September 5, 2025

Re: Air Quality/Greenhouse Gas Analysis for the Jurupa Community Services District (JCSD) 2020 Water Master Plan and 2020 Wastewater Master Plan Facilities

The following air quality assessment was prepared to evaluate whether the expected criteria air pollutant emissions generated as a result of construction and operation of the proposed Project would cause exceedances of the South Coast Air Quality Management District's (SCAQMD) thresholds for air quality in the Project area. The greenhouse gas (GHG) assessment was prepared to evaluate whether the expected criteria GHG emissions generated as a result of construction and operation of the proposed Project would exceed the SCAQMD draft screening significance thresholds. This assessment was conducted within the context of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA, California Public Resources Code Sections 21000 et seq.). The methodology follows the *CEQA Air Quality Handbook* prepared by the SCAQMD for quantification of emissions and evaluation of potential impacts to air quality. As recommended by SCAQMD staff, the **Cal**ifornia **E**missions **E**stimator **Mod**el® version 2022.1 (CalEEMod) was used to quantify Project-related emissions.

The analysis herein evaluates the construction and operation of the following facilities identified in the Jurupa Community Services District (JCSD) 2020 Water Master Plan and 2020 Wastewater Master Plan located in the City of Jurupa Valley: 1200 West Emergency Pump Connection, Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, and Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipeline Replacement (collectively, the "Project").

The 1200 West Emergency Pump Connection consists of a trailer-mounted bypass pump and bypass connection piping for quick connection of this bypass pump during emergency situations or maintenance/repair needs. The bypass connection site would be at or near the intersection of Microlite Drive and Scenic Drive, north of State Route (SR) 60 and the intersection of Granite Hill Drive and Soto Street. The trailer mounted pump would be diesel fueled and be stored at JCSD headquarters when not in use. The size of the bypass pump is unknown, but would not exceed 250 horsepower (hp).

The Granite Hill Booster Pump Station would be located north of SR 60 in the proximity of Granite Hill Drive and Pedley Road on one of two sites that are across the street from one another. The Granite Hill Booster Pump Station is projected to result in a total flow rate of 10,000 gallons per minute (gpm) and includes four operating pumps and one standby pump. Each pump would be 40 hp and are electric powered. The Granite Hill Booster Pump Station would include both above-ground and below-ground piping with diameters ranging from 12-inch to 30-inch, a surge tank, and a standby generator that is diesel powered.

The Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water and Sewer Pipeline Replacement consists of the replacement of approximately 5,200 feet of an existing 8-inch diameter sewer pipeline with 12-inch diameter Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) sewer pipeline from the intersection of Pedley Road/Jurupa Road, north to the intersection

of Pedley Road/Mission Boulevard and east approximately 700 feet in Mission Boulevard. JCSD may also replace the existing waterlines along this same alignment if they are determined to be aged or in poor condition.

▪ Regional Significance Thresholds

The thresholds contained in the *SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook*[1] (SCAQMD 1993) and posted in a supplemental table as mass daily thresholds on SCAQMD's website[2] are considered regional thresholds and are shown in **Table 1 – SCAQMD CEQA Daily Regional Significance Thresholds**, below. These regional thresholds were developed based on the SCAQMD's treatment of a major stationary source.

Table 1 – SCAQMD CEQA Daily Regional Significance Thresholds

Emission Threshold	Units	VOC	NO_X	CO	SO_X	PM-10	PM-2.5
Construction	lbs/day	75	100	550	150	150	55
Operation	lbs/day	55	55	550	150	150	55

Air quality impacts can be described in a short- and long-term perspective. Short-term impacts occur during site grading and Project 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 occur once the Project is in operation. The Project facilities consist of the construction and operation of an emergency pump connection, a booster pump station and the replacement of existing water and sewer pipelines. Operational emissions sources are limited because the 1200 West Emergency Pump Connection would operate only under emergency conditions and Granite Hill Booster Pump Station pumps are electric. The primary source of operational emissions would be from the infrequent visits by vehicles driven by maintenance personnel and are considered negligible; therefore, only short-term impacts were evaluated.

The Project facilities would be required to comply with existing SCAQMD rules for the reduction of fugitive dust emissions. SCAQMD Rule 403 establishes these procedures. Compliance with this rule is achieved through application of standard best management practices in construction and operation activities, such as the application of water or chemical stabilizers to disturbed soils, reducing haul road dust by application of water, covering haul vehicles, restricting vehicle speeds on unpaved roads to 15 mph, sweeping loose dirt from paved site access roadways, cessation of construction activity when winds exceed 25 mph and establishing a permanent, stabilizing ground cover on finished sites. In addition, projects that disturb 50 or more acres or more of soil, or move 5,000 cubic yards of materials per day are required to submit a Fugitive Dust Control Plan or a Large Operation Notification Form to SCAQMD. Based on the size of this Project's disturbance area (analyzed facilities are less than 50 acres), a Fugitive Dust Control Plan or a Large Operation Notification Form would not be required.

Short-Term Analysis

Short-term emissions from Project construction were evaluated using the CalEEMod program. The estimated construction period for the proposed Project facilities varies per facility, as identified below. The default parameters within CalEEMod were used, except as identified below, and these default values generally reflect a worst-case scenario, which means that Project emissions are expected to be equal to or less than the estimated emissions. In addition to the default values used (shown in the CalEEMod output Attachment to this memo), assumptions for the Project relevant to model inputs for short-term construction emission estimates used are:

[1] South Coast Air Quality Management District, *CEQA Air Quality Handbook*, November 1993. (Available at SCAQMD.)

[2] https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/handbook/south-coast-aqmd-air-quality-significance-thresholds.pdf?sfvrsn=25

- Construction of the proposed Project facilities would be constructed independently of each other and the construction schedule was conservatively assumed. The actual construction timing of these Project facilities could change but would not occur sooner than the dates below which means the analysis herein represents a conservative assessment of air quality impacts associated with construction of the facilities. The 1200 West Emergency Pump Connection is a mobile trailer, and the physical construction is limited to piping connections at the intersection without the need for heavy-duty equipment for long-periods; therefore, construction emissions would be negligible and were not modeled. The modeled construction schedule for the remaining Project facilities are shown below:

Construction Activity	Start Date	End Date	Total Working Days
Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipeline Replacement			
Pipeline Grading & Excavation	July 1, 2027	December 31, 2028	392 days
Pipeline Paving	July 1, 2027	December 31, 2028	392 days
Granite Hill Booster Pump Station			
Pump Station Construction	January 1, 2030	June 30, 2031	390 days
Pump Station Paving	June 24, 2031	June 30, 2031	5 days

Note: Construction of the 1200 West Emergency Pump Connection was not modeled given the limited piping connections.

- The off-road equipment to be used during the construction of the Project facilities are shown below based on District and engineering estimates. The engine tier for each piece of equipment is calculated using CalEEMod defaults for the statewide fleet average emissions factors. Each piece of equipment is assumed to operate eight hours per day:

Construction Activity	Off-Road Equipment	Unit Amount
Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipeline Replacement		
Pipeline Grading & Excavation	Excavator	1
	Crawler Tractor	1
	Grader	1
	Rubber Tired Loader	1
	Roller	1
	Tractor/Loader/Backhoe	3
Pipeline Paving	Pavers	1
	Paving Equipment	1
	Rollers	2
	Tractor/Loader/Backhoe	1
Granite Hill Booster Pump Station		
Pump Station Construction	Tractor/loader/backhoes	1
	Truck Mounted Crane*	1
	Excavator	1
	Crawler Tractor	1
	Rubber Tired Dozer	1
	Aerial Lift	1
	Forklift	1
	Grader	1
	Roller	1
Pump Station Paving	Pavers	1
	Paving Equipment	1
	Rollers	2
	Tractor/Loader/Backhoe	1

Note: [a] Truck Mounted Crane was modeled as Other Construction Equipment.

- To evaluate Project compliance with SCAQMD Rule 403 for fugitive dust control, the Project utilized the mitigation option of watering the Project site three times daily during Pipeline Grading and Excavation, Pipeline Paving, Pump Station Construction and Pump Station Paving which achieves a control efficiency of 74 percent for PM-10 and PM-2.5 emissions.

- The disturbance area for pipeline replacement and trenching is assumed to be the street right-of-way width of 128 feet for Pedley Road and the roadway half-width of 50 feet for Mission Boulevard, for a total of approximately 14 acres. However, the water and sewer pipeline trench are each assumed to be 4-feet wide for a total trench width of approximately 8-feet wide. The area to be repaved was assumed to be the entire width of existing pavement in Pedley Road and the half-width of existing pavement in Mission Boulevard for a total of approximately 7.25 acres.

- The Granite Hill Booster Pump Station site (maximum of 0.75 acres) would be paved. The pump station would be housed in a masonry block building and would not require painting.

- Four (4) one-way vendor trips per day were added to the Pipeline Grading and Excavation, Pipeline Paving, and Pump Station Construction and Pump Station Paving activities to account for water truck trips.

- Four (4) one way vendor trips per day were added to the Pipeline Grading and Excavation, Pipeline Paving, and Pump Station Construction and Pump Station Paving activities for the crew trucks.

- Eight (8) one way hauling trips per day were added to the Pipeline Grading and Excavation, and Pump Station Construction activities for two truckloads of soil import/export per day and two truckloads of material handling (pipes and building materials) per day.

The results of this analysis are summarized below in **Table 2**.

Table 2 –Unmitigated Estimated Daily Construction Emissions

Activity	Peak Daily Emissions (lb/day)					
	VOC	NO_X	CO	SO_2	PM-10	PM-2.5
SCAQMD Daily Construction Thresholds	**75**	**100**	**550**	**150**	**150**	**55**
Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipeline Replacement						
2027	**2.01**	**17.00**	**27.30**	**0.04**	**1.70**	**0.87**
2028	1.90	16.20	27.10	0.04	1.61	0.79
Maximum[1]	**2.01**	**17.00**	**26.80**	**0.04**	**1.70**	**0.87**
Exceeds Threshold?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**
Granite Hill Booster Pump Station						
2030	1.93	17.00	22.20	0.04	3.19	1.68
2031	**2.82**	**21.40**	**30.50**	**0.05**	**3.55**	**1.85**
Maximum[1]	**2.82**	**21.40**	**30.50**	**0.05**	**3.55**	**1.85**
Exceeds Threshold?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**

Note: [1]Maximum emissions are shown in bold.

As shown in **Table 2**, above, the emissions from construction of the Project facilities are below the SCAQMD daily construction thresholds for all the criteria pollutants.

Long-Term Analysis

Long-term air quality impacts occur once the Project facilities are in operation. Operations emissions refer to a full range of activities that can or may generate pollutant emissions when the development is functioning in its intended use, and typically include vehicle emissions, area source emissions that include stationary combustion of natural gas used for space and water heating, landscape maintenance, use of consumer products, and energy use.

The Project involves an emergency pump connection, a booster pump station and water and sewer pipeline replacement. As stated above, operational emissions sources are limited because the 1200 West Emergency Pump Connection will operate only under emergency conditions and Granite Hill Booster Pump Station pumps are electric. The primary source of operational emissions from pipeline facilities would be from the infrequent visits by vehicles driven by maintenance personnel and are considered negligible. Routine maintenance activities for the new booster station are also negligible due to the close proximity to other existing District facilities and range from daily checks and minor part replacements to quarterly and annual servicing of larger equipment, with major system repairs or replacements typically occurring every 5 to 10 years due to age or condition. As such, the proposed Project is not anticipated to increase the frequency of ongoing maintenance routines.

▪ Localized Significance Threshold Analysis

Background

As part of the SCAQMD's environmental justice program, attention has been focused on localized effects of air quality. Staff at SCAQMD has developed localized significance threshold (LST) methodology[3] that can be used by public agencies to determine whether or not a project may generate significant adverse localized air quality impacts (both short- and long-term). LSTs represent the maximum emissions from a project that will not cause or contribute to an exceedance of the state ambient air quality standard, and are developed based on the ambient concentrations of that pollutant for each source receptor area (SRA). The Project is located in SRA 23.

Short-Term Analysis

According to the LST methodology, only on-site emissions need to be analyzed. Emissions associated with vendor and worker trips are mobile source emissions that occur off site. The emissions analyzed under the LST methodology are NO_2, CO, PM-10, and PM-2.5. SCAQMD has provided LST lookup tables[4] to allow users to readily determine if the daily emissions for proposed construction or operational activities could result in significant localized air quality impacts for projects five acres or smaller. The LST tables can be used as a screening tool to determine if dispersion modeling would be necessary. If project-related emissions are below the LST table emissions, no further analysis is necessary. The Project facilities vary in size and are not located in close proximity to each other; therefore, the construction LST analysis for each Project facility is analyzed separately and the corresponding LST lookup tables were used for construction emissions. As stated above, the 1200 West Emergency Pump Connection is a mobile trailer and the physical construction is limited to piping connections at the intersection, without the need for heavy-duty equipment for long-periods. As such, the short-term emissions from installation of this piping is negligible and would be less than the emissions estimated for the remaining Project facilities. Although the Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipeline Replacement disturbs approximately 14 acres, it is linear and will progress in a linear fashion and disturb a smaller area per day. To be conservative, the one-acre LST look up tables were utilized. The Granite Hill Booster Pump Station is a maximum of 0.75 acre; therefore, consistent with SCAQMD guidance, the LST for a one-acre site was used.[5]

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[3] South Coast Air Quality Management District, *Final Localized Significance Threshold Methodology*, Revised July 2008. (Available at http://www.aqmd.gov/home/regulations/ceqa/air-quality-analysis-handbook/localized-significance-thresholds, accessed August 2025.)

[4] http://www.aqmd.gov/home/regulations/ceqa/air-quality-analysis-handbook/localized-significance-thresholds

[5] http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/handbook/localized-significance-thresholds/caleemod-guidance.pdf?sfvrsn=2

The LST thresholds are estimated using the maximum daily disturbed area (in acres) and the distance of the Project to the nearest sensitive receptors (in meters). The nearest sensitive receptors to the Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipeline Replacement are existing residential uses located adjacent to Pedley Road and Mission Boulevard. The two potential Granite Hill Booster Pump Station locations are adjacent to or across the street from existing residential uses north of Granite Hill Drive and a motel to the south. According to LST methodology, projects with boundaries closer than 25 meters to the nearest receptor should use the LSTs for receptors located at 25 meters. Therefore, to provide a conservative analysis, a receptor distance of 25 meters (82 feet) was used for both Project facilities. The results are summarized in **Table 3**.

Table 3 –Unmitigated LST Results for Daily Construction Emissions

Pollutant	Peak Daily Emissions (lb/day)			
	NO_x	CO	PM-10	PM-2.5
LST for 1-acre at 25 meters	**118**	**602**	**4**	**3**
Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipeline Replacement				
Pipeline Grading and Excavation - 2027	**10.50**	**17.00**	**0.76**	**0.48**
Pipeline Paving - 2027	**5.33**	**7.88**	**0.21**	**0.20**
Pipeline Grading and Excavation - 2028	9.83	17.00	0.71	0.42
Pipeline Paving - 2028	5.12	7.86	0.19	0.17
Maximum[1]	**15.83**	**24.88**	**0.97**	**0.68**
Exceeds Threshold?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**
Granite Hill Booster Pump Station				
Pump Station Construction - 2030	16.10	20.80	2.67	1.55
Pump Station Construction - 2031	**15.60**	**20.60**	**2.64**	**1.52**
Pump Station Paving - 2031	**4.79**	**7.83**	**0.15**	**0.14**
Maximum[2]	**20.39**	**28.43**	**2.79**	**1.66**
Exceeds Threshold?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**

Note: [1] Maximums are the greater of either the sum of Pipeline Grading and Excavation and Pipeline Paving in 2027 or the sum of Pipeline Grading and Excavation and Pipeline Paving in 2028 because these activities overlap. Maximum emissions are shown in bold.

[2] Maximums are the greater of either Pump Station Construction 2030 or the sum of Pump Station Construction and Pump Station Paving in 2031 because these activities overlap.

As shown in **Table 3,** emissions from construction of the Project facilities are below the most conservative LST established by SCAQMD.

Long-Term Analysis

This Project includes emergency pump connection, a booster pump station and a water and sewer pipeline replacement. The long-term emissions from these facilities, as discussed previously, are primarily from the new electric pumps at the booster station and in the form of mobile source emissions from the routine visits by vehicles driven by maintenance personnel, with no stationary sources of emissions present. The 1200 West Emergency Connection pump will operate only under emergency conditions and Granite Hill Booster Pump Station pumps are electric powered and include connections for an emergency generator in the event of a power outage. According to SCAQMD LST methodology, LSTs would apply to the operational phase if a project includes stationary sources or on-site mobile equipment generating on-site emissions. Because the portable emergency pump connection and emergency generator at the booster pump station site would only be used during emergency power outages and routine testing, emissions would be negligible. JCSD would be required to obtain an SCAQMD permit to install and operate the portable emergency pump engine (or registration under the California Air Resources Board Statewide Portable Equipment Registration Program (PERP)) and emergency generator at the booster pump station. The SCAQMD permitting process would ensure that the Project meets regulatory

requirements through the application review process and by placing specific operating conditions on the permit such as operating hour limits. As such, no further analysis of these diesel engines was prepared.

▪ Greenhouse Gas Analysis

Greenhouse gases (GHG) are not presented in lbs/day like criteria pollutants; they are typically evaluated on an annual basis using the metric system. Several agencies, at various levels, have proposed draft GHG significance thresholds for use in CEQA documents. SCAQMD has been working on GHG thresholds for development projects. In December 2008, the SCAQMD adopted a threshold of 10,000 metric tonnes per year of carbon dioxide equivalents ($MTCO_2E$/yr) for stationary source projects where SCAQMD is the lead agency. The most recent draft proposal was in September 2010[6] and included screening significance thresholds for residential, commercial, and mixed-use projects at 3,500, 1,400, and 3,000 $MTCO_2E$/yr, respectively. Alternatively, a lead agency has the option to use 3,000 $MTCO_2E$/yr as a threshold for all non-industrial projects. Although both options are recommended by SCAQMD, a lead agency is advised to use only one option and to use it consistently. The SCAQMD significance thresholds also evaluate construction emissions by amortizing them over an expected project life of 30 years. If emissions are above the screening level threshold, additional analysis may be required. The analysis herein uses the threshold of 3,000 $MTCO_2E$/yr.

Short-Term Analysis

Construction-Related Emissions

The CalEEMod model calculates GHG emissions from fuel usage by construction equipment and construction-related activities, like construction worker trips, for the Project. CalEEMod also calculates the indirect GHG emissions related to electricity consumption. (CalEEMod Version 2022.1 User's Guide, p. 2). The CalEEMod output results for construction-related GHG emissions provide for CO_2, methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), Refrigerants (R), and CO_2E[7] as shown on **Table 4**.

Table 4 – Project Construction Equipment GHG Emissions

Year	Metric Tons per year (MT/yr)				
	Total CO_2	Total CH_4	Total N_2O	R	Total CO_2E
Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipeline Replacement					
2027	309.00	0.01	0.01	0.09	312.00
2028	610.00	0.02	0.02	0.17	618.00
Granite Hill Booster Pump Station					
2030	529.00	0.02	0.02	0.10	535.00
2031	264.00	0.01	0.01	0.04	267.00
Total	**1,712.00**	**0.06**	**0.06**	**0.40**	**1,732.00**
				Amortized[1]	**57.73**

Note: [1]Construction emissions were amortized over a 30-year period, as recommended by SCAQMD.

Results indicate that an estimated 1,732.00 $MTCO_2E$ will occur from Project facility construction equipment over the course of the estimated multi-year construction period. The draft SCAQMD GHG threshold guidance document released in October 2008[8] recommends that construction emissions be amortized for a project lifetime of 30 years to ensure that GHG reduction measures address construction GHG emissions as part of the operational reduction strategies. Therefore, the construction emissions were amortized.

[6] http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/handbook/greenhouse-gases-(ghg)-ceqa-significance-thresholds/year-2008-2009/ghg-meeting-15/ghg-meeting-15-main-presentation.pdf?sfvrsn=2

[7] CO_2E is the sum of CO_2 emissions estimated plus the sum of CH_4 and N_2O emissions estimated multiplied by their respective global warming potential (GWP).

[8] http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/handbook/greenhouse-gases-(ghg)-ceqa-significance-thresholds/year-2008-2009/ghg-meeting-6/ghg-meeting-6-guidance-document-discussion.pdf?sfvrsn=2

Long-Term Analysis

Energy-Related Emissions

GHG emissions from the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station operation of the four new electric pumps (40 hp each) were calculated outside of CalEEMod using the estimated annual electricity consumption from the new pumps and the 2031 Southern California Edison (SCE) carbon intensity data from CalEEMod (263 pounds of CO_2E per megawatt-hour (MWh)). Based on engineering estimates, the four booster station pumps are estimated to operate approximately 1,086 hours per year result in annual electricity consumption of approximately 172.75 MWh. Therefore, the estimated increase in GHG emissions from operation of the pumps at the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station would be approximately 20.59 $MTCO_2E$ per year. There would also be limited lighting on the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station site. However, the GHG emissions from electricity usage will be negligible.

The proposed Project facilities do not fit into the categories provided (industrial, commercial, and residential) in the draft thresholds from SCAQMD. Due to the estimated amount of emissions from Project facility construction and booster station pump electricity usage as well as the negligible operational emissions from maintenance vehicles, the proposed Project would not generate GHG emissions that exceed the screening threshold.

▪ Conclusion

The conclusion of this analysis indicates that construction of the proposed Project would not exceed criteria pollutant thresholds established by SCAQMD on a regional or localized level. The construction and operation of the proposed Project would not generate GHG emissions that exceed the SCAQMD screening threshold. No mitigation is required.

Should you have any questions, please contact me at (951) 686-1070.

CALEEMOD OUTPUT FILES

Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipeline Replacement Detailed Report

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1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipeline Replacement
Construction Start Date	7/1/2027
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.20
Precipitation (days)	6.80
Location	34.00561541686659, -117.47547888807065
County	Riverside-South Coast
City	Jurupa Valley
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	South Coast
TAZ	5436
EDFZ	11
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas
App Version	2022.1.1.29

1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description
Road Widening	0.98	Mile	14.0	0.00	0.00	—	—	—

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

2. Emissions Summary

2.1. Construction Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	2.40	2.01	17.0	27.3	0.04	0.72	0.98	1.70	0.66	0.21	0.87	—	5,205	5,205	0.18	0.20	3.59	5,272
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	2.39	2.00	17.0	26.8	0.04	0.72	0.98	1.70	0.66	0.21	0.87	—	5,170	5,170	0.18	0.20	0.09	5,234
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.62	1.36	11.6	19.2	0.03	0.45	0.70	1.15	0.42	0.15	0.57	—	3,685	3,685	0.13	0.14	1.01	3,732
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.30	0.25	2.11	3.50	0.01	0.08	0.13	0.21	0.08	0.03	0.10	—	610	610	0.02	0.02	0.17	618

2.2. Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Year	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2027	2.40	2.01	17.0	27.3	0.04	0.72	0.98	1.70	0.66	0.21	0.87	—	5,205	5,205	0.18	0.20	3.59	5,272

2028	2.28	1.90	16.1	27.1	0.04	0.63	0.98	1.61	0.58	0.21	0.79	—	5,174	5,174	0.18	0.20	3.26	5,241
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2027	2.39	2.00	17.0	26.8	0.04	0.72	0.98	1.70	0.66	0.21	0.87	—	5,170	5,170	0.18	0.20	0.09	5,234
2028	2.26	1.90	16.2	26.7	0.04	0.63	0.98	1.61	0.58	0.21	0.79	—	5,140	5,140	0.18	0.20	0.08	5,204
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2027	0.86	0.72	6.14	9.67	0.02	0.26	0.35	0.61	0.24	0.07	0.31	—	1,863	1,863	0.06	0.07	0.56	1,887
2028	1.62	1.36	11.6	19.2	0.03	0.45	0.70	1.15	0.42	0.15	0.57	—	3,685	3,685	0.13	0.14	1.01	3,732
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2027	0.16	0.13	1.12	1.77	< 0.005	0.05	0.06	0.11	0.04	0.01	0.06	—	309	309	0.01	0.01	0.09	312
2028	0.30	0.25	2.11	3.50	0.01	0.08	0.13	0.21	0.08	0.03	0.10	—	610	610	0.02	0.02	0.17	618

3. Construction Emissions Details

3.1. Linear, Grading & Excavation (2027) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.50	1.26	10.5	17.0	0.02	0.48	—	0.48	0.45	—	0.45	—	2,573	2,573	0.10	0.02	—	2,582
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.28	0.28	—	0.03	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.50	1.26	10.5	17.0	0.02	0.48	—	0.48	0.45	—	0.45	—	2,573	2,573	0.10	0.02	—	2,582
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.28	0.28	—	0.03	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.54	0.45	3.77	6.11	0.01	0.17	—	0.17	0.16	—	0.16	—	927	927	0.04	0.01	—	930
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.10	0.10	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.10	0.08	0.69	1.12	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	153	153	0.01	< 0.005	—	154
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.02	0.02	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.09	0.08	0.07	1.33	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.06	0.06	—	271	271	< 0.005	0.01	0.84	274
Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.25	0.08	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07	0.07	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	—	236	236	0.01	0.04	0.60	248
Hauling	0.02	0.01	0.58	0.14	< 0.005	0.01	0.14	0.16	0.01	0.04	0.05	—	531	531	0.01	0.08	1.02	557
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.09	0.08	0.08	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.06	0.06	—	249	249	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	252
Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.26	0.08	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07	0.07	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	—	237	237	0.01	0.04	0.02	247
Hauling	0.02	0.01	0.61	0.15	< 0.005	0.01	0.14	0.16	0.01	0.04	0.05	—	531	531	0.01	0.08	0.03	557
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.02	0.02	—	90.8	90.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.13	92.0
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.09	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	85.2	85.2	< 0.005	0.01	0.09	89.1
Hauling	0.01	< 0.005	0.22	0.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.06	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	—	191	191	< 0.005	0.03	0.16	200
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	< 0.005	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	15.0	15.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	15.2
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	14.1	14.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	14.8
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	31.7	31.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	33.2

3.3. Linear, Grading & Excavation (2028) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road	1.43	1.20	9.83	17.0	0.02	0.43	—	0.43	0.39	—	0.39	—	2,574	2,574	0.10	0.02	—	2,583
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.28	0.28	—	0.03	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.43	1.20	9.83	17.0	0.02	0.43	—	0.43	0.39	—	0.39	—	2,574	2,574	0.10	0.02	—	2,583
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.28	0.28	—	0.03	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.02	0.86	7.04	12.2	0.02	0.31	—	0.31	0.28	—	0.28	—	1,843	1,843	0.07	0.01	—	1,850
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.20	0.20	—	0.02	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.19	0.16	1.28	2.22	< 0.005	0.06	—	0.06	0.05	—	0.05	—	305	305	0.01	< 0.005	—	306

Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.04	0.04	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.09	0.08	0.07	1.24	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.06	0.06	—	266	266	< 0.005	0.01	0.75	269
Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.24	0.08	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07	0.07	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	—	231	231	< 0.005	0.04	0.55	242
Hauling	0.02	0.01	0.56	0.14	< 0.005	0.01	0.14	0.16	0.01	0.04	0.05	—	519	519	0.01	0.08	0.94	545
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.06	0.06	—	244	244	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	247
Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.25	0.08	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07	0.07	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	—	231	231	< 0.005	0.04	0.01	242
Hauling	0.02	0.01	0.59	0.14	< 0.005	0.01	0.14	0.16	0.01	0.04	0.05	—	520	520	0.01	0.08	0.02	545
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.04	0.04	—	177	177	< 0.005	0.01	0.23	180
Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.18	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.05	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	—	166	166	< 0.005	0.03	0.17	173
Hauling	0.02	0.01	0.42	0.10	< 0.005	0.01	0.10	0.11	0.01	0.03	0.04	—	372	372	0.01	0.06	0.29	390
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	29.3	29.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	29.7
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	27.4	27.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	28.7
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.08	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	61.6	61.6	< 0.005	0.01	0.05	64.6

3.5. Linear, Paving (2027) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.71	0.59	5.33	7.88	0.01	0.21	—	0.21	0.20	—	0.20	—	1,188	1,188	0.05	0.01	—	1,192
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.71	0.59	5.33	7.88	0.01	0.21	—	0.21	0.20	—	0.20	—	1,188	1,188	0.05	0.01	—	1,192
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.25	0.21	1.92	2.84	< 0.005	0.08	—	0.08	0.07	—	0.07	—	428	428	0.02	< 0.005	—	429
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.05	0.04	0.35	0.52	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	70.8	70.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	71.0
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.04	0.04	—	169	169	< 0.005	0.01	0.53	172
Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.25	0.08	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07	0.07	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	—	236	236	0.01	0.04	0.60	248
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.04	0.04	—	156	156	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	157
Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.26	0.08	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07	0.07	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	—	237	237	0.01	0.04	0.02	247
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	56.7	56.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.08	57.5
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.09	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	85.2	85.2	< 0.005	0.01	0.09	89.1
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	9.39	9.39	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	9.52
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	14.1	14.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	14.8
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.7. Linear, Paving (2028) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road Equipm	0.66	0.56	5.12	7.86	0.01	0.19	—	0.19	0.17	—	0.17	—	1,187	1,187	0.05	0.01	—	1,192
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.66	0.56	5.12	7.86	0.01	0.19	—	0.19	0.17	—	0.17	—	1,187	1,187	0.05	0.01	—	1,192
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.48	0.40	3.67	5.63	0.01	0.13	—	0.13	0.12	—	0.12	—	851	851	0.03	0.01	—	853
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.09	0.07	0.67	1.03	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	141	141	0.01	< 0.005	—	141
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.04	0.04	—	166	166	< 0.005	0.01	0.47	168
Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.24	0.08	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07	0.07	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	—	231	231	< 0.005	0.04	0.55	242
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.59	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.04	0.04	—	153	153	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	155
Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.25	0.08	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07	0.07	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	—	231	231	< 0.005	0.04	0.01	242
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.03	0.03	—	111	111	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.15	112
Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.18	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.05	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	—	166	166	< 0.005	0.03	0.17	173
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	18.3	18.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	18.6
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	27.4	27.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	28.7
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

4. Operations Emissions Details

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Vegetation	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.2. Above and Belowground Carbon Accumulation by Land Use Type - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Species	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

5. Activity Data

5.1. Construction Schedule

Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Days Per Week	Work Days per Phase	Phase Description
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Linear, Grading & Excavation	7/1/2027	12/31/2028	5.00	392	—
Linear, Paving	Linear, Paving	7/1/2027	12/31/2028	5.00	392	—

5.2. Off-Road Equipment

5.2.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Crawler Tractors	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	87.0	0.43
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Graders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	148	0.41
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Rollers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Rubber Tired Loaders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	150	0.36
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Excavators	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Linear, Paving	Pavers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	81.0	0.42
Linear, Paving	Paving Equipment	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	89.0	0.36
Linear, Paving	Rollers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Linear, Paving	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	84.0	0.37

5.3. Construction Vehicles

5.3.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Trip Type	One-Way Trips per Day	Miles per Trip	Vehicle Mix

Linear, Grading & Excavation	—	—	—	—
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Worker	20.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Vendor	8.00	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Hauling	8.00	20.0	HHDT
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Linear, Paving	—	—	—	—
Linear, Paving	Worker	12.5	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Linear, Paving	Vendor	8.00	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Linear, Paving	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Linear, Paving	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT

5.4. Vehicles

5.4.1. Construction Vehicle Control Strategies

Non-applicable. No control strategies activated by user.

5.5. Architectural Coatings

Phase Name	Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)

5.6. Dust Mitigation

5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

Phase Name	Material Imported (cy)	Material Exported (cy)	Acres Graded (acres)	Material Demolished (sq. ft.)	Acres Paved (acres)
Linear, Grading & Excavation	—	—	14.0	0.00	—

5.6.2. Construction Earthmoving Control Strategies

Control Strategies Applied	Frequency (per day)	PM10 Reduction	PM2.5 Reduction
Water Exposed Area	3	74%	74%

5.7. Construction Paving

Land Use	Area Paved (acres)	% Asphalt
Road Widening	14.0	52%

5.8. Construction Electricity Consumption and Emissions Factors

kWh per Year and Emission Factor (lb/MWh)

Year	kWh per Year	CO2	CH4	N2O
2027	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2028	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Vegetation Land Use Type	Vegetation Soil Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)

6. Climate Risk Detailed Report

6.1. Climate Risk Summary

Cal-Adapt midcentury 2040–2059 average projections for four hazards are reported below for your project location. These are under Representation Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5 which assumes GHG emissions will continue to rise strongly through 2050 and then plateau around 2100.

Climate Hazard	Result for Project Location	Unit
Temperature and Extreme Heat	24.4	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	3.50	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm
Sea Level Rise	—	meters of inundation depth
Wildfire	6.13	annual hectares burned

Temperature and Extreme Heat data are for grid cell in which your project are located. The projection is based on the 98th historical percentile of daily maximum/minimum temperatures from observed historical data (32 climate model ensemble from Cal-Adapt, 2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.
Extreme Precipitation data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The threshold of 20 mm is equivalent to about ¾ an inch of rain, which would be light to moderate rainfall if received over a full day or heavy rain if received over a period of 2 to 4 hours. Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.
Sea Level Rise data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from Radke et al. (2017), as reported in Cal-Adapt (Radke et al., 2017, CEC-500-2017-008), and consider inundation location and depth for the San Francisco Bay, the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta and California coast resulting different increments of sea level rise coupled with extreme storm events. Users may select from four scenarios to view the range in potential inundation depth for the grid cell. The four scenarios are: No rise, 0.5 meter, 1.0 meter, 1.41 meters
Wildfire data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from UC Davis, as reported in Cal-Adapt (2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5), and consider historical data of climate, vegetation, population density, and large (> 400 ha) fire history. Users may select from four model simulations to view the range in potential wildfire probabilities for the grid cell. The four simulations make different assumptions about expected rainfall and temperature are: Warmer/drier (HadGEM2-ES), Cooler/wetter (CNRM-CM5), Average conditions (CanESM2), Range of different rainfall and temperature possibilities (MIROC5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

6.2. Initial Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	3	0	0	N/A
Extreme Precipitation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sea Level Rise	1	0	0	N/A
Wildfire	1	0	0	N/A
Flooding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drought	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	0	0	0	N/A

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.
The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.
The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores do not include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	3	1	1	3
Extreme Precipitation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sea Level Rise	1	1	1	2
Wildfire	1	1	1	2
Flooding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drought	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	1	1	1	2

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.
The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.
The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.4. Climate Risk Reduction Measures

7. Health and Equity Details

7.1. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Scores

The maximum CalEnviroScreen score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects a higher pollution burden compared to other census tracts in the state.

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Exposure Indicators	—
AQ-Ozone	93.6

AQ-PM	97.0
AQ-DPM	76.1
Drinking Water	76.6
Lead Risk Housing	57.1
Pesticides	0.00
Toxic Releases	72.8
Traffic	38.3
Effect Indicators	—
CleanUp Sites	80.9
Groundwater	0.00
Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	87.8
Impaired Water Bodies	0.00
Solid Waste	0.00
Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	65.9
Cardio-vascular	77.0
Low Birth Weights	59.6
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	86.9
Housing	53.6
Linguistic	60.6
Poverty	64.9
Unemployment	75.4

7.2. Healthy Places Index Scores

The maximum Health Places Index score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects healthier community conditions compared to other census tracts in the state.

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Economic	—

Above Poverty	26.24149878
Employed	16.72013345
Median HI	42.2302066
Education	—
Bachelor's or higher	16.32234056
High school enrollment	100
Preschool enrollment	30.63005261
Transportation	—
Auto Access	60.64416784
Active commuting	30.01411523
Social	—
2-parent households	55.78082895
Voting	21.71179263
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	49.24932632
Park access	21.73745669
Retail density	51.23829077
Supermarket access	52.08520467
Tree canopy	3.06685487
Housing	—
Homeownership	64.71192095
Housing habitability	25.74104966
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	19.18388297
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	10.72757603
Uncrowded housing	13.65327858
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	15.88605158
Arthritis	0.0

Asthma ER Admissions	35.9
High Blood Pressure	0.0
Cancer (excluding skin)	0.0
Asthma	0.0
Coronary Heart Disease	0.0
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	0.0
Diagnosed Diabetes	0.0
Life Expectancy at Birth	8.9
Cognitively Disabled	23.2
Physically Disabled	54.0
Heart Attack ER Admissions	10.0
Mental Health Not Good	0.0
Chronic Kidney Disease	0.0
Obesity	0.0
Pedestrian Injuries	42.2
Physical Health Not Good	0.0
Stroke	0.0
Health Risk Behaviors	—
Binge Drinking	0.0
Current Smoker	0.0
No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	0.0
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	0.0
SLR Inundation Area	0.0
Children	19.0
Elderly	79.3
English Speaking	41.8
Foreign-born	55.5

Outdoor Workers	21.6
Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—
Impervious Surface Cover	74.3
Traffic Density	53.4
Traffic Access	23.0
Other Indices	—
Hardship	84.8
Other Decision Support	—
2016 Voting	32.9

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	84.0
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	22.0
Project Located in a Designated Disadvantaged Community (Senate Bill 535)	Yes
Project Located in a Low-Income Community (Assembly Bill 1550)	No
Project Located in a Community Air Protection Program Community (Assembly Bill 617)	No

a: The maximum CalEnviroScreen score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects a higher pollution burden compared to other census tracts in the state.
b: The maximum Health Places Index score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects healthier community conditions compared to other census tracts in the state.

7.4. Health & Equity Measures

No Health & Equity Measures selected.

7.5. Evaluation Scorecard

Health & Equity Evaluation Scorecard not completed.

7.6. Health & Equity Custom Measures

No Health & Equity Custom Measures created.

8. User Changes to Default Data

Screen	Justification
Construction: Construction Phases	Per District
Construction: Off-Road Equipment	Per District and engineering estimates
Construction: Trips and VMT	Four (4) one-way vendor trips per day would be added to account for water truck trips. Four (4) one way vendor trips per day would be added to account for the crew trucks. Eight (8) one way hauling trips per day would be added to the pipeline grading/installation phase to account for soil hauling and/or material handling (pipes and building materials) per day
Construction: Paving	Accounts for road pavement.

Granite Hill Booster Pump Station Detailed Report

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8. User Changes to Default Data

1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Granite Hill Booster Pump Station
Construction Start Date	1/1/2030
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.20
Precipitation (days)	6.80
Location	34.020287829951144, -117.48546211691294
County	Riverside-South Coast
City	Jurupa Valley
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	South Coast
TAZ	5437
EDFZ	11
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas
App Version	2022.1.1.29

1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.75	Acre	0.75	0.00	—	—	—	—

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

2. Emissions Summary

2.1. Construction Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	3.29	2.82	21.4	30.5	0.05	0.83	2.72	3.55	0.76	1.09	1.85	—	6,023	6,023	0.21	0.18	2.39	6,084
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	2.30	1.93	17.0	22.0	0.04	0.70	2.49	3.19	0.65	1.03	1.68	—	4,468	4,468	0.16	0.15	0.05	4,518
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.65	1.38	12.1	15.7	0.03	0.50	1.77	2.28	0.46	0.74	1.20	—	3,194	3,194	0.11	0.11	0.58	3,230
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.30	0.25	2.22	2.87	< 0.005	0.09	0.32	0.42	0.08	0.13	0.22	—	529	529	0.02	0.02	0.10	535

2.2. Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Year	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2030	2.31	1.93	17.0	22.2	0.04	0.70	2.49	3.19	0.65	1.03	1.68	—	4,491	4,491	0.16	0.15	1.89	4,542

2031	3.29	2.82	21.4	30.5	0.05	0.83	2.72	3.55	0.76	1.09	1.85	—	6,023	6,023	0.21	0.18	2.39	6,084
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2030	2.30	1.93	17.0	22.0	0.04	0.70	2.49	3.19	0.65	1.03	1.68	—	4,468	4,468	0.16	0.15	0.05	4,518
2031	2.24	1.87	16.4	21.7	0.04	0.68	2.49	3.16	0.62	1.03	1.65	—	4,445	4,445	0.16	0.15	0.04	4,492
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2030	1.65	1.38	12.1	15.7	0.03	0.50	1.77	2.28	0.46	0.74	1.20	—	3,194	3,194	0.11	0.11	0.58	3,230
2031	0.81	0.68	5.88	7.81	0.01	0.24	0.88	1.12	0.22	0.37	0.59	—	1,597	1,597	0.06	0.05	0.26	1,614
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2030	0.30	0.25	2.22	2.87	< 0.005	0.09	0.32	0.42	0.08	0.13	0.22	—	529	529	0.02	0.02	0.10	535
2031	0.15	0.12	1.07	1.43	< 0.005	0.04	0.16	0.21	0.04	0.07	0.11	—	264	264	0.01	0.01	0.04	267

3. Construction Emissions Details

3.1. Pump Station Construction (2030) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	2.20	1.85	16.1	20.8	0.03	0.69	—	0.69	0.64	—	0.64	—	3,490	3,490	0.14	0.03	—	3,501
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.98	1.98	—	0.91	0.91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	2.20	1.85	16.1	20.8	0.03	0.69	—	0.69	0.64	—	0.64	—	3,490	3,490	0.14	0.03	—	3,501
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.98	1.98	—	0.91	0.91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.57	1.32	11.5	14.9	0.02	0.49	—	0.49	0.45	—	0.45	—	2,493	2,493	0.10	0.02	—	2,501
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.41	1.41	—	0.65	0.65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.29	0.24	2.10	2.71	< 0.005	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	413	413	0.02	< 0.005	—	414
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.26	0.26	—	0.12	0.12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.08	0.07	0.06	1.21	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.07	0.07	—	289	289	< 0.005	0.01	0.67	293
Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.22	0.07	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07	0.07	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	—	218	218	< 0.005	0.03	0.43	229
Hauling	0.02	0.01	0.53	0.14	< 0.005	0.01	0.14	0.16	0.01	0.04	0.05	—	494	494	0.01	0.08	0.79	519
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.92	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.07	0.07	—	266	266	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	269
Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.23	0.07	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07	0.07	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	—	219	219	< 0.005	0.03	0.01	229
Hauling	0.02	0.01	0.56	0.14	< 0.005	0.01	0.14	0.16	0.01	0.04	0.05	—	495	495	0.01	0.08	0.02	519
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.05	0.05	—	192	192	< 0.005	0.01	0.21	195
Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.16	0.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.05	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	—	156	156	< 0.005	0.02	0.13	163
Hauling	0.01	0.01	0.40	0.10	< 0.005	0.01	0.10	0.11	0.01	0.03	0.03	—	353	353	0.01	0.06	0.24	371
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	31.8	31.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	32.2
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	25.8	25.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	27.1
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	58.5	58.5	< 0.005	0.01	0.04	61.4

3.3. Pump Station Construction (2031) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road	2.14	1.80	15.6	20.6	0.03	0.66	—	0.66	0.61	—	0.61	—	3,490	3,490	0.14	0.03	—	3,501
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.98	1.98	—	0.91	0.91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	2.14	1.80	15.6	20.6	0.03	0.66	—	0.66	0.61	—	0.61	—	3,490	3,490	0.14	0.03	—	3,501
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.98	1.98	—	0.91	0.91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.76	0.64	5.52	7.30	0.01	0.23	—	0.23	0.22	—	0.22	—	1,236	1,236	0.05	0.01	—	1,240
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.70	0.70	—	0.32	0.32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.14	0.12	1.01	1.33	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	205	205	0.01	< 0.005	—	205

Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.13	0.13	—	0.06	0.06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.08	0.07	0.06	1.14	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.07	0.07	—	284	284	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.60	285
Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.21	0.07	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07	0.07	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	—	211	211	< 0.005	0.03	0.38	221
Hauling	0.02	0.01	0.52	0.13	< 0.005	0.01	0.14	0.16	0.01	0.04	0.05	—	482	482	0.01	0.08	0.71	505
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.86	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.07	0.07	—	261	261	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	265
Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.22	0.07	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07	0.07	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	—	212	212	< 0.005	0.03	0.01	221
Hauling	0.02	0.01	0.54	0.14	< 0.005	0.01	0.14	0.16	0.01	0.04	0.05	—	482	482	0.01	0.08	0.02	505
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.02	0.02	—	93.8	93.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.09	95.0
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.08	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	74.9	74.9	< 0.005	0.01	0.06	78.4
Hauling	0.01	< 0.005	0.19	0.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.05	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	—	171	171	< 0.005	0.03	0.11	179
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	15.5	15.5	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	15.7
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	12.4	12.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	13.0
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	28.3	28.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	29.6

3.5. Paving (2031) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.61	0.51	4.79	7.83	0.01	0.15	—	0.15	0.14	—	0.14	—	1,187	1,187	0.05	0.01	—	1,191
Paving	0.39	0.39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.11	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	16.3	16.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	16.3
Paving	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	2.69	2.69	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.70
Paving	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.04	0.04	—	158	158	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.33	158
Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.21	0.07	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07	0.07	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	—	211	211	< 0.005	0.03	0.38	221
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.01	2.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	2.04
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.90	2.90	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	3.03
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.33	0.33	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.34
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.48	0.48	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.50
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

4. Operations Emissions Details

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Vegetation	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.2. Above and Belowground Carbon Accumulation by Land Use Type - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Species	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

5. Activity Data

5.1. Construction Schedule

Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Days Per Week	Work Days per Phase	Phase Description
Pump Station Construction	Grading	1/1/2030	6/30/2031	5.00	390	—
Paving	Paving	6/24/2031	6/30/2031	5.00	5.00	—

5.2. Off-Road Equipment

5.2.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Pump Station Construction	Graders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	148	0.41
Pump Station Construction	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	367	0.40
Pump Station Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Pump Station Construction	Other Construction Equipment	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	82.0	0.42
Pump Station Construction	Excavators	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Pump Station Construction	Crawler Tractors	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	87.0	0.43
Pump Station Construction	Forklifts	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	82.0	0.20
Pump Station Construction	Rollers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Pump Station Construction	Aerial Lifts	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	46.0	0.31
Paving	Pavers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	81.0	0.42
Paving	Rollers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Paving	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	84.0	0.37

Paving	Paving Equipment	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	89.0	0.36

5.3. Construction Vehicles

5.3.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Trip Type	One-Way Trips per Day	Miles per Trip	Vehicle Mix
Pump Station Construction	—	—	—	—
Pump Station Construction	Worker	22.5	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Pump Station Construction	Vendor	8.00	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Pump Station Construction	Hauling	8.00	20.0	HHDT
Pump Station Construction	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Paving	—	—	—	—
Paving	Worker	12.5	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Paving	Vendor	8.00	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Paving	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Paving	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT

5.4. Vehicles

5.4.1. Construction Vehicle Control Strategies

Non-applicable. No control strategies activated by user.

5.5. Architectural Coatings

Phase Name	Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)

5.6. Dust Mitigation

5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

Phase Name	Material Imported (cy)	Material Exported (cy)	Acres Graded (acres)	Material Demolished (sq. ft.)	Acres Paved (acres)
Pump Station Construction	—	—	585	0.00	—
Paving	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.75

5.6.2. Construction Earthmoving Control Strategies

Control Strategies Applied	Frequency (per day)	PM10 Reduction	PM2.5 Reduction
Water Exposed Area	3	74%	74%

5.7. Construction Paving

Land Use	Area Paved (acres)	% Asphalt
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.75	100%

5.8. Construction Electricity Consumption and Emissions Factors

kWh per Year and Emission Factor (lb/MWh)

Year	kWh per Year	CO2	CH4	N2O
2030	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2031	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Vegetation Land Use Type	Vegetation Soil Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)

6. Climate Risk Detailed Report

6.1. Climate Risk Summary

Cal-Adapt midcentury 2040–2059 average projections for four hazards are reported below for your project location. These are under Representation Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5 which assumes GHG emissions will continue to rise strongly through 2050 and then plateau around 2100.

Climate Hazard	Result for Project Location	Unit
Temperature and Extreme Heat	24.4	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	3.50	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm
Sea Level Rise	—	meters of inundation depth
Wildfire	6.13	annual hectares burned

Temperature and Extreme Heat data are for grid cell in which your project are located. The projection is based on the 98th historical percentile of daily maximum/minimum temperatures from observed historical data (32 climate model ensemble from Cal-Adapt, 2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.
Extreme Precipitation data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The threshold of 20 mm is equivalent to about ¾ an inch of rain, which would be light to moderate rainfall if received over a full day or heavy rain if received over a period of 2 to 4 hours. Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.
Sea Level Rise data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from Radke et al. (2017), as reported in Cal-Adapt (Radke et al., 2017, CEC-500-2017-008), and consider inundation location and depth for the San Francisco Bay, the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta and California coast resulting different increments of sea level rise coupled with extreme storm events. Users may select from four scenarios to view the range in potential inundation depth for the grid cell. The four scenarios are: No rise, 0.5 meter, 1.0 meter, 1.41 meters
Wildfire data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from UC Davis, as reported in Cal-Adapt (2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5), and consider historical data of climate, vegetation, population density, and large (> 400 ha) fire history. Users may select from four model simulations to view the range in potential wildfire probabilities for the grid cell. The four simulations make different assumptions about expected rainfall and temperature are: Warmer/drier (HadGEM2-ES), Cooler/wetter (CNRM-CM5), Average conditions (CanESM2), Range of different rainfall and temperature possibilities (MIROC5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

6.2. Initial Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	3	0	0	N/A
Extreme Precipitation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sea Level Rise	1	0	0	N/A
Wildfire	1	0	0	N/A
Flooding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drought	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	0	0	0	N/A

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.
The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.
The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores do not include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	3	1	1	3
Extreme Precipitation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sea Level Rise	1	1	1	2
Wildfire	1	1	1	2
Flooding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drought	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	1	1	1	2

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.
The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.

The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.4. Climate Risk Reduction Measures

7. Health and Equity Details

7.1. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Scores

The maximum CalEnviroScreen score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects a higher pollution burden compared to other census tracts in the state.

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Exposure Indicators	—
AQ-Ozone	95.3
AQ-PM	95.5
AQ-DPM	88.8
Drinking Water	76.6
Lead Risk Housing	81.8
Pesticides	0.00
Toxic Releases	78.0
Traffic	77.5
Effect Indicators	—
CleanUp Sites	77.5
Groundwater	14.3
Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	43.7
Impaired Water Bodies	0.00
Solid Waste	70.9
Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	39.5
Cardio-vascular	45.8
Low Birth Weights	62.4
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—

Education	76.0
Housing	60.6
Linguistic	58.2
Poverty	70.7
Unemployment	84.6

7.2. Healthy Places Index Scores

The maximum Health Places Index score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects healthier community conditions compared to other census tracts in the state.

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Economic	—
Above Poverty	23.16181188
Employed	36.78942641
Median HI	31.59245477
Education	—
Bachelor's or higher	9.547029385
High school enrollment	100
Preschool enrollment	19.55601181
Transportation	—
Auto Access	77.83908636
Active commuting	5.273963814
Social	—
2-parent households	45.63069421
Voting	14.25638393
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	63.87783909
Park access	20.41575773
Retail density	13.76876684
Supermarket access	29.10304119

Tree canopy	2.951366611
Housing	—
Homeownership	43.3465931
Housing habitability	21.18567946
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	17.9006801
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	68.0354164
Uncrowded housing	3.708456307
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	5.350955986
Arthritis	0.0
Asthma ER Admissions	64.5
High Blood Pressure	0.0
Cancer (excluding skin)	0.0
Asthma	0.0
Coronary Heart Disease	0.0
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	0.0
Diagnosed Diabetes	0.0
Life Expectancy at Birth	16.8
Cognitively Disabled	54.2
Physically Disabled	83.0
Heart Attack ER Admissions	47.2
Mental Health Not Good	0.0
Chronic Kidney Disease	0.0
Obesity	0.0
Pedestrian Injuries	79.5
Physical Health Not Good	0.0
Stroke	0.0
Health Risk Behaviors	—

Binge Drinking	0.0
Current Smoker	0.0
No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	0.0
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	21.1
SLR Inundation Area	0.0
Children	22.0
Elderly	89.5
English Speaking	25.3
Foreign-born	63.6
Outdoor Workers	16.0
Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—
Impervious Surface Cover	87.0
Traffic Density	84.3
Traffic Access	23.0
Other Indices	—
Hardship	93.1
Other Decision Support	—
2016 Voting	21.8

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	85.0
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	18.0
Project Located in a Designated Disadvantaged Community (Senate Bill 535)	Yes
Project Located in a Low-Income Community (Assembly Bill 1550)	Yes
Project Located in a Community Air Protection Program Community (Assembly Bill 617)	No

a: The maximum CalEnviroScreen score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects a higher pollution burden compared to other census tracts in the state.
b: The maximum Health Places Index score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects healthier community conditions compared to other census tracts in the state.

7.4. Health & Equity Measures

No Health & Equity Measures selected.

7.5. Evaluation Scorecard

Health & Equity Evaluation Scorecard not completed.

7.6. Health & Equity Custom Measures

No Health & Equity Custom Measures created.

8. User Changes to Default Data

Screen	Justification
Construction: Construction Phases	Per District
Construction: Off-Road Equipment	Per District and engineering estimates.
Construction: Paving	Area assumed.
Construction: Trips and VMT	Four (4) one-way vendor trips per day would be added to account for water truck trips. Four (4) one way vendor trips per day would be added to account for the crew trucks. Eight (8) one way hauling trips per day would be added to the grading phase to account for soil hauling and/or material handling (building materials) per day.

APPENDIX B

Biological Resources Technical Report

Biological Resources Technical Report for the Jurupa Community Services District 2020 Water and Sewer Master Plan, Riverside County, California

APRIL 2026

PREPARED FOR

Albert A. Webb Associates

PREPARED BY

SWCA Environmental Consultants

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE JURUPA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT 2020 WATER AND SEWER MASTER PLAN, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for

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SWCA Project No. 68459

April 2026

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1 INTRODUCTION

On behalf of the Jurupa Community Services District (JCSD or District), Albert A. Webb Associates (Webb) retained SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) to conduct a biological resources assessment in support of the District's *2020 Urban Water Management Plan* and the *2020 Wastewater Master Plan* (JCSD Plans) in Riverside County, California (Figure 1). This assessment was conducted to analyze potential impacts the project may have on biological resources to facilitate compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and California State and local regulations. The JCSD is the CEQA lead agency.

Each JCSD master plan includes a Capital Improvement Program (CIP) that identifies recommended facilities to alleviate existing and forecasted deficiencies in the District's water and wastewater systems (Project). In total, six facilities were identified. Three facilities, which are collectively referred to as the "Program Facilities," will not be constructed for several years and are analyzed at a program-specific level. The remaining three facilities, which are collectively referred to as the "Project Facilities," are proposed for near-term construction and are analyzed at a project-specific level

The program-level biological analysis for the Project included a review of scientific literature, pertinent local reports, various databases, and aerial imagery of each proposed facility. Building on the program-level analysis, the project-level analysis included pedestrian and windshield-level field reconnaissance surveys of these sites. This biological resources technical report includes a discussion of potential impacts to biological resources that could result from total build-out and includes mitigation recommendations to reduce potential impacts to less-than-significant levels, pursuant to CEQA.

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

2.1 Project Location

The District is a public agency and retail water supplier (Public Water System No. CA3310021) that began water service in 1965 with the consolidation of three mutual water companies. The District's boundaries encompass approximately 40.8 square miles (approximately 26,000 acres), in northwestern Riverside County, including the entirety of the city of Eastvale and approximately 70% of western portion of the city of Jurupa Valley.[1] The District's boundaries also encompass small areas within unincorporated Riverside County, as shown on Figure 1, and directly abut the border with San Bernardino County.

As part of the JCSD CIP, six water and sewer facilities have been identified in the JCSD plans in an area bounded by Harrison Avenue on the west, the Santa Ana River on the south, Valley Way on the east, and Jurupa Hills on the north, within portions of the city of Jurupa Valley and the city of Eastvale, in Riverside County, California. The facility sites are in Section 7, Township 2 South, Range 5 West; Sections 2, 11, 14, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32, Township 2 South, Range 6 West; and Sections 25, 26, 35, and 36, Township 2 South, Range 7 West, as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Corona North, Fontana, and Riverside West, California, 7.5-minute quadrangles.

[1] The District serves the Jurupa Valley communities of Glen Avon, Jurupa Hills, Indian Hills, Mira Loma, Pedley, and Sunnyslope. The remaining portion of Jurupa Valley is within the boundaries of the Rubidoux Community Services District.

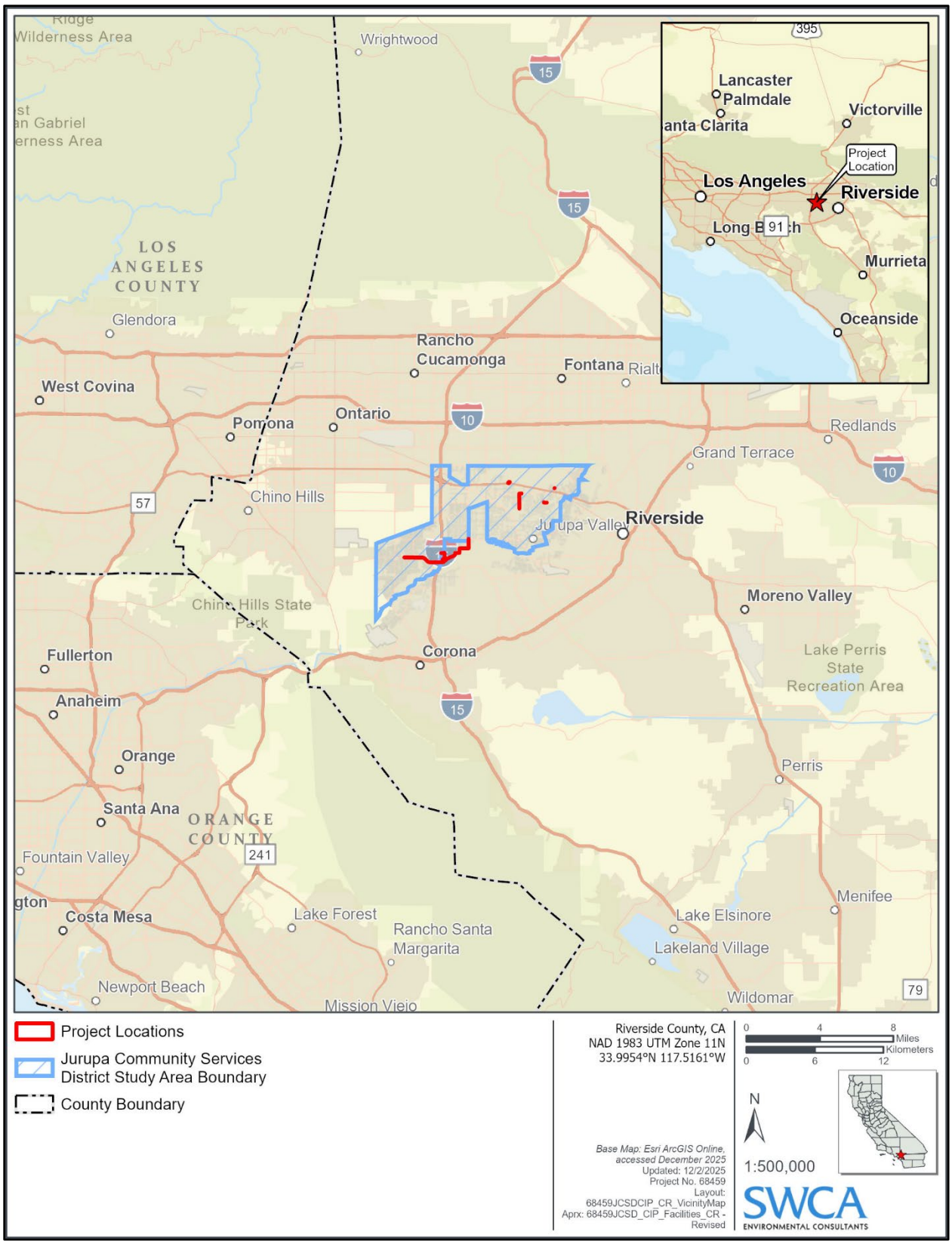


Figure 1. Project vicinity map.

2.2 Project Description

The JCSD Project includes the installation of two transmission pipelines, construction of one booster pump station, installation of one bypass connection piping and temporary trailer-mounted potable water pump, and installation of two gravity pipelines. The three program-level facilities—68th Street Extension, Schleisman I-15 Crossing, and North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer—will not be constructed for several years, and subsequent cultural resources assessments and surveys will be required prior to construction to meet the requirements of local, state, and, potentially, federal regulations. The three project-level facilities—1200 West Emergency Pump Connection, Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, and Pedley Road Trunk Sewer—are proposed for near-term construction and are analyzed at a more detailed, site-specific level. Table 1 provides a summary of the six facilities analyzed in this assessment.

Table 1. CIP Facility Summary

Facility Name	Type	Purpose	Project-Level Facility	Program-Level Facility
68th Street Extension	Transmission pipeline	Increase flow capability within the 870 pressure zone	–	Yes
Schleisman I-15 Crossing	Transmission pipeline	Increase flow capability within the 870 pressure zone	–	Yes
North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer	Gravity pipeline	Upsize 1,000 linear feet (LF) of 8-inch pipe to 10-inch diameter polyvinyl chlorine (PVC) pipe	–	Yes
1200 West Emergency Pump Connection	Bypass connection piping and temporary trailer-mounted potable water pump	Pump potable during emergency and nonemergency situations	Yes	–
Granite Hill Booster Pump Station	Booster pump station	Increase flow capability between 1100/1110 pressure zones	Yes	–
Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement	Gravity pipeline	Upsize 5,200 LF of 8-inch pipe to 12-inch diameter PVC pipe	Yes	–

2.2.1 Program-Level Facilities

The facilities evaluated at a program level are the 68th Street Extension, Schleisman I-15 Crossing, and North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer; a full biological resources assessment has not yet been performed on them. Thus, they may require additional biological resource assessments and surveys prior to the beginning of construction efforts to meet the requirements of CEQA. They are included in this report for preliminary analysis.

2.2.1.1 68TH STREET EXTENSION

This program-level facility consists of the construction of a water transmission pipeline to be located south of the Wineville Avenue and Bellegrave Avenue intersection, situated partially outside of the District boundary. The 68th Street Extension water facility would be approximately 4,250 linear feet (LF) of an 18-inch-diameter, cement mortar lined and coated (CMLC) pipeline. The 68th Street Extension would be located under 68th Street, Pat's Ranch Road, Tributary Way, and an easement south of Tributary Way east of I-15 (Figure 2). Construction of the 68th Street Extension is assumed to take place within a 25-foot-wide construction footprint, in a trench approximately 6 to 7 feet wide. All staging areas will be within with the paved road or road shoulder right-of-way (ROW) along the pipeline alignment.

2.2.1.2 SCHLEISMAN I-15 CROSSING

This program-level facility consists of approximately 24,350 LF of 30-inch-diameter, CMLC water transmission pipeline. This pipeline is partially situated outside of the District boundary and is proposed to commence at the intersection of Schleisman Road and Harrison Avenue, continue east to Hamner Avenue, crossing into the city of Eastvale east of I-15. From I-15, the pipeline will continue northeast along a sewer easement following Tributary Way and Confluence Drive to the intersection of Confluence Drive and 68th Street, east along 68th Street to the intersection of 68th Street and Lucretia Avenue, north along Lucretia Avenue to the intersection of Lucretia Avenue and 66th Street, east along 66th Street to the intersection of 66th Street and Etiwanda Avenue, and north along Etiwanda Avenue to the intersection of Etiwanda and Limonite Avenues (Figure 3). Construction of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing is assumed to take place within a 25-foot-wide construction footprint, in a trench approximately 6 to 7 feet wide. All staging areas will be within with the paved road or road shoulder ROW along the pipeline alignment.

2.2.1.3 NORTH INDIAN HILLS TRUNK SEWER

This program-level facility consists of the upsizing of approximately 1,000 LF of 8-inch-diameter sewer pipeline to 10-inch-diameter polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipeline. The North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer is in the city of Jurupa Valley within an easement between Kirby Drive and Jurupa Road (Figure 4). Construction of the North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer is assumed to take place within a 25-foot-wide construction footprint, in a trench approximately 6 to 7 feet wide, within an easement between Kirby Drive and Jurupa Road. All staging areas will be along the pipeline alignment.

2.2.2 Project-Level Facilities

The facilities evaluated at a project level are the 1200 West Emergency Pump Connection, Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, and Pedley Road Trunk Sewer. These facilities have been examined at a project level because they are set for near-term construction and in need of immediate evaluation for potential impacts to biological resources.

2.2.2.1 1200 WEST EMERGENCY PUMP CONNECTION

This project-level facility entails the use of a trailer-mounted potable water pump and 12-inch diameter potable water bypass connection piping for quick connection of this portable pump when needed. The bypass connection would be at or near the intersection of Microlite Drive and Scenic Drive in the city of Jurupa Valley and the pipeline would be installed underground within an easement to be obtained by JCSD (Figure 5). This facility would be used to pump potable water to the District's 1200 Pressure Zone during both emergency situations, such as an unexpected loss of power or jammed or inoperable water pumps, and nonemergency situations, such as a scheduled power outage or maintenance or replacement of pumps. The portable water pump would be permitted by the South Coast Air Quality Management District and would be stored at an existing secured JCSD facility when not in use.

2.2.2.2 GRANITE HILL BOOSTER PUMP STATION

The Granite Hill facility consists of property acquisition and the construction and operation of a pump station in the northern portion of the District, north of State Route 60, in the proximity of Granite Hill Drive and Pedley Road within the city of Jurupa Valley (Figure 6). The Granite Hill Pump Station will include both aboveground and belowground piping with diameters ranging from 12 to 30 inches, a surge tank, and a standby generator. The final location of this booster pump station has not been selected; therefore, this assessment considers two potential locations addressed at 9259–9275 Granite Hill Drive and 9277–9311 Granite Hill Drive in the city of Jurupa Valley (Site 1 and Site 2, respectively).

2.2.2.3 PEDLEY ROAD TRUNK SEWER AND WATER PIPELINES REPLACEMENT

The Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement facility consists of the replacement of approximately 5,200 feet of an existing 8-inch-diameter sewer pipeline with a 12-inch-diameter PVC sewer pipeline from the intersection of Pedley Road and Jurupa Road, north approximately 4,500 feet under Pedley Road to the intersection of Pedley Road and Mission Boulevard, and then east approximately 700 feet under Mission Boulevard, all within the city limits of Jurupa Valley (Figure 7). The District may also replace the existing waterlines along this same alignment if they are determined to be aged or in poor condition. Construction of the Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement project is assumed to take place within a 20-foot-wide construction footprint, in a trench approximately 12 feet wide. All staging areas will be within with the paved road or road shoulder ROW along the pipeline alignment.

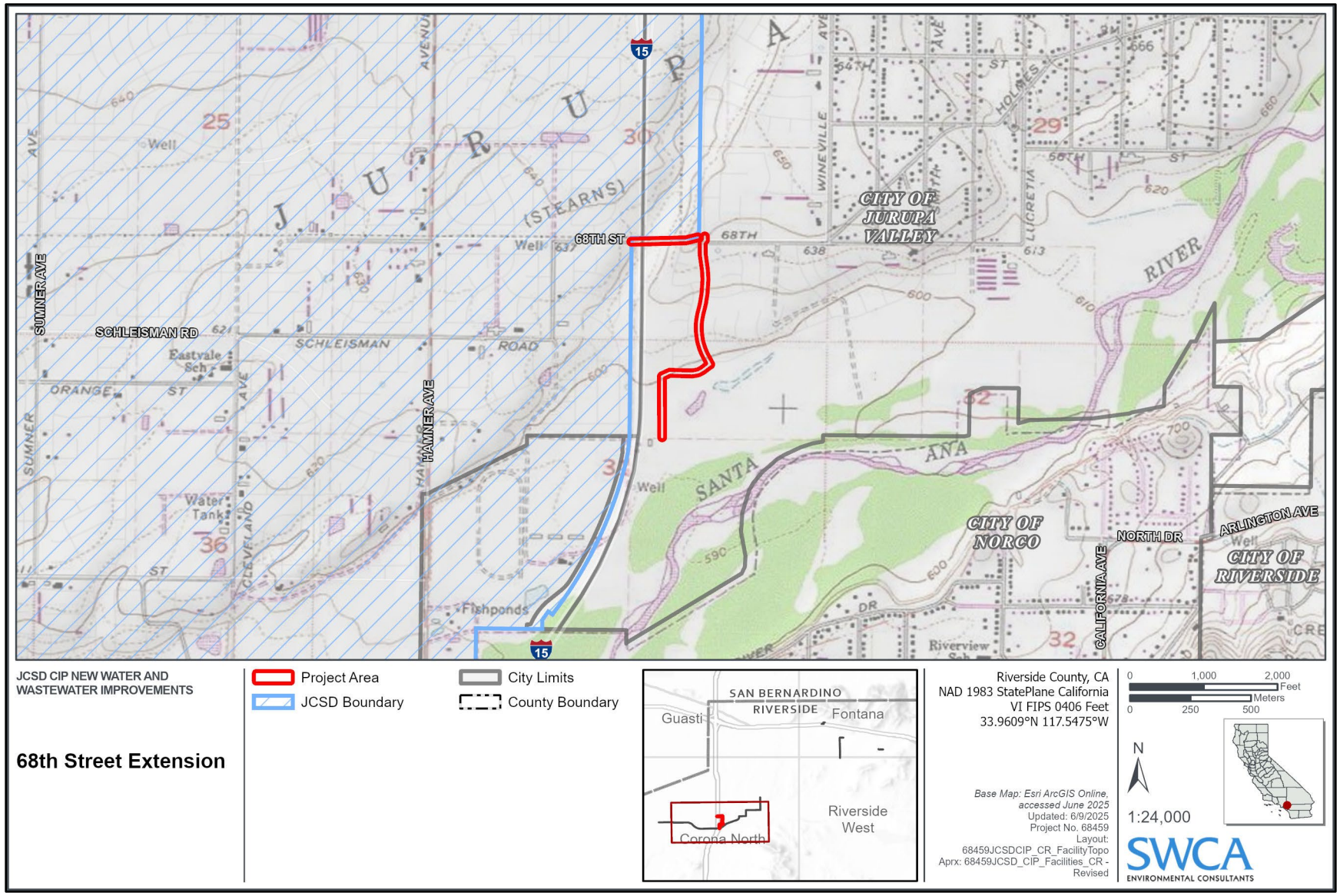


Figure 2. 68th Street Extension facility depicted on the USGS Fontana, California, and Riverside West, California, 7.5-minute quadrangles.

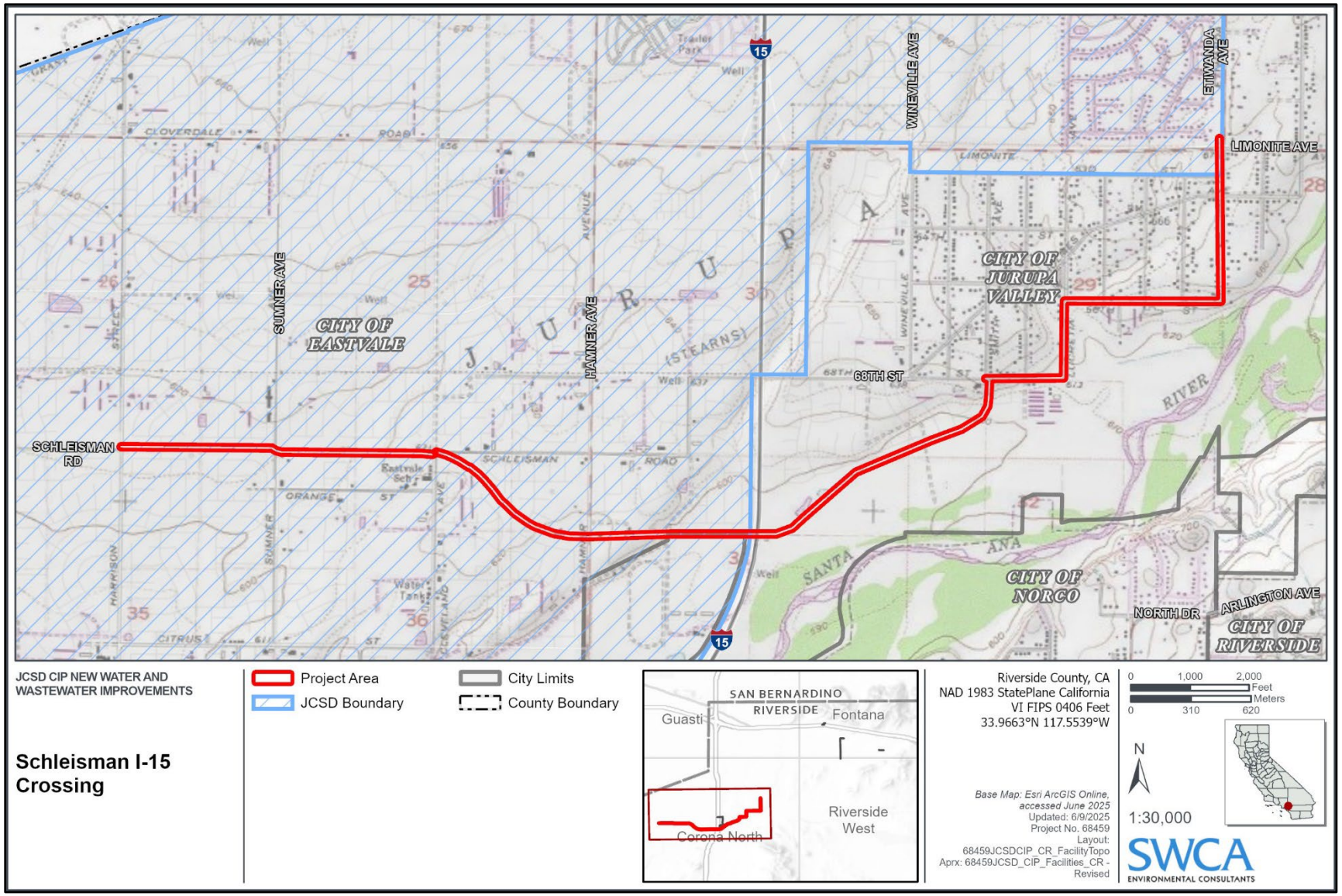


Figure 3. Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility depicted on the USGS Corona North, California, and Riverside West, California, 7.5-minute quadrangles.

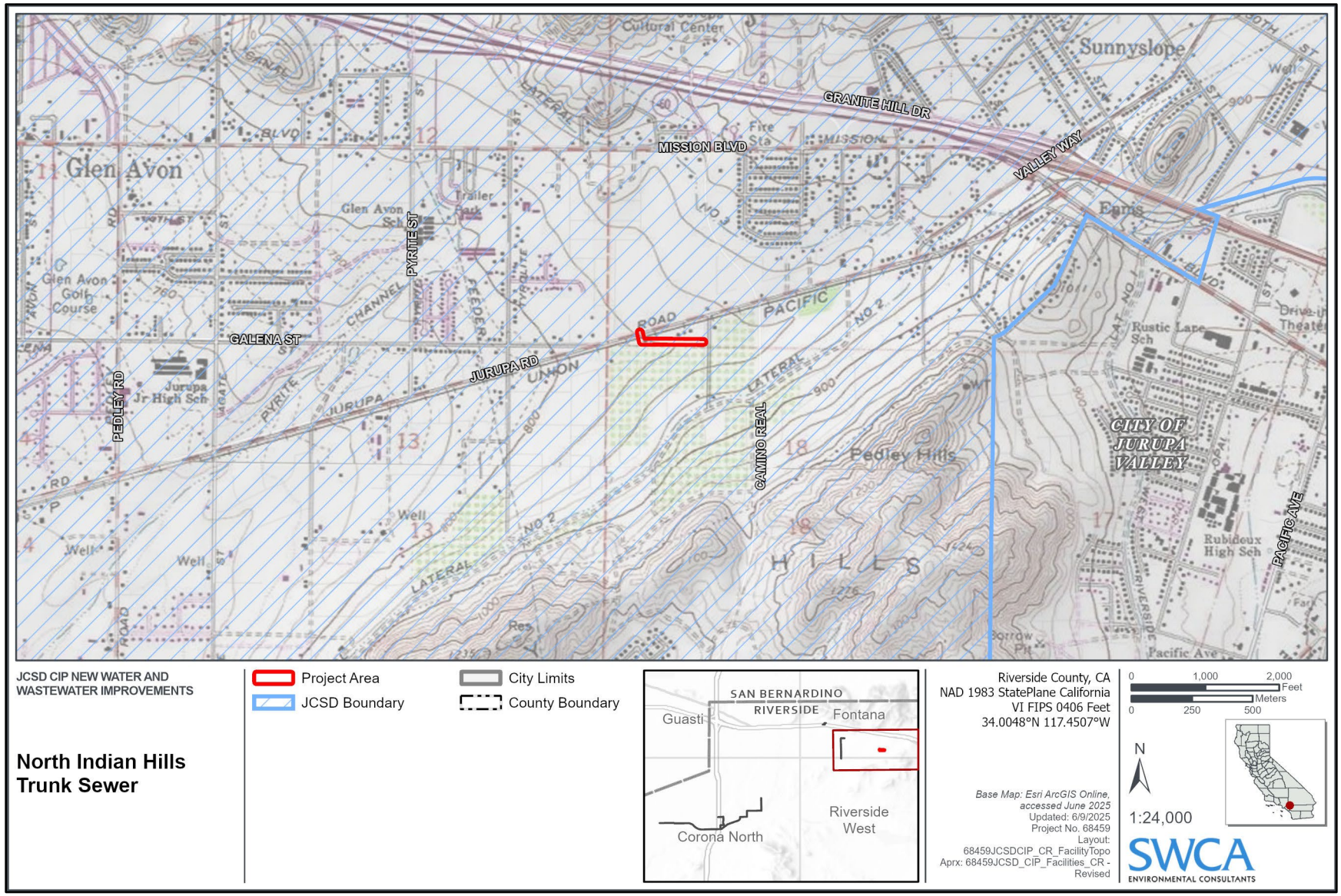


Figure 4. North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer facility depicted on the USGS Fontana, California, 7.5-minute quadrangle.

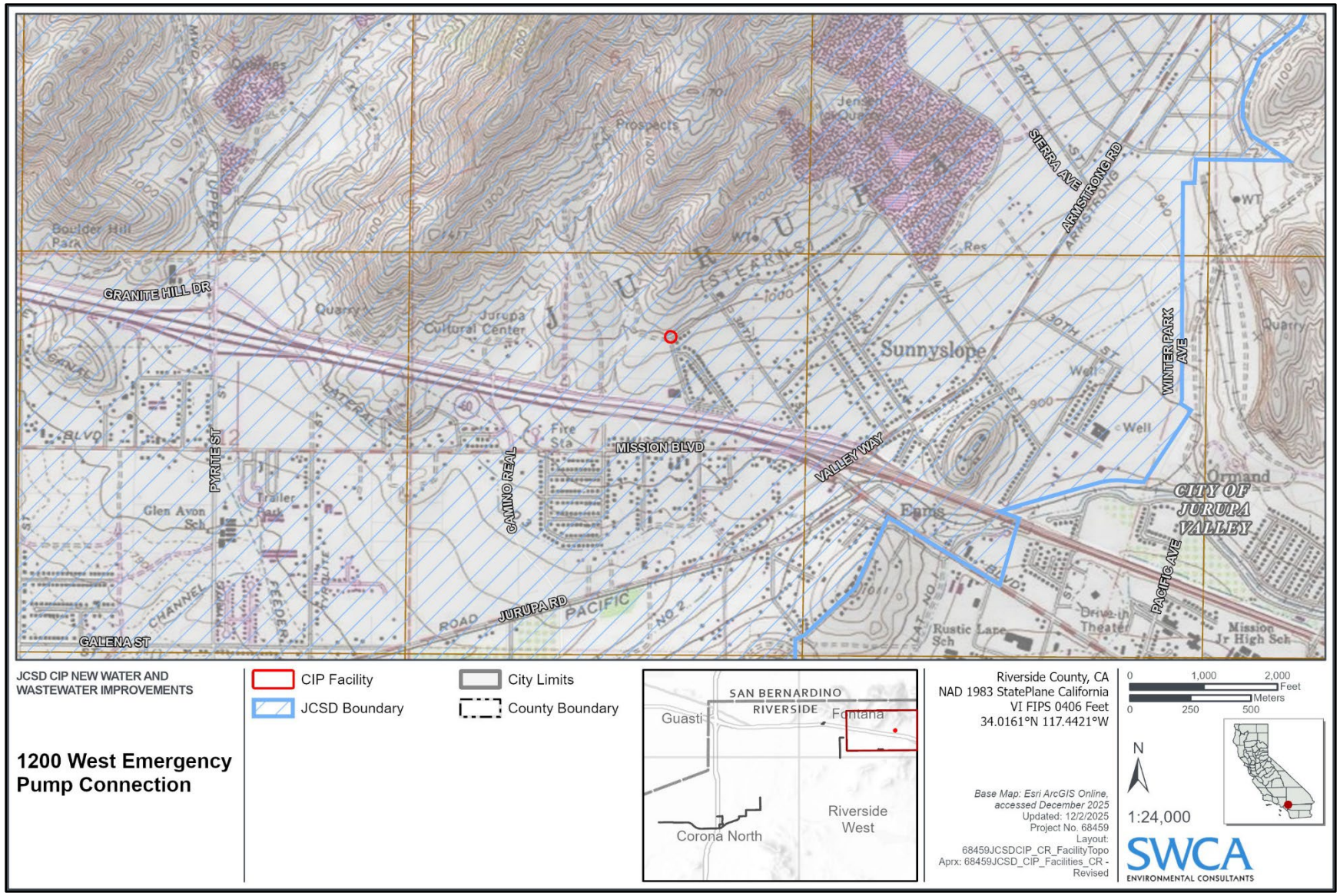


Figure 5. 1200 West Emergency Pump Connection facility depicted on the USGS Fontana, California, 7.5-minute quadrangle.

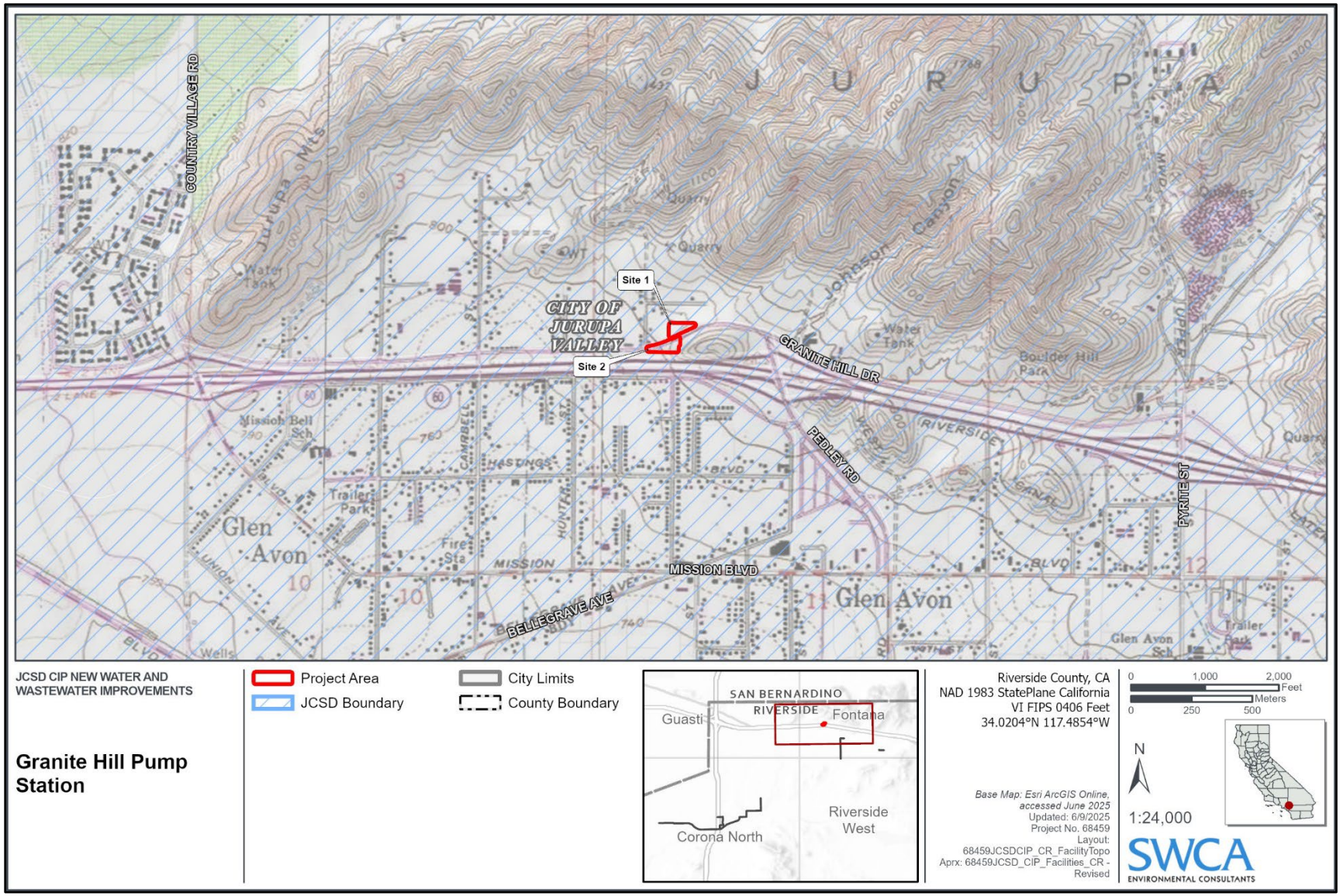


Figure 6. Granite Hill Pump Station facility depicted on the USGS Fontana, California, 7.5-minute quadrangle.

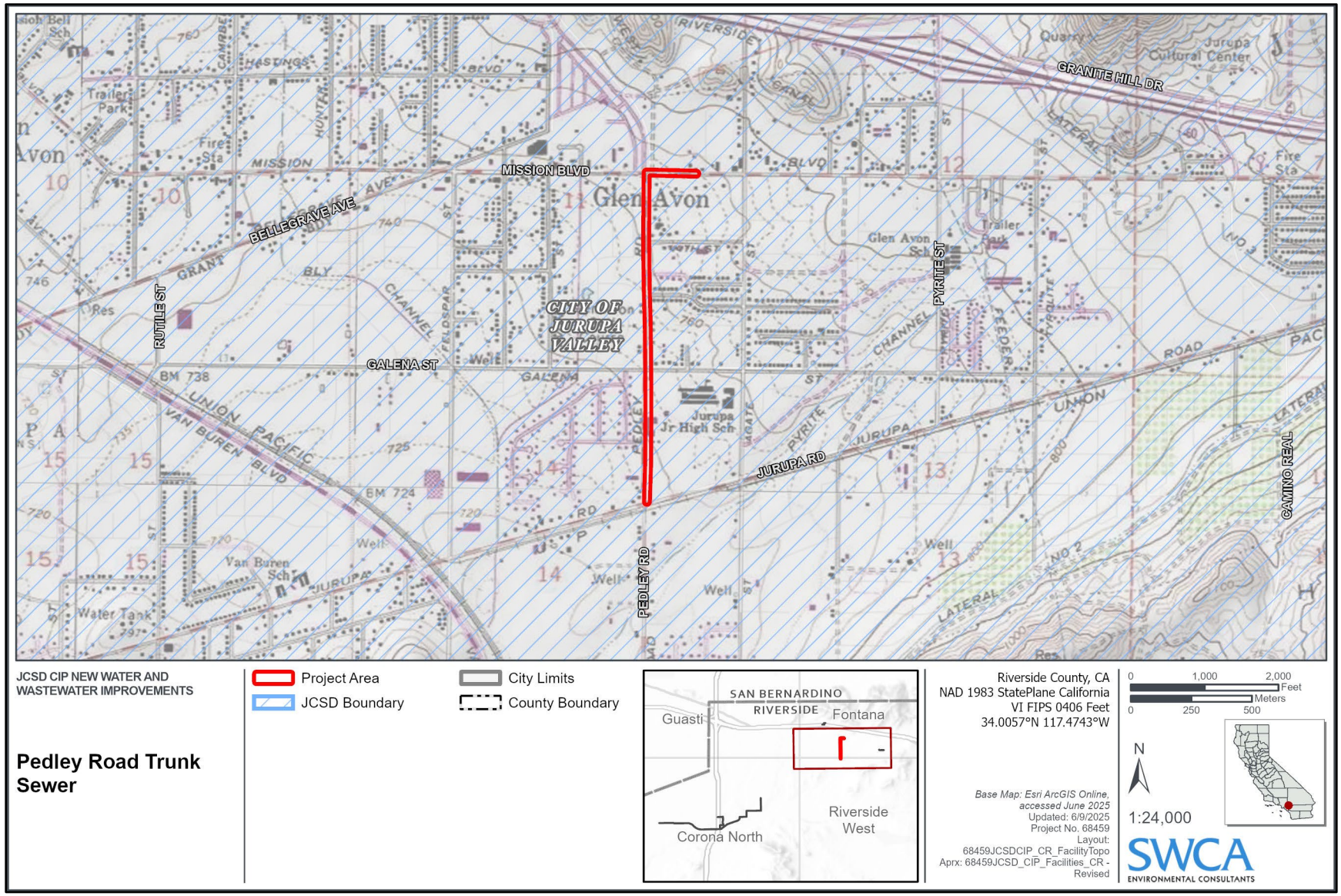


Figure 7. Pedley Road Trunk Sewer facility depicted on the USGS Fontana, California, and Riverside West, California, 7.5-minute quadrangles.

3 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

3.1 Federal

3.1.1 Federal Endangered Species Act

The U.S. Congress passed the Endangered Species Act (ESA) in 1973 to protect endangered species and species threatened with extinction (federally listed species). The ESA operates in conjunction with the National Environmental Policy Act to help protect the ecosystems upon which endangered and threatened species depend.

Section 9 of the ESA prohibits the "take" of endangered or threatened wildlife species. The legal definition of "take" is to "harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct" (16 United States Code [USC] 1532 [19]). Harm is further defined to include significant habitat modification or degradation that results in death or injury to listed species by significantly impairing behavioral patterns (50 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 17.3). Harassment is defined as actions that create the likelihood of injury to listed species to such an extent as to significantly disrupt normal behavior patterns (50 CFR 17.3). Actions that result in take can result in civil or criminal penalties.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) can issue permits under Sections 7 and 10 of the ESA. Section 7 mandates that all federal agencies consult with the USFWS for terrestrial species and/or National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) for marine species to ensure that federal agency actions do not jeopardize the continued existence of a listed species or adversely modify critical habitat for listed species. Any anticipated adverse effects require preparation of a biological assessment to determine potential effects of the project on listed species and critical habitat. If the project adversely affects a listed species or its habitat, the USFWS or NMFS will prepare a Biological Opinion. The Biological Opinion may recommend "reasonable and prudent alternatives" to the project to avoid jeopardizing or adversely modifying habitat including "take" limits.

The ESA defines critical habitat as habitat deemed essential to the survival of a federally listed species. The ESA requires the federal government to designate "critical habitat" for any species it lists under the ESA. These complementary requirements apply only to federal agency actions, and the latter only to specifically designated habitat. A critical habitat designation does not set up a preserve or refuge and applies only when federal funding, permits, or projects are involved (i.e., a federal nexus). Critical habitat requirements do not apply to activities on private land that do not involve a federal nexus.

Section 10 of the ESA includes provisions to authorize take that is incidental to, but not the purpose of, activities that are otherwise lawful. Under Section 10(a)(1)(B), USFWS may issue permits (incidental take permits [ITPs]) for take of ESA-listed species if the take is incidental and does not jeopardize the survival and recovery of the species. To obtain an ITP, an applicant must submit a habitat conservation plan (HCP) outlining steps to minimize and mitigate permitted take impacts to listed species.

3.1.2 Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), first enacted in 1918, prohibits any person, unless permitted by regulations, to

> pursue, hunt, take, capture, kill, attempt to take, capture or kill, possess, offer for sale, sell, offer to purchase, purchase, deliver for shipment, ship, cause to be shipped, deliver for transportation, transport, cause to be transported, carry, or cause to be carried by any means whatsoever, receive for shipment, transportation or carriage, or export, at any time, or in any manner, any migratory bird, included in the terms of this Convention . . . for the protection of migratory birds . . . or any part, nest, or egg of any such bird. (16 USC 703)

The list of migratory birds includes nearly all bird species native to the United States. The statute was extended in 1974 to include parts of birds, as well as eggs and nests. The Migratory Bird Treaty Reform Act of 2004 further defined species protected under the act and excluded all nonnative species. Thus, it is illegal under MBTA to directly kill, or destroy a nest of, nearly any native bird species, not just endangered species. Activities that result in removal or destruction of an active nest (a nest with eggs or young being attended by one or more adults) would violate the MBTA. Removal of unoccupied nests and bird mortality resulting indirectly from disturbance activities are not considered violations of the MBTA.

3.1.3 Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) (16 USC 668–668c) prohibits anyone from "taking" bald eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), including their parts, nests, or eggs, without a permit issued by the Secretary of the Interior. In 1962, Congress amended the act to cover golden eagles (*Aquila chrysaetos*). The BGEPA provides criminal penalties for persons who "take, possess, sell, purchase, barter, offer to sell, purchase or barter, transport, export or import, at any time or any manner, any bald eagle . . . [or any golden eagle], alive or dead, or any part, nest, or egg thereof." The BGEPA defines "take" as "pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, molest or disturb." The 1962 amendments included a specific exemption for possession of eagles for religious purposes of Native American Tribes; however, an Indian Religious Permit is required.

On November 10, 2009, the USFWS implemented new rules under the existing BGEPA, requiring all activities that may disturb or incidentally take an eagle or its nest as a result of an otherwise legal activity to receive permits from the USFWS. Under USFWS rules (16 USC 22.3; *Federal Register* 72(107):31132–31140), "disturb" means

> to agitate or bother a bald or golden eagle to a degree that causes, or is likely to cause, based on the best scientific information available, 1) injury to an eagle, 2) a decrease in its productivity, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior, or 3) nest abandonment, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior.

In addition to immediate impacts, this definition also covers impacts that result from human-induced alterations initiated around a previously used nest site during a time when eagles are not present, if upon the eagle's return, such alterations agitate or bother an eagle to a degree that interferes with or interrupts normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering habits, and causes injury, death, or nest abandonment.

3.2 State

3.2.1 California Endangered Species Act

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) administers the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), which prohibits the "taking" of listed species except as otherwise provided in state law. Section 86 of the Fish and Game Code defines "take" as "hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill." Under certain circumstances, the CESA applies these take prohibitions to species petitioned for listing (state candidates). Pursuant to the requirements of the CESA, state lead agencies (as defined under California Public Resources Code Section 21067) are required to consult with the CDFW to ensure that any action or project is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered or threatened species or result in destruction or adverse modification of essential habitat. Additionally, the CDFW encourages informal consultation on any proposed project that may impact a candidate species. The CESA requires the CDFW to maintain a list of threatened and endangered species. The CDFW also maintains a list of candidates for listing under the CESA and of Species of Special Concern (or Watch List Species).

3.2.2 Fully Protected Species Act

The California Fish and Game Code provides protection from take for a variety of species, referred to as fully protected species. Section 5050 lists protected amphibians and reptiles, and Section 3515 prohibits take of fully protected fish species. Eggs and nests of fully protected birds are under Section 3511. Migratory nongame birds are protected under Section 3800, and mammals are protected under Section 4700. Except for take related to scientific research, all take of fully protected species is prohibited.

3.2.3 Nesting Birds and Raptors

Section 3503 of the California Fish and Game Code states that it is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird, except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation made pursuant thereto. Section 3503.5 provides protection for all birds of prey, including their eggs and nests.

3.2.4 Migratory Bird Protection

Take or possession any migratory nongame bird as designated in the MBTA is prohibited by Section 3513 of the California Fish and Game Code.

3.2.5 Native Plant Protection Act

The Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA) of 1977 (California Fish and Game Code Sections 1900–1913) directed the California Department of Fish and Game (now known as CDFW) to carry out the Legislature's intent to "preserve, protect and enhance rare and endangered plants in this State." The NPPA gave the California Fish and Game Commission the power to designate native plants as endangered or rare and protected endangered and rare plants from take. The NPPA thus includes measures to preserve, protect, and enhance rare and endangered native plants.

CESA has largely superseded NPPA for all plants designated as endangered by the NPPA. The NPPA nevertheless provides limitations on take of rare and endangered species as follows: "no person will import into this state, or take, possess, or sell within this State" any rare or endangered native plant, except in compliance with provisions of the CESA. Individual landowners are required to notify the CDFW at least 10 days in advance of changing land uses to allow the CDFW to salvage any rare or endangered native plant material.

3.2.6 California Fish and Game Code

Sections 1601–1607 prohibit alteration of any lake or streambed under CDFW jurisdiction, including intermittent and seasonal channels and many artificial channels, without execution of a Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement through the CDFW. This applies to any channel modifications that would be required to meet drainage, transportation, or flood control objectives.

3.2.7 California Environmental Quality Act

The CEQA was adopted in 1970 and applies to discretionary actions directly undertaken, financed, or permitted by State or local government lead agencies. CEQA requires that a project's effects on environmental resources must be analyzed and assessed using criteria determined by the lead agency. CEQA defines a rare species in a broader sense than the definitions of threatened, endangered, or California Species of Special Concern. Under this definition, the CDFW can request additional consideration of species not otherwise protected.

3.2.7.1 CEQA SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

Section 15064.7 of the CEQA guidelines encourages local agencies to develop and publish the thresholds that the agency will use in determining the significance of environmental effects caused by projects or actions under its review. Appendix G of the State CEQA guidelines provides thresholds to evaluate impacts that would normally be considered significant. Based upon these guidelines, impacts to biological resources would normally be considered significant if the project:

- Has 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 CDFW or USFWS;
- Has 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 CDFW or USFWS;
- Has a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means;
- Interferes substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors or impedes the use of native wildlife nursery sites; or
- Conflicts with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance, or conflicts with the provisions of an adopted HCP, natural community conservation plan (NCCP), or other approved local, regional, or state.

An evaluation of whether an impact to biological resources would be significant must consider both the resource itself and how that resource fits into a regional or local context. Significant impacts would be those that would diminish, or result in the loss of, an important biological resource, or those that would obviously conflict with local, state, or federal resource conservation plans, goals, or regulations. The evaluation of impacts considers direct impacts, indirect impacts, cumulative impacts, as well as temporary and permanent impacts.

3.3 Local

3.3.1 Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan

The proposed Project Area is within the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) plan area (Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority [RCA] 2003), but the JCSD is not listed among the formal signatories to the Western Riverside County MSHCP Implementing Agreement. The official signatories include the County of Riverside, the 18 cities within western Riverside County, RCA, various county agencies, California Department of Transportation, California Department of Parks and Recreation, USFWS, and CDFW. Although JCSD serves Jurupa Valley and Eastvale, it operates as a special services district, not as one of the cities or county-level agencies referenced as "Cities" or "Local Permittees" in the Implementing Agreement.

This MSHCP was developed to address the conservation of 146 special-status plants and animals that occur in the 1,966-square-mile plan area, which includes all of unincorporated Riverside County west of the crest of the San Jacinto Mountains, as well as 14 incorporated cities: Banning, Beaumont, Calimesa, Canyon Lake, Corona, Hemet, Lake Elsinore, Moreno Valley, Murrieta, Norco, Perris, Riverside, San Jacinto, and Temecula. The MSHCP aims to maintain biological and ecological diversity in the plan area while allowing for Riverside County and local cities to support economic development. Four additional cities, the cities of Eastvale, Jurupa Valley, Menifee, and Wildomar became official signatories to the MSHCP following their incorporation.

The MSHCP functions as an HCP pursuant to Section 10(a)(1)(B) of the federal ESA and as an NCCP pursuant to the California Natural Communities Conservation Planning Act. The MSHCP provides a framework for the USFWS and CDFW to grant take authorization (i.e., ITPs) for species covered by the MSHCP that are ESA- and/or CESA-listed as threatened or endangered; take of these species without a permit would be unlawful. The MSHCP covers 146 species, not all of which are ESA- or CESA-listed; however, mitigation for impacts to both listed and non-listed species may be required pursuant to CEQA, and the MSHCP's Conservation Area provides an avenue for this mitigation. Furthermore, should any of the non-listed covered species be subsequently ESA- or CESA-listed, take authorization may be granted through the MSHCP framework.

Within the MSHCP plan area, areas that may be needed for fulfilling conservation goals are delineated as 0.5 × 0.5–mile Criteria Area cells (approximately 160 acres total). The cells have been identified because they may support habitats and/or species that can help the MSHCP reach its conservation goals, providing mitigation for take authorized under the MSHCP. For projects within Criteria Area cells, Riverside County's Environmental Programs Department administers the Property Owner Initiated Habitat Evaluation and Acquisition Negotiation Strategy to ensure that the project is consistent with the MSHCP.

Although JCSD is not a signatory to the plan and the MSHCP is not applicable, the Project Area is within the MSHCP plan area. Sensitive lands and animals, if any, covered by the MSHCP have been included in the analysis for informational purposes. Under the MSHCP, take authorization can be obtained by seeking "Third Party Take Authorization" through the RCA, if necessary.

3.3.2 Stephens' Kangaroo Rat Habitat Conservation Plan

In addition to the Western Riverside County MSHCP, there is a long-term (30-year) HCP for Stephens' kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys stephensi*) (RCHCA 1996). Approved by the USFWS in 1996, the HCP granted an ITP for Riverside County. The HCP covers 533,954 acres of the county, including an estimated 30,000 acres of occupied habitat. The plan authorizes the incidental take of up to half of the occupied habitat remaining in the HCP plan area while using development fees to implement the plan, purchase private property, and create a reserve system. The Stephens' kangaroo rat HCP and corresponding permits are in effect for areas covered by the Western Riverside County MSHCP; however, the two plans remain separate. The fee area, defined as lands within participating jurisdictions where development is subject to payment of the MSHCP local development mitigation fee to support regional habitat conservation, is subject to mandatory conservation measures as outlined in the Stephens' kangaroo rat HCP and as subsequently modified.

The Project is outside of the Stephen's kangaroo rat HCP plan and fee area; therefore, that HCP is therefore not applicable to the project and will not be discussed further.

4 METHODS

This section of the biological resources technical report identifies the methods and information sources used to describe and evaluate the biological resources at each facility site.

A search of literature and databases was conducted to identify biological resources that may occur at both the project-level and program-level facilities. These sources included species records from wildlife studies completed at or near the Project site, published literature, and SWCA biologists' professional judgment based on experience in Riverside County.

A desktop evaluation of the program- and project-level facilities was conducted via available online databases and aerial imagery. Field surveys were not conducted for the program-level facilities, and those facilities will require additional biological resource assessments and surveys prior to the beginning of construction efforts to meet the requirements of CEQA and local policies. The program-level facilities are included in this report for preliminary analysis and project estimates only.

Following completion of desktop review, field surveys were conducted at the project-level facilities to characterize existing habitat conditions and assess habitat suitability for sensitive species (and other resources) expected to occur in the area. Field surveys conducted in 2025 included a reconnaissance-level pedestrian and windshield survey (Table 2). In addition, comprehensive lists of identified wildlife species were compiled (Appendix A). The survey methods were guided by the species considered potentially present in the area; review of local, state, and federal regulations regarding sensitive biological resources and the environmental impacts of large projects; and survey guidelines published by CDFW and USFWS.

Table 2. Field Survey Dates, Type of Survey, and Personnel

Date	Field Survey	Personnel
May 22, 2025	Reconnaissance-level pedestrian and windshield survey	Parker Richardson
December 8, 2025	Reconnaissance-level pedestrian and windshield survey	Isaiah Moose

4.1 DESKTOP STUDY AND LITERATURE REVIEW

SWCA biologists reviewed published literature and online databases to identify previously recorded special-status biological resources that occur or have the potential to occur on or in the immediate vicinity of the Project Area. The USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles containing the Project Area also served as the center of a nine-quadrangle query of both the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) and California Native Plant Society (CNPS) databases to determine which special-status plant and wildlife species required analysis within the survey area. Species occurrences from the CDFW CNDDB Rare Find 5 (CDFW 2026a) and CNPS Online Rare Plant Inventory (CNPS 2026) were queried for project-relevant data. Records of birds from the immediate vicinity of the project were identified from eBird, an online birdwatching checklist (eBird 2026). The USFWS' online mapper for critical habitat was reviewed to determine whether any critical habitat for ESA-listed threatened or endangered species is present within or immediately adjacent to the Project Area (USFWS 2026).

The RCA MSHCP Information Map was also used to locate parcels that make up the project, to identify location specific biological information as outlined in the Western Riverside County MSHCP.

The following sources were consulted for background information about the species and resources that may be present at the project:

- California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) RareFind 5 (CDFW 2026a)
- Rare Plant Inventory (CNPS 2026a)
- Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) (CCH 2026)
- Online database of bird distribution and abundance (eBird 2026)
- Critical Habitat Mapper and file data (USFWS 2026)
- Aerial imagery (Google Earth 2026)
- iNaturalist online database (iNaturalist 2026)

4.1.1 ASSESSMENT OF SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES POTENTIAL

For the purposes of this study, sensitive plants and animals were defined to include species, subspecies, varieties, and populations recognized by CDFW or USFWS and that have been classified into one or more of the following categories:

- Species, subspecies, and populations listed or proposed for listing as threatened or endangered pursuant to the federal ESA and species that are candidates for such listing.
- Species and subspecies listed or proposed for listing by the State of California as threatened or endangered pursuant to the CESA.
- Species that meet the definitions of rare or endangered under the CEQA (State CEQA Guidelines Section 15380).
- Plants listed as rare under the California NPPA (California Department of Fish and Game Code Section 1900 et seq.).
- Plants assigned California Rare Plant Ranks (CRPRs) 1 or 2 by CNPS.
- Animals listed on the California Special Animals List as Species of Special Concern or Fully Protected and, for invertebrates, all species regardless of the reason for inclusion.
- Species covered by the Western Riverside County MSHCP.

- Species identified formally or informally as locally important by CDFW, USFWS, or local jurisdictions.

In addition, natural communities recognized by the CDFW as being of special concern were considered sensitive, along with riparian habitats and water bodies that may fall under the jurisdiction of the CDFW, U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (USACE), and/or Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB).

Throughout this document, species, subspecies, varieties, and populations are broadly referred to throughout this document as "species," a term which is intended to encompass whichever pertinent taxonomic levels that are recognized by the state and federal authorities with jurisdiction over plants and animals.

The information obtained from the literature and database searches was reviewed to identify a list of sensitive biological resources with the potential to occur at the proposed project property, due to its location within the species' known range, previously recorded occurrences within or near the proposed project property, and/or the presence of suitable habitat.

Potential for occurrence of special-status species within the Project site and the immediate vicinity was assessed following the database searches and field survey based on on-site habitat conditions. During the assessment, each species was assigned to one of the categories listed below:

- **Present:** Species is known to occur within the Project site, based on recent (within 20 years) CNDDB or other records, and there is suitable habitat present within the Project site, or the species was observed within the Project site during the field survey. The presence of bird species was distinguished further into those that 1) nest on the Project site, 2) forage on the Project site, and/or 3) occur on the Project site only as transients during migratory flights or other dispersal events.
- **High Potential:** Species is known to occur in the vicinity of the Project site (based on recent [within 20 years] CNDDB or other records or based on professional expertise specific to the area or species), and there is suitable habitat within the Project site that makes the probability of the species occurring there high. Alternatively, there is suitable habitat within the Project site and within the known range of the species. Bird species in this category were differentiated based on their occurrence in the Project site as breeding, foraging only, and/or transients.
- **Moderate Potential:** Species is known to occur at the Project site (based on non-historic [within 40 years] CNDDB or other records or based on professional expertise specific to the area or species), and there is moderate quality habitat at the Project site that makes the probability of the species occurring there moderate. Alternatively, there is moderate quality habitat in that portion of the Project area that falls within the known range of the species.
- **Low Potential:** Species is known to occur in the vicinity of the Project site (within the area comprising the surrounding USGS quadrangles); however, there is only poor quality or marginal habitat within the Project site, and the probability of the species occurring is low.
- **Absent:** There is no suitable habitat for the species within the Project site, or the Project site is outside the known range of the species. Alternatively, a species is considered absent if it was surveyed for during the appropriate season with unequivocal negative results for species occurrence.

4.1.2 Special-Status Plant Communities

Special-status plant communities are defined by CDFW as those "communities that are of limited distribution statewide or within a county or region and are often vulnerable to environmental effects of Projects" (CDFW 2018). Vegetation communities with a State Rank of 1, 2, and 3 are considered special status by CDFW. In addition, natural communities covered by the Western Riverside MSHCP were also reviewed.

4.2 Western Riverside County MSHCP Consistency Analysis

The MSHCP Information Map was reviewed by SWCA to determine requirements for habitat assessments, potential focused surveys, or other issues related to biological resources. Individual parcels were searched within the RCA MSHCP Information App to determine whether the Project Area occurs within any Criteria Cells and/or designated conservation areas. If an MSHCP take authorization is desired through a "Third Party Take Authorization," a Consistency Analysis will be required. Under the MSHCP, Criteria Cells are 500-acre planning units that identify lands important for assembling the Conservation Area based on biological value and conservation objectives. Critical Cells are a subset of those Criteria Cells that are considered essential to the function and long-term viability of the reserve system, such as key habitat cores and linkages.

4.3 Field Surveys

SWCA biologists conducted a reconnaissance-level pedestrian and windshield survey of the project-level facilities Granite Hill Booster Pump Station and Pedley Road Trunk Sewer on May 22, 2025, and 1200 West Emergency Pump Connector on December 8, 2025. During these visits, the biologists cataloged vegetation communities, plants, and wildlife observed at the property and photographed the area. Vegetation communities were determined using the *A Manual of California Vegetation* and were mapped at the alliance level (CNPS 2026b). Temperatures during the survey periods ranged from 63 to 85 degrees Fahrenheit (°F), with winds ranging from 0 to 5 miles per hour and generally clear skies with 0% to 5% cloud cover. The biologists assessed the habitats present with respect to the potential for sensitive plant and animal species to occur.

5 RESULTS

The program-level analysis included a comprehensive query of available online databases and review of aerial imagery and applicable regulatory framework. Three of the six Project facilities (68th Street Extension, Schleisman I-15 Crossing, and North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer) are analyzed in this section at a program level.

The project-level analysis of the remaining three JCSD CIP facilities (1200 West Emergency Pump Connection, Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, and Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement) are examined in this section at a more detailed, site-specific level. Building on the program-level analysis, the site-specific assessment included a comprehensive query of available online databases, review of aerial imagery and applicable regulatory framework, and reconnaissance-level pedestrian and windshield surveys.

5.1 Regional Setting

Located in northwestern Riverside County, the city of Jurupa Valley covers a land area of approximately 43.5 square miles. Its landscape includes the Santa Ana River; Jurupa Mountains; and various hills, valleys, and floodplains. The city of Jurupa Valley is bordered by Riverside County to the south and east, Eastvale to the west, and San Bernardino County to the north. Specifically, it borders the cities of Eastvale, Norco, and Riverside in Riverside County, and Ontario, Fontana, Rialto, Bloomington, and Colton in San Bernardino County. Elevation averages approximately 784 feet (239 meters [m]) above mean sea level (amsl) and ranges between approximately 600 and 1,200 feet (366 m) amsl (Topographic-map.com 2025). The city is situated within the north end of the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province, bounded by the San Bernardino Valley to the northeast, the San Gabriel Valley to the northwest, and the Santa Ana River Canyon to the south. The city consists primarily of a mix of residential, commercial, industrial, and agricultural uses, with open spaces and parklands occupying portions of the area.

5.2 Regional Climate and Weather

The regional climate is characterized by hot summers, mild winters, and infrequent rainfall. The normal daily minimum temperature ranges from 6 degrees Celsius (°C) (43°F) in December to 18°C (64°F) in August. The normal daily maximum temperature ranges from 21°C (70°F) in December to 36°C (97°F) in August. The region averages approximately 30 centimeters (11.8 inches) of precipitation annually (USGS 2024).

5.3 Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types

Vegetation communities, land cover types, and associated acreages were estimated using aerial and historic imagery for the program-level facilities (Table 3) and mapped during field surveys for the project-level facilities (Table 4), as defined in *A Manual of California Vegetation Online* (CNPS 2023b). Each distinct natural community is described in descending order of relative abundance below.

The program-level 68th Street Extension facility is primarily within developed and disturbed land cover type, with small areas in the southern portion of the site estimated to be Upland Mustards or Star-Thistle Fields (*Brassica nigra – Centaurea* (*solstitialis*, *melitensis*) Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance) (Figure 8). The Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility is also primarily within developed and disturbed land cover types. In addition, small areas are estimated to be Upland Mustards or Star-Thistle Fields, as well as localized pockets of Goodding's Willow – Red Willow Riparian Woodland and Forest (*Salix gooddingii – Salix laevigata* Forest and Woodland Alliance) mulefat thickets (*Baccharis salicifolia* Shrubland Alliance) (Figure 9 and Figure 10). The North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer facility is entirely within developed and disturbed land cover types (Figure 11).

Two vegetation communities—Deerweed–Silver Lupine–Yerba Santa Scrub (*Lotus scoparius –Lupinus albifrons–Eriodictyon* spp. Shrubland Alliance and Annual Brome Grassland (*Bromus* spp. Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance)—and two land cover types (disturbed–developed and landscape–ornamental) were observed within the survey areas of the project-level facilities during the field visit. The natural communities for each of the three project-level facilities are shown in Figures 12 through 14.

Table 3. Estimated Acres and Status of Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types at Program-Level Facilities

Land Cover Type	Acres within the Project Site	Acres within the Buffer Area	Global Rarity Rank*	State Rarity Rank†
68th Street Extension				
Disturbed–Developed	2.04	2.52	GNA	SNA
Upland Mustards or Star-Thistle Fields	0.38	0.48	GNA	SNA
Total	**2.42**	**3.00**		
Schleisman I-15 Crossing				
Disturbed–Developed	13.17	16.08	GNA	SNA
Upland Mustards or Star-Thistle Fields	0.45	0.55	GNA	SNA
Mulefat thickets	0.21	0.26	G5	S4
Goodding's Willow–Red Willow Riparian Woodland and Forest	0.14	0.17	G4	S3
Total	**13.97**	**17.06**		
North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer				
Disturbed–Developed	0.56	0.72	GNA	SNA
Total	0.56	0.72		
Grand Total	**16.95**	**20.78**		

Source: CNPS (2026b); CDFW (2025).

* Global Rank (NatureServe 2025):
G4 = Over 100 viable occurrences worldwide/statewide, and/or more than 32,000 acres.
G5 = Demonstrably secure because of its worldwide/statewide abundance.
GNA = Not Applicable — A conservation status rank is not applicable because the species or ecosystem is not a suitable target for conservation activities. A global conservation status rank may be not applicable for several reasons, related to its relevance as a conservation target. For species, typically the species is a hybrid without conservation value, or of domestic origin. For ecosystems, the type is typically nonnative (e.g., many ruderal vegetation types), agricultural (e.g., pasture, orchard) or developed (e.g., lawn, garden, golf course).

† State Rank (NatureServe 2025):
S3 = 21–100 viable occurrences worldwide/statewide, and/or more than 6,400–32,000 acres.
S4 = Over 100 viable occurrences worldwide/statewide, and/or more than 32,000 acres.
S5 = Demonstrably secure because of its worldwide/statewide abundance.
SNA = Not Applicable. A conservation status rank is not applicable because the species or ecosystem is not a suitable target for conservation activities. A global conservation status rank may be not applicable for several reasons, related to its relevance as a conservation target. For species, typically the species is a hybrid without conservation value, or of domestic origin. For ecosystems, the type is typically nonnative (e.g., many ruderal vegetation types), agricultural (e.g., pasture, orchard) or developed (e.g., lawn, garden, golf course).

Table 4. Estimated Acres and Status of Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types at Project-Level Facilities

Land Cover Type	Acres within the Project Site	Acres within the Buffer Area	Global Rarity Rank*	State Rarity Rank†
1200 West Emergency Pump Connection				
Disturbed–Developed	0.26	0.61	GNA	SNA
Total	**0.26**	**0.61**		
Granite Hill Booster Pump Station				
Disturbed–Developed	0.40	0.47	GNA	SNA
Annual Brome Grassland	0.11	0.14	GNA	SNA
Deerweed–Silver Lupine–Yerba Santa Scrub	0.76	0.06	G5	S5
Total	**1.27**	**0.67**		

Land Cover Type	Acres within the Project Site	Acres within the Buffer Area	Global Rarity Rank*	State Rarity Rank†
Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement				
Disturbed–Developed	2.48	3.07	GNA	SNA
Landscape–Ornamental	0.48	0.56	GNA	SNA
Total	2.96	3.63		
Grand Total	**4.49**	**4.91**		

Source: CNPS (2026b); CDFW (2025).

* Global Rank (NatureServe 2025):
G4 = Over 100 viable occurrences worldwide/statewide, and/or more than 32,000 acres.
G5 = Demonstrably secure because of its worldwide/statewide abundance.
GNA = Not Applicable — A conservation status rank is not applicable because the species or ecosystem is not a suitable target for conservation activities. A global conservation status rank may be not applicable for several reasons, related to its relevance as a conservation target. For species, typically the species is a hybrid without conservation value, or of domestic origin. For ecosystems, the type is typically nonnative (e.g., many ruderal vegetation types), agricultural (e.g., pasture, orchard) or developed (e.g., lawn, garden, golf course).

† State Rank (NatureServe 2025):
S3 = 21–100 viable occurrences worldwide/statewide, and/or more than 6,400–32,000 acres.
S4 = Over 100 viable occurrences worldwide/statewide, and/or more than 32,000 acres.
S5 = Demonstrably secure because of its worldwide/statewide abundance.
SNA = Not Applicable — A conservation status rank is not applicable because the species or ecosystem is not a suitable target for conservation activities. A global conservation status rank may be not applicable for several reasons, related to its relevance as a conservation target. For species, typically the species is a hybrid without conservation value, or of domestic origin. For ecosystems, the type is typically nonnative (e.g., many ruderal vegetation types), agricultural (e.g., pasture, orchard) or developed (e.g., lawn, garden, golf course).

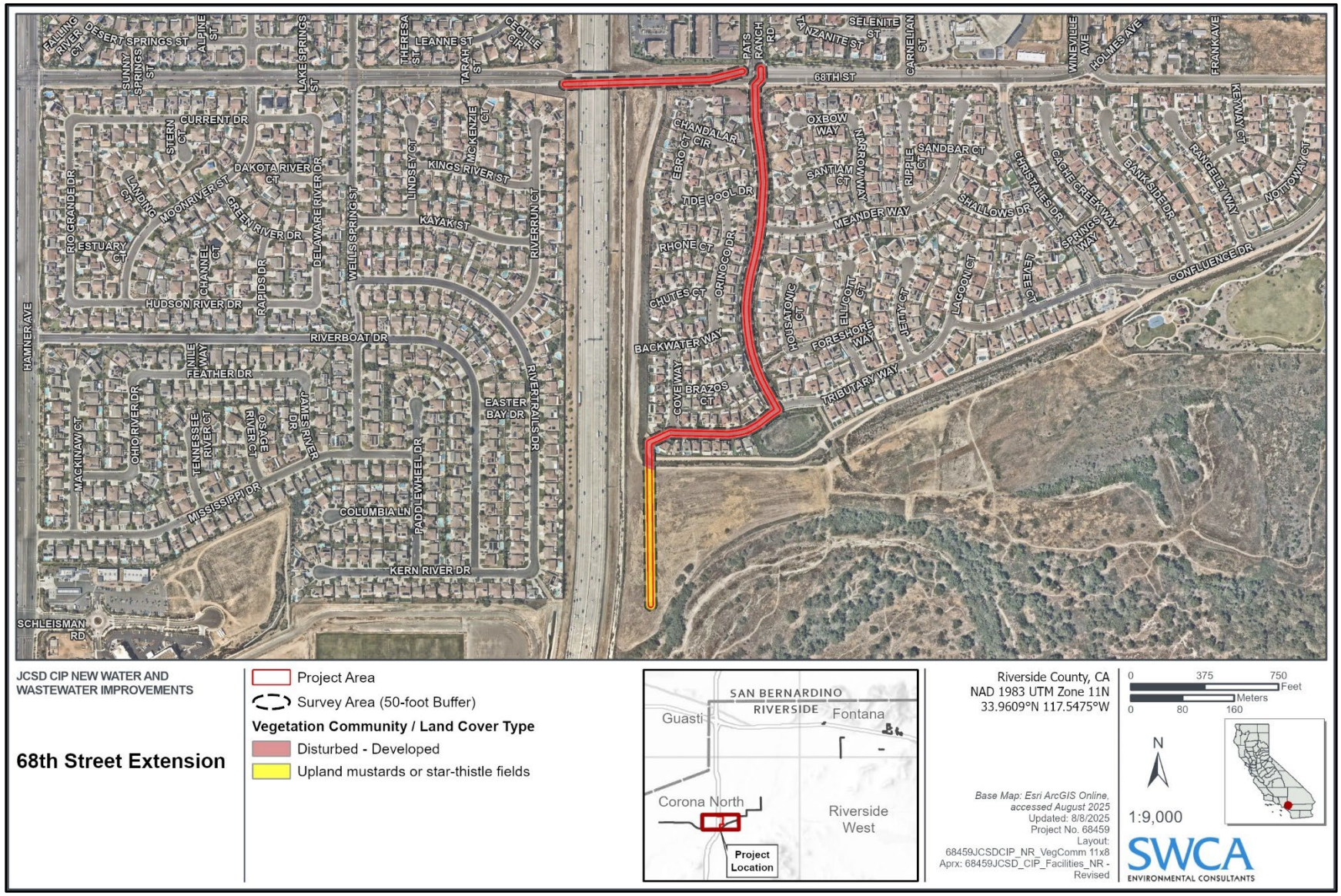


Figure 8. Estimated vegetation community and land cover type at the 68th Street Extension facility, depicted on aerial imagery

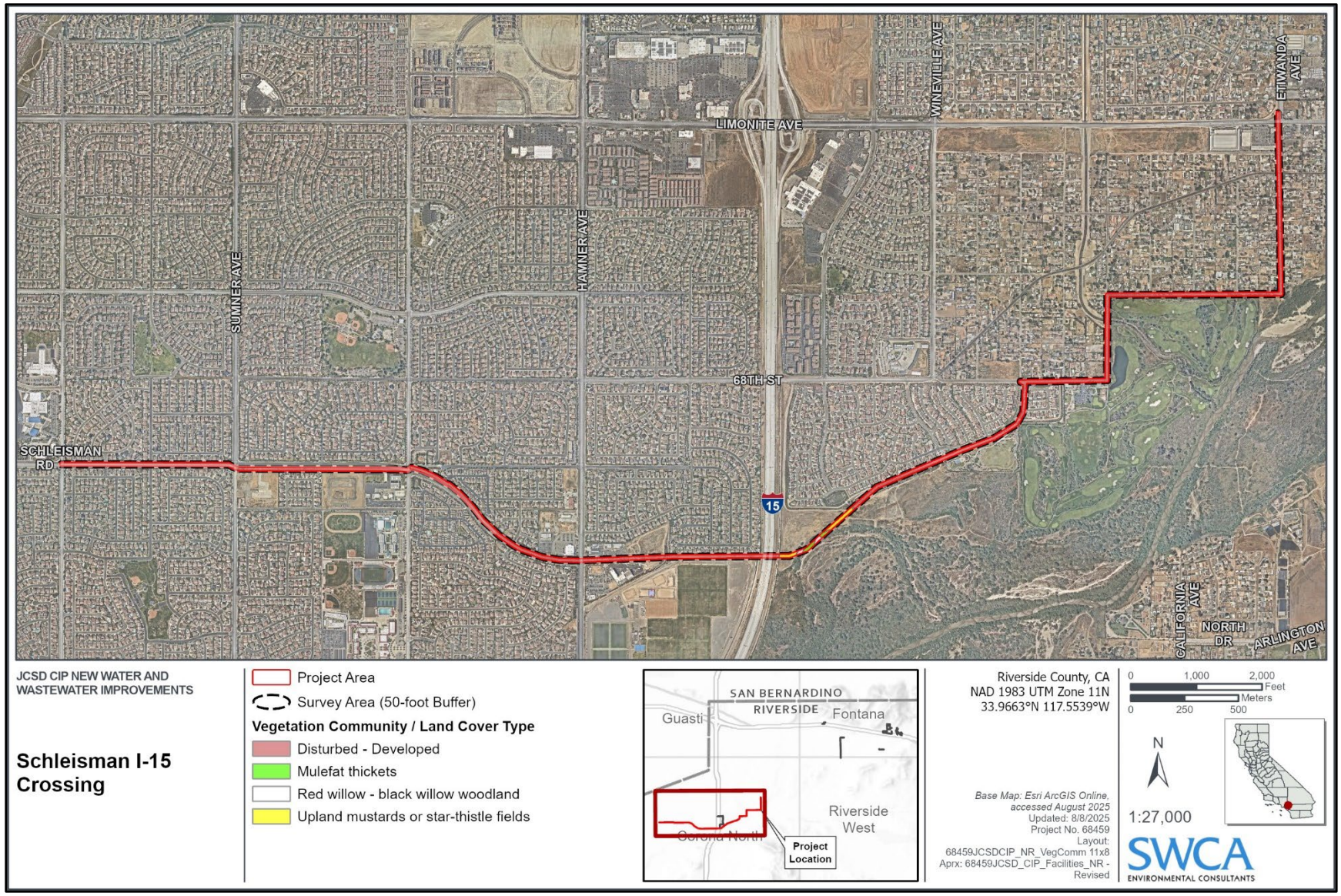


Figure 9. Estimated vegetation community and land cover type at the Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility, depicted on aerial imagery.

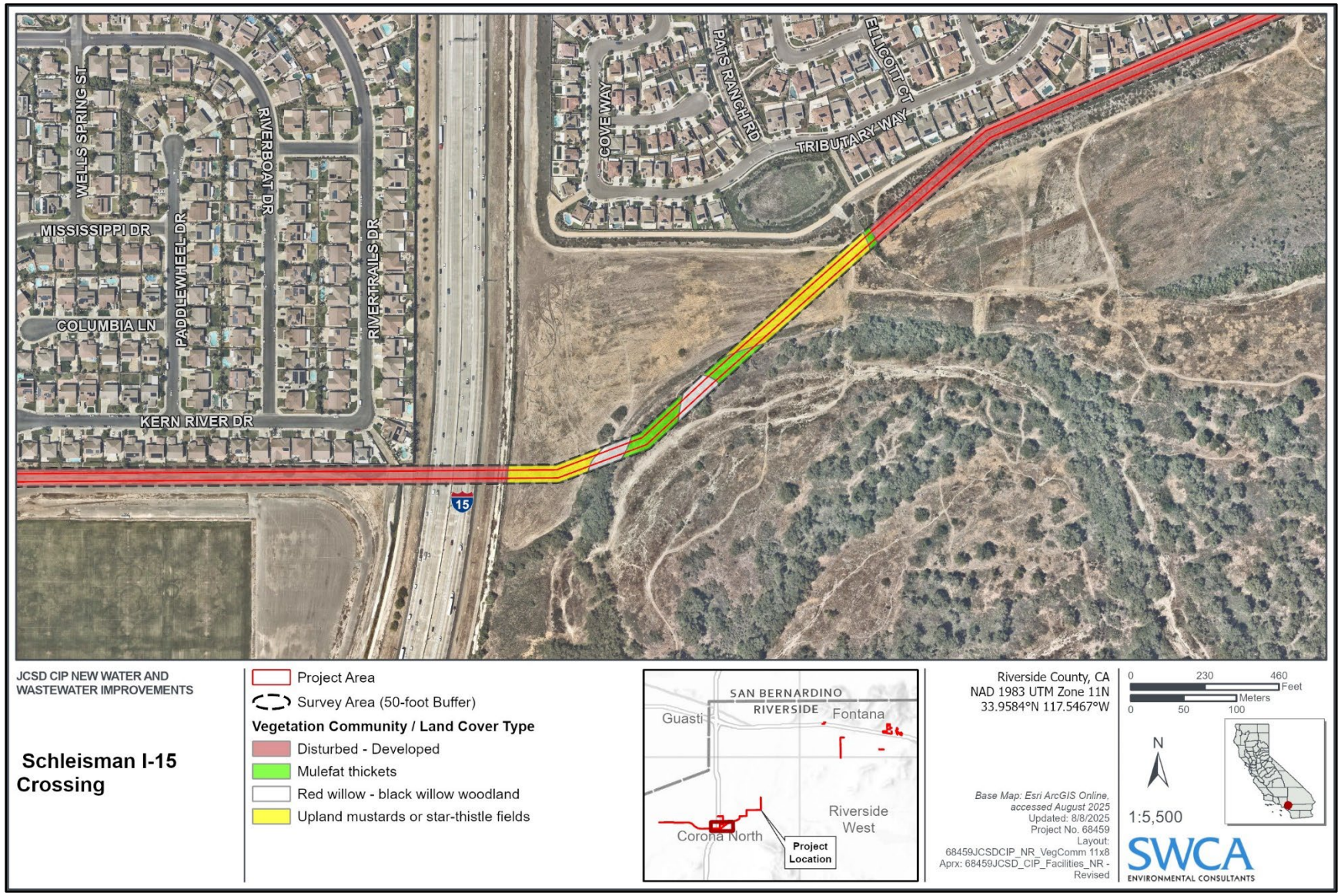


Figure 10. Estimated vegetation community and land cover type at the Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility section that traverses the Santa Ana River corridor, depicted on aerial imagery.

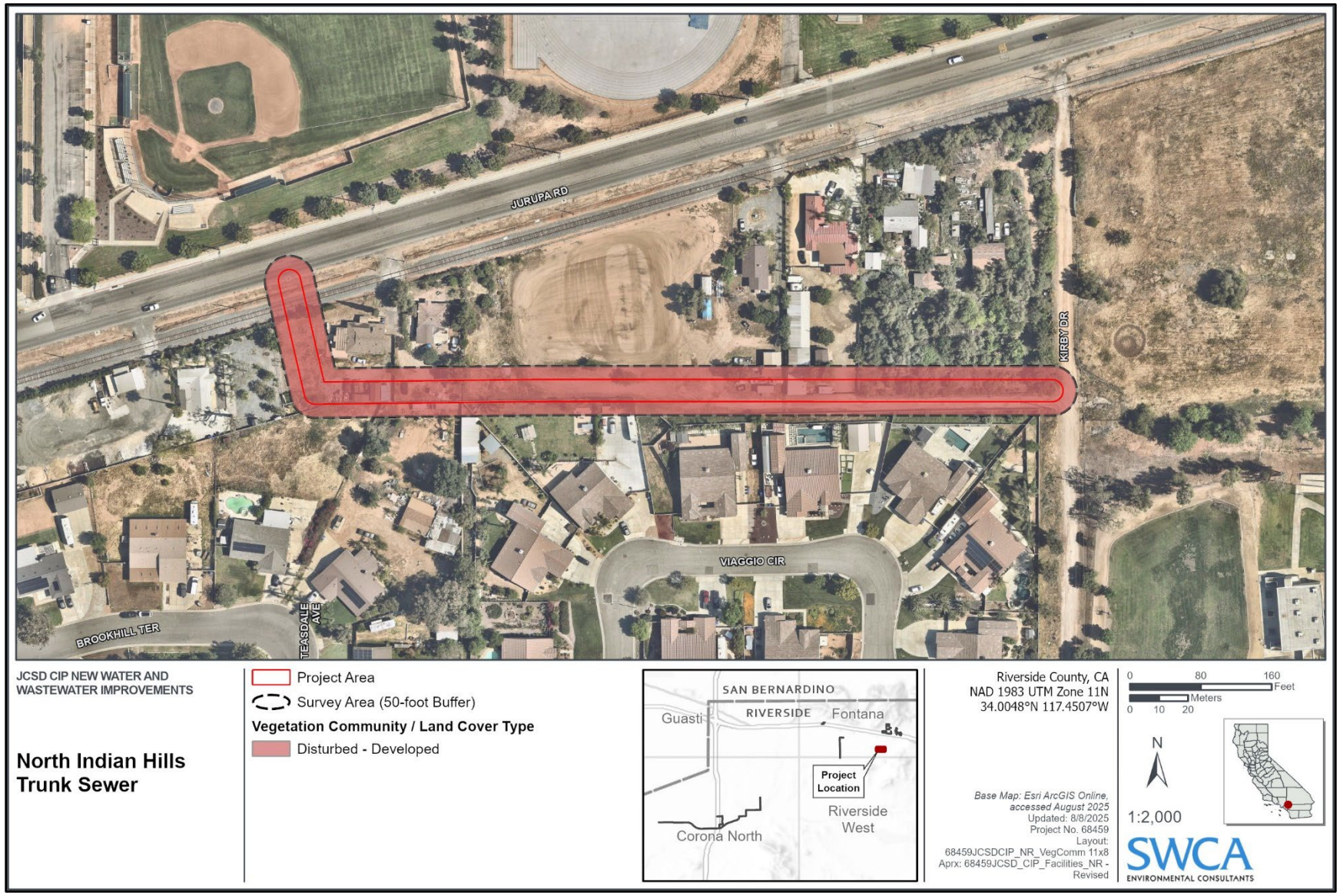


Figure 5. Estimated vegetation community and land cover type at the North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer facility, depicted on aerial imagery.

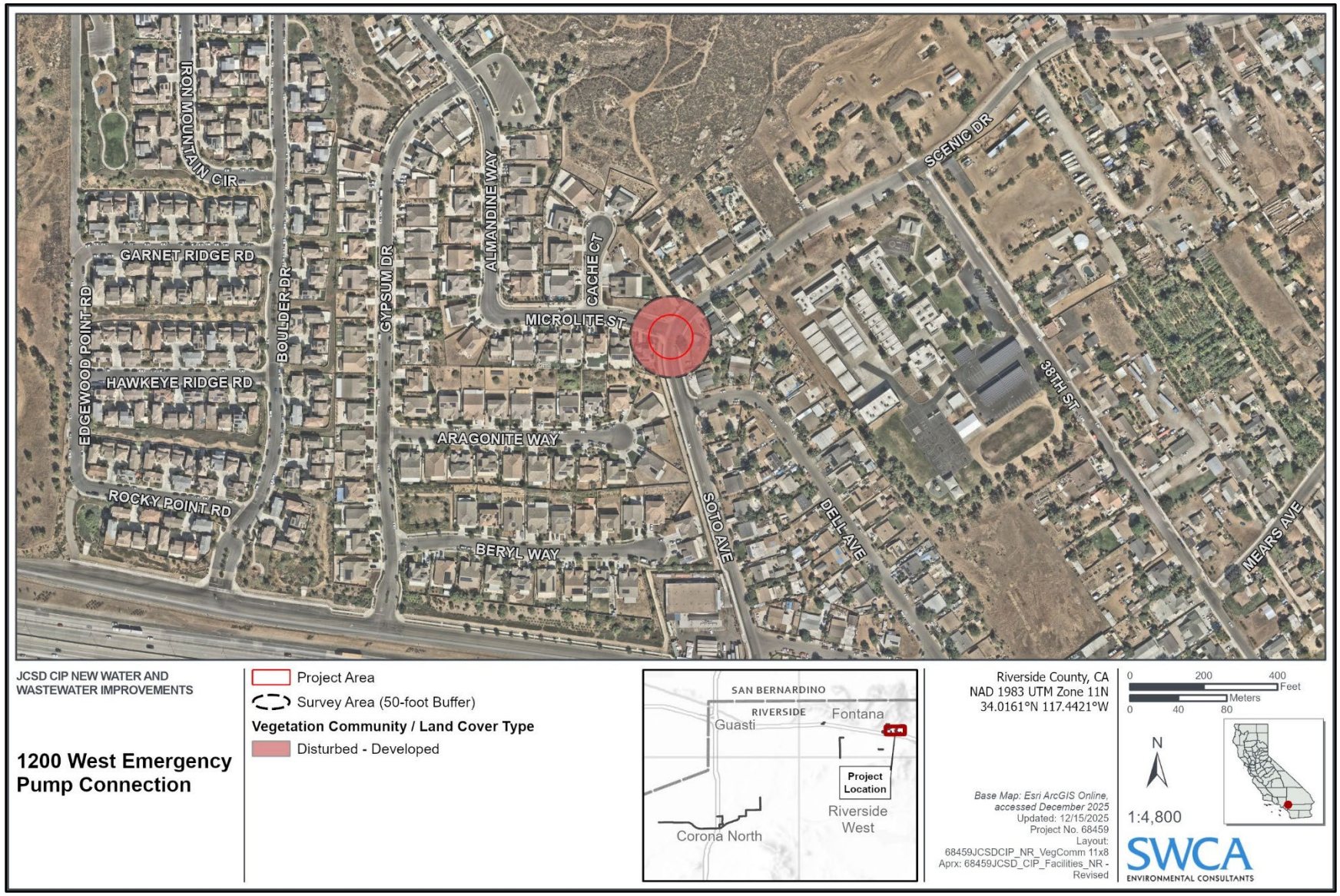


Figure 12. Vegetation community and land cover type at the 1200 West Emergency Pump Connection facility, depicted on aerial imagery.

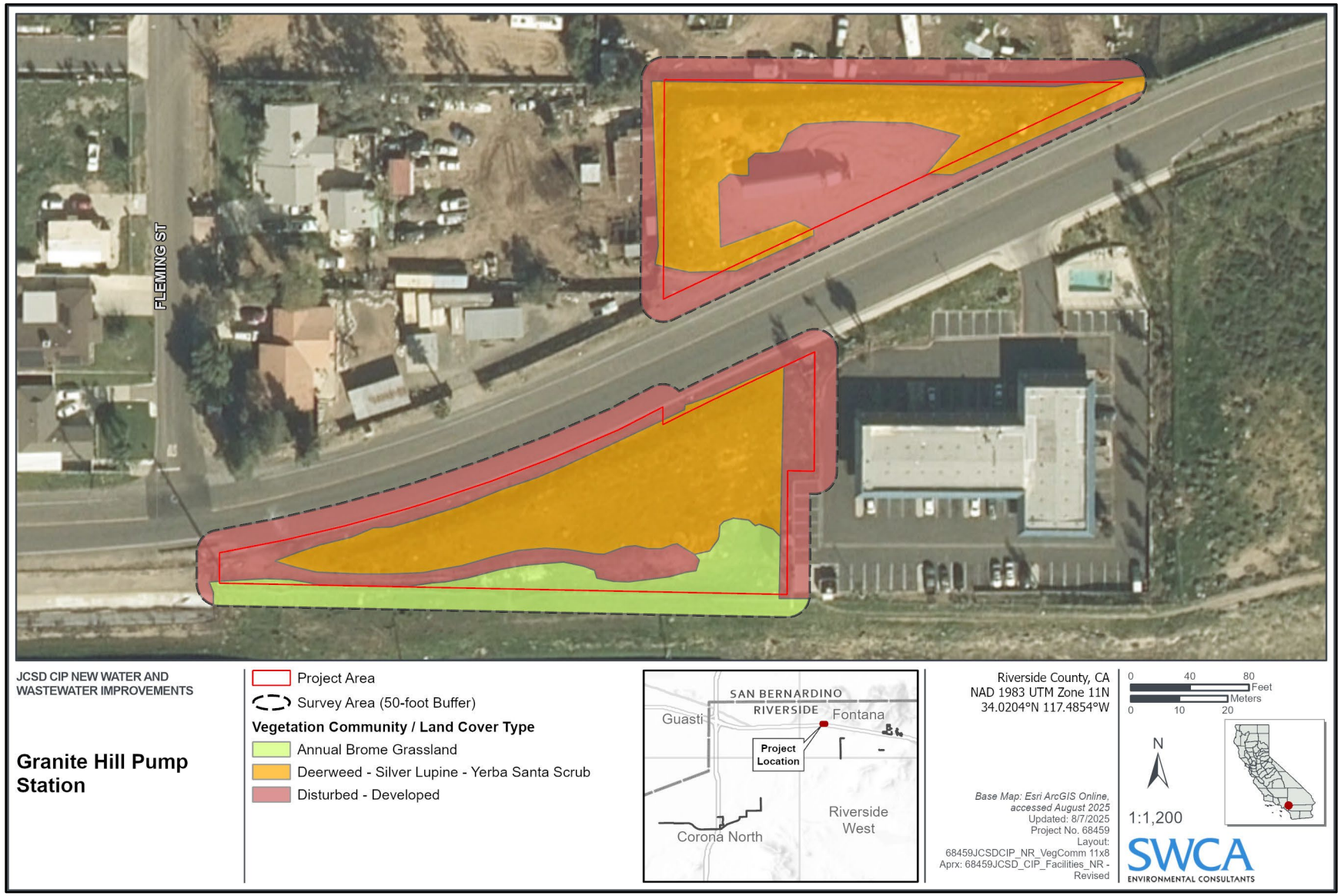


Figure 63. Vegetation community and land cover type at the Granite Hill Pump Station facility, depicted on aerial imagery.

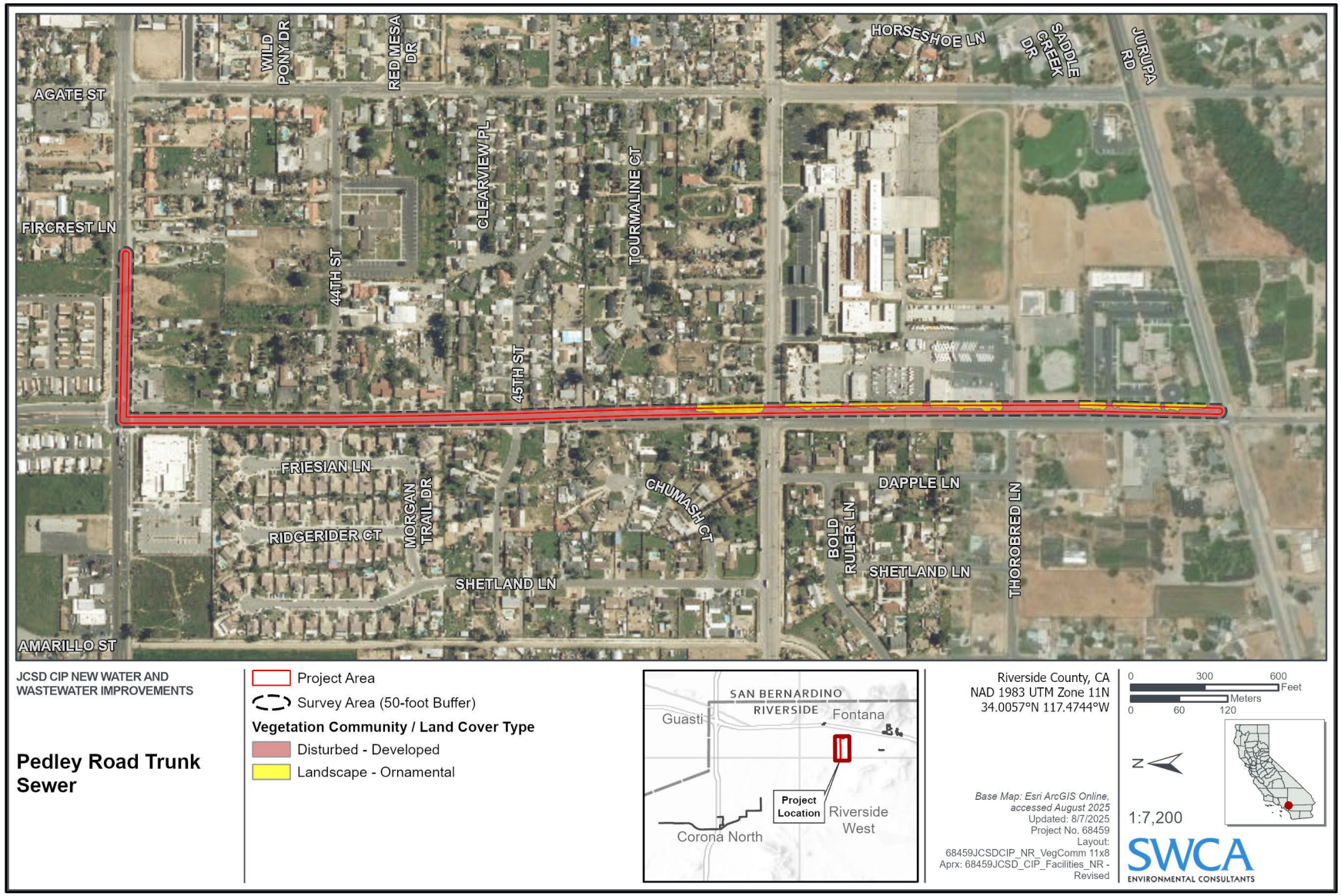


Figure 74. Vegetation community and land cover type at the Pedley Road Trunk Sewer facility, depicted on aerial imagery.

5.3.1 Disturbed–Developed

This land cover type is not a vegetation community but rather a descriptor for areas mostly devoid of vegetation due to anthropogenic activities and that have little to no potential to support native species. Disturbed/developed areas may include roads, buildings, and parking lots. Most of the Project site is covered by existing paved roads, sidewalks, and clearings with minimal vegetation. Approximately 19.575 acres of the project site have been classified as disturbed–developed (see Tables 3 and Table 4; see Figures 8–14; Appendix B: Photos B-1 through B-2 and B-4 through B-6).

*5.3.2 Upland Mustards or Star-Thistle Fields (*Brassica nigra–Centaurea *[*solstitialis, melitensis*])*

The Upland Mustards or Star-Thistle Fields Alliance is a nonnative annual grassland and forb-dominated vegetation type characterized by dense stands of invasive broadleaf species, most commonly black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), Sahara mustard (*Brassica tournefortii*), or yellow star-thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*). These stands typically occur in disturbed upland habitats, roadsides, abandoned agricultural fields, and openings within coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and grassland communities. The alliance thrives on a variety of soil types—including clay, loam, and sandy substrates—and is generally associated with areas receiving full sun and low to moderate moisture. Vegetation structure is often monotypic or nearly so, with sparse native cover, and may form extensive continuous patches that alter fire regimes, outcompete native species, and reduce habitat quality for wildlife. This alliance is considered an indicator of disturbance and habitat degradation in many parts of California.

Upland mustards or star-thistle fields are not considered a sensitive community, and no sensitive associations were identified. Approximately 0.82 acre of the Project site has been classified as upland mustards or star-thistle fields (see Table 3; see Figures 8–10). Photographs were not taken of this land cover type, as it was identified via desktop review of the program-level facilities.

*5.3.3 Mulefat Thickets (*Baccharis salicifolia *Shrubland Alliance)*

The Mulefat Thickets Alliance is a riparian scrub vegetation type dominated by mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), a fast-growing, tall shrub adapted to periodic flooding and disturbance. These thickets typically occur along low-gradient stream channels, riverbanks, floodplains, and alluvial terraces where soils are sandy, silty, or loamy and moisture is available seasonally or year round. Mulefat often forms dense, nearly monospecific stands, sometimes with scattered willows (*Salix* spp.) or other riparian species. This alliance is an early to mid-successional community that colonizes recently deposited alluvium following floods, providing important bank stabilization and habitat for wildlife, including nesting birds and pollinators. Over time, mulefat thickets may transition to more diverse riparian woodland or forest if flooding frequency decreases and other tree species establish.

Mulefat thickets are not considered a sensitive community, and no sensitive associations were identified. Approximately 0.76 acre of the Project site has been classified as mulefat thickets (see Table 3; see Figures 9 and 10). Photographs were not taken of this land cover type, as it was identified via desktop review of the program-level facilities.

5.3.4 Goodding's Willow–Red Willow Riparian Woodland and Forest (Salix gooddingii–Salix laevigata Forest and Woodland Alliance)

The Goodding's Willow–Red Willow Riparian Woodland and Forest Alliance is a tree-dominated riparian vegetation type characterized by dense stands of Goodding's willow (*Salix gooddingii*) and red willow (*Salix laevigata*). It typically occurs along perennial and intermittent streams, river floodplains, backwaters, and low alluvial terraces where soils are deep, moist, and composed of sand, silt, or loam. These communities develop in areas subject to seasonal flooding, which maintains open conditions for willow recruitment and growth. The canopy is often continuous and may be accompanied by understory species such as mulefat, stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*), and various sedges and rushes. This alliance provides critical habitat for a variety of riparian-dependent wildlife, including nesting birds, amphibians, and invertebrates, and plays an important role in stabilizing streambanks and improving water quality. Over time, in the absence of frequent disturbance, it may transition to mixed riparian forest dominated by cottonwoods (*Populus* sp.), or sycamores. Approximately 0.15 acre of the Project site has been classified as Goodding's willow–red willow riparian woodland and forest (see Table 3; see Figures 9 and 10). Photographs were not taken of this vegetation community, as it was identified via desktop review of the program-level facilities.

5.3.5 Annual Brome Grassland (Bromus spp. Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance)

The Annual Brome Grassland Alliance is a nonnative annual grassland vegetation type dominated by invasive brome grasses, most commonly red brome (*Bromus madritensis* ssp. *rubens*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), and soft brome (*Bromus hordeaceus*). It occurs in a wide variety of upland habitats, including open slopes, valleys, foothills, coastal terraces, and disturbed sites such as roadsides, vacant lots, and former agricultural fields. Soils are typically well drained and range from sandy to clay loams, often with low to moderate fertility. These grasslands form dense, nearly monotypic stands that suppress native annual forbs and perennial grasses, alter soil chemistry, and substantially increase fine fuel loads, thereby changing fire frequency and intensity. The annual brome grassland alliance is considered an indicator of disturbance and habitat degradation, often replacing native grassland or open shrubland communities across much of California's lowlands and foothills.

Annual brome grassland is not considered a sensitive community, and no sensitive associations were identified. Approximately 0.25 acre of the Project site has been classified as annual brome grassland (Photo B-3 in Appendix B; see Table 4; see Figure 13).

5.3.6 Deerweed–Silver Lupine–Yerba Santa Scrub (Lotus scoparius–Lupinus albifrons–Eriodictyon spp. Shrubland Alliance)

The Deerweed–Silver Lupine–Yerba Santa Scrub Alliance is a native shrubland vegetation type typically dominated by deerweed (*Acmispon glaber*), silver lupine (*Lupinus albifrons*), and yerba santa (*Eriodictyon* spp.). It occurs on dry, open slopes, ridges, and disturbed sites within coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and ecotonal areas between these communities. Soils are generally well-drained, sandy or rocky, and often derived from granitic or sedimentary substrates. This alliance is frequently associated with early to mid-successional stages following fire, landslides, or other disturbances, as the dominant species are well adapted to rapid colonization and can fix nitrogen, improving soil conditions for later-successional plants. Vegetation structure is typically open to moderately dense, providing nectar resources

for pollinators and cover for small wildlife. Over time, this scrub type may transition to denser chaparral or mixed shrubland if disturbance frequency decreases.

Deerweed–silver lupine–yerba santa scrub is not considered a sensitive community, and no sensitive associations were identified. Approximately 0.76 acre of the Project site has been classified as deerweed–silver lupine–yerba santa scrub (see Table 4; Figure 13; see Photo B-3).

5.3.7 Landscape–Ornamental

The landscape–ornamental land cover type is composed of ornamental nonnative vegetation grown for the primary purpose of adding visually pleasing plants to the landscape. Landscape–ornamental areas are present within the entire Project Area; however, they are more concentrated within the Pedley Road Trunk Sewer facility. A minimum mapping unit of 0.1 acre was used to distinguish landscape–ornamental areas from developed–disturbed areas. Landscape–ornamental areas make up approximately 0.48 acre of the Project Area (see Table 4; see Figure 14; see Photo B-6).

5.4 Special-Status Plants

Thirty species with local records were identified during the desktop review of the CNDDB and CNPS databases (Table 5). Of these species, three were determined to have the potential to occur within the study area. Smooth tarplant (*Centromadia pungens* ssp. *laevis*), paniculate tarplant (*Deinandra paniculata*), and Santa Ana River woollystar (*Eriastrum densifolium* ssp. *sanctorum*) were determined to have potential for occurrence in a portion of the program-level Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility that overlaps the Sana Ana River corridor.

Table 5. Potential for Occurrence of Special-Status Plants at Program-Level Facilities

Common Name ***Scientific Name***	**Status***	**Range or Habitat Requirements†**	**Potential for Occurrence in Project Site**
Chaparral sand-verbena *Abronia villosa* var. *aurita*	CRPR 1B.1	Chaparral, coastal scrub, desert dunes. Sandy areas from 60 m below mean sea level (bmsl) to 1,570 m amsl. Blooming period: (January) March–September	**Absent.** No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. CNDDB shows a 1934 occurrence 4.8 miles south of the Project site.
San Diego ambrosia *Ambrosia pumila*	FE, CRPR 1B.1	Coastal sage scrub and chaparral. Sandy, well-drained soils below 500 m amsl. Blooming period: June–October.	**Absent.** No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. CNDDB shows a 1940 occurrence 3.6 miles south of the Project site that is considered extirpated.
Marsh sandwort *Arenaria paludicola*	FE, SE, CRPR 1B.1	Coastal salt marshes, wet alkaline flats, and seasonal wetlands. Saturated to moist soils from sea level–10 m amsl. Blooming period: April–August.	**Absent.** No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. CNDDB shows an 1899 occurrence 3.5 miles northeast of the Project site that is considered extirpated.
Brewer's calandrinia *Calandrinia breweri*	CRPR 4.2	Chaparral, coastal sage scrub. Dry, open slopes with sandy or rocky soils. Elevation: 100–800 m amsl. Blooming period: March–June.	**Absent.** No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. The species occurrences are not documented in CNDDB. The nearest CCH occurrence, from 2019, is approximately 9.3 miles southwest of the Project site.
Plummer's mariposa-lily *Calochortus plummerae*	CRPR 4.2	Chaparral, coastal sage scrub. Well-drained rocky or sandy soils on slopes. Elevation: 200–1,200 m amsl. Blooming period: May–July.	**Absent.** No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. CNDDB shows a 1998 occurrence 0.9 mile north of the Project site.

Common Name ***Scientific Name***	**Status***	**Range or Habitat Requirements†**	**Potential for Occurrence in Project Site**
Lucky morning-glory *Calystegia felix*	CRPR 1B.1	Coastal sage scrub, grassland. Open, disturbed areas with sandy soils. Elevation: 50–900 m amsl. Blooming period: April–September.	**Absent.** Potentially suitable habitat may be present within the Project site; however, there are no recent records within the Project vicinity. CNDDB shows a 1917 occurrence 3 miles west of the Project site that is considered extirpated. An additional CNDDB occurrence, from 2015, is 4.5 miles northwest of the Project site and is noted as occurring within a cultivated planter bed.
Lewis' evening-primrose *Camissoniopsis lewisii*	CRPR 3	Coastal sage scrub, chaparral. Dry slopes and mesas with rocky soils. Elevation: 100–800 m amsl. Blooming period: April–June.	**Absent.** No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. The species occurrences are not documented in CNDDB. The nearest CCH occurrence, from 1928, is approximately 9.3 miles southwest of the Project site.
Smooth tarplant *Centromadia pungens* ssp. *laevis*	CRPR 1B.1	Grassland, coastal sage scrub. Disturbed areas, clay or sandy soils. Elevation: 20–700 m amsl. Blooming period: June–September.	**Moderate.** Suitable habitat is present within the Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility site. CNDDB shows a 2010 occurrence 0.8 mile southeast of the Project site.
Salt marsh bird's-beak *Chloropyron maritimum* ssp. *maritimum*	FE, SE, CRPR 1B.2	Salt marshes, coastal wetlands. Saline or brackish tidal flats and mudflats. Elevation: 0–5 m amsl. Blooming period: May–September.	**Absent.** No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. CNDDB shows an 1888 occurrence 3.5 miles northeast of the Project site that is considered extirpated.
Peninsular spineflower *Chorizanthe leptotheca*	CRPR 4.2	Coastal sage scrub, chaparral. Sandy or gravelly soils on slopes and flats. Elevation: 50–700 m amsl. Blooming period: April–July.	**Absent.** No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. The species occurrences are not documented in CNDDB. The nearest CCH occurrence, from 1906, is approximately 2.9 miles south of the Project site.
Parry's spineflower *Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi*	CRPR 1B.1	Coastal sage scrub, chaparral. Sandy or decomposed granite soils in open areas. Elevation: 100–700 m amsl. Blooming period: April–June.	**Absent.** No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. CNDDB shows a 1903 occurrence 1.2 miles north of the Project site that is considered extirpated.
Paniculate tarplant *Deinandra paniculata*	CRPR 4.2	Coastal sage scrub, grasslands. Open areas with well-drained soils. Elevation: 100–800 m amsl. Blooming period: June–October.	**Moderate.** Suitable habitat is present within the Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility. The species occurrences are not documented in CNDDB. The nearest CCH occurrence, from 2004, is approximately 1 mile southeast of the Project site. An additional CCH occurrence, from 2019, is approximately 1.1 miles southeast of the Project site.
Many-stemmed dudleya *Dudleya multicaulis*	CRPR 1B.2	Chaparral, rocky outcrops. Granite or volcanic rocky slopes. Elevation: 150–1,200 m amsl. Blooming period: April–July.	**Absent.** No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. CNDDB shows a 2017 occurrence 1.7 miles south of the Project site.
Santa Ana River woollystar *Eriastrum densifolium* ssp. *sanctorum*	FE, SE, CRPR 1B.1, MSHCP	Riparian scrub, riverbanks. Sandy or gravelly soils along streams. Elevation: 200–600 m amsl. Blooming period: May–August.	**Moderate.** Suitable habitat is present within the Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility. CNDDB shows a 2006 occurrence 0.2 mile south of the Project site.
Palomar monkeyflower *Erythranthe diffusa*	CRPR 4.3	Coastal sage scrub, chaparral. Open slopes with sandy or rocky soils. Elevation: 150–800 m amsl. Blooming period: March–June.	**Absent.** No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. The species occurrences are not documented in CNDDB. The nearest CCH occurrence, from 2010, is approximately 12.3 miles south of the Project site.
Palmer's grapplinghook *Harpagonella palmeri*	CRPR 4.2	Coastal sage scrub, chaparral. Sandy or gravelly soils in open areas. Elevation: 100–700 m amsl. Blooming period: March–June.	**Absent.** No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. The species occurrences are not documented in CNDDB. The nearest CCH occurrence, from 2010, is approximately 10.3 miles south of the Project site.

Common Name ***Scientific Name***	**Status***	**Range or Habitat Requirements†**	**Potential for Occurrence in Project Site**
Mesa horkelia *Horkelia cuneata* var. *puberula*	CRPR 1B.1	Chaparral, coastal sage scrub. Rocky or gravelly slopes. Elevation: 100–900 m amsl. Blooming period: April–June.	**Absent.** No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. CNDDB shows a 1904 occurrence 0.8 mile south of the Project site.
Robinson's pepper-grass *Lepidium virginicum* var. *robinsonii*	CRPR 4.3	Grassland, coastal sage scrub. Open, disturbed soils, often sandy or rocky. Elevation: 50–700 m amsl. Blooming period: March–May.	**Absent.** No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. CNDDB shows a 1998 occurrence 1.5 miles north of the Project site.
ocellated Humboldt lily *Lilium humboldtii* ssp. *ocellatum*	CRPR 4.2	Chaparral, mixed woodlands. Well-drained slopes, often on volcanic soils. Elevation: 400–1,400 m amsl. Blooming period: May–July.	**Absent.** No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. The species occurrences are not documented in CNDDB. The nearest CCH occurrence, from 2019, is approximately 14.7 miles south of the Project site.
Small-flowered microseris *Microseris douglasii* ssp. *platycarpha*	CRPR 4.2	Grasslands, open slopes. Sandy or clay soils, often disturbed sites. Elevation: 50–900 m amsl. Blooming period: March–May.	**Absent.** No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. The species occurrences are not documented in CNDDB. The nearest CCH occurrence, from 2008, is approximately 10.7 miles south of the Project site.
Pringle's monardella *Monardella pringlei*	CRPR 1A	Chaparral, coastal sage scrub. Rocky or gravelly soils on slopes. Elevation: 150–900 m amsl. Blooming period: June–September.	**Absent.** No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. CNDDB shows an 1888 occurrence 1 mile north of the Project site that is considered extirpated.
Jokerst's monardella *Monardella australis* ssp. *jokerstii*	CRPR 1B.1	Chaparral, coastal sage scrub. Dry, rocky slopes and ridges. Elevation: 200–1,000 m amsl. Blooming period: May–August.	**Absent.** No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. CNDDB shows a 1952 occurrence located 3.7 miles west of the Project site.
Brand's star phacelia *Phacelia stellaris*	CRPR 1B.1	Coastal sage scrub, chaparral. Sandy or gravelly soils, often disturbed areas. Elevation: 100–700 m amsl. Blooming period: March–June.	**Absent.** No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. CNDDB shows a 2000 occurrence 3 miles east of the Project site.
Engelmann oak *Quercus engelmannii*	CRPR 4.2	Oak woodlands, foothills. Well-drained soils, often south-facing slopes. Elevation: 150–900 m amsl. Blooming period: March–April.	**Absent.** No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. The species occurrences are not documented in CNDDB. The nearest CCH occurrence, from 2023, is approximately 3.8 miles east of the Project site.
Fish's milkwort *Rhinotropis cornuta* var. *fishiae*	CRPR 4.3	Coastal sage scrub, chaparral. Rocky or gravelly slopes and flats. Elevation: 100–800 m amsl. Blooming period: April–June.	**Absent.** No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. The species occurrences are not documented in CNDDB. The nearest CCH occurrence, from 2016, is approximately 8.3 miles southwest of the Project site.
Coulter's matilija poppy *Romneya coulteri*	CRPR 4.2	Chaparral, rocky slopes. Well-drained volcanic or granitic soils. Elevation: 100–1,000 m amsl. Blooming period: March–May.	**Absent.** No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. The species occurrences are not documented in CNDDB. The nearest CCH occurrence, from 2025, is approximately 6.8 miles south of the Project site.
Chaparral ragwort *Senecio aphanactis*	CRPR 1B.2	Chaparral, coastal sage scrub. Dry, open rocky slopes and mesas. Elevation: 100–800 m amsl. Blooming period: March–June.	**Absent.** No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. CNDDB shows a 1909 occurrence 0.9 mile north of the Project site.
Salt spring checkerbloom *Sidalcea neomexicana*	CRPR 2B.2	Wetlands, seeps, salt marshes. Alkaline or saline soils in low-lying areas. Elevation: 0–10 m amsl. Blooming period: April–July.	**Absent.** No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. CNDDB shows a 1917 occurrence 3.9 miles west of the Project site.
Prairie wedge grass *Sphenopholis obtusata*	CRPR 2B.2	Grasslands, open fields. Well-drained sandy or loamy soils. Elevation: 50–900 m amsl. Blooming period: May–August.	**Absent.** No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. CNDDB shows a 1907 occurrence 3.7 miles east of the Project site.

Common Name ***Scientific Name***	**Status***	**Range or Habitat Requirements†**	**Potential for Occurrence in Project Site**
San Bernardino aster *Symphyotrichum defoliatum*	CRPR 1B.2	Chaparral, oak woodlands. Rocky slopes and ridges. Elevation: 600–1,800 m amsl. Blooming period: August–October.	**Absent.** No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. CNDDB shows a 1995 occurrence 0.6 mile north of the Project site.

* Status Codes:

Federal Status:

FE = federally endangered.
SE = State Endangered

California State Status:

California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR):

1B = Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
1A = Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere
2B = Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere
3 = Review List: Plants about which more information is needed
4 = Plants with a limited distribution, watch list.
0.1 = Seriously threatened in California
0.2 = Moderately threatened in California
0.3 = Not very threatened in California

Other Statuses:

MSHCP = Western Riverside County MSHCP covered species

† The habitat descriptions are directly from the CNDDB database (CDFW 2026a). The blooming period for plants are taken from CNPS (2026b).

5.4.1 Smooth Tarplant

Smooth tarplant is a CRPR 1B.1 annual herb that is endemic to coastal and inland valleys of southern California (Calflora 2026). The blooming period for this species is between June and September. The species occurs in alkali flats, playas, seasonal wetlands, grasslands, and coastal sage scrub, typically in clay, loamy, or alkaline soils, at elevations from sea level to approximately 500 m amsl. The nearest CNDDB record shows a 2010 occurrence 0.8 mile southeast of the Project site along the lower Santa Ana River. Suitable habitat is present for this species in a portion of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility that overlaps the Sana Ana River corridor.

5.4.2 Paniculate Tarplant

Paniculate tarplant is a CRPR 4.2 annual herb found in coastal and inland valleys of southern California and northwestern Baja California (Calflora 2026). The blooming period for this species is between June and November. The species occurs in coastal sage scrub, valley grassland, and disturbed habitats such as roadsides, fields, and vacant lots, typically in clay or loamy soils at elevations from sea level to approximately 1,220 m amsl. The nearest CCH record shows a 2004 occurrence 1 mile southeast of the Project site. An additional CCH occurrence, from 2019, is 1.1 miles southeast of the Project site near the Santa Ana River corridor. Suitable habitat is present for this species at a portion of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility that overlaps the Sana Ana River corridor.

5.4.3 Santa Ana River Woollystar

Santa Ana River woollystar is a federally endangered (FE), state endangered (SE), CRPR 1B.1, and MSHCP-covered perennial herb endemic to San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California (Calflora 2026). The blooming period for this species is between May and September. The species occurs in sandy soils of alluvial fan scrub and along floodplains, terraces, and braided channels of the Santa Ana River, typically at elevations from approximately 180 to 900 m amsl. CNDDB shows a 2006 occurrence 0.2 mile south of the Project site. The nearest CNDDB record shows a 2006 occurrence 0.2 mile southeast of the Project site along the lower Santa Ana River. Suitable habitat is present for this species on a portion of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility that overlaps the Sana Ana River corridor.

5.5 Wildlife

Eleven wildlife species were observed or detected during the May 2025 field survey. No reptile or mammal species were observed. Appendix A provides a full list of wildlife detected in the Project Area during the survey.

The Project Area is characterized by mostly urban land cover types with some vacant lots at the Granite Hills Booster Pump station location containing mixtures of native and nonnative vegetation. Wildlife common to Jurupa Valley may use portions of the Project Area where suitable habitat occurs, such as vacant lots containing native scrub vegetation. Birds such as black phoebe, house sparrow, European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), and raptors such as red-tailed hawk commonly use urban areas and are likely to occur on-site. Nesting habitat is substantial throughout the Project Area including mostly nonnative ornamental shrubs and trees.

5.5.1 Wildlife Movement Corridors and Habitat Linkages

Wildlife corridors and habitat linkages are features that promote habitat connectivity. Wildlife corridors are typically discrete linear features within a landscape that are constrained by development or other non-habitat areas. Habitat linkages are networks of corridors through and between larger natural open space that facilitates movement of wildlife, thus providing long-term resilience of ecosystems against the detrimental effects of habitat fragmentation. Regional connection between high-quality open space habitats is critical to ongoing interchange of genetic material between populations, wildlife movement to escape natural disasters (e.g., fires, floods), colonization and expansion of populations, and plant propagation.

The Project is not expected to impede wildlife movement.

5.5.2 Special-Status Wildlife

Based on the results of the literature and database review, 47 species of wildlife were found to have occurrences within the nine-quadrangle query area. Species were evaluated for their potential to occur in the Project site based on considerations of local records, habitat conditions, and environmental requirements (Table 6) (CDFW 2026a). After this assessment, 11 of the 47 species were determined to have moderate to low potential for occurrence.

Table 6. Potential for Occurrence of Special-Status Wildlife at the Project Site

Common Name *Scientific Name*	Status*	Range or Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence at the Project Site
Invertebrates			
Crotch's bumble bee *Bombus crotchii*	SC	Inhabits open, warm, dry habitats—predominantly grasslands and scrub—and nests underground in preexisting cavities. The species forages on a broad array of flowering plants but requires undisturbed or seminatural habitat to nest and sustain populations.	**Absent.** Suitable habitat is not present within the Project site. The nearest CNDDB occurrence from 2023 is 2.5 miles west of the Project site.

Common Name ***Scientific Name***	**Status***	**Range or Habitat Requirements**	**Potential for Occurrence at the Project Site**
Delhi Sands flower-loving fly *Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis*	FE, MSHCP	Restricted to western Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, occurring only in areas with Delhi series sandy soils. It inhabits fine, loose sand deposits with sparse native vegetation. Adults are active for a short period from mid-August to early September, requiring warm, sunny, and calm conditions. Larvae develop underground in undisturbed sand.	**Absent.** Suitable habitat is not present within the Project site. The nearest CNDDB occurrence from 2001 is 1.46 miles west of the Project site and is considered extirpated.
Fish			
Santa Ana sucker *Catostomus santaanae*	FT, SSC, MSHCP	Endemic to the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana River watersheds in southern California. It inhabits shallow, swift-flowing streams with sandy, gravelly, or cobble substrates, and requires clear, cool water with low sedimentation. Spawning occurs in spring when water temperatures range from 15°C–20°C, with eggs deposited in clean gravel riffles.	**Absent.** Suitable habitat is not present within the Project site. The nearest CNDDB occurrence from 2011 is approximately 0.8 mile east of the Project site, associated with the Santa Ana River. The portion of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility that traverses the Santa Ana River corridor overlaps USFWS Critical Habitat for this species but does not provide habitat.
Arroyo chub *Gila orcuttii*	SSC, MSHCP	Endemic to coastal streams of southern California, primarily within the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana River systems. It occupies slow-moving or still-water habitats, such as pools and backwaters with sandy or muddy bottoms, often in low-gradient stream reaches. The species is tolerant of warm water and moderate turbidity, and spawning occurs from late spring through summer in shallow, vegetated areas.	**Absent.** Suitable habitat is not present within the Project site. The nearest CNDDB occurrence from 2001 is 1.64 miles west of the Project site. The portion of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility that traverses the Santa Ana River corridor does not provide habitat.
Steelhead – southern California Distinct Population Segment (DPS) *Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus* pop. 10	FE, SE	This DPS is an anadromous form of rainbow trout native to coastal rivers and streams from the Santa Maria River south to the U.S.–Mexico border and migrates from the ocean to freshwater streams to spawn, requiring unobstructed passage, cool and well-oxygenated water, and gravel substrates for reproduction. Juveniles rear in streams for 1 to 3 years before migrating to the ocean, using perennial flow and diverse instream habitat features, such as riffles, pools, and cover from riparian vegetation.	**Absent**. Suitable habitat is not present within the Project site. The nearest CNDDB occurrence from 1950 overlaps a portion of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility that traverses the Santa Ana River corridor and is considered possibly extirpated and does not provide habitat.
Santa Ana speckled dace *Rhinichthys gabrielino*	FC, SSC	Historically occurs in the upper Santa Ana River and select tributaries in southern California. Inhabits perennial, cool to moderately warm streams with clean gravel or cobble substrates, moderate to swift currents, and well-developed riffle-pool complexes. Relies on intact riparian vegetation for cover and shading, and its life cycle is entirely freshwater, with reproduction occurring in shallow riffles during spring and summer.	**Absent.** Suitable habitat is not present within the Project site. The nearest CNDDB occurrence from 1996 is 2.9 miles east of the Project site. The portion of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility that traverses the Santa Ana River corridor does not provide habitat.

Common Name ***Scientific Name***	**Status***	**Range or Habitat Requirements**	**Potential for Occurrence at the Project Site**
Reptiles			
Southwestern pond turtle *Actinemys pallida*	FC, SSC, MSHCP	Southwestern pond turtle is a medium-sized freshwater turtle found in ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, and wetlands throughout coastal and inland southern California. It prefers aquatic habitats with basking sites, such as logs or rocks, slow to moderate flow, and adjacent uplands with suitable soils for nesting. This species is semiaquatic, spending time both in water and in nearby terrestrial refuges during dry periods.	**Absent.** Suitable habitat is not present within the Project site. The nearest CNDDB occurrence from 2011 is 1.1 miles south of the Project site.
Southern California legless lizard *Anniella stebbinsi*	SSC	Inhabits loose, sandy or loamy soils within coastal dunes, alluvial fans, chaparral, and scrub habitats in southern California. It spends most of its life underground or beneath surface debris. Requires moist soil microhabitats and is often associated with areas that retain some subsurface humidity year round.	**Low.** Marginally suitable habitat is present at the portion of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility that traverses the Santa Ana River corridor. The nearest CNDDB occurrence from 2015 is 1.1 miles southeast of the Project site.
California glossy snake *Arizona elegans occidentalis*	SSC	Inhabits arid and semiarid environments such as desert scrub, chaparral, grasslands, and open woodlands. It favors sandy or loose soils for burrowing and is often found in areas with sparse vegetation that provide cover and prey availability.	**Absent.** Suitable habitat is not present within the Project site. The nearest CNDDB occurrence from 1946 is 1.5 miles west of the Project site.
Orange-throated whiptail *Aspidoscelis hyperythra*	WL	Inhabits coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and open woodland habitats in Southern California and northern Baja California. It prefers warm, dry environments with loose, sandy or rocky soils that allow for quick movement and burrowing.	**Absent**. Suitable habitat is not present within the Project site. The nearest CNDDB occurrence from 1946, 1.5 miles west of the Project site, is considered possibly extirpated.
San Diego banded gecko *Coleonyx variegatus abbotti*	SSC	Inhabits arid and semiarid environments such as coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and rocky desert slopes in Southern California and northern Baja California. It prefers areas with loose, sandy or rocky soils.	**Absent**. Suitable habitat is not present within the Project site. The nearest CNDDB occurrence from 2003 is 3.1 miles south of the Project site.
Red-diamond rattlesnake *Crotalus ruber*	SSC	Inhabits coastal chaparral, sage scrub, rocky hillsides, and desert foothills primarily in Southern California and northern Baja California. It prefers rugged terrain with ample rock cover, shrubs, and crevices that provide shelter and ambush sites.	**Absent**. Suitable habitat is not present within the Project site. The nearest CNDDB occurrence from 2003 is 3 miles south of the Project site.
Coast horned lizard *Phrynosoma blainvillii*	SSC	Inhabits coastal sage scrub, chaparral, grasslands, and open woodlands along the California coast and nearby inland areas. Often found in areas with abundant ants and other insects.	**Absent**. Suitable habitat is not present within the Project site. The nearest CNDDB occurrence from 1999 is 3.4 miles northeast of the Project site is considered possibly extirpated.
South coast gartersnake *Thamnophis sirtalis* pop. 1	SSC	Inhabits moist habitats such as freshwater marshes, streams, ponds, and riparian woodlands along the southern California coast. It prefers areas with dense vegetation near water sources	**Moderate**. Potentially suitable habitat is present at the portion of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility that traverses the Santa Ana River corridor. The nearest CNDDB occurrence from 2016 is 0.7 mile east of the Project site.

Common Name ***Scientific Name***	**Status***	**Range or Habitat Requirements**	**Potential for Occurrence at the Project Site**
Birds			
Cooper's hawk *Accipiter cooperii*	WL, MSHCP	Inhabits a variety of wooded habitats including deciduous, mixed, and coniferous forests, as well as riparian woodlands and suburban areas with mature trees. It prefers areas with dense canopy cover for nesting and hunting, often near water sources.	**Moderate**. Potentially suitable habitat is present at the portion of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility that traverses the Santa Ana River corridor. The nearest CNDDB occurrence from 2016 is 4.2 miles east of the Project site.
Tricolored blackbird *Agelaius tricolor*	ST, SSC, BCC	Inhabits freshwater marshes, wetlands, and wet meadows with dense emergent vegetation such as cattails and bulrushes. It can also be found in agricultural fields and grain crops during the nonbreeding season.	**Moderate**. Potentially suitable habitat for nesting and foraging is present at the portion of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility that traverses the Santa Ana River corridor. The nearest CNDDB occurrence from 2014 is 2.7 miles west of the Project site.
Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow *Aimophila ruficeps canescens*	WL, MSHCP	Inhabits dry, rocky slopes, chaparral, sage scrub, and open oak woodlands. It prefers areas with dense low shrubs and scattered grasses that provide cover and nesting sites.	**Absent**. Suitable habitat is not present within the Project site. The nearest CNDDB occurrence from 2003 is 3 miles south of the Project site.
Bell's sparrow *Artemisiospiza belli belli*	WL, MSHCP	Inhabits coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and arid shrublands. It prefers open, dry habitats with low to moderate shrub cover, often dominated by sagebrush or similar vegetation.	**Absent**. Suitable habitat is not present within the Project site. The nearest eBird record from 2017 is approximately 8.2 miles east of the Project site.
Burrowing owl *Athene cunicularia*	SC, SSC, BCC	Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*).	**Low**. Marginally suitable habitat is present at the portion of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility that traverses the Santa Ana River corridor and the 68th Street Extension facility. The nearest CNDDB record from 2006 is 1.4 miles west of the Project site.
Golden eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*	FP, WL	Occupies a wide range of open and semi-open habitats including mountainous regions, grasslands, deserts, and shrublands. It favors areas with cliffs or tall trees for nesting and expansive open spaces for hunting.	**Absent**. Potentially suitable foraging habitat is present within the Project site. No nesting habitat is present. The nearest CNDDB record from 2007 is 2.5 miles west of the Project site.
Ferruginous hawk *Buteo regalis*	WL, MSHCP	Inhabits open grasslands, shrub-steppe, and desert plains. It favors wide, open areas with sparse vegetation and scattered shrubs or low trees, which provide vantage points for hunting.	**Absent**. Potentially suitable foraging habitat is present within the Project site. No nesting habitat is present. The nearest eBird record from 2021 is approximately 2.4 miles south of the Project site.
Swainson's hawk *Buteo swainsoni*	ST	Inhabits open habitats such as grasslands, agricultural fields, and desert scrub. It prefers wide-open areas with scattered trees or utility poles used as perches for hunting.	**Absent**. Marginally suitable foraging habitat is present within the Project site. No nesting habitat is present. The nearest CNDDB record from 1919, 2.5 miles west of the Project site, is considered possibly extirpated.
Western yellow-billed cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*	FT, SE, MSHCP	Inhabits dense riparian woodlands along rivers and streams, especially areas dominated by willows, cottonwoods, and sycamores in the southwestern United States, including parts of California. It requires large patches of thick, mature riparian vegetation with abundant insect prey.	**Absent**. Suitable habitat is not present within the Project site. The nearest CNDDB occurrence from 1986 is 1.5 miles south of the Project site.

Common Name ***Scientific Name***	**Status***	**Range or Habitat Requirements**	**Potential for Occurrence at the Project Site**
Yellow rail *Coturnicops noveboracensis*	SSC, BCC	Inhabits wet meadows, shallow freshwater marshes, and sedge-dominated wetlands. It prefers areas with dense, low vegetation and shallow standing water, often with soft, muddy substrates.	**Absent**. Suitable habitat is not present within the Project site. The nearest CNDDB occurrence from 1914 is 1 mile south of the Project site.
White-tailed kite *Elanus leucurus*	FP, MSHCP	Inhabits open grasslands, savannas, agricultural fields, and low shrublands. It prefers areas with scattered trees or shrubs for nesting and perching, often near open hunting grounds.	**Low**. Potentially suitable foraging habitat is present at the portion of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility that traverses the Santa Ana River corridor and the 68th Street Extension facility. No nesting habitat is present. The nearest CNDDB record from 2009 is 4.2 miles southwest of the Project site
Southwestern willow flycatcher *Empidonax traillii extimus*	FE, SE, MSHCP	Inhabits dense riparian woodlands dominated by willows, cottonwoods, and other water-loving shrubs and trees. It requires lush, moist habitats along streams, rivers, and wetlands	**Absent**. Suitable habitat is not present within the Project site. The nearest CNDDB occurrence from 2016 is 4 mile southwest of the Project site.
American peregrine falcon *Falco peregrinus anatum*	MSHCP	Inhabits a variety of open and semi-open landscapes including coastal cliffs, river canyons, urban areas, and mountainous regions	**Absent**. Suitable habitat is not present within the Project site. The nearest eBird record from 2021 is approximately 3 miles east of the Project site.
Yellow-breasted chat *Icteria virens*	SSC, MSHCP	Inhabits dense, shrubby thickets along forest edges, riparian woodlands, and overgrown fields, especially near water sources. It prefers areas with tangled understory vegetation.	**Moderate**. Potentially suitable habitat is present at the portion of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility that traverses the Santa Ana River corridor and the 68th Street Extension facility. The nearest CNDDB occurrence from 2000 is 1 mile south of the Project site.
California black rail *Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*	ST, FP	Inhabits tidal and freshwater wetlands. It prefers dense vegetation in salt marshes, brackish marshes, and freshwater marshes with shallow water and abundant emergent plants like pickleweed and bulrush.	**Absent**. Suitable habitat is not present within the Project site. The nearest eBird record from 1931 is approximately 2 miles west of the Project site.
Loggerhead shrike *Lanius ludovicianus*	SSC, MSHCP	Inhabits open habitats such as grasslands, savannas, shrublands, and agricultural areas. It prefers areas with scattered shrubs, small trees, or fence posts used as perches for hunting.	**Absent**. Suitable habitat is not present within the Project site. The nearest CNDDB occurrence from 2003 is 3 miles south of the Project site.
Double-crested cormorant *Nannopterum auritum*	WL, MSHCP	Inhabits coastal shorelines, lakes, rivers, and wetlands. It prefers aquatic habitats with abundant fish populations and often nests in colonies on rocky islands, trees near water, or human-made structures.	**Absent**. Suitable habitat is not present within the Project site. The nearest eBird record from 2019 is approximately 4 miles east of the Project site.
Black-crowned night heron *Nycticorax nycticorax*	MSHCP	Inhabits freshwater and coastal wetlands, including marshes, swamps, rivers, lakes, and estuaries. It prefers dense vegetation or tree cover near water for roosting and nesting.	**Absent**. Suitable habitat is not present within the Project site. The nearest eBird record from 2019 is approximately 4 miles east of the Project site.
Osprey *Pandion haliaetus*	WL, MSHCP	Inhabits aquatic habitats including rivers, lakes, reservoirs, coastal bays, and estuaries. It prefers open water areas with abundant fish populations and nests in tall trees, cliffs, or human-made structures near water.	**Absent**. Suitable habitat is not present within the Project site. The nearest eBird record from 2020 is approximately 3.6 miles west of the Project site.

Common Name ***Scientific Name***	**Status***	**Range or Habitat Requirements**	**Potential for Occurrence at the Project Site**
White-faced ibis *Plegadis chihi*	WL, MSHCP	Inhabits freshwater and brackish wetlands such as marshes, flooded fields, and wet meadows. It prefers shallow water areas with dense emergent vegetation like cattails and bulrushes for nesting and foraging.	**Absent**. Suitable habitat is not present within the Project site. The nearest eBird record from 2024 is approximately 22 miles east of the Project site.
Coastal California gnatcatcher *Polioptila californica californica*	FT, SSC, MSHCP	Inhabits coastal sage scrub and coastal scrub habitats. It prefers low, dense, shrublands dominated by sagebrush, California buckwheat, and other native shrubs.	**Absent**. Suitable habitat is not present within the Project site. The nearest CNDDB occurrence from 2021 is 0.9 mile north of the Project site. USFWS-designated critical habitat is approximately 0.2 mile north of the Granite Hill Pump Station facility, but suitable habitat is not present.
Yellow warbler *Setophaga petechia*	SSC, MSHCP	Inhabits riparian woodlands, willow thickets, and wetlands with dense shrubs and trees near water. It prefers areas with abundant insect prey and thick vegetation for nesting and foraging.	**Moderate**. Potentially suitable habitat is present at the portion of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility that traverses the Santa Ana River corridor. The nearest CNDDB occurrence from 2016 is 1.3 miles south of the Project site.
Lawrence's goldfinch *Spinus lawrencei*	BCC	Inhabits dry, open woodlands, chaparral, and scrub habitats. It prefers areas with scattered trees and shrubs, often near water sources during the breeding season	**Moderate**. Potentially suitable habitat is present at the portion of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility that traverses the Santa Ana River corridor and the 68th Street Extension facility. The nearest CNDDB occurrence from 2015 is 4 miles east of the Project site.
Tree swallow *Tachycineta bicolor*	MSHCP	Inhabits open areas near freshwater bodies such as lakes, ponds, rivers, and marshes. It prefers nesting in tree cavities, nest boxes, or other sheltered sites near water.	**Absent**. Suitable habitat is not present within the Project site. The nearest eBird record from 2025 is approximately 24 miles east of the Project site.
Least Bell's vireo *Vireo bellii pusillus*	FE, SE, MSHCP	Inhabits dense riparian woodlands dominated by willows, mulefat, and other shrubs along rivers and streams in southern California. It requires thick, low to mid-level vegetation near water for nesting and foraging.	**Moderate**. Potentially suitable habitat is present at the portion of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility that traverses the Santa Ana River corridor. The nearest CNDDB occurrence from 2011 overlaps the Project site.
Mammals			
Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse *Chaetodipus fallax fallax*	SA	Inhabits arid and semiarid environments such as coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and open sandy or rocky areas. It prefers loose, well-drained soils that allow for burrowing.	**Absent**. Suitable habitat is not present within the Project site. The nearest CNDDB occurrence from 1999 is 3.3 miles northeast of the Project site and is considered possibly extirpated.
San Bernardino kangaroo rat *Dipodomys merriami parvus*	FE, SE, SSC, MSHCP	Inhabits arid, sandy, and alluvial fan habitats. It prefers open areas with sparse vegetation, including creosote bush scrub and saltbush, where loose, sandy soils allow for burrowing	**Absent**. Suitable habitat is not present within the Project site. The nearest CNDDB occurrence from 1908 overlaps the Project site.
Stephens' kangaroo rat *Dipodomys stephensi*	FT, ST	Inhabits arid to semiarid habitats such as coastal sage scrub, grasslands, and alluvial fan sage scrub, with sandy or loamy soils suitable for burrowing.	**Absent**. Suitable habitat is not present within the Project site. The nearest CNDDB occurrence from 2013 is 2.5 miles north of the Project site and is considered possibly extirpated.
Western mastiff bat *Eumops perotis californicus*	SSC	Inhabits arid and semiarid regions including deserts, chaparral, and foothills. It prefers roosting in rugged cliffs, rock crevices, and occasionally in buildings or under bridges.	**Absent**. Suitable habitat is not present within the Project site. The nearest CNDDB occurrence from 1993 is 1.2 miles south of the Project site.

Common Name ***Scientific Name***	**Status***	**Range or Habitat Requirements**	**Potential for Occurrence at the Project Site**
Western yellow bat *Lasiurus xanthinus*	SSC	Inhabits riparian woodlands, palm groves, and other areas with mature trees. It roosts in dead palm fronds, tree foliage, or under loose bark, often in warm, dry environments near water sources.	**Moderate**. Potentially suitable habitat is present at the portion of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility that traverses the Santa Ana River corridor. The nearest CNDDB occurrence from 1989 is 0.9 mile south of the Project site.
San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit *Lepus californicus bennettii*	SA	Inhabits arid and semiarid environments such as coastal sage scrub, chaparral, grasslands, and open desert areas. It prefers open habitats with sparse to moderate shrub cover that provide both forage and visibility to detect predators	**Absent**. Suitable habitat is not present within the Project site. The nearest CNDDB occurrence from 1997 is 0.4 mile south of the Project site.
Pocketed free-tailed bat *Nyctinomops femorosaccus*	SSC	Inhabits arid and semiarid regions of the southwestern United States. It prefers roosting in rocky cliffs, caves, crevices, and sometimes human-made structures like buildings and bridges.	**Absent**. Suitable habitat is not present within the Project site. The nearest CNDDB occurrence from 1988 is 3.4 miles south of the Project site.
Los Angeles pocket mouse *Perognathus longimembris brevinasus*	SSC, MSHCP	Inhabits coastal sage scrub and chaparral habitats with loose, sandy or well-drained soils suitable for burrowing and seeks areas with sparse to moderate shrub cover for protection.	**Absent**. Suitable habitat is not present within the Project site. The nearest CNDDB occurrence from 2011 is 4.2 miles south of the Project site.

Sources: Habitat and range descriptions were taken directly from the CNDDB (CDFW 2026a). The potential for special-status bird species to occur within the project site was assessed using eBird database (eBird 2026).

Notes:

* Status Codes:

Federal Status:
- BCC = USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern.
- FC = Federal Candidate for Listing.
- FE = Federally Listed Endangered.
- FT = Federally Listed Threatened.

California State Status:
- FP = CDFW Fully Protected.
- SA = Not formally listed but included in CDFW “Special Animal” List.
- SC = State Candidate for Listing.
- SE = California State-Listed Endangered.
- SSC = CDFW Species of Special Concern.
- ST = California State-Listed Threatened.
- WL = Watch List.

Other Statuses:
- MSHCP = Western Riverside County MSHCP covered species.

† The habitat descriptions are directly from the CNDDB database (CDFW 2026a).

5.5.2.1 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA LEGLESS LIZARD

The Southern California legless lizard (*Anniella stebbinsi*), listed as a Species of Special Concern by CDFW, prefers loose, friable, and often sandy or loamy soils that allow easy movement below the surface, typically in areas with ample soil moisture to prevent desiccation. Prime habitat includes coastal dune systems, sandy alluvial washes, stream terraces, and the loose soils beneath chaparral, coastal sage scrub, oak woodland, and desert scrub. Within these environments, it often shelters under leaf litter, logs, rocks, or dense vegetation, where cooler and moister microclimates provide thermal stability. The species is most often found where vegetation structure creates a mix of shaded and open areas, supporting both cover and access to prey. Southern California legless lizard has a low potential to occur within the portion of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility that traverses the Santa Ana River corridor. The nearest CNDDB occurrence from 2011 is 1.1 miles south of the Project site.

5.5.2.2 SOUTH COAST GARTERSNAKE

The south coast gartersnake (*Thamnophis sirtalis* pop. 1), listed as a Species of Special Concern by CDFW, inhabits shallow, permanent freshwater systems—such as marshes, wetlands, ponds, and riparian corridors—where open water is available for foraging and dense riparian vegetation provides cover and thermal refuge. It favors low-gradient floodplains and stream margins with year-round moisture and abundant vegetative structure, often within narrow riparian corridors. Within these habitats, the species preys primarily on amphibians, as well as small fish and aquatic invertebrates, using both submerged and shoreline hunting. The combination of perennial water, gentle topography, and structurally complex vegetation is essential. South coast gartersnake has a moderate potential to occur at the portion of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility that traverses the Santa Ana River corridor. The nearest CNDDB occurrence from 2016 is 0.7 mile east of the Project site.

5.5.2.3 COOPER'S HAWK

Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), listed as a CDFW Watch List Species and covered under the MSHCP, inhabits a range of habitats that blend dense woodland cover with open foraging spaces, from mature deciduous or mixed forests and riparian corridors. It prefers areas where patchily wooded landscapes, edge habitats, or canopy trees afford ambush perches and unobstructed flight paths for pursuing prey. Nesting generally occurs in deciduous or coniferous trees, at heights of roughly 6 to 15 m above ground level, where structures supports concealed stick-platform nests. The species exploits both natural and urban settings, adapting to parks and ornamental landscapes in cities, especially where such areas mimic natural woodland structure. Cooper's hawk has a moderate potential to occur at the at the portion of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility that traverses the Santa Ana River corridor. The nearest CNDDB occurrence from 2016 is 4.2 miles east of the Project site.

5.5.2.4 TRICOLORED BLACKBIRD

The tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*) generally occupies a mix of wetland and adjacent agricultural habitats, reflecting both its historical ecology and adaptation to land-use change. This species shows a strong preference for freshwater marshes dominated by emergent vegetation such as cattails and bulrush, as well as dense shrub thickets (e.g., willow or blackberry) that provide suitable colonial nesting structure. In southern California, including Riverside County, colonies are often associated with managed wetlands (e.g., San Jacinto Wildlife Area) or anthropogenic habitats such as irrigated pastures, dairy-associated forage fields, and grain or silage crops. Foraging typically occurs in nearby open habitats within a few miles of colonies—including agricultural fields, grasslands, and feedlots—where birds exploit abundant insects and waste grain. Overall, habitat use in the region reflects a reliance on a mosaic of nesting substrates and high-productivity foraging areas in close proximity, with a continued but reduced dependence on natural wetland systems. Tricolored blackbird has a moderate potential to occur at the portion of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility that traverses the Santa Ana River corridor. The nearest CNDDB occurrence from 2014 is 2.7 miles west of the Project site.

5.5.2.5 BURROWING OWL

The burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) occupies open, dry grasslands, shrublands, and desert plains where short vegetation and bare ground provide visibility for predator detection and hunting. It nests and roosts in underground burrows, most often those excavated by ground squirrels or other small mammals, but will also use artificial structures, such as pipes, culverts, or specially designed burrow installations, where natural sites are absent (Thomsen 1971). Optimal habitat features flat or gently rolling terrain, perches or elevated objects for foraging, and expansive open areas supporting a diet of insects, small mammals, reptiles, and carrion. The species often occurs in colonies of multiple burrows and tends to avoid areas with dense tree cover, which may harbor larger raptors. Although it can persist in modified

landscapes such as agricultural fields, golf courses, and urban edges, long-term viability depends on maintaining burrow availability, open ground cover, and minimal disturbance. The species is covered under the MSHCP, and in 2024 CDFW proposed listing burrowing owl as Endangered under CESA. Burrowing owl has a low potential to occur at the at the portion of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility that traverses the Santa Ana River corridor and the 68th Street Extension facility. The nearest CNDDB record from 2006 is 1.4 miles west of the Project site.

5.5.2.6 WHITE-TAILED KITE

The white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*) typically occupies open, lowland landscapes that provide a combination of suitable nesting sites and productive foraging areas. This species shows a strong preference for grasslands, agricultural fields, pastures, and open scrub, where it can hunt small mammals using its characteristic hovering behavior. Nesting generally occurs in dense-topped trees or tall shrubs such as willows, oaks, or eucalyptus, often along field edges, riparian corridors, or near wetlands that support higher prey densities. White-tailed kites are frequently associated with irrigated agriculture, fallow fields, and grassland margins adjacent to riparian or wetland habitats. Overall, habitat use reflects a reliance on open foraging areas in close proximity to structurally suitable nesting sites, with occupancy closely tied to prey availability and relatively low levels of human disturbance. White-tailed kite has a low potential to occur at the portion of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility that traverses the Santa Ana River corridor and the 68th Street Extension facility. No nesting habitat is present. The nearest CNDDB record from 2009 is 4.2 miles southwest of the Project site

5.5.2.7 YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT

The yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*), listed as a Species of Special Concern by CDFW and covered under the MSHCP, inhabits dense, brushy habitats such as riparian thickets, willow-cottonwood forests, dense shrublands, and tangles of blackberry or wild rose. It favors areas with thick understory vegetation that provide ample cover for nesting, foraging, and protection from predators. These birds rely on structurally complex riparian corridors, often adjacent to watercourses, that offer a rich supply of insects and berries throughout the breeding season. The yellow-breasted chat forages low in the understory or on the ground and builds bulky nests within dense shrubs or low trees. Yellow-breasted chat has a moderate potential to occur at the portion of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility that traverses the Santa Ana River corridor. The nearest CNDDB occurrence from 2000 is 1 mile south of the Project site.

5.5.2.8 YELLOW WARBLER

The yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechia*), listed as a Species of Special Concern by CDFW and covered under the MSHCP and inhabits riparian woodlands, willow thickets, cottonwood forests, and dense shrublands, typically along streams, rivers, and wetland edges. It prefers areas with lush, dense understory vegetation that provides protective cover for nesting and abundant insect prey for foraging. This species nests in low trees or shrubs, often near water, relying on structurally complex riparian corridors. Yellow warbler has a moderate potential to occur at the portion of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility that traverses the Santa Ana River corridor. The nearest CNDDB occurrence from 2016 is 1.3 miles south of the Project site.

5.5.2.9 LAWRENCE'S GOLDFINCH

Lawrence's goldfinch (*Spinus lawrencei*) is most commonly associated with open, dry habitats characterized by a mix of native shrubs and scattered trees, particularly in foothill and valley settings. This species shows a strong preference for oak woodlands, riparian corridors, and scrub habitats such as coastal sage scrub and chaparral edges, especially where seed-producing plants like fiddleneck, tarweed, and other annual forbs are abundant. It is often found near water sources, including streams, seeps, and

stock ponds, which are important for drinking during the breeding season. Lawrence's goldfinch may also use disturbed or seminatural areas, including rural residential zones and lightly managed agricultural lands, provided that sufficient foraging resources and nearby nesting substrates—typically trees or tall shrubs—are available. Overall, habitat use is closely tied to the availability of seasonal seed crops and access to water, resulting in somewhat nomadic and variable distribution patterns across its range. Lawrence's goldfinch has a moderate potential to occur at the portion of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility that traverses the Santa Ana River corridor and the 68th Street Extension facility. The nearest CNDDB occurrence from 2015 is 4 miles east of the Project site.

5.5.2.10 LEAST BELL'S VIREO

Least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*) was listed as an endangered species on May 2, 1986 (*Federal Register* 51:16474–16482) and is covered under the MSHCP. Roughly 95% of the suitable riparian habitat in the United States for least Bell's vireo had been lost by the time the species was listed in 1986 (USFWS 2006). Critical habitat for the least Bell's vireo was established on February 2, 1994 (*Federal Register* 59:4845–4867). A draft recovery plan was distributed in 1998 but was never finalized and remains a draft (USFWS 1998). The Project Area does not fall within critical habitat for least Bell's vireo.

Least Bell's vireo is a summer resident in southern California, occupying low, dense riparian areas along wet or dry portions of intermittent streams from March through September. Typically associated with willow, cottonwood, mulefat, and Pacific blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*) that provide necessary roosting and nesting cover. Nests are constructed by both sexes as an open cup with bark, fine grasses, or plant down and usually placed on branches of willow or other shrubs 2 to 3 feet above ground level. Egg laying peaks from May to June, with incubation lasting approximately 14 days, followed by fledging 11 to 12 days later. Least Bell's vireo can initiate as many as five nests during a season but typically do not raise more than two broods, with most pairs raising no more than one brood per season (Riparian Habitat Joint Venture 2004).

Nests are constructed in a wide variety of shrub species, with individuals showing high site fidelity and are known not only return to the same territory but place a nest in the same shrub used in the previous year. least Bell's vireo often nest near open spaces or trails. Accordingly, nest failure and abandonment can be caused by human disturbance such as trampling of nests or nest sites or clearing of vegetation (USFWS 1998). Brood parasitism and habitat fragmentation are the primary factors causing the species decline and are both are results of human-induced disturbance.

Moderately suitable nesting habitat for least Bell's vireo exists within and adjacent to the Project Area, along the portion of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility that traverses the Santa Ana River corridor. The nearest CNDDB occurrence from 2011 overlaps the Project site.

5.5.2.11 WESTERN YELLOW BAT

The western yellow bat (*Lasiurus xanthinus*), listed as a Species of Special Concern by CDFW, primarily roosts in mature palm trees, especially California fan palms (*Washingtonia filifera*) and Mexican fan palms (*Washingtonia robusta*). It inhabits arid and semiarid landscapes, such as deserts, riparian corridors, and oases, throughout southern California and adjacent regions. The species requires stands of palms or other tall vegetation for daytime roosting, often selecting fronds that provide shade and shelter from predators and extreme temperatures. Foraging occurs at night over open areas, streams, and irrigated landscapes where it preys on flying insects like moths and beetles. Western yellow bat has a moderate potential to occur at the portion of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility that traverses the Santa Ana River corridor. The nearest CNDDB occurrence from 1989 is 0.9 mile south of the Project site.

6 LOCAL POLICIES AND ORDINANCES CONSISTENCY

6.1 Western Riverside County MSHCP

The 1200 West Emergency Pump Connection is within Subunit 2 – Jurupa Mountains and Critical Cell 80. The 1200 West Emergency Pump Connection is not within a Narrow Endemic Plant Species Survey Area (NEPSSA) or Criteria Area Species Survey Area (CASSA) of the MSHCP. Therefore, neither NEPSSA nor CASSA surveys would be required for this facility, and MSHCP-covered species are unlikely to occur.

The Granite Hill Booster Pump Station is within the Jurupa Mountains and Critical Cell 40. The Granite Hill Booster Pump Station is not within a NEPSSA or CASSA of the MSHCP. Therefore, neither NEPSSA nor CASSA surveys would be required for this facility, and MSHCP-covered species are unlikely to occur.

A portion of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing is within the Santa Ana River North and Santa Ana River Central subunits and within Critical Cells 610, 698, and 699. The Schleisman I-15 Crossing is within a NEPSSA and an Owl Species Survey Area (OSSA) but not within an MSHCP CASSA. Several potential MSHCP-covered species have at least moderate potential to occur in or adjacent to this facility. This facility will likely require a project-level analysis prior to construction. Depending on the results of these surveys, MSHCP Criteria Cell surveys and consistency analysis will be required if impacts cannot be avoided and an MSHCP take authorization is desired through a "Third Party Take Authorization."

A portion of the 68th Street Extension is within the Santa Ana River Central subunit and within Critical Cell 698. The 68th Street Extension is within a NEPSSA and an OSSA but is not within a CASSA. MSHCP covered species are unlikely to occur.

The remaining facilities do not occur within a critical cell or subunit.

The MSHCP requires assessment of the potential effects from project activities on biological resources including riparian/riverine areas, vernal pools, and fairy shrimp (*Anostraca* sp.), burrowing owl, and narrow endemic plant species. In addition, the MSHCP requires an Urban/Wildlands Interface analysis be conducted to address the indirect effects associated with locating proposed development in proximity to MSHCP conservation areas. These resources are discussed below.

6.1.1 Riparian/Riverine

As defined in Section 6.1.2 of the MSHCP, riparian/riverine areas are lands that contain habitat dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergent vegetation, or emergent mosses and lichens that occur close to—depend on soil moisture from—nearby fresh water sources or areas with freshwater flow during all or a portion of the year. No riparian or riverine features were identified at five of the six facilities.

A portion of the program-level Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility travels along the northern edge of the Santa Ana River corridor, adjacent to Riverbend Park and residential development in the city of Eastvale. The site is bordered by residential neighborhoods to the north, a golf course to the northeast, and the Santa Ana River and associated riparian habitat to the south. Interstate 15 (I-15) is immediately to the west.

Within and adjacent to this portion of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility, land cover is contiguous with the Santa Ana River floodplain, which supports a complex mosaic of riparian/riverine habitat, open sand/gravel bars, and dense patches of riparian forest. Vegetation in the vicinity was not identified, as field surveys were not conducted; however, based on desktop analysis, this section of the Project Area provides potential habitat for a variety of sensitive species.

Although the project footprint for the Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility is largely within previously disturbed or maintained areas, its proximity to the Santa Ana River corridor places it adjacent to biologically important riparian/riverine resources identified under the MSHCP.

A jurisdictional delineation has not been conducted on this section of the Project, but based on desktop analysis, approximately 0.91 acres of potentially regulated aquatic features were determined to be impacted by Project activities. Given this potential for impacts, a project-level analysis and jurisdictional delineation for the Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility should be conducted prior to construction.

6.1.1.1 FUNCTIONS AND VALUES OF RIPARIAN/RIVERINE RESOURCES

Riparian and riverine habitats along the Santa Ana River provide critical ecological, hydrological, and connectivity functions. Structurally diverse riparian vegetation supports foraging, nesting, and cover for riparian-dependent wildlife, including yellow-breasted chat, yellow warbler, and least Bell's vireo.

These systems dissipate flood flows, recharge groundwater, stabilize banks, trap sediment, and improve water quality by filtering particulates and nutrients. They also function as movement corridors, facilitating migration, dispersal, and genetic exchange among wildlife populations.

The section of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility that crosses the Santa Ana River corridor likely supports riparian vegetation; therefore, impacts to the feature may affect conservation of covered species and habitats. This feature is potentially a regulated aquatic feature and subject to agency jurisdiction. Given this potential for impacts, a project-level analysis and jurisdictional delineation for the Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility should be conducted prior to construction.

6.1.2 Vernal Pools and Fairy Shrimp

Initial determinations indicate there are no vernal pools within the Project Area; therefore, Project-related impacts to vernal pools will not occur.

As described in the MSHCP Consistency Analysis Template (January 2023 version), fairy shrimp have been known to occur outside of vernal pools in stock ponds, ephemeral pools, road ruts, or other human-made or natural depressions that may temporarily hold water (RCA 2023); however, desktop review and biological field reconnaissance did not identify any areas within the Project area where pooling is likely to occur. Any water-holding features on-site are unlikely to retain water for extended periods, thereby limiting their suitability for fairy shrimp occupation.

6.1.3 Narrow Endemic Plant Species

As defined in Section 6.1.3 of the MSHCP, narrow endemic plant species are those with highly restricted geographic ranges, often limited to specific soil types, microclimates, or habitat conditions. Within western Riverside County, these species contribute significantly to regional biodiversity and ecological integrity but are inherently vulnerable due to their small populations and limited distributions. Protection of these species is critical to maintaining ecosystem resilience and preventing local extirpation. Management of their habitats focuses on minimizing disturbance, preserving soil and hydrological conditions, and preventing the spread of invasive species.

Narrow endemic plants species are not likely to occur at two of the program-level facilities (North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer Segment and the 68th Street Extension) or at two of the project-level facilities (Granite Hill Booster Pump Station and the Pedley Road Trunk Sewer); however, desktop analysis of the Western Riverside County MSHCP GIS maps indicates a portion of both the 68th Street Extension and the Schleisman I-15 Crossing facilities are within a NEPSSA.

Also, suitable habitat is present for Santa Ana River woollystar at a portion of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility that overlaps the Sana Ana River corridor. A project-level analysis of this facility is recommended if the JCSD pursues coverage under the MSHCP, which may include focused surveys.

6.1.4 Urban/Wildlands Interface

As defined in Section 6.1.4 of the MSHCP, the Urban/Wildlands Interface refers to areas where urban or rural development directly borders native habitats. These transition zones are subject to increased human-related pressures such as noise, lighting, invasive species introduction, altered hydrology, and increased fire frequency. Management within these zones focuses on reducing edge effects through measures such as habitat buffers, appropriate lighting and fencing, invasive species control, and maintaining natural hydrological flows to protect adjacent sensitive resources.

One of the project-level facilities, the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, is within the Jurupa Mountains and Critical Cell 40. Additionally, a portion of the program-level Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility is within the Santa Ana River North and Santa Ana River Central subunits and Critical Cells 610, 698, and 699. Lastly, a portion of the program-level 68th Street Extension is within the Santa Ana River Central subunit and Critical Cell 698.

As the Project primarily consists of linear construction, habitat buffers and setbacks are not applicable; however, provisions related to invasive species prevention may apply, and appropriate measures should be implemented to avoid the introduction or spread of nonnative invasive species.

6.1.5 Burrowing Owl

Determinations from field and desktop biological assessments indicate there is low habitat suitability within the Project Area for burrowing owls, and no burrowing owls were observed on-site during field visits. The nearest CNDDB record from 2006 is 1.4 miles west of the Project site.

Desktop analysis of the Western Riverside County MSHCP GIS data indicates that portions of the 68th Street Extension and Schleisman I-15 Crossing occur within an area requiring additional surveys for burrowing owls if coverage for this species is sought through the MSHCP. Burrowing owl is considered absent from all other facilities.

6.1.6 Amphibians, Mammals, and Other Criteria Area Species

Desktop analysis of the Western Riverside County MSHCP GIS data indicates the Project area is not in an area requiring additional surveys for any amphibian, mammal, or other CASSA, and no covered amphibian or mammal species were determined to have potential to occur at the Project site.

7 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

For purposes of this analysis, consistent with Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines, impacts associated with biological resources would be significant if the project would:

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

b. Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other Sensitive Natural Community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

c. Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means.

d. Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites.

e. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance

f. Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

8 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

Consistency with Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines was analyzed to guide the determination of significance of environmental impacts.

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

Program

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. At the program-level facilities. Southern California legless lizard, a Species of Special Concern, has been determined to have a **low** potential to occur on the Project site. South coast gartersnake, a Species of Special Concern, has been determined to have a **moderate** potential to occur on the Project site. Cooper's hawk, a Watch List species, has been determined to have a **moderate** potential to occur on the Project site. Burrowing owl, a candidate species for listing under CESA, has been determined to have a **low** potential to occur on the Project site. Yellow-breasted chat, a Species of Special Concern, has been determined to have a **low** potential to occur on the Project site. Yellow warbler, a Species of Special Concern, has been determined to have a **moderate** potential to occur on the Project site. Least Bell's vireo, a federally and state endangered species, has been determined to have a **moderate** potential to occur on the Project site. Western yellow bat, a Species of Special Concern, has been determined to have a **moderate** potential to occur on the Project site.

Indirect impacts to other sensitive wildlife species during the construction phase from temporary noise, dust, construction personnel, and equipment are possible during Project implementation.

The areas where these species have potential to occur are expected to be returned to preconstruction conditions, as the program-level facilities consists of subsurface infrastructure that will not have an aboveground element.

Project

No impact. No candidate, sensitive, or special-status species of flora or fauna are expected to occur at the project-level facilities.

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

Program

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. Riparian habitat that may be considered under the jurisdiction of the CDFW is present in and along the Santa Ana River at the program-level facilities. As previously described, historical and aerial imagery showcases potential riparian vegetation (See Figures 9 and 10) based on distribution patterns suggesting an intermittent or wetter hydrologic regime. In its current state, the Santa Ana River appears to receive its primary hydrologic input source from upstream flow. The Santa Ana River also receives hydrologic inputs from precipitation and irrigation system runoff. The density of presumed hydrophytic vegetation, and hydrology indicators such as water-stained leaves, suggest that the Santa Ana River may support wetlands; however, confirmation would require an analysis of hydric soil conditions. Based on the desktop review of available information, it is anticipated that the Santa Ana River would be subject to the jurisdiction of the RWQCB and CDFW. The Santa Ana River may also be regulated by the USACE under the Clean Water Act (CWA).

Project

No impact. No riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or by the CDFW or USFWS occur at the project-level facilities.

c) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

Program

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. As noted above, potentially jurisdictional wetland/aquatic resources may be present in and along the Santa Ana River. Confirmation would require an analysis of hydric soil conditions. Based on the desktop review of available information, it is anticipated that the Santa Ana River would be subject to the jurisdiction of the RWQCB and CDFW. The Santa Ana River may also be regulated by the USACE under the CWA.

Project

No impact. No state or federally protected wetlands occur at the project-level facilities.

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

Program

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. Potentially suitable nesting bird habitat is present on-site and within 500 feet of the Project site boundaries. The nesting season is generally defined as January 1 to September 15. Construction conducted during this period could result in adverse impacts to nesting birds. This potential impact would be reduced to less-than-significant levels with preconstruction surveys to identify and avoid active nests and by limiting vegetation-removal/trimming and ground-disturbing activities and construction adjacent to extant vegetation (dense groundcover, shrubs and trees) to outside the nesting season.

Project

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. Potentially suitable nesting bird habitat is present on-site and within 500 feet of the Project site boundaries. The nesting season is generally defined as January 1 to September 15. Construction conducted during this period could result in adverse impacts to nesting birds. This potential impact would be reduced to less-than-significant levels with preconstruction surveys to identify and avoid active nests and by limiting vegetation-removal/trimming and ground-disturbing activities and construction adjacent to extant vegetation (dense groundcover, shrubs and trees) to outside the nesting season.

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

Program

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. No tree preservation policies apply to this project. If any protected tree removal is required, coordination with the County's Department of Regional Planning would be required prior to commencement of any work on-site. Any encroachment or removal requests shall be reviewed by the County's Department of Regional Planning for consistency with County policies and ordinances relating to oak tree protection prior to commencement of any work on-site. Mitigation would be required that would reduce the impacts to these protected resources to less-than-significant levels.

Project

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. No tree preservation policies apply to this project. If any protected tree removal is required, coordination with the County's Department of Regional Planning would be required prior to commencement of any work on-site. Any encroachment or removal requests shall be reviewed by the County's Department of Regional Planning for consistency with County policies and ordinances relating to oak tree protection prior to commencement of any work on-site. Mitigation would be required that would reduce the impacts to these protected resources to less-than-significant levels.

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?

Program

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. The Project Area is within the Western Riverside County MSHCP area, and a portion overlaps designated Criteria Cells that support riparian, riverine, and associated upland habitats. These areas may provide suitable habitat for covered species including southwestern pond turtle, yellow-breasted chat, yellow warbler, least Bell's vireo, and Santa Ana River woollystar. Although a full MSHCP consistency analysis has not been conducted, such an analysis is recommended should the JCSD seek coverage under the plan, to ensure compliance with applicable policies and species objectives.

Project

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. The Project is within the Western Riverside County MSHCP area, and a portion overlaps designated Criteria Cells that support upland habitats. No covered species were determined to have potential to occur at the project-level facilities.

9 RECOMMENDED MITIGATION MEASURES

9.1 Worker Environmental Awareness Program.

Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Workers Environmental Awareness Program for the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement, 68th Street Extension, Schliesman I-15 Crossing, and North Indian Hills Truck Sewer. Prior to construction of the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, the Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement, 68th Street Extension, Schliesman I-15 Crossing, or North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer, a qualified biologist shall prepare a Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) that will provide information regarding the sensitive habitats and special-status species with the potential to occur within the area of each facility, avoidance and minimization measures that must be complied with, and a point of contact if protected species are observed. The biologist or designee(s) shall present the WEAP to the construction contractor and each of the construction crews working on each facility at a preconstruction meeting. No individual shall be permitted to work on the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, the Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement, 68th Street Extension, Schliesman I-15 Crossing, or North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer sites until they have completed WEAP training. In lieu of in-person training, the WEAP may be recorded and presented to any contractor or crew member not present at the initial in-person training. This training may be conducted concurrently with other environmental (e.g., cultural resources) or safety training.

9.2 Additional Resource Assessments for Program-Level Facilities

Mitigation Measure BIO-2: Biological Resource Assessment(s) for Program-Level Facilities. To confirm and, if necessary, amplify the findings of the Biological Resources Technical Report for the Jurupa Community Services District 2022 Water and Sewer Master Plan, Riverside County, California regarding the Program-Level Facilities, general biological resources assessments shall be conducted by a qualified biologist prior to approval of any proposed Program-Level Facility. These general biological resources assessments shall identify sensitive plant or animal species that occur on each Facility site, other protected natural resources including sensitive vegetation communities, streams, rivers, vernal pools and wetlands, and potential impacts to these sensitive resources resulting from implementation of the Program-Level Facility being evaluated. If new or clarified mitigation measure(s) are identified to reduce potential impacts to less than significant for a specific Program-Level Facility, the new or clarified mitigation measure(s) shall be implemented

9.3 Riparian and Wetlands Habitats

Mitigation Measure BIO-3a or BIO-3b Riparian and Wetland Habitats Assessment for the Schleisman I-15 Crossing Facility: As discussed in Section 8(b), the project could directly impact the riparian wetland habitat associated with the Santa Ana River at program-level facilities including the Schleisman I-15 Crossing. The following measures shall be implemented to reduce related impacts at the Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility.

To protect sensitive and regulated resources at and along the Santa Ana River, one of the following measures (BIO-2a or BIO-2b) shall be implemented:

a. Avoid all impacts to the Santa Ana River, including riparian habitats. To attain full avoidance of the Santa Ana River, construction and ground disturbance shall not occur within 125 feet of the centerline of the channel. The limits of riparian habitat shall be flagged and construction fencing erected to clearly denote the limits of construction. No overnight staging of equipment or materials shall occur within the protected "no work" zone as delineated by the fencing. Storing, fueling, and equipment maintenance shall not occur in locations where spilled materials could potentially enter the Santa Ana River and its associated riparian habitat. Spill kits/absorbent clean-up materials shall be available on-site. All equipment and vehicles shall be checked and maintained daily to prevent spills of fuel, oil, and other hazardous materials. A designated staging area shall be established for vehicle/equipment parking and storage of fuel, lubricants, and solvents a minimum of 100 feet outside of the protected zone. All fueling and maintenance activities shall take place in the designated staging area.

   OR

b. If the results of the Biological Resource Assessment for the Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility completed as part of MM BIO-2 indicate this Facility would directly impact riparian or wetland habitat associated with the Santa Ana River, the following measures shall be required:
   i. A wetland delineation shall be implemented to determine the jurisdictional boundaries of the Santa Ana River. The delineation shall determine the limits of potentially regulated aquatic resources, the riparian features, and an appropriate buffer for protection (the "protected zone"). The wetland delineation shall identify all appropriate jurisdictional agencies and be used in securing all applicable permits. If permits are required, all environmental requirements of the regulatory permits shall be implemented, and the executed permits shall

be kept on site. At the discretion of the regulatory agencies, the requirements of the permits may supplement or exceed the requirements of this measure.

ii. Construction of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing shall incorporate the conditions for all relevant permits and mitigation requirements, and permit conditions shall be conveyed to construction crews prior to construction.

With implementation of the identified Mitigation Measure BIO-3a or BIO-3b, residual impacts to riparian and wetlands would be less than significant.

9.4 Special-Status Plants

Based on an evaluation of local occurrence records, habitat conditions, elevation, and other factors, habitat assessment and rare plant survey determined that three special-status plant species— smooth tarplant, Paniculate tarplant, and Santa Ana River woollystar—have the potential to occur at program-level facilities including the Schleisman I-15 Crossing,

Potential direct impacts to special-status plants in the Project area include vegetation removal or crushing of plants, which could result in the loss of individuals or populations. Special-status plants may also be subject to short-term indirect impacts, such as excessive fugitive dust, which can settle on plants, restricting light penetration and photosynthesis. Significant impacts to all sensitive plants can be avoided by the avoidance measures listed below.

Mitigation Measure BIO-4: Special-Status Plant Surveys for the Schleisman I-15 Crossing Facility. If the results of the Biological Resources Assessment for the Schleisman I-15 Crossing Facility completed per mitigation measure MM BIO-3 indicate the presence of suitable habitat to support smooth tarplant, paniculate tarplant, and/or Santa Ana River woollystar within the disturbance area of this Facility, a qualified biologist shall conduct a rare plant survey during the optimal blooming period for these species. If any of these special-status plant species are found during this survey, the biologist shall supervise the installation of environmentally sensitive area fencing or visual indicators at a 50-foot radius around individuals and groups of plants to ensure they are not destroyed during Facility-related activities. Pursuant to Section 1913(c) of the California Fish and Game Code, if plants cannot be avoided, CDFW will be notified and provided the opportunity to salvage any of the plants that would require removal.

9.5 Special-Status Wildlife

Based on the assessment of local occurrence records, habitat conditions, elevation, and other factors, nine species have the potential to occur at program-level facilities including the Schleisman I-15 Crossing and the 68th Street Extension. These species include Southern California legless lizard, south coast gartersnake, burrowing owl, Cooper's hawk, tricolored blackbird, white-tailed kite, yellow-breasted chat, yellow warbler, Lawrence's goldfinch, least Bell's vireo, and western yellow bat. Avoidance and minimization measures for special-status wildlife, nesting birds, and non-nesting birds are described in the sections below.

9.5.1 Southern California Legless Lizard

The Southern California legless lizard prefers loose, friable, and often sandy or loamy soils that allow easy movement below the surface, typically in areas with ample soil moisture to prevent desiccation. Prime habitat includes coastal dune systems, sandy alluvial washes, stream terraces, and the loose soils beneath chaparral, coastal sage scrub, oak woodland, and desert scrub. Southern California legless lizard has a **low** potential to occur within the portion of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility that traverses the Santa Ana River corridor. The following measure is recommended for Southern California legless lizard

to minimize impacts during construction of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility. This measure follows the guidelines presented in the *Final Biological Resources Survey Methodology* (CEC 2017).

Mitigation Measure BIO-5: Southern California Legless Lizard Preconstruction Survey for the Schleisman I-15 Crossing Facility. If the results of the Biological Resources Assessment for the Schleisman I-15 Crossing Facility completed as part of mitigation measure MM BIO-3, indicate the presence of suitable habitat for the Southern California legless lizard within the disturbance footprint of this Facility, a qualified biological shall conduct a preconstruction survey of all suitable areas of the disturbance footprint within 7 days prior to the start of any ground-disturbing construction activities for this Facility. The qualified biologist shall mark potentially occupied features for avoidance and work with construction crews to avoid occupied features to the maximum extent feasible. If individual Southern California legless lizards are detected, all Facility-related construction activities that have the potential to impact the identified individuals shall be halted in that area until cleared by the qualified biologist.

A qualified biological monitor holding a Scientific Collection Permit for Southern California legless lizard shall be present during ground-disturbing activities. The biological monitor shall examine areas of active surface disturbance periodically for the presence of Southern California legless lizard. In addition, open trenches, holes, or other excavated areas will be examined at least twice per day and immediately prior to backfilling. If avoidance is not feasible or a Southern California legless lizard becomes trapped within the work area, the biological monitor may capture the lizard by hand and relocate it to suitable habitat outside of the impact areas. Dead or injured Southern California legless lizards shall be reported to the California Department of Fish and Game.

9.5.2 South Coast Gartersnake

The south coast gartersnake inhabits shallow, permanent freshwater systems such as marshes, wetlands, ponds, and riparian corridors where open water is available for foraging and dense riparian vegetation provides cover and thermal refuge. South coast gartersnake has a **moderate** potential to occur at the portion of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility that traverses the Santa Ana River corridor. The following measure is recommended for south coast gartersnake to minimize impacts during construction of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility.

Mitigation Measure BIO-6: South Coast Gartersnake Pre-construction Survey for the Schleisman I-15 Crossing Facility. If the results of the Biological Resources Assessment for the Schleisman I-15 Crossing Facility completed as part of mitigation measure MM BIO-3, indicate the presence of suitable habitat for the south coast garter snake a preconstruction survey of all suitable areas within the disturbance footprint shall be conducted within 7 days prior to the start of any ground disturbing construction activities for this Facility. The qualified biologist shall mark potentially occupied features for avoidance and work with construction crews to avoid occupied features to the maximum extent feasible. If individual south coast gartersnakes are detected, all Facility-related construction activities that have the potential to impact the identified individuals shall be halted in that area until cleared by the qualified biologist.

A qualified biological monitor holding a Scientific Collection Permit for south coast gartersnake shall be present during ground-disturbing activities. The biological monitor shall examine areas of active surface disturbance periodically for the presence of south coast gartersnake. In addition, open trenches, holes, or other excavated areas will be examined at least twice per day and immediately prior to backfilling. If avoidance is not feasible or a south coast gartersnake becomes trapped within the work area, the biological monitor may capture the lizard by hand and relocate it to suitable habitat outside of the impact areas. Dead or injured south coast gartersnakes shall be reported to the California Department of Fish and Game.

9.5.3 Burrowing Owl

Burrowing owl was determined to have a **low** potential for occurrence within the Project site, though no potential burrows or sign were observed. Burrowing owl is protected under the MBTA. The following measure is recommended for burrowing owl to ensure that no owls are impacted during Project construction.

Mitigation Measure BIO-7: Burrowing Owl Take Avoidance Survey(s) for the 68th Street Extension and Schleisman I-15 Crossing. If the results of the Biological Resources Assessment for the 68th Street Extension and the Schleisman I-15 Crossing Facilities completed as part of mitigation measure MM BIO-3, indicate the presence of suitable habitat for the burrowing owl, a qualified biologist shall conduct a take avoidance survey for burrowing owls no fewer than 14 days prior to any ground-disturbing construction activities. The survey shall follow the methodology outlined in the 2012 California Department of Fish and Wildlife *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation* [CDFW 2012]. If burrows are detected during the take avoidance survey(s), the qualified biologist and JCSD shall begin coordination with CDFW and USFWS and shall prepare a Burrowing Owl Avoidance and Monitoring Plan that shall be submitted to CDFW for review and approval prior to commencing Facility-related activities. The Burrowing Owl Plan shall describe proposed avoidance and monitoring actions, including measures necessary to avoid take of burrowing owl individuals, nests, and eggs. The Burrowing Owl Plan shall include the number and location of occupied burrow sites (occupied site means at least one burrowing owl or its sign has been observed within the last three years; may be indicated by owl sign including feathers, pellets, prey remains, eggshell fragments, or excrement at or near a burrow entrance or perch site), acres of burrowing owl habitat that will be impacted, details of site monitoring, and details on proposed buffers and other avoidance measures.

If burrows are detected but determined to be inactive or it is outside the burrowing owl breeding season (February 1–August 31), exclusion methods shall be implemented to prevent owls from occupying the burrows during Project activities. If active burrows are identified, a no work buffer shall be placed around the burrow and CVWD must notify CDFW within 48 hours of the discovery. The buffer shall be 200 m between April 1 and October 15 and 50 m between October 16 and March 31. The buffer shall be demarcated with temporary high visibility fencing installed under the supervision of a biologist. Additional biological monitoring or other avoidance measures if required by CDFW shall be implemented.

If passive relocation actions outside the breeding season (September 1–February 14) are determined to be necessary, coordination with CDFW shall occur prior to the initiation of relocation activities.

If impacts to occupied burrowing owl habitat or burrows or burrowing owl individuals, nests, or eggs cannot be avoided, appropriate CESA authorization (i.e., ITP under Fish and Game Code Section 2081) shall be obtained from CDFW prior to commencement of Project activities that would impact any occupied habitat, individuals, nests, or eggs. Construction may occur or continue in areas where no occupied habitat, individuals, nests, or eggs would be impacted.

9.5.4 Nesting Birds

Implementation of the Project has the potential to impact birds that are nesting at the Project site by causing active nests to fail. The Project has suitable nesting habitat for several special-status species, including Cooper's hawk, tricolored blackbird, white-tailed kite, yellow-breasted chat, yellow warbler, Lawrence's goldfinch, least Bell's vireo as well as common bird species. The trees on-site provide suitable nesting habitat for raptors and other tree-nesting species.

Mitigation Measure BIO-8: Nesting Bird Survey for the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement, 68th Street Extension, Schliesman I-215 Crossing, and North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer. If vegetation removal or construction activities must occur at the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station site, or along the alignments for the Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement, 68th Street Extension, Schliesman I-15 Crossing, or North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer facilities, during the bird breeding season (February 1–August 31), preconstruction nesting bird surveys for active nests shall be conducted by a qualified biologist no sooner than 14 days prior to the start of work.

The qualified biologist shall establish a species-specific no-disturbance buffer around any active nest. The buffer shall be demarcated with temporary high visibility fencing installed under the supervision of the qualified biologist. The initial buffer for active nests shall be 500 feet for raptors and 250 feet for non-raptors. No Project-related activities shall occur within the no-disturbance buffer area until the qualified biologist determines whether the young have fledged or observes the birds' behavior is not disturbed by the construction activity. The initial buffer distance may be reduced if determined appropriate by the qualified biologist.

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APPENDIX A

Faunal Compendium

Table A-1. Observed Fauna at the Project-Level Facilities

Scientific Name	Common Name
CLASS AVES	**BIRDS**
Family Accipitridae	**Hawks, Kites, Eagles**
Buteo jamaicensis	Red-tailed hawk
Family Columbidae	**Pigeons and Doves**
*Columba livia**	Rock pigeon
Zenaida macroura	Mourning dove
Family Corvidae	**Jays and Crows**
Corvus brachyrhynchos	American crow
Corvus corax	Common raven
Family Fringillidae	**Finches**
Haemorhous mexicanus	House finch
Spinus psaltria	Lesser goldfinch
Family Mimidae	**Mockingbirds, Thrashers**
Mimus polyglottos	Northern mockingbird
Family Passeridae	**Old World Sparrows**
Melozone crissalis	California towhee
*Passer domesticus**	House sparrow
Sturnidae	**Starlings**
*Sturnus vulgaris**	European starling
Family Tyrannidae	**Tyrant Flycatchers**
Sayornis nigricans	Black phoebe

Note:

* Denotes nonnative, invasive species.

APPENDIX B

Site Photographs



Photo B-1. Overview of the disturbed land cover type at the 1200 West Emergency Pump Connection, facing northwest (December 8, 2025).



Photo B-2. Overview of the disturbed land cover type at the 1200 West Emergency Pump Connection, facing southeast (December 8, 2025).



Photo B-3. Overview of the Deerweed–Silver Lupine–Yerba Santa Scrub and Annual Brome Grassland vegetation communities at the Granite Hill Pump Station, facing west (May 22, 2025).



Photo B-4. Overview of the disturbed habitat conditions at the Granite Hill Pump Station, facing west (May 22, 2025).



Photo B-5. Overview of the disturbed habitat conditions at the Pedley Road Trunk Sewer, facing south (May 22, 2025).



Photo B-6. Overview of the disturbed habitat and landscape–ornamental land cover types at the Pedley Road Trunk Sewer, facing north (May 22, 2025).

APPENDIX C

Cultural Resources Technical Report

Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Jurupa Community Services District 2022 Water and Sewer Master Plan, Riverside County, California

DECEMBER 2025

PREPARED FOR

Albert A. Webb Associates

PREPARED BY

SWCA Environmental Consultants

CULTURAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE JURUPA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT 2022 WATER AND SEWER MASTER PLAN, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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SWCA Project No. 68459

SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 25-689

December 2025

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Purpose and Scope: On behalf of the Jurupa Community Services District (JCSD or District), Albert A. Webb Associates retained SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the JCSD 2022 *Water and Sewer Master Plan* and 2022 *Water Quality Master Plan* projects in Riverside County, California. Each master plan includes a capital improvement program that identifies recommended facilities that would alleviate existing and forecasted deficiencies in the District's water and wastewater systems. In total, six facilities (the JCSD Project) were identified. Three facilities will not be constructed for several years and are analyzed at a program level (program-level facilities). The remaining three facilities are proposed for near-term construction and are analyzed at a project level (project-level facilities). The JCSD is the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) lead agency and responsible for compliance with the applicable regulations and policies for this project. The District may seek federal funding, in which case the JCSD Project would meet the definition of an *undertaking* under 36 Code of Federal Regulations 800.16(y) and would require compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (54 United States Code 300101 et seq.). At the time of this report, a federal lead agency had not been identified.

This assessment was conducted to determine the potential for construction of the project-level facilities to impact cultural resources that may be present within the facility sites and provide management recommendations, as appropriate, pursuant to the requirements of the CEQA, National Environmental Policy Act, NHPA Section 106, and local policy. The cultural resources analysis of the program-level facilities will serve as a baseline for future studies.

This cultural resources technical report summarizes the methods and results of the cultural resources assessment, which included a review of historical and geologic maps, ethnographic literature, project plans, and other relevant information for all six facilities. For the project-level facilities, this technical report also includes a discussion of potential impacts to cultural resources and provides management recommendations to reduce potential impacts to less-than-significant levels.

Accordingly, SWCA conducted this study to determine whether any such listed or eligible archaeological or built-environment historic properties are present in the JCSD Project's area of potential effects (APE), and to assess potential effects to historic properties that might occur as a result of the undertaking. This study included the following: 1) California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search; 2) Sacred Lands File (SLF) search; 3) literature, map, and aerial photograph review; and 4) intensive-level pedestrian and reconnaissance-level archaeological surveys and a built-environment survey.

Dates of Investigation: At SWCA's request, on January 27, 2023, staff at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California, Riverside conducted a CHRIS records search for the JCSD Project APE plus a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer [km]) radius. SWCA performed a supplemental search of the CHRIS records on September 20, 2023, from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at California State University, San Diego. SWCA originally requested a search of the SLF from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on November 11, 2023, and a supplemental search request on June 16, 2025. Both SLF searches were conducted by Andrew Green, Cultural Resource Analyst with the NAHC. SWCA staff conducted intensive-level built-environment and archaeological surveys of the JCSD Project APE on April 13 and 14, 2023, May 7, 2025, and December 8, 2025.

Summary of Findings: The CHRIS records search results indicate that 164 studies have been conducted within 0.5 mile (0.8 km) of the JCSD Project, 20 of which intersect the JCSD Project facilities. The records search results also indicate that 32 cultural resources have been previously documented within a 0.5-mile (0.8-km) radius of the APE, none of which intersect the APE.

SWCA received response letters from the NAHC dated January 24, 2023, and July 7, 2025, which indicated that the searches of the SLF were positive. For each of the results, the NAHC recommended contacting the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation for additional information. For the 2025 results, the NAHC also provided a contact list including a total of 29 Native American groups and individuals who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the APE. No outreach or consultation has been conducted by SWCA to date with any of the listed Tribes or individuals.

No archaeological or built-environment resources were identified as a result of the pedestrian surveys. Archival research indicates that archaeological resources have a low to moderate potential to be present within the APE. In sum, there are no historic properties within the APE, although there is some sensitivity for buried archaeological resources.

The program-level analysis concluded that implementation of the policies of the *2017 City of Jurupa Valley California 2017 General Plan* (2017 General Plan), along with actions supporting the goals of the *Eastvale General Plan* 2040, would reduce any potential impacts to archaeological resources to less-than-significant levels, pursuant to CEQA. Therefore, the requirements established in the 2017 General Plan would be applicable for all future development. The measures recommended herein, requiring a cultural resources assessment and analysis to be performed prior to project implementation by a qualified archaeologist and architectural historian or historian, including a records search and survey, shall be implemented.

The project-level analysis concluded that no archaeological or built-environment resources would be directly impacted by implementation of the development plans for the three project-level facilities. Based on the built-environment evaluations, none of the properties are recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or California Register of Historical Resources under any criteria. Therefore, none of the properties qualify as historical resources or historic properties for the purposes of CEQA and NHPA Section 106, respectively. Any ground disturbance, however, has the potential to expose and/or displace archaeological resources, constituting a potentially significant impact requiring the consideration of mitigation measures. Accordingly, the measures recommended herein pertaining to the project-level facilities, including the retention of a qualified archaeologist, development of an archaeological resources monitoring plan, and environmental awareness training and archaeological monitoring, shall be implemented.

Recommendations: It is possible that future development in the project area (program-level facility footprint) will result in the identification of historical resources, and future development or improvements related to changes in land use could potentially cause significant adverse effects/impacts to historical resources. Given the limitations of the program-level analysis, the three program-level facilities will likely require further study. At a minimum, a cultural resources assessment and evaluation (i.e., archaeological and built environment), archaeological and built-environment surveys, and Tribal outreach and meaningful Tribal consultation with appropriate Native American groups and individuals is recommended.

It is possible that construction of the project-level facilities within the Project JCSD APE could potentially cause significant adverse effects/impacts to unidentified historical resources. At a minimum, prior to the issuance of a demolition permit and commencement of project activities, retention of a qualified archaeologist, preparation of a cultural resources monitoring plan, Tribal outreach and meaningful Tribal consultation with appropriate Native American groups and individuals, as well as archaeological and Native American monitoring with environmental awareness training is recommended.

SWCA recommends a finding of ***no historic properties affected*** for the proposed undertaking. By implementing the recommended mitigation measures, project impacts and adverse effects to

scientifically significant cultural resources and historic properties would be reduced to a level that is less than significant.

Disposition of Data: This report has been submitted to the project applicant. A copy of the final cultural resources assessment report will be filed with the SCIC, and a copy will remain on file at SWCA's Pasadena, California, office. All field notes, photographs, and records related to the current study are on file at the SWCA Pasadena office.

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INTRODUCTION

On behalf of the Jurupa Community Services District (JCSD or District), Albert A. Webb Associates retained SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) to conduct a cultural resources assessment in support of the District's *2020 Water Master Plan* and *2020 Wastewater Master Plan* (JCSD Plans) in Riverside County, California (Figure 1). The current analysis is limited to six proposed facilities identified in the JCSD Plans (collectively, the JCSD Project). This assessment was conducted to analyze potential impacts the JCSD Project may have on cultural resources to facilitate compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and California state and local regulations. The JCSD is the CEQA lead agency. The JCSD may seek federal funding, in which case the JCSD Project would meet the definition of an *undertaking* under 36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 800.16(y) and would require compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (54 United States Code [USC] 300101 et seq.). At the time of this report, a federal lead agency had not been identified.

Each JCSD Plan includes a capital improvement program (CIP) that identifies recommended facilities to alleviate existing and forecasted deficiencies in the District's water and wastewater systems. The current analysis is limited to six proposed facilities identified in the JCSD Plans (collectively, the JCSD Project). Three facilities (68th Street Extension, Schleisman Interstate 15 [I-15] Crossing, and North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer), collectively referred to as the program-level facilities, will not be constructed for several years and are analyzed at a program-specific level (meaning subsequent cultural resources assessments and surveys will be required prior to construction). The remaining three facilities (1200 West Emergency Pump Connection [1200 West], Granite Hill Booster Pump Station [Granite Hill] and Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement [Pedley Road]), collectively referred to as the project-level facilities, are proposed for near-term construction and are analyzed at a more detailed site-specific level.

The cultural resources analysis of the program-level facilities will serve as a baseline for future studies and includes a confidential records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) and South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), and a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search through the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).

Building on the program-level analysis, the analysis of the project-level facilities includes review of pertinent local reports, detailed property-specific research, and archaeological and built-environment field surveys. The purpose of this study is to determine whether cultural resources are identified in or are likely to be encountered in the project-level facilities' areas of potential effects (APEs) and to aid in avoiding effects to these resources during project implementation.

The format used in this report follows *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format* (California Office of Historic Preservation [OHP] 1990). Tabular results of the CHRIS records search are presented in Table A-1 of Appendix A (Confidential). A copy of the SLF search results is included in Appendix B (Confidential). Copies of the search results are on file with SWCA's office in Pasadena, California, and the SCIC.

Staff Qualifications

This report was prepared by SWCA's Senior Project Manager Lead Liz Denniston, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA); Lead Archaeologist Aaron Elzinga, M.A., RPA; and Lead Architectural Historian Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, M.H.P. SWCA archaeologist Isaiah Moose, M.A., conducted the archaeological survey, and Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, M.H.P., conducted the built-environment survey. Lead Archaeologist Heidi Shaw, M.Sc., RPA, and Principal Architectural Historian Dan Herrick, M.H.C., served as Principal Investigators. Liz Denniston and Susan Zamudio-Gurrola

exceed the requirements of the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards in Archaeology and Architectural History/Historic Preservation (62 *Federal Register* 33708–33723).

PROJECT LOCATION

The District is a public agency and retail water supplier (Public Water System No. CA3310021) that began water service in 1965 with the consolidation of three mutual water companies. The District's boundaries encompass approximately 40.8 square miles (approximately 26,000 acres), in northwest Riverside County, including the entirety of the city of Eastvale and approximately 70% of western portion of the city of Jurupa Valley. The District's boundaries also encompass small areas within unincorporated Riverside County and directly abut the border with San Bernardino County (Figure 1).

As part of the JCSD CIP, the six facilities are delineated in the JCSD Plans in an area bounded by Harrison Avenue to the west, the Santa Ana River to the south, Valley Way to the east, and Jurupa Hills to the north within portions of the cities of Jurupa Valley and Eastvale, in Riverside County, California (Figure 2). The facilities are in Section 7, Township 2 South, Range 5 West; Sections 2, 11, 14, and 28–32, Township 2 South, Range 6 West; and Sections 25, 26, 35, and 36, Township 2 South, Range 7 West, as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Corona North, Fontana, and Riverside West, California, 7.5-minute quadrangles (Figure 3 through Figure 8) (USGS 2025).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The JCSD Project includes the installation of two transmission pipelines, construction of one booster pump station, installation of one potable water pump and associated bypass connection piping, and installation of two gravity pipelines. The three program-level facilities—68th Street Extension, Schleisman I-15 Crossing, and North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer—will not be constructed for several years, and subsequent cultural resources assessments and surveys will be required prior to construction to meet the requirements of local, state, and, potentially, federal regulations. The three project-level facilities—1200 West, Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, and Pedley Road Trunk Sewer—are proposed for near-term construction and are analyzed at a more detailed site-specific level. Table 1 provides a summary of the six facilities analyzed in this assessment.

Table 1. CIP Facility Summary

Facility Name	Type	Purpose	Project-Level Facility	Program-Level Facility
68th Street Extension	Transmission pipeline	Increase flow capability within the 870 pressure zone	–	Yes
Schleisman I-15 Crossing	Transmission pipeline	Increase flow capability within the 870 pressure zone	–	Yes
North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer Segment	Gravity pipeline	Upsize 1,000 LF of 8-inch pipe with 10-inch diameter pipe using polyvinyl chlorine (PVC) plastic pipe material	–	Yes
1200 West Emergency Pump Connection	Potable water pump and bypass connection piping	Pump potable during emergency and non-emergency situations	Yes	–
Granite Hill Booster Pump Station	Booster pump station	Increase flow capability between 1100/1110 pressure zones	Yes	–
Pedley Road Trunk Sewer	Gravity pipeline	Upsize 5,200 LF of 8-inch pipe with 12-inch diameter pipe using PVC plastic pipe material	Yes	–

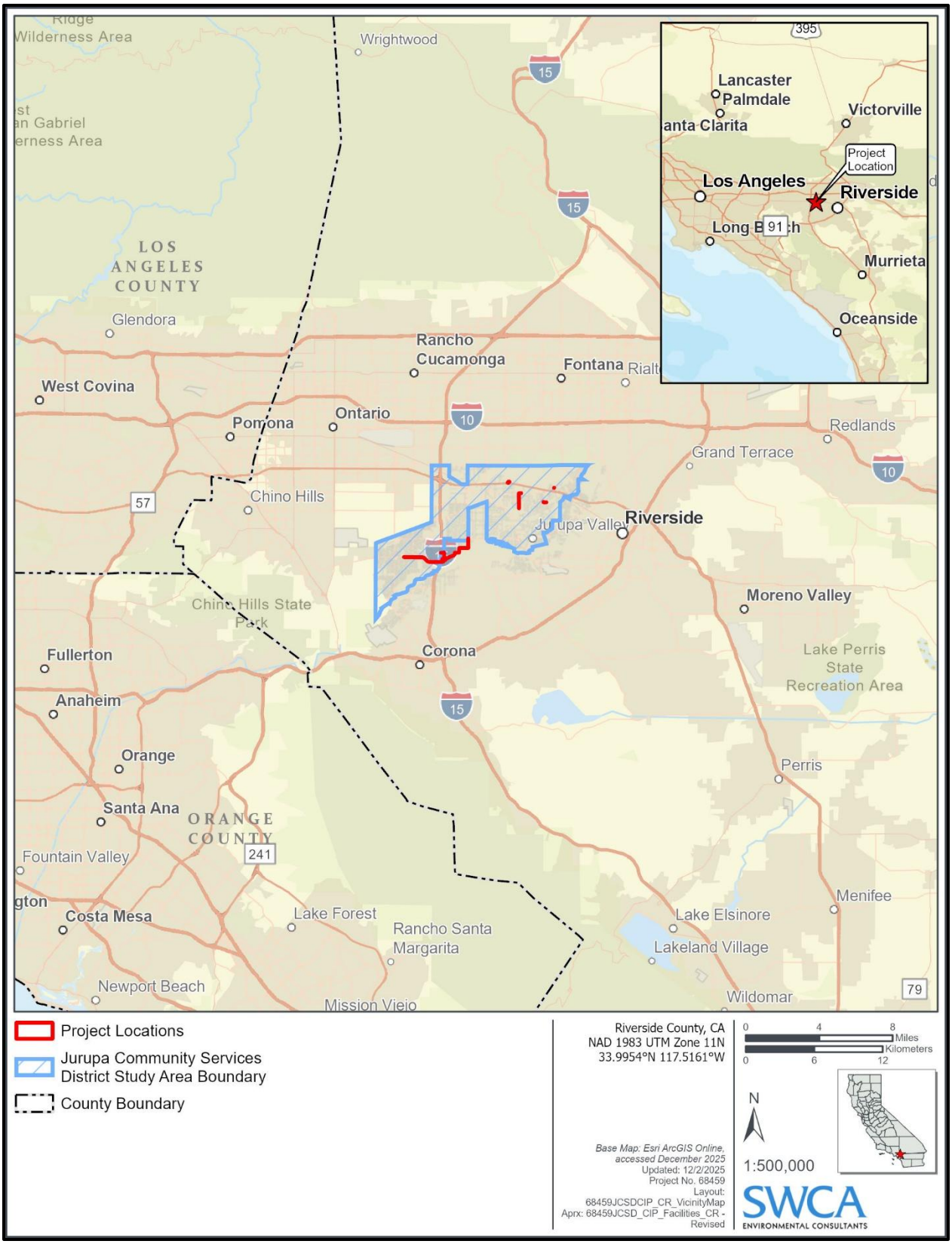


Figure 1. Project vicinity map.

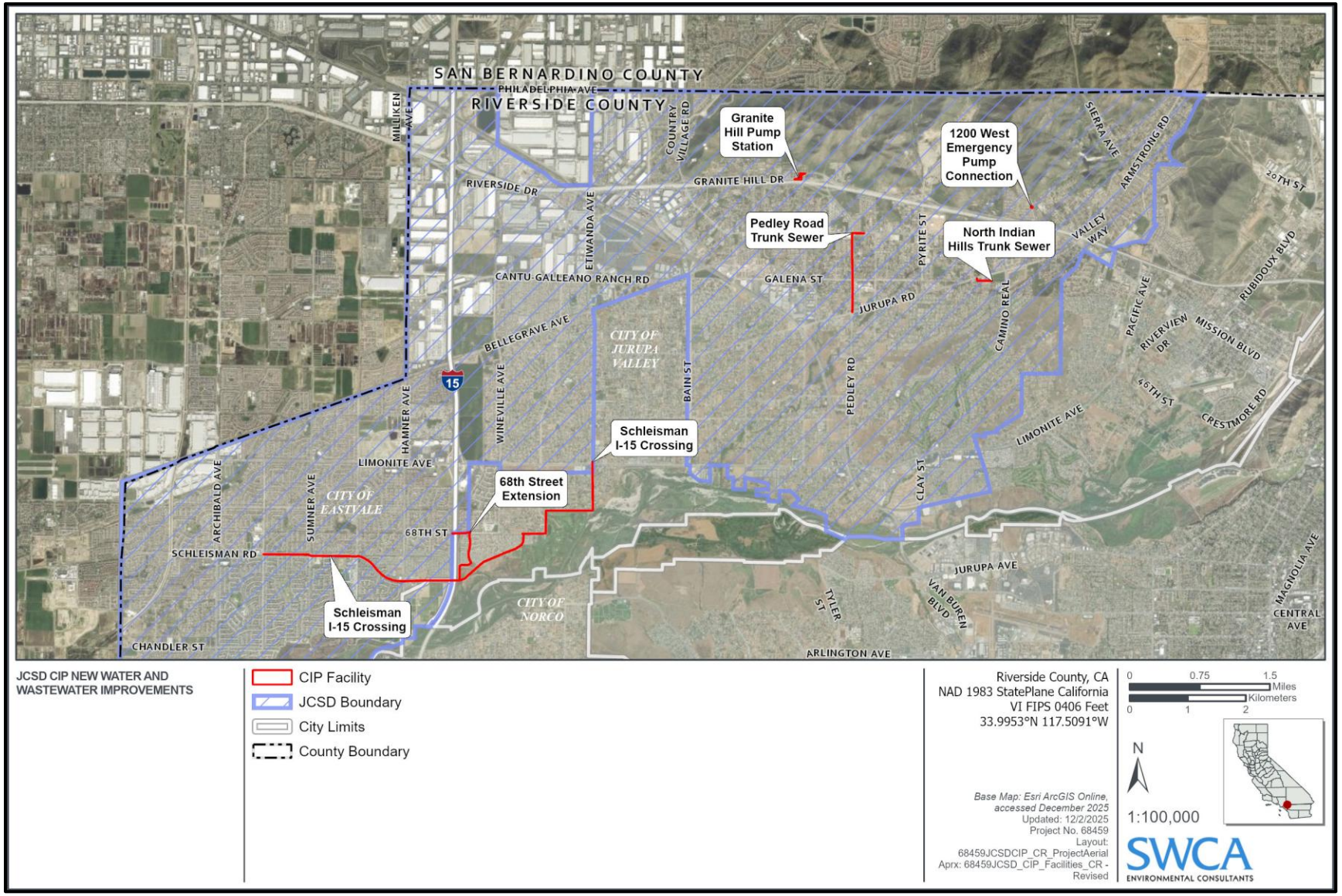


Figure 2. Project overview, showing all six JCSD CIP facilities depicted on an aerial photograph.

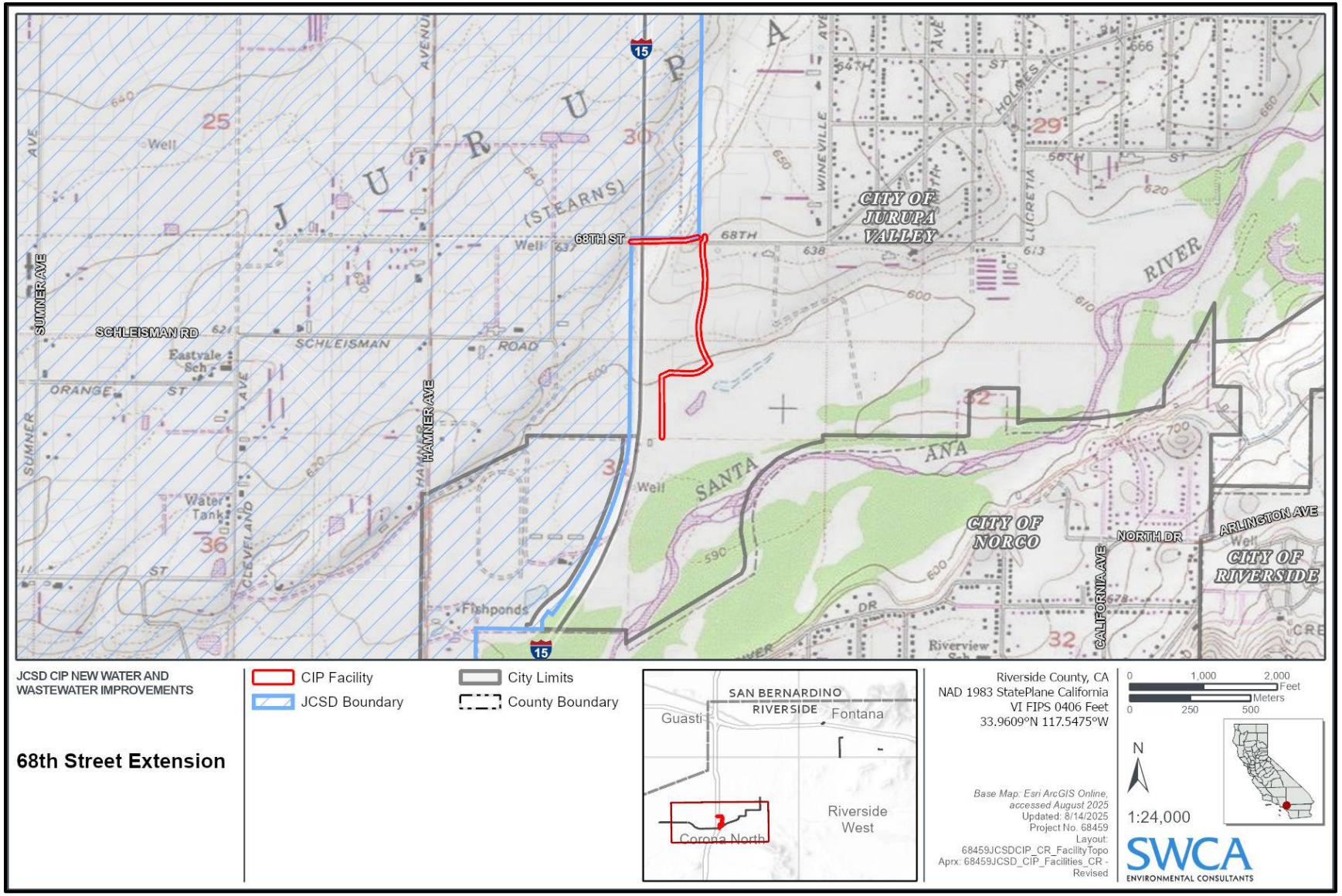


Figure 3. 68th Street Extension facility, depicted on the USGS Corona North, California, 7.5-minute quadrangle.

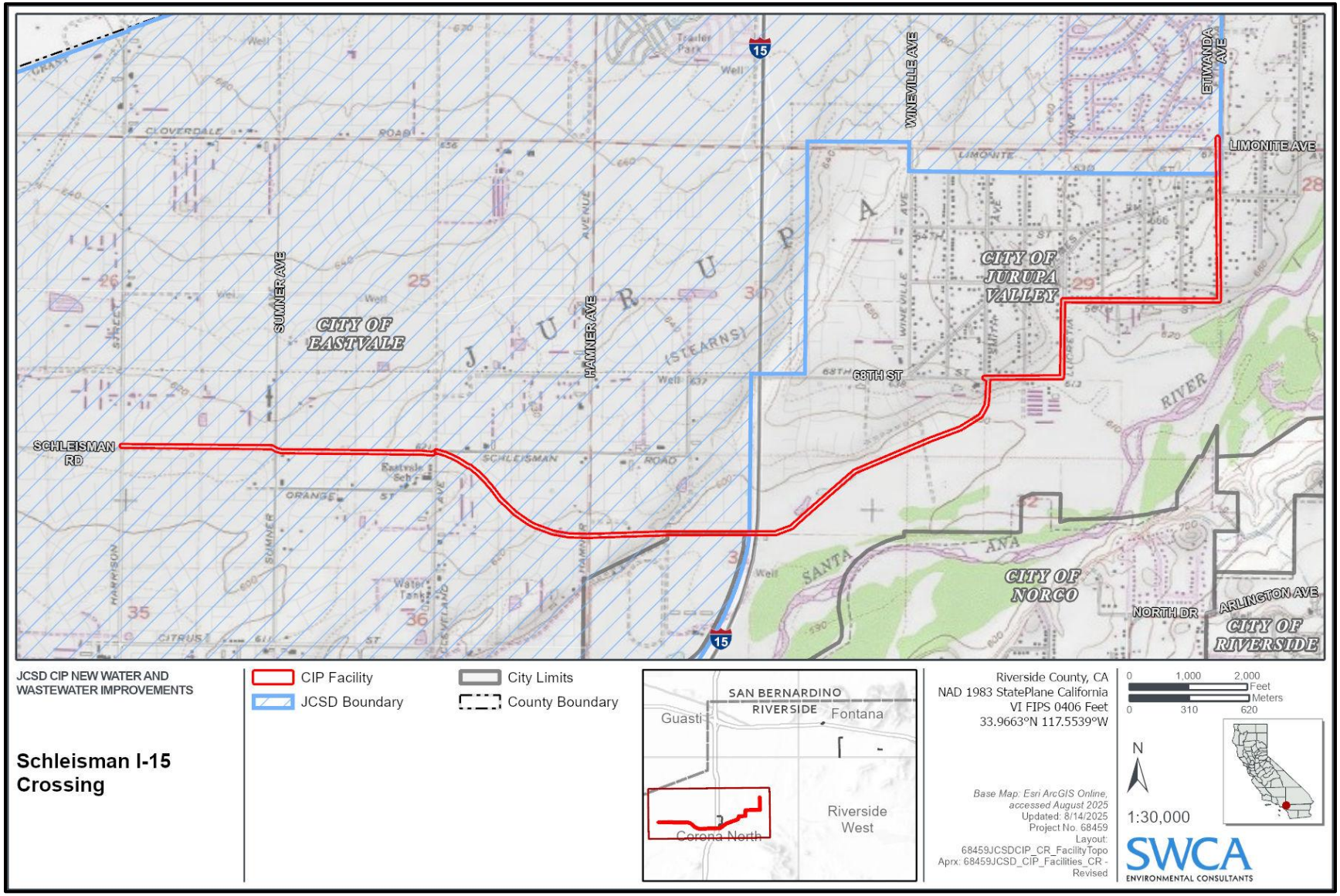


Figure 4. Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility, depicted on the USGS Corona North, California, and Riverside West, California, 7.5-minute quadrangles.

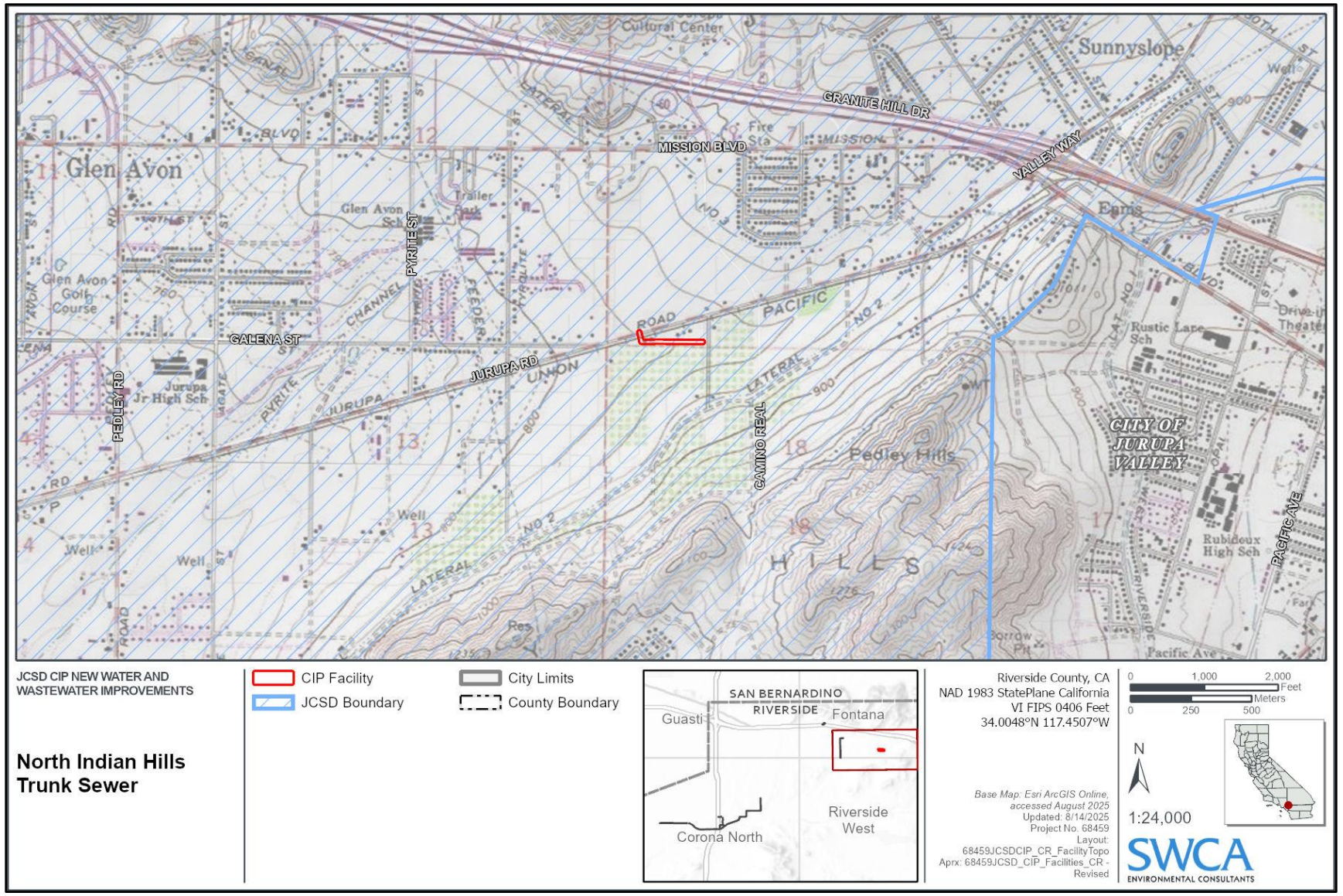


Figure 5. North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer facility, depicted on the USGS Fontana, California, 7.5-minute quadrangle.

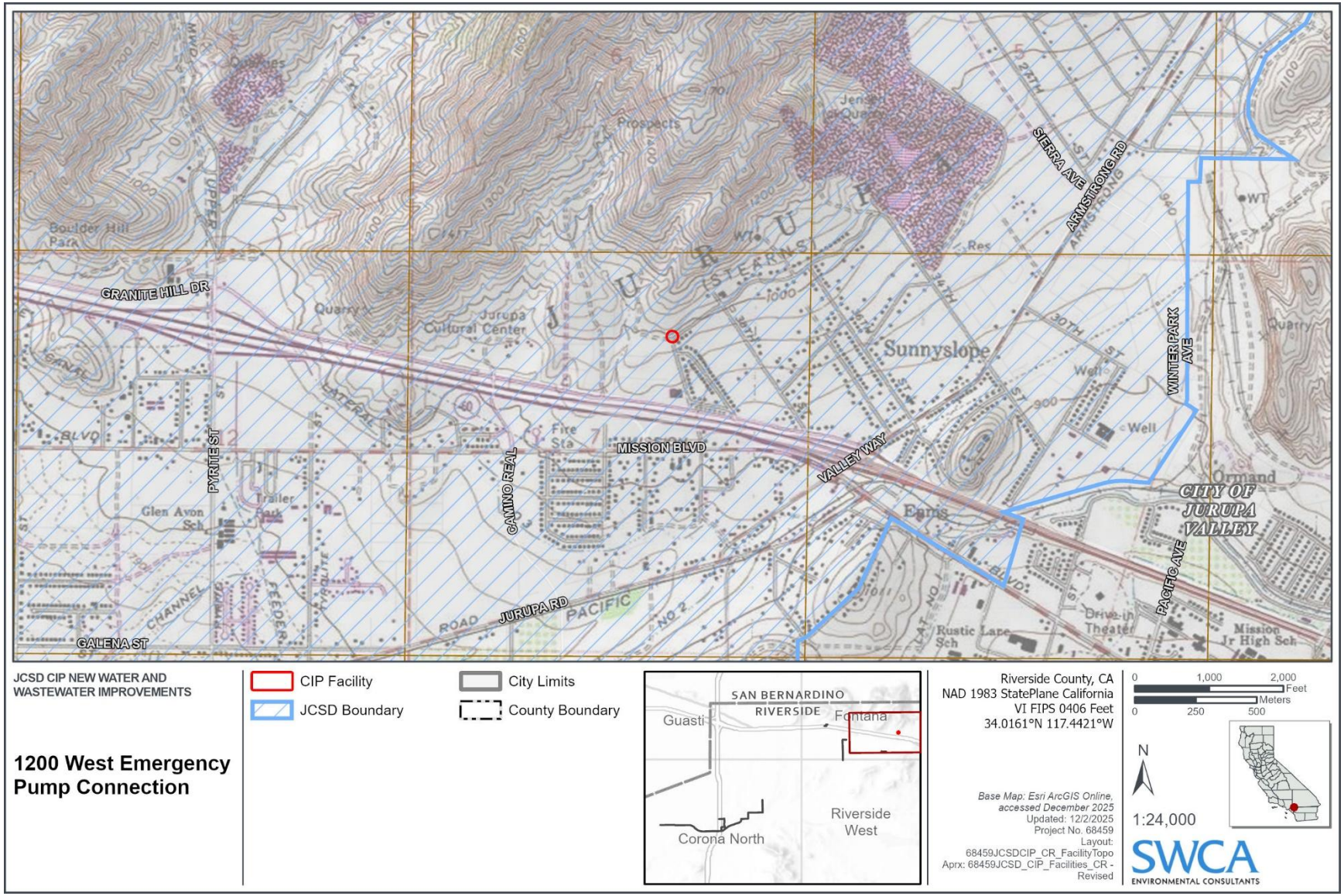


Figure 6. 1200 West Emergency Pump Connection, depicted on the USGS Corona North, California, 7.5-minute quadrangle

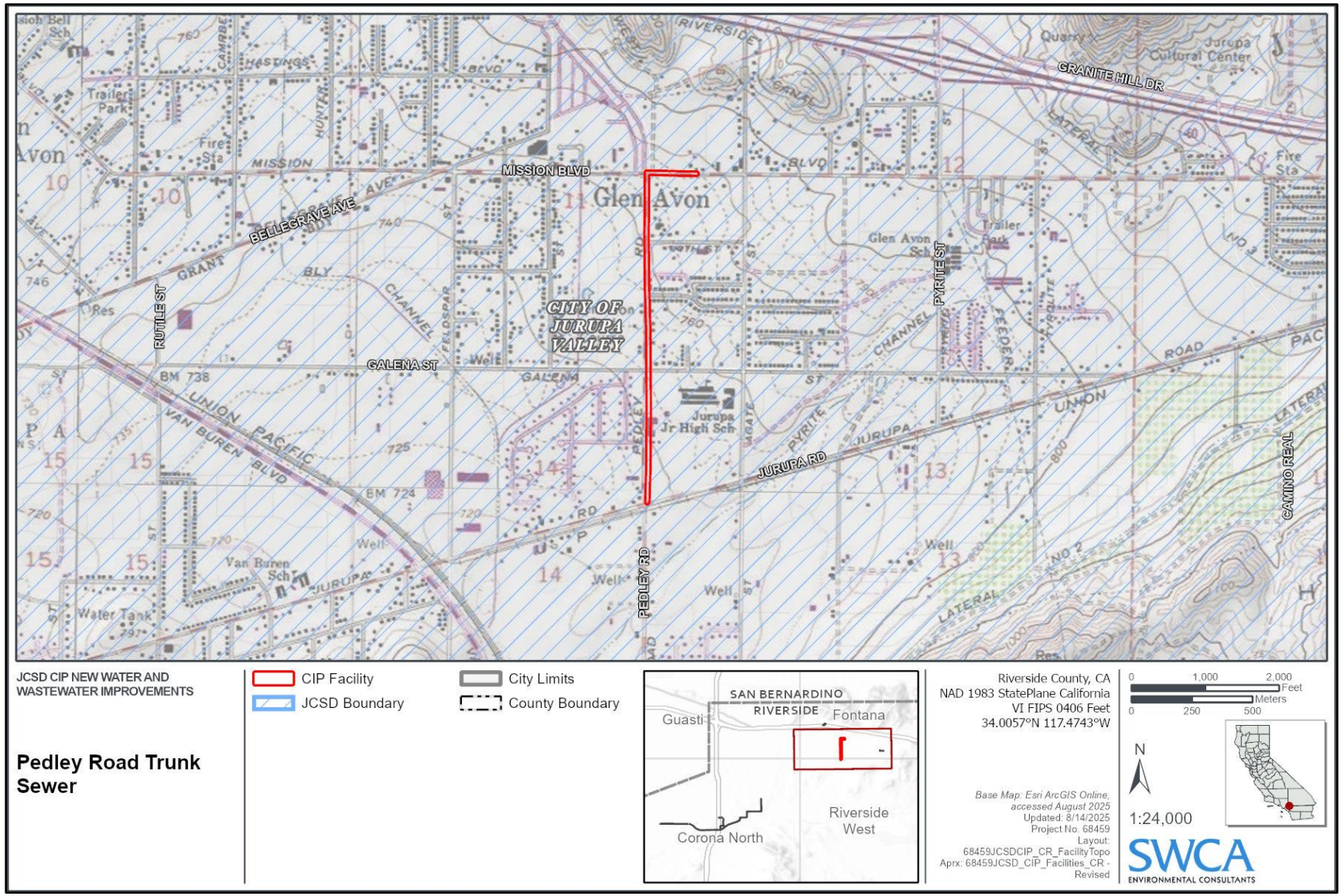


Figure 7. Pedley Road Trunk Sewer facility, depicted on the USGS Fontana, California, and Riverside West, California, 7.5-minute quadrangles.

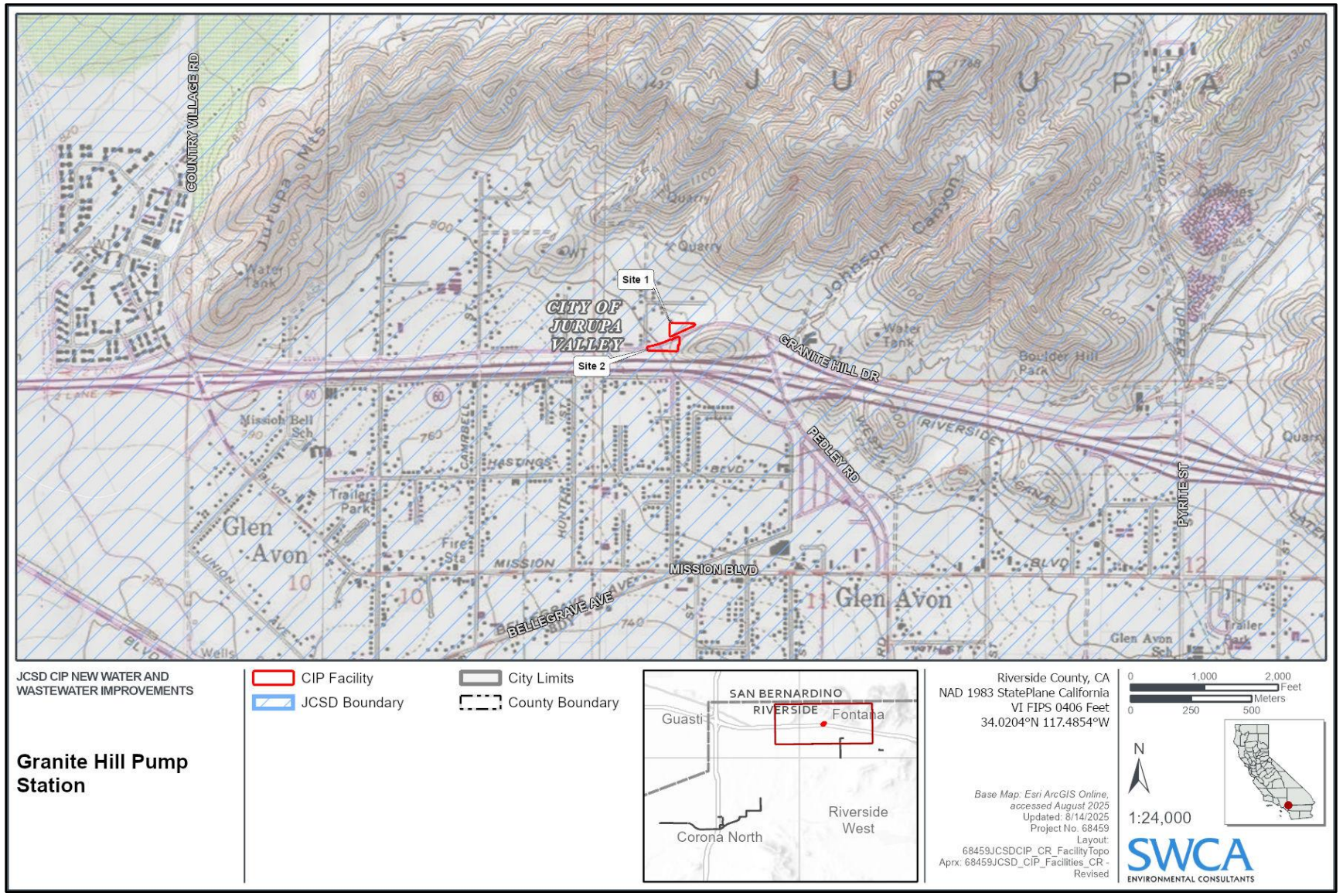


Figure 8. Granite Hill Pump Station facility, depicted on the USGS Fontana, California, 7.5-minute quadrangle.

Program-Level Facilities

The facilities evaluated at a program level include 68th Street Extension, Schleisman I-15 Crossing, and the North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer. They are included in this report for preliminary analysis and project estimates only.

Program-Level Facility Descriptions

68TH STREET EXTENSION

The program-level 68th Street Extension facility involves the construction of a water transmission pipeline south of the Wineville Avenue and Bellegrave Avenue intersection, which would be situated partially outside of the District boundary. This facility would consist of an approximately 4,250 linear feet (LF) of 18-inch-diameter, cement mortar lined and coated (CMLC) pipeline. The 68th Street Extension facility would be located under 68th Street, Pat's Ranch Road, Tributary Way, and an easement south of Tributary Way east of I-15 (Figure 9). Construction of the 68th Street Extension is assumed to take place within a 25-foot-wide construction footprint, in a trench approximately 6 to 7 feet wide. All staging areas will be within the paved road or right-of-way (ROW), along the pipeline alignment.

SCHLEISMAN I-15 CROSSING

The program-level Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility consists of approximately 24,350 LF of 30-inch-diameter CMLC water transmission pipeline. This facility would be situated partially outside of the District boundary and it is proposed to commence at the intersection of Schleisman Road and Harrison Avenue, continue east to Hamner Avenue, and cross into the city of Eastvale east of I-15. From I-15, the pipeline will continue northeast along a sewer easement following Tributary Way and Confluence Drive to the intersection of Confluence Drive and 68th Street, east along 68th Street to the intersection of 68th Street and Lucretia Avenue, north along Lucretia Avenue to the intersection of Lucretia Avenue and 66th Street, east along 66th Street to the intersection of 66th Street and Etiwanda Avenue, and north along Etiwanda Avenue to the intersection of Etiwanda and Limonite Avenues (Figure 10). Construction of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing is assumed to take place within a 25-foot-wide construction footprint, in a trench approximately 6 to 7 feet wide. All staging areas will be within with the paved road or ROW, along the pipeline alignment.

NORTH INDIAN HILLS TRUNK SEWER

The program-level North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer facility consists of the upsizing of approximately 1,000 LF of 8-inch-diameter sewer pipeline with 10-inch-diameter PVC plastic pipeline. The facility would be in the city of Jurupa Valley within an easement between Kirby Drive and Jurupa Road (Figure 11). Construction of the North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer is assumed to take place within a 25-foot-wide construction footprint, in a trench approximately 6 to 7 feet wide, within an easement between Kirby Drive and Jurupa Road. All staging areas will be along the pipeline alignment.

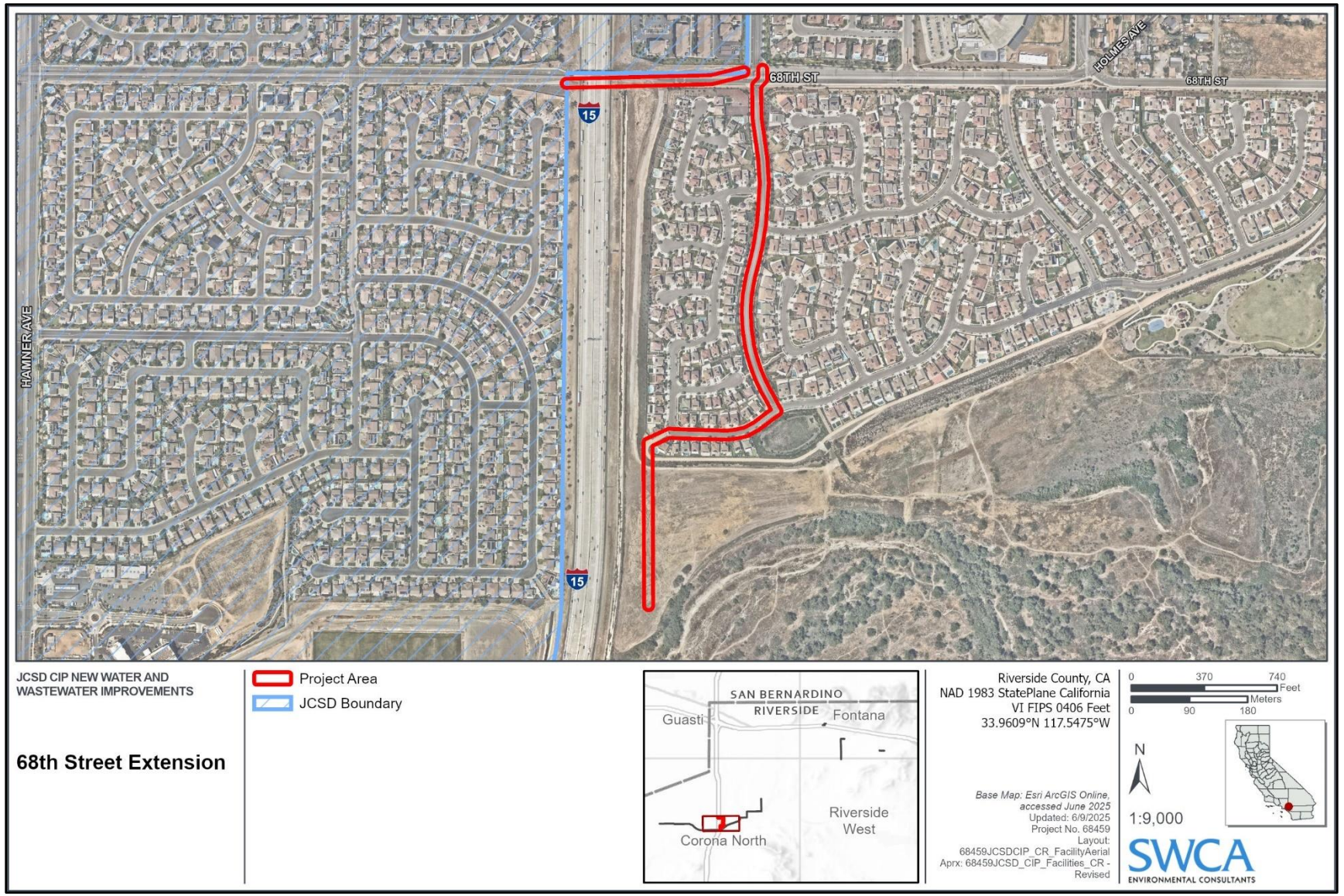


Figure 9. 68th Street Extension facility, depicted on an aerial photograph.

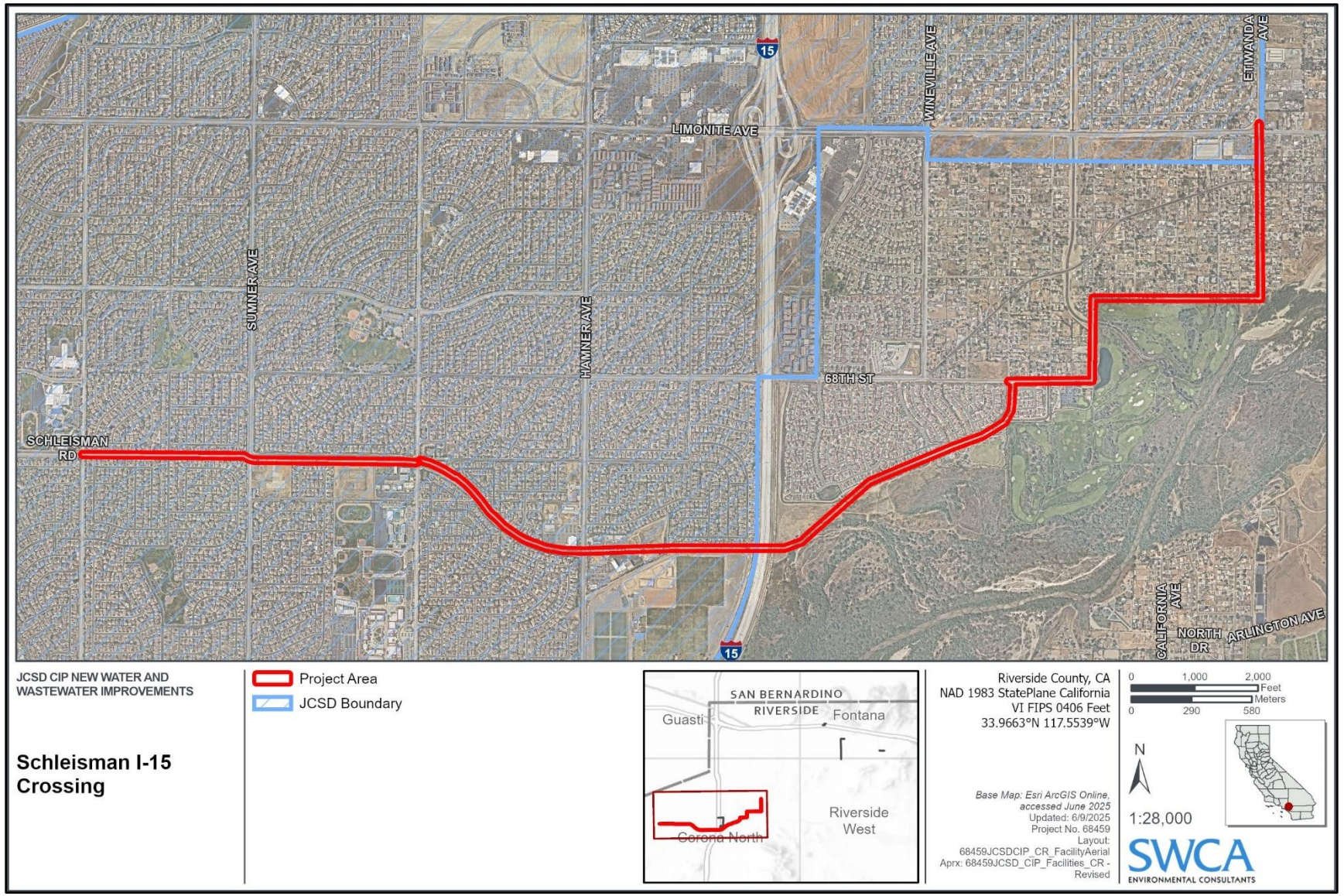


Figure 10. Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility, depicted on an aerial photograph.

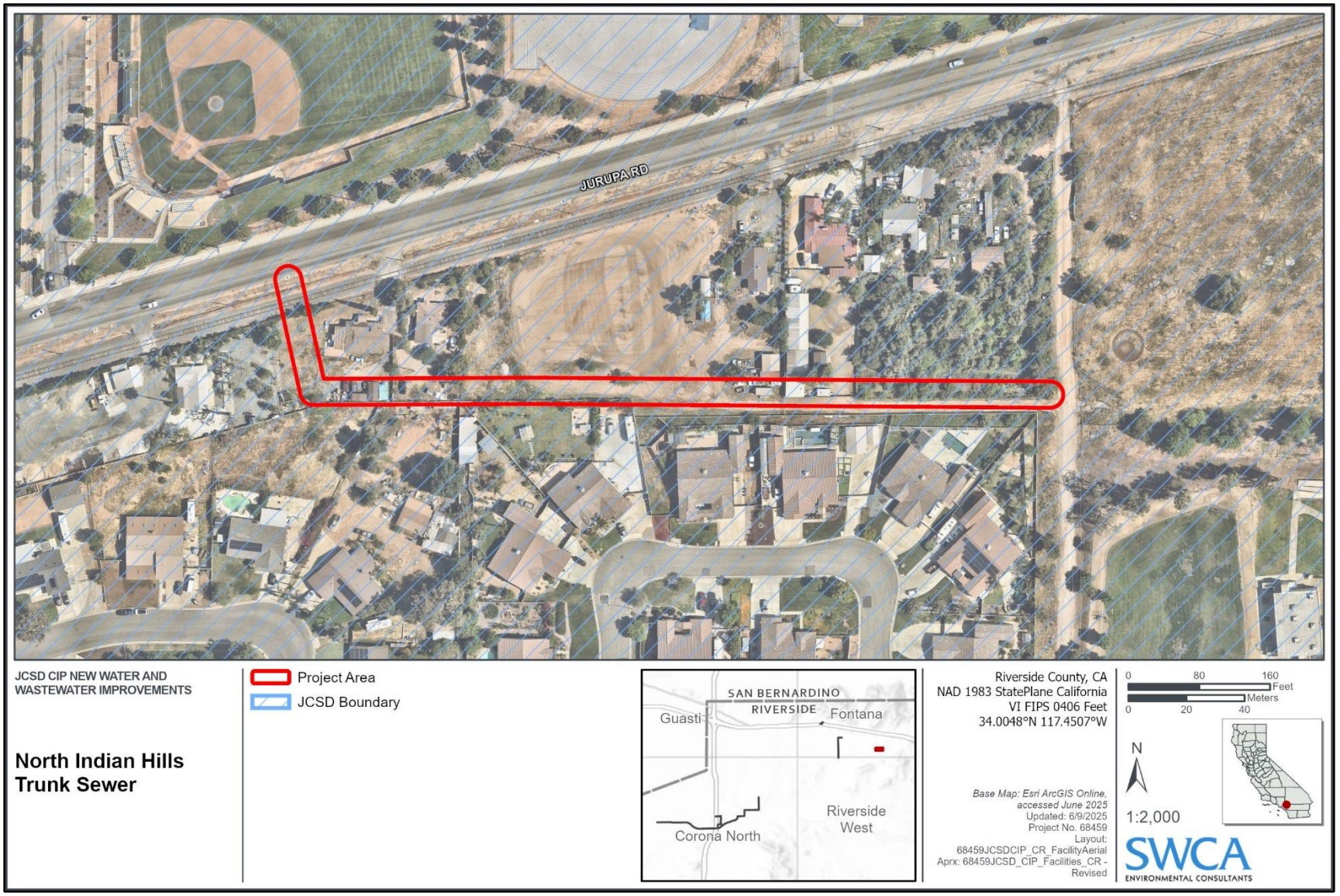


Figure 11. North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer facility, depicted on an aerial photograph.

Project-Level Facilities

The facilities evaluated at a project level are 1200 West, Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, and Pedley Road Trunk Sewer. These facilities have been examined at a project level because they are set for near-term construction and in need of immediate evaluation for potential impacts to cultural resources.

Project-Level Facility Descriptions

1200 WEST EMERGENCY PUMP CONNECTION

This Project-Level Facility entails the use of a trailer-mounted potable water pump and 12-inch diameter potable water bypass connection piping for quick connection of this portable pump when needed. The bypass connection would be at or near the intersection of Microlite Drive and Scenic Drive in the City of Jurupa Valley and the pipeline would be installed underground within an easement to be obtained by JCSD. (Figure 12) This facility would be used to pump potable water to the District's 1200 Pressure Zone during both emergency situations, such as an unexpected loss of power or jammed or inoperable water pumps and non-emergency situations such as a scheduled power outage or maintenance or replacement of pumps. The portable water pump would be permitted by the South Coast Air Quality Management District and would be stored at an existing secured JCSD facility when not in use.

PEDLEY ROAD TRUNK SEWER AND WATER PIPELINES REPLACEMENT

The Pedley Road facility involves the replacement of approximately 5,200 feet of an existing 8 inch-diameter sewer pipeline with a 12-inch-diameter polyvinyl chloride sewer pipeline from the intersection of Pedley Road and Jurupa Road, traveling north approximately 4,500 feet under Pedley Road to the intersection of Pedley Road and Mission Boulevard, and then east approximately 700 feet under Mission Boulevard, all within the borders of the city of Jurupa Valley (Figure 13). The JCSD may also replace the existing water lines along this same alignment if they are determined to be aged or in poor condition. Construction of the Pedley Road facility is assumed to take place within a 20-foot-wide construction footprint, in a trench approximately 20 feet deep × 12 feet wide. All staging areas will be within with the paved road or ROW, along the pipeline alignment.

GRANITE HILL BOOSTER PUMP STATION

The Granite Hill facility consists of property acquisition and the construction and operation of a pump station in the northern portion of the District, north of State Route 60 (SR 60), in the proximity of Granite Hill Drive and Pedley Road within the city of Jurupa Valley (Figure 14). The Granite Hill facility will include both aboveground and belowground piping with diameters ranging from 12 inches to 30 inches, a surge tank, and a standby generator. The final location of this booster pump station has not been selected; therefore, this assessment considers two potential locations: 9259–9275 Granite Hill Drive and 9277–9311 Granite Hill Drive in the city of Jurupa Valley (Site 1 and Site 2, respectively).

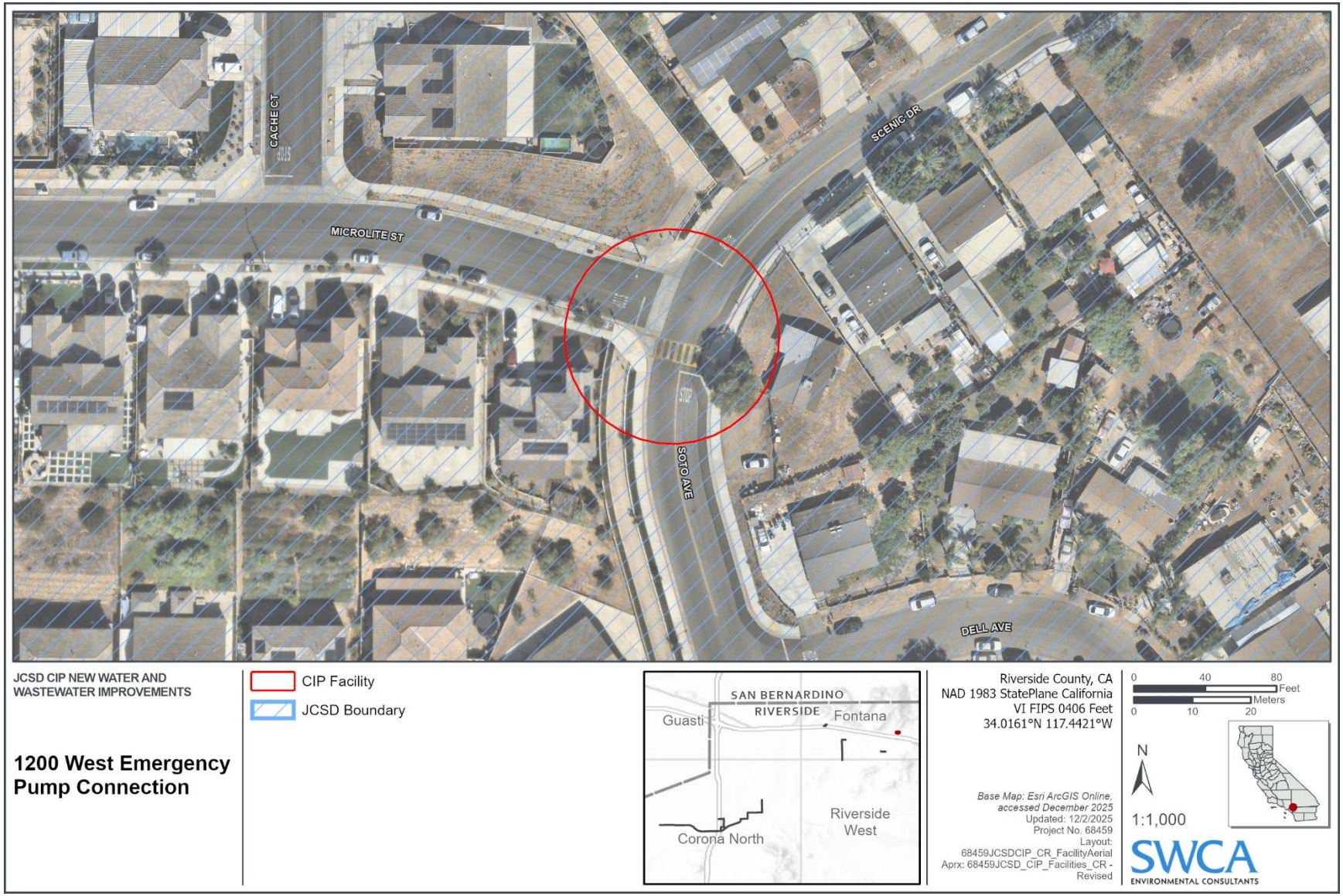


Figure 12. 1200 West Emergency Pump Connection, depicted on aerial photograph.

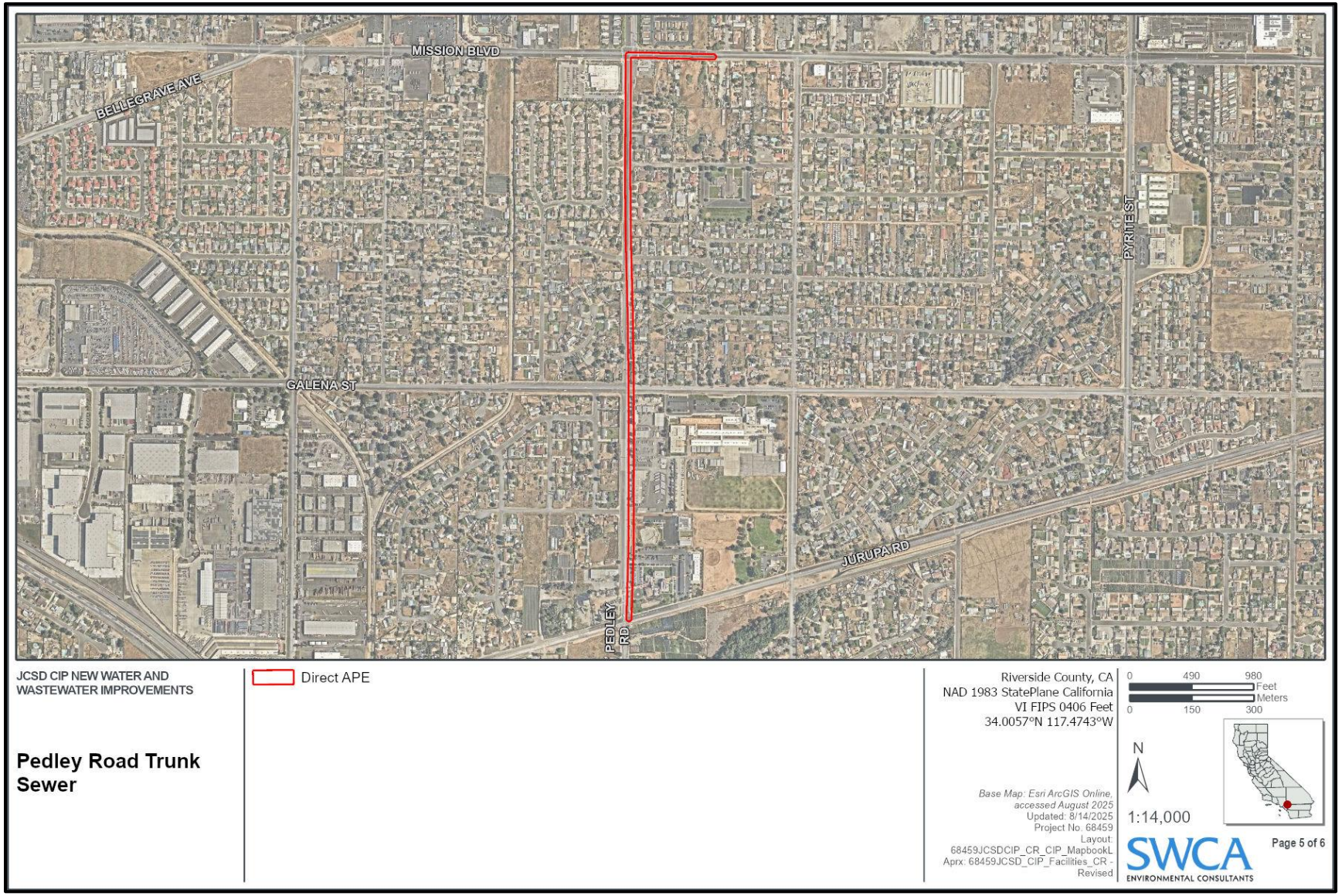


Figure 13. Pedley Road Trunk Sewer facility depicted on aerial photograph.

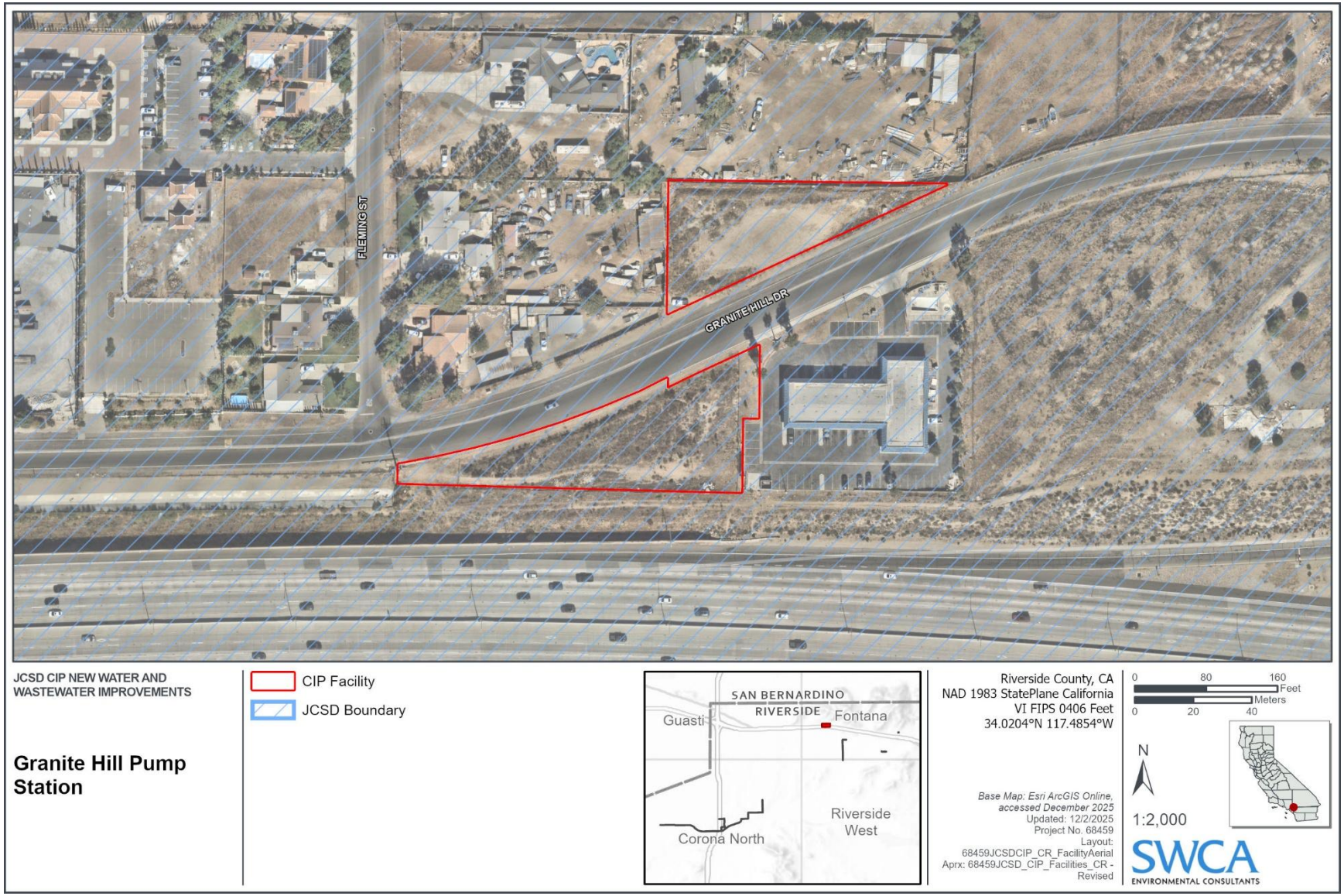


Figure 14. Granite Hill Pump Station depicted on aerial photograph.

After properties have been identified and evaluated, the agency conducts an assessment of adverse effects in consultation with the SHPO/THPO and other consulting parties to determine whether the undertaking will adversely impact the characteristics that qualify those properties for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the NRHP in a manner that would diminish the property's integrity. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance, or be cumulative. The criteria of adverse effect must be applied to historic properties identified within a project's APE (36 CFR 800.5).

National Register of Historic Places

The NRHP was established by the NPHA as "an authoritative guide to be used by federal, state, and local governments, private groups and citizens to identify the Nation's cultural resources and to indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment" (36 CFR 60.2). The NRHP recognizes properties that are significant at the national, state, and local levels. Property types that are eligible for listing in the NRHP include precontact, historic-era, and traditionally significant buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts (36 CFR 800.16[1][1]) (National Park Service[NPS] 2025. To be eligible for the NRHP, a property must be significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture under one or more of the following criteria (36 CFR 60.4):

- **Criterion A:** It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- **Criterion B:** It is associated with the lives of persons who are significant in our past;
- **Criterion C:** It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and/or
- **Criterion D:** It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

For Traditional Cultural Places to be listed in or eligible for listing on the NRHP, the following additional criteria must be met:

- The place must be associated with and valued by a living community.
- The community that values the place must have existed historically and continue to exist in the present.
- The community must share beliefs, customs, or practices that are rooted in its history and held or practiced in the present.
- These shared beliefs, customs, or practices must be important in continuing the cultural identity and values of the community.
- The community must have transmitted or passed down the shared beliefs, customs, or practices, including through spoken or written word, images, or practice.
- These shared beliefs, customs, or practices must be associated with a tangible place.

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces or graves of historic figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, and properties that are primarily commemorative in nature are not

considered eligible for the NRHP, unless they satisfy certain conditions. In general, a resource must be 50 years of age to be considered for the NRHP, unless it satisfies a standard of exceptional importance.

Integrity

In addition to meeting these criteria, a property must also retain integrity, which is defined in National Register Bulletin 15 as the ability of a property to convey its significance (NPS 1995). To assess integrity, the NPS recognizes seven aspects or qualities that, considered together, define historic integrity. To retain integrity, a property must possess several, if not all, of these seven qualities:

1. Location – the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred
2. Design – the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property
3. Setting – the physical environment of a historic property
4. Materials – the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property
5. Workmanship – the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory
6. Feeling – a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time
7. Association – the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990 (25 USC 3001 et seq.) protects human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and items of cultural patrimony of Indigenous peoples on federal lands. NAGPRA stipulates priorities for assigning ownership or control of such cultural items excavated or discovered on federal or Tribal lands, or in the possession and control of an agency that has received federal funding.

NAGPRA also provides for the repatriation of human remains and associated items previously collected from federal lands and in the possession or control of a federal agency or federally funded repository. Implementing regulations are codified in 43 CFR Part 10. In addition to defining procedures for dealing with previously collected human remains and associated items, these regulations outline procedures for negotiating plans of action or comprehensive agreements for treatment of human remains and associated items encountered in intentional excavations, or inadvertent discoveries on federal or Tribal lands.

State

The OHP, a division of the California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR), is responsible for carrying out the duties described in the PRC and for maintaining the California Historic Resources Inventory and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The state-level regulatory framework also includes CEQA, which requires the identification and mitigation of substantial adverse impacts that may affect the significance of eligible historical and archaeological resources.

California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA requires a lead agency to analyze whether historic and/or archaeological resources may be adversely impacted by a proposed project. Under CEQA, a "project that may cause a substantial adverse

change in the significance of a historic resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (California Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 21084.1). Analysis is a two-part process; first, a determination must be made whether historical resources are present in the proposed project area and second, if such resources are present, the proposed project must be analyzed for its potential to cause a "substantial adverse change in the significance" of the resources.

HISTORICAL RESOURCES

According to the CEQA Guidelines, California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 15064.5, for the purposes of CEQA, historical resources are:

1. A resource listed in, or formally determined eligible. . . . for listing in the CRHR (PRC Section 5024.1, 14 CCR 4850 et seq.).
2. A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in a historic resources survey meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(g).
3. Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that the lead agency determines to be eligible for national, state, or local landmark listing; generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be historically significant (and therefore a historic resource under CEQA) if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (as defined in PRC Section 5024.1, 14 CCR 4852).

Resources nominated to the CRHR must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to convey the reasons for their significance. Resources whose historic integrity (as defined above) does not meet NRHP criteria may still be eligible for the CRHR.

According to CEQA, the fact that a resource is not listed in or determined eligible for the CRHR or is not included in a local register or survey shall not preclude the lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource (PRC 5024.1). Pursuant to CEQA, a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource may have a significant effect on the environment (CEQA Guidelines – 14 CCR 15064.5[b]).

Substantial Adverse Change and Indirect Impacts to Historical Resources

CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR 15064.5) specify that a "substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired." Material impairment occurs when a project alters in an adverse manner or demolishes "those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion" in or eligibility for the NRHP, CRHR, or local register. In addition, pursuant to the CEQA Guidelines, 14 CCR 15126.2, the "direct and indirect significant effects of the project on the environment shall be clearly identified and described, giving due consideration to both the short-term and long-term effects."

The following guides and requirements are of particular relevance to this study's analysis of indirect impacts to historic resources. Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR 15378), study of a project under CEQA requires consideration of "the whole of an action, which has the potential for resulting in either a direct physical change in the environment, or a reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment." CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR 15064[d]) further define direct and indirect impacts:

1. A direct physical change in the environment is a physical change in the environment which is caused by and immediately related to the project.

2. An indirect physical change in the environment is a physical change in the environment which is not immediately related to the project, but which is caused indirectly by the project. If a direct physical change in the environment in turn causes another change in the environment, then the other change is an indirect physical change in the environment.
3. An indirect physical change is to be considered only if that change is a reasonably foreseeable impact which may be caused by the project.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

In terms of archaeological resources, PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

1. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

If it can be demonstrated that a proposed project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require that reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC 21083.2[a]–[c]). CEQA notes that if an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological resource nor a historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered to be a significant effect on the environment (CEQA Guidelines, 14 CCR 15064.5[c][4]).

CALIFORNIA STATE SENATE BILL 18

Signed into law in 2004, Senate Bill (SB) 18 requires that cities and counties notify and consult with California Native American Tribes about proposed local land use planning decisions for the purpose of protecting traditional Tribal cultural sites. Cities and counties must provide general and specific plan amendment proposals to California Native American Tribes that have been identified by the NAHC as having traditional lands within the city's boundaries. If requested by the Native American Tribes, the City of Jurupa Valley (City) must also conduct consultations with the Tribes prior to adopting or amending their general and specific plans.

CALIFORNIA STATE ASSEMBLY BILL 52

Assembly Bill 52 of 2014 (AB 52) amended PRC Section 5097.94 and added PRC Sections 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2, and 21084.3. Section 4 of AB 52 adds Section 21074(a)(b)(c) to the PRC, which address Tribal cultural resources, cultural landscapes, and historical resources.

Tribal Cultural Resources

PRC Section 21074(a) defines Tribal cultural resources as one of the following:

(1) Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe that are either of the following:

A. Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources.

B. Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.

(2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American Tribe.

Additionally, PRC Section 21074(b) and (c) include in the definition of a Tribal cultural resource the following:

(3) A cultural landscape that meets the criteria of subdivision (s)…to the extent that the landscape is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape (PRC Section 21074 [b])

(4) A historical resource described in Section 21084.1, a unique archaeological resource as defined in subdivision (g) of Section 21083.2, or a "nonunique archaeological resource" as defined in subdivision (h) of Section 21083.2…if it conforms with the criteria of subdivision (a) (PRC Section 21074 [c]).

Impacts to Tribal cultural resources should be considered under CEQA. PRC Section 21080.3.2 states that parties may propose mitigation measures "capable of avoiding or substantially lessening potential significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource or alternatives that would avoid significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource." Further, if a California Native American Tribe requests consultation regarding project alternatives, mitigation measures, or significant effects to Tribal cultural resources, the consultation shall include those topics (PRC Section 21080.3.2[a]). The environmental document and the mitigation monitoring and reporting program (where applicable) shall include any mitigation measures that are adopted (PRC Section 21082.3[a]).

Consultation with Native Americans

California Native American Tribes are defined in AB 52 as any Native American Tribe located in California that is on the contact list maintained by the NAHC, whether or not they are federally recognized. AB 52 specifies that California Native American Tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with a geographic area may have expertise concerning their Tribal cultural resources. Once an application for a project is completed or a public agency makes a decision to undertake a project, the lead agency has 14 days to send formal notification to Native American Tribes designated by the NAHC as having traditional and cultural affiliation with a given project area and that had previously requested in writing to be notified by the lead agency (PRC Section 21082.3.1[b][d]). The notification shall include a brief description of the proposed project, location, contract information for the agency contact, and notice that the Tribe has 30 days to request, in writing, consultation (PRC Section 21082.3.1[d]). Consultation must be initiated by the lead agency within 30 days of receiving any California Native American Tribe's request for consultation. Furthermore, consultation must be initiated prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or EIR for a project (PRC Section 21082.3.1[b][e]).

Consultation may include discussion concerning the type of environmental review necessary, the significance of the project's impacts on the Tribal cultural resources, and, if necessary, project alternatives or the appropriate measures for preservation and mitigation that the California Native American Tribe may recommend to the lead agency. The consultation shall be considered concluded when either the parties agree to measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect, if one exists, on a Tribal cultural resource; or a party, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached (PRC Section 21082.3.2[b]).

Pursuant to Government Code of the State of California Sections 6254 and 6254.10, and PRC Section 21082.3(c), information submitted by a California Native American Tribe during consultation under AB 52 shall not be included in the environmental document or otherwise disclosed to the public by the lead agency, project applicant, or the project applicant's agent, unless written permission is given. Exemptions to the confidentiality provisions include any information already publicly available, in lawful possession of the project applicant before being provided by the Tribe, independently developed by the project applicant or the applicant's public agent, or lawfully obtained by a third party (PRC Section 21082.3[c]).

California Register of Historical Resources

Created in 1992 and implemented in 1998, the CRHR is "an authoritative guide in California to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change" (PRC Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1). Certain properties, including those listed in or formally determined eligible for the NRHP and California Historical Landmarks numbered 770 and higher, are automatically included in the CRHR. Other properties recognized under the California Points of Historical Interest program, identified as significant in historical resources surveys, or designated by local landmarks programs may be nominated for the CRHR. According to PRC Section 5024.1(c), a resource, either an individual property or a contributor to a historic district, may be listed in the CRHR if the State Historical Resources Commission determines that it meets one or more of the following criteria, which are modeled on NRHP criteria:

- **Criterion 1:** It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.
- **Criterion 2:** It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history.
- **Criterion 3:** It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.
- **Criterion 4:** It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

Resources nominated for the CRHR must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to convey the reasons for their significance. Resources whose historic integrity does not meet NRHP criteria may still be eligible for the CRHR.

Treatment of Human Remains

CEQA Guidelines Section 14 CCR 15064.5 addresses the treatment of archaeological and historical resources, including human remains, but distinguishes between Native American human remains and other human remains in terms of procedures and protections. The disposition of burials falls first under the general prohibition on disturbing or removing human remains under Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. More specifically, remains suspected to be Native American are treated under CEQA (14 CCR 15064.5); PRC Section 5097.98 illustrates the process to be followed if remains are discovered. If human remains are discovered during construction, no further disturbance to the site shall occur, and the county coroner must be notified (14 CCR 15064.5; PRC Section 5097.98).

GENERAL HUMAN REMAINS (NON-NATIVE AMERICAN)

If human remains are discovered during a project, Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 applies, the following procedure shall be observed:

- The County Coroner must be notified immediately.
- If the remains are determined not to be Native American, the coroner handles the matter according to standard procedures.

NATIVE AMERICAN HUMAN REMAINS

If the County Coroner determines the remains are Native American, PRC Section 5097.98 is triggered, and the following procedure shall be observed:

- The NAHC must be contacted by the County Coroner within 24 hours.
- The NAHC will immediately notify the person it believes to be the most likely descendant (MLD) of the deceased Native American.
- The MLD has 48 hours to make recommendations to the owner, or representative, for the treatment or disposition, with proper dignity, of the human remains and grave goods.
- If the owner does not accept the MLD's recommendations, the owner or the MLD may request mediation by the NAHC.

California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

The California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (CalNAGPRA) (California Health and Safety Code Sections 8010–8030) governs the treatment and repatriation of Native American human remains and cultural items held by State-funded agencies and museums. CalNAGPRA complements federal NAGPRA and was amended by Assembly Bill (AB) 275 (2020) to strengthen Tribal consultation and include non-federally recognized Tribes.

If any cultural items are collected or curated by a state-funded institution, CalNAGPRA requires:

- Inventory and documentation of items;
- Consultation with affiliated Tribes; and
- Repatriation of items to Tribes with cultural affiliation.

Local

Riverside County Historical Commission

The Riverside County Historical Commission (RCHC) is responsible for advising the County of Riverside Board of Supervisors on historic matters within the County. The RCHC discovers and identifies persons, events, and places related to the County's historical importance, makes recommendations related to preservation of historic sites and structures, makes recommendations related to the County's historical parks, sites, and museums and encourages their development, and obtains assistance from related agencies. The RCHC is overseen by the Riverside County Historic Preservation Officer and administers the Riverside County Historic Landmarks (RCHL) program.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

The Riverside County Historic Preservation Office is responsible for oversight of the RCHC, and the RCHL program.

Riverside County Historic Landmarks

The RCHC administers the RCHL program. The goal of the RCHL program is to recognize places as part of the County's history, community, and lives (Riverside County 2018). The RCHL program has an application and approval process. The RCHL provides types of resources and criteria for the RCHL, which is loosely based on the CRHR criteria. Types of historical resources eligible for nomination include:

- **Building:** A resource, such as a house, barn, church, factory, hotel, or similar structure created principally to shelter or assist in carrying out any form of human activity.
- **Site:** A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possessed historical, cultural, or archaeological value. A site need not be marked by physical remains if it is the location of a prehistoric or historic event. Nor is it required that a building, structure, or object marked the site at the time of it is historic significance, occupation, or activity. Examples: trails, landscapes features, battlefields, habitation sites, Native American ceremonial areas, and rock art.
- **Structure:** The term "structure" is used to describe a construction made for a functional purpose rather than creating human shelter. Examples: mines, flumes, roads, bridges, and tunnels.
- **Object:** The term "object" is used to describe those constructions that are primarily artistic or commemorative in nature, relatively small in scale, and associated with a specific setting or environment. Objects that are located in museums are not eligible for landmark listing. Examples: fountains, monuments, maritime resources, sculptures, and boundary markers.
- **Historic Districts:** A geographic area designated as containing multiple historic resources that collectively have a special character or value—historical, cultural, architectural, archaeological, community, or aesthetic. A district must meet at least one of the criteria discussed below.

To be considered a historic resource eligible for landmark listing, the resource must be at least 45 years of age at the time of nomination. A historic resource must be significant under one or more of the following criteria in order to qualify for listing as an RCHL:

- Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of Riverside County's history and cultural heritage.
- Is associated with the lives of persons important to the history of Riverside County or its communities.
- Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, Riverside County region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual or possesses high artistic values.
- Has yielded or may be likely to yield information important in Riverside County, state of California, or national prehistory or history.

Riverside County General Plan

Cultural resources are addressed in the Multipurpose Open Space and Land Use Elements of the *County of Riverside County General Plan* (RCGP) (Riverside County 2021a). This document defines cultural resources, explains their significance and nonrenewable status, and explicates Riverside County's (the County's) policies on cultural resources. According to these policies, the County values cultural resources (Open Space Policy [OS]19.1). The RCGP established a cultural resources program in consultation with Native American Tribes and professional cultural resources consultants (OS 19.2), to address projects

subject to environmental review, engage in government-to-government consultation, process applications, manage databases, assist with maintaining confidentiality of site locations, provide review of technical studies, establish professional qualifications and requirements, monitor sites, provide examples of mitigation and preservation methods, and provide for curation. Other policies include reviewing proposed developments for the possibility of cultural resources and for compliance with the cultural resources program (OS 19.3), allocating resources for open space to preserve cultural resources in situ (OS 19.4), and exercising sensitivity and respect for human remains in compliance with all applicable laws concerning such remains (OS 19.5).

The RCGP also addresses historic resources under its Land Use Element, with the following policies:

> **LU 4.3:** Create programs to ensure historic preservation.
>
> **LU 4.4:** Encourage the appropriate interpretive use of historic or pre-historic resources for such things as educational kiosks, specially designed play equipment, or historical landscaping.
>
> **LU 4.5:** Permit historically significant buildings to vary from building and zoning codes in order to maintain the historical character of Riverside County; providing that the variations do not endanger human life and buildings comply with the State Historic Building Code.
>
> **LU 9.1:** Provide for permanent preservation of open space lands that contain important natural resources, cultural resources, hazards, water features, watercourses including arroyos and canyons, and scenic and recreational values.
>
> **LU 9.2:** Require that development protect environmental resources by compliance with the Multipurpose Open Space Element of the General Plan and federal and state regulations such as CEQA, NEPA, the Clean Air Act, and the Clean Water Act.
>
> **LU 9.4:** Allow development clustering and/or density transfers in order to preserve open space, natural resources, cultural resources, and biologically-sensitive resources. Wherever possible, development on parcels containing 100-year floodplains, blueline streams and other higher-order watercourses, and areas of steep slopes adjacent to them shall be clustered to keep development out of watercourse and adjacent steep slope areas, and to be compatible with other nearby land uses.

City of Jurupa Valley

CITY OF JURUPA VALLEY GENERAL PLAN

Adopted in 2017, the *City of Jurupa Valley California 2017 General Plan* (2017 General Plan) provides the framework to help guide the City's future (City of Jurupa Valley 2017).

Land Use Element

The Land Use Element (LUE) of the 2017 General Plan describes the allowed types and configurations of land uses and where they can be located within the city (City of Jurupa Valley 2017). These uses include residential, commercial, mixed-use, industrial, open space, recreation, and public. The LUE describes a Historic and Cultural Resource Overlay (HRO) that can be applied to sites, buildings, or other resources with historical, cultural, archaeological, or paleontological merit, including Native American sacred places or other areas of special cultural merit. Development and land use changes within a HRO require

special review to evaluate potential adverse impacts to these resources and to establish conditions or measures to protect these resources. The HRO also allows for the use of flexible development standards and building codes, and incentives to encourage the preservation of designated historic properties and districts. The HRO is applied to several historic and potentially historic properties that have previously been identified throughout the city.

Historic and Cultural Resource Overlay (HRO)

POLICIES

- **LUE 5.66. Resource Preservation.** Within the HRO, require the preservation of designated historic structures, landmarks and sites in compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and other standards and guidelines as adopted by the City.
- **LUE 5.67. Property Maintenance**. Encourage owners of historic resources to maintain their property in a manner that preserves the property's historic integrity.
- **LUE 5.68. CEQA Compliance**. Require mitigation of significant, adverse impacts to on-site and adjacent, designated historic, or other cultural resources as a condition of approval of any project requiring California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review.
- **LUE 5.69. Adaptive Reuse**. Encourage adaptive reuse of historic resources to preserve them and prevent architecturally inappropriate changes or loss through disrepair and demolition.
- **LUE 5.70. New Development**. Encourage developers of residential and commercial developments within a 300-foot radius from a historic resource to be compatible with the historic resource in terms of scale, massing, building materials, and general architectural treatment.
- **LUE 5.71. Preservation**. Encourage the continued preservation and operation of the Jensen-Alvarado Historic Ranch and Museum and avoid municipal actions, such as capital improvements and development approvals that would detract from its historic significance and setting, or otherwise affect its long-term viability as a public historic park and museum.
- **LUE 5.72. Flexible Standards**. Apply flexible development standards where appropriate and necessary to help preserve historic buildings and sites. In the event of an earthquake, flood, or other natural disaster, or in the event of arson, encourage property owners to preserve, repair, and restore damaged historic structures. If a historic building is damaged so that it is physically infeasible to restore, the replacement building should reflect the former building's architectural character.
- **LUE 5.73. Wayfinding Signs and Historic Plaques**. Encourage the placement of attractive and historically appropriate City "wayfinding" or directional signage, including electronic or web-based interpretive information, and the installation of historic plaques that identify and celebrate historic buildings and other cultural resources.

PROGRAMS

- **LUE 5.1.11. Historic Resource Criteria.** Prepare eligibility criteria and procedures for the designation of potential historic resources (e.g. Galleano Winery; Jensen-Alvarado Ranch) and potential historic districts (e.g., Downtown Rubidoux).
- **LUE 5.1.12. Historic Survey**. Conduct a historic and cultural resources survey to identify historic buildings, sites, and other important cultural landmarks to be preserved.

- **LUE 5.1.13. Zoning Ordinance Amendment**. Amend the Zoning Ordinance to require an assessment of potential impacts to on-site and nearby historic resources as part of planning applications for general plan amendments, rezoning, and conditional use permits.
- **LUE 5.1.14. Demolition.** Amend the Zoning Regulations to include Historic Resource demolition procedures.

Conservation and Open Space Element

The Conservation and Open Space (COS) Element of the 2017 General Plan addresses the conservation, development, and use of energy and natural resources, and the preservation of open space for protection of natural resources such as wildlife habitat, wetlands, recreation trails and facilities, cultural, and historic resources. Specifically, COS 7 provides 10 policies and five programs outlining the preservation of cultural, historical, archaeological, and paleontological resources.

COS 7 – Cultural and Paleontological Resources

POLICIES

- **COS 7.1. Preservation of Significant Cultural Resources.** Identify, protect, and, where necessary, archive significant paleontological, archaeological, and historical resources.
- **COS 7.2. Public Information.** Encourage programs that provide public information on the City's history and cultural heritage, and participate with other agencies to help educate students about the City's rich natural and manmade environment.
- **COS 7.3. Development Review.** Evaluate project sites for archaeological sensitivity and for a project's potential to uncover or disturb cultural resources as part of development review.
- **COS 7.4. Site Confidentiality.** Protect the confidentiality and prevent inappropriate public exposure or release of information on locations or contents of paleontological and archaeological resource sites.
- **COS 7.5. Native American Consultation.** Refer development projects for Native American tribal review and consultation as part of the environmental review process, in compliance with state law.
- **COS 7.6. Non-Development Activities.** Prohibit activities that could disturb or destroy cultural resource sites, such as off-road vehicle use, site excavation or fill, mining, or other activities on or adjacent to known sites, or the unauthorized collection of artifacts.
- **COS 7.7. Qualified archaeologist present.** Cease construction or grading activities in and around sites where archaeological resources are discovered until a qualified archaeologist knowledgeable in Native American cultures can determine the significance of the resource and recommend alternative mitigation measures.
- **COS 7.8. Native American Monitoring.** Include Native American participation in the City's guidelines for resource assessment and impact mitigation. Native American representatives should be present during archaeological excavation and during construction in an area likely to contain cultural resources. The Native American community shall be consulted as knowledge of cultural resources expands and as the City considers updates or significant changes to its General Plan.
- **COS 7.9. Archaeological Resources Mitigation.** Require a mitigation plan to protect resources when a preliminary site survey finds substantial archaeological resources before permitting construction. Possible mitigation measures include presence of a qualified professional during

initial grading or trenching; project redesign; covering with a layer of fill; and excavation, removal and curation in an appropriate facility under the direction of a qualified professional.

- **COS 7.10. Historically significant buildings.** Prohibit the demolition or substantial alteration of historically significant buildings and structures unless the City Council determines that demolition is necessary to remove an imminent threat to health and safety and other means to eliminate or reduce the threat to acceptable levels are physically infeasible. Additional unlisted historic resources may also be present and must be evaluated and protected, pursuant to CEQA requirements.

PROGRAMS

- **COS 7.1.1. Historic Survey of Resources, Districts, and Neighborhoods.** Conduct a survey to identify historic resources, districts and neighborhoods, such as the historic city areas or Rubidoux, Glen Avon, and Pedley with the Historic Resources Overlay and protect and, where possible, enhance their historic character through appropriate district signage, public improvements, and development incentives.
- **COS 7.1.2. Historical Preservation Incentives.** Consider offering preservation incentives, such as the Mills Act Tax Reduction program to encourage maintenance and restoration of historic properties.
- **COS 7.1.3. Construction in Historic Districts.** Prepare (or update, where guidelines already exist) architectural design guidelines to provide specific guidance on the construction of new buildings and public improvements within areas designated in the General Plan with the Historic Resource Overlay, such as town centers, historic districts, and historic neighborhoods.
- **COS 7.1.4. Public Information Programs.** Foster public awareness and appreciation of cultural resources by sponsoring educational programs or by collaborating with agencies, nonprofit organizations, and citizens groups to provide public information on cultural resources and display artifacts that illuminate the City's history. The City will encourage private development to include historical and archaeological displays where feasible and appropriate.
- **COS 7.1.5. Cultural Resource Program.** Develop a cultural resource program, describing eligible cultural resources, listing criteria, "sensitive and effective" listing procedures, noticing requirements, benefits of listing (e.g., Mills Act, flexible development standards) and historic plaques and district signage.

CITY OF JURUPA VALLEY MUNICIPAL CODE

City of Jurupa Valley Municipal Code Chapter 8.55 – Historic Preservation Districts describes that, as a matter of public policy, the recognition, protection, preservation, enhancement, perpetuation, and use of sites and structures in the city that have historic significance is necessary and required in the interest of the public's health, safety, prosperity and general welfare (City of Jurupa Valley 2025a). Chapter 8.55 delineates the process by which a Historic Preservation District is established; and discusses local review boards, processes for building permits and Certificates of Historic Appropriateness, and appeals and violations. Chapter 8.55 describes the findings (or criteria) that must be met for the City Council to form a Historic Preservation District. Although the criteria is similar to the NRHP and CRHR criteria A/1, B/2 and C/3, it does not appear to apply to individual properties, only to Historic Preservation Districts.

City of Eastvale

CITY OF EASTVALE 2040 GENERAL PLAN

The City of Eastvale addresses cultural resources within its regulatory framework, particularly through the *Eastvale General Plan 2040* (Eastvale General Plan) and compliance with state environmental laws (City of Eastvale 2024). Whereas the Eastvale General Plan does not have a standalone "Cultural Resources" element, it incorporates cultural resource considerations and preservation goals. The plan emphasizes honoring Eastvale's agricultural and community roots, which may include protecting sites of historical or cultural significance. Santa Ana Riverfront is an area noted as a unique resource, and development here may require cultural resource review.

Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Goals

Goals

- **CO-6:** Identify, preserve, and enhance the art and cultural heritage of the diverse communities that live in Eastvale
- **CO-6.4:** Preserve cultural resources within the City by requiring a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for new development proposals which occur on native (e.g., ungraded, undeveloped) soils.
- **CO-6.5:** Require a historic resources evaluation of buildings over 50 years of age.

SETTING

Environmental Setting

Located in northwest Riverside County, the city of Jurupa Valley covers a land area of approximately 43.5 square miles (U.S. Census Bureau 2022). Its landscape includes the Santa Ana River, the Jurupa Mountains, and various hills, valleys, and floodplains (Riverside County 2021b). The city of Jurupa Valley is bordered by Riverside County to the south and east, Eastvale to the west, and San Bernardino County to the north. Specifically, it borders the cities of Eastvale, Norco, and Riverside in Riverside County, and Ontario, Fontana, Rialto, Bloomington, and Colton in San Bernardino County. Elevation averages approximately 784 feet (239 m) above mean sea level (amsl) and ranges between approximately 600 feet (183 m) amsl and 1,200 feet (366 m) amsl (Topographic-map.com 2025). The city is situated within the northern end of the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province, bounded by the San Bernardino Valley to the northeast, the San Gabriel Valley to the northwest, and the Santa Ana River Canyon to the south. The city consists primarily of a mix of residential, commercial, industrial, and agricultural uses, with open spaces and parklands occupying significant portions of the area.

Geological maps of the Riverside East and Corona North Quadrangles indicate the city is located primarily on the Holocene alluvial deposits in the central and southern parts of the city, and on the Pleistocene alluvial deposits in the northern parts. Quaternary alluvial deposits dating to the Pleistocene Epoch are mapped primarily along the Santa Ana River and its tributaries (Dibblee and Minch 2003).

The regional climate is characterized by a Mediterranean climate, with warm summers and mild winters with little rainfall and rarely ever recorded snowfall. The normal daily minimum temperature ranges from 5.5 degrees Celsius (° C) (42 degrees Fahrenheit [° F]) in January to 34°C (93°F) in July. The region

averages approximately 39 centimeters (11.2 inches) of precipitation annually (Sperlings BestPlaces 2023).

Cultural Setting

Precontact Overview

Numerous chronological sequences have been devised to aid in understanding cultural changes in southern California. Building on early studies and focusing on data synthesis, Wallace (1955, 1978) developed a prehistoric chronology for the southern California coastal region that is still widely used today and is applicable to near-coastal and many inland areas. Four periods are presented in Wallace's prehistoric sequence: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Although Wallace's (1955) synthesis initially lacked chronological precision due to a paucity of absolute dates (Moratto 1984), this situation has been alleviated by the availability of thousands of radiocarbon dates that have been obtained by southern California researchers in the last three decades (Byrd and Raab 2007:217). Several revisions have been made to Wallace's (1955) synthesis using radiocarbon dates and projectile point assemblages (e.g., Koerper and Drover 1983; Koerper et al. 2002; Mason and Peterson 1994).

HORIZON I (EARLY MAN) (CA. 10,000–6000 BC)

When Wallace defined the Horizon I (Early Man) period in the mid-1950s, there was little evidence of human presence on the southern California coast prior to 6000 BC Archaeological work in the intervening years has identified numerous pre–8000 BC sites, both on the mainland coast and the Channel Islands (e.g., Erlandson 1991; Johnson et al. 2002; Moratto 1984). The earliest accepted dates for occupation are from two of the northern Channel Islands, located off the coast of Santa Barbara. On San Miguel Island, Daisy Cave clearly establishes the presence of people in this area approximately 10,000 years ago (Erlandson 1991). On Santa Rosa Island, human remains have been dated from the Arlington Springs site to approximately 13,000 years ago (Johnson et al. 2002). Present-day Orange and San Diego Counties contain several sites dating to 9,000 to 10,000 years ago (Byrd and Raab 2007; Macko 1998; Mason and Peterson 1994; Sawyer and Koerper 2006). Known sites dating to the Early Man period are rare in west Riverside County. One exception is the Elsinore site (CA-RIV-2798-B), which has deposits dating as early as 6630 cal. BC (Grenda 1997).

Recent data from Horizon I sites indicate that the people's economy was a mixture of hunting and gathering, with a major emphasis on aquatic resources in many coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002) and on Pleistocene lakeshores in eastern San Diego County (Moratto 1984). Although few Clovis-like or Folsom-like fluted points have been found in southern California (e.g., Dillon 2002), it is generally thought that the emphasis on hunting may have been greater during Horizon I than in later periods. Common elements in many sites from this period, for example, include leaf-shaped bifacial projectile points and knives, stemmed or shouldered projectile points, scrapers, engraving tools, and crescents (Wallace 1978). Subsistence patterns shifted around 6000 BC, coincident with the gradual desiccation associated with the onset of the Altithermal climatic regime, a warm and dry period that lasted for approximately 3,000 years. After 6000 BC, a greater emphasis was placed on plant foods and small animals.

HORIZON II (MILLING STONE) (6000–3000 BC)

The Milling Stone Horizon of Wallace (1955, 1978) and Encinitas Tradition of Warren (1968) (6000–3000 BC) are characterized by subsistence strategies centered on collecting plant foods and small animals. Food procurement activities included hunting small and large terrestrial mammals, sea mammals, and birds; collecting shellfish and other shore species; near-shore fishing with barbs or gorges;

the processing of yucca and agave; and the extensive use of seed and plant products (Kowta 1969). The importance of the seed processing is apparent in the dominance of stone grinding implements in contemporary archaeological assemblages, namely milling stones (metates and slabs) and hand stones (manos and mullers). Milling stones occur in large numbers for the first time during this period, and are more numerous near the end of this period. Recent research indicates that Milling Stone Horizon food procurement strategies varied in both time and space, reflecting divergent responses to variable coastal and inland environmental conditions (Byrd and Raab 2007).

Milling Stone Horizon sites are common in the southern California coastal region between Santa Barbara and San Diego, and at many inland locations, including the Prado Basin in west Riverside County and the Pauma Valley in northeast San Diego County (e.g., Langenwalter and Brock 1985; Sawyer and Brock 1999; Sutton 1993; True 1958). Wallace (1955, 1978) and Warren (1968) relied on several key coastal sites to characterize the Milling Stone Horizon and Encinitas Tradition, respectively. These sites include the Oak Grove Complex in the Santa Barbara region, Little Sycamore in southwestern Ventura County, Topanga Canyon in the Santa Monica Mountains, and La Jolla in San Diego County. The well-known Irvine site (CA-ORA-64) has occupation levels dating between ca. 6000 and 4000 BC (Drover et al. 1983; Macko 1998).

Stone chopping, scraping, and cutting tools made from locally available raw material are abundant in Milling Stone/Encinitas deposits. Less common are projectile points, which are typically large and leaf shaped, and bone tools such as awls. Items made from shell, including beads, pendants, and abalone dishes, are generally rare. Evidence of weaving or basketry is present at a few sites. Kowta (1969) attributes the presence of numerous scraper-planes in Milling Stone sites to the preparation of agave or yucca for food or fiber. The mortar and pestle, associated with pounding foods such as acorns, were first used during the Milling Stone Horizon (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968).

Characteristic mortuary practices of the Milling Stone Horizon or Encinitas Tradition include extended and loosely flexed burials, some with red ochre, and few grave goods such as shell beads and milling stones interred beneath cobble or milling stone cairns. “Killed” milling stones, exhibiting holes, may occur in the cairns. Reburials are common in the Los Angeles County area, with north-oriented flexed burials common in Orange and San Diego counties (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968).

HORIZON III (INTERMEDIATE) (3000 BC–AD 500)

Following the Milling Stone Horizon, Wallace’s Intermediate Horizon and Warren’s Campbell Tradition in Santa Barbara, Ventura, and parts of Los Angeles Counties, date from approximately 3000 BC to AD 500 and are characterized by a shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy, along with a wider use of plant foods. The Campbell Tradition (Warren 1968) incorporates David B. Rogers’ (1939) Hunting Culture and related expressions along the Santa Barbara coast. In the San Diego region, the Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and the La Jolla Culture (Moriarty 1966; Rogers 1939, 1945) persisted with little change during this time.

During the Intermediate Horizon and Campbell Tradition, there was a pronounced trend toward greater adaptation to regional or local resources. For example, an increasing variety and abundance of fish, land mammal, and sea mammal remains are found in sites along the California coast during this period. Related chipped stone tools suitable for hunting are more abundant and diversified, and shell fishhooks became part of the tool kit during this period. Larger knives, a variety of flake scrapers, and drill-like implements were common during this period. Projectile points include large side-notched, stemmed, and lanceolate or leaf-shaped forms. Koerper and Drover (1983) consider Gypsum Cave and Elko Series points, which have a wide distribution in the Great Basin and Mojave deserts between ca. 2000 BC and AD 500, to be diagnostic of this period. Bone tools, including awls, were more numerous than in the preceding period, and the use of asphaltum adhesive was common.

Mortars and pestles became more common during this period, gradually replacing manos and metates as the dominant milling equipment. Hopper mortars and stone bowls, including steatite vessels, appeared in the tool kit at this time as well. This shift appears to correlate with the diversification in subsistence resources. Many archaeologists believe this change in milling stones signals a shift away from the processing and consuming of hard seed resources to the increasing importance of the acorn (e.g., Glassow et al. 1988; True 1993). It has been argued that mortars and pestles may have been used initially to process roots (e.g., tubers, bulbs, and corms associated with marshland plants), with acorn processing beginning at a later point in prehistory (Glassow 1997) and continuing to European contact.

Characteristic mortuary practices during the Intermediate Horizon and Campbell Tradition included fully flexed burials, placed facedown or face-up, and oriented toward the north or west (Warren 1968). Red ochre was common, and abalone shell dishes were infrequent. Interments sometimes occurred beneath cairns or broken artifacts. Shell, bone, and stone ornaments, including charm stones, were more common than in the preceding Encinitas Tradition. Some later sites include *Olivella* shell and steatite beads, mortars with flat bases and flaring sides, and a few small points. The broad distribution of steatite from the Channel Islands and obsidian from distant inland regions, among other items, attest to the growth of trade, particularly during the later part of this period. Recently, Raab and others (Byrd and Raab 2007) have argued that the distribution of *Olivella* grooved rectangle beads marks "a discrete sphere of trade and interaction between the Mojave Desert and the southern Channel Islands."

HORIZON IV (LATE PREHISTORIC) (AD 500–HISTORIC CONTACT)

In the Late Prehistoric Horizon (Wallace 1955, 1978), which lasted from the end of the Intermediate Horizon (ca. AD 500) until European contact, there was an increase in the use of plant food resources in addition to an increase in land and sea mammal hunting. There was a concomitant increase in the diversity and complexity of material culture during the Late Prehistoric, demonstrated by more classes of artifacts. The recovery of a greater number of small, finely chipped projectile points, usually stemless with convex or concave bases, suggests an increased usage of the bow and arrow rather than the atlatl (spear thrower) and dart for hunting. Other items include steatite cooking vessels and containers, the increased presence of smaller bone and shell circular fishhooks, perforated stones, arrow shaft straighteners made of steatite, a variety of bone tools, and personal ornaments made from shell, bone, and stone. There is also an increased use of asphalt for waterproofing and as an adhesive.

By AD 1000, fired clay smoking pipes and ceramic vessels were in use at some sites, but pottery was not as common in west Riverside County because it was closer to the Colorado River (Drover 1971, 1975; Meighan 1954; Warren and True 1984). The lack of widespread pottery manufacture is usually attributed to the high quality of tightly woven and watertight basketry that functioned in the same capacity as ceramic vessels. Mortuary customs were elaborate and included cremation and interment with abundant grave goods. The seemingly abrupt changes in material culture, burial practices, and subsistence focus at the beginning of the Late Prehistoric horizon are thought to be the result of a migration of Takic-speaking (or Numic) people, from eastern desert regions, toward the coast. In addition to the small triangular and triangular side-notched points similar to those found in the desert regions in the Great Basin and along the Lower Colorado River, the introduction of Colorado River–style pottery and the practice of cremation suggest a strong influence from the Colorado Desert region.

Ethnographic Overview

The JCSD Project APE is in an area historically occupied by the Gabrielino, which borders an area traditionally occupied by the Cahuilla approximately four miles to the east and the Serrano approximately 12 miles to the northeast.(Bean and Smith 1978:538; Kroeber 1925: Plate 57). There was well-documented interaction between the Gabrielino and many of their neighbors in the form of intermarriage and trade.

The name "Gabrielino" (also spelled Gabrieleno or Gabrieleño) denotes those people who were administered by the Spanish from Mission San Gabriel. This group is now considered a regional dialect of the Gabrielino language, along with the Santa Catalina Island and San Nicolas Island dialects (Bean and Smith 1978:538). In the post-European contact period, Mission San Gabriel included Natives of the greater Los Angeles area, as well as members of surrounding groups such as Kitanemuk, Serrano, and Cahuilla. There is little evidence that the people we call Gabrielino had a broad term for their group (Dakin 1978:222); rather, they identified themselves as an inhabitant of a specific community with locational suffixes (e.g., a resident of Yaanga was called a Yabit, much the same way that a resident of New York is called a New Yorker; Johnston 1962:10).

Native words suggested as labels for the broader group of Native Americans in the Los Angeles region include Tongva (or Tong-v; Merriam 1955:7–86) and Kizh (Kij or Kichereno; Heizer 1968:105), although there is evidence that these terms originally referred to local places or smaller groups of people within the larger group that we now call Gabrielino. Nevertheless, many present-day descendants of these people have taken on Tongva as a preferred group name because it has a Native rather than Spanish origin (King 1994:12). Thus, the term Gabrielino is used in the remainder of this setting section to designate Native people of the Los Angeles Basin and their descendants.

The Gabrielino subsistence economy was centered on gathering and hunting. The surrounding environment was rich and varied, and the Tribe exploited mountains, foothills, valleys, deserts, riparian, estuarine, and open and rocky coastal eco-niches. Like for most Native Californians, acorns were the staple food (an established industry by the time of the Early Intermediate period). Inhabitants supplemented acorns with the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruits of a variety of flora (e.g., islay [hollyleaf cherry], cactus, yucca, sages, and agave). Freshwater and saltwater fish, shellfish, birds, reptiles, and insects, as well as large and small mammals, were also consumed (Bean and Smith 1978:546; Kroeber 1925:631–632; McCawley 1996:119–123, 128–131).

The Gabrielino used a variety of tools and implements to gather and collect food resources. These included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, blinds, throwing sticks and slings, spears, harpoons, and hooks. Groups residing near the ocean used oceangoing plank canoes and tule canoes for fishing, travel, and trade between the mainland and the Channel Islands (McCawley 1996:7). Gabrielino people processed food with a variety of tools, including hammer stones and anvils, mortars and pestles, manos and metates, strainers, leaching baskets and bowls, knives, bone saws, and wooden drying racks. Food was consumed from a variety of vessels. Catalina Island steatite was used to make cooking vessels (Blackburn 1963; Kroeber 1925:629; McCawley 1996:129–138).

At the time of Spanish contact, the basis of Gabrielino religious life was the Chinigchinich cult, centered on the last of a series of heroic mythological figures. Chinigchinich gave instruction on laws and institutions, and also taught the people how to dance, the primary religious act for this society. He later withdrew into heaven, where he rewarded the faithful and punished those who disobeyed his laws (Kroeber 1925:637–638). The Chinigchinich religion seems to have been relatively new when the Spanish arrived. It was spreading south into the southern Takic groups even as Christian missions were being built and may represent a mixture of Native and Christian belief and practices (McCawley 1996:143–144).

Deceased Gabrielino were either buried or cremated, with inhumation more common on the Channel Islands and the neighboring mainland coast, and cremation predominating on the remainder of the coast and in the interior (Harrington 1942; McCawley 1996:157). Remains were buried in distinct burial areas, either associated with villages or without apparent village association (Altschul et al. 2007). Cremation ashes have been found in archaeological contexts buried within stone bowls and in shell dishes (Ashby and Winterbourne 1966:27), as well as scattered among broken ground stone implements (Cleland et al. 2007). Archaeological data such as these correspond with ethnographic descriptions of an elaborate mourning ceremony that included a variety of offerings, including seeds, stone grinding tools, otter skins,

baskets, wood tools, shell beads, bone and shell ornaments, and projectile points and knives. Offerings varied with the gender and status of the deceased (Dakin 1978:234–365; Johnston 1962:52–54; McCawley 1996:155–165).

NATIVE AMERICAN COMMUNITIES NEAR THE JCSD PROJECT AREA

The settlement of Native American communities in Southern California during the prehistoric period has been studied extensively by archaeologists over time, including Chace (1969) who argued that coastal areas were used mainly for food procurement while villages were located inland; Hudson (1969, 1971) who argued that Native Americans moved seasonally between villages, located in sheltered coastal areas, inland prairies, and mountain areas, and temporary camps, located on the exposed coast; and Mason and Petersen (1994) who argued that major estuaries in the region were territory centers for clan-based groups in Rancherias, which were occupied year round, whereas several smaller sites were used to gather resources during various times of the year (Douglass et al. 2016:61–62). Generally, all models share the assumption that Native American groups in the region utilized various habitats, moving throughout the region at different times throughout the year.

Precontact subsistence and settlement patterns are generally believed to have remained the same until the first permanent Native American settlement was established at Mission San Gabriel (Douglass et al. 2016:385). The traditional lifeways of Native California peoples were dramatically altered by the Spanish mission system and later Mexican and American settlement of the area. The incursion of these new groups also introduced diseases that devastated many indigenous populations. The dissolution of their culture alienated them from their traditional subsistence patterns, social customs, and marriage networks. European diseases, against which they had no immunity, reached epidemic proportions, and Gabrielino-Tongva populations were rapidly decimated (Johnson 1987). Although many Gabrielino-Tongva were eventually subsumed by the mission system, some refused to give up their traditional existence and escaped into the interior regions of the state, where they survived as refugees living with other Tribes. With the secularization of mission lands after 1834, traditional Gabrielino-Tongva territories were distributed among grants to private owners. Some Gabrielino-Tongva managed to make a living in the area into the early twentieth century as cowboys, farm hands, and town laborers.

Many of the villages had long since been abandoned by the time ethnographers, anthropologists, and historians attempted to document any of their locations, at which point the former village sites were affected by urban and agricultural development, and Native American lifeways had been irrevocably changed. In some cases, Spanish-era Rancho grants may have bounded Indian villages, and in others the Spanish ranchos adopted Native American place names, such as *Kaweenga*, *Tujunga*, *Topanga*, and *Cucamonga*. Alternative names and spellings for communities, and conflicting reports on their meaning or locational reference, further confound efforts at relocation. McCawley quotes Kroeber (1925:616) in his remarks on the subject, writing that "the opportunity to prepare a true map of village locations 'passed away 50 years ago'" (McCawley 1996:32). Thus, even with archaeological evidence, it can be difficult to conclusively establish whether any given assemblage represents the remains of the former village site.

In general, it has proven very difficult or impossible to establish definitively the precise location of Native American villages occupied in Southern California during the Ethnohistoric period is subject to much speculation (McCawley 1996:31–32). However, maps depicting villages throughout the area show these sites located along rivers or streams, and several maps have been produced throughout the twentieth century depicting this settlement pattern. Native American place names referred to at the time of Spanish contact did not necessarily represent a continually occupied settlement within a discrete location. Instead, in at least some cases, the communities were represented by several smaller camps scattered throughout an approximate geography, shaped by natural features subject to change over generations (see Johnston 1962:122).

The nearest named villages to the APE are *Paxauxa, Pasinongna, Hurungna*, and the unnamed village site, possibly *Wapijanga*, is shown within the Riverside County and District boundaries and intersecting with the Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility site and immediately adjacent to the 68th Street Extension water facility location (Figure 15 and Figure 16). *Hurungna*, Gabrielino form of Jurupa, Riverside, is mapped by Johnston (1962) approximately 2 miles north of the Granite Hill Pump Station facility APE; however, it does not appear on Kirkman's 1937 map. Likewise, *Paxauxa* and the unnamed site are mapped by Johnston (1962) but not by Kirkman (1937). *Pasinongna* is mapped by Johnston (1962) and Kirkman (1937) outside of the District's boundary to the west. *Pasinongna* has been described as having been located on a rise above Chino Creek and would likely have had smaller villages and seasonal camps surrounding its vicinity (Gust and Valasik 2011). Smaller habitation sites were not typically noted by early ethnographers and Spanish colonizers; therefore, the lack of explicit data pointing to a site in the area does not indicate a lack of Native American activity in the area.

It is estimated that several thousand Gabrielino-Tongva descendants currently live in Riverside and Los Angeles Counties, though no reservation or rancherias were ever set aside and Tribal organizations have not been federally recognized. Several groups of Gabrielino-Tongva descendants are represented by the Gabrielino-Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council, the Gabrielino-Tongva Indian Tribe, the Gabrielino/Tongva Nation, the Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians (Gabrielino-Tongva Indian Tribe), and the Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation — all of whom actively strive to maintain their cultural legacy.

Historical Overview

Post-contact history for the state of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish period (1769–1822), Mexican period (1822–1848), and American period (1848–present). Although Spanish, Russian, and British explorers visited the area for brief periods between 1529 and 1769, the Spanish period in California begins with the establishment in 1769 of a settlement at San Diego and the founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá, the first of 21 missions constructed between 1769 and 1823. Independence from Spain in 1821 marks the beginning of the Mexican period, and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ending the Mexican–American War, signals the beginning of the American period, when California became a territory of the United States.

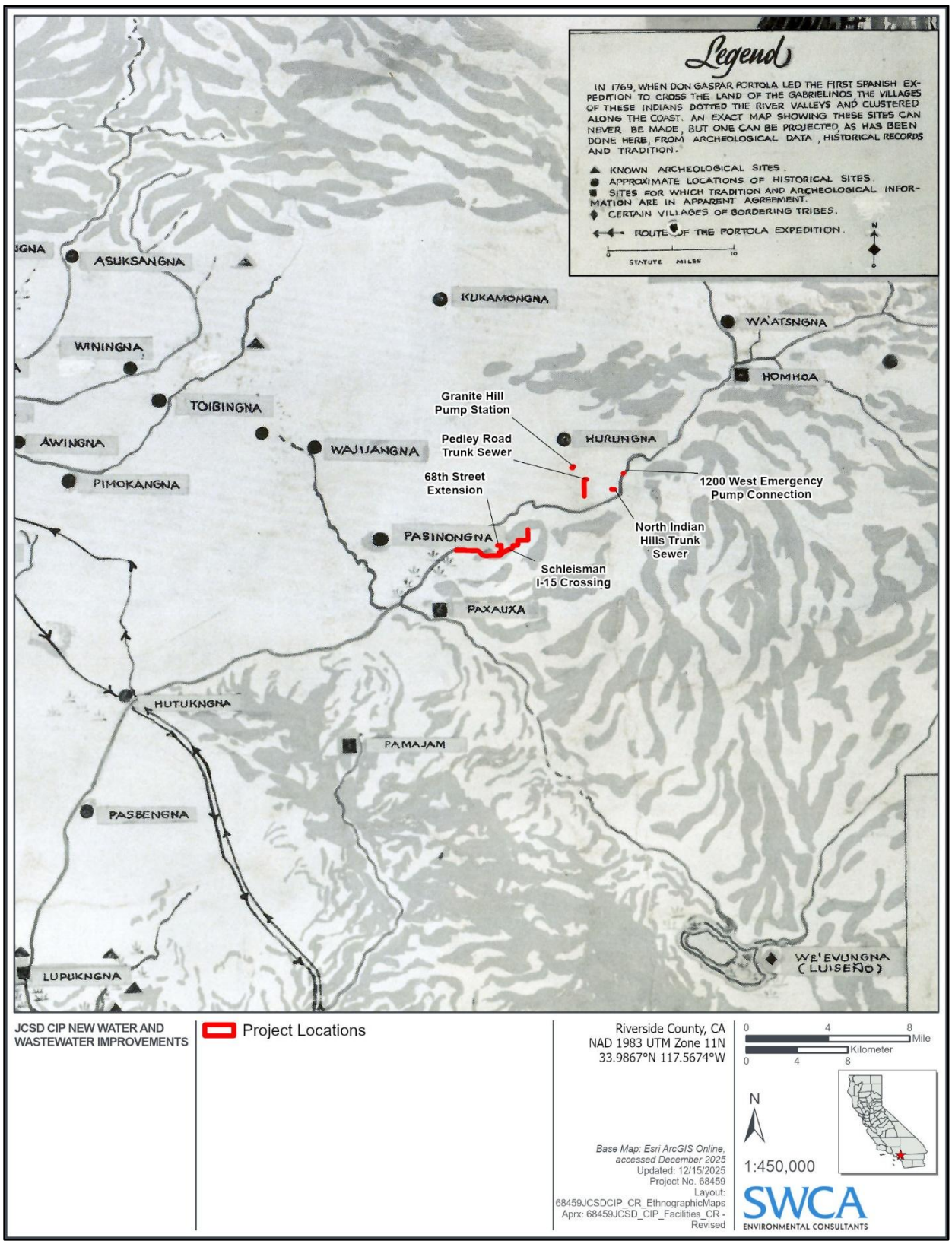


Figure 15. Ancient village sites in Gabrielino territory (based on Johnston 1962).

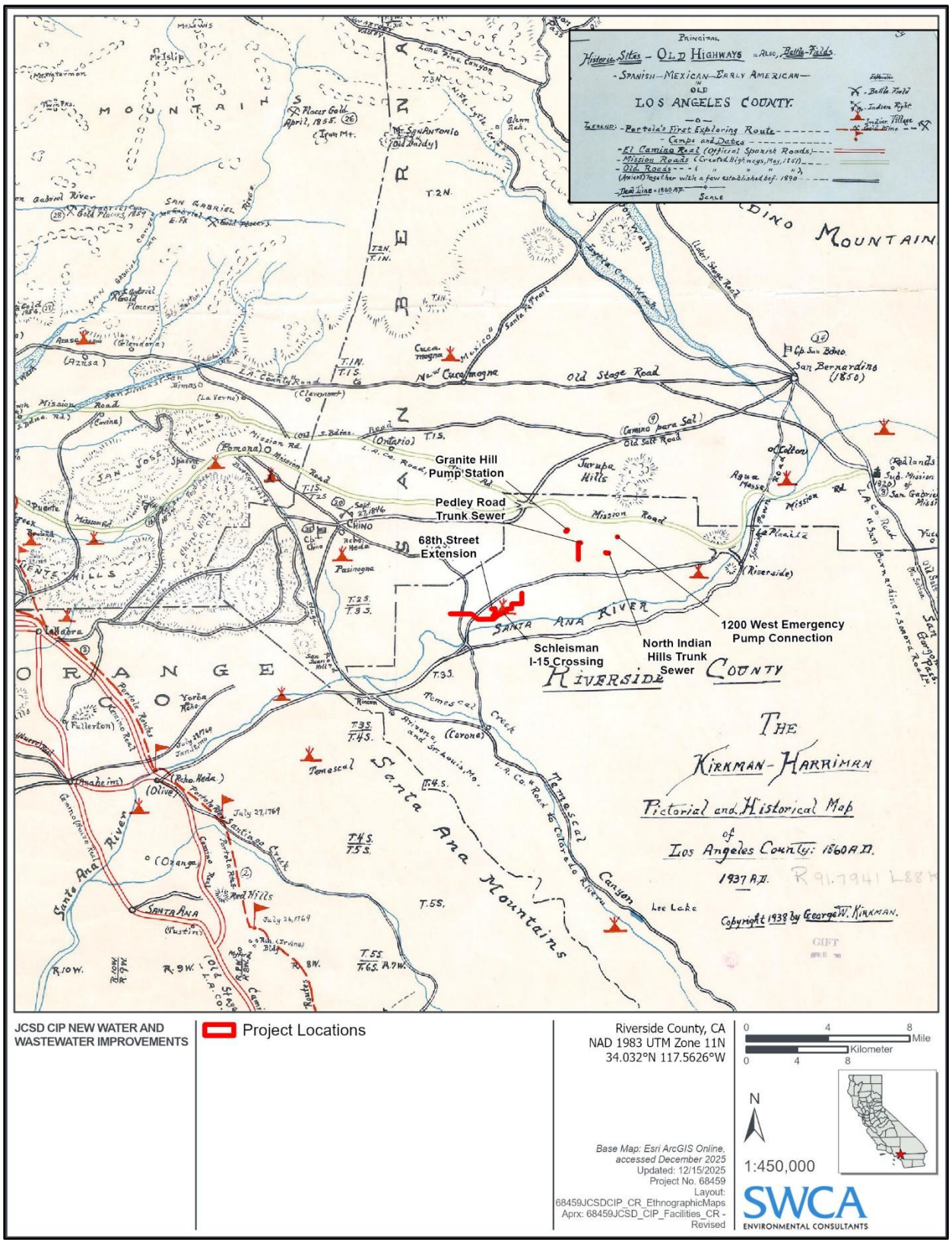


Figure 16. Ancient village sites in Gabrielino territory (based on Kirkman 1937).

SPANISH PERIOD (1769–1821)

Spanish explorers made sailing expeditions along the coast of California between the mid-1500s and mid-1700s. Juan Rodríquez Cabrillo stopped in 1542 at present-day San Diego Bay; over the next half-century, much of the present California and Oregon coastline was mapped and recorded by Spanish naval officer Sebastián Vizcaíno. The Spanish crown laid claim to California based on the surveys conducted by Cabrillo and Vizcaíno (Bancroft 1885). More than 200 years passed before Spain began the colonization and inland exploration of Alta (Upper) California. The 1769 overland expedition by Captain Gaspar de Portolá marks the beginning of California's historic period, occurring just after the King of Spain installed the Franciscan Order to direct religious and colonization matters in assigned territories of the Americas. With a band of 64 soldiers, missionaries, Baja (lower) California Native Americans, and Mexican civilians, Portolá established the Presidio of San Diego, a military outpost, as the first Spanish settlement in Alta California in 1769. Franciscan missionary Junípero Serra founded Mission San Diego de Alcalá, the first of the 21 missions that would be established in Alta California between 1769 and 1823. Mission San Gabriel Arcángel in the present-day Los Angeles area was founded in 1771 (Mission San Gabriel Arcángel 2022). By the end of the eighteenth century, Mission San Fernando was founded also in the Los Angeles area, Mission San Juan Capistrano in present-day Orange County, and Mission San Luis Rey in present-day northern San Diego County (California Missions Foundation 2025).

A major emphasis during the Spanish period was the construction of missions and associated presidios to integrate the Native American population into Christianity and communal enterprise. Incentives were also provided to bring settlers to pueblos or towns, but just three pueblos were established during the Spanish period, only two of which were successful and remain as California cities (San José and Los Angeles).

MEXICAN PERIOD (1821–1848)

Several factors had kept growth within Alta California to a minimum, including the threat of foreign invasion, political dissatisfaction, and unrest among the Indigenous population. After more than a decade of intermittent rebellion and warfare stemming from the instability caused by the Napoleonic invasion of Spain, Mexico won its independence in 1821. In 1822, the Mexican legislative body in California ended isolationist policies designed to protect the Spanish monopoly on trade, and decreed California ports open to foreign merchants. Extensive land grants were established in the interior during the Mexican period, in part to increase the population inland from the more settled coastal areas where the Spanish had first concentrated their colonization efforts. The Mexican government's secularization of the missions resulted in the subdivision of former mission lands and establishment of many additional ranchos. During the supremacy of the ranchos (1834–1848), landowners largely focused on the cattle industry and devoted large tracts to grazing. Approximately a dozen ranchos were established in what is now Riverside County (Perez 1982). Cattle hides became a primary southern California export, providing a commodity to trade for goods from the east and other areas in the United States and Mexico. The number of non-Native inhabitants increased during this period because of the influx of explorers, trappers, and ranchers associated with the land grants. The rising California population contributed to the introduction and rise of diseases foreign to the Native American population, who had no associated immunities.

AMERICAN PERIOD (1848–PRESENT)

In 1846, war between Mexico and the United States began at the Battle of Chino, a clash between resident Californios and Americans in the San Bernardino area. This battle was a defeat for the Americans and bolstered the Californios' resolve against American rule, emboldening them to continue the offensive in later battles at Dominguez Field and in San Gabriel (Beattie 1942). However, this early skirmish was not a sign of things to come and the Americans were ultimately the victors of this two-year war. The Mexican–American War officially ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, which resulted

in the annexation of California and much of the present-day Southwest, ushering California into its American period.

California officially became a state with the Compromise of 1850, which also designated Utah and New Mexico (with present-day Arizona) as U.S. territories. Horticulture and livestock, based primarily on cattle as the currency and staple of the rancho system, continued to dominate the southern California economy through 1850s. The Gold Rush began in 1848; with the influx of people seeking gold, cattle were no longer desired mainly for their hides, but also as a source of meat. During the 1850s cattle boom, rancho vaqueros drove large herds from southern to northern California to feed that region's burgeoning mining and commercial boom. Cattle were at first driven along major trails or roads such as the Gila Trail or Southern Overland Trail, then were transported by trains when available. The cattle boom ended for southern California as neighbor states and territories drove herds to northern California at reduced prices. Operation of the huge ranchos became increasingly difficult, and droughts severely reduced their productivity (Cleland 2005).

RIVERSIDE COUNTY

In the early 1800s, lands within the JCSD Project footprint and vicinity were part of several Mexican land grants: Rancho La Sierra, Rancho Jurupa, Rancho El Rincon, and Rancho El Sobrante de San Jacinto. After Secularization, in 1838, Juan Bandini was appointed administrator of Mission San Gabriel and became overseer of the Mission and its holdings. He petitioned that same year to Governor Alvarado for ownership of Rancho Jurupa, an approximately 30,000 acre area of land. His request was granted on September 28, 1838, and became the first recognized Mexican land grant in Riverside County (Lech 2004:35). In 1839, Bandini petitioned for additional lands to the west, and was granted Rancho El Rincon, an approximate 4,500-acre holding. Long before Bernardo Yorba (1800-1858) acquired lands in the Corona area, he and his brothers were already pasturing herds to the east of their family's Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana. Yorba subsequently acquired that grazing land, but continued pasturing herds even farther east, in the Corona area. Yorba petitioned for this pasturage, as well, and was granted Rancho La Sierra (also called Rancho La Sierra de Santa Ana) by Pío Pico, the Mexican governor of Alta California, on June 15, 1846 (Lech 2004:47). The 17,769-acre land grant encompassed the site of the present-day city of Corona. To the southeast, Rancho El Sobrante de San Jacinto was granted on May 9, 1846, to Maria del Rosario Estudillo de Aguirre, who is said to have held more than 900 head of cattle on the rancho (Lech 2004:45).

Throughout the nineteenth century, the area that would become Riverside County was an important travel corridor from the interior of the continent to the California coast. During the Gold Rush, thousands of people traveled the Gila (or Southern Overland) Trail from Yuma to Temecula and on to Los Angeles. Thousands more traveled the Old Spanish Trail from Santa Fe across the Mojave Desert to Mission San Gabriel Arcángel and the Pueblo de Los Ángeles. The Butterfield Overland Mail Trail, a stagecoach service which delivered mail and passengers from St. Louis to San Francisco from 1858 to 1861, traversed the Temescal Valley along the same route as the Southern Emigrant Trail, with a station at Rancho Temescal south of Corona (Riverside County 2018). Wagon roads and railroads constructed across the Colorado and Mojave Deserts from the 1850s to the 1870s connected coastal California with the rest of the country. These modes of transport served to carry mail, prospectors, miners, entrepreneurs, merchants, immigrants, laborers, muleteers, settlers, and military personnel, as well as civilian and military supplies, livestock, produce, timber, and minerals produced by desert mines, among other necessities.

Many of the citrus and farming communities have disappeared due to the increase in industrialization. Significant changes occurred during the military buildup during World War II; military bases established across Riverside County brought thousands of men and their families into the area (Brown 1990:156–159).

JURUPA VALLEY AND DEVELOPMENT

The name Jurupa Valley is believed to be derived from the language of the area's original Native American inhabitants. Although the precise meaning of "Jurupa" remains uncertain, it is believed to be derived from the Gabrielino term for California Sagebrush (Johnson n.d.).

In 1774, Spanish explorer Juan Bautista De Anza embarked on a journey that passed through the Jurupa area and crossed the Santa Ana River while seeking a viable land route between Mexico and Alta California. By 1838, a land grant made by the Mexican government to Don Juan Bandini established a large area as Rancho Jurupa. In 1843, the first mayor of Los Angeles, Benjamin Wilson, bought about 6,700 acres of the rancho from Bandini. The following year, Louis Robidoux bought Wilson's land and raised 7 children his wife Guadalupe Garcia at the rancho. Robidoux once served as a San Bernardino County supervisor (Johnson 2005).

Settlements or towns that developed in the area included West Riverside/Rubidoux, Glen Avon, and Wineville (later Mira Loma), which emerged as mostly agricultural communities. The nearby city of Riverside was established as both an agricultural and railroad settlement and had developed considerably by the late 1800s (City of Jurupa Valley 2017). These communities have developmental roots in both agriculture (e.g., dairy farming and citrus cultivation) and transportation, though agriculture was the dominant early driver. Although areas of Jurupa Valley were issued Riverside mailing addresses, these areas were not part of the city of Riverside and remained unincorporated (Johnson 2005; City of Jurupa Valley 2025b).

Several Santa Ana River flooding events in the early and mid-1900s impacted development close to the river and the growth of Jurupa Valley. Following these events, flood control improvements in the area were undertaken. Jurupa Valley did not experience an immediate post-war building boom as many other cities and towns did. Citrus farming became a major economic driver in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, although much of the area remained relatively agricultural and rural well into the second half of the twentieth century (Johnson 2005; NETRonline 2025). Additional infrastructure improvements completed in the region over the years included levees, bridges, roads, and freeways (Johnson 2005). The construction of I-15 and improvements to SR 60 between the 1960s and 1980s led to increased residential and economic activity in the vicinity of the freeways which enhanced connection between Jurupa Valley and other southern California communities (City of Jurupa Valley 2025b).

Following several years of discussion, and a previous vote conducted in 1992, the City of Jurupa Valley was incorporated on July 1, 2011, as the 28th city in Riverside County (City of Jurupa Valley 2025b). Jurupa Valley encompasses approximately 44 square miles and includes the neighborhoods of Jurupa Hills, Mira Loma, Rubidoux, Pedley, Indian Hills, Belltown, Glen Avon, Sunnyslope, and Crestmore Heights. Jurupa Valley's economy includes industrial, commercial retail, and agriculture (Johnson n.d.).

Eastvale was also originally part of Rancho Jurupa. For much of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the land was used for ranching and agriculture, particularly dairy farming. According to the City of Eastvale, by the 1950s, dairymen—mostly Dutch and Portuguese families—moved into the area from Los Angeles, establishing Eastvale as part of a regional dairy belt that included Chino and Ontario (City of Eastvale 2025). The name "Eastvale" (originally "East Vale") was probably used for a local school district established in 1893, which later merged with the Corona-Norco Unified School District in 1947 (City of Eastvale 2025). Starting in the 1990s, Eastvale began transitioning from a rural dairy enclave to a suburban residential community, driven by regional growth in the Inland Empire. Rapid development brought new housing, schools, and infrastructure to accommodate a growing population. Eastvale officially became a city on October 1, 2010, making it one of the newest cities in Riverside County (City of Eastvale 2025).

NATIVE AMERICAN COORDINATION

Sacred Lands File Search

The NAHC is charged with identifying, cataloging, and protecting Native American cultural resources, which include ancient places of special religious or social significance to Native Americans, and known ancient graves and cemeteries of Native Americans on private and public lands in California. The NAHC's inventory of these resources is known as the SLF. In addition, the NAHC maintains a list of Tribal contacts affiliated with various geographic regions of California. The contents of the SLF are strictly confidential, and SLF search requests return positive or negative results in addition to a list of Tribal contacts affiliated with the specified location.

On November 11, 2023, SWCA requested a record search of the SLF along with a list of Native American contacts for the 2023 APE from the NAHC and the City requested a Tribal Consultation List for Riverside County. SWCA received a response letter from the NAHC dated January 24, 2023, which indicated that the search of the SLF was positive. The NAHC recommended contacting the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation for additional information. The NAHC also provided a Tribal Consultation List for Riverside County, which listed a total of 34 interested Native American groups and individuals.

Based on subsequent changes made to the JCSD Project, SWCA requested a supplemental record search of the SLF along with a list of Native American contacts for the APE from the NAHC on June 16, 2025. SWCA received a response letter from the NAHC dated July 7, 2025, which indicated that a record of a sacred site had been identified within the APE. The NAHC recommended contacting the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation for additional information. The NAHC also provided a contact list including a total of 29 Native American groups and individuals who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the APE. The results of the SLF search are included in Appendix B (Confidential). No outreach has been conducted by SWCA to date with any of the listed Tribes. SWCA understands that the JCSD (and potentially a subsequent federal agency), as CEQA lead agency, will conduct formal consultation with Native American parties, as necessary.

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM RECORDS SEARCH

Methods

On January 27, 2023, SWCA requested a search of the CHRIS records from EIC of the University of California, Riverside, which houses records for Riverside County. After receipt of the original request an additional project component was included, and SWCA performed a supplemental search of the CHRIS records on September 20, 2023, from the SCIC at the California State University, San Diego, which presently houses records for Riverside County following the closure of the EIC. The CHRIS information centers maintain records of previously documented confidential archaeological resources and technical studies. This information includes specifics as to the nature and location of sensitive archaeological sites, which is not to be disclosed to the public or unauthorized persons and are exempt from the Freedom of Information Act. The searches included any previously recorded cultural resources or investigations within a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer [km]) radius of the JCSD Project.

Geographic information has not been digitized for Riverside County; therefore, no geographic information system (GIS) data were received. Rather, data pertaining to the reports and resources are

based on the former EIC and current SCIC database of text information. These data include categories for previously conducted studies. Data provided by the former EIC or current SCIC may also include slight errors, particularly where the geographic extent is based on poor resolution in the original sources.

Results

Previous Cultural Resource Studies

The results of this request were received on September 14, 2023, and September 20, 2023. Results of the cultural resources records searches indicate that 164 studies have been conducted within 0.5 mile (0.8 km) of the JCSD Project, 20 of which intersect the JCSD Project facilities; two of the 20 studies intersect with the Pedley Road project-level facility, and the remaining 18 studies intersect with the program-level facilities. Details of these studies are included in Table A-1 of Appendix A (Confidential). All 20 of the previous cultural resources studies that intersect the JCSD Project facilities consist of archaeological field studies:

- Cultural resource assessments (three)
- Archaeological and architectural/historical field studies (four)
- Environmental impact evaluations/assessments (five)
- Cultural resources surveys with records searches (eight)

The 144 previous cultural resources studies that do not intersect the project-level facilities consist of the following:

- Cultural/archaeological resources assessments (36)
- Records searches with archaeological surveys or site visits (32)
- Archaeological and architectural/historical field surveys (20)
- Archaeological field surveys (18)
- Environmental impact evaluations/assessments (18)
- Archaeological evaluations (seven)
- Archaeological and paleontological resources assessments (five)
- Cultural resources records searches only (four)
- Monitoring projects (four)
- Archaeological and architectural/historical studies (four)
- Archaeological field studies with excavation (two)
- Management plan (one)
- Archaeological resource assessment with a paleontological records search (one)
- Historic properties survey (one)
- Literature review (one)

These results suggest that satisfactory data exist within and adjacent to the JCSD Project facility footprints that may help identify sensitive resource areas and focus future cultural resources surveys and assessments on poorly documented areas and inform future project design. The previous data may also

help support future CEQA and Section 106 analyses and meaningful Tribal consultation, identify CEQA significance thresholds and Section 106 compliance under the NHPA, and support development of appropriate mitigation measures.

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The CHRIS records searches identified 32 previously documented cultural resources within a 0.5-mile (0.8-km) radius of the project-level facilities, none of which intersect with any of the JCSD Project facilities (see Table A-2 in Appendix A). Of these 32 previously documented cultural resources, five are precontact archaeological sites, one is a precontact archaeological isolate, 12 consist of historic-era buildings, nine consist of historic-era sites, one is a historic-era isolate, one is a historic-era structure, one is a historic-era railroad grade, and a two are historic-era wells.

PROGRAM-LEVEL ANALYSIS

The program-level analysis included a confidential search of the CHRIS records and an SLF search through the California NAHC. In addition to reviewing prior studies and previously recorded cultural resources, SWCA conducted desktop research and reviewed ethnographic literature, geologic maps, historical maps and aerial photographs. The 68th Street Extension, Schleisman I-15 Crossing, and North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer facilities are analyzed herein at a program level.

Preliminary Constraints Assessment

Based on the results of SWCA's desktop analysis, there may be potential risks or environmental constraints expected with construction and operation of the JCSD's proposed program-level facilities. Any future development or changes in existing land use within the District or site-specific development of the facilities analyzed herein at the program level present potential risks to cultural resources, as surface and subsurface archaeological sites and deposits can be present and affected. Historic-era built-environment resources can also be directly affected by demolition activities or extensive remodeling, and indirectly affected by noise, vibration, and changes to setting and viewshed. As such, any future development or change in existing land use within the JCSD CIP facilities analyzed at a program-specific level will require a site-specific analysis. The results of this preliminary analysis do not constitute a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)/CEQA–level assessment but is for informational purposes only.

An assessment of the potential for a buried archaeological resources considers the types of activities and physical remains associated with the use of the area by Native Americans prior to European contact and the early Historical period (i.e., precontact archaeological sites) and by non-Native Americans during the Spanish, Mexican, and American periods (i.e., historic archaeological sites). Where direct evidence from subsurface archaeological testing is unavailable, various indirect factors taken from archival materials and geologic mapping are considered with respect to buried site potential. Generally, where there is little or no evidence of land uses, and there are favorable conditions for the preservation of physical remains, the archaeological site potential is considered high. Where there is evidence of intensive use of an area, and preservation conditions are poor, the archaeological site potential is considered to be low to moderate.

As described in SWCA's paleontological assessment for the JCSD Project, according to geologic mapping by Morton and Miller (2006), the surfaces of the program-level facilities are collectively mapped with young wash deposits; artificial fill is likely also present within all three program-level facilities from previous development (Biewer et al. 2025). The Holocene to late Pleistocene (less than 11,700 years ago) wash and young axial-channel deposits and the late to middle Pleistocene

(11,700–774,000 years ago) axial-channel deposits are mapped within the alignments of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing and 68th Street Extension facilities (Biewer et al. 2025). The older alluvial fan deposits are mapped within the alignments of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing and North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer. These mapped units indicate a low to moderate potential for presence of precontact Native American archaeological resources for the three program-level facility locations.

As noted above, historical maps depict potential locations of Native American villages that appear to be near or intersect with the program-level facilities; an unnamed village site, possibly *Wapijanga* or *Paxauxa*, is shown intersecting the proposed location of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility and immediately adjacent to the proposed location of the 68th Street Extension water facility. In addition, the Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility and the 68th Street Extension water facility are in the vicinity of *Pasinongna* and *Paxauxa*; the North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer facility is shown to be in the vicinity of *Hurungna*. Given the positive SLF search results reported above and because the locations of the program-level facilities appear to be in proximity to noted Native American villages, there may be an elevated sensitivity for the presence of precontact and postcontact Native American archaeological resources.

The review of historical aerial photos and topographic maps indicates that built-environment and other archaeological resources have potential to be present within the JCSD Project APE. Whereas these sources show that there have been some disturbances within the program-level facility sites resulting from a long period of agricultural use, as well as residential and civic development, it is possible that historic-age archaeological materials and features related to the area's historic agricultural use may be encountered in near-surface or subsurface deposits. Thus, the likelihood of encountering intact historic-era archaeological resources within the JCSD Project APE is moderate.

Recommendations

No known archaeological resources or historic-era built-environment resources occur within the areas analyzed at the program level. Overall, based on the findings described herein, the proposed locations of the program-level facilities are considered to have low to moderate sensitivity for cultural resources; however, given the limitations of the program-level analysis, the three program-level facilities likely require further study.

At a minimum, a cultural resources assessment and evaluation (i.e., archaeological and built environment), including preparation of the appropriate California DPR 523 series forms, should be conducted. Archaeological and built-environment surveys of the program-level facility locations where there may be outdated surveys or poor previous coverage are recommended to determine the presence or absence of cultural resources. Tribal outreach and meaningful Tribal consultation with appropriate Native American groups and individuals should be conducted.

PROJECT-LEVEL ANALYSIS

The remaining three JCSD CIP project-level facilities (1200 West, Granite Hill, and Pedley Road) are examined herein at a more detailed, site-specific level. The site-specific assessment included review of pertinent local reports, property-specific research, and archaeological and built-environment field surveys. In addition to reviewing the results of the confidential CHRIS records and SLF search through the California NAHC, SWCA conducted desktop research and examined ethnographic literature, geologic maps, historical maps and aerial photographs.

Archival Research

In addition to the confidential CHRIS records search, SWCA reviewed several other sources to identify information relevant to the APEs of the project-level facilities. Research focused on a variety of primary and secondary materials related to the history and development of the project-level facilities' APEs, including historical maps, aerial and ground photographs, ethnographic reports, and other environmental data to provide historical information about the development of the project-level facilities' APEs and to contribute to an assessment of those APEs. Historical maps drawn to scale and aerial images were georeferenced using ESRI ArcMAP v10.5 to show precise relationships to the project-level facilities' APEs. Sources consulted included the following publicly accessible data sources: the David Rumsey Historical Map Collection; NETRonline aerial imagery; USGS historical topographic maps; and University of California, Santa Barbara Library (UCSB Library) FrameFinder aerial photographs.

Additional research completed specifically for the project-level facilities that contain properties over 45 years old included property-specific research, which was completed for seven properties with the Granite Hill facility APE (Appendix C; see the Built Environment Assessment below). For these seven residential properties, SWCA reviewed property data on file with the Riverside County (County) Assessor-County-Clerk-Recorder, building permit data through the City of Jurupa Valley staff web mapping application, aerial photographs, local histories discussing Jurupa Valley, city directories archived at Ancestry.com (Ancestry 2025), and newspapers archived at Newspapers.com (Newspapers 2025).

Although not mapped by Morton and Miller (2006), artificial fill is likely present within all three project-level facilities (1200 West, Granite Hill, and Pedley Road) from previous development. In addition, the three project-level facilities are mapped within old alluvial fan deposits (Biewer et al. 2025). Whereas these old alluvial-fan deposits are considered to have high paleontological potential, the potential for precontact cultural resources to be present within these deposits is low.

A portion of the JCSD Project APE was originally part of the Jurupa Rancho land grant given to Don Juan Bandini in 1838. An 1888 historical irrigation map, highlighting the importance of water management in California during this period, depicts areas within the JCSD Project APE, including Riverside, Rincon, and Jurupa Valley that were irrigated by water from the Santa Ana River (Figure 17) (Hall 1888). The map reflects the technological and engineering efforts being made at the time to support agriculture and settlement in these areas. USGS historical topographic maps from 1898 through 1980 show increasing development of the area surrounding the APEs of the project-level facilities situated in what started as undeveloped, open space likely surrounded by agricultural fields, with additional buildings and roads appearing every year. An 1898 topographic map shows what appears to be Pedley Avenue and what are now Bellegrave Avenue, Mission Boulevard, and Galena Street in the vicinity of the Pedley Road and Granite Hill project-level facilities (Figure 18) (USGS 2025). By 1943, the area surrounding the Granite Hill facility still appears mostly undeveloped, but Flemming Street was present, and several structures were situated immediately to the west of Flemming Street; the area surrounding the Pedley Road facility is shown with Pedley Road fully established and numerous buildings situated to the west; and the precursor to Soto Avenue and Scenic Drive are visible at 1200 West (Figure 19). A 1953 topographic map clearly shows SR 60 immediately adjacent to the proposed location of the Granite Hill facility, a marked increase in residential buildings, and the presence of 44th Street and Jurupa Junior High School east of Pedley Road in the vicinity of the proposed location of the Pedley Road facility, and the established Soto Avenue, Scenic Drive, and Almandine Way at the 1200 West facility (Figure 20). By 1969, the area around Pedley Road had increased road, residential, and civic building developments, with 45th Street being fully established and residential structures starting to appear southeast of 1200 West (Figure 21). A 1980 topographic map shows the establishment of the current alignment of Granite Hill Road and additional nearby residential buildings, as well as increased residential building developments west of Pedley Road and southeast of 1200 West (Figure 22).

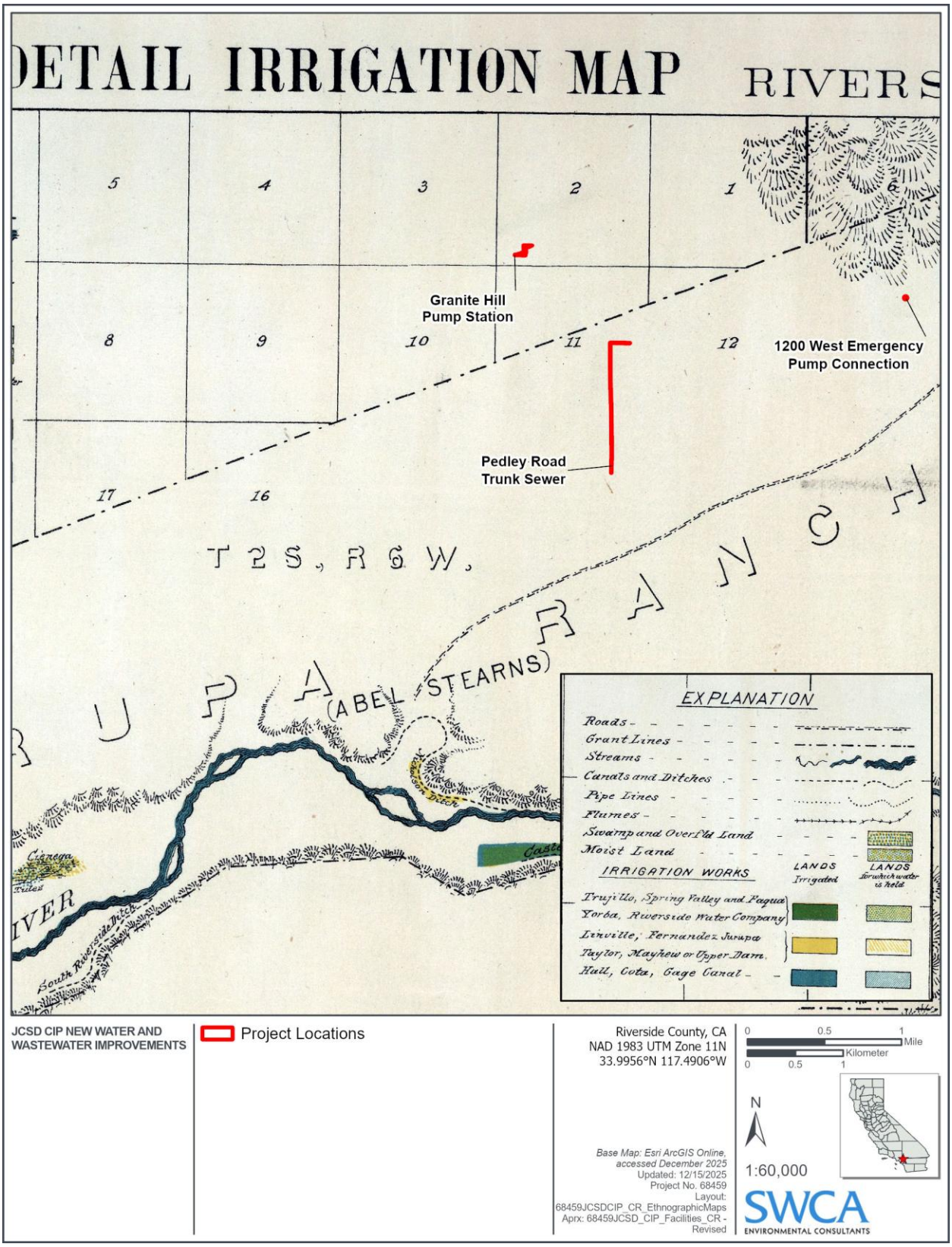


Figure 17. Detailed 1888 irrigation map showing the location of the CIP project-level facilities (Hall 1888).

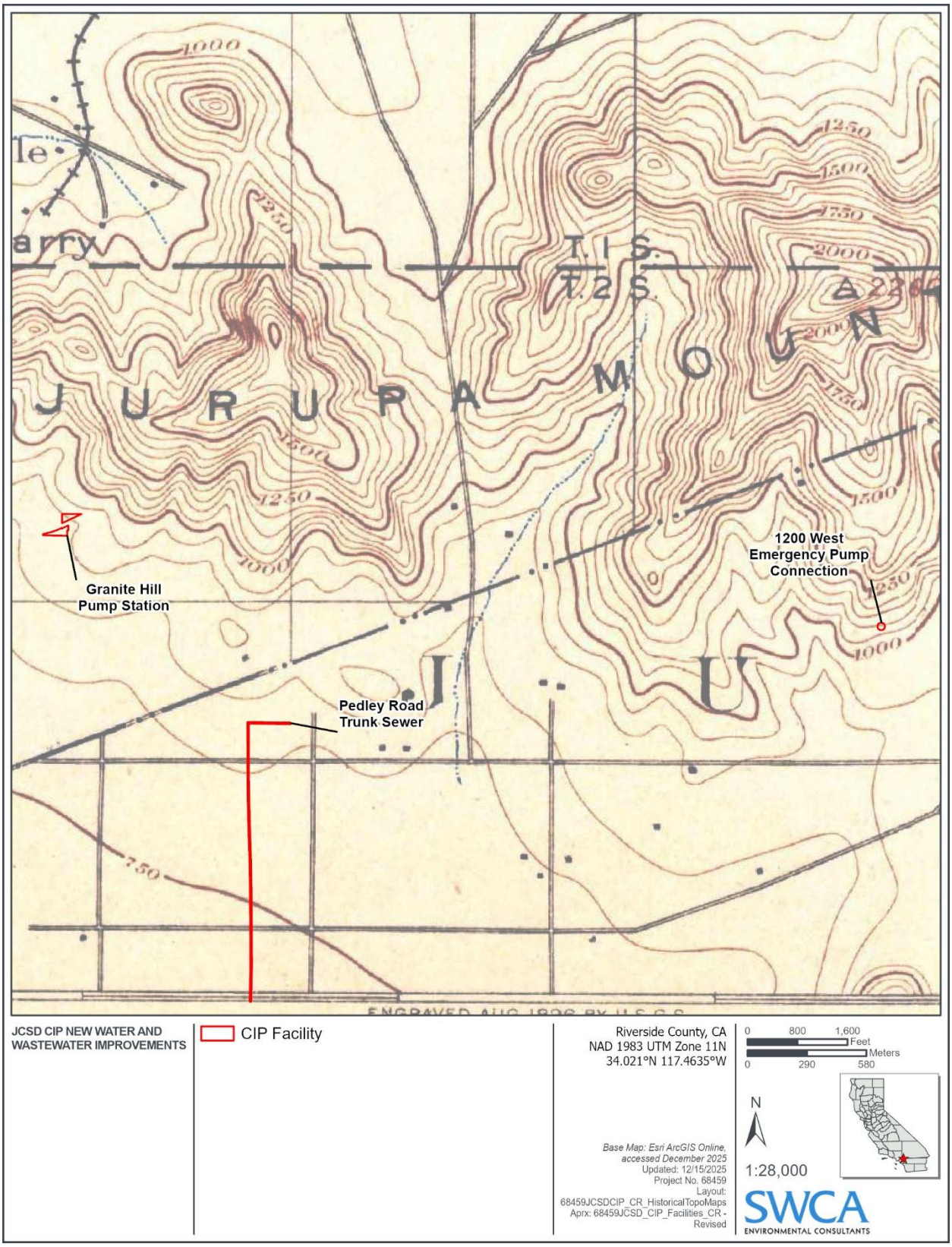


Figure 18. 1898 USGS topographic map showing the proposed locations of the CIP project-level facilities (USGS 2025).

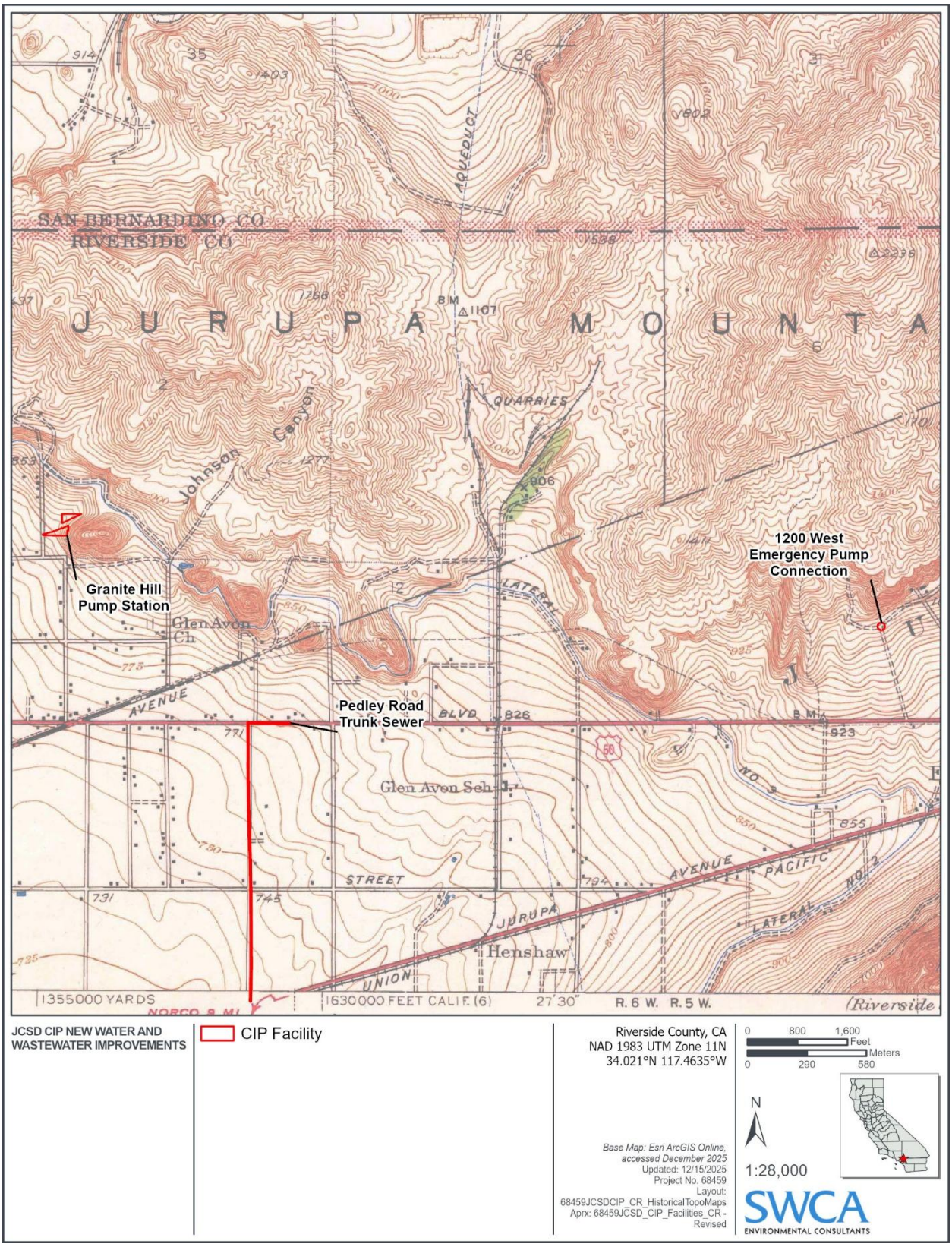


Figure 19. 1943 USGS topographic map showing the proposed locations of the CIP project-level facilities (USGS 2025).

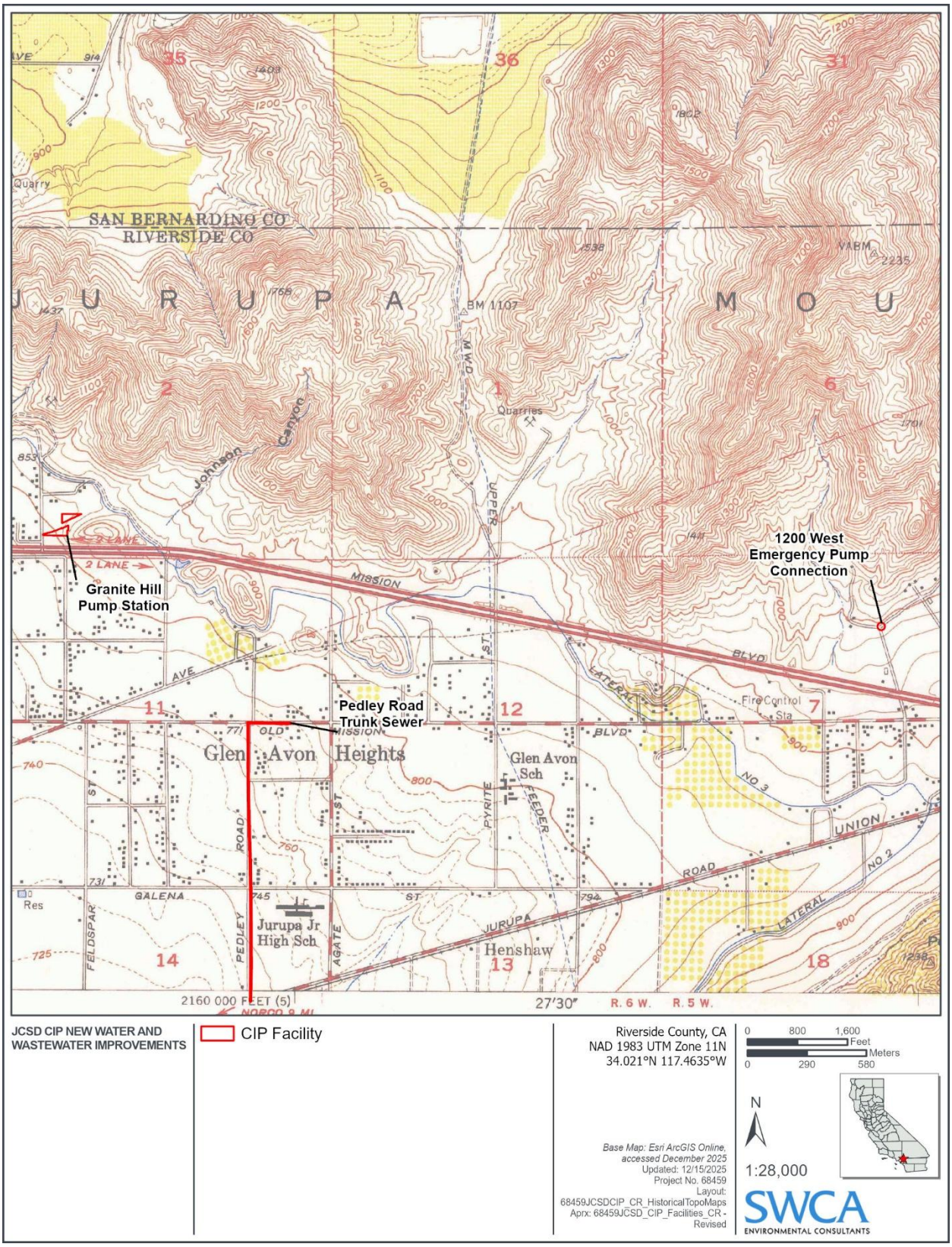


Figure 20. 1953 USGS topographic map showing the proposed locations of the CIP project-level facilities (USGS 2025).

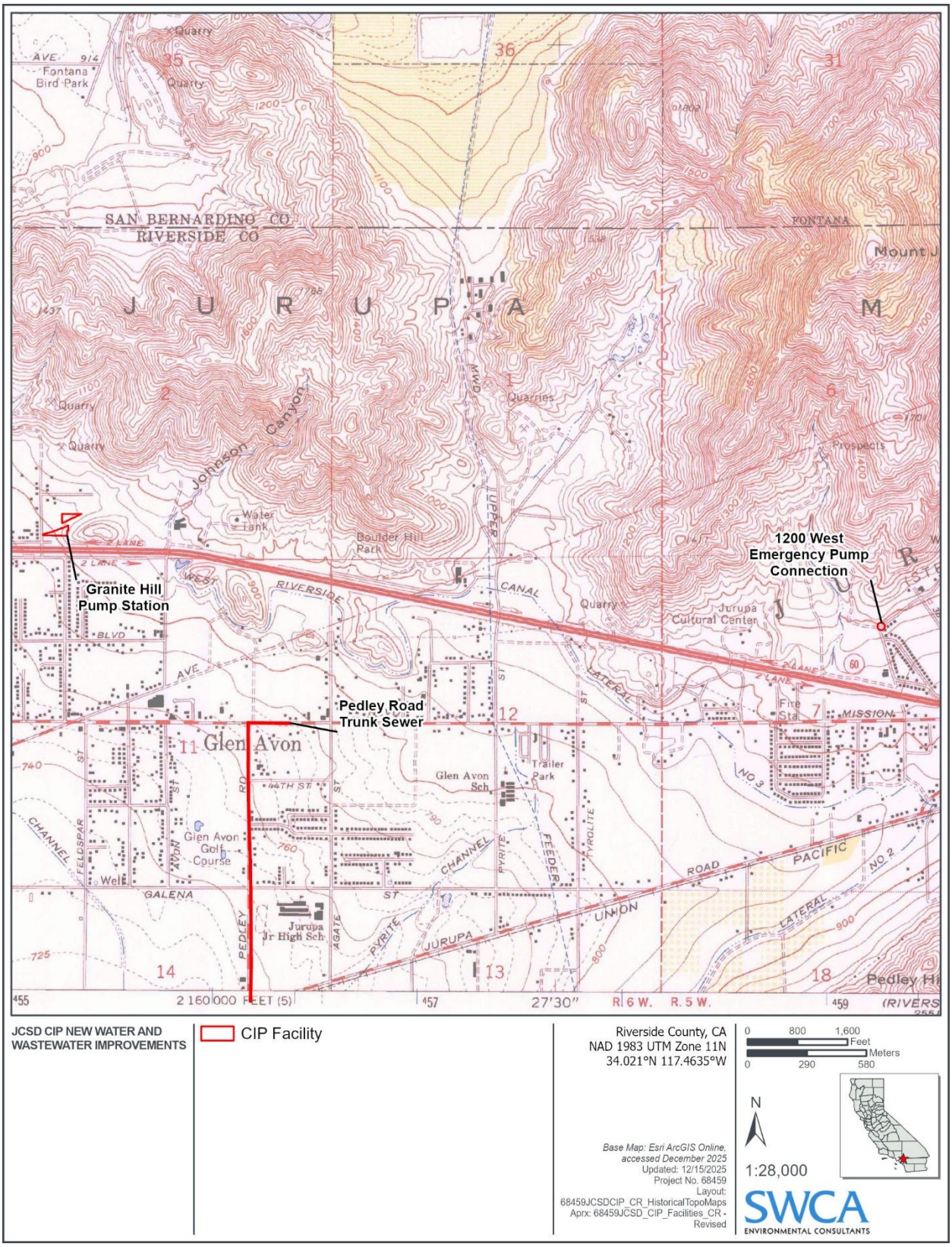


Figure 21. 1967 USGS topographic map showing the proposed locations of the CIP project-level facilities (USGS 2025).

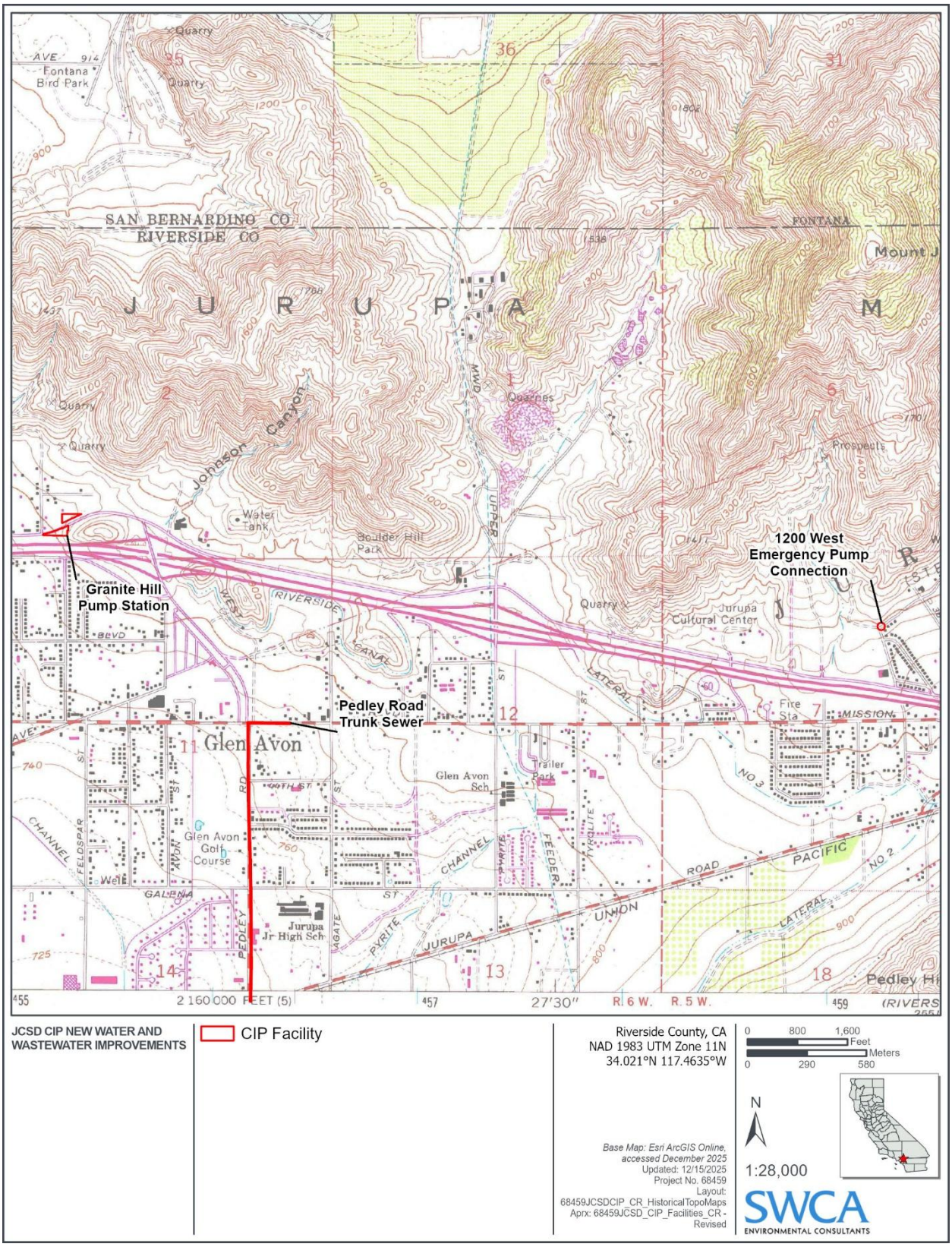


Figure 22. 1980 USGS topographic map showing the proposed locations of CIP project-level facilities. (USGS 2025).

Low-altitude aerial photographs from 1931 through 1976 show that the neighborhood surrounding the proposed location of the Granite Hill facility (Fleming Street north of Granite Hill Drive) began as rural with sparse residences and some agricultural land (UCSB Library). Aerial photographs from 1931 and 1933 show the area surrounding the project-level facilities as mostly undeveloped with some residential buildings and agricultural plots, as well as the early development of roads such as Flemming Street, Mission Boulevard, Bellegrave Avenue, and Pedley Road; the area at the proposed location of the Pedley Road facility is shown as an agricultural field (Figure 23–Figure 25). Additional homes were constructed by the 1950s, consistent with the increase in development seen across countless communities in the post-World War II period; however, the neighborhoods surrounding Granite Hill and Pedley Road facilities remained relatively rural until the 1980s and 1990s, when additional homes, a Buddhist meditation center, a hotel, and an elementary school were constructed in the area (NETRonline 2025). A 1953 aerial photograph clearly shows the establishment of SR 60 just south of the proposed Granite Hill facility location; this photograph also shows a small white structure just to the west of the proposed Site 2 of the Granite Hill facility; and the neighborhood surrounding 1200 West appears fully developed (Figure 26). Additionally, between 1953 and 1963 the area east and south of the Pedley Road facility shows increasing residential and civic (Jurupa Valley Junior High School) growth (Figure 27 and Figure 28). By 1976, the area around the proposed project-level facilities is shown to be close to its current configuration, with further residential and civic developments (Figure 29).

Archaeological Assessment

Field Methods

SWCA Archaeologist Isaiah Moose conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the proposed 1.35-acre Granite Hill facility site, and reconnaissance surveys of the proposed approximately 0.025-acre 1200 Booster and 3.7-acre Pedley Road facility site on May 7, 2025, and December 8, 2025, respectively. The program-level facilities were not surveyed, as these components are part of a longer-term program-level analysis. The intensive-level survey consisted of systematic surface inspection of all areas with transects walked at 15-meter (m) intervals or less to ensure that any surface-exposed artifacts and sites could be identified. The reconnaissance-level archaeological pedestrian survey of the 1200 West and Pedley Road facilities was performed from the public ROW. The reconnaissance survey consisted of a broad visual inspection of the ground surface at transects spaced at intervals wider than 15 m. SWCA examined the ground surface for the presence of precontact artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools); historic-era artifacts (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics); sediment discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden; roads and trails; and depressions and other features that might indicate the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., postholes, foundations) or occupations (e.g., hearths or bedrock milling features).

The project-level facilities APEs were photographed using a digital camera, and data were recorded with a handheld computer tablet using the Field Maps for ArcGIS application and paired with Geode GPS antenna with a sub-meter accuracy to locate the project-level facilities and maintain transect accuracy. All field notes, photographs, and records related to this survey are on file at the SWCA office in Pasadena, California.

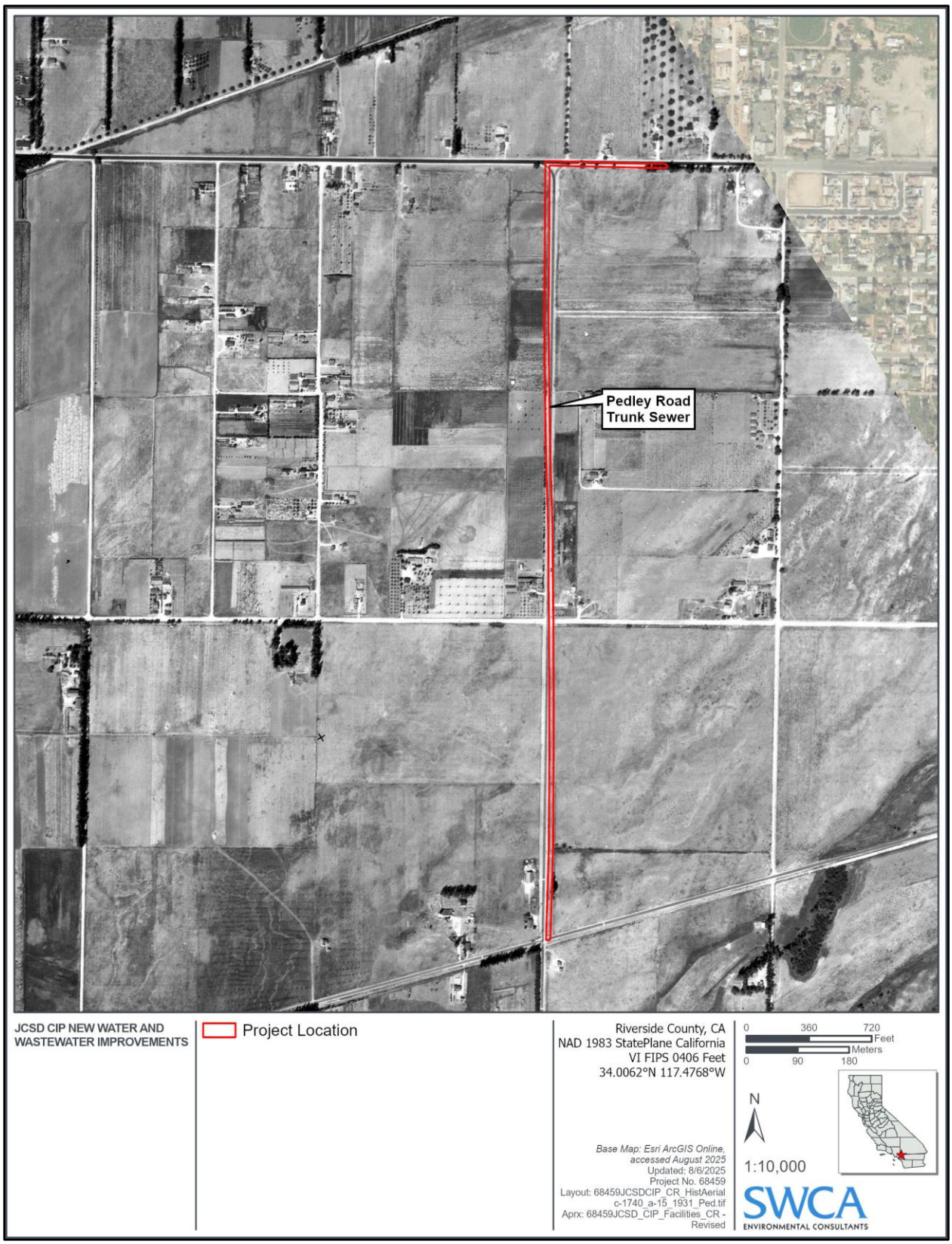


Figure 23. 1931 aerial photograph showing the Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement facility location and surrounding developments (UCSB Library 1931).

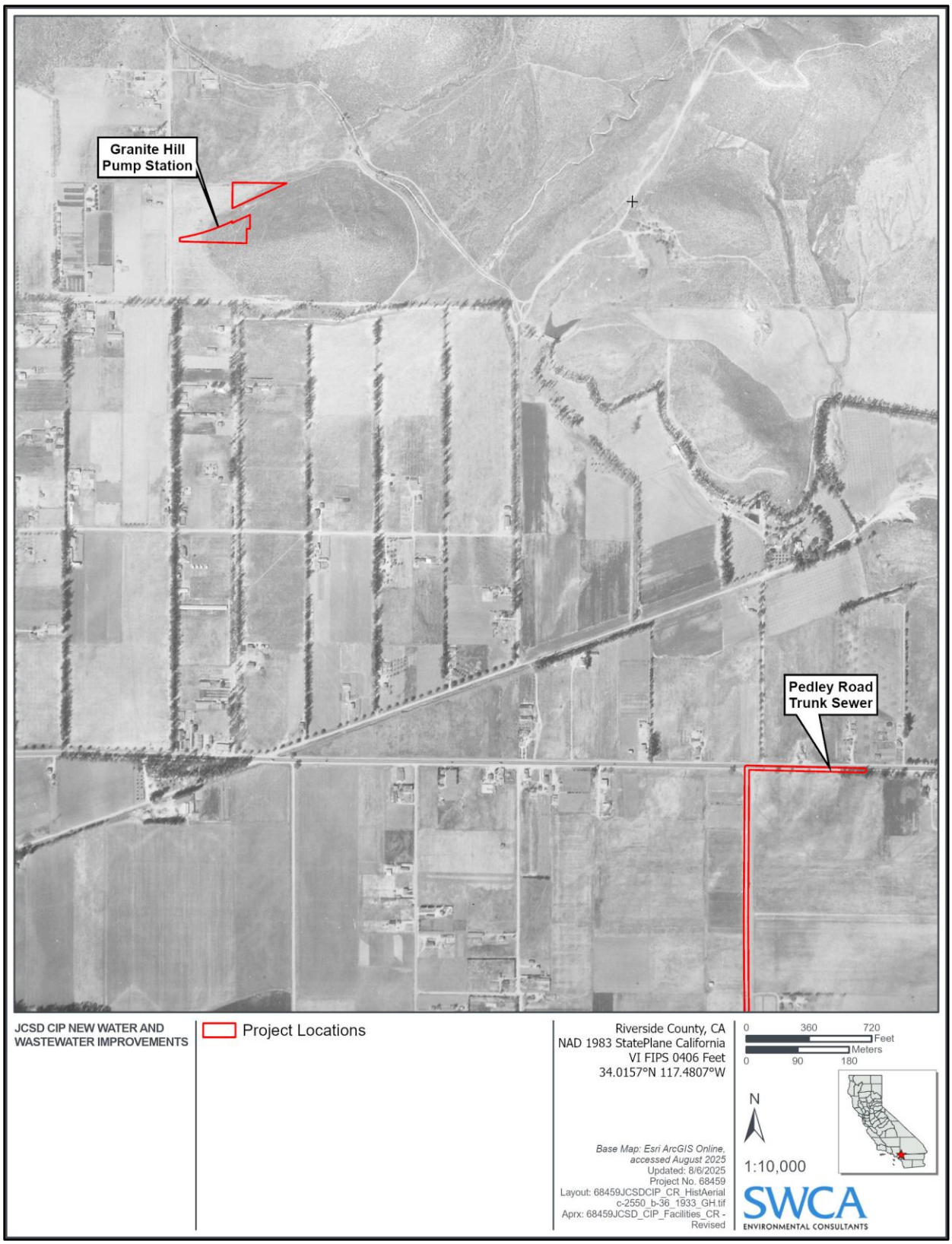


Figure 24. 1933 aerial photograph showing the Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement and Granite Hill Booster Pump Station facility locations and surrounding developments (UCSB Library 1933).

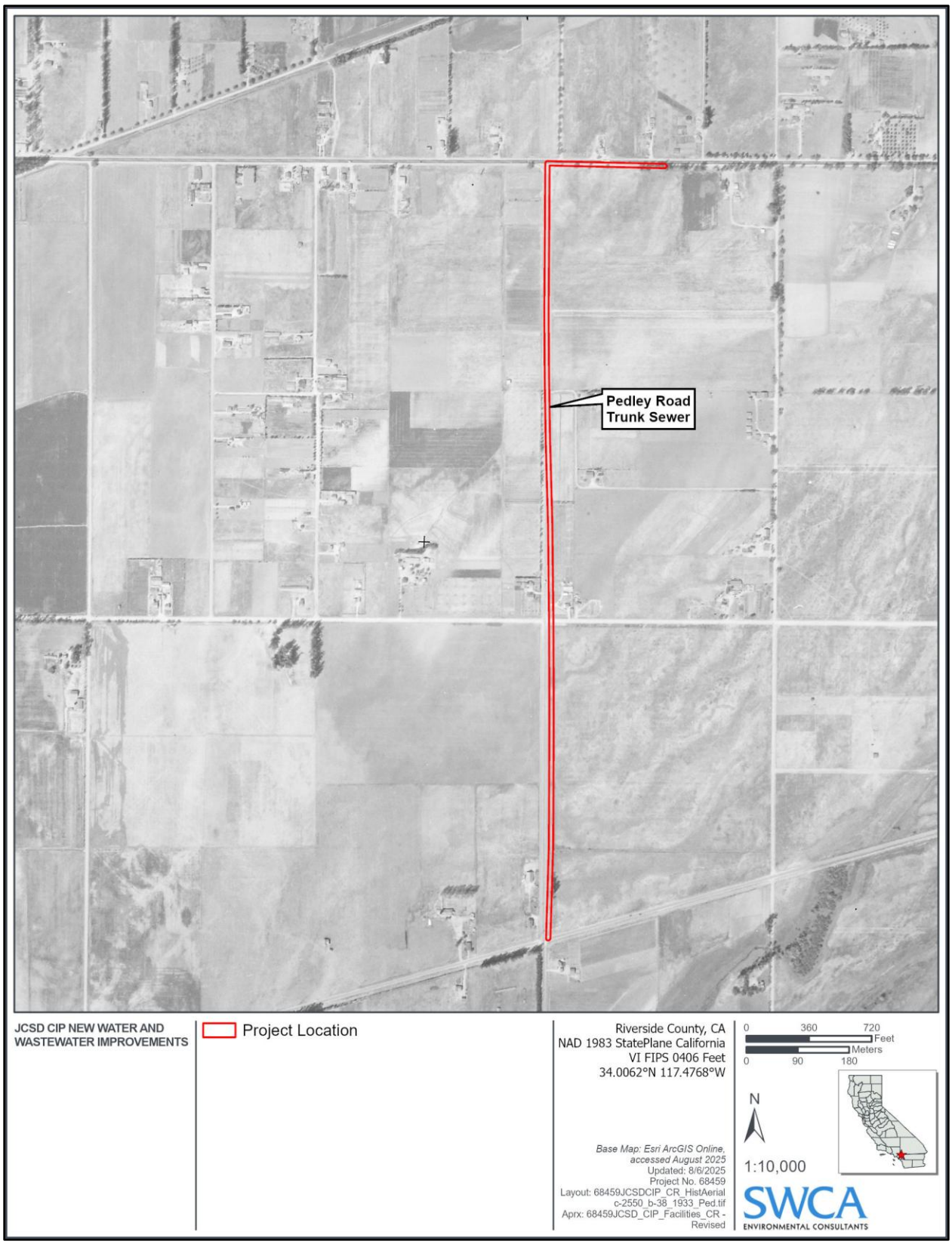


Figure 25. 1933 aerial photograph showing the Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement facility location and surrounding developments (UCSB Library 1933).

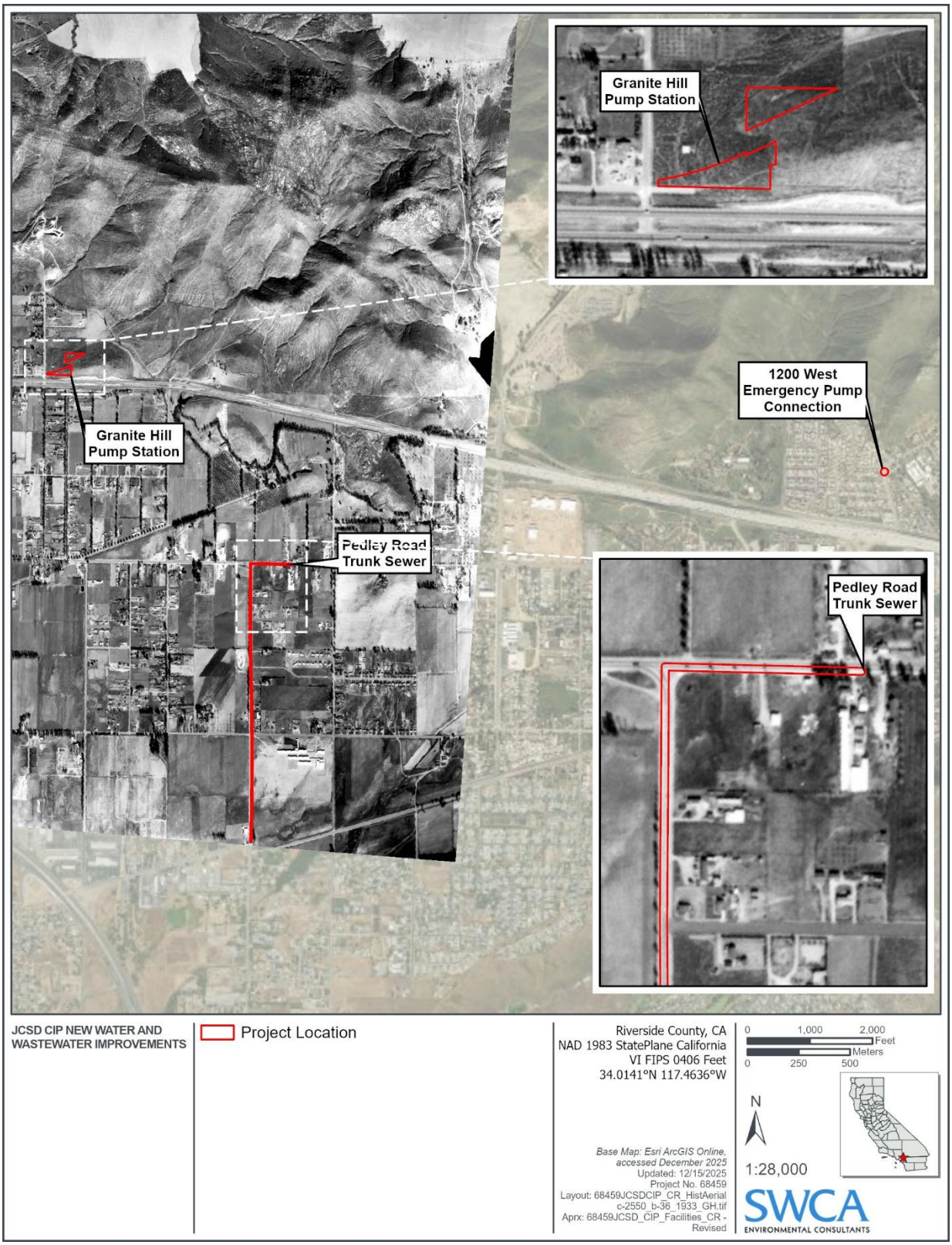


Figure 26. 1953 aerial photograph of the Pedley Road and Granite Hill project-level facilities, with small white structure adjacent to the proposed Granite Hill facility location and SR 60 to the south; increased residential and civic development adjacent to the proposed Pedley Road facility location (UCSB Library 1953).

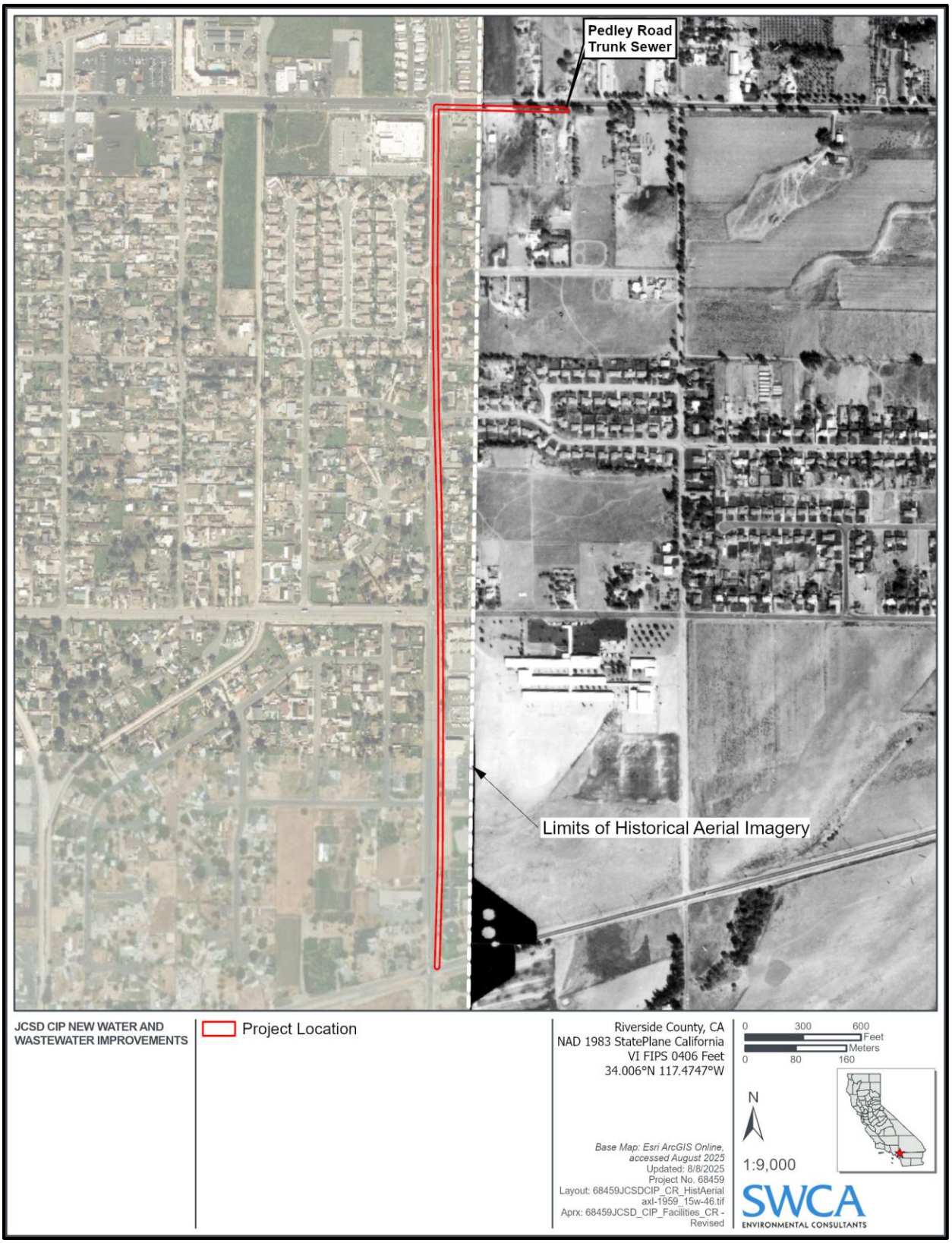


Figure 27. 1959 aerial photograph showing the proposed Pedley Road facility location and surrounding developments (UCSB Library 1959).

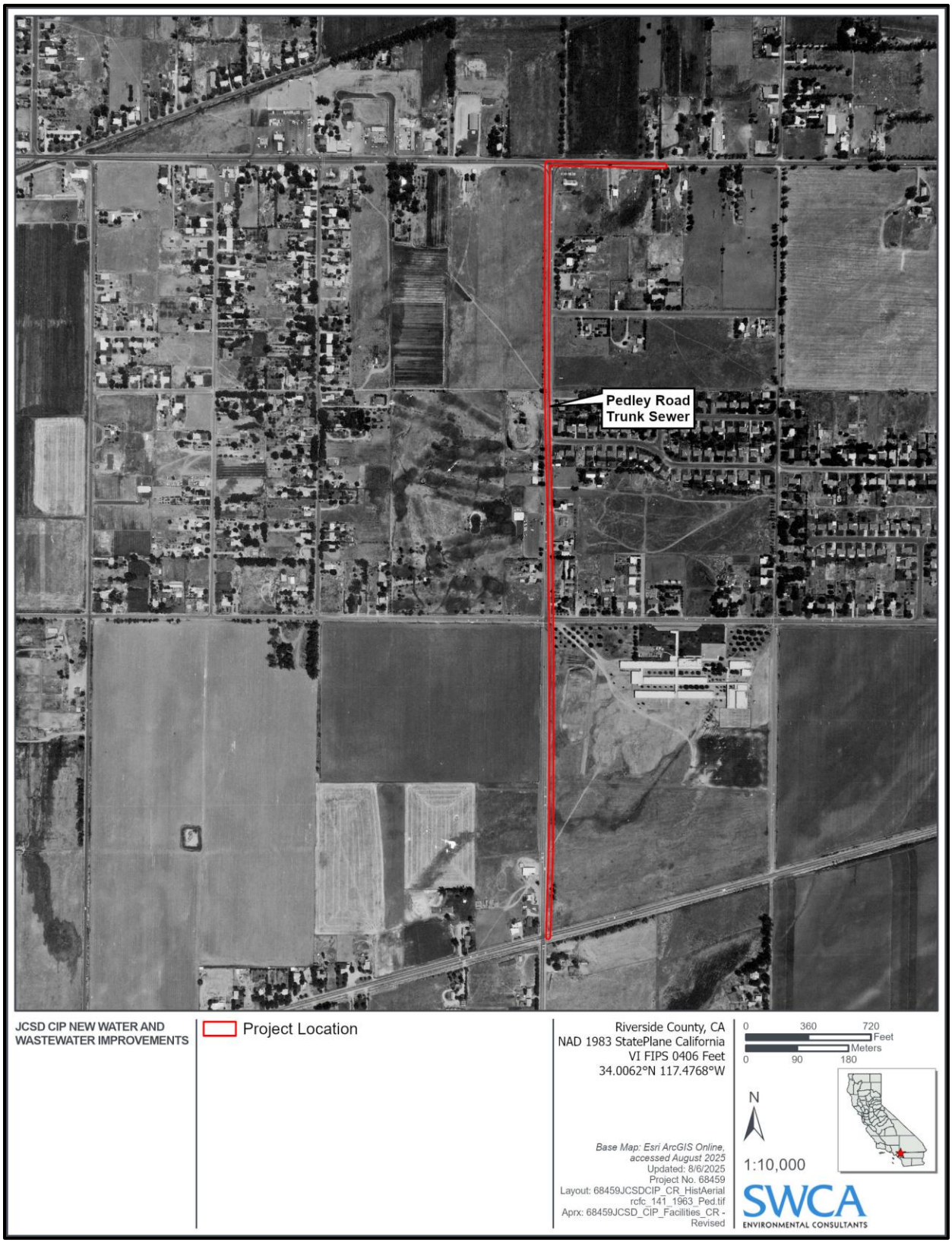


Figure 28. 1963 aerial photograph showing the proposed Pedley Road facility location and surrounding developments (UCSB Library 1963).

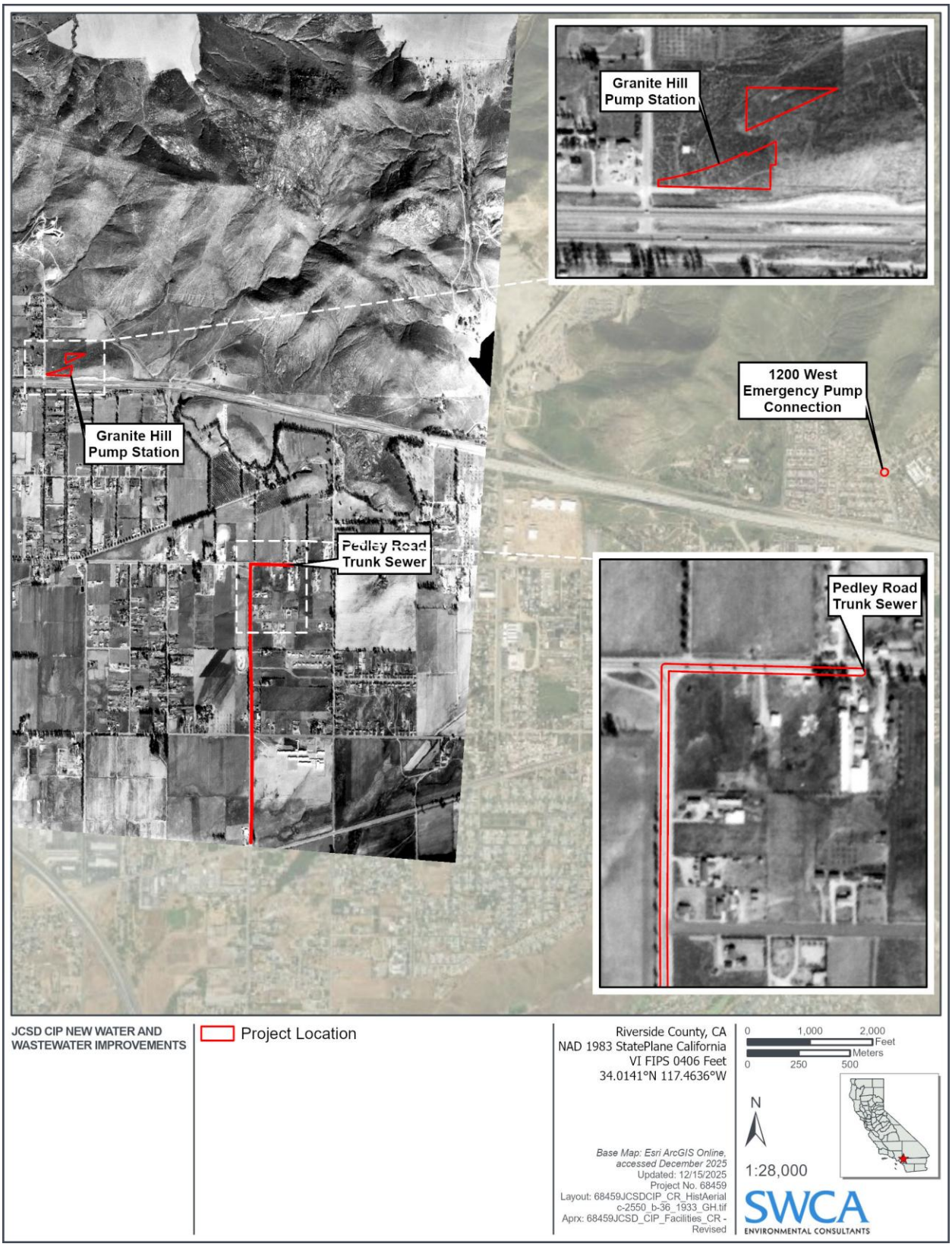


Figure 29. 1976 aerial photograph showing Granite Hill Road and continuing residential and civic growth adjacent to the proposed Pedley Road facility location (UCSB Library 1976).

Field Results

No archaeological resources were identified during the surveys. The 1200 West facility is located within the intersection of Microlite Drive and Scenic Drive surrounded by residential structures. The intersection is fully paved with no ground surface visibility. The Pedley Road facility site is highly urbanized, with paved streets and established landscaping, and is surrounded by buildings. Little to no ground surface was visible within the Pedley Road facility site at the time of the survey, and ground visibility was generally poor (0%–25%), particularly in paved and landscaped areas due to thick nonnative grasses and vegetation. The Granite Hill facility site comprises two distinct areas, Site 1 to the north and Site 2 to the south, separated by Granite Hill Drive. The northern portion of the Granite Hill facility site (Site 1) consists of a flat, unpaved, sandy surface surrounded by chaparral and mechanical push piles. The southern portion (Site 2) is predominantly flat and covered in chaparral and modern refuse. Ground visibility was generally excellent throughout the APE (85%–100%). Photographs showing the conditions of the project-level sites are included below (Figure 30-Figure 42).



Figure 30. Overview of 1200 West facility site at intersection Microlite Drive and Scenic Drive, facing northeast.



Figure 31. Overview of 1200 West facility site at intersection Microlite Drive and Scenic Drive, facing west.



Figure 32. Overview of 1200 West facility site at intersection Microlite Drive and Scenic Drive, facing southwest.



Figure 33. Overview of Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement facility site at intersection of Pedley Road and Mission Boulevard, facing east.



Figure 34. Overview of Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement facility site at Pedley Road, between Mission Boulevard and Jurupa Road, facing south.



Figure 35. Overview of Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement facility site at Pedley Road, between Mission Boulevard and Jurupa Road, facing north.



Figure 36. Overview of Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement facility site at Pedley Road, at intersection of Pedley Road and Jurupa Road, facing northeast.



Figure 37. Overview of Granite Hill Booster Pump Station Site 1, facing east.



Figure 38. Overview of Granite Hill Booster Pump Station Site 1, facing west.



Figure 39. Overview of modern refuse and push piles at Site 1, facing southeast.



Figure 40. Overview of Granite Hill Pump Station Site 2, facing east.



Figure 41. Overview of Granite Hill Booster Pump Station Site 2, facing west.



Figure 42. Modern refuse at Site 2, facing southeast.

Built-Environment Assessment

The CHRIS records search did not identify any previously recorded built-environment resources within or adjacent to the direct or indirect project-level APEs. If the area of the proposed Granite Hill facility, the indirect APE includes seven properties that are over 45 years old. These consist of single-family and multifamily residential properties in a semirural neighborhood (Figure 43 through Figure 48). Three other properties within 300 feet of the potential Granite Hill facility sites were not included in the indirect APE because they are less than 45 years old (3666 Fleming Street, 3668 Fleming Street, and 9220 Granite Hill Drive).

In this area, the surrounding setting includes residential properties with large lots; a Buddhist meditation center that was established in 1998 at a residential property and later was expanded (Suddhavasa Buddhist Meditation Center 2025); SR 60; a hotel; and undeveloped land to the east.

The seven aforementioned properties included in the indirect APE were surveyed from the public ROW, recorded on DPR 523 series forms, researched to understand their construction and occupant history, and evaluated for potential historic significance using the criteria of the NRHP and CRHR.

Table 2 summarizes the results of the evaluations—none of the properties are recommended eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under any criteria. Therefore, none of the properties qualify as historical resources or historic properties for the purposes of CEQA or Section 106 of the NHPA, respectively. Additional details including property descriptions, development histories, and significance evaluations are provided in the DPR forms in Appendix C.

Table 2. Properties over 45 Years Old within 300 Feet of Proposed Granite Hill Booster Pump Station Sites

Address	Description	Age (in years)	Eligible for NRHP or CRHR?	Historical Resource/ Historic Property?
3720 Fleming Street	Single-family property	57	No	No
3721 Fleming Street	Single-family property	95	No	No
3727 Fleming Street	Single-family property	70	No	No
3730 Fleming Street	Single-family property	49	No	No
3733 Fleming Street	Single-family property	70	No	No
3670-3674 Fleming Street	Multifamily property	67; 76	No	No
3686 Fleming Street	Single-family property	Approximately 75	No	No



Figure 43. 3720 Fleming Street (constructed 1968), west façade, facing northeast.



Figure 44. 3721 Fleming Street (constructed 1930), east façade, facing west.



Figure 45. 3727 Fleming Street (constructed 1955), east façade, facing west.



Figure 46. 3730 Fleming Street (constructed 1976), west façade, facing southeast.



Figure 47. 3733 Fleming Street (constructed 1955), east façade, facing west.



Figure 48. 3670-3674 Fleming Street (constructed 1949 and 1958), west façade, facing southeast.

Recommendations

The field survey for the project-level facilities (Granite Hill Booster Pump Station and Pedley Road Trunk Sewer) were negative for the presence of cultural resources. Moreover, the CHRIS records search did not reveal any previously recorded archaeological resources within or adjacent to the project-level APEs. The underlying soils and geology of the APE is a mix of artificial fill and old alluvial fans—both of which have a low potential for intact buried cultural deposits; however, the APEs are in the vicinity of a known Native American village, and the area was occupied and developed throughout the Historic period. Moreover, the results of the SLF search conducted by the NAHC indicate that there are sensitive Tribal resources within or adjacent to the APEs. For these reasons, the APEs are considered to have potential for cultural resources to be encountered during project implementation.

Based on the literature review, survey, research, and evaluations completed for this study, no built-environment historical resources or historic properties were identified within the project-level APEs. The proposed projects that are being analyzed in this study at a project level include the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station and Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement. The implementation of these projects would not result in substantial adverse change in the significance of historical resources or in an adverse effect to historic properties.

Based on the preceding analysis, SWCA recommends a finding of ***no historic properties affected*** for the proposed undertaking and ***less significant impact to historical and archaeological resources with mitigation incorporated*** under CEQA. Tribal consultation, however, may result in the identification of historical properties and requests for specific mitigation measures or treatments may be presented. Accordingly, the measures presented here may be subject to revisions based on the results of Tribal consultation.

- Prior to the issuance of a demolition permit, the project proponent will retain a qualified archaeologist, defined as an archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for historical archaeology, along with a Native American Monitor from a local culturally affiliated Tribe to carry out and ensure proper implementation of the regulatory compliance measures for archaeological resources.
- Prior to the commencement of project activities, an archaeological resources monitoring plan (monitoring plan) will be prepared in compliance with PRC Section 5024.1, 14 CCR 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, and PRC Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1. To satisfy these regulations, the

monitoring plan will include, but not be limited to, monitoring protocol for ground-disturbing activities, a construction worker training program, and discovery and processing protocol for inadvertent discoveries of archaeological resources. The monitoring plan will identify the process for contacting Tribal groups in the event of inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources or human remains potentially affiliated with Native Americans.

- Before the commencement of initial demolition or excavation at the project area, the retained qualified archaeologist or their designee will provide worker environmental awareness program training to on-site project personnel responsible for supervising demolition and excavation (i.e., foreman or supervisor) and machine operators.
- The qualified archaeologist will be present during demolition and excavation activities, as will be stipulated in the monitoring plan. The qualified archaeologist will have the authority to temporarily halt or redirect construction activities in soils that are likely to contain archaeological resources. In the event that archaeological resources are exposed during construction, work in the immediate vicinity of the find (within 8 m [25 feet]) shall stop until the qualified archaeologist can evaluate the significance of the find. Construction activities may continue in other areas. If the previously undocumented resource is determined by the qualified archaeologist to constitute a "historical resource" pursuant to CEQA Guidelines in 14 CCR 15064.5(a) or a "unique archaeological resource" pursuant to PRC Section 21083.2(g), the qualified archaeologist will coordinate with the project proponent and lead agency to develop a formal treatment plan that would reduce impacts to the resource(s). The treatment plan established for the resource(s) will be prepared in accordance with CEQA Guidelines in 14 CCR 15064.5(f) for historical resources and PRC Section 21083.2(b) for unique archaeological resources. At the conclusion of monitoring, a technical report will be prepared that summarizes the results and findings. The format and content of the report shall follow the OHP's Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format (OHP 1990). Any archaeological resources identified will be documented on appropriate DPR 523 series forms. The final draft of the report will be submitted to the SCIC.

Discovery of Human Remains

There is always the possibility that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unidentified buried human remains. In the event human remains are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, California State Health and Safety Code 7050.5 dictates that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to CEQA regulations and Public Resources Code (PRC) 5097.98.

Conservation of Open Space – 2017 General Plan

In accordance with the COS Element of the 2017 General Plan, a Native American monitor should be present during construction in areas of new ground disturbance (COS 7.8). Prior to construction, the Native American community should be consulted about any knowledge they would like to share about the APE (COS 7.5). In addition, if archaeological resources are identified, all construction or grading activities in and around sites where archaeological resources shall cease until a qualified archaeologist can determine the significance of the resource and recommend alternative mitigation measures (COS 7.7).

As a result, the project is subject to regulatory compliance measures that address the inadvertent encounter with archaeological resources pursuant to 36 CFR 800.13(b) or human remains pursuant to State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and PRC Section 5097.98. The implementation of these measures will ensure that any adverse effects to historic properties are avoided. As a result of these considerations, SWCA recommends a finding of no effect to historic properties.

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APPENDIX A

California Historical Resources Information System
Records Search Results

Table A-1. Previous Cultural Resource Studies within a (0.5-Mile) (0.8- Kilometer) Radius of the JCSD Project APE

IC Report Number*	Title	Author (Affiliation)	Year	Proximity to JCSD Project APE
RI-00043	*Nibbled Rock Ridge: A Prehistoric Milling Station in the Jurupa Mountains, Riverside County, California*	King, Thomas F. (Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside)	1972	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-00061	*Phase II Archaeological Studies Prado Basin and the Lower Santa Ana River*	Langenwalter II, Paul E. and James Brock (ECOS Management Criteria, Inc.)	1985	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-00117	*La Loma-Mira Loma Transmission Line: Expected Impact on Archaeological Values.*	Wilke, Philip J. and Stephen Hammond (Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside)	1973	Within (68th Street Extension, Schleisman I-15 Crossing)
RI-00125	*Letter Report: Archaeological Survey of Proposed Conveyance Alignments and Treatment Plant Site, Riverside, Rubidoux, and Jurupa.*	Barker, James P. (Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside)	1974	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-00141	*Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeology of Proposed Additions to the Indian Hills Housing Development, City of Pedley, Riverside County, California, UCRARCU #119*	Schlanger, Sarah H. (Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside)	1974	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-00142	*Final Archaeological Assessment for Access Road, Upper Feeder Pipeline, Riverside County, California*	Padon, Beth (Petra Riverside, Irvine, California)	1996	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-00157	*Environmental Impact Report for Mobile Home, Phase II Pomona Freeway and Avon Street, Glen Avon, Riverside, California.*	Green, Jack, F.S. Hurd, and G.E. Vanburen (John A. Defalco and Associates, Inc., La Palma, California)	1974	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-00175	*Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeology of the Jurupa Community Services District Improvement District Nos. 2 and 3, UCRARU # 145*	Portillo, Garth (Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside)	1975	Within (Schleisman I-15 Crossing)
RI-00241	*Environmental Impact Assessment: Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Jurupa Community Services District Alternative 1, Water System, Riverside, County, California*	Giansanti, Renee (Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside)	1977	Within (North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer Segment)
RI-00262	*An Archaeological Evaluation of Proposed Development of Two Water Wells and Associated Facilities near Norco, Riverside County, California*	Lipp, Donald (Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside)	1977	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-00270	*Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Interceptor Facility to City of Riverside Water Quality Control Plant, Riverside County, California*	Lipp, Donald (Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside)	1977	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-00283	*Ultrasystems Project # 4333: Archaeological Report*	Van Horn, David M. (Archaeological Associates, Costa Mesa, California)	1977	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-00717	*Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Assessment of Property located in the Pedley Area of Riverside County, California*	Singer, Patricia (Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside)	1979	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)

IC Report Number*	Title	Author (Affiliation)	Year	Proximity to JCSD Project APE
RI-00979	*Archaeological Survey Report: Archaeology Survey of A 534 Acre Parcel of Property near Rubidoux, Riverside County, California*	Colquehoun, Carol (Archaeological Associates, Ltd., Costa Mesa, California)	1980	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-01145	*Ultrasystems Project # 4334: Archaeological Report*	Van Horn, David M. (Archaeological Associates, Ltd., Costa Mesa, California)	1977	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-01191	*Archaeological Survey Report: the 64 Acre A. Filippi Winery and Vineyard near Glen Avon in Unincorporated Riverside County*	Van Horn, David M. (Archaeological Associates, Ltd., Costa Mesa, California)	1981	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-01192	*Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Test Excavation of the Filippi Winery Ruins RIV-2101 near Glen Avon, Riverside County, California*	Drover, Christopher E. (Consulting Archaeologist, Tustin, California)	1990	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-01505	*Cultural Resources Assessment of the Santa Ana Regional Interceptor, Reaches IV-D and IV-E, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California*	Lerch, Michael K. (San Bernardino County Museum Association)	1982	Within (Pedley Road Trunk Sewer, Schleisman I-15 Crossing)
RI-01506	*the Santa Ana Regional Interceptor Project, Sawpa-Sari Reaches IV D&E; A Cultural Resource Survey of an 18 Mile Right of Way From Mira Loma to Colton, Riverside & San Bernardino Counties.*	Seymour, Gregory and David Dook (SWCA Environmental Consultants)	1992	Within (North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer Segment, Pedley Road Trunk Sewer)
RI-01928	*An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 20774, Pedley Area of Riverside County, California*	De Munck, Victor C. (Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside)	1985	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-02102	*Archaeological Resources Assessment Completed for Tract 22293 in Glen Avon Riverside County, California*	Cottrell, M.G. (Archaeological Resources Management Corporation)	1987	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-02246	*An Archaeological Assessment of Tt 23279, Jurupa, California*	Drover, C.E. (Author)	1988	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-02307	*Cultural Resources Survey, Upper Santa Ana River, California*	R. Paul Hampson, Jerrel Sorensen, Susan K. Goldberg, Mark T. Swanson, and Jeanne E. Arnold (Greenwood and Associates)	1988	Within (68th Street Extension, Schleisman I-15 Crossing)
RI-02309	*Archaeological Assessment Form: 12.55 Acres in Johnson Canyon, Riverside County, California*	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc (Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.)	1988	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-02597	*A Cultural Resources Assessment of Parcel 24710 (Amendment No.1), located in the Jurupa Area of Western Riverside County, California.*	Arkush, Brooke S. (Archaeological Research Unit)	1989	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-02599	*An Archaeological Assessment of C.F.D. #1 Proposed 1110 Pressure Zone Reservoir Mira Loma, California.*	Drover, Christopher E. (Author)	1989	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)

IC Report Number*	Title	Author (Affiliation)	Year	Proximity to JCSD Project APE
RI-02904	*A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed MDM Residential Development, in Vicinity of Pedley, Riverside County, California*	Alexandrowicz, J. Stephen, Arthur A. Kuhner, and Susan R. Alexandrowicz (Archaeological Consulting Services)	1991	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-02957	*Department of Transportation Negative Archaeological Survey Report DPD-EP-25 (Rev. 2/83).*	Swope, Karen (Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside)	1990	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-03000	*Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of the I-15 Corridor Specific Plan, Jurupa, California.*	Drover, Christopher E. (Author)	1989	Within (68th Street Extension)
RI-03122	*An Archaeological Assessment of Parcel Map 26365, Mira Loma, California*	Drover, Christopher E. (Author)	1990	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-03185	*Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of Tentative Tract 26366, Riverside County, California*	Knell, Edward J. (RMW Paleo Associates, Inc.)	1991	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-03274	*Cultural Resources Assessment, Parcel Map 21017, Pedley Area of Riverside County, California*	Everson, Dicken, Kevin Hallaran, Joan Schneider, and Bruce Love (Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside)	1991	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-03468	*Addendum to Cultural Resources Assessment, Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority, Chino Basin Desalination Program – Phase I Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California*	Broomhall, Lorie L. (Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside)	1992	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-03525	*An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract Map 27069, 2.84 Acres of Land near Glen Avon, Riverside County, California*	Keller, Jean A. (Author)	1992	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-03590	*Cultural Resources Assessment, Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority, Chino Basin Desalination Program: Water Pipelines, Wells, and Reservoir*	Hale, Alice (Greenwood & Assoc.)	1997	Within (Schleisman I-15 Crossing)
RI-03673	*A Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract No. 31107, A 46.2-Acre Parcel located immediately Northeast of Hamner Avenue and Schleisman Road, Mira Loma, Riverside County*	White, Robert S. and Laura S. White (John Minch & Associates, Inc.)	2003	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-03781	*An Archaeological Assessment of the Day Creek Channel Stage 6 Alignment, located in the Mira Loma Area of Riverside County*	White, Robert S. (Archaeological Associates)	1994	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-03889	*Environmental Impact Evaluation: A Cultural Resources Impact Assessment of the 748 Acre Eastvale Project, Riverside County, California*	Drover, Christopher (Author)	1993	Within (Schleisman I-15 Crossing)
RI-04133	*Cultural Resources Records Search and Survey Report for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: Cm 156-01, in Sunnyslope, Riverside County, California*	Mason, Roger, Philippe Lapin, and Brant A. Brechbiel (Chambers Group, Inc.)	1998	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-04172	*Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Caltrans District 8, Riverside County, Route 15, P.K. 77.66/82.76, Charge Unit 08213, Ea327500*	McKenna et al. (Author)	1998	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)

IC Report Number*	Title	Author (Affiliation)	Year	Proximity to JCSD Project APE
RI-04404	*Final Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Williams Communications, Inc., Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Riverside to San Diego, California Vol I-IV.*	Jones and Stokes Associates, Inc. (Author)	2000	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-04502	*A Cultural Resource Assessment of A 17.3 Acre Parcel (APN 167-110-020) located Southwest of the Intersection of Muth Way and Galena Street in Mira Loma, Riverside County*	White, Robert S. and Laurie S. White (John Minch & Associates)	2001	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-04595	*Phase I Archaeological Assessment of A One-Acre Parcel in Mira Loma Area of Riverside County, California*	Demcak, Carol R. (Archaeological Resource Management Corporation)	2002	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-04602	*Cultural Resources Assessment of A One-Acre Parcel in the Glen Avon Area of Riverside County, California*	Demack, Carol R. (Archaeological Resource Management Corporation)	2001	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-04618	*An Archaeological Impact Assessment of Mira Loma Commerce Center Parcels, Mira Loma, Riverside County, California*	Drover, Christopher E. (Author)	2002	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-04636	*A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, Tentative Tract Map 30288, 56.9 Acres of Land near Glen Avon, Riverside County, California*	Keller, Jean A. (Author)	2002	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-04712	*Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment, Cloverdale Park, Riverside County, California*	Goodwin, Riordan and Robert E. Reynolds (LSA Associates, Inc., Riverside)	2002	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-07771	*Letter Report: Proposed Cellular Tower Project in Riverside County, California, Site Name/Number: CA-8878A/ Mission*	Erika Thal (EarthTouch, Inc.)	2004	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-04925	*An Archaeological Historic Evaluation Report: Tract 32136, APNS 152-020-002 and -0906, 50-Acre Property, County of Riverside, California*	Hoover, Anna M. and Julia Fox (L&L Environmental, Inc.)	2004	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-04980	*A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of Approximately 200 Acres of Land (TTM 30931) in the Jurupa Area of Riverside County, California*	McKenna et al. (Author)	2003	Within (Schleisman I-15 Crossing)
RI-05002	*A Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation of an 80 Acre Parcel Northwest of the Mira Loma Area of Riverside County, California*	McKenna et al. (Author)	2000	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-05043	*A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for Tentative Tract No. 31958, Approximately 28 Acres of Land Int He Jurupa Hills Area of Riverside County, California*	McKenna et al. (Author)	2005	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-05049	*Archaeological Survey Report: A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Eastvale Water and Sewer Master Plan, Riverside County, California*	McKenna et al. (Author)	2003	Within (Schleisman I-15 Crossing)
RI-05052	*A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Eastvale Water and Sewer Master Plan, Riverside County, California*	McKenna et al. (Author)	2003	Within (68th Street Extension, Schleisman I-15 Crossing)

IC Report Number*	Title	Author (Affiliation)	Year	Proximity to JCSD Project APE
RI-05300	*Cultural Resource Assessment, Limonite Senior Project, APNs 165-200-008, -006, -001, and 165-140-038, Community of Pedley, Riverside County, California*	Lawson, Nat, Riordan Goodwin, Judith Marvin, and Curt Duke (LSA Associates)	2004	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-05325	*Historic Property Survey Report: Van Buren Boulevard Bridge Replacement Class II Project.*	Riordan L . Goodwin (CALTRANS)	2002	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-05394	*Archaeological Resources Assessment and Paleontological Records Search for Tract Map #31323 (APN# 134-250-010), County of Riverside, Ca*	Dice, Michael (Michael Brandman Associates)	2003	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-05398	*Cultural Resources Assessment, Rosa Parks Elementary School, Corona-Norco Unified School District, Riverside County, Ca*	Lange, Frederick (LSA Associates, Inc.)	2005	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-05399	*Cultural Resource Assessment, Eastville Intermediate School (APN 134-005-006), Unincorporated Riverside County, California*	Ewers, Daniel (LSA Associates, Inc.)	2004	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-05409	*Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Arlington Desalter and Pipeline, Cities of Riverside, Corona, and Norco, Riverside County, California*	Love, Bruce, Bai "Tom" Tang, Michael Hogan, and Mariam Dahdul (CRM Tech)	2001	Within (Schleisman I-15 Crossing)
RI-05522	*Cultural Resource Assessment, Galena Business Park near Pedley, Riverside County, California*	Lange, Fredrick W. (LSA Associates, Inc.)	2005	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-05600	*A Cultural Resource Inventory, Jurupa Unified School District, Riverside County, California*	Drover, Christopher (Author)	2001	Within (North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer Segment)
RI-05601	*An Archaeological Impact Assessment of Freeway Commerce Center, Glen Avon, Riverside County, Ca*	Drover, Christopher E. (Author)	2002	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-05628	*A Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract 31635,A 7.49 Acre Parcel located Northwest of the Intersection of Hudson and 60th Streets, Pedley, Riverside County, California*	White, Robert S. and Laura S. White (Archaeological Associates)	2004	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-05956	*Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties, JCSD Pyrite Creek Sewer Relocation Project, Community of Jurupa, Riverside County, California*	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, Mariam Dahdul, Laura Hensley Shaker, and Daniel Ballester (CRM Tech)	2003	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-05962	*Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Assessor's Parcel Number 160-060-042, near the Unincorporated Community of Mira Loma, Riverside County, Ca*	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, Josh Smallwood, and Daniel Ballester (CRM Tech)	2003	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-05963	*Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Assessor's Parcel Numbers 160-060-001, -035, and -039, near the Unincorporated Community of Mira Loma, Riverside County, Ca*	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, and Josh Smallwood (CRM Tech)	2003	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)

IC Report Number*	Title	Author (Affiliation)	Year	Proximity to JCSD Project APE
RI-06113	*Letter Report: Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate Sc-210-01 (Oak Quarry Golf Club), 6875 34th Street, Sunnyslope, Riverside County, Ca*	Aislin-Kay, Marnie (Michael Brandman Associates)	2004	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-06116	*Letter Report: Records Search Results Ans Site Visit for Sprint Telecommunications Facility Candidate RV60XC816D (Truck Center) 377 De Forest Court, Mira Loma, Riverside County, Ca*	Taniguchi, Christeen (Michael Brandman Associates)	2004	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-06194	*Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, ICSD/Van Leeuwen Park Site, near the City of Norco, Riverside County, California*	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, Mariam Dahdul, and Daniel Ballester (CRM Tech)	2004	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-06196	*Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Assessor's Parcel Number 166-040-021, Glen Avon Area, Riverside County, California*	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, Josh Smallwood, and Daniel Ballester (CRM Tech)	2004	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-06217	*Letter Report: Proposed Cellular Tower Project (S) in Riverside County, California, Site Number (S)/Name (S): CA-8877C/Rodeo TCNS# 11394*	Carla Allred (EarthTouch, Inc.)	2006	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-06387	*Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Tentative Parcel Map No. 31081, near the Community of Glen Avon, Riverside County, California*	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, Deirdre Encarnacion, and Daniel Ballester (CRM Tech)	2005	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-06418	*Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, the De Anza Project, in the Community of Pedley, Riverside County, California*	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, Casey Tibbet, and Daniel Ballester (CRM Tech)	2005	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-06419	*Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel No. 166-070-022, 5190 Agate Street, Jurupa Unincorporated Area, Riverside County, California*	Bai Tang, Michael Hogan, Deirdre Encarnacion, and John Eddy (CRM Tech)	2004	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-06540	*Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, the Shankle/Law Project, Assessor's Parcel Nos. 167-160-032 Through -034, near the Community of Glen Avon, Riverside County, California*	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, Thomas Shackford, and Nina Gallardo (CRM Tech)	2006	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-06543	*Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Tentative Tract Map No. 34201, near the City of Norco, Riverside County, California*	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, Josh Smallwood, Daniel Ballester, and Terri Jacquemain (CRM TECH)	2006	Within (Schleisman I-15 Crossing)
RI-06547	*Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Tentative Tract Map No. 34201, near the City of Norco, Riverside County, California*	Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, Josh Smallwood, Daniel Ballester, and Terri Jacquemain (CRM Tech)	2006	Within (68th Street Extension, Schleisman I-15 Crossing)

IC Report Number*	Title	Author (Affiliation)	Year	Proximity to JCSD Project APE
RI-06725	*Cultural Resource Assessment: Tract 31975 (APN 183-310-020), Community of Jurupa, Riverside County, California*	Goodwin, Riordan (LSA Associates, Inc.)	2004	Within (North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer Segment)
RI-06779	*Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Tentative Tract Map No. 33428, the Vernola Project, near the Community of Mira Loma, Riverside County, California*	Crm Tech	2007	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-06810	*A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Glen Avon Development Project Area near State Route 60 and Pedley Road, Riverside County, California*	McKenna, Jeanette A. (McKenna et al.)	2006	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-06811	*A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey Sunnyslope CA 2, 7087 Mission Boulevard, Riverside County, California*	Hudlow, Scott M. (Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates)	2006	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-06812	*Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Assessor's Parcel No. 173-160-020, near the Community of Glen Avon, Riverside County, California*	Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, Clarence Bodmer, Thomas Melzer, and Laura H. Shaker (CRM Tech)	2007	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-06899	*A Phase 1 Cultural Resources Investigation of the SM Realty & Development, LLC, Property, 3810 Conning Street, Riverside, Riverside County, California*	McKenna, Jeanette A. (McKenna et al.)	2006	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-06998	*Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, of the Proposed Pedley 14.8-Acre Project, Community of Pedley, Riverside County, California.*	Shattuck, Paul O., Caprice Harper, and Brian K. Glenn (Bonterra Consulting)	2005	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-07261	*An Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Survey of, Approximately 10 Acres for the Proposed Jurupa Valley Aquatic Center, in Glen Avon, Riverside County, California*	Tetra Tech, Inc. (Author)	2007	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-07284	*A Phase I Archaeological Survey Report for APNS 169-100-008 to -10; -013 to -016; -038; -040 and Portions of -044, near Glen Avon, County of Riverside, California*	Anna M. Hoover (L&L Environmental, Inc.)	2007	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-07289	*Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report Assessor's Parcel No. 161-260-004 at 6048 Etiwanda Avenue, Mira Loma, Riverside County, California*	Bai Tom Tang and Michael Hogan (CRM Tech)	2007	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-07310	*Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate RS-0044-01 (Light Standard/Antenna Installation), 13100 65th Street, Corona, Riverside County, California*	Wayne Bonner and Marnie Aislin-Kay (Michael Brandman Associates)	2006	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-07314	*Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate IE24063A (Rick Thompson Arena), 8629 Jurupa Road, Riverside, Riverside County, California*	Bonner, Wayne and Aislin-Kay, Marnie (Michael Brandman Associates)	2007	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)

IC Report Number*	Title	Author (Affiliation)	Year	Proximity to JCSD Project APE
RI-07388	*Final, Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Report, Tentative Tract Map #34014, 7080 and 7090 Cleveland Avenue, Norco Area, Riverside County, California.*	Dice, Michael (MBA)	2006	Within (Schleisman I-15 Crossing)
RI-07392	*Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, 3150 Country Village Road, Mira Loma, Riverside County, California*	Dice, Michael (MBA)	2007	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-07445	*Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report Thoroughbred Farm Specific Plan in Mira Loma Area, Riverside County, California*	Tang, Bai "Tom" and Hogan, Michael (CRM Tech)	2007	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-07450	*Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate IE04672B (Morse Chiropractic), 10935 Limonite Avenue, Mira Loma, Riverside County, California*	Bonner, H. Wayne and Aislin-Kay, Marnie (MBA)	2007	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-07459	*Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Site Visit for Royal Street Communications, LLC Telecommunications Facility Candidate LA2343A (Jurupa Cultural Center), 7621 Granite Hills Drive, Riverside, Riverside County, California.*	Bonner, H. Wayne and Aislin-Kay, Marnie (MBA)	2007	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-07545	*Phase I Archaeological Assessment: Assessor's Parcel Nos. 156-140-042, -043, and -044, near the Community of Mira Loma, Riverside County, California*	Tang, Bai "Tom" and Michael Hogan (CRM Tech)	2008	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-07554	*A Cultural Resources Survey for the Sunnyhill Project, Riverside County, California*	Smith, Brian F. and James Clifford (Brian F. Smith and Associates)	2004	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-07556	*A Cultural Resources Survey for the 5.00-Acre Jurupa & Tyrolite Project, Riverside County, California*	Smith, Brian F. and Dylan Amerine (Brian F. Smith and Associates)	2005	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-07693	*A Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the 56th Street Booster Station Expansion Project*	Smith, Brian F. and Richard Greene (Brian F. Smith and Associates)	2007	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-07743	*Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel Nos. 169-172 and -073, in the Unincorporated Community of Glen Avon, Riverside County, California*	Smallwood, Josh, Daniel Ballester, and John J. Eddy (CRM Tech)	2007	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-07771	*Letter Report: Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit for T-Mobile Facility Candidate IE25786A (Houston FAB), 6879 Granite Hill Drive, Riverside, Riverside County, California*	Bonner, Wayne H. and Marnie Aislin-Kay (Michael Brandman Associates)	2007	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-07847	*A Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Pyrite Plaza Project, CUP-03262R1, APN 171-040-007, 171-040-028, and 171-040-030; 3873 Pyrite Street, Riverside, County of Riverside, California*	Alexandrowicz, John Stephen and Ian Craig Alexandrowicz (Archaeological Consulting Services)	2008	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-07997	*An Archaeological Mitigation Monitoring Report for APNS 169-100-008 to -010; -013 to -016; -038;-040 and Portions of -044, near Glen Avon, County of Riverside, California*	Barbara Loren-Webb (L & L Environmental, Inc.)	2008	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)

IC Report Number*	Title	Author (Affiliation)	Year	Proximity to JCSD Project APE
RI-08001	*A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Plot Plan 20276 Suddhavasaa Buddhist Meditation Center*	Jean A. Keller (Cultural Resources Consultant)	2008	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-08038	*Letter Report: Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Telecommunications Candidate IE04962A (Providence Park), 7325 Woodpigeon Road, Corona, Riverside County, California.*	Wayne Bonner and Arabesque Said (Michael Brandman Associates)	2008	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-08171	*Cultural Resources Assessment Public Safety Enterprise Communication Project Riverside, Orange, San Bernadino, and San Diego Counties, FM 04174400010*	Jennifer M. Sanka and Marnie Aislin-Kay (Michael Brandman Associates)	2008	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-08268	*Letter Report: Results of the Cultural Resource Assessment for the Galena 12kv Project, Riverside County, California*	Antonina Delu (Southern California Edison)	2009	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-08318	*Phase II Cultural Resource Testing and Evaluation of CA-RIV-7026, the Freeway Commerce Center Project County of Riverside, California.*	Michael H. Dice (Michael Brandman Associates)	2007	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-08343	*Letter Report: Historical / Archaeological Resources Survey Tentative Parcel Map No. 36202 Glen Avon Area, Riverside County, California*	Bai "Tom" Tang (CRM Tech)	2009	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-08426	*Letter Report: Records Search Results for Nextel Communications Facility CA7252A (Holmes), near Norco, Riverside County, California.*	Laurie S. White (Michael Brandman Associates)	2001	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-08444	*Letter Report: Cultural Resource Compliance Report Associated With the Clay Street Business Park Conceptual Plan, Community of Pedley, County of Riverside, California.*	Michael H. Dice (Michael Brandman Associates)	2009	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-08535	*Letter Report: Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report Eastvale Community Center Project; City of Eastvale, Riverside County, California*	Bai "Tom" Tang (CRM Tech)	2010	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-08536	*Chino Desalter Phase 3 Expansion Project*	Bai "Tom" Tang, Deirdre Encarnacion, Daniel Ballester, and Laura H. Shaker (CRM Tech)	2010	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-08649	*Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE25785-A*	Wayne H. Bonner and Sarah A. Williams (Michael Brandman Associates)	2011	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-08658	*Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE04158-A*	Wayne H. Bonner and Arabesque Said (Michael Brandman Associates)	2011	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-08737	*Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, Plot Plan No. 24518, 6146 Etiwanda Avenue, Mira Loma, Riverside County, California*	Bai "Tom" Tang, Michael Hogan, and Terri Jacquemain (CRM Tech)	2011	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-08763	*Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Proposed Circle City Substation and Mira Loma-Jefferson Subtransmission Line Project*	Robin Hoffman, Timothy Yates, and Karen Crawford (ICF International)	2012	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)

IC Report Number*	Title	Author (Affiliation)	Year	Proximity to JCSD Project APE
RI-08772	*Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Jurupa Community Services District Sewer System Capital Improvements Project, Jurupa Area, Riverside County, California*	Terri Jacquemain (CRM Tech)	2010	Within (68th Street Extension, North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer Segment)
RI-08813	*Letter Report: Request for Comments Regarding Proposed Harada Site, 13099 65th Street, Eastvale, Riverside County, CA, TCNS# 81039*	Dorothy Knowlton (Tetra Tech, Inc.)	2012	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-08841	*Cultural Resources Records Search Results for Verizon Wireless Candidate "Bellegrave," 11400 Harrel Street, Mira Loma, Riverside County, California*	Wayne H. Bonner and Sarah A. Williams (Michael Brandman Associates)	2012	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-09000	*Re: Update to Historical/ Archaeological Resources Survey, Chino Desalter Phase 3 Expansion Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California, CRM Tech Contract No. 2767*	Bai "Tom" Tang (CRM Tech)	2014	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-09007	*Riverside County Transportation Department – Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Clay St. Grade Separation Project*	Pat Moloney (Applied Earth Works)	2014	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-09072	*Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for Tentative Tract 36391, City of Jurupa Valley, County of Riverside*	Brian F. Smith (Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.)	2013	Within (68th Street Extension, Schleisman I-15 Crossing)
RI-09192	*Cultural Resources Summary for the Proposed Verizon Wireless, Inc., Property at the Bountiful Site, 6001 Pedley Road, Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California 92509*	Heather Puckett (Tetra Tech, Inc.)	2013	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-09193	*FCC Tower (NT) Submission Packet Ca45647-A Holmes*	Mary E. Seagrave (Sims & Associates)	2014	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-09194	*Cultural Resources Summary for the Proposed Verizon Wireless, Inc., Property at the Providence Park Site, 7447 Cleveland Avenue, Corona, Riverside County, California 92880*	Heather R. Pukett (Tetra Tech, Inc.)	2013	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-09258	*Cultural Resources Assessment Pearl Community Project City of Jurupa Valley Riverside County, California*	Riordan Goodwin (LSA Associates , Inc.)	2014	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-09305	*An Amended Cultural Resources Evaluation of Identified Cultural Resources Within the Glen Avon Development Project at State Route 60 and Pedley Road (4040 Pedley Road), City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California*	Jeanette A. McKenna (McKenna et al.)	2015	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-09329	*Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Assessor's Parcel No. 156-210-093, City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California*	Bai Tang, Mariam Dahdul, Daniel Ballester, Harry M. Quinn, and Nina Gallardo (CRM Tech)	2015	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-09341	*A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Property at 6240 E. Mission Blvd., Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California*	Jeanette McKenna (McKenna et al.)	2015	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)

IC Report Number*	Title	Author (Affiliation)	Year	Proximity to JCSD Project APE
RI-09344	*Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate RS0395 (Holmes), 7155 Hammer Avenue, Eastvale, Riverside County, California. CASPR No. 3551454994*	Sarah Williams and Wayne Bonner (Environmental Assessment Specialists)	2014	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-09514	*Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Wineville Market and Village Project, City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California*	Bai "Tom" Tang, Ben Kerridge, Daniel Ballester, and Nina Gallardo (CRM Tech)	2015	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-09527	*Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Clay Street Parcel Project City of Jurupa Valley, County of Riverside*	Brian F. Smith and Jenifer R. Kraft (Brian F. Smith and Associates)	2014	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-09564	*Archaeological Survey Report, Iberia/Ensite #23081 (279228), Ebi Project No. 6115000017*	Johni Etheridge and Mackensie Cornelius (EBI Consulting)	2015	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-09614	*Cultural Resources Survey CLU4833*	Don C. Perez (EBI Consulting)	2014	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-09675	*Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cellco Partnership and their Controlled Affiliates Doing Business as Verizon Wireless Candidate 'Providence Park', 7325 Woodpigeon Road, Eastvale, Riverside County, California*	Carrie D. Wills and Sarah A. Williams (Helix Environmental Planning Inc.)	2016	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-09679	*Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate IE943441 (County Village SCE Lattice Tower Mira Loma Visit #1, M3-T2), 3600 De Forest Circle, Mira Loma, Riverside County, California*	Carrie D. Wills, Sarah A. Williams, and Kathleen A Crawford (Environment Assessment Specialist, Inc.)	2016	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-09744	*Phase I Investigation for the Verizon Wireless Wild Pony Tower Installation Project, Jurupa Valley City, Riverside County, California*	Scott Wolf and Susan M Hector (NWB Environmental Services, LLC)	2014	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-09792	*Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Jurupa Valley Project, City of Jurupa Valley, County of Riverside*	Jennifer R. Kraft and Brian F. Smith (Brian F. Smith & Associates)	2016	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-10001	*Re: Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the Harvest Villages Project, Tract No. 33428-3, City of Jurupa Valley, California (Negative Archaeological Monitoring Project)*	Brian F. Smith (Brian F. Smith & Associates)	2017	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-10086	*Phase I Investigation for the Verizon Wireless Tylorite Tower Installation Project, Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California*	Jennifer Roland (NWB Environmental Services, LLC)	2015	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-10115	*Cultural Resources Assessment Proposed Tract 36912 Project Jurupa Valley Riverside County Riverside*	David Brunzell (BCR Consulting)	2016	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-10163	*Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment: Jurupa Valley Medical Clinic Project City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California*	Tria Belcourt (Material Culture Consulting)	2016	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-10193	*A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of A Proposed Commercial Development in the City of Jurupa Valley, State Route 60 at Pedley Rd., Riverside County, California.*	Jeanette A. Mckenna (McKenna et al.)	2017	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)

IC Report Number*	Title	Author (Affiliation)	Year	Proximity to JCSD Project APE
RI-10205	*Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Merger of Redevelopment Project Areas 2-1986, 2-1987 and 2-1989, and the Addition of Territory*	GRC Redevelopment Consultants, Inc. (Author)	1996	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-10222	*Cultural Resources Record Search and Archaeological Survey Results for the Proposed Royal Street Communications, California, LLC, Site LA2241A (Harada Heritage Park) located at 13100 65th Street, Corona, Riverside County, California, 92880*	Diane F. Bonner and Robert J. Wlodarski (Historical Environmental Archaeological Research Team [H.E.A.R.T.])	2009	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-10294	*Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLCCSL02190 (11060 Mission Boulevard, Mira Loma, Riverside County, California, CASPR No. 3551A06RCA*	Sarah A. Williams and Carrie D. Wills (Environmental Assessment Specialists, Inc.)	2017	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-10336	*Letter Report: Verizon Wireless Country Village Cellular Telecommunications Facility at 10180 Granite Hill Drive, Riverside, CA*	Fred E. Budinger, Jr. (Tetra Tech, Inc.)	2001	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-10358	*Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment Vanderham Property Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California*	Curt Duke (Duke CRM)	2014	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-10362	*Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment Space Center Mira Loma Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California*	Curt Duke, Matthew Stever, and Benjamin Scherzer (Duke CRM)	2016	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-10408	*Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC RS0395 (CLU6338) [Harada Heritage Park], 13099 65th Street, Eastvale, Riverside County, California, CASPR No. 3551454994*	Sarah A. Williams and Carie D. Wills (Environmental Assessment Specialists, Inc.)	2018	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-10482	*Cultural Resources Assessment 4151 Soto Street Project Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California*	David Brunzell and Nicholas Shepetuk (Environmental Assessment Specialists, Inc.)	2018	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-10547	*Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the TPM 32565 Project City of Jurupa Valley, County of Riverside*	Andrew J. Garrison and Brian F. Smith (Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.)	2018	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-10557	*Archaeological and Paleontological Assessment Report for a Commercial Development On the Southeast Corner of Van Buren Blvd and Rutile Street, Riverside County, California*	Ted Roberts, Kyle Knabb, and Lauren Deoliveira (Chambers Group, Inc.)	2018	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-10571	*Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate CLU4471, 3125 Progress Circle, Mira Loma, Riverside County, California (EBI Project Number 6118008686)*	Sarah A. Williams and Carrie D. Wills (HELIX Environmental Planning)	2018	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-10593	*Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cellco Partnership and Its Controlled Affiliates Doing Business As Verizon Wireless Candidate "Tylorite-A", Glen Avon Substation, Unaddressed Parcel APN: 171-210-017 Riverside, Riverside County, California*	Carrie D. Willis and Bonnie Bruce (HELIX Environmental Planning)	2018	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)

IC Report Number*	Title	Author (Affiliation)	Year	Proximity to JCSD Project APE
RI-10655	*Cultural Resources Summary for the Proposed Verizon Wireless, Inc., Property at the Earth Site, at 10960 Limonite Avenue, Mira Loma, Riverside County, California 91752*	Heather R. Puckett (Tetra Tech, Inc.)	2015	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-10729	*Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey SBA Site CA40679-T-01*	Carole Denardo (Ace Environmental, LLC)	2019	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-10732	*Cultural Resources Review and Section 106 Compliance for the Crown Castle #644624 Jurupa Circle Site (9220 Granite Hill Drive (APN 173-153-009), City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California.*	B. Lloyd, S. Loftus, and M. Pfeiffer (Transcon Environmental)	2018	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-10753	*Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey SBA Site CA40789-T-01 Providence Park 7325 Woodpigeon Road Corona, Riverside County, California 92880*	Carole Denardo (Ace Environmental, LLC)	2019	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-10814	*Management Plan for CDF's Historic Buildings and Archaeological Sites*	Daniel G. Foster, Mark V. Thornton, and Maria C. Sosa (California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection)	2001	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-10855	*Cultural Resources Record Search and Archaeological Survey Results for the Proposed Royal Street Communications, California, LLC, Site 5313A (TMO IE04672 Limonite) located at 10935 Limonite Avenue, Mira Loma, Riverside County, California, 91752*	Diane F. Bonner and Robert J. Wlodarski (Historic, Environmental, Archaeological Research Team)	2010	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-10956	*Cultural Resources Assessment of the 4151 Soto Street Project, Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California*	David Brunzell (BCR Consulting LLC)	2018	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
RI-11026	*Historical Archaeological Resources Survey Report Assessor's Parcel Numbers 173-110-001 to -004 and -006, City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California*	Bai "Tom' Tang, Michael D Richards, Daniel Ballester, and Nina Gallardo (CRM Tech)	2018	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)

Note:

*Information Center Report Number =

Table A-2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within a (0.5-Mile) (0.8-Kilometer) Radius of the JCSD Project APE

SCCIC Primary No.*	Trinomial	Other IDs	Resource Age	Resource Type	Description	Year Recorded (Recorder)	Proximity to JCSD Project APE
P-33-000674	CA-RIV-000674	–	Prehistoric	Site	AP4 bedrock milling feature	1991 (Edward J. Knell, RMW Paleo Associates	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
P-33-000502	CA-RIV-000502	ARU-18	Prehistoric	Site	AP4 bedrock milling feature; AP15 habitation debris	1971 (P.J. Wilke, ARU, UCR)	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
P-33-001102	CA-RIV-001102	Mission Boulevard; SBCM-137	Prehistoric	Site	AP4 bedrock milling feature	1938 (R. Sayles); 1948 (R. Sayles); 2006 (Jeanette A. McKenna)	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
P-33-004162	CA-RIV-004162	EH-2	Historic	Site	AH4 privies/dumps/trash scatters	1991 (Edward J. Knell, RMW Paleo Associates	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
P-33-005777	–	West Riverside Forest Fire Station; OTIS Resource Number - 500713; OHP Property Number - 107175; National Register - 4CM	Historic	Building	HP9 Public utility building; HP35 CCC/WPA property	1994 (Mark V. Thornton, Historian-Consultant)	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
P-33-005795	–	EI-1	Historic	Site	AH4 privies/dumps/trash scatters	1991 (Edward J. Knell, RMW Paleo Associates)	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
P-33-006922	–	Ser. No. 2510-3; OTIS Resource Number - 465130; OHP Property Number - 062841; National Register - 5S2	Historic	Building	HP2 single-family property, 8290 Mission	1984 (Sharon Saunders, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
P-33-011753	–	–	Historic	Building	HP2 single-family property, 6936 37th Street	1983 (Sharon Saunders, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
P-33-012303	CA-RIV-007026	FCC-1	Prehistoric	Site	AP4 bedrock milling feature	2002 (Christopher Drover, KCT Consultant Inc)	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)

SCCIC Primary No.*	Trinomial	Other IDs	Resource Age	Resource Type	Description	Year Recorded (Recorder)	Proximity to JCSD Project APE
P-33-012401	–	Boersma #1	Historic	Building	HP2. single-family property, 6810 Hamner Avenue	2003 (Van Horn, David M., Archaeological Associates, Ltd.)	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
P-33-012402	–	Boersma #2	Historic	Building	HP2 single-family property, 6780 Hamner Avenue	2003 (Van Horn, David M., Archaeological Associates, Ltd.)	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
P-33-013240	CA-RIV-007325	Union Pacific Railroad Spur; Map Reference #1; PR-003, MRN #1	Historic	Structure, Other	AH7 Roads/trails/railroad grades; HP37 highway/trail	2003 (Goodwin, Riordan, LSA Associates); 2009 (Auck, Jessica J., Chambers Group, Inc.); 2018 (Cunningham, Robert, ECORP Consulting, Inc.)	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
P-33-013830	–	6550-1	Historic	Structure	AH2 - Foundations/structure pads; AH11 - Walls/fences	2004 (Andrews, Sherri, ASM Affiliates, Inc.)	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
P-33-013831	–	6550-2	Historic	Object	AH5 Wells/cisterns	2004 (Andrews, Sherri, ASM Affiliates, Inc.)	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
P-33-013832	–	6550-3	Historic	Object	AH5 Wells/cisterns	2004 (Andrews, Sherri, ASM Affiliates, Inc.)	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
P-33-013833	–	6550-Iso-1	Prehistoric	Isolate	AP16 isolated ground stone tool	2004 (Andrews, Sherri, ASM Affiliates, Inc.)	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
P-33-014880	–	Ser. No. 33-1752-5	Historic	Building	HP2 single-family property	1984 (Saunders, Riv. Co. Historical Comm.)	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
P-33-015256	–	CRM TECH 1656-1; Alger Dairy	Historic	Building	HP33 farm/ranch	2002 (Smallwood, Josh, CRM Tech)	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
P-33-015268	–	Old Belle Grave Avenue (Belle Grave Road)	Historic	Site	HP37 roadway	2006 (McKenna, Jeanette A., McKenna et. al.)	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)

SCCIC Primary No.*	Trinomial	Other IDs	Resource Age	Resource Type	Description	Year Recorded (Recorder)	Proximity to JCSD Project APE
P-33-015269	–	Residential Complex at 4040 Pedley Road	Historic	Site	HP3 multifamily property	2006 (McKenna, Jeanette A., McKenna et. al.)	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
P-33-015270	–	West Riverside Canal Lateral No. 3	Historic	Site	HP20 canal/aqueduct	2006 (McKenna, Jeanette A., McKenna et. al.)	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
P-33-015803	CA-RIV-006320	LSA-FWI430-S-1; Subsumes 33-013325	Historic	Site	HP39 irrigation system	2004 (Riordan Goodwin, LSA Associates Inc.)	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
P-33-016794	–	8876 Mission Boulevard	Historic	Building	HP2 single-family property; HP6 1-3 story commercial building	2007 (Smallwood, Josh, CRM Tech)	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
P-33-017220	–	Silverlakes Isolate	Historic	Isolate	AH16 ceramic fragments	2008 (JM Sanka and M Aislin-Kay, Michael Brandman Associates)	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
P-33-017379	–	OHP PRN – 33-1752-3; OHP Property Number – 059375	Historic	Building	HP2 single-family property; HP33 Farm/ranch	1984 (Saunders, Sharon, Riverside County Historical Commission)	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
P-33-017382	–	OHP PRN – 33-1752-6; OHP Property Number – 0559378	Historic	Building	HP2 single-family property	1984 (Saunders, Sharon, Riverside County Historical Commission)	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
P-33-017415	–	Old Pedley Road (at 4040 Pedley Road)	Historic	Site	HP37 highway/trail	2006 (McKenna, Jeanette A., McKenna et al.)	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
P-33-017722	–	CRM TECH2308-1	Prehistoric	Site	AP4 bedrock milling feature; AP16 Other (Groundstone/Mano)	2009 (Porter, Robert, CRM TECH)	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
P-33-018083	–	8607 Mission Boulevard, Glen Avon, Riverside County	Historic	Building	HP6. 1-3-story commercial building, 8607 Mission Boulevard	2010 (Richard Brandi, PBS&J)	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
P-33-019796	–	CRM TECH 2521-1; 6146 Etiwanda Avenue	Historic	Building	HP2 single-family property	2011 (Terri Jacquemain, CRM Tech)	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)

SCCIC Primary No.*	Trinomial	Other IDs	Resource Age	Resource Type	Description	Year Recorded (Recorder)	Proximity to JCSD Project APE
P-33-028982	CA-RIV-012951	PR-001	Historic	Site	AH7 roads/trails/railroad grades	2018 (Robert Cunningham, ECORP Consulting, Inc.)	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer)
P-33-028986	–	PR-006	Historic	Site	AH15 standing structures	2018 (Robert Cunningham, ECORP Consulting, Inc.)	Outside (within 0.5-mile buffer

Note:
South Central Coastal Information Center Primary No. =

APPENDIX B

Native American Heritage Commission
Sacred Lands File Search Results Letters

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

January 24, 2023

Liz Denniston
SWCA Environmental Consultants

Via Email to: liz.denniston@swca.com

Re: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, JJCSD Water and Sewer Master Plans (1 of 3) Project, Riverside County

Dear Ms. Denniston:

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)) ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.

The AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

    - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

      All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

3. The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was positive. Please contact the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation on the attached list for more information.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our consultation list remains current.

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
Riverside County
1/24/2023

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
5401 Dinah Shore Drive — Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6907
Fax: (760) 699-6924
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Reid Milanovich, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive — Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919
laviles@aguacaliente.net

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
Amanda Vance, Chairperson
84-001 Avenue 54 — Cahuilla
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 398 - 4722
Fax: (760) 369-7161
hhaines@augustinetribe.com

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
Doug Welmas, Chairperson
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway — Cahuilla
Indio, CA, 92203
Phone: (760) 342 - 2593
Fax: (760) 347-7880
jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov

Cahuilla Band of Indians
Daniel Salgado, Chairperson
52701 U.S. Highway 371 — Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 5549
Fax: (951) 763-2808
Chairman@cahuilla.net

Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Ralph Goff, Chairperson
36190 Church Road, Suite 1 — Diegueno
Campo, CA, 91906
Phone: (619) 478 - 9046
Fax: (619) 478-5818
rgoff@campo-nsn.gov

Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Robert Pinto, Chairperson
4054 Willows Road — Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 368 - 4382
Fax: (619) 445-9126
ceo@ebki-nsn.gov

Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road — Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 933 - 2200
Fax: (619) 445-9126
michaelg@leaningrock.net

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 — Gabrieleno
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693 — Gabrieleno
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564
Fax: (626) 286-1262
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 — Gabrielino
Los Angeles, CA, 90012
Phone: (951) 807 - 0479
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed JJCSD Water and Sewer Master Plans (1 of 3) Project, Riverside County.

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant and Administrator
P.O. Box 941078 — Gabrielino
Simi Valley, CA, 93094
Phone: (626) 407 - 8761
christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490 — Gabrielino
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417
Fax: (562) 761-6417
gtongva@gmail.com

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Charles Alvarez,
23454 Vanowen Street — Gabrielino
West Hills, CA, 91307
Phone: (310) 403 - 6048
roadkingcharles@aol.com

La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
8 Crestwood Road — Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
LP13boots@aol.com

La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator
8 Crestwood Road — Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
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Fax: (619) 478-2125
jmiller@LPtribe.net

Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians
Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson
P.O. Box 189 — Cahuilla
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189
Phone: (760) 782 - 0711
Fax: (760) 782-0712

Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1302 — Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 766 - 4930
Fax: (619) 766-4957

Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Michael Linton, Chairperson
P.O Box 270 — Diegueno
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070
Phone: (760) 782 - 3818
Fax: (760) 782-9092
mesagrandeband@msn.com

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road — Cahuilla, Serrano
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 755 - 5110
Fax: (951) 755-5177
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Ann Brierty, THPO
12700 Pumarra Road — Cahuilla, Serrano
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 755 - 5259
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abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

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Pala Band of Mission Indians
Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Rd.
Pala, CA, 92059
Phone: (760) 891 - 3515
Fax: (760) 742-3189
sgaughen@palatribe.com
Cupeno
Luiseno

Pechanga Band of Indians
Mark Macarro, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, CA, 92593
Phone: (951) 770 - 6000
Fax: (951) 695-1778
epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov
Luiseno

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (760) 572 - 2423
historicpreservation@quechantribe.com
Quechan

Ramona Band of Cahuilla
Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391670
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
admin@ramona-nsn.gov
Cahuilla

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
One Government Center Lane
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crd@rincon-nsn.gov
Luiseno

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
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Luiseno

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Jessica Mauck, Director of Cultural Resources
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland, CA, 92346
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Jessica.Mauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov
Serrano

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820
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Fax: (951) 659-2228
lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov
Cahuilla

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343
Patton, CA, 92369
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serranonation1@gmail.com
Serrano

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343
Patton, CA, 92369
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Serrano

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
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ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov
Cahuilla
Luiseno

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This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed JJCSD Water and Sewer Master Plans (1 of 3) Project, Riverside County.

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Luiseno
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
Thomas Tortez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1160 Cahuilla
Thermal, CA, 92274
Phone: (760) 397 - 0300
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thomas.tortez@torresmartinez-nsn.gov

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This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed JJCSD Water and Sewer Master Plans (1 of 3) Project, Riverside County.

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nahc@nahc.ca.gov

July 7, 2025

Michelle Courtney
SWCA Environmental Consultants

Via Email to: Michelle.Courtney@swca.com

Re: 68459 JCSDCIP Project, Riverside County

To Whom It May Concern:

As requested, a record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed based on information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation on the attached list for more information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. As such, a SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with all tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. Please contact all of those listed; if they cannot supply information, they may recommend others with specific knowledge. If within two weeks of notification, a response has not been received, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information was received.

If you receive notification of a change of address or phone number from a tribe, please notify the NAHC so that we can assure that our lists contain current information.

In addition to engaging in tribal consultation, you should consult the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center to determine whether it has information regarding the presence of recorded archaeological sites within the project area.

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Lacy Padilla, Director of Historic Preservation/THPO	5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	(760) 333-5222
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Erica Schenk, Chairperson	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 590-0942
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	N	Andrew Salas, Chairperson	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	N	Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	N	Anthony Morales, Chairperson	P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA, 91778	(626) 483-3564
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator	P.O. Box 941078 Simi Valley, CA, 93094	(626) 407-8761
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Robert Dorame, Chairperson	P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA, 90707	(562) 761-6417
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation	N	Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 Los Angeles, CA, 90012	(951) 807-0479
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Charles Alvarez, Chairperson	23454 Vanowen Street West Hills, CA, 91307	(310) 403-6048

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director	P.O. Box 3919 Seal Beach, CA, 90740	(909) 262-9351
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3515
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Christopher Nejo, Legal Analyst/Researcher	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3564
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3537
Pechanga Band of Indians	F	Tuba Ebru Ozdil, Pechanga Cultural Analyst	P.O. Box 2183 Temecula, CA, 92593	(951) 770-6313

Pechanga Band of Indians	F	Steve Bodmer, General Counsel for Pechanga Band of Indians	P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, CA, 92593	(951) 770-6171
Quechan Indian Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jonathan Koteen, President, Quechan Tribal Council	P.O.Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366-1899	(760) 919-3600
Quechan Indian Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366-1899	(928) 261-0254
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Laurie Gonzalez, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 484-4835
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Cheryl Madrigal, Cultural Resources Manager/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 648-3000
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Linton, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 803-3548

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Denise Turner Walsh, Attorney General	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 689-5727
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexandra McCleary, Senior Manager of Cultural Resources Management	26569 Community Center Drive Highland, CA, 92346	(909) 633-0054
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Mercedes Estrada, Cultural Director	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5279

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-6261

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 70
Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assess

Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
(760) 699-6919	ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	1/11/2024
	anthonymad2002@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
(951) 763-2808	chair@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	2/1/2024
	besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
	admin@gabrielenoindians.org	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	8/18/2023

	admin@gabrielenoindians.org	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	8/18/2023
(626) 286-1262	GTTribalcouncil@aol.com	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	12/4/2023
	christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	3/16/2023
(562) 761-6417	gtongva@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	3/16/2023
	sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	3/28/2023
	Chavez1956metro@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	5/30/2023

	tongvatcr@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	5/30/2023
	sgaughen@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	11/27/2023
	cnejo@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	11/27/2023
	awallick@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	11/27/2023
(951) 695-1778	eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	8/2/2023

(951) 695-1778	sbodmer@pechanga-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	8/2/2023
	executivesecretary@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/4/2025
	historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	1/31/2025
	lgonzalez@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	5/31/2023
	cmadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	5/31/2023
	jlinton@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	5/31/2023

ritage Commission
n Contact List
County
025

	dwalsh@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	7/7/2023
	alexandra.mccleary@sanmanuel-nsn.gov	Serrano	Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino	1/16/2024
(951) 659-2228	vminott@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	4/8/2024
(951) 659-2228	mestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	5/21/2025
(951) 659-2228	sestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	4/8/2024
(951) 654-4198	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/14/2023

(951) 654-4198	jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/14/2023

50.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public

sment for the proposed 68459 JCSDCIP Project, Riverside County.

Record: PROJ-2025-003635
Report Type: List of Tribes
Counties: Riverside
NAHC Group: All

APPENDIX C

California Department of Parks and Recreation Forms

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** 3733 Fleming Street

P1. Other Identifier:

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

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

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Fontana, CA **Date:** 2015 **T** 2S; **R** 6W **; ¼ of ¼ of Sec** S.B. **B.M.**

c. Address: 3733 Fleming St. City: Jurupa Valley Zip: 92509

d. UTM: Zone mE/mN

e. Other Locational Data: Riverside County Assessor Parcel No. 173151008

***P3a. Description:**

The subject property consists of an approximately 8,700-sq. ft. parcel developed with a single-family residence that was constructed in 1955. The one-story residence was constructed on a concrete foundation and generally has a L-shaped footprint. The main volume is capped by a gable-on-hip shingled roof, and the garage that projects toward the street is capped by a gabled shingled roof. The building exterior is sheathed with stucco. Windows include vinyl-framed sliding windows of different sizes, some of which are multi-paned or have faux muntins. The windows on the façade have wide surrounds which are also sheathed in stucco. The primary entrance on the east façade is sheltered beneath a slight roof overhang. The door was not visible from the public right-of-way, nor were the north, south, and west elevations. Based on aerial photos, there appear to be shed-roofed patios or additions on the south and west sides of the residence. In front of the home, there is a long concrete driveway leading to the street, as well as grass lawn and palm trees. A wooden fence lines the southern and western property lines.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP2. Single family property

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing



P5b. Description of Photo:
Photo 1. Overview of property from Fleming St.; view facing west.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ■Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both
1955 (Riverside County Assessor).

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Unknown

***P8. Recorded by:** L. Castro-Bailey & S. Zamudio-Gurrola
SWCA Environmental Consultants
320 N. Halstead Street, Suite 120
Pasadena, CA 91107

***P9. Date Recorded:** June 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Reconnaissance

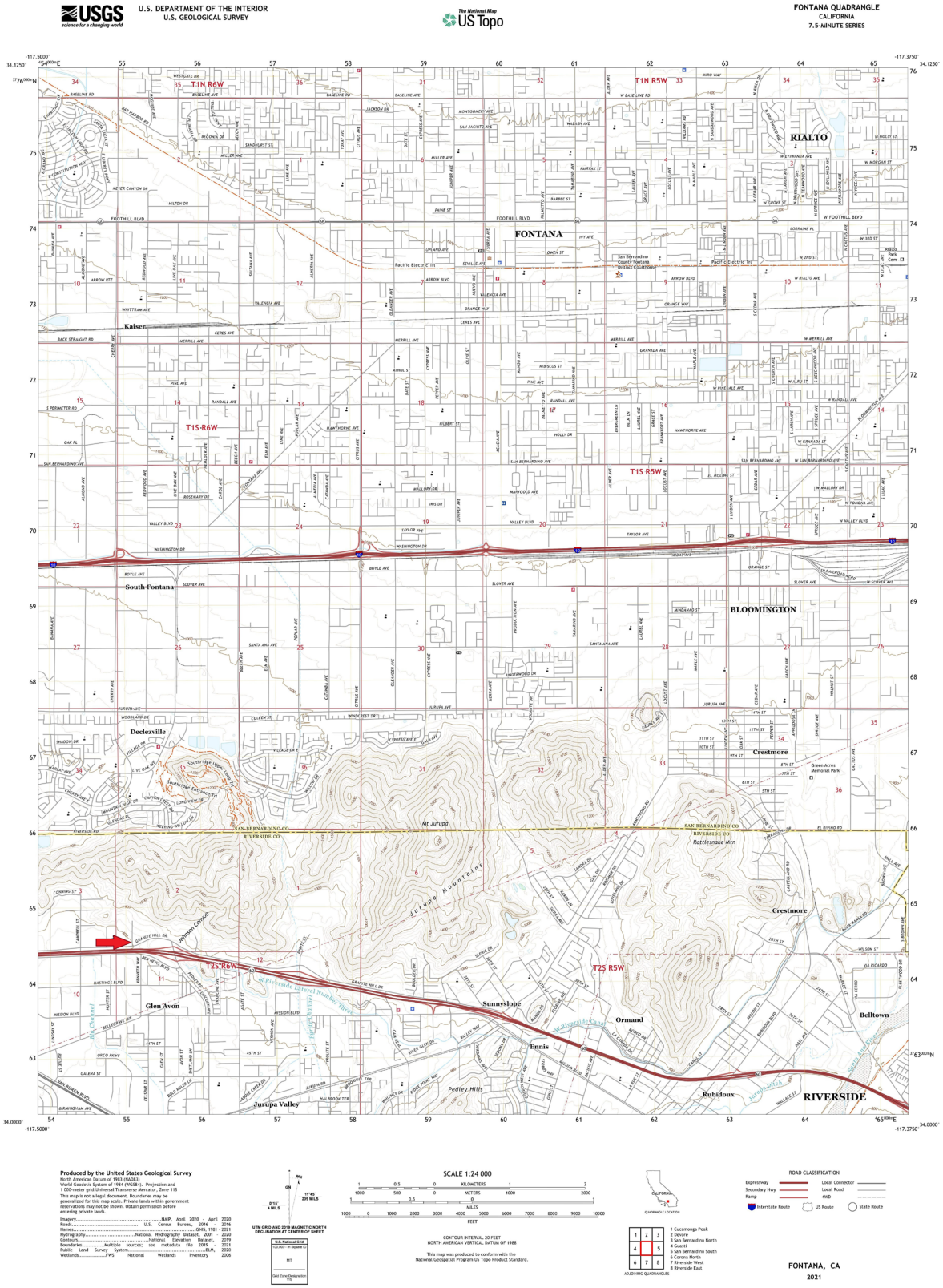
***P11. Report Citation:** Denniston, L., Elzinga, A., and S. Zamudio-Gurrola. 2025. Cultural Resources Technical Report for Jurupa Community Services District 2022 Water and Sewer Master Plan, Riverside County, California. Prepared by SWCA Environmental Consultants for Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency and A.A. Webb Associates.

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

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **LOCATION MAP**	Primary # HRI# Trinomial

Page 2 of 6 ***Resource Name or #:** 3733 Fleming St.

***Map Name:** USGS Fontana Quadrangle ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of Map:** 2021



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 6Z

***Resource Name or #:** 3733 Fleming Street

B1. Historic Name: None
B2. Common Name: 3733 Fleming Street
B3. Original Use: Single family residential property
B4. Present Use: Single family residential property
***B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular
***B6. Construction History:** The residence was built in 1955.[1] Alterations include the vinyl-sash windows, non-original stucco cladding, and the shed roofs attached to the south and west elevations.

***B7. Moved?** ■No ☐Yes ☐Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:** N/A
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

***B10. Significance: Theme:** N/A **Area:** Jurupa Valley, CA
Period of Significance: N/A **Property Type:** N/A **Applicable Criteria:** N/A

The single-family residential property at 3733 Fleming Street does not appear to meet the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Therefore, the property does not qualify as a historic property or a historical resource for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) or the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), respectively. Continued on p. 4.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: N/A

***B12. References:** See footnotes.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, SWCA

***Date of Evaluation:** June 2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)



[1] Riverside County Assessor-County Clerk-Recorder, 2025. "General Information" for Property ID Number 173151008. Available at https://rivcoview.rivcoacr.org/#/Property-Search/173151008. Accessed June 2025.

Recorded By: L. Castro-Bailey & S. Zamudio-Gurrola, SWCA ***Date:** June 2025 ■ Continuation ☐Update

B10. Significance, continued:

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Jurupa Valley History

The name Jurupa Valley is believed to be derived from the language of the area's original Native American inhabitants. Although the precise meaning of "Jurupa" remains uncertain, it is believed to be derived from the Gabrielino term for California Sagebrush.[2]

Spanish colonists began establishing permanent settlements in what is now California in 1769 with a presidio and Mission San Diego de Alcala in San Diego. In 1774, Spanish explorer Juan Bautista De Anza embarked on a journey that passed through the Jurupa area and crossed the Santa Ana River while seeking a viable land route between Mexico and Alta California. Jurupa Valley was under Spanish rule until the Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1821, leading to a period of Mexican rule lasting through 1848.[3] By 1838, a land grant made by the Mexican government to Don Juan Bandini established a large area as Rancho Jurupa. In 1843, the first mayor of Los Angeles, Benjamin Wilson, bought about 6,700 acres of the rancho from Bandini. The following year, Louis Robidoux bought Wilson's land; he raised 7 children with his wife Guadalupe Garcia at the rancho. A prominent settler and rancher, Robidoux once served as on the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors.[4]

Settlements or towns that developed in the area included West Riverside/Rubidoux, Glen Avon, and Wineville (later Mira Loma). The nearby city of Riverside developed considerably by the late 1800s.[5] Although areas of Jurupa Valley were issued Riverside mailing addresses, these areas were not part of Riverside and remained unincorporated.[6]

Several Santa Ana River flooding events in the early and mid-1900s impacted development close to the river and the growth of Jurupa Valley. Following these events, flood control improvements in the area were undertaken. Jurupa Valley did not experience an immediate post-war building boom as many other cities and towns did. Much of the area remained relatively rural into well into the second half of the twentieth century. Additional infrastructure improvements completed in the region over the years included levees, bridges, roads, and freeways.[7] The construction of Interstate 15 and improvements to State Route 60 between the 1960s and 1980s led to increased residential and economic activity in the vicinity of the freeways which enhanced connection between Jurupa Valley and other southern California communities.[8]

A review of aerial photographs from the late 1930s and 1940s shows that the neighborhood of the subject property (Fleming Street north of Granite Hill Drive) was rural with sparse residences and some agricultural land. Additional homes were constructed by the 1950s, consistent with the increase in development seen across countless communities in the post-World War II period. However, the neighborhood remained relatively rural until the 1980s and 1990s when additional homes, a Buddhist meditation center, hotel, and an elementary school were constructed in the area.[9]

Following several years of discussion, and a previous vote conducted in 1992, the City of Jurupa Valley was incorporated on July 1, 2011 as the 28th city in Riverside County.[10] Jurupa Valley encompasses approximately 44 square miles and includes the neighborhoods of Jurupa Hills, Mira Loma, Rubidoux, Pedley, Indian Hills, Belltown, Glen Avon, Sunnyslope, and Crestmore Heights. Jurupa Valley's economy includes industrial, commercial retail, and agriculture.[11]

PROPERTY HISTORY

The residence was constructed in 1955 per county assessor data. Records on file with the City of Jurupa Valley show that building permits were issued for a 6′ high wood fence in 1967, and to enclose a patio in 1977. The table below summarizes the available

[2] Johnson, Kim Jarrell. N.d. "History of Jurupa Valley." Blog of the Jurupa Valley Chamber of Commerce. Available at: https://jurupachamber.org/history-of-jurupa-valley/. Accessed June 2025.
[3] Johnson, n.d.; NPS, 2017. "Arizona and California: Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail." Available at https://www.nps.gov/articles/bautista.htm.
[4] Johnson, Kim Jarrell. *Images of America: Jurupa*. Arcadia Publishing. 2005.
[5] *2017 General Plan,* City of Jurupa Valley, California. September 2017.
[6] City of Jurupa Valley, 2025. "About Us." Available at https://www.jurupavalley.org/309/About-Us. Accessed June 2025.
[7] Johnson 2005.
[8] City of Jurupa Valley, 2025.
[9] NETRonline, 2025. Aerial imagery depicting Jurupa Valley. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/viewer. Accessed June 2025.
[10] City of Jurupa Valley, 2025.
[11] Johnson, n.d.

building permit information through the City's online database.[12] An attempt to obtain permit copies from the City was unsuccessful.

Date	Building Permit Number	Building Permit Description
10/24/1967	BZ154638	6' high wood fence
2/23/1977	BZ292940	Enclose patio

Owner/Occupant History

City directories and archived newspaper were reviewed in an effort to identify owners/occupants. No information was found on owners/occupants associated with the property over 45 years ago.

EVALUATION

Based on the survey, research and analysis completed for this evaluation, the subject property at 3733 Fleming St. does not appear to meet federal or state eligibility criteria for individual designation. In addition, the property does not contribute to a designated or potential historic district. Details of the significance evaluation according to NRHP and CRHR criteria are provided below.

NRHP Criterion A/CRHR Criterion 1 (Significant events)

The subject property does not appear to be eligible under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1. The residential property was developed in 1955 in an unincorporated, rural area that still supported some agricultural uses. The neighborhood did not see much development activity until the later decades of the twentieth century, likely resulting from the construction of Interstate 15 and improvements to State Route 60 which is near the subject property. Following the incorporation of the City of Jurupa Valley in 2011, the property is now located near the city's northern boundary, in what is still a small, semi-rural neighborhood. The property is generally associated with post-World War II growth and development, a trend that was seen in countless communities across the country. Within this context, the property is not the first in this period of growth, nor was it particularly influential under this context. The property does not uniquely reflect or embody a pattern of development significant to the city, region, state or nation. In addition, research to date has not indicated that any historically significant events have taken place at the property. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or CRHR under Criterion 1.

NRHP Criterion B/CRHR Criterion 2 (Significant Individuals)

Research conducted to date has not revealed that the subject property has an association with significant individuals in the history of the city, region, state, or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B or CRHR under Criterion 2.

NRHP Criterion C/CRHR Criterion 3 (Architecture, Designer)

The subject property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion C and CRHR Criterion 3. The residence is not representative of any particular architectural style. It has been considerably altered since its 1955 construction – the residence displays non-original stucco and vinyl-framed windows, and various patio roofs have been constructed along the south and west elevations. Research conducted to date does not indicate that the residence is the work of a master architect/designer or contractor, nor does the building possess high artistic values. For these reasons, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP and CRHR under Criteria C/3.

[12] City of Jurupa Valley. 2025. Staff Web Mapping. Available at https://jv-ca-gis.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=97fdab5ec01a4723b3da6598d615bd4f.

NRHP Criterion D/CRHR Criterion 4 (Potential to Yield Information)

The subject property does not appear eligible under NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4. The potential to yield information important to prehistory or history is typically applied to archaeological resources; however, built environment resources can be historically significant if they are a source of important information on construction techniques, materials, engineering or similar historical themes. The residence was constructed with common twentieth century building technology and materials, which are well understood and documented. Based on property records, archival research, and the survey, the subject property has not yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** 3727 Fleming Street

P1. Other Identifier:

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

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

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Fontana, CA **Date:** 2015 **T** 2S; **R** 6W **; ¼ of ¼ of Sec** S.B. **B.M.**

c. Address: 3727 Fleming St. City: Jurupa Valley Zip: 92509

d. UTM: Zone mE/mN

e. Other Locational Data: Riverside County Assessor Parcel No. 173151007

***P3a. Description:**

The subject property consists of an approximately 8,700-sq. ft. parcel developed with a single-family residence that was constructed in 1955. The one-story residence was constructed on a concrete foundation and generally has an L-shaped footprint. The residence is capped by a hipped roof clad with composite shingles. The building exterior is sheathed with stucco. Windows include vinyl-framed double-hung and sliding windows of different sizes and are multi-paned or have faux muntins. The primary entrance on the east façade is sheltered beneath a slight roof overhang that appears to be supported by square wood posts. A security door obscures view of the door. The attached garage displays a contemporary paneled door with glazing. The home's south elevation includes a bay box window and a chimney. The north and west elevations are not visible from the right-of-way. Based on aerial photos, there appears to be an attached patio on the northwest side of the residence, and a detached shed to the rear of the home. In front of the home, there is a long concrete driveway leading to the street, as well as a grass lawn, a mature tree, and ornamental plants. A concrete block wall and iron rail fence and gates secure the property.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP2. Single family property

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



P5b. Description of Photo:
Photo 1. Overview of property from Fleming St.; view facing west.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
■Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both
1955 (Riverside County Assessor).

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Unknown

***P8. Recorded by:** L. Castro-Bailey & S. Zamudio-Gurrola
SWCA Environmental Consultants
320 N. Halstead Street, Suite 120
Pasadena, CA 91107

***P9. Date Recorded:** June 2025

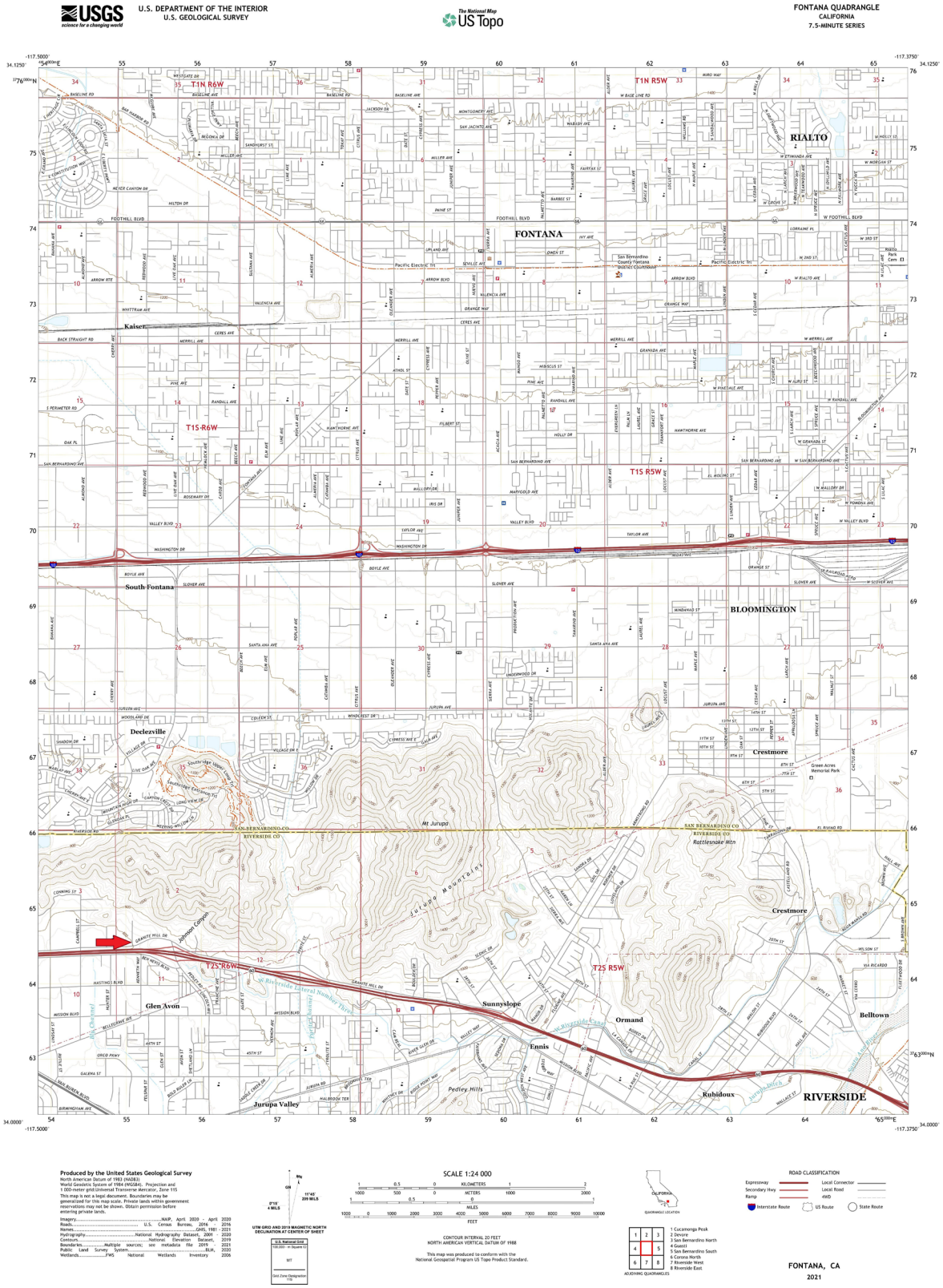
***P10. Survey Type:** Reconnaissance

***P11. Report Citation:** Denniston, L., Elzinga, A., and S. Zamudio-Gurrola. 2025. Cultural Resources Technical Report for Jurupa Community Services District 2022 Water and Sewer Master Plan, Riverside County, California. Prepared by SWCA Environmental Consultants for Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency and Albert A. Webb Associates.

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

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **LOCATION MAP**	Primary # HRI# Trinomial

***Map Name:** USGS Fontana Quadrangle ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of Map:** 2021



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 6Z

***Resource Name or #:** 3727 Fleming Street

B1. Historic Name: None
B2. Common Name: 3727 Fleming Street
B3. Original Use: Single family residential property
B4. Present Use: Single family residential property

***B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular

***B6. Construction History:** The primary residence was built in 1955.[1] Alterations include replacement vinyl-sash windows, garage door, and likely the primary entry door. A block wall was built on the property in 1993, and a room addition was built in 1994, according to building permit records. Solar panels were installed on the roof at an unknown date.

***B7. Moved?** ■No ☐Yes ☐Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:** N/A

***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

***B10. Significance: Theme:** N/A **Area:** Jurupa Valley, CA
Period of Significance: N/A **Property Type:** N/A **Applicable Criteria:** N/A

The single-family residential property at 3727 Fleming Street does not appear to meet the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Therefore, the property does not qualify as a historic property or a historical resource for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) or the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), respectively. Continued on p. 6.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: N/A

***B12. References:** See footnotes.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, SWCA

***Date of Evaluation:** June 2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)



[1] Riverside County Assessor-County Clerk-Recorder, 2025. "General Information" for Property ID Number 173151007. Available at https://rivcoview.rivcoacr.org/#/Property-Search/173151007. Accessed June 2025.

P5a. Photo or Drawing, continued:



Photo 2. East façade and partial south elevation; view facing northwest.

B10. Significance, continued:

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Jurupa Valley History

The name Jurupa Valley is believed to be derived from the language of the area's original Native American inhabitants. Although the precise meaning of "Jurupa" remains uncertain, it is believed to be derived from the Gabrielino term for California Sagebrush.[2]

Spanish colonists began establishing permanent settlements in California in 1769 with a presidio and Mission San Diego de Alcala in modern-day San Diego. In 1774, Spanish explorer Juan Bautista De Anza embarked on a journey that passed through the Jurupa area and crossed the Santa Ana River while seeking a viable land route between Mexico and Alta California.[3] Jurupa Valley was under Spanish rule until the Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1821, leading to a period of Mexican rule lasting through 1848. By 1838, a land grant made by the Mexican government to Don Juan Bandini established a large area as Rancho Jurupa. In 1843, the first mayor of Los Angeles, Benjamin Wilson, bought about 6,700 acres of the rancho from Bandini. The following year, Louis Robidoux bought Wilson's land; he raised 7 children with his wife Guadalupe Garcia at the rancho. A prominent settler and rancher, Robidoux once served as on the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors.[4]

Settlements or towns that developed in the area included West Riverside/Rubidoux, Glen Avon, and Wineville (later Mira Loma). The nearby city of Riverside developed considerably by the late 1800s.[5] Although areas of Jurupa Valley were issued Riverside mailing addresses, these areas were not part of Riverside and remained unincorporated.[6]

Several Santa Ana River flooding events in the early and mid-1900s impacted development close to the river and the growth of Jurupa Valley. Following these events, flood control improvements in the area were undertaken. Jurupa Valley did not experience an immediate post-war building boom as many other cities and towns did. Much of the area remained relatively rural well into the second half of the twentieth century. Additional infrastructure improvements completed in the region over the years included levees, bridges, roads, and freeways.[7] The construction of Interstate 15 and improvements to State Route 60 between the 1960s and

[2] Johnson, Kim Jarrell. N.d. "History of Jurupa Valley." Blog of the Jurupa Valley Chamber of Commerce. Available at: https://jurupachamber.org/history-of-jurupa-valley/. Accessed June 2025.
[3] Johnson, n.d.; NPS, 2017. "Arizona and California: Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail." Available at https://www.nps.gov/articles/bautista.htm. Accessed June 2025.
[4] Johnson, Kim Jarrell. *Images of America: Jurupa*. Arcadia Publishing. 2005.
[5] *2017 General Plan,* City of Jurupa Valley, California. September 2017.
[6] City of Jurupa Valley, 2025. "About Us." Available at https://www.jurupavalley.org/309/About-Us. Accessed June 2025.
[7] Johnson 2005.

1980s led to increased residential and economic activity in the vicinity of the freeways which enhanced connection between Jurupa Valley and other southern California communities.[8]

A review of aerial photographs from the late 1930s and 1940s shows that the neighborhood of the subject property (Fleming Street north of Granite Hill Drive) was rural with sparse residences and some agricultural land. Additional homes were constructed by the 1950s, consistent with the increase in development seen across countless communities in the post-World War II period. However, the neighborhood remained relatively rural until the 1980s and 1990s when additional homes, a Buddhist meditation center, hotel, and an elementary school were constructed in the area.[9]

Following several years of discussion, and a previous vote conducted in 1992, the City of Jurupa Valley was incorporated on July 1, 2011 as the 28th city in Riverside County.[10] Jurupa Valley encompasses approximately 44 square miles and includes the neighborhoods of Jurupa Hills, Mira Loma, Rubidoux, Pedley, Indian Hills, Belltown, Glen Avon, Sunnyslope, and Crestmore Heights. Jurupa Valley's economy includes industrial, commercial retail, and agriculture.[11]

PROPERTY HISTORY

The residence was constructed in 1955 per county assessor data. Records on file with the City of Jurupa Valley show that building permits were issued for a block wall in 1993, and a room addition in 1994. The table below summarizes the available building permit information through the City's online database. An attempt to obtain permit copies from the City was unsuccessful.

Date	Building Permit Number	Building Permit Description
1/1/900	373442	Unknown
8/23/1977	BZ309890	Special inspection, FHA
12/1/1993	369893	Block wall
2/15/1994	373352	Room addition
9/30/2009	BIC091763	Lic 027318; business inspection case

Owner/Occupant History

City directories and archived newspaper were reviewed in an effort to identify owners/occupants. No information was found on owners/occupants associated with the property over 45 years ago.

EVALUATION

Based on the survey, research and analysis completed for this evaluation, the subject property at 3727 Fleming St. does not appear to meet federal or state eligibility criteria for individual designation. In addition, the property does not contribute to a designated or potential historic district. Details of the significance evaluation according to NRHP and CRHR criteria are provided below.

NRHP Criterion A/CRHR Criterion 1 (Significant events)

The subject property does not appear to be eligible under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1. The residential property was developed in 1955 in an unincorporated, rural area that still supported some agricultural uses. The neighborhood did not see much development activity until the later decades of the twentieth century, likely resulting from the construction of I-15 and improvements to State Route 60 which is near the subject property. Following the incorporation of the City of Jurupa Valley in 2011, the property is now located near the city's northern boundary, in what is still a small, semi-rural neighborhood. The property is generally associated with post-World War II growth and development, a trend that was seen in countless communities across the country. Within this context, the property is not the first in this period of growth, nor was it particularly influential

[8] City of Jurupa Valley, 2025; NETRonline, 2025. Aerial imagery depicting Jurupa Valley. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/viewer. Accessed June 2025.
[9] NETRonline, 2025.
[10] City of Jurupa Valley, 2025.
[11] Johnson, n.d.

under this context. The property does not uniquely reflect or embody a pattern of development significant to the city, region, state or nation. In addition, research to date has not indicated that any historically significant events have taken place at the property. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or CRHR under Criterion 1.

NRHP Criterion B/CRHR Criterion 2 (Significant Individuals)

Research conducted to date has not revealed that the subject property has an association with significant individuals in the history of the city, region, state, or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B or CRHR under Criterion 2.

NRHP Criterion C/CRHR Criterion 3 (Architecture, Designer)

The subject property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion C and CRHR Criterion 3. The residence is not representative of any particular architectural style. It has been altered since its 1955 construction – the residence displays non-original stucco, vinyl-framed windows, and garage door. Research conducted to date does not indicate that the residence is the work of a master architect/designer or contractor, nor does the building possess high artistic values. For these reasons, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP and CRHR under Criteria C/3.

NRHP Criterion D/CRHR Criterion 4 (Potential to Yield Information)

The subject property does not appear eligible under NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4. The potential to yield information important to prehistory or history is typically applied to archaeological resources; however, built environment resources can be historically significant if they are a source of important information on construction techniques, materials, engineering or similar historical themes. The residence was constructed with common twentieth century building technology and materials, which are well understood and documented. Based on property records, archival research, and the survey, the subject property has not yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** 3721 Fleming Street

P1. Other Identifier:

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

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

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Fontana, CA **Date:** 2015 **T** 2S; **R** 6W ; **¼ of ¼ of Sec** S.B. **B.M.**

c. Address: 3721 Fleming St. City: Jurupa Valley Zip: 92509

d. UTM: Zone mE/mN

e. Other Locational Data: Riverside County Assessor Parcel No. 173151012

***P3a. Description:** The subject property consists of an approximately 0.41-acre parcel developed with a single-family residence that was constructed in 1930. The one-story residence generally has a rectangular-shaped footprint as a result of alterations. The main volume is capped by a gabled roof clad with composite shingles, and a flat or shed roof wraps around the north and east elevations (areas that appear to be additions). The exterior is sheathed with rough stucco and different types of stone. Windows on the east elevation appear to be aluminum-framed sliding windows; windows on the north elevation appear to be vinyl-sash, multi-lite windows. There are entries on the east and north elevation; it is unclear which is the primary entrance. On the east elevation, there is a wood-paneled single-leaf door. The entrance on the north elevation is accessed via a concrete stoop and sheltered by a roof canopy that is supported by turned posts and half-walls clad with stone. The door was not visible from the public right-of-way. The south elevation was not clearly visible from the public ROW but appears to contain vinyl-sash multi-lite windows. The west elevation is not visible from the public ROW. A stone cobbled chimney is situated on the north elevation. Based on aerial photos, there appear to be sheds to the west of the residence. There is a concrete driveway along the north side of the residence. Landscaping includes grass lawn, shrubs, and ornamental plants. Metal rail fencing and block walls line the property.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP2. Single family property

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



P5b. Description of Photo: Photo 1. Overview of property from Fleming St.; view facing west.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ■Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both
1930 (Zillow.com)

***P7. Owner and Address:** Unknown

***P8. Recorded by:** L. Castro-Bailey & S. Zamudio-Gurrola
SWCA Environmental Consultants
320 N. Halstead Street, Suite 120
Pasadena, CA 91107

***P9. Date Recorded:** June 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Reconnaissance

***P11. Report Citation:** Denniston, L., Elzinga, A., and S. Zamudio-Gurrola. 2025. Cultural Resources Technical Report for Jurupa Community Services District 2022 Water and Sewer Master Plan, Riverside County, California. Prepared by SWCA Environmental Consultants for Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency and Albert A. Webb Associates.

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

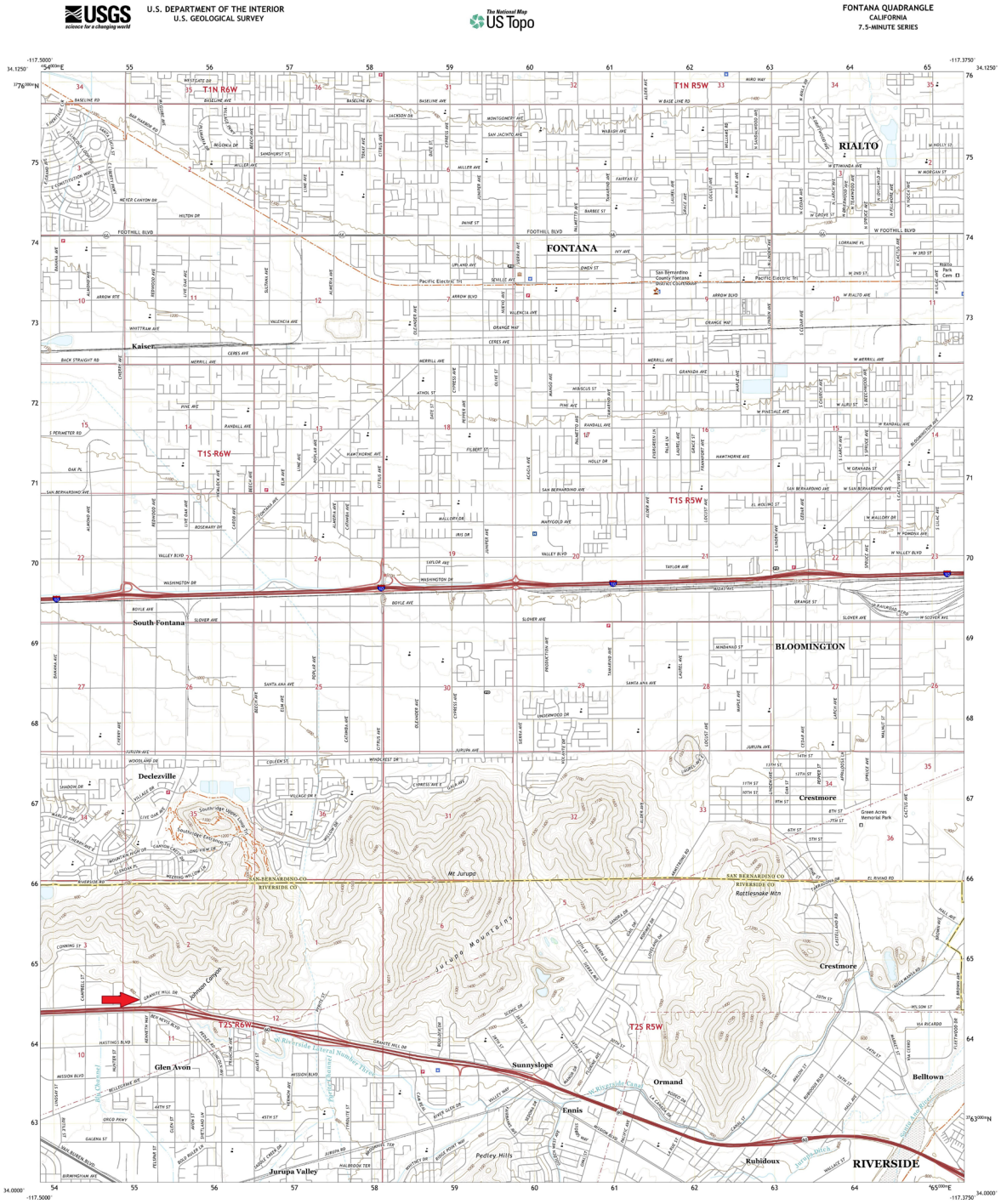
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

 ***Resource Name or #:** 3721 Fleming St.

***Map Name:** USGS Fontana Quadrangle ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of Map:** 2021



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 6Z

***Resource Name or #:** 3721 Fleming Street

B1. Historic Name: None
B2. Common Name: 3721 Fleming Street
B3. Original Use: Single family residential property
B4. Present Use: Single family residential property
***B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular
***B6. Construction History:** The residence was built in about 1930 based on Zillow real estate data. (The Riverside County Assessor lists a construction date of 1776 which is erroneous).[1] Additions have been built on the east and north sides of the residence; exterior cladding is not original and includes rough stucco and different types of stone at different portions of the building; windows are not original and appear to include aluminum-framed sliding and vinyl-framed, multi-lite windows.

***B7. Moved?** ■No ☐Yes ☐Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:** N/A
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

***B10. Significance: Theme:** N/A **Area:** Jurupa Valley, CA
Period of Significance: N/A **Property Type:** N/A **Applicable Criteria:** N/A

The single-family residential property at 3721 Fleming Street does not appear to meet the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Therefore, the property does not qualify as a historic property or a historical resource for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) or the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), respectively. Continued on p. 4.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: N/A

***B12. References:** See footnotes.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, SWCA

***Date of Evaluation:** June 2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)



[1] Zillow, 2025. "Facts & features" for 3721 Fleming St., Riverside, CA 92509. Available at https://www.zillow.com/homedetails/3721-Fleming-St-Riverside-CA-92509/17822380_zpid/. Accessed June 2025.

P5a. Photo or Drawing, continued:



Photo 2. North and partial east elevations; view facing southwest.



Photo 3. East elevation; view facing west.

B10. Significance, continued:

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Jurupa Valley History

The name Jurupa Valley is believed to be derived from the language of the area's original Native American inhabitants. Although the precise meaning of "Jurupa" remains uncertain, it is believed to be derived from the Gabrielino term for California Sagebrush.[2]

Spanish colonists began establishing permanent settlements in California in 1769 with a presidio and Mission San Diego de Alcala in modern-day San Diego. In 1774, Spanish explorer Juan Bautista De Anza embarked on a journey along the Santa Ana River, traversing the western expanse of Jurupa Valley while seeking a viable land route from southern Mexico to Alta California. Jurupa Valley was under Spanish rule until the Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1821, leading to a period of Mexican rule lasting through 1848.[3] By 1838, a land grant made by the Mexican government to Don Juan Bandini established a large area as Rancho Jurupa. In 1843, the first mayor of Los Angeles, Benjamin Wilson, bought about 6,700 acres of the rancho from Bandini. The following year, Louis Robidoux bought Wilson's land and raised 7 children with his wife Guadalupe Garcia at the rancho. A prominent settler and rancher, Robidoux served on the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors.[4]

Settlements or towns that developed in the area included West Riverside/Rubidoux, Glen Avon, and Wineville (later Mira Loma). The nearby city of Riverside developed considerably by the late 1800s.[5] Although areas of Jurupa Valley were issued Riverside mailing addresses, these areas were not part of Riverside and remained unincorporated.[6]

Several Santa Ana River flooding events in the early and mid-1900s impacted development close to the river and the growth of Jurupa Valley. Following these events, flood control improvements in the area were undertaken. Jurupa Valley did not experience an immediate post-war building boom as many other cities and towns did. Much of the area remained relatively rural into well into the second half of the twentieth century.[7] Other infrastructure improvements completed over the years included levees, bridges, roads, and freeways.[8] The construction of Interstate 15 and improvements to State Route 60 between the 1960s and 1980s

[2] Johnson, Kim Jarrell. N.d. "History of Jurupa Valley." Blog of the Jurupa Valley Chamber of Commerce. Available at: https://jurupachamber.org/history-of-jurupa-valley/. Accessed June 2025.
[3] Johnson, n.d.; NPS, 2017. "Arizona and California: Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail." Available at https://www.nps.gov/articles/bautista.htm. Accessed July 2025.
[4] Johnson, Kim Jarrell. *Images of America: Jurupa*. Arcadia Publishing. 2005.
[5] *2017 General Plan,* City of Jurupa Valley, California. September 2017.
[6] City of Jurupa Valley, 2025. "About Us." Available at https://www.jurupavalley.org/309/About-Us. Accessed June 2025.
7 Johnson 2005; NETRonline 2025. Aerial imagery depicting Jurupa Valley, California. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/viewer. Accessed June 2025.
[8] Johnson 2005.

led to increased residential and economic activity in the vicinity of the freeways which enhanced connection between Jurupa Valley and other southern California communities.[9]

A review of aerial photographs from the late 1930s and 1940s shows that the neighborhood of the subject property (Fleming Street north of Granite Hill Drive) was rural with sparse residences and some agricultural land. Additional homes were constructed by the 1950s, consistent with the increase in development seen across countless communities in the post-World War II period. However, the neighborhood remained relatively rural until the 1980s and 1990s when additional homes, a Buddhist meditation center, hotel, and an elementary school were constructed in the area.[10]

Following several years of discussion, and a previous vote conducted in 1992, the City of Jurupa Valley was incorporated on July 1, 2011 as the 28th city in Riverside County.[11] Jurupa Valley encompasses approximately 44 square miles and includes the neighborhoods of Jurupa Hills, Mira Loma, Rubidoux, Pedley, Indian Hills, Belltown, Glen Avon, Sunnyslope, and Crestmore Heights. Jurupa Valley's economy includes industrial, commercial retail, and agriculture.[12]

PROPERTY HISTORY

The residence was constructed in 1930 per Zillow real estate data (county assessor records list a construction date of 1776 which is erroneous). Records on file with the City of Jurupa Valley show that building permits were issued for demolition of a barn and rehab work in 1994, and lot line adjustments completed in the 2000s. The table below summarizes the available building permit information through the City's online database. An attempt to obtain permit copies from the City was unsuccessful. In addition, based on visual observation, additions have been constructed along the north and east sides of the residence, and the exterior sheathing and majority of the windows are not original.

Date	Building Permit Number	Building Permit Description
11/28/1988	220976	Install gas meter
8/15/1994	382835	SI-rehab dwelling
11/1/1994	386305	Rehab per S.I. log
11/1/1994	386303	Demolition – barn
7/30/2003	LLA04630	Adjust lot line between parcels
12/15/2009	LLA05363	Adjust lot line to allow Lot B access from Granite

Owner/Occupant History

City directories and archived newspaper were reviewed in an effort to identify owners/occupants. Only one owner/occupant was identified who was associated with the property over 45 years ago: Etta M. Carroll who was listed at the property between at least 1950 and 1955. The 1950 census described her as the head of household. A native of Washington, Etta was a 79-year-old widow at the time of the census and was not employed. The 1940 census listed Etta at a different address on Kenneth Street. She was already widowed at that time and was not employed.[13]

EVALUATION

Based on the survey, research and analysis completed for this evaluation, the subject property at 3721 Fleming St. does not appear to meet federal or state eligibility criteria for individual designation. In addition, the property does not contribute to a designated or potential historic district. Details of the significance evaluation according to NRHP and CRHR criteria are provided below.

[9] City of Jurupa Valley, 2025; NETRonline, 2025.
[10] NETRonline, 2025.
[11] City of Jurupa Valley, 2025.
[12] Johnson, n.d.
[13] U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1940. Population Schedule for Mira Loma/West Riverside. Available on Ancestry.com. Accessed July 2025; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1950. Census of Population and Housing for W. Riverside. Available at Ancestry.com. Accessed July 2025; Luskey Brothers & Co., 1955. *Riverside Criss Cross City Directory*. Available at Ancestry.com. Accessed July 2025.

NRHP Criterion A/CRHR Criterion 1 (Significant events)

The subject property does not appear to be eligible under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1. The residential property was developed in 1930 in an unincorporated, rural area that supported agricultural uses, evidenced by the property once including a barn (which was demolished in the 1990s). The area further urbanized in the second half of the 20th century. Following the incorporation of the City of Jurupa Valley in 2011, the property is now located near the city's northern boundary, in a small, semi-rural neighborhood. Although the property may have once been in agricultural use, research completed to date does not indicate that the property is significant within that context. The property does not uniquely reflect or embody a pattern of development significant to the city, region, state or nation. In addition, research to date has not indicated that any historically significant events have taken place at the property. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, CRHR under Criterion 1, or as an Arcadia historic landmark under Criterion 1.

NRHP Criterion B/CRHR Criterion 2 (Significant Individuals)

Research conducted to date has not revealed that the subject property has an association with significant individuals in the history of the city, region, state, or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B or CRHR under Criterion 2.

NRHP Criterion C/CRHR Criterion 3 (Architecture, Designer)

The subject property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion C and CRHR Criterion 3. The residence is not representative of any particular architectural style. It has been considerably altered since its 1930 construction due to additions, non-original windows and cladding. The residence is not the work of a master architect/designer or contractor, nor does the building possess high artistic values. For these reasons, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP and CRHR under Criteria C/3.

NRHP Criterion D/CRHR Criterion 4 (Potential to Yield Information)

The subject property does not appear eligible under NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4. The potential to yield information important to prehistory or history is typically applied to archaeological resources; however, built environment resources can be historically significant if they are a source of important information on construction techniques, materials, engineering or similar historical themes. The residence was constructed with common twentieth century building technology and materials, which are well understood and documented. Based on property records, archival research, and the survey, the subject property has not yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** 3730 Fleming Street

P1. Other Identifier:

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

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

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Fontana, CA **Date:** 2015 **T** 2S; **R** 6W **; ¼ of ¼ of Sec** S.B. **B.M.**

c. Address: 3730 Fleming St. City: Jurupa Valley Zip: 92509

d. UTM: Zone mE/mN

e. Other Locational Data: Riverside County Assessor Parcel No. 173152002

***P3a. Description:**

The subject property consists of an approximately 0.37-acre parcel developed with a single-family residence that was constructed in 1976. The one-story residence was constructed on a concrete foundation and generally has a rectangular-shaped footprint. The main volume is capped by a cross-gable Spanish tile roof, and the garage that projects toward the street is capped by a gable roof. The building exterior is sheathed with stucco. Windows include vinyl-framed sliding windows of different sizes, some of which are multi-paned or have faux muntins. The windows on the façade have wide surrounds that are also sheathed in stucco. The primary entrance on the west façade is sheltered beneath a slight roof overhang. The primary door was not visible from the public right-of-way, nor were the north and east elevations. An additional entrance featuring a wood-paneled door is situated on the south façade. Based on aerial photos, there appear to be multiple sheds, overhangs, or outbuildings to the east of the building. The southern property line is bounded by a wooden and chain-link fence. In front of the home, there is a long concrete driveway leading to the street, as well as a grass lawn, mature trees, and native shrubs. A low concrete block wall with regularly-spaced posts is located along the western and part of the southern property lines. A wood fence lines the remainder of the property.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP2. Single family property

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



P5b. Description of Photo:
Photo 1. Overview of property from Fleming St.; view facing southeast.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ■Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both
1976 (Riverside County Assessor)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Unknown

***P8. Recorded by:** L. Castro-Bailey & Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, MHP
SWCA Environmental Consultants
320 N. Halstead Street, Suite 120
Pasadena, CA 91107

***P9. Date Recorded:** June 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Reconnaissance

***P11. Report Citation:** Denniston, L., Elzinga, A., and S. Zamudio-Gurrola. 2025. Cultural Resources Technical Report for Jurupa Community Services District 2022 Water and Sewer Master Plan, Riverside County, California. Prepared by SWCA Environmental Consultants for Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency and A.A. Webb Associates.

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

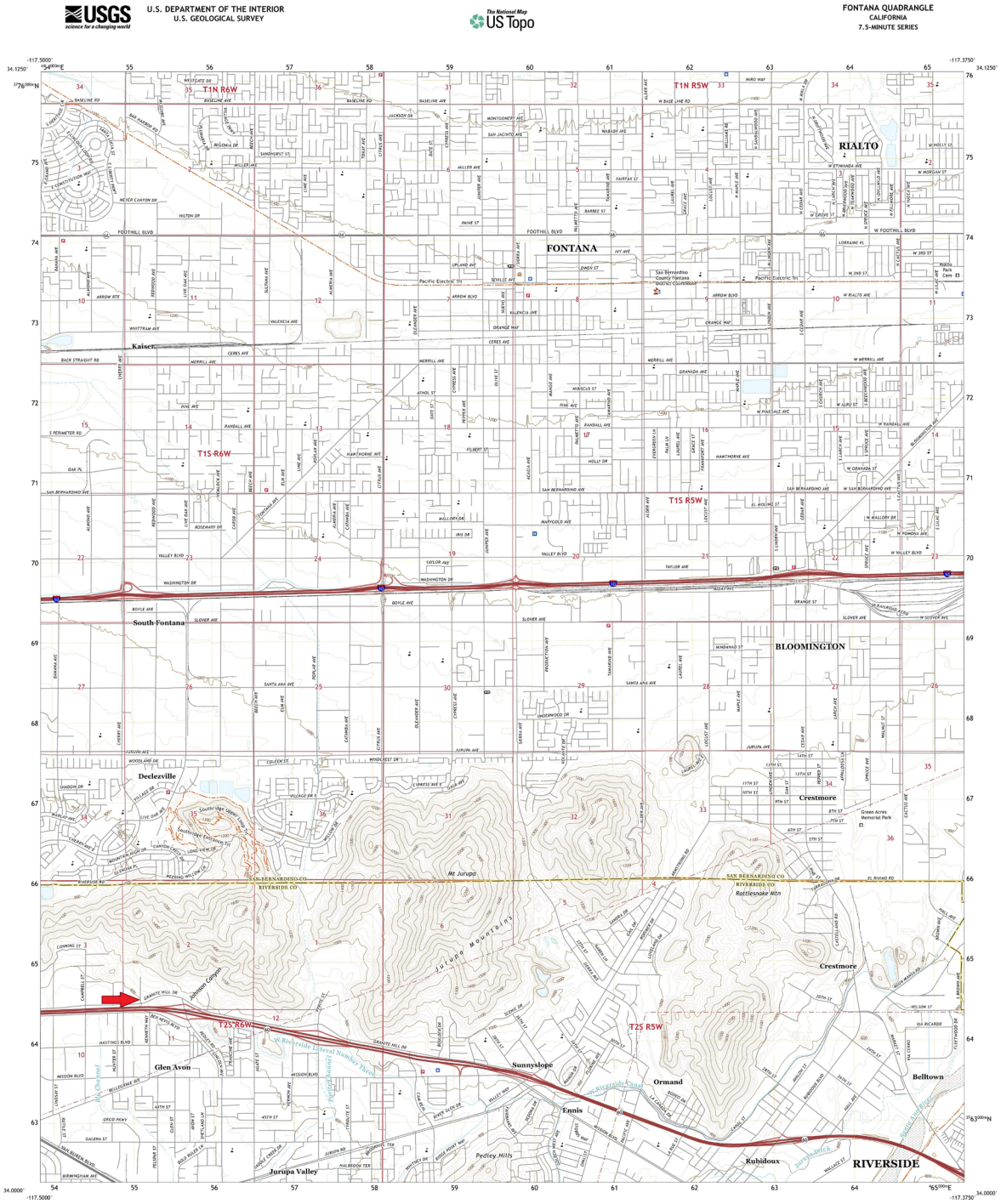
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

 ***Resource Name or #:** 3730 Fleming St.

***Map Name:** USGS Fontana Quadrangle ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of Map:** 2021



B1. Historic Name: None
B2. Common Name: 3730 Fleming Street
B3. Original Use: Single family residential property
B4. Present Use: Single family residential property
***B5. Architectural Style:** Neo-Spanish Colonial Revival
***B6. Construction History:** The residence was built in 1976 based on Riverside County Assessor data.[1] A permit was issued in 1997 for the addition of a bedroom and family room. The vinyl-sash windows are likely not original. Sheds were built on the east side of the property in the 2000s.

***B7. Moved?** ■**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:** N/A
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

***B10. Significance: Theme:** N/A **Area:** Jurupa Valley, CA
Period of Significance: N/A **Property Type:** N/A **Applicable Criteria:** N/A

The single-family residential property at 3730 Fleming Street does not appear to meet the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Therefore, the property does not qualify as a historic property or a historical resource for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) or the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), respectively. Continued on p. 4.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: N/A

***B12. References:** See footnotes.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, SWCA

***Date of Evaluation:** June 2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)



[1] Riverside County Assessor – County Clerk – Recorder, 2025. "General Information" for Property ID Number (PIN/APN) 173152002. Available at https://rivcoview.rivcoacr.org/#/Property-Search/173152002. Accessed June 2025.

Recorded By: Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, SWCA ***Date:** June 2025 ■ Continuation ☐Update

P5a. Photo or Drawing, continued:



Photo 2. West façade; view facing northeast.



Photo 3. Partial south and east elevations; view facing north.

B10. Significance, continued:

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Jurupa Valley History

The name Jurupa Valley is believed to be derived from the language of the area's original Native American inhabitants. Although the precise meaning of "Jurupa" remains uncertain, it is believed to be derived from the Gabrielino term for California Sagebrush.[2]

Spanish colonists began establishing permanent settlements in California in 1769 with a presidio and Mission San Diego de Alcala in modern-day San Diego. In 1774, Spanish explorer Juan Bautista De Anza embarked on a journey that passed through the Jurupa area and crossed the Santa Ana River while seeking a viable land route between Mexico and Alta California. Jurupa Valley was under Spanish rule until the Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1821, leading to a period of Mexican rule lasting through 1848.[3] By 1838, a land grant made by the Mexican government to Don Juan Bandini established a large area as Rancho Jurupa. In 1843, the first mayor of Los Angeles, Benjamin Wilson, bought about 6,700 acres of the rancho from Bandini. The following year, Louis Robidoux bought Wilson's land and raised 7 children with his wife Guadalupe Garcia at the rancho. A prominent settler and rancher, Robidoux served on the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors.[4]

Settlements or towns that developed in the area included West Riverside/Rubidoux, Glen Avon, and Wineville (later Mira Loma). The nearby city of Riverside developed considerably by the late 1800s.[5] Although areas of Jurupa Valley were issued Riverside mailing addresses, these areas were not part of Riverside and remained unincorporated.[6]

Several Santa Ana River flooding events in the early and mid-1900s impacted development close to the river and the growth of Jurupa Valley. Following these events, flood control improvements in the area were undertaken. Jurupa Valley did not experience an immediate post-war building boom as many other cities and towns did. Much of the area remained relatively rural into well into the second half of the twentieth century.[7] Other infrastructure improvements completed over the years included levees, bridges, roads, and freeways.[8] The construction of Interstate 15 and improvements to State Route 60 between the 1960s and 1980s

[2] Johnson, Kim Jarrell. N.d. "History of Jurupa Valley." Blog of the Jurupa Valley Chamber of Commerce. Available at: https://jurupachamber.org/history-of-jurupa-valley/. Accessed June 2025.
[3] Johnson, n.d.; NPS, 2017. "Arizona and California: Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail." Available at https://www.nps.gov/articles/bautista.htm. Accessed July 2025.
[4] Johnson, Kim Jarrell. *Images of America: Jurupa*. Arcadia Publishing. 2005.
[5] *2017 General Plan,* City of Jurupa Valley, California. September 2017.
[6] City of Jurupa Valley, 2025. "About Us." Available at https://www.jurupavalley.org/309/About-Us. Accessed June 2025.
7 Johnson 2005;
[8] Johnson 2005.

led to increased residential and economic activity in the vicinity of the freeways which enhanced connection between Jurupa Valley and other southern California communities.[9]

A review of aerial photographs from the late 1930s and 1940s shows that the neighborhood of the subject property (Fleming Street north of Granite Hill Drive) was rural with sparse residences and some agricultural land. Additional homes were constructed by the 1950s, consistent with the increase in development seen across countless communities in the post-World War II period. However, the neighborhood remained relatively rural until the 1980s and 1990s when additional homes, a Buddhist meditation center, hotel, and an elementary school were constructed in the area.[10]

Following several years of discussion, and a previous vote conducted in 1992, the City of Jurupa Valley was incorporated on July 1, 2011 as the 28th city in Riverside County.[11] Jurupa Valley encompasses approximately 44 square miles and includes the neighborhoods of Jurupa Hills, Mira Loma, Rubidoux, Pedley, Indian Hills, Belltown, Glen Avon, Sunnyslope, and Crestmore Heights. Jurupa Valley's economy includes industrial, commercial retail, and agriculture.[12]

PROPERTY HISTORY

The residence was constructed in 1976. Records on file with the City of Jurupa Valley show the original building permits and a later permit in 1997 for the addition of a bedroom and family room. An attempt to obtain permit copies from the City was unsuccessful. A review of aerial photos indicates the addition was constructed at the rear (east side) of the building, and ancillary structures (including open sheds) were built to the east of the residence in the 2000s.[13] In addition, based on visual observation, some of the vinyl-frame multi-lite windows on the west façade may be replacement windows. The table below summarizes the available building permit information through the City's online database.[14]

Date	Building Permit Number	Building Permit Description
10/6/1976	BZ283977	Plan check – dwelling and attached garage
10/20/1976	BZ285540	Dwelling and attached garage
10/9/1997	BAR970422	Bedroom and family room additions
5/31/1995	FHAZ9506390	Fire hazard reduction

Owner/Occupant History

City directories and archived newspaper were reviewed in an effort to identify owners/occupants. No information was found on owners/occupants associated with the property over 45 years ago.

EVALUATION

Based on the survey, research and analysis completed for this evaluation, the subject property at 3730 Fleming St. does not appear to meet federal or state eligibility criteria for individual designation. In addition, the property does not contribute to a designated or potential historic district. Details of the significance evaluation according to NRHP and CRHR criteria are provided below.

NRHP Criterion A/CRHR Criterion 1 (Significant events)

The subject property does not appear to be eligible under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1. The residential property was developed in 1976 in a rural, unincorporated area. Following the incorporation of the City of Jurupa Valley in 2011, the property is

[9] City of Jurupa Valley, 2025; NETRonline 2025. Aerial imagery depicting Jurupa Valley, California. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/viewer. Accessed June 2025.
[10] NETRonline, 2025. Aerial imagery depicting Jurupa Valley. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/viewer. Accessed June 2025.
[11] City of Jurupa Valley, 2025.
[12] Johnson, n.d.
[13] NETRonline, 2025. Aerial imagery depicting 3730 Fleming St. Available at https://historicaerials.com/. Accessed June 2025.
[14] City of Jurupa Valley. 2025. Staff Web Mapping. Available at https://jv-ca-gis.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=97fdab5ec01a4723b3da6598d615bd4f.

now located near the city's northern boundary, in what is still a small, semi-rural neighborhood. The property is generally associated with increased development seen in this area of Jurupa Valley between approximately the 1970s and 1990s stemming from the development of the nearby State Route 60 and the parallel Granite Hill Drive. Within this context, the property is not particularly influential under this context. The property does not uniquely reflect or embody a pattern of development significant to the city, region, state or nation. In addition, research to date has not indicated that any historically significant events have taken place at the property. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or CRHR under Criterion 1.

NRHP Criterion B/CRHR Criterion 2 (Significant Individuals)

Research conducted to date has not revealed that the subject property has an association with significant individuals in the history of the city, region, state, or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B or CRHR under Criterion 2.

NRHP Criterion C/CRHR Criterion 3 (Architecture, Designer)

The subject property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion C and CRHR Criterion 3. The residence is not a distinctive example of an architectural style or method of construction, and research did not indicate that it is the work of a master architect/designer or contractor, nor does the building possess high artistic values. For these reasons, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP and CRHR under Criteria C/3.

NRHP Criterion D/CRHR Criterion 4 (Potential to Yield Information)

The subject property does not appear eligible under NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4. The potential to yield information important to prehistory or history is typically applied to archaeological resources; however, built environment resources can be historically significant if they are a source of important information on construction techniques, materials, engineering or similar historical themes. The residence was constructed with common twentieth century building technology and materials, which are well understood and documented. Based on property records, archival research, and the survey, the subject property has not yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** 3720 Fleming Street

P1. Other Identifier:

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

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

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Fontana, CA **Date:** 2015 **T** 2S; **R** 6W **; ¼ of ¼ of Sec** S.B. **B.M.**

c. Address: 3720 Fleming St. City: Jurupa Valley Zip: 92509

d. UTM: Zone mE/mN

e. Other Locational Data: Riverside County Assessor Parcel No. 173152001

***P3a. Description:**

The subject property consists of an approximately 0.96-acre parcel developed with a single-family residence that was constructed in 1968. The one-story residence was constructed on a concrete foundation and generally has a T shaped footprint. The residence is capped by a cross-gabled shingled roof. The building exterior is sheathed with stucco. Windows include vinyl-framed sliding windows of different sizes, some of which are multi-paned or have faux muntins. Sheltered beneath a slight roof overhang supported by square stuccoed posts, the primary entrance consists of a paneled wood door with a grille and is flanked by side lites. Access to the entrance is via a concrete ramp and lined with an iron railing. The north and east facades of the home are not visible from the public right-of-way. A detached garage to the southeast of the home has a gabled shingled roof, stucco sheathing, and at least one vinyl-sash window Based on aerial photos, there appear to be several sheds to the rear of the home. A concrete driveway is located along the south side of the home; a portion of the driveway is colored stamped concrete. The driveway is secured by a decorative iron gate that is flanked by two brick arches. Landscaping includes grass lawn, ornamental plants, and palm trees.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP2. Single family property

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



P5b. Description of Photo:
Photo 1. Overview of property from Fleming St.; view facing east.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ■Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both
1968 (Riverside County Assessor)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Unknown

***P8. Recorded by:** L. Castro-Bailey & Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, MHP
SWCA Environmental Consultants
320 N. Halstead Street, Suite 120
Pasadena, CA 91107

***P9. Date Recorded:** June 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Denniston, L., Elzinga, A., and S. Zamudio-Gurrola. 2025. Cultural Resources Technical Report for Jurupa Community Services District 2022 Water and Sewer Master Plan, Riverside County, California. Prepared by SWCA Environmental Consultants for Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency and A.A. Webb Associates.

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

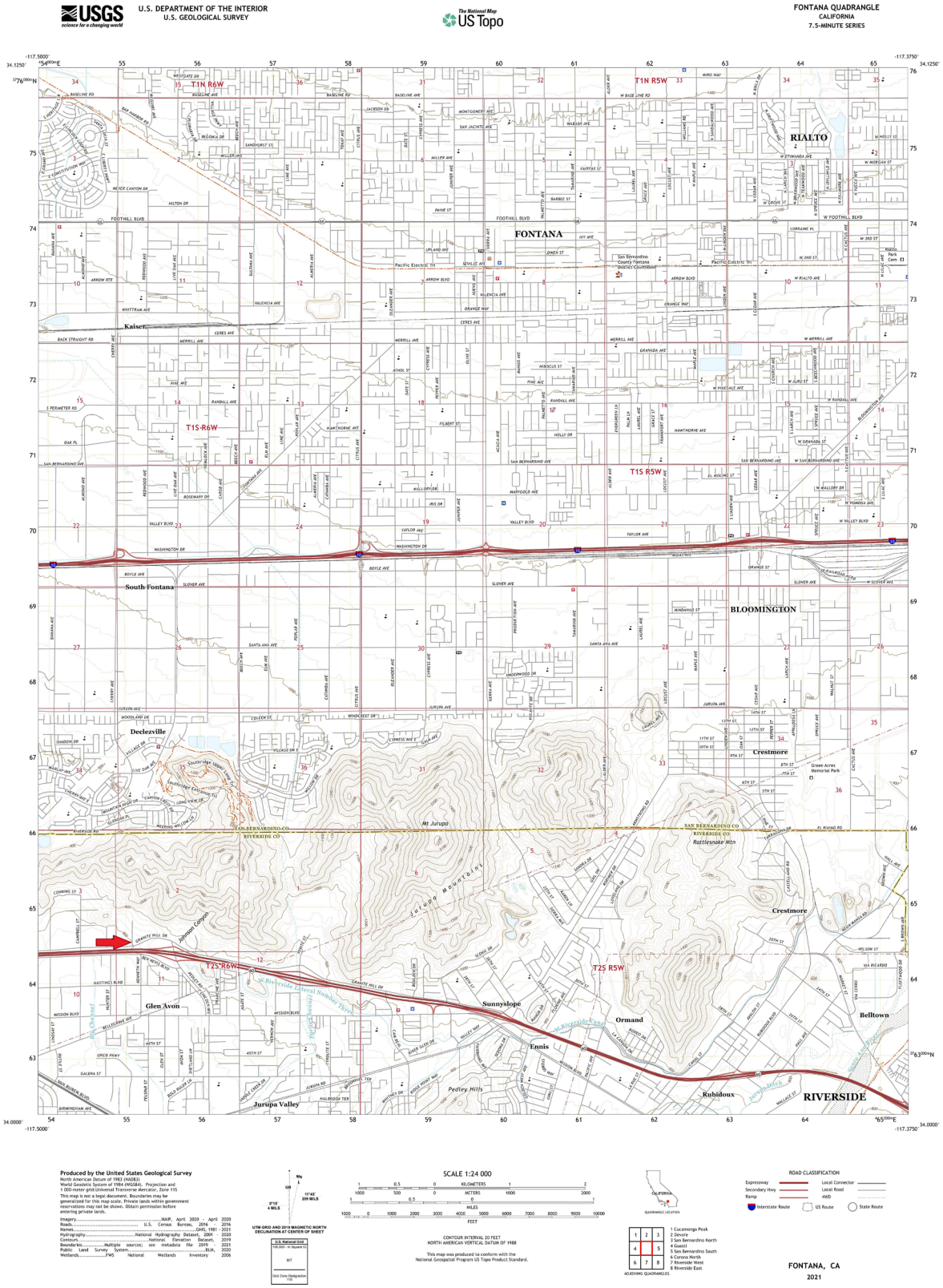
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

 ***Resource Name or #:** 3720 Fleming St.

***Map Name:** USGS Fontana Quadrangle ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of Map:** 2021



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 6Z

***Resource Name or #:** 3720 Fleming Street

B1. Historic Name: None
B2. Common Name: 3720 Fleming Street
B3. Original Use: Single family residential property
B4. Present Use: Single family residential property

***B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular

***B6. Construction History:** The residence was built in 1968 based on Riverside County Assessor data.[1] Based on building permit records and aerial photographs, an addition (living and dining spaces and nook) enlarged the home to the south. The brick arches colored stamped concrete, stucco sheathing and vinyl-sash windows are likely alterations.

***B7. Moved?** ■No ☐Yes ☐Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:** N/A

***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

***B10. Significance: Theme:** N/A **Area:** Jurupa Valley, CA
Period of Significance: N/A **Property Type:** N/A **Applicable Criteria:** N/A

The single-family residential property at 3720 Fleming Street does not appear to meet the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Therefore, the property does not qualify as a historic property or a historical resource for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) or the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), respectively. Continued on p. 4.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: N/A

***B12. References:** See footnotes.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, SWCA

***Date of Evaluation:** June 2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)



[1] Riverside County Assessor – County Clerk – Recorder, 2025. "General Information" for Property ID Number (PIN/APN) 173152001. Available at https://rivcoview.rivcoacr.org/#/Property-Search/173152001. Accessed June 2025.

Recorded By: L. Castro-Bailey and S. Zamudio-Gurrola, SWCA ***Date:** June 2025 ■ Continuation ☐Update

B10. Significance, continued:

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Jurupa Valley History

The name Jurupa Valley is believed to be derived from the language of the area's original Native American inhabitants. Although the precise meaning of "Jurupa" remains uncertain, it is believed to be derived from the Gabrielino term for California Sagebrush.[2]

Spanish colonists began establishing permanent settlements in California in 1769 with a presidio and Mission San Diego de Alcala in modern-day San Diego. In 1774, Spanish explorer Juan Bautista De Anza embarked on a journey that passed through the Jurupa area and crossed the Santa Ana River while seeking a viable land route between Mexico and Alta California. Jurupa Valley was under Spanish rule until the Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1821, leading to a period of Mexican rule lasting through 1848.[3] By 1838, a land grant made by the Mexican government to Don Juan Bandini established a large area as Rancho Jurupa. In 1843, the first mayor of Los Angeles, Benjamin Wilson, bought about 6,700 acres of the rancho from Bandini. The following year, Louis Robidoux bought Wilson's land; he raised 7 children with his wife Guadalupe Garcia at the rancho. A prominent settler and rancher, Robidoux once served as on the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors.[4]

Settlements or towns that developed in the area included West Riverside/Rubidoux, Glen Avon, and Wineville (later Mira Loma). The city of Riverside developed considerably by the late 1800s.[5] Although areas of Jurupa Valley were issued Riverside mailing addresses, these areas were not part of Riverside and remained unincorporated.[6]

Several Santa Ana River flooding events in the early and mid-1900s impacted development close to the river and the growth of Jurupa Valley. Following these events, flood control improvements in the area were undertaken. Jurupa Valley did not experience an immediate post-war building boom as many other cities and towns did. Much of the area remained relatively rural into well into the second half of the twentieth century. Additional infrastructure improvements completed over the years included levees, bridges, roads, and freeways. The construction of Interstate 15 and improvements to State Route 60 between the 1960s and 1980s led to increased residential and economic activity in the vicinity of the freeways which enhanced connection between Jurupa Valley and other southern California communities.[7] .[8]

A review of aerial photographs from the late 1930s and 1940s shows that the neighborhood of the subject property (Fleming Street north of Granite Hill Drive) was rural with sparse residences and some agricultural land. Additional homes were constructed by the 1950s, consistent with the increase in development seen across countless communities in the post-World War II period. However, the neighborhood remained relatively rural until the 1980s and 1990s when additional homes, a Buddhist meditation center, hotel, and an elementary school were constructed in the area.[9]

Following several years of discussion, and a previous vote conducted in 1992, the City of Jurupa Valley was incorporated on July 1, 2011 as the 28th city in Riverside County.[10] Jurupa Valley encompasses approximately 44 square miles and includes the neighborhoods of Jurupa Hills, Mira Loma, Rubidoux, Pedley, Indian Hills, Belltown, Glen Avon, Sunnyslope, and Crestmore Heights. Jurupa Valley's economy includes industrial, commercial retail, and agriculture.[11]

PROPERTY HISTORY

[2] Johnson, Kim Jarrell. N.d. "History of Jurupa Valley." Blog of the Jurupa Valley Chamber of Commerce. Available at: https://jurupachamber.org/history-of-jurupa-valley/. Accessed June 2025.
[3] Johnson, n.d.; NPS, 2017. "Arizona and California: Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail." Available at https://www.nps.gov/articles/bautista.htm. Accessed July 2025.
[4] Johnson, Kim Jarrell. *Images of America: Jurupa*. Arcadia Publishing. 2005.
[5] *2017 General Plan,* City of Jurupa Valley, California. September 2017.
[6] City of Jurupa Valley, 2025. "About Us." Available at https://www.jurupavalley.org/309/About-Us. Accessed June 2025.
[7] Johnson 2005.
[8] City of Jurupa Valley, 2025; NETRonline, 2025. Aerial imagery depicting Jurupa Valley. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/viewer. Accessed June 2025.
[9] NETRonline, 2025.
[10] City of Jurupa Valley, 2025.
[11] Johnson, n.d.

Recorded By: L. Castro-Bailey and S. Zamudio-Gurrola, SWCA ***Date:** June 2025 ■ Continuation ☐Update

The residence was constructed in 1968. Records on file with the City of Jurupa Valley show that building permits were issued in 1994 for heating/air conditioning, as well as a major addition consisting of living and dining spaces and a nook. Aerial photographs show that this addition enlarged the home to the south. In 1995, a permit was issued for a patio and a wall; however, it appears the wall permit expired. An attempt to obtain permit copies from the City was unsuccessful. The table below summarizes the available building permit information through the City's online database.[12]

Date	Building Permit Number	Building Permit Description
1/4/1994	371325	Add living/dining and nook
2/22/1994	373671	Heating & air condition
8/7/1995	397360	Patio
8/7/1995	397359	Wall – garden (expired)
10/30/2005	CV055388	Neighborhood enforcement

Owner/Occupant History

City directories and archived newspaper were reviewed in an effort to identify owners/occupants. No information was found on owners/occupants associated with the property over 45 years ago.

EVALUATION

Based on the survey, research and analysis completed for this evaluation, the subject property at 3720 Fleming St. does not appear to meet federal or state eligibility criteria for individual designation. In addition, the property does not contribute to a designated or potential historic district. Details of the significance evaluation according to NRHP and CRHR criteria are provided below.

NRHP Criterion A/CRHR Criterion 1 (Significant events)

The subject property does not appear to be eligible under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1. The residential property was developed in 1968 in a rural, unincorporated area. Following the incorporation of the City of Jurupa Valley in 2011, the property is now located near the city's northern boundary, in what is still a small, semi-rural neighborhood. The property is generally associated with post-World War II growth and development, a trend that was seen in countless communities across the country. Within this context, the property is not the first in this period of growth, nor was it particularly influential under this context. The property does not uniquely reflect or embody a pattern of development significant to the city, region, state or nation. In addition, research to date has not indicated that any historically significant events have taken place at the property. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or CRHR under Criterion 1.

NRHP Criterion B/CRHR Criterion 2 (Significant Individuals)

Research conducted to date has not revealed that the subject property has an association with significant individuals in the history of the city, region, state, or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B or CRHR under Criterion 2.

NRHP Criterion C/CRHR Criterion 3 (Architecture, Designer)

The subject property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion C and CRHR Criterion 3. The residence is not representative of any particular architectural style. Both the residence and garage have been altered since the property's original development including non-original stucco, door, and vinyl-framed windows. The brick arches and colored stamped concrete driveway are also not original to the property. Research conducted to date does not indicate that the residence is the work of a

[12] City of Jurupa Valley. 2025. Staff Web Mapping. Available at https://jv-ca-gis.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=97fdab5ec01a4723b3da6598d615bd4f.

master architect/designer or contractor, nor does the building possess high artistic values. For these reasons, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP and CRHR under Criteria C/3.

NRHP Criterion D/CRHR Criterion 4 (Potential to Yield Information)

The subject property does not appear eligible under NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4. The potential to yield information important to prehistory or history is typically applied to archaeological resources; however, built environment resources can be historically significant if they are a source of important information on construction techniques, materials, engineering or similar historical themes. The residence was constructed with common twentieth century building technology and materials, which are well understood and documented. Based on property records, archival research, and the survey, the subject property has not yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** 3686 Fleming Street

3686 P1. Other Identifier:

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

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

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Fontana, CA **Date:** 2015 **T** 2S; **R** 6W **; ¼ of ¼ of Sec** S.B. **B.M.**

c. Address: 3686 Fleming St. City: Jurupa Valley Zip: 92509

d. UTM: Zone mE/mN

e. Other Locational Data: Riverside County Assessor Parcel No. 173140009

***P3a. Description:**

The subject property consists of an approximately 2.44-acre parcel developed with a single-family residence that was constructed in ca. 1950. The one-story residence was constructed on a concrete foundation and generally has an L-shaped footprint. The main volume is capped by a gable-on-hip shingled roof, and the recessed garage is capped by a gabled shingled roof. The building exterior is sheathed with stucco. Windows include vinyl-framed sliding windows of different sizes, some of which are multi-paned or have faux muntins. The windows on the façade have wide surrounds that are also sheathed in stucco. The primary entrance on the west façade is sheltered beneath a slight roof overhang. The door was not visible from the public right-of-way, nor were the north, south, and east elevations. Based on aerial photos, there appear to be shed-roofed patios or additions on the east side of the residence. In front of the home, there is a long concrete driveway leading to the street, as well as a metal gate and a lawn. A stucco fence lines the western, northern, and southern property lines.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP2. Single family property

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



P5b. Description of Photo:
Photo 1. Overview of property from Fleming St.; view facing east.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ■Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both
Ca. 1950 (NETRonline 2025)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Unknown

***P8. Recorded by:** L. Castro-Bailey & S. Zamudio-Gurrola
SWCA Environmental Consultants
320 N. Halstead Street, Suite 120
Pasadena, CA 91107

***P9. Date Recorded:** June 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Reconnaissance

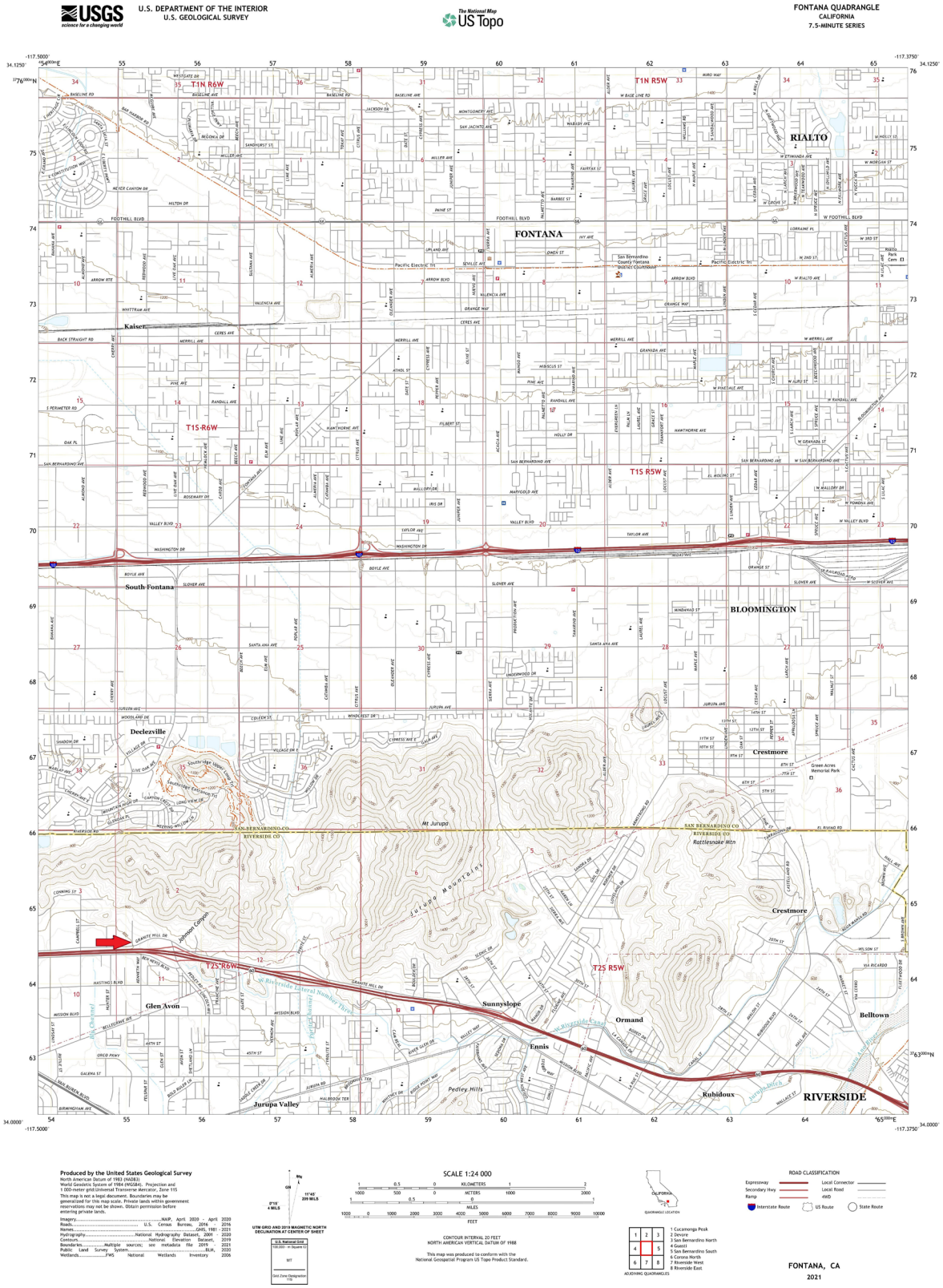
***P11. Report Citation:** Denniston, L., Elzinga, A., and S. Zamudio-Gurrola. 2025. Cultural Resources Technical Report for Jurupa Community Services District 2022 Water and Sewer Master Plan, Riverside County, California. Prepared by SWCA Environmental Consultants for Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency and A.A. Webb Associates.

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

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **LOCATION MAP**	Primary # HRI# Trinomial

Page 2 of 6 ***Resource Name or #:** 3686 Fleming St.

***Map Name:** USGS Fontana Quadrangle ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of Map:** 2021



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 6Z

***Resource Name or #:** 3686 Fleming Street

B1. Historic Name: None
B2. Common Name: 3686 Fleming Street
B3. Original Use: Single family residential property
B4. Present Use: Single family residential property
***B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular
***B6. Construction History:** Although the county assessor data indicates that the residence was built in 1946, aerial photographs do not depict the residence in 1948. It is estimated to have been built ca. 1950.[1] The residence was either rebuilt or substantially remodeled in 1977, and several additions are described in building permits between 1978 and 1981 including a garage, bath, breezeway, bedroom, rumpus room, and guest house. See Continuation Sheet pages 4 and 5 for additional details.

***B7. Moved?** ■No ☐Yes ☐Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:** N/A
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

***B10. Significance: Theme:** N/A **Area:** Jurupa Valley, CA
Period of Significance: N/A **Property Type:** N/A **Applicable Criteria:** N/A

The single-family residential property at 3686 Fleming Street does not appear to meet the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Therefore, the property does not qualify as a historic property or a historical resource for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) or the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), respectively. Continued on p. 4.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: N/A

***B12. References:** See footnotes.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, SWCA

***Date of Evaluation:** June 2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)



[1] Riverside County Assessor – County Clerk – Recorder, 2025. "General Information" for Property ID Number (PIN/APN) 173140009. Available at https://rivcoview.rivcoacr.org/#/Property-Search/173140009. Accessed June 2025; NETRonline, 2025. Aerial imagery depicting 3686 Fleming St. and Jurupa Valley. Available at historicaerials.com. Accessed July 2025.

Recorded By: Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, SWCA ***Date:** June 2025 ■ Continuation ☐Update

B10. Significance, continued:

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Jurupa Valley History

The name Jurupa Valley is believed to be derived from the language of the area's original Native American inhabitants. Although the precise meaning of "Jurupa" remains uncertain, it is believed to be derived from the Gabrielino term for California Sagebrush.[2]

Spanish colonists began establishing permanent settlements in what is now California in 1769 with a presidio and Mission San Diego de Alcala in San Diego. In 1774, Spanish explorer Juan Bautista De Anza embarked on a journey that passed through the Jurupa area and crossed the Santa Ana River while seeking a viable land route between Mexico and Alta California. Jurupa Valley was under Spanish rule until the Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1821, leading to a period of Mexican rule lasting through 1848.[3] By 1838, a land grant made by the Mexican government to Don Juan Bandini established a large area as Rancho Jurupa. In 1843, the first mayor of Los Angeles, Benjamin Wilson, bought about 6,700 acres of the rancho from Bandini. The following year, Louis Robidoux bought Wilson's land; he raised 7 children with his wife Guadalupe Garcia at the rancho. A prominent settler and rancher, Robidoux once served on the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors.[4]

Settlements or towns that developed in the area included West Riverside/Rubidoux, Glen Avon, and Wineville (later Mira Loma). The nearby city of Riverside developed considerably by the late 1800s.[5] Although areas of Jurupa Valley were issued Riverside mailing addresses, these areas were not part of Riverside and remained unincorporated.[6]

Several Santa Ana River flooding events in the early and mid-1900s impacted development close to the river and the growth of Jurupa Valley. Following these events, flood control improvements in the area were undertaken. Other infrastructure improvements completed over the years included levees, bridges, roads, and freeways.[7] The construction of Interstate 15 and improvements to State Route 60 between the 1960s and 1980s led to increased residential and economic activity in the vicinity of the freeways which enhanced connection between Jurupa Valley and other southern California communities.[8]

A review of aerial photographs from the late 1930s and 1940s shows that the neighborhood of the subject property (Fleming Street north of Granite Hill Drive) was rural with sparse residences and some agricultural land. Additional homes were constructed by the 1950s, consistent with the increase in development seen across countless communities in the post-World War II period. However, the neighborhood remained relatively rural until the 1980s and 1990s when additional homes, a Buddhist meditation center, hotel, and an elementary school were constructed in the area.[9]

Following several years of discussion, and a previous vote conducted in 1992, the City of Jurupa Valley was incorporated on July 1, 2011 as the 28th city in Riverside County.[10] Jurupa Valley encompasses approximately 44 square miles and includes the neighborhoods of Jurupa Hills, Mira Loma, Rubidoux, Pedley, Indian Hills, Belltown, Glen Avon, Sunnyslope, and Crestmore Heights. Jurupa Valley's economy includes industrial, commercial retail, and agriculture.[11]

PROPERTY HISTORY

Although county assessor data indicates that the residence was originally constructed in 1946 per county assessor data. However, it does not appear in a 1948 aerial photograph, and it is estimated that the residence was built ca. 1950.[12] The residence has either

[2] Johnson, Kim Jarrell. N.d. "History of Jurupa Valley." Blog of the Jurupa Valley Chamber of Commerce. Available at: https://jurupachamber.org/history-of-jurupa-valley/. Accessed June 2025.
[3] Johnson, n.d.; NPS, 2017. "Arizona and California: Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail." Available at https://www.nps.gov/articles/bautista.htm. Accessed July 2025.
[4] Johnson, Kim Jarrell. *Images of America: Jurupa*. Arcadia Publishing. 2005.
[5] *2017 General Plan,* City of Jurupa Valley, California. September 2017.
[6] City of Jurupa Valley, 2025. "About Us." Available at https://www.jurupavalley.org/309/About-Us. Accessed June 2025.
[7] Johnson 2005.
[8] City of Jurupa Valley, 2025; NETRonline 2025. Aerial imagery depicting Jurupa Valley. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/viewer. Accessed June 2025.
[9] NETRonline, 2025.
[10] City of Jurupa Valley, 2025.
[11] Johnson, n.d.
[12] NETRonline, 2025.

been rebuilt or has been substantially altered since then. Records on file with the City of Jurupa Valley show that building permits were issued in 1977 for a dwelling and attached garage. Permits dating to between 1978 and 1981 describe additions to the dwelling including a garage, bath, breezeway, guest house, bedroom, and rumpus room. Other alterations include block walls and a lattice patio. The table below summarizes the available building permit information through the City's online database.[13] An attempt to obtain permit copies from the City was unsuccessful.

Date	Building Permit Number	Building Permit Description
6/15/1976	BZ277705	Agricultural reg
1/3/1977	BZ289473	Dwelling and attached garage
1/25/1977	BZ292123	Dwelling and attached garage
5/3/1978	BZ332091	P/C add to dwelling
5/8/1978	BZ332205	Add to dwelling
11/12/1980	BZ412450	Plan check – add new garage, bath and breezeway
1/7/1981	BZ419427	New garage, bath and breezeway
5/4/1981	BZ428528	Guest house and attached garage (plan check)
8/11/1981	000191	Add bedroom, bath, rumpus room
9/11/1981	001994	240 sq. ft. add to add/dwg.
11/5/1987	174235	Spc insp code compliance
2/8/1989	227802	Repair wind damage – barn
11/6/1989	260484	CVT garage/enclosed breezeway
8/31/1994	383642	Change water heater
1/13/2006	BXX064064	Replace furnace and condenser unit – roof mounted
7/25/2007	BWL070092	Block wall 24x6, 35x6, and 40x6
7/25/2007	BPT070869	22x24 lattice patio
9/22/2010	CV1008016	Neighborhood enforcement

Owner/Occupant History

City directories and archived newspaper were reviewed in an effort to identify owners/occupants. No information was found on owners/occupants associated with the property over 45 years ago.

EVALUATION

Based on the survey, research and analysis completed for this evaluation, the subject property at 3686 Fleming St. does not appear to meet federal or state criteria for individual designation. In addition, the property does not contribute to a designated or potential historic district. Details of the significance evaluation according to NRHP and CRHR criteria are provided below.

NRHP Criterion A/CRHR Criterion 1 (Significant events)

The subject property does not appear to be eligible under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1. The property was originally developed in ca. 1950 in an unincorporated, rural area that still supported some agricultural uses. Following the incorporation of the City of Jurupa Valley in 2011, the property is now located near the city's northern boundary, in what is still a small, semi-rural neighborhood. The property is generally associated with post-World War II growth and development, a trend that was seen in

[13] City of Jurupa Valley. 2025. Staff Web Mapping. Available at https://jv-ca-gis.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=97fdab5ec01a4723b3da6598d615bd4f.

countless communities across the country. Within this context, the property is not the first in this period of growth, nor was it particularly influential under this context. The residence has been continuously expanded through additions in the 1970s and 1980s. In addition, research to date has not indicated that any historically significant events have taken place at the subject property. Therefore, the subject property does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or CRHR under Criterion 1.

NRHP Criterion B/CRHR Criterion 2 (Significant Individuals)

Research conducted to date has not revealed that the subject property has an association with significant individuals in the history of the city, region, state, or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B or CRHR under Criterion 2.

NRHP Criterion C/CRHR Criterion 3 (Architecture, Designer)

The subject property is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3. The residence is not representative of any particular architectural style as its massing and design are the result of multiple alterations and additions completed from the 1970s onward. The residence is not the work of a master architect/designer or contractor, nor does the building possess high artistic values. For these reasons, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP and CRHR under Criteria C/3.

NRHP Criterion D/CRHR Criterion 4 (Potential to Yield Information)

The subject property does not appear eligible under NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4. The potential to yield information important to prehistory or history is typically applied to archaeological resources; however, built environment resources can be historically significant if they are a source of important information on construction techniques, materials, engineering or similar historical themes. The two residences at the subject property are constructed with common twentieth century building technology and materials, which are well understood and documented. Based on property records, archival research, and the survey, the subject property has not yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** 3670-3674 Fleming Street

P1. Other Identifier:

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

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

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Fontana, CA **Date:** 2015 **T** 2S; **R** 6W ; ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** S.B. **B.M.**

c. Address: 3670-3674 Fleming St. City: Jurupa Valley Zip: 92509

d. UTM: Zone mE/mN

e. Other Locational Data: Riverside County Assessor Parcel No. 173140006

***P3a. Description:** The subject property consists of an approximately 1.45-acre parcel developed with two one-story residences that were built in 1949 and 1958. The primary residence was constructed on a concrete foundation and generally has an L-shaped footprint. The home is capped by a low-pitched hipped roof clad with composite shingles. The exterior is sheathed with stucco. Windows include vinyl-framed windows of different sizes, some of which are multi-paned or have faux muntins. Dark patchwork around windows indicates some were resized. The primary entrance on the west façade is sheltered beneath a slight roof overhang. The door was not visible from the public right-of-way (ROW), nor was the east elevation. A second entrance is located on the north elevation; the pedestrian door displays one rectangular lite. The attached garage at the southwest end of the home displays a garage door with horizontal grooves. The secondary residence is not clearly visible from the public ROW, but it appears to have a rectangular footprint, and a low-pitched side-gabled roof clad with composite shingles. The roof has moderately overhanging eaves that create a full-width porch supported by posts. The pool is located northeast of the primary residence. There appear to be several sheds or outbuildings on the property. A long asphalt driveway is located along the south edge of the property. Landscaping includes mulch, shrubs, trees, and succulents. A chain link fence lines much of the parcel boundary.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP3. Multiple family property

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



P5b. Description of Photo: Photo 1. Overview of property from Fleming St.; view facing east.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ■Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both
1949 and 1958 (Riverside Co. Assessor)

***P7. Owner and Address:** Unknown

***P8. Recorded by:** L. Castro-Bailey & Susan Zamudio-Gurrola
SWCA Environmental Consultants
320 N. Halstead Street, Suite 120
Pasadena, CA 91107

***P9. Date Recorded:** June 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Reconnaissance

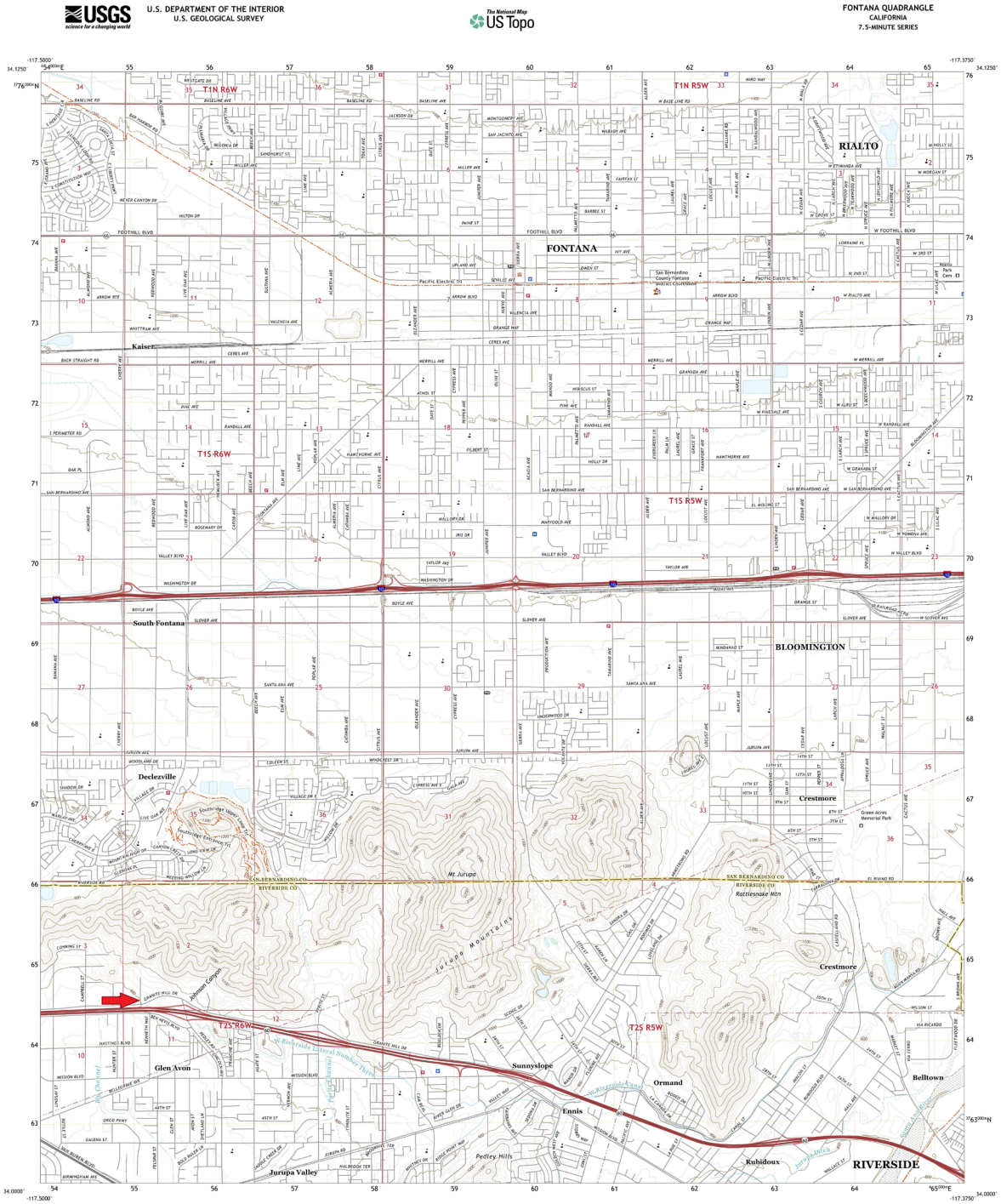
***P11. Report Citation:** Denniston, L., Elzinga, A., and S. Zamudio-Gurrola. 2025. Cultural Resources Technical Report for Jurupa Community Services District 2022 Water and Sewer Master Plan, Riverside County, California. Prepared by SWCA Environmental Consultants for Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency and A.A. Webb Associates.

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

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **LOCATION MAP**	Primary # HRI# Trinomial

 ***Resource Name or #:** 3670-3674 Fleming St.

***Map Name:** USGS Fontana Quadrangle ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of Map:** 2021



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 6Z

***Resource Name or #:** 3670-3674 Fleming Street

B1. Historic Name: None
B2. Common Name: 3670-3674 Fleming Street
B3. Original Use: Single family residential property
B4. Present Use: Mult-family residential property
***B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular
***B6. Construction History:** The first residence was built in 1949 and the second was built in 1958, based on Riverside County Assessor data.[1] A swimming pool and spa were developed on the property in 1978, based on building permit records. The primary residence's original windows were replaced with vinyl-sash windows, and patching indicates the window openings were resized.

***B7. Moved?** ■No ☐Yes ☐Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:** N/A
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

***B10. Significance: Theme:** N/A **Area:** Jurupa Valley, CA
Period of Significance: N/A **Property Type:** N/A **Applicable Criteria:** N/A

The multi-family residential property at 3670-3674 Fleming Street does not appear to meet the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Therefore, the property does not qualify as a historic property or a historical resource for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) or the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), respectively. Continued on p. 4.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: N/A

***B12. References:** See footnotes.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, SWCA

***Date of Evaluation:** June 2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)



[1] Riverside County Assessor – County Clerk – Recorder, 2025. "General Information" for Property ID Number (PIN/APN) 173140006. Available at https://rivcoview.rivcoacr.org/#/Property-Search/173140006. Accessed June 2025.

P5a. Photo or Drawing, continued:



Photo 2. Primary residence, partial east and south elevations; view facing northeast.



Photo 3. Primary residence, north and west elevations; view facing southeast.

B10. Significance, continued:

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Jurupa Valley History

The name Jurupa Valley is believed to be derived from the language of the area's original Native American inhabitants. Although the precise meaning of "Jurupa" remains uncertain, it is believed to be derived from the Gabrielino term for California Sagebrush.[2]

Spanish colonists began establishing permanent settlements in what is now California in 1769 with a presidio and Mission San Diego de Alcala in San Diego. In 1774, Spanish explorer Juan Bautista De Anza embarked on a journey along the Santa Ana River, traversing the western expanse of Jurupa Valley while seeking a viable land route from southern Mexico to Alta California. Jurupa Valley was under Spanish rule until the Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1821, leading to a period of Mexican rule lasting through 1848.[3] By 1838, a land grant made by the Mexican government to Don Juan Bandini established a large area as Rancho Jurupa. In 1843, the first mayor of Los Angeles, Benjamin Wilson, bought about 6,700 acres of the rancho from Bandini. The following year, Louis Robidoux bought Wilson's land; he raised 7 children with his wife Guadalupe Garcia at the rancho. A prominent settler and rancher, Robidoux once served on the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors.[4]

Settlements or towns that developed in the area included West Riverside/Rubidoux, Glen Avon, and Wineville (later Mira Loma). The nearby city of Riverside developed considerably by the late 1800s.[5] Although areas of Jurupa Valley were issued Riverside mailing addresses, these areas were not part of Riverside and remained unincorporated.[6]

Several Santa Ana River flooding events in the early and mid-1900s impacted development close to the river and the growth of Jurupa Valley. Following these events, flood control improvements in the area were undertaken. Jurupa Valley did not experience an immediate post-war building boom as many other cities and towns did. Much of the area remained relatively rural into well into the second half of the twentieth century. Additional infrastructure improvements completed in the region over the years included levees, bridges, roads, and freeways.[7] The construction of Interstate 15 and improvements to State Route 60 between the

[2] Johnson, Kim Jarrell. N.d. "History of Jurupa Valley." Blog of the Jurupa Valley Chamber of Commerce. Available at: https://jurupachamber.org/history-of-jurupa-valley/. Accessed June 2025.
[3] Johnson, n.d.; NPS, 2017. "Arizona and California: Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail." Available at https://www.nps.gov/articles/bautista.htm. Accessed July 2025.
[4] Johnson, Kim Jarrell. *Images of America: Jurupa*. Arcadia Publishing. 2005.
[5] *2017 General Plan,* City of Jurupa Valley, California. September 2017.
[6] City of Jurupa Valley, 2025. "About Us." Available at https://www.jurupavalley.org/309/About-Us. Accessed June 2025.
[7] Johnson 2005.

1960s and 1980s led to increased residential and economic activity in the vicinity of the freeways which enhanced connection between Jurupa Valley and other southern California communities.[8]

A review of aerial photographs from the late 1930s and 1940s shows that the neighborhood of the subject property (Fleming Street north of Granite Hill Drive) was rural with sparse residences and some agricultural land. Additional homes were constructed by the 1950s, consistent with the increase in development seen across countless communities in the post-World War II period. However, the neighborhood remained relatively rural until the 1980s and 1990s when additional homes, a Buddhist meditation center, hotel, and an elementary school were constructed in the area.[9]

Following several years of discussion, and a previous vote conducted in 1992, the City of Jurupa Valley was incorporated on July 1, 2011 as the 28th city in Riverside County.[10] Jurupa Valley encompasses approximately 44 square miles and includes the neighborhoods of Jurupa Hills, Mira Loma, Rubidoux, Pedley, Indian Hills, Belltown, Glen Avon, Sunnyslope, and Crestmore Heights. Jurupa Valley's economy includes industrial, commercial retail, and agriculture.[11]

PROPERTY HISTORY

Per county assessor data, the property contains two residences that were constructed in 1949 and 1958. Building permit records on file with the City of Jurupa Valley are sparse; one building permit was located for a swimming pool and spa dating to 1978. The table below summarizes the available building permit information through the City's online database.[12] An attempt to obtain permit copies from the City was unsuccessful.

Date	Building Permit Number	Building Permit Description
4/25/1978	BZ331871	Swimming pool and spa

Owner/Occupant History

City directories and archived newspaper were reviewed in an effort to identify owners/occupants. No information was found on owners/occupants associated with the property over 45 years ago.

EVALUATION

Based on the survey, research and analysis completed for this evaluation, the subject property at 3670-3674 Fleming St. does not appear to meet federal or state criteria for individual designation. In addition, the property does not contribute to a designated or potential historic district. Details of the significance evaluation according to NRHP and CRHR criteria are provided below.

NRHP Criterion A/CRHR Criterion 1 (Significant events)

The subject property does not appear to be eligible under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1. The property was originally developed with a single-family residence in 1949 in an unincorporated, rural area that still supported some agricultural uses. A secondary residence was built to the rear in 1958. Following the incorporation of the City of Jurupa Valley in 2011, the property is now located near the city's northern boundary, in what is still a small, semi-rural neighborhood. The property is generally associated with post-World War II growth and development, a trend that was seen in countless communities across the country. Within this context, the property is not the first in this period of growth, nor was it particularly influential under this context. In addition, research to date has not indicated that any historically significant events have taken place at the subject property. Therefore, the subject property does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or CRHR under Criterion 1.

[8] City of Jurupa Valley, 2025; NETRonline 2025. Aerial imagery depicting Jurupa Valley. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/viewer. Accessed June 2025.
[9] NETRonline, 2025.
[10] City of Jurupa Valley, 2025.
[11] Johnson, n.d.
[12] City of Jurupa Valley. 2025. Staff Web Mapping. Available at https://jv-ca-gis.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=97fdab5ec01a4723b3da6598d615bd4f.

Recorded By: Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, SWCA ***Date:** June 2025 ■ Continuation ☐Update

NRHP Criterion B/CRHR Criterion 2 (Significant Individuals)

Research conducted to date has not revealed that the subject property has an association with significant individuals in the history of the city, region, state, or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B or CRHR under Criterion 2.

NRHP Criterion C/CRHR Criterion 3 (Architecture, Designer)

The subject property does not appear to be eligible under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3. The subject property consists of two single-family residences built in 1949 and 1958. The front, primary residence is a modest interpretation of contractor modern home which does not feature stylistic details characteristic of any architectural style. The rear, secondary residence is a small vernacular building that is not representative of any particular architectural style. Neither building is the work of a master architect/designer or contractor, nor do the buildings possess high artistic values. For these reasons, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP and CRHR under Criteria C/3.

NRHP Criterion D/CRHR Criterion 4 (Potential to Yield Information)

The subject property does not appear eligible under NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4. The potential to yield information important to prehistory or history is typically applied to archaeological resources; however, built environment resources can be historically significant if they are a source of important information on construction techniques, materials, engineering or similar historical themes. The two residences at the subject property are constructed with common twentieth century building technology and materials, which are well understood and documented. Based on property records, archival research, and the survey, the subject property has not yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

APPENDIX D

Energy Calculations

Table 1 – Total Construction-Related Fuel Consumption

JCSD MP Granite Hill Booster Station

Fuel	Consumption	
Diesel		
On-Road Construction Trips[1]	13,587	Gallons
Off-Road Construction Equipment[2]	57,724	Gallons
Diesel Total	**71,311**	**Gallons**
Gasoline		
On-Road Construction Trips[1]	5,693	Gallons
Off-Road Construction Equipment[3]	-	Gallons
Gasoline Total	**5,693**	**Gallons**

Notes:

1. On-road mobile source fuel use based on vehicle miles traveled (VMT) from CalEEMod for construction in 2030 and fleet-average fuel consumption in gallons per mile from EMFAC2021 web based data for Riverside (South Coast). See Table 2 for calculation details.
2. Off-road mobile source fuel usage based on a fuel usage rate of 0.05 gallons of diesel per horsepower (HP)-hour, based on SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook, Table A9-3E.
3. All emissions from off-road construction equipment were assumed to be diesel.

Table 2 – On-Road Construction Trip Estimates

JCSD MP Granite Hill Booster Station

Trip Type	Trips	Trip length	Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT)	Fuel Efficiency	Annual Fuel Usage[1]	
	(trips)	(miles)	(miles)	(mpg)	(Fuel)	(gallon)
Worker[2,3]	8,838	18.5	163,494	29.4	Gasoline	5,693
Vendor[4]	3,160	10.2	32,232	7.9	Diesel	4,180
Hauling[5]	3,120	20	62,400	6.6	Diesel	9,406

Notes:

1. On-road mobile source fuel use based on vehicle miles traveled (VMT) from CalEEMod output for construction and fleet-average fuel consumption in gallons per mile from EMFAC2021 web based data for 2030 in Riverside (South Coast).
2. Worker trips were assumed to be 100% gasoline powered vehicles.
3. Per CalEEMod, worker Trips were assumed to be 25% LDA, 50% LDT1, and 25% LDT2.
4. Vendor trips were assumed to be 50% MHDT and 50% HHDT, split evenly between the MHDT and HHDT construction categories.
5. Per CalEEMod, hauling trips were assumed to be 100% HHDT.

Table 1 – Total Construction-Related Fuel Consumption

JCSD MP Pedley Trunk Water and Sewer Pipeline

Fuel	Consumption	
Diesel		
On-Road Construction Trips[1]	18,439	Gallons
Off-Road Construction Equipment[2]	62,279	Gallons
Diesel Total	**80,718**	**Gallons**
Gasoline		
On-Road Construction Trips[1]	8,657	Gallons
Off-Road Construction Equipment[3]	-	Gallons
Gasoline Total	**8,657**	**Gallons**

Notes:

1. On-road mobile source fuel use based on vehicle miles traveled (VMT) from CalEEMod for construction in 2027 and fleet-average fuel consumption in gallons per mile from EMFAC2021 web based data for Riverside (South Coast). See Table 2 for calculation details.
2. Off-road mobile source fuel usage based on a fuel usage rate of 0.05 gallons of diesel per horsepower (HP)-hour, based on SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook, Table A9-3E.
3. All emissions from off-road construction equipment were assumed to be diesel.

Table 2 – On-Road Construction Trip Estimates

JCSD MP Pedley Trunk Water and Sewer Pipeline

Trip Type	Trips	Trip length	Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT)	Fuel Efficiency	Annual Fuel Usage[1]	
	(trips)	(miles)	(miles)	(mpg)	(Fuel)	(gallon)
Worker[2,3]	12,740	18.5	235,690	27.9	Gasoline	8,657
Vendor[4]	6,272	10.2	63,974	7.7	Diesel	8,563
Hauling[5]	3,136	20	62,720	6.4	Diesel	9,876

Notes:

1. On-road mobile source fuel use based on vehicle miles traveled (VMT) from CalEEMod output for construction and fleet-average fuel consumption in gallons per mile from EMFAC2021 web based data for 2027 in Riverside (South Coast).
2. Worker trips were assumed to be 100% gasoline powered vehicles.
3. Per CalEEMod, worker Trips were assumed to be 25% LDA, 50% LDT1, and 25% LDT2.
4. Vendor trips were assumed to be 50% MHDT and 50% HHDT, split evenly between the MHDT and HHDT construction categories.
5. Per CalEEMod, hauling trips were assumed to be 100% HHDT.

APPENDIX E

Paleontological Resource Assessment

Paleontological Resources Technical Report for the Jurupa Community Services District 2020 Water and Sewer Master Plan, Riverside County, California

APRIL 2026

PREPARED FOR

Albert A. Webb Associates

PREPARED BY

SWCA Environmental Consultants

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE JURUPA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT 2020 WATER AND SEWER MASTER PLAN. RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for

Albert A. Webb Associates
3788 McCray Street
Riverside, California 92506
Attn: Cheryl DeGano, Principal Environmental Analyst

Prepared by

Jake Biewer, M.S., Assistant Project Paleontologist
Heather Clifford, M.S., Lead Paleontologist
Liz Denniston, M.A., RPA, Senior Project Manager

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(626) 240-0587
www.swca.com

SWCA Project No. PAS 68459

April 2026

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Purpose and Scope: On behalf of the Jurupa Community Services District (JCSD or District), Albert A. Webb Associates retained SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) to conduct a paleontological resources assessment for the District's 2020 Water and Sewer Master Plan and 2020 Water Quality Master Plan Projects in Riverside County, California. Each master plan identifies recommended facilities that would alleviate existing and forecasted deficiencies in the District's water and wastewater systems. In total, six facilities (the project) were identified. Three facilities will not be constructed for several years and are analyzed at a program level. The remaining three facilities (project-level facilities) are proposed for near-term construction and are analyzed at a project level. The JCSD is the lead agency responsible for compliance with the applicable regulations and policies for this project. This assessment was conducted to determine the potential for construction of the project-level facilities to impact paleontological resources that may be present within the facility sites and provide management recommendations, as appropriate, pursuant to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and local policy.

This paleontological resources technical report summarizes the methods and results of the paleontological resources assessment, which included a review of geologic maps, scientific literature, fossil locality records from the Western Science Center (WSC) in Hemet, California, and the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLA) in Los Angeles, California, project plans, and other relevant information for all five facilities. For the project-level facilities, this technical report also includes a discussion of potential impacts to scientifically significant paleontological resources and provides management recommendations to reduce potential impacts to less-than-significant levels.

Dates of Investigation: SWCA reviewed the project information, relevant maps, literature, and results of the WSC and NHMLA records searches in May 2025. The museum records search requests were submitted to both museums on January 11, 2023. The results were received from the NHMLA on January 22, 2023, and from the WSC on February 3, 2023.

Summary of Findings: Geologic mapping indicates that the facility sites collectively contain young alluvial-fan deposits, unit 3; young wash deposits; young axial-channel deposits; old axial-channel deposits; old wash deposits; old alluvial-fan deposits, unit 1; very old alluvial valley deposits; and biotite schist and gneiss. Artificial fill is likely also present within all six facility sites from prior development.

While the WSC has no records of fossil localities in the vicinity of any of the facility sites, the NHMLA has multiple records of known fossil localities near the facility sites from deposits similar to those present within the sites. Artificial fill and biotite schist and gneiss have no paleontological potential; young alluvial-fan deposits, unit 3 have low paleontological potential; young wash deposits and young axial-channel deposits have low paleontological potential at depths shallower than 10 feet and high potential below 10 feet; and old axial-channel deposits, old wash deposits, old alluvial-fan deposits, unit 1, and very old alluvial valley deposits have high paleontological potential.

All three project-level facility sites (1200 West Emergency Pump Connection, Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, and Pedley Road Trunk Sewer) contain artificial fill, which has no paleontological potential, and old alluvial-fan deposits, unit 1, which have high paleontological potential. The Granite Hill Booster Pump Station also contains biotite schist and gneiss, which has no paleontological potential. Pleistocene deposits similar to those within the project-level facility sites at the surface and at depth have produced scientifically significant fossils elsewhere in the county. Excavation for the project-level facilities has the potential to impact native Pleistocene sediments and any paleontological resources they may contain. Any scientifically significant fossils encountered during ground disturbing activities in previously undisturbed

sediments with high paleontological potential would be at risk for damage or destruction, which would constitute an impact under CEQA.

Recommendations and Conclusion: SWCA recommends implementing mitigation measures Paleo-1 through Paleo-6, as set forth in full under the Recommendations and Conclusions section of this technical report, for the project-level facilities to reduce potential impacts to less-than-significant levels, pursuant to CEQA. These recommended mitigation measures have been developed in accordance with standards of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP) and best practices in mitigation paleontology. The mitigation measures require that 1) the project applicant retain a Project Paleontologist who meets the SVP qualification standards; 2) the Project Paleontologist shall prepare a Paleontological Resources Impact Mitigation Program to outline the procedures and protocols for worker awareness training, inadvertent discoveries, monitoring efforts, reporting, and fossil recovery, treatment, and curation; 3) the Project Paleontologist shall develop a worker training to be presented by either the Project Paleontologist (or their representative) prior to the start of ground disturbing activities to educate the construction crew on the legal requirements and procedures to follow in the event of a fossil discovery; 4) an SVP-qualified paleontological monitor, as designated by the Project Paleontologist, shall conduct full-time paleontological monitoring during ground-disturbing activities within undisturbed native sediments of the old alluvial-fan deposits, unit 1; 5) all work shall cease in a 50-foot radius around a potential fossil discovery to allow the paleontological monitor to assess and collect the fossil(s) and associated data and samples as necessary; 6) all scientifically significant fossils will be prepared to the point of curation and reposited to an accredited institution under an established curation agreement; and 7) the Project Paleontologist shall prepare a paleontological resources monitoring report at the conclusion of ground-disturbing activities to document the paleontological monitoring efforts and document paleontological discoveries, with a copy of the final monitoring report filed with JCSD as well as the curation facility (if resources are curated).

By implementing the recommended mitigation measures, project impacts to scientifically significant paleontological resources would be reduced to a level that is less than significant.

Disposition of Data: This report has been submitted to the project applicant, and a copy will remain on file at SWCA's Pasadena, California, office.

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INTRODUCTION

On behalf of the Jurupa Community Services District (JCSD or District), Albert A. Webb Associates retained SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) to conduct a paleontological resources assessment for the District's *2020 Water Master Plan* and *2020 Wastewater Master Plan* (Plans) in Riverside County, California (Figure 1). Each JCSD Plan identifies recommended facilities that would alleviate existing and forecasted deficiencies in the District's water and wastewater systems. In total, six facilities (the project) were identified. Three facilities will not be constructed for several years and are analyzed at a program level. The remaining three facilities (project-level facilities) are proposed for near-term construction and are analyzed at a project level. The JCSD is the lead agency responsible for compliance with the applicable regulations and policies for this project.

The purpose of this paleontological resources technical report is to summarize the results of the desktop analysis, which included a review of geological maps, scientific literature, fossil locality records from the Western Science Center (WSC) in Hemet, California, and the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLA) in Los Angeles, California, project plans, and other relevant information. Because the surfaces of each of the six sites for the facilities making up the project have been previously disturbed or are vegetated, paleontological field surveys were not conducted. This technical report also includes a discussion of the potential for the construction of the project-level facilities to impact scientifically significant paleontological resources and provides recommendations for management measures to reduce any potential impacts to less-than-significant levels, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This assessment follows the guidelines of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP) and best practices in mitigation paleontology (Murphey et al. 2019; SVP 2010).

This technical report was prepared by SWCA Assistant Project Paleontologist Jake Biewer, M.S., with quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) provided by SWCA Senior Lead Paleontologist Heather Clifford, M.S. SWCA Senior Project Manager Liz Denniston, M.A., RPA. and SWCA Senior Paleontologist Justin Strauss provided support and additional QA/QC. Figures were generated by SWCA Project Geospatial Scientist Aramis Respall. Copies of the report are on file with SWCA's Pasadena, California, office.

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The District's boundaries encompass approximately 40.8 square miles (approximately 26,000 acres), in northwestern Riverside County, including the entirety of the city of Eastvale and approximately 70% of western portion of the city of Jurupa Valley (see Figure 1). The six facilities are delineated in the JCSD Plans in an area bounded by Harrison Avenue on the west, the Santa Ana River on the south, Valley Way on the east, and Jurupa Hills on the north within portions of the city of Jurupa Valley and the city of Eastvale, in Riverside County, California. The facility sites are in Section 7, Township 2 South, Range 5 West; Sections 2, 11, 14, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32, Township 2 South, Range 6 West; and Sections 25, 26, 35, and 36, Township 2 South, Range 7 West, as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Corona North, Fontana, and Riverside West, California, 7.5-minute quadrangles (Figures 2–7) (USGS 1980a, 1980b, 1981).

The JCSD Project includes the installation of two transmission pipelines, construction of one booster pump station, installation of one bypass connection piping and temporary trailer-mounted potable water pump, and installation of two gravity pipelines. The three program-level facilities—68th Street Extension, Schleisman I-15 Crossing, and North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer—will not be constructed for several years, and subsequent assessments and surveys will be required prior to construction to meet the requirements of local, state, and, potentially, federal regulations.

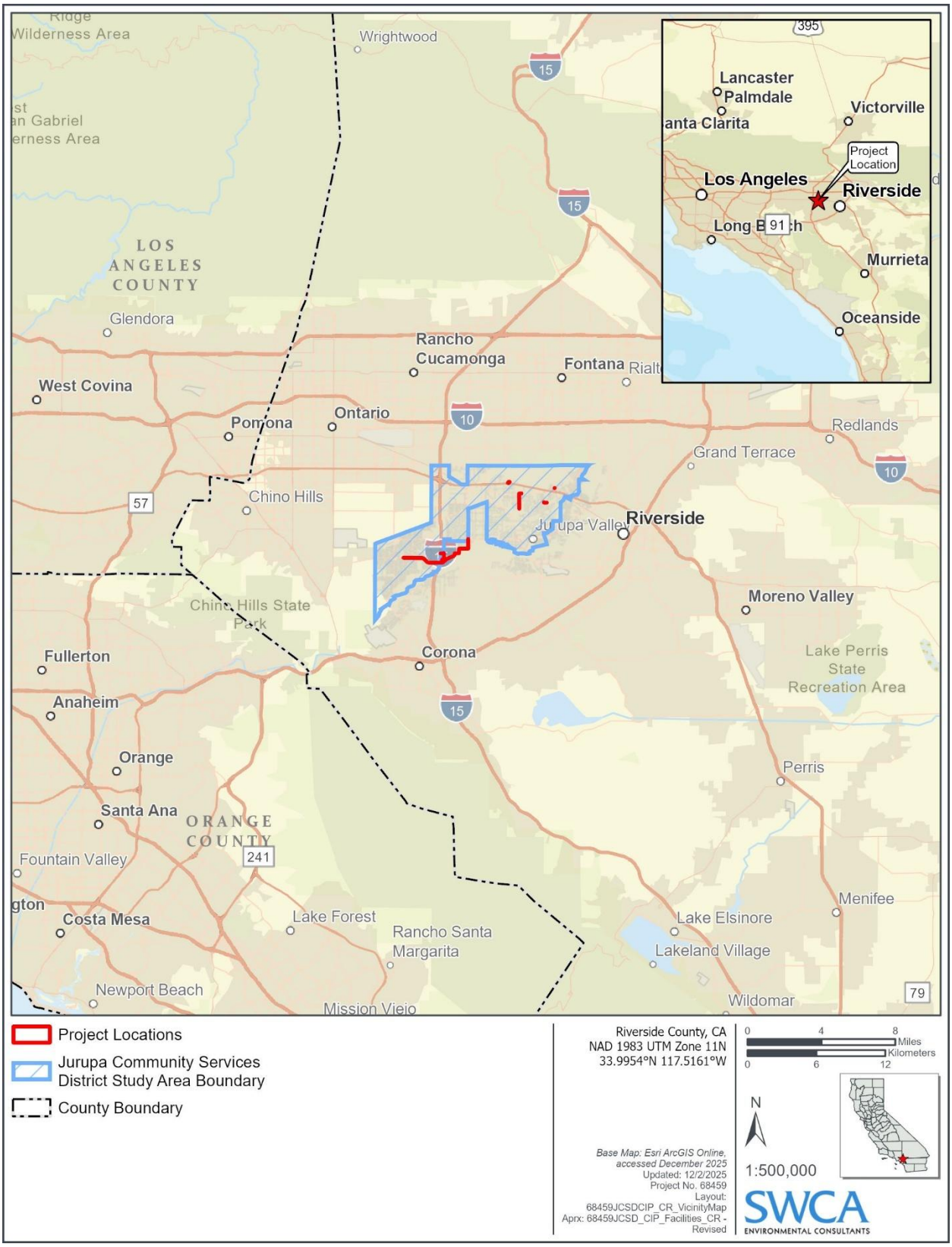


Figure 1. Project vicinity map.

The three project-level facilities—1200 West Emergency Pump Connection, Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, and Pedley Road Trunk Sewer—are proposed for near-term construction and are analyzed at a more detailed site-specific level. Table 1 provides a summary of the six facilities analyzed in this assessment.

Table 1. Facility Summary

Facility Name	Type	Purpose	Project-Level Facility	Program-Level Facility
68th Street Extension	Transmission pipeline	Increase flow capability within the 870 pressure zone	–	Yes
Schleisman I-15 Crossing	Transmission pipeline	Increase flow capability within the 870 pressure zone	–	Yes
North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer Segment	Gravity pipeline	Upsize 1,000 LF of 8-inch pipe with 10-inch diameter pipe using polyvinyl chlorine (PVC) plastic pipe material	–	Yes
1200 West Emergency Pump Connection	Bypass connection piping and temporary potable water pump	Pump potable water during emergency and non-emergency situations	Yes	–
Granite Hill Booster Pump Station	Booster pump station	Increase flow capability between 1100/1110 pressure zones	Yes	–
Pedley Road Trunk Sewer	Gravity pipeline	Upsize 5,200 LF of 8-inch pipe with 12-inch diameter pipe using PVC plastic pipe material	Yes	–

Project-Level Facilities

The facilities evaluated at a project level are 1200 West Emergency Pump Connection, Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, and Pedley Road Trunk Sewer. These facilities have been examined at a project-level because they are set for near-term construction and in need of immediate evaluation for potential impacts to paleontological resources.

1200 West Emergency Pump Connection

This project-level facility entails the installation of one bypass connection piping and temporary trailer-mounted potable water pump. The bypass connection would be at or near the intersection of Microlite Drive and Scenic Drive in the City of Jurupa Valley and the pipeline would be installed underground within an easement to be obtained by the District (Figure 8). This facility would be used to pump potable water to the District's 1200 Pressure Zone during both emergency situations, such as an unexpected loss of power or jammed or inoperable water pumps and non-emergency situations such as a scheduled power outage or maintenance or replacement of pumps.

Granite Hill Booster Pump Station

This project-level facility consists of property acquisition and the construction and operation of a pump station in the northern portion of the District, north of State Route 60, in the proximity of Granite Hill Drive and Pedley Road (Figure 9). The Granite Hill Pump Station will include both aboveground and belowground piping with diameters ranging from 12 inches to 30 inches, a surge tank, and a standby generator. The final location of this booster pump station has not been selected; therefore, this assessment considers two potential locations (Site 1 and Site 2, Figure 9).

Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement

The Pedley Road Trunk Sewer consists of the replacement of approximately 5,200 feet of an existing 8-inch-diameter sewer pipeline with a 12-inch-diameter polyvinyl chloride sewer pipeline from the intersection of Pedley Road and Jurupa Road, traveling north approximately 4,500 feet under Pedley Road to the intersection of Pedley Road and Mission Boulevard, and then running east approximately 700 feet under Mission Boulevard (Figure 10). The District may also replace the existing water lines along this same alignment if they are determined to be aged or in poor condition. Construction of the Pedley Road Trunk Sewer and Water Pipelines Replacement project is assumed to take place within a 20-foot-wide construction footprint, in a trench approximately 12 feet wide.

Program-Level Facilities

The facilities evaluated at a program level are the 68th Street Extension, the Schleisman I-15 Crossing, and the North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer. These facilities have been examined at a program level because they are not set to begin construction for several years, and a full paleontological assessment has not been performed on them. Thus, they will require additional paleontological assessments and surveys prior to the beginning of construction efforts in order to meet the requirements of CEQA and local policies. They are included in this report for preliminary assessment only.

68th Street Extension

This program-level facility consists of the construction of a water transmission pipeline located south of the Wineville Avenue and Bellegrave Avenue intersection. The 68th Street Extension water facility would be approximately 4,250 linear feet (LF) of an 18-inch-diameter, cement mortar lined and coated (CMLC) pipeline. The 68th Street Extension would be located under 68th Street, Pat's Ranch Road, Tributary Way, and an easement south of Tributary Way east of Interstate 15 (I-15) (Figure 11). Construction of the 68th Street Extension is assumed to take place within a 25-foot-wide construction footprint, in a trench approximately 6 to 7 feet wide.

Schleisman I-15 Crossing

This program-level facility consists of approximately 24,350 LF of a 30-inch-diameter, CMLC water transmission pipeline. This pipeline is proposed to commence at the intersection of Schleisman Road and Harrison Avenue, continue east to Hamner Avenue, crossing I-15. From I-15, the pipeline will continue northeast along a sewer easement following Tributary Way and Confluence Drive to the intersection of Confluence Drive and 68th Street, east along 68th Street to the intersection of 68th Street and Lucretia Avenue, north along Lucretia Avenue to the intersection of Lucretia Avenue and 66th Street, east along 66th Street to the intersection of 66th Street and Etiwanda Avenue, and north along Etiwanda Avenue to the intersection of Etiwanda Avenue and Limonite Avenue (Figure 12). Construction of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing is assumed to take place within a 25-foot-wide construction footprint, in a trench approximately 6 to 7 feet wide.

North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer

This program-level facility consists of the upsizing of approximately 1,000 LF of 8-inch-diameter sewer pipeline with 10-inch-diameter PVC plastic pipeline. The North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer is within an easement between Kirby Drive and Jurupa Road (Figure 13). Construction of the North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer is assumed to take place within a 25-foot-wide construction footprint, in a trench approximately 6 to 7 feet wide, within an easement between Kirby Drive and Jurupa Road.

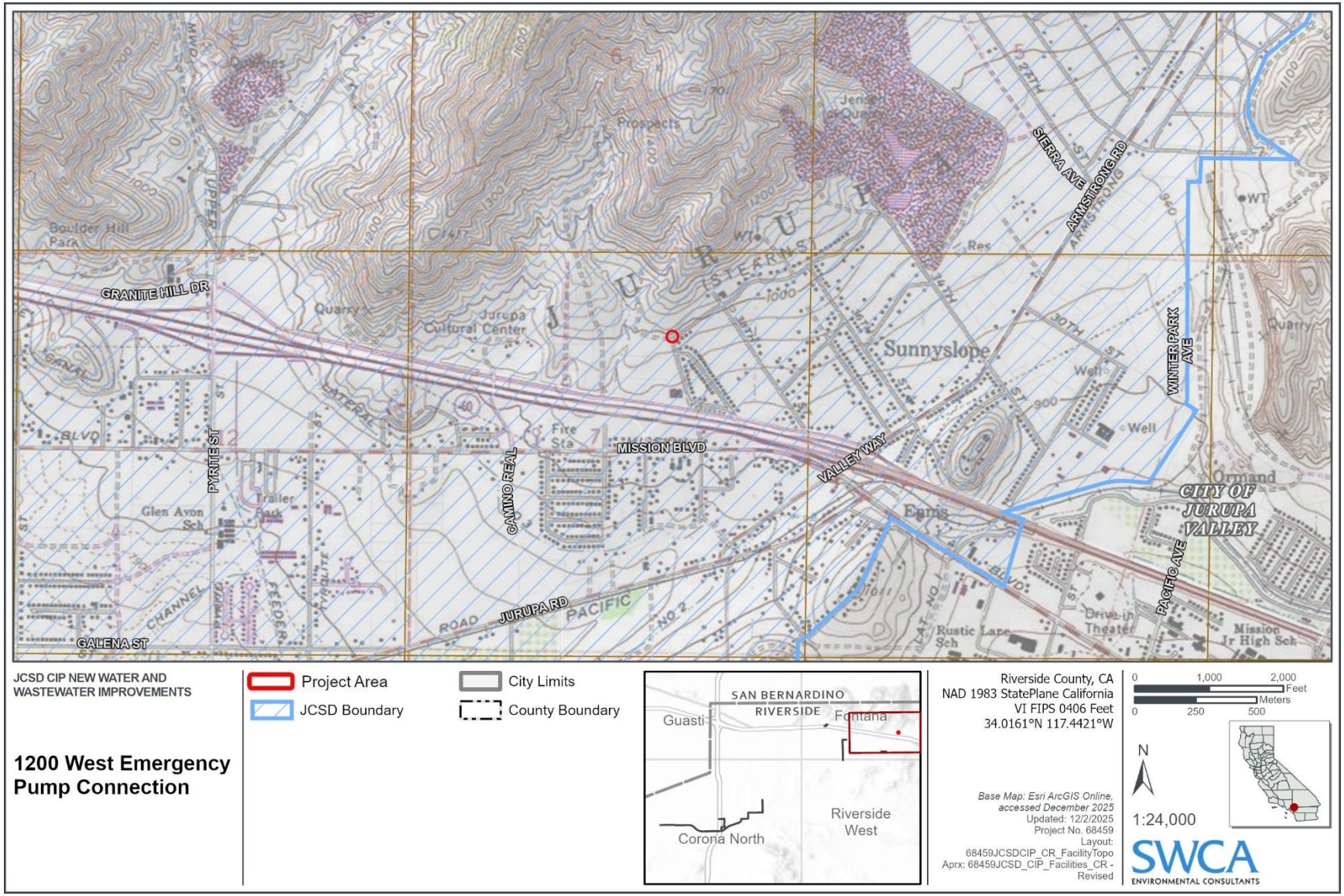


Figure 2. 1200 West Emergency Pump Connection facility depicted on the USGS Fontana, California, 7.5-minute quadrangle.

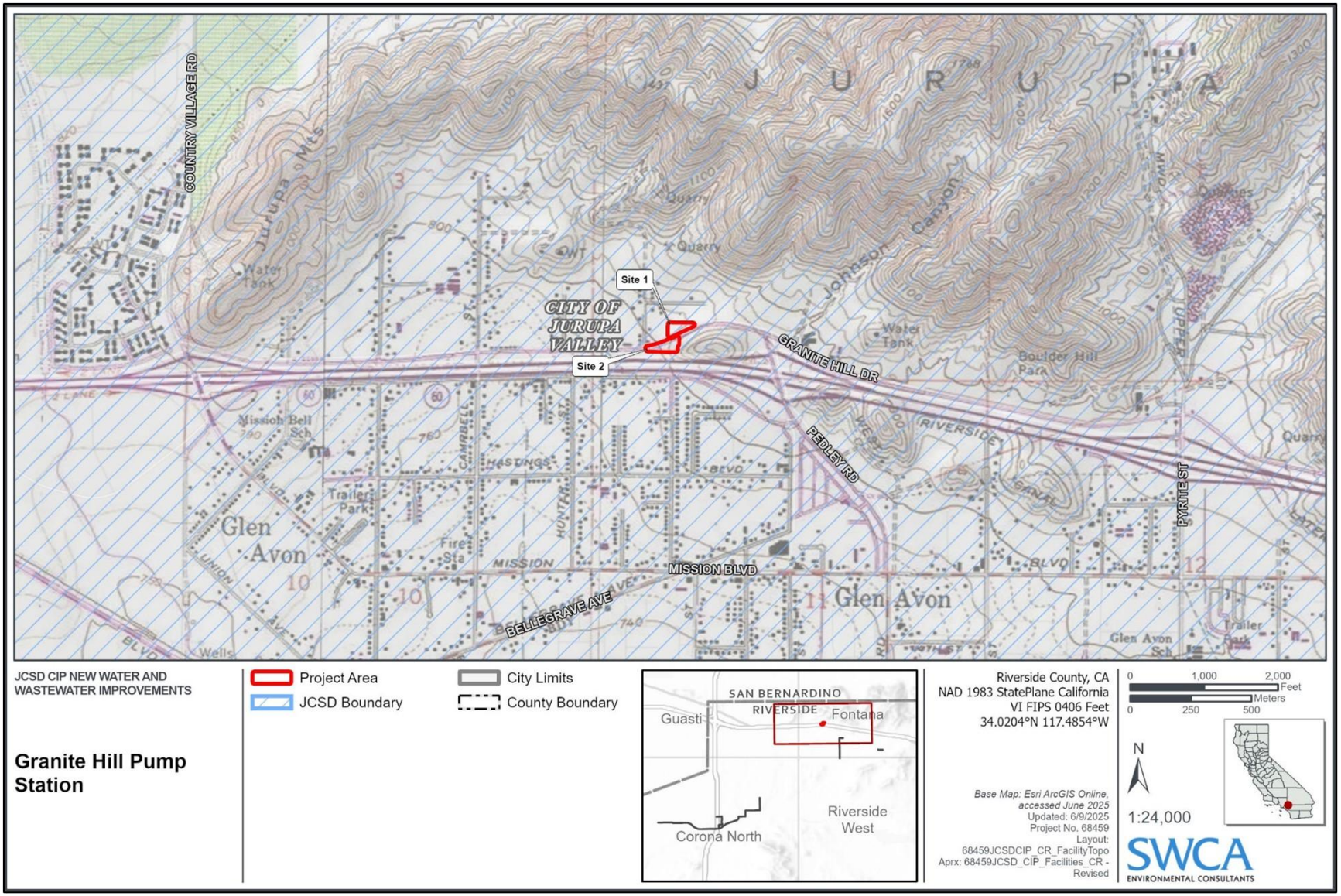


Figure 3. Granite Hill Pump Station potential sites depicted on the USGS Fontana, California, 7.5-minute quadrangle.

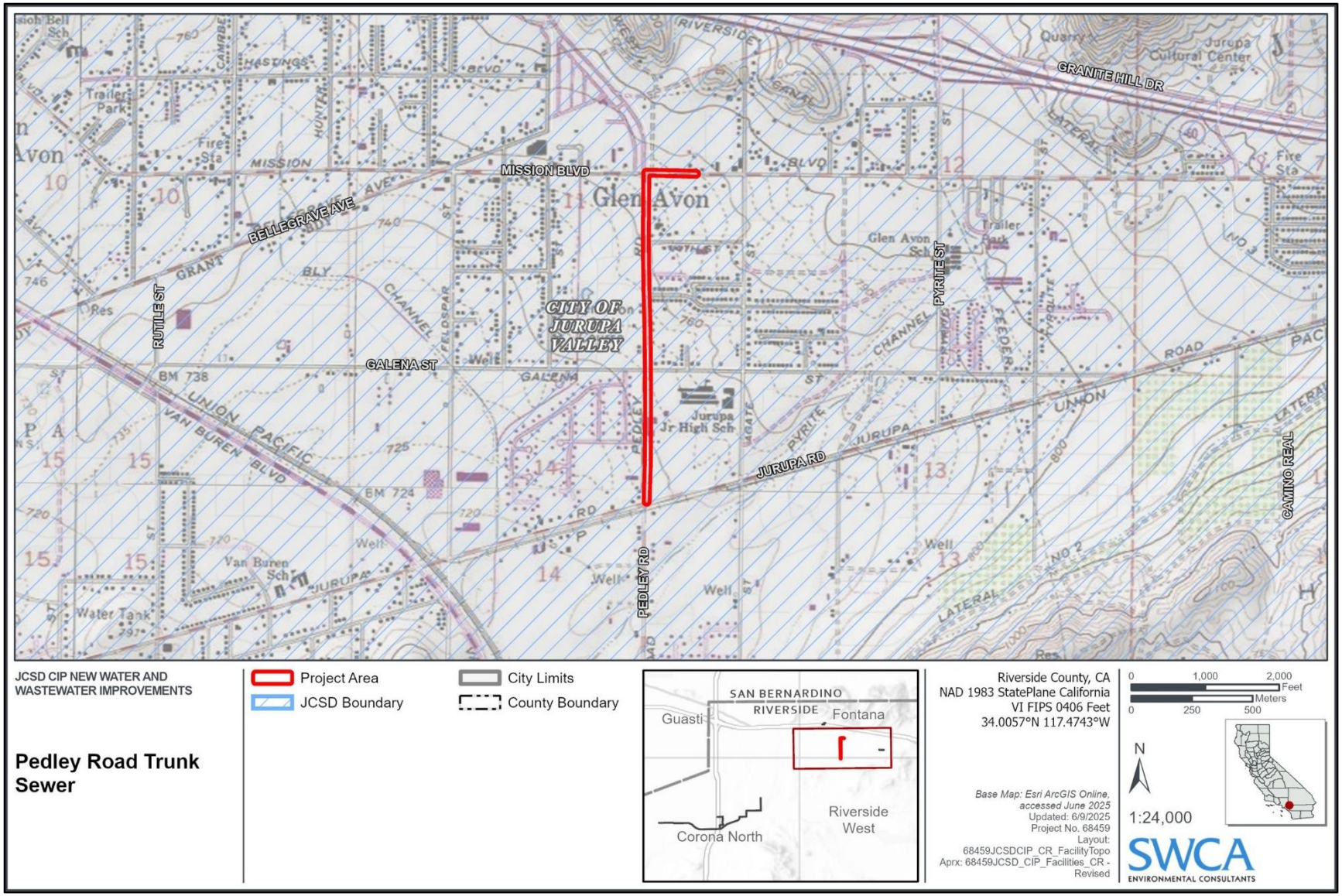


Figure 4. Pedley Road Trunk Sewer facility depicted on the USGS Fontana, California, and Riverside West, California, 7.5-minute quadrangles.

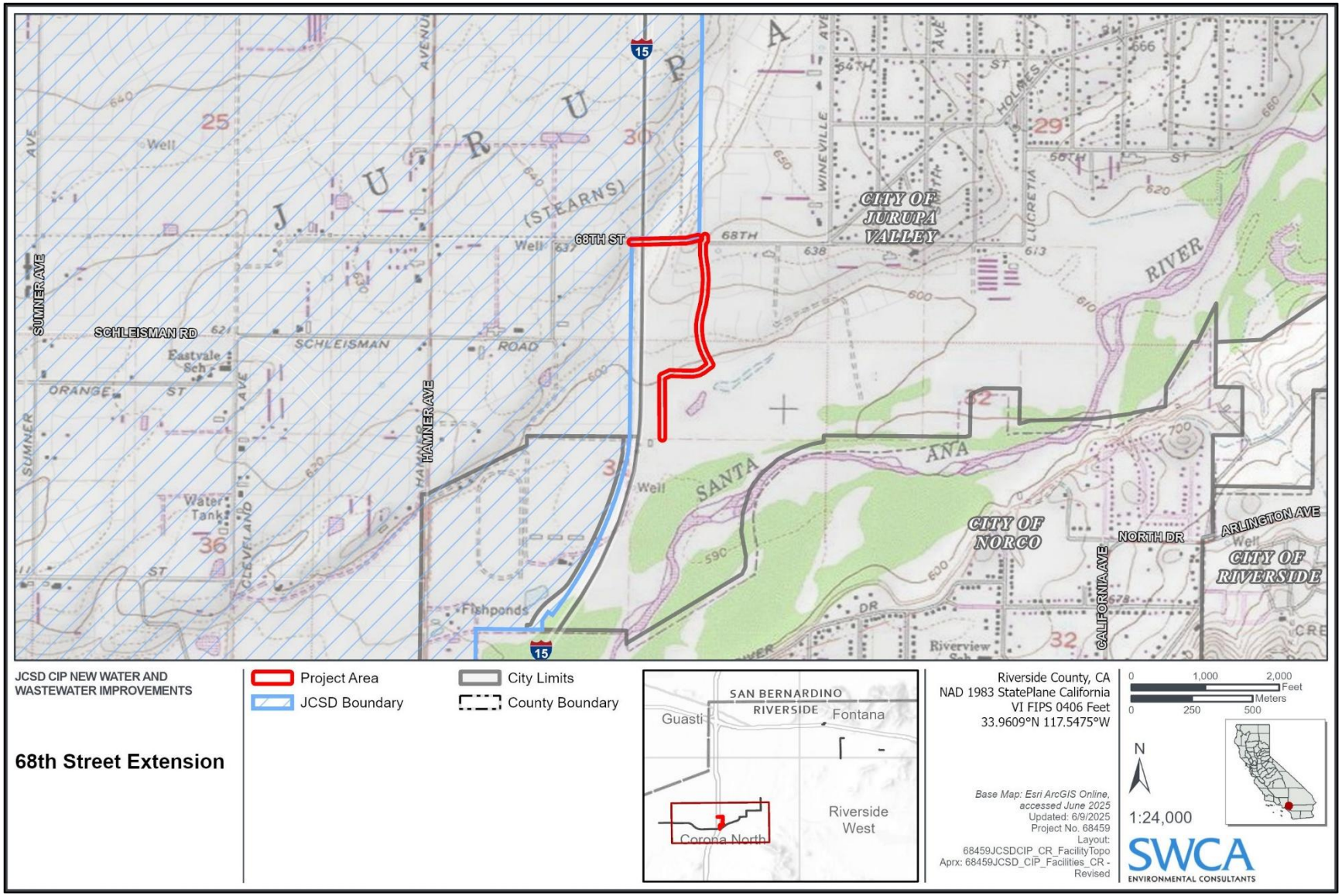


Figure 5. 68th Street Extension facility depicted on the USGS Corona North, California, 7.5-minute quadrangle.

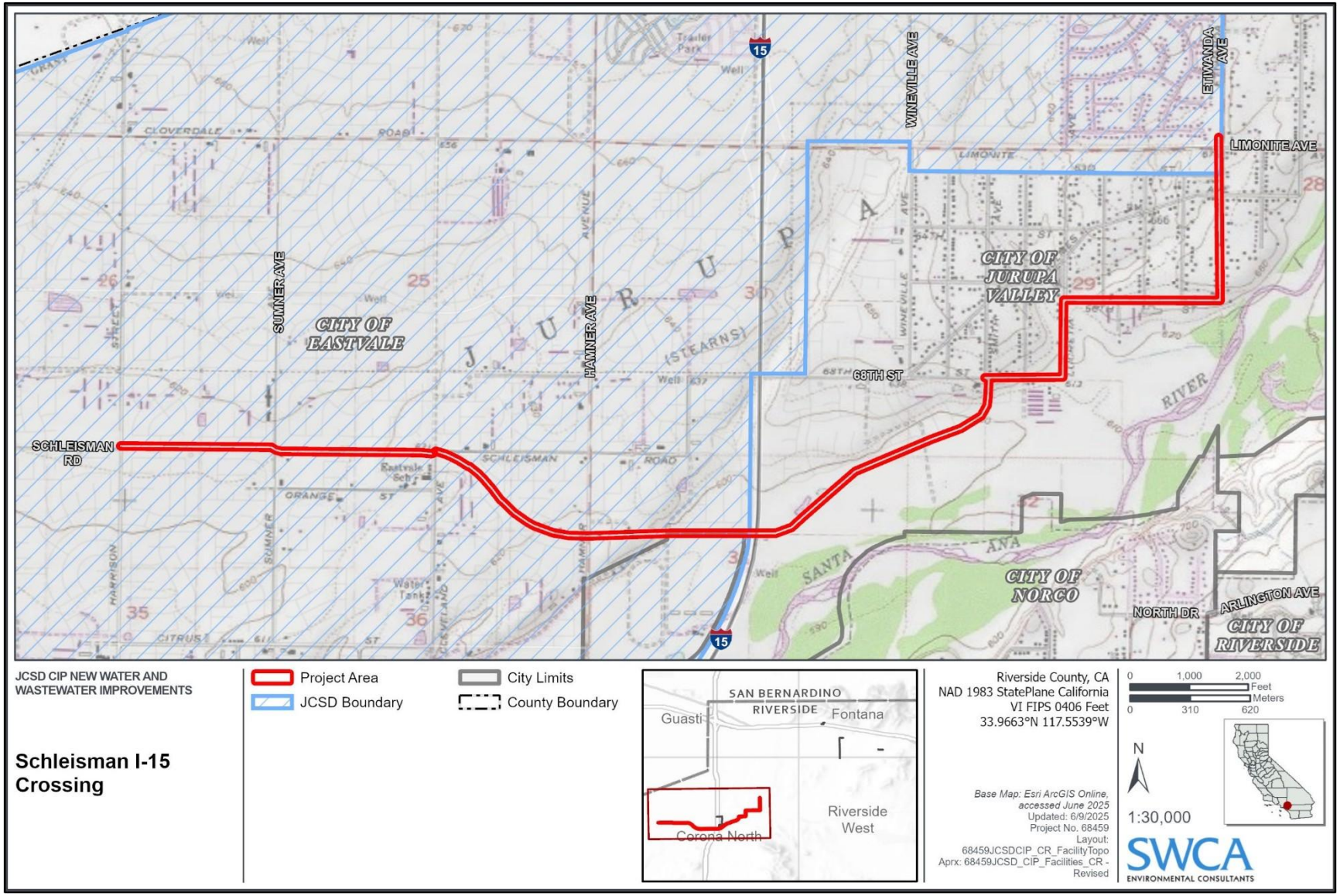


Figure 6. Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility depicted on the USGS Corona North, California, and Riverside West, California, 7.5-minute quadrangles.

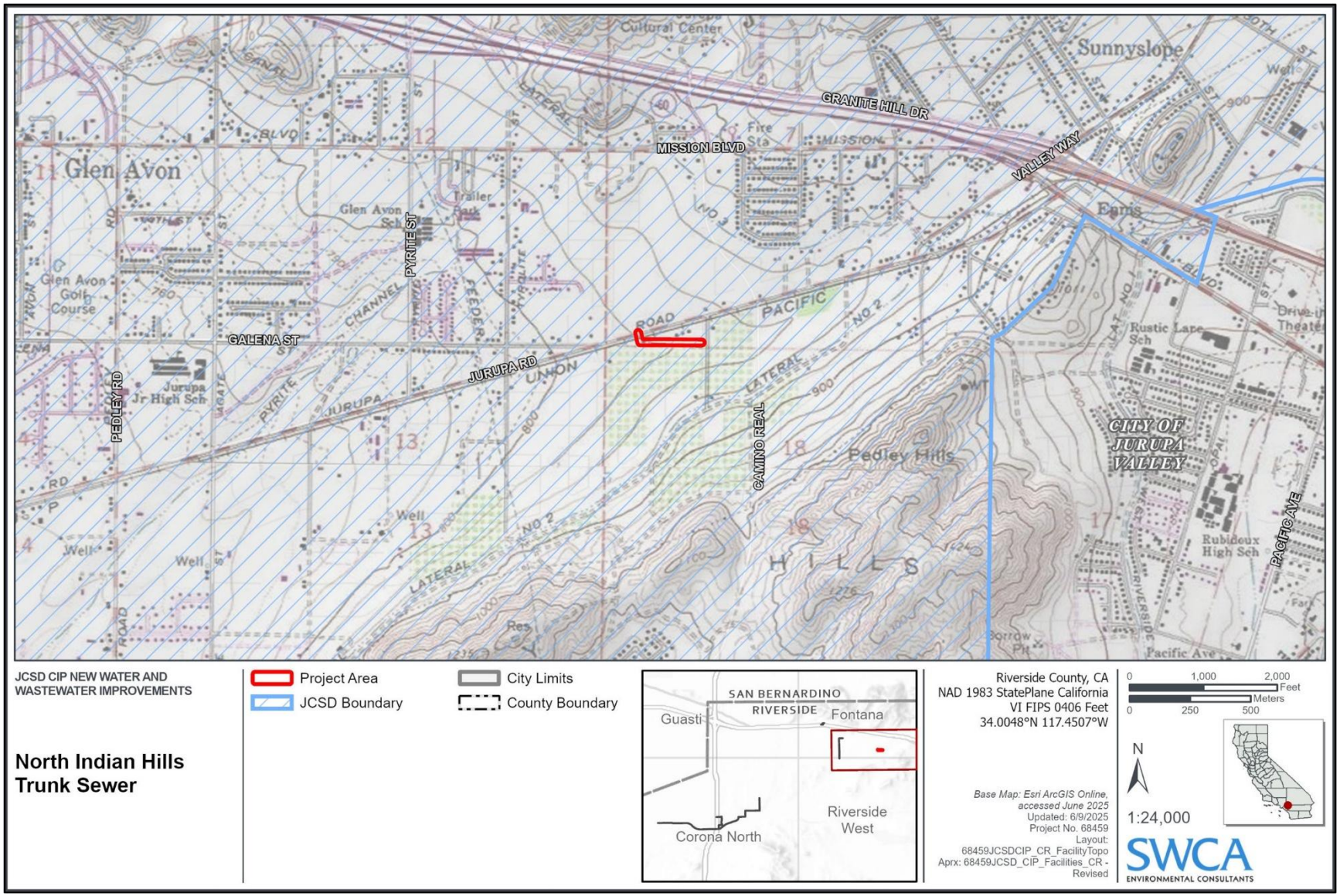


Figure 7. North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer facility depicted on the USGS Fontana, California, 7.5-minute quadrangle.

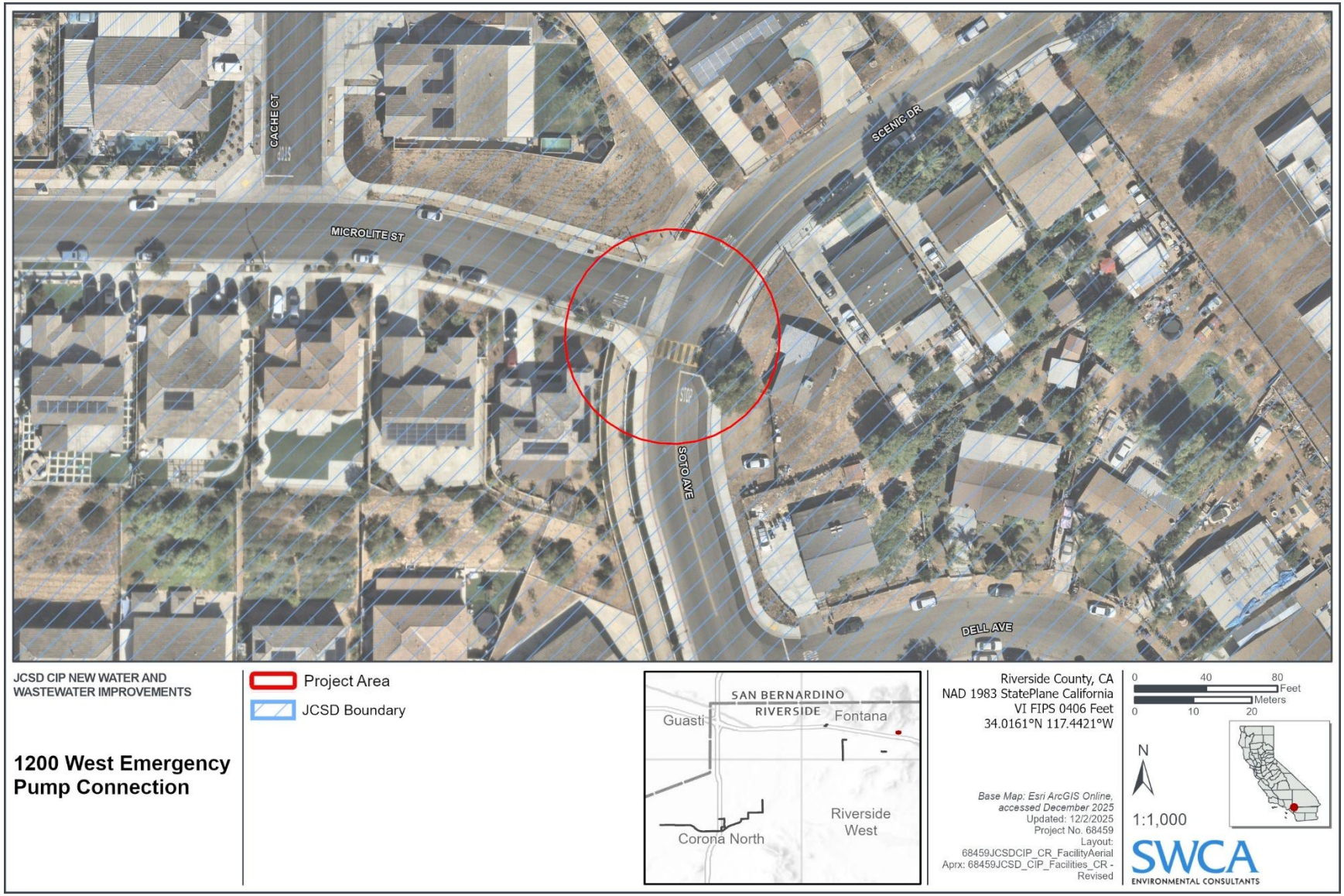


Figure 8. 1200 West Emergency Pump Connection facility depicted on aerial photograph.

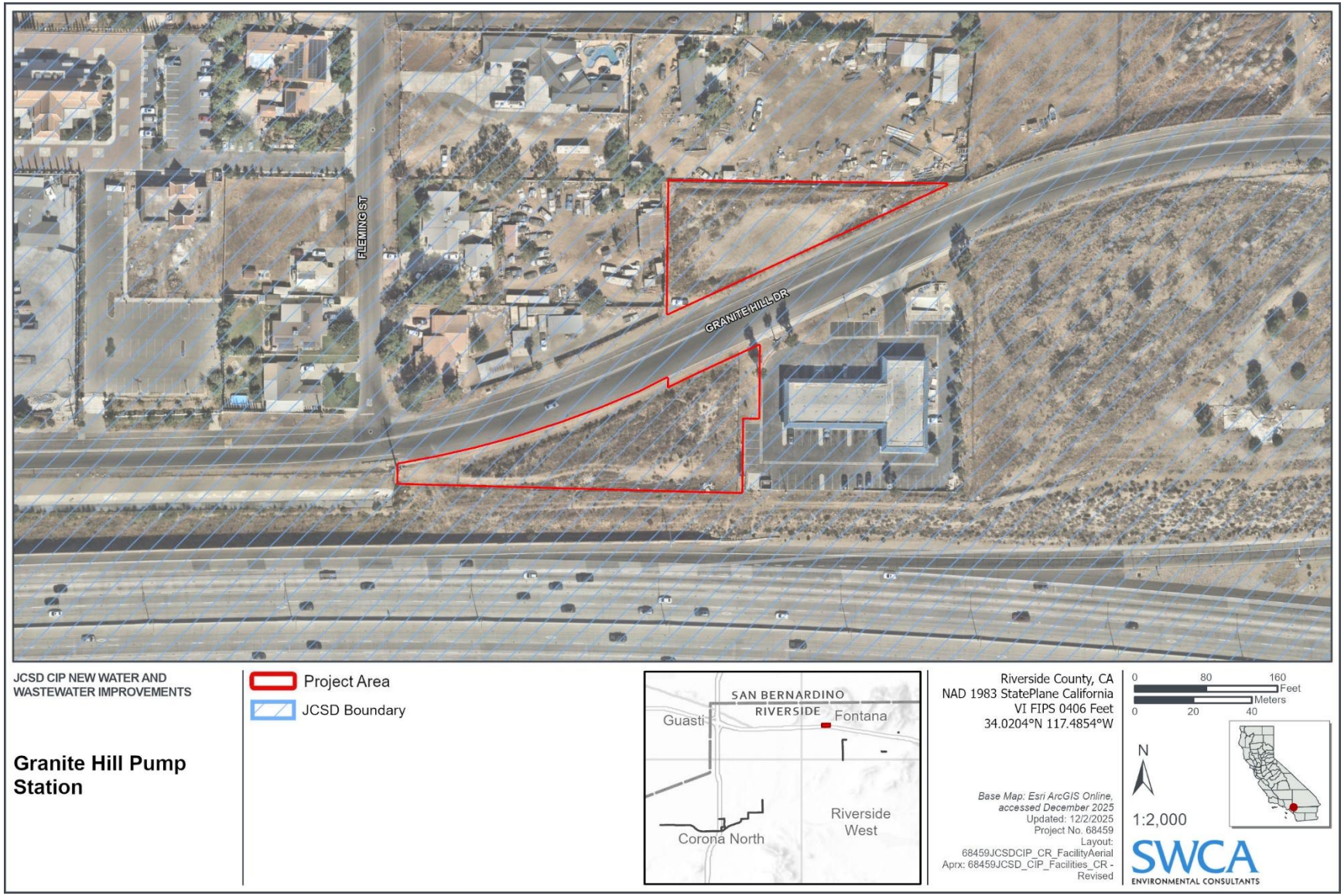


Figure 9. Granite Hill Pump Station potential sites depicted on aerial photograph.

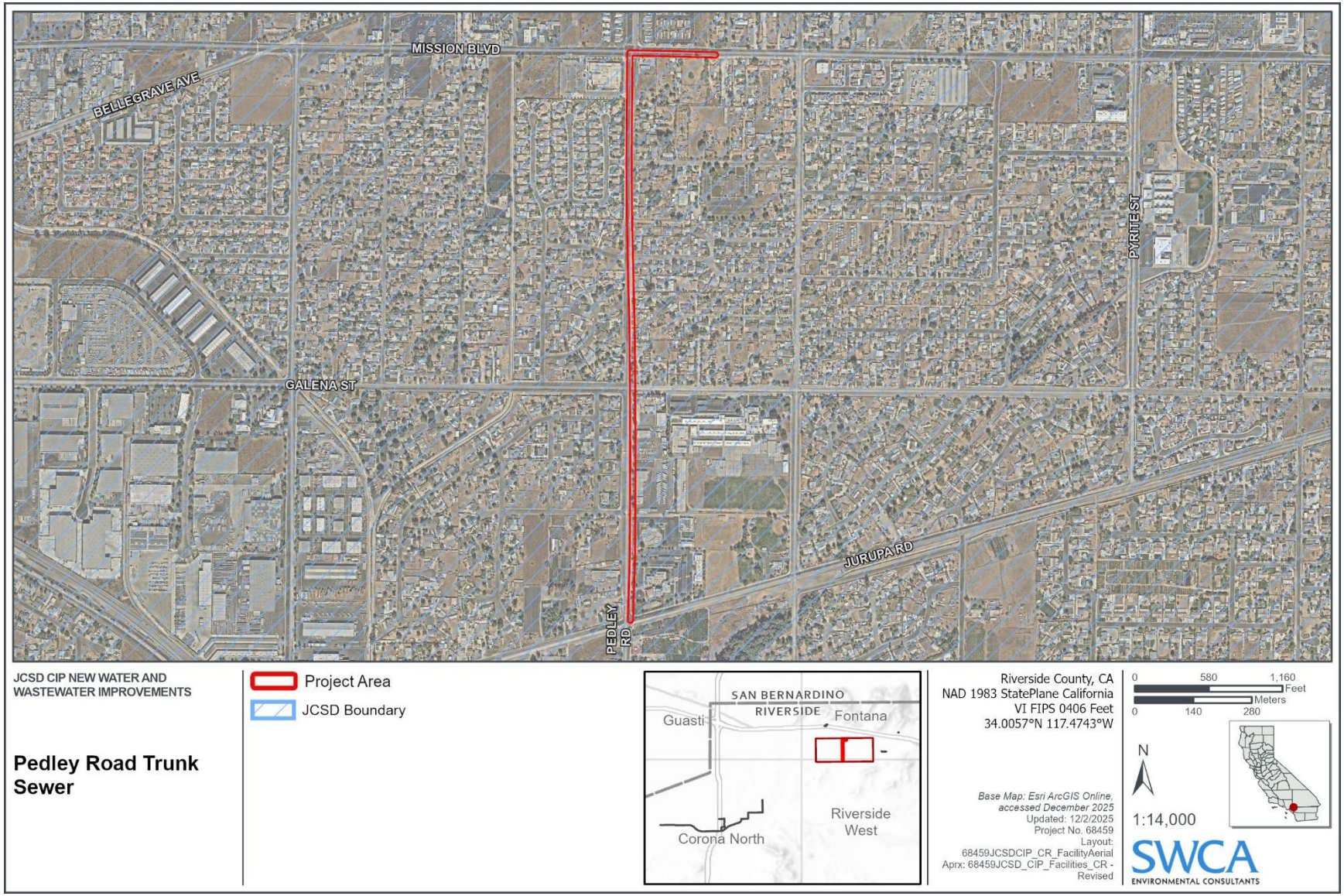


Figure 10. Pedley Road Trunk Sewer facility depicted on aerial photograph.

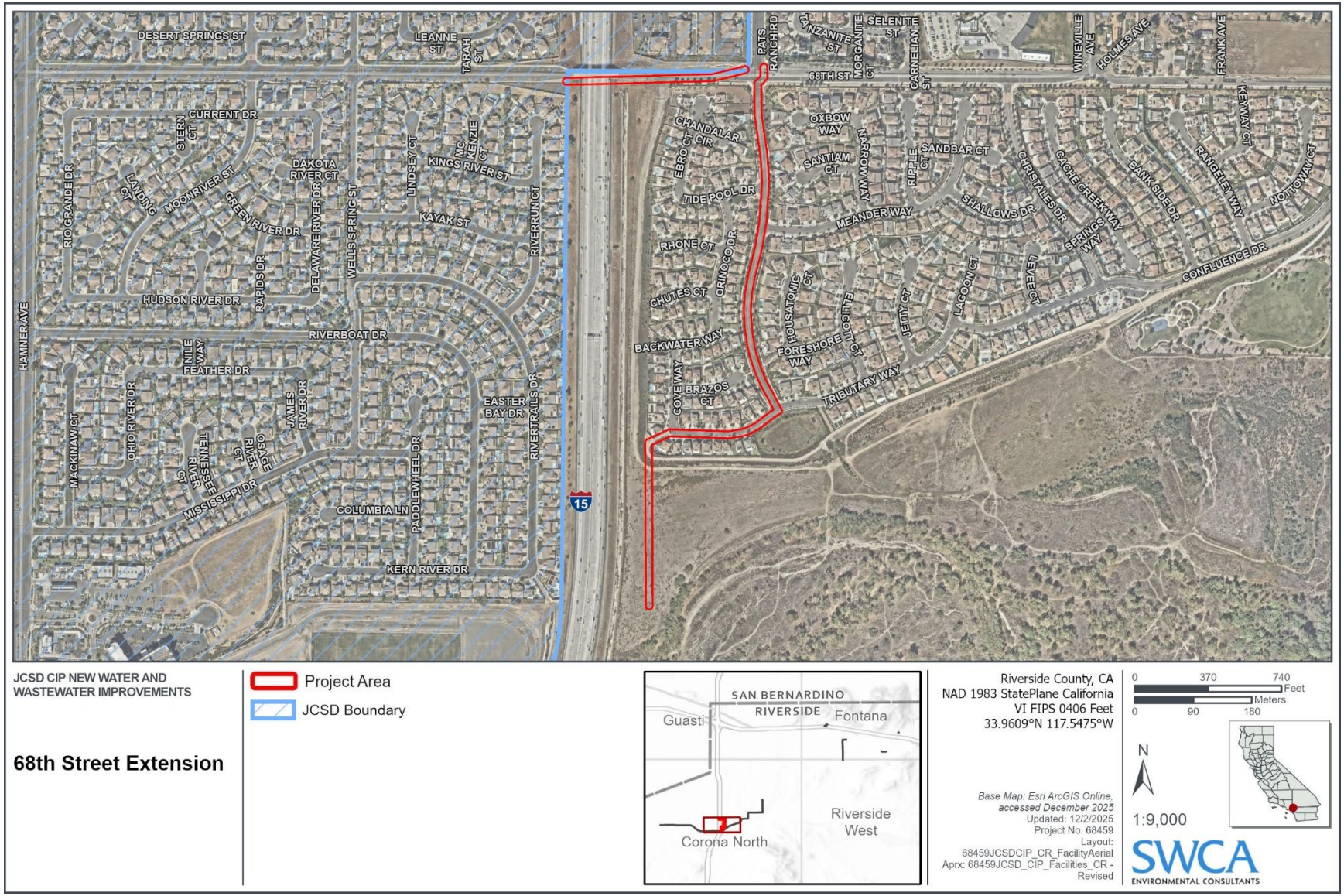


Figure 11. 68th Street Extension facility depicted on aerial photograph.

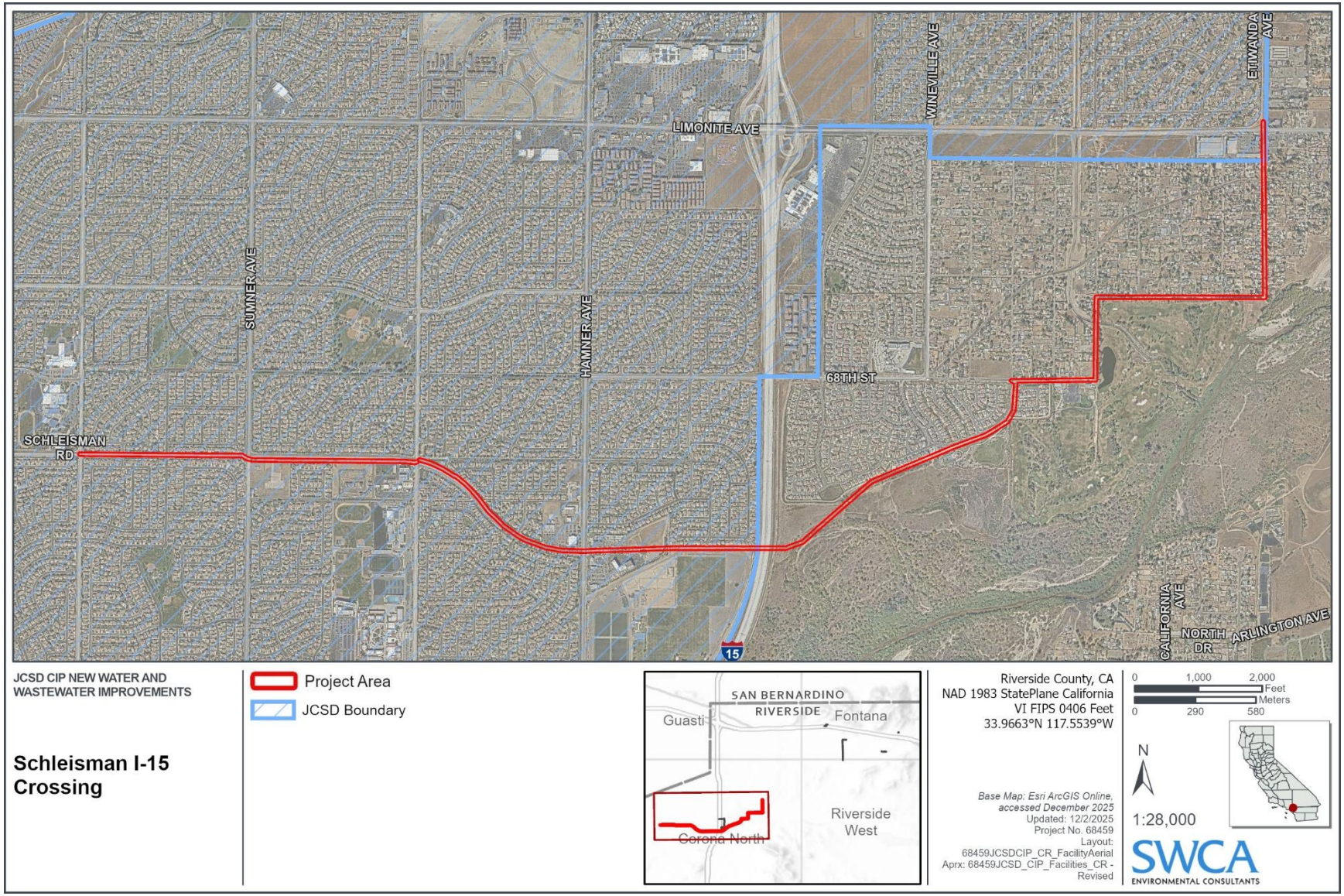


Figure 12. Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility depicted on aerial photograph.



Figure 13. North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer facility depicted on aerial photograph.

REGULATORY SETTING

Paleontological resources are limited, nonrenewable resources of scientific and educational value and are afforded protection under state and local regulations and policies. A summary of the regulations applicable to this project is provided below.

State Regulations

California Environmental Quality Act

The purpose of CEQA is to provide a statewide policy of environmental protection. As part of this protection, state and local agencies are required to analyze, disclose, and, when feasible, mitigate the environmental impacts of, or find alternatives to, proposed projects. The State CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations 15000 et seq.) provide regulations for the implementation of CEQA and include more specific direction on the process of documenting, analyzing, disclosing, and mitigating environmental impacts of a project. To assist in this process, Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines provides a sample checklist form that may be used to identify and explain the degree of impact a project will have on a variety of environmental aspects, including paleontological resources (Section VII(f) of Appendix G). As stated in Section 15002(b)(1–3) of the State CEQA Guidelines, CEQA applies to governmental action, including activities that are undertaken by, financed by, or require approval from a governmental agency. Because this project requires approval by a governmental agency, CEQA regulations apply.

Public Resources Code Section 5097.5

Requirements for paleontological resources management are included in Public Resources Code (PRC) Division 5, Chapter 1.7, Section 5097.5, which states,

> No person shall knowingly and willfully excavate upon, or remove, destroy, injure or deface any historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, archaeological or vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints, inscriptions made by human agency, or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands, except with the express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over such lands. Violation of this section is a misdemeanor.

These statutes prohibit the removal, without permission, of any paleontological site or feature from land under the jurisdiction of the state or any city, county, district, authority, or public corporation, or any agency thereof. Consequently, local agencies are required to comply with PRC Section 5097.5 for their own activities, including construction and maintenance, as well as for permit actions (e.g., encroachment permits) undertaken by others. PRC Section 5097.5 also establishes the removal of paleontological resources as a misdemeanor and requires reasonable mitigation of adverse impacts to paleontological resources from developments on public (state, county, city, and district) land.

PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

The SVP has established standard guidelines that outline professional protocols and practices for conducting paleontological resource assessments and surveys; monitoring and mitigation; data and fossil recovery; sampling procedures; and specimen preparation, identification, analysis, and curation (SVP 2010). Most practicing professional mitigation paleontologists in California adhere closely to the

SVP's assessment, mitigation, and monitoring requirements as specifically provided in its standard guidelines.

Scientific Significance

As defined by the SVP (2010:11), scientifically significant paleontological resources are

> fossils and fossiliferous deposits, here defined as consisting of identifiable vertebrate fossils, large or small, uncommon invertebrate, plant, and trace fossils, and other data that provide taphonomic, taxonomic, phylogenetic, paleoecologic, stratigraphic, and/or biochronologic information. Paleontological resources are considered to be older than recorded human history and/or older than middle Holocene (i.e., older than about [4,200 years ago (Cohen et al. 2024)]).

Numerous paleontological studies have also developed criteria for the assessment of scientific significance for fossil discoveries (e.g., Eisentraut and Cooper 2002; Murphey et al. 2019; Scott and Springer 2003). In general, these studies assess fossils as significant if one or more of the following criteria apply:

1. The fossils provide information on the evolutionary relationships and developmental trends among organisms, living or extinct.
2. The fossils provide data useful in determining the age(s) of the rock unit or sedimentary stratum, including data important in determining the depositional history of the region and the timing of geologic events therein.
3. The fossils provide data regarding the development of biological communities or interaction between paleobotanical and paleozoological biotas.
4. The fossils demonstrate unusual or spectacular circumstances in the history of life.
5. The fossils are in short supply and/or are in danger of being depleted or destroyed by the elements, vandalism, or commercial exploitation and are not found in other geographic locations.

Geologic units known to preserve significant fossils or fossil localities are likely to contain additional undiscovered and potentially significant fossils and are generally considered sensitive for paleontological resources throughout their extent.

Paleontological Potential

Paleontological potential is defined as the potential for a geologic unit to produce scientifically significant fossils. This potential is determined by rock type, known fossil localities recorded from that unit, and the scientific significance of the fossils produced by that unit. Paleontological potential is derived from the known fossil data collected from the entire geologic unit, not just from a specific survey. The potential ranking provides the basis for determining which management measures or recommendations, if any, are appropriate for a particular project.

In *Standard Procedures for the Assessment and Mitigation of Adverse Impacts to Paleontological Resources* (SVP 2010:1–2), the SVP defines four categories of paleontological potential for rock units: high, low, undetermined, and no potential:

> **High Potential**. Rock units from which vertebrate or significant invertebrate, plant, or trace fossils have been recovered are considered to have a high potential for containing additional

significant paleontological resources. Rocks units classified as having high potential for producing paleontological resources include, but are not limited to, sedimentary formations and some volcaniclastic formations (e.g., ash or tephra), and some low-grade metamorphic rocks which contain significant paleontological resources anywhere within their geographical extent, and sedimentary rock units temporally or lithologically suitable for the preservation of fossils (e.g., middle Holocene and older, fine-grained fluvial sandstone, argillaceous and carbonate-rich paleosols, cross-bedded point bar sandstone, fine-grained marine sandstone, etc.). Paleontological potential consists of both a) the potential for yielding abundant or significant vertebrate fossils or for yielding a few significant fossils, large or small, vertebrate, invertebrate, plant, or trace fossils and b) the importance of recovered evidence for new and significant taxonomic, phylogenetic, paleoecologic, taphonomic, biochronologic, or stratigraphic data. Rock units which contain potentially datable organic remains older than late Holocene, including deposits associated with animal nests or middens, and rock units which may contain new vertebrate deposits, traces, or trackways are also classified as having high potential.

Low Potential. Reports in the paleontological literature or field surveys by a Qualified Professional Paleontologist may allow determination that some rock units have low potential for yielding significant fossils. Such rock units will be poorly represented by fossil specimens in institutional collections or based on general scientific consensus only preserve fossils in rare circumstances and the presence of fossils is the exception not the rule, e.g., basalt flows or recent colluvium. Rock units with low potential typically will not require impact management measures to protect fossils.

Undetermined Potential. Rock units for which little information is available concerning their paleontological content, geologic age, and depositional environment are considered to have undetermined potential. Further study is necessary to determine if these rock units have high or low potential to contain significant paleontological resources. A field survey by a Qualified Professional Paleontologist to specifically determine the paleontological resource potential of these rock units is required before a paleontological resource impact management program can be developed. In cases where no subsurface data are available, paleontological potential can sometimes be determined by strategically located excavations into subsurface stratigraphy.

No Potential. Some rock units have no potential to contain significant paleontological resources, for instance high-grade metamorphic rocks (such as gneisses and schists) and plutonic igneous rocks (such as granites and diorites). Rock units with no potential require no protection or impact management measures relative to paleontological resources.

METHODS

Literature Review

The literature review included an examination of geologic maps of the facility sites and vicinities and a review of relevant geological and paleontological literature to determine which geologic units are present in the facility sites and whether fossils have been recovered from those geologic units elsewhere in the region. The geologic mapping for the facility sites used in this analysis is from Morton and Miller (2006) at a scale of 1:100,000. As geologic units may extend over large geographic areas and contain similar lithologies and fossils, the literature review includes areas beyond the facility sites. The results of this literature review include a discussion of the geology and paleontological potential of the geologic units in the facility sites.

Museum Records Search

A museum records search aims to identify the presence and extent of previously recorded paleontological resources within and around the facility sites. This search helps assess the paleontological potential of geologic units, considering that not all fossil collection data is fully documented or published. Typically, this search is conducted through the nearest regional institution that holds relevant collections and information. For this project, museum records search requests were submitted to the NHMLA and the WSC on January 11, 2023. The results were received from the NHMLA on January 22, 2023, and from the WSC on February 3, 2023, and have been incorporated into the Results section of this report. Copies of the museum records search result letters from the WSC and the NHMLA are provided in Appendix A and Appendix B, respectively.

RESULTS

Literature Review

Regional Geology

The project is located in the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province, a 900-mile-long northwest-southeast trending structural block with similarly trending faults that extends from the Transverse Ranges in the north to the tip of Baja California in the south and includes the Los Angeles Basin (California Geological Survey 2002; Norris and Webb 1976). This province is characterized by mountains and valleys that trend in a northwest-southeast direction roughly parallel to the San Andreas Fault Zone (Norris and Webb 1976; Sharp 1976). It contains extensive pre-Cenozoic (more than 66 million years ago [Ma]) igneous and metamorphic rocks covered by Cenozoic (less than 66 Ma) sedimentary deposits (Norris and Webb 1976).

Local Geology and Paleontology

According to geologic mapping by Morton and Miller (2006), the surfaces of the facility sites are collectively mapped with young wash deposits; young axial-channel deposits; young alluvial-fan deposits, unit 3; old axial-channel deposits; old wash deposits; old alluvial-fan deposits, unit 1; very old alluvial valley deposits; and biotite schist and gneiss (Figures 14–19). Although not mapped by Morton and Miller (2006), artificial fill is likely also present within all six of the facility sites from prior development. These geologic units and their paleontological sensitivities are described in more detail below. Dates for the geologic time intervals used in this report are derived from the *International Chronostratigraphic Chart* prepared by the International Commission on Stratigraphy (Cohen et al. 2024).

ARTIFICIAL FILL

Artificial fill consists of sediments that have been removed from one location and transported to another location by human activity rather than by natural means. The transportation distance can vary from a few feet to many miles, and composition is dependent on the source and purpose. While not mapped, artificial fill is likely present within all six of the facility sites from prior development. Whereas artificial fill may contain fossils, these fossils will likely be out of stratigraphic context and are no longer considered scientifically significant. Therefore, artificial fill is considered to have no paleontological potential.

YOUNG ALLUVIAL-FAN DEPOSITS, UNIT 3

The middle Holocene (4,200 to 8,200 years ago) young alluvial-fan deposits, unit 3, consist of slightly to moderately consolidated silt, sand, and coarse-grained sand to boulder-rich alluvial-fan deposits, with slightly to moderately dissected surfaces (Morton and Miller 2006). The young alluvial-fan deposits, unit 3, are mapped only within the alignment of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility. According to the SVP (2010), the remains of plants and animals from the middle to early Holocene (4,200 to 11,700 years ago) are considered likely to contain significant paleontological resources, but fossils from this time are not very common. A review of scientific literature and online collections did not identify fossils from the middle Holocene in Riverside County from these or similar deposits. Therefore, the young alluvial-fan deposits, unit 3, are assigned a low paleontological potential.

YOUNG WASH DEPOSITS

The Holocene to late Pleistocene (younger than 11,700 years ago) young wash deposits are composed of unconsolidated to slightly consolidated sand and gravel deposited in active and recently active washes and streams (Morton and Miller 2006). The young wash deposits are mapped only within the alignments of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing and 68th Street Extension facilities. As stated above, the remains of plants and animals from the middle to early Holocene (4,200 to 11,700 years ago) may be preserved as fossil resources, but their preservation is uncommon due to their young age. However, the older, Pleistocene sediments in this unit have produced scientifically significant mammal, reptile, fish, invertebrate, and plant fossils elsewhere in Southern California (Jefferson 1991a, 1991b; Miller 1971; Reynolds and Reynolds 1991; Springer et al. 2009). There is a potential to find similar scientifically significant fossils in the older, Pleistocene sediments of this geologic unit. While the exact depth to reach the Pleistocene sediments is unknown, Pleistocene fossils housed at the NHMLA were found only a few miles away from the Schleisman and 68th Street facility sites at depths as shallow as 9 to 11 feet below ground surface (bgs) (see below). It can be estimated that Pleistocene sediments may occur beginning as shallow as approximately 10 feet bgs; thus, these deposits are assigned a low paleontological potential at depths shallower than 10 feet bgs, and a high potential below 10 feet bgs.

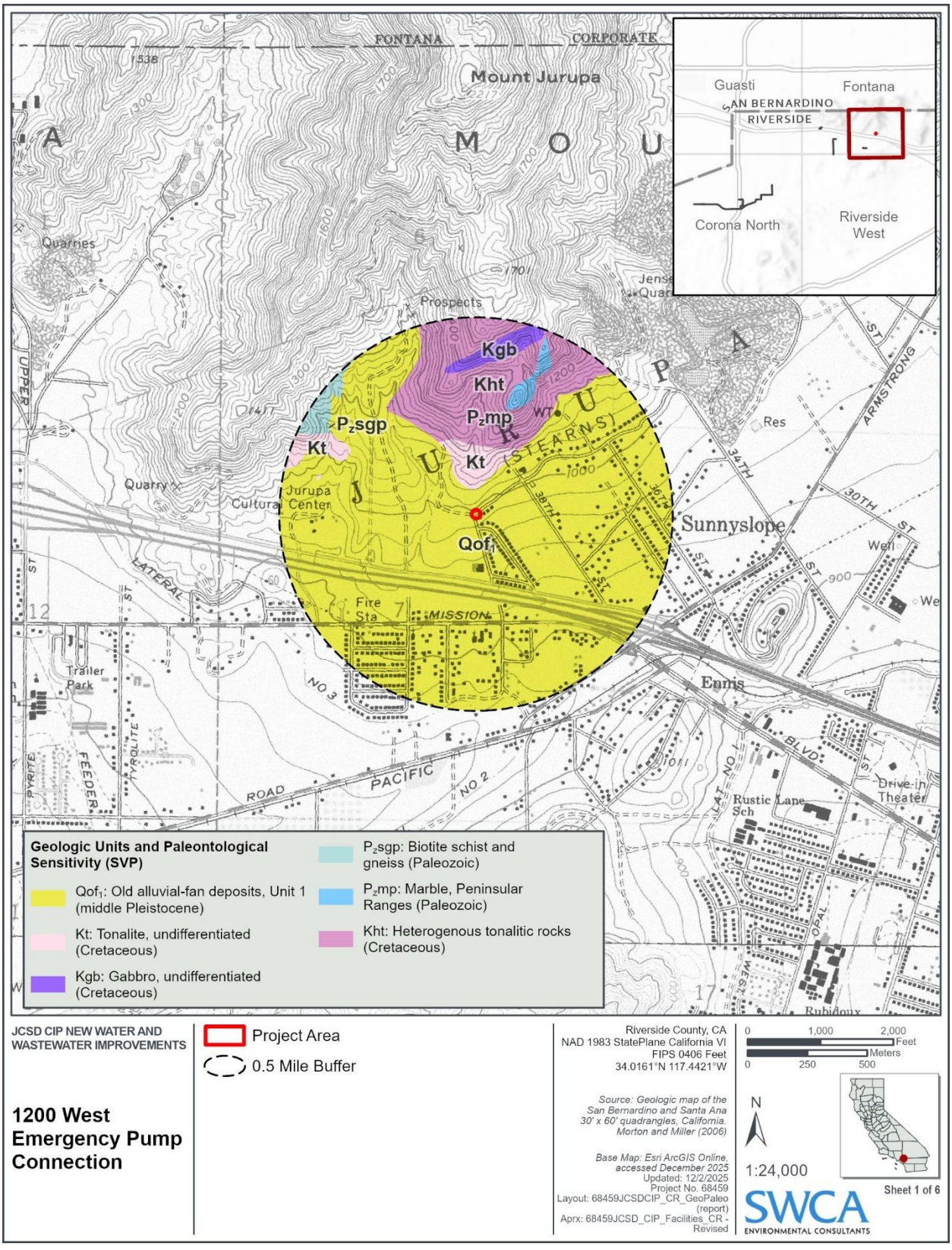


Figure 14. Geologic units within and near the 1200 West Emergency Pump Connection facility.

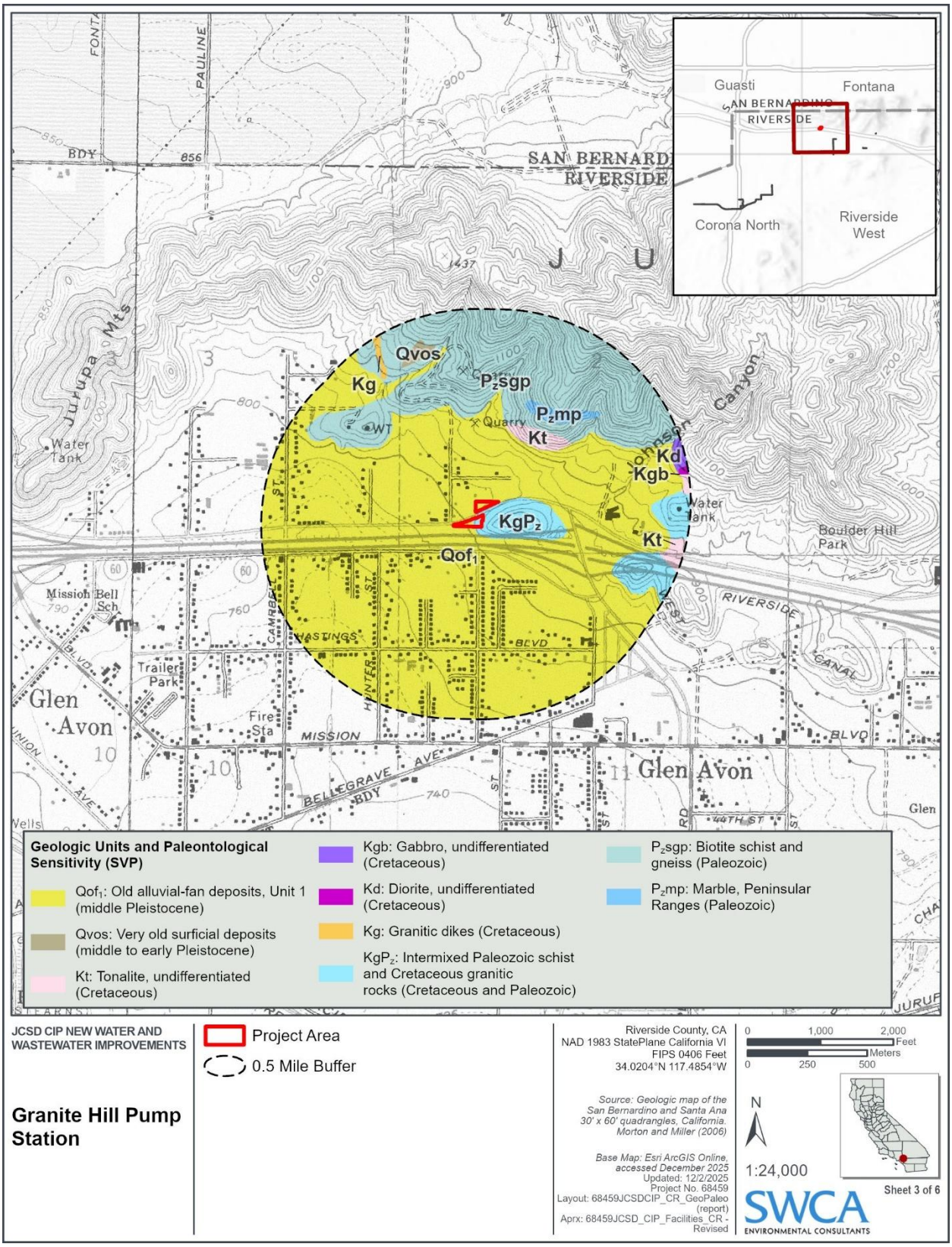


Figure 15. Geologic units within and near the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station potential sites.

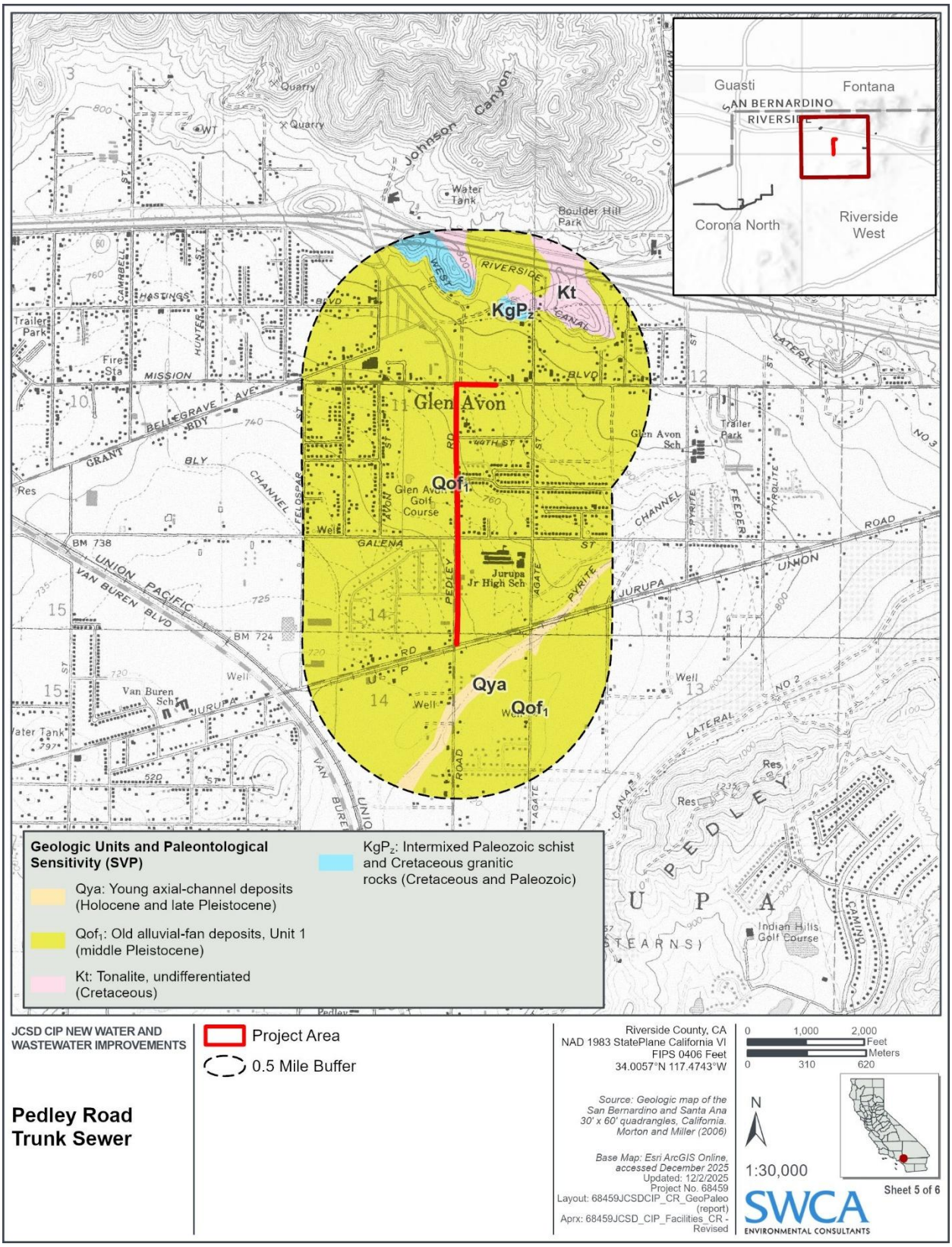


Figure 16. Geologic units within and near the Pedley Road Trunk Sewer facility.

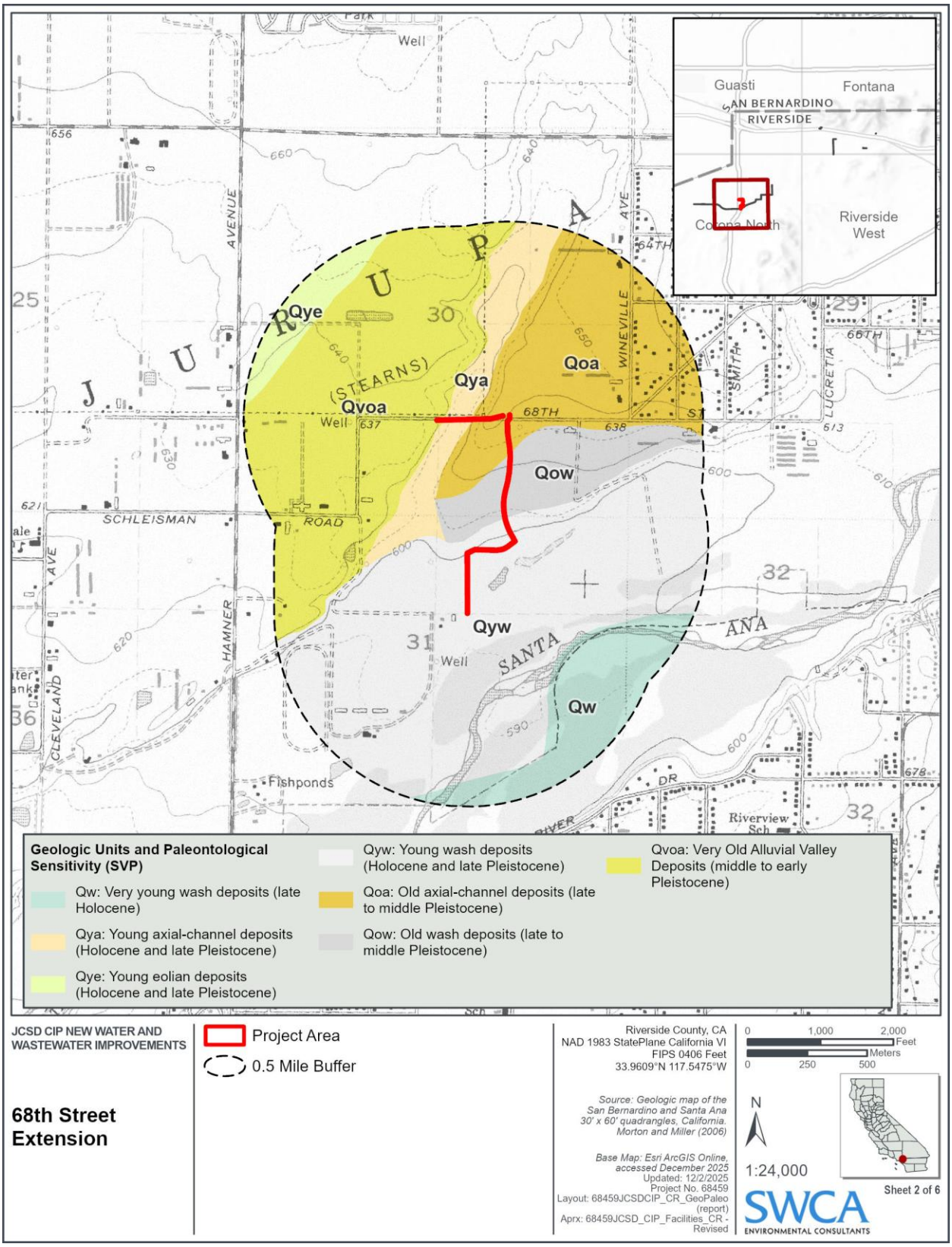


Figure 17. Geologic units within and near the 68th Street Extension facility.

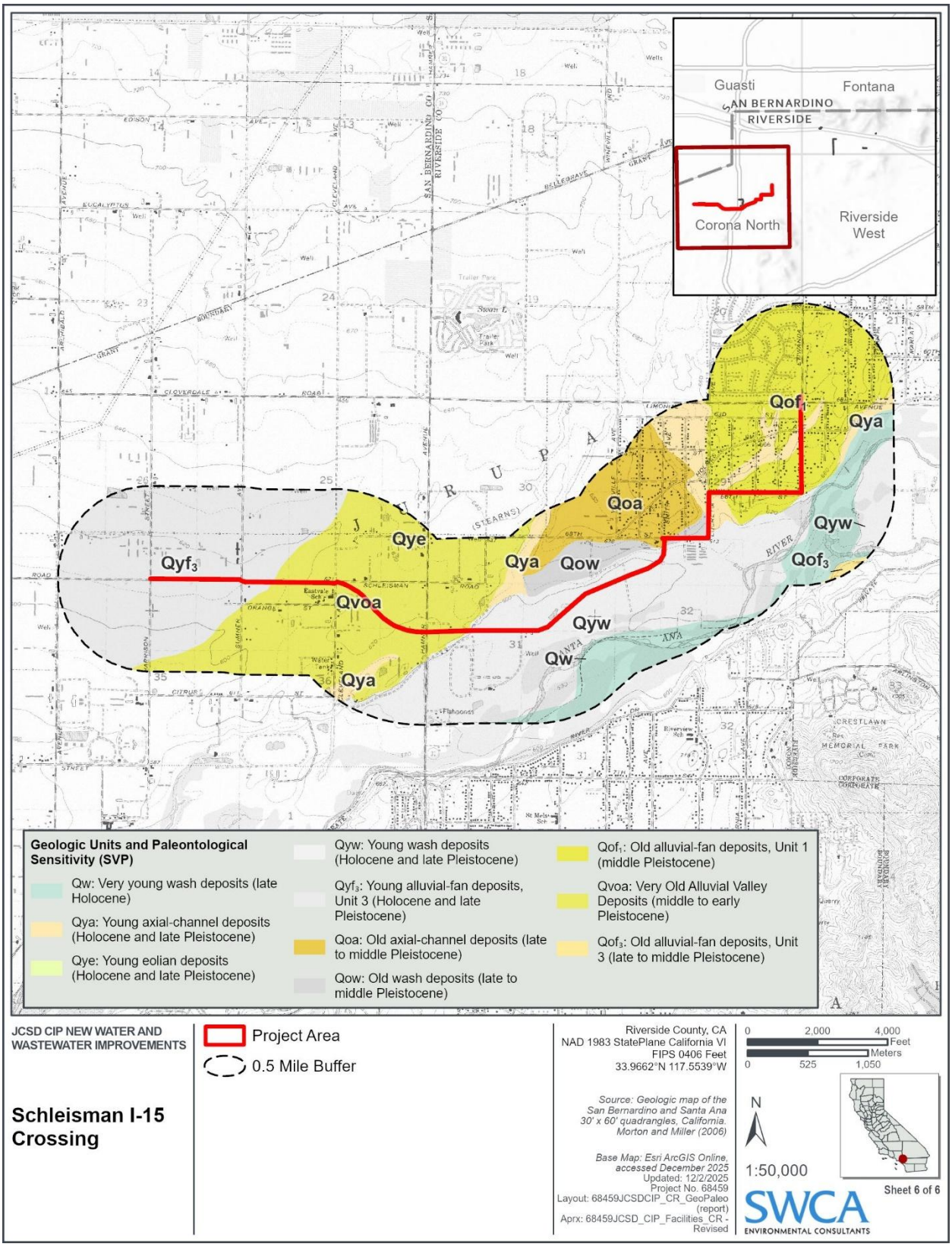


Figure 18. Geologic units within and near the Schleisman I-15 Crossing facility.

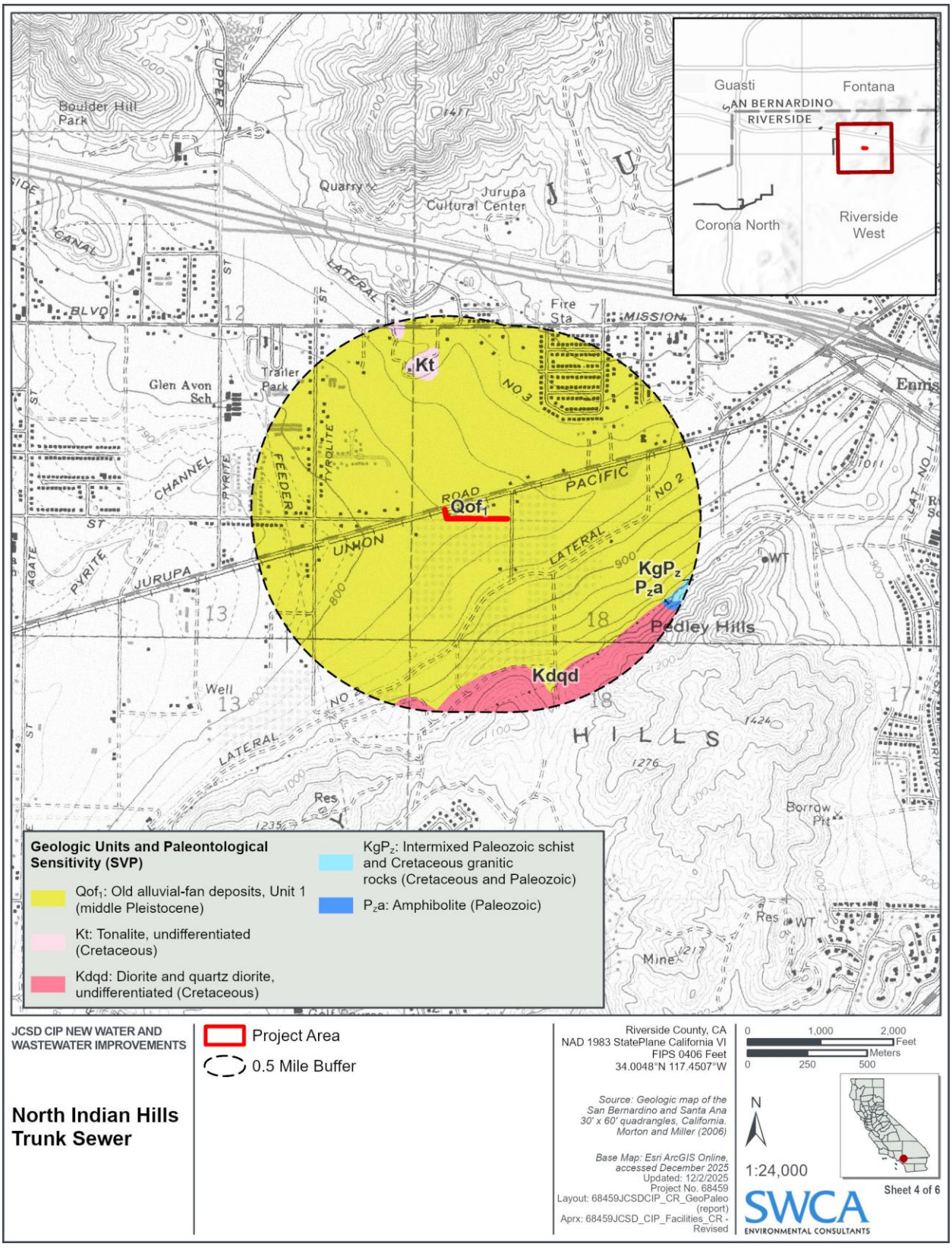


Figure 19. Geologic units within and near the North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer facility.

YOUNG AXIAL-CHANNEL DEPOSITS

The Holocene to late Pleistocene young axial-channel deposits consist of slightly to moderately consolidated silt, sand, and gravel deposited in streams (Morton and Miller 2006). The young axial-channel deposits are mapped only within the alignments of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing and 68th Street Extension facilities. As stated above, the Holocene sediments in this unit are unlikely to produce remains; however, the Pleistocene sediments have produced scientifically significant fossils nearby and elsewhere in Southern California (Jefferson 1991a, 1991b; Miller 1971; Reynolds and Reynolds 1991; Springer et al. 2009). There is a potential to find similar scientifically significant fossils in this geologic unit; as stated above the exact depth to reach the Pleistocene sediments is unknown, however scientifically significant fossils discovered within similar deposits in the area were found at a depth of 9 to 11 feet bgs; therefore, the young axial-channel deposits are assigned a low paleontological potential at depths shallower than 10 feet bgs and a high potential below that mark.

OLD AXIAL-CHANNEL DEPOSITS

The late to middle Pleistocene (11,700 to 774,000 years ago) old axial-channel deposits consist of well consolidated silt, sand, and gravel deposited in streams (Morton and Miller 2006). The old axial-channel deposits are mapped only within the alignments of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing and 68th Street Extension facilities. Pleistocene sediments have produced scientifically significant fossils elsewhere in Southern California (Jefferson 1991a, 1991b; Miller 1971; Reynolds and Reynolds 1991; Springer et al. 2009) and there is a potential to find similar scientifically significant fossils in this geologic unit; therefore, the old axial-channel deposits are assigned a high paleontological potential.

OLD WASH DEPOSITS

The late to middle Pleistocene old wash deposits consist of slightly to moderately indurated gravel and sand deposited in inactive washes and streams (Morton and Miller 2006). The old wash deposits are mapped only within the alignments of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing and 68th Street Extension facilities. Pleistocene sediments have produced scientifically significant fossils elsewhere in Southern California (Jefferson 1991a, 1991b; Miller 1971; Reynolds and Reynolds 1991; Springer et al. 2009). There is a potential to find similar scientifically significant fossils in this geologic unit; therefore, the old wash deposits are assigned a high paleontological potential.

OLD ALLUVIAL-FAN DEPOSITS, UNIT 1

The middle Pleistocene (129,000 to 774,000 years ago) old alluvial-fan deposits, unit 1, consist of moderately dissected sand and gravel deposited in the shape of a fan at the base of hills (Morton and Miller 2006). The old alluvial-fan deposits, unit 1, are mapped only within the alignments of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing, North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer, 1200 West Emergency Pump Connection, Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, and Pedley Road Trunk Sewer facilities. Pleistocene sediments have produced scientifically significant fossils elsewhere in Southern California (Jefferson 1991a, 1991b; Miller 1971; Reynolds and Reynolds 1991; Springer et al. 2009). There is a potential to find similar scientifically significant fossils in this geologic unit; therefore, the old alluvial-fan deposits, unit 1, are assigned a high paleontological potential.

VERY OLD ALLUVIAL VALLEY DEPOSITS

The very old alluvial valley deposits are middle to early Pleistocene in age (129,000 years ago to 2.58 Ma) and consist of well consolidated, moderately to well indurated sand with some gravel and pebble lenses (Morton and Miller 2006). The very old alluvial valley deposits are only mapped within the

alignments of the Schleisman I-15 Crossing and 68th Street Extension facilities. Pleistocene sediments have produced scientifically significant fossils elsewhere in Southern California (Jefferson 1991a, 1991b; Miller 1971; Reynolds and Reynolds 1991; Springer et al. 2009). There is a potential to find similar scientifically significant fossils in this geologic unit; therefore, the very old alluvial valley deposits are assigned a high paleontological potential.

BIOTITE SCHIST AND GNEISS

The Paleozoic (older than 251.9 Ma) biotite schist and gneiss consists of well foliated schist and gneiss sometimes interlayered with marble that formed as sedimentary rocks and were buried and subjected to intense heat and pressure (Morton and Miller 2006). The biotite schist and gneiss unit is mapped only within the alignment of the Granite Hill Booster Pump Station. Because these rocks were subjected to intense heat and pressure below the surface, the potential for preserving identifiable paleontological resources is extremely low. Therefore, the biotite schist and gneiss unit is considered to have no paleontological potential.

Museum Records Search

The WSC does not possess records of paleontological resources from within any facility sites, nor within a 5-mile radius of one. The NHMLA similarly does not possess records of paleontological resources from within any facility site; however, the museum does have records of multiple fossil localities in the vicinity of a facility site from Pleistocene-age deposits similar to those that occur within the site. Table 2 summarizes the relevant results of the NHMLA museum records search. Confidential Appendices A and B provide the letters from the WSC and NHMLA with the complete results of their respective museum records searches.

Table 2. NHMLA Fossil Localities near Facility Sites

Locality Number	General Location	Formation	Taxa	Depth
LACM VP 4619	Less than 1 mile north of the 68th Street Extension and Schleisman I-15 Crossing	Unnamed Pleistocene	Mammoth (*Mammuthus*)	100 feet bgs
LACM VP 7811	Approximately 1.3 miles north of Schleisman I-15 Crossing and 1.8 miles northwest of the 68th Street Extension	Unnamed Pleistocene	Whip snake (*Masticophis*)	9–11 feet bgs
LACM VP 1207	Approximately 2.3 miles southwest of Schleisman I-15 Crossing	Unnamed Pleistocene	Bovidae	Unknown
LACM VP 7268, 7271	Approximately 6.75 miles west of Schleisman I-15 Crossing	Unnamed Pleistocene	Horse (*Equus*)	Unknown
LACM VP 1728	Approximately 9.6 miles west of Schleisman I-15 Crossing	Unnamed Pleistocene	Horse (*Equus*), camel (*Camelops*)	15–20 feet bgs
LACM VP 7508	Approximately 8.8 miles west of Schleisman I-15 Crossing	Unnamed Pleistocene	Ground sloth (*Nothrotheriops*), elephant family (Proboscidea), horse (*Equus*)	Unknown

Source: NHMLA

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Geologic mapping indicates the facility sites collectively contain biotite schist and gneiss, which has no paleontological potential; young alluvial-fan deposits, unit 3, which have low paleontological potential; young wash deposits and young axial-channel deposits, which have low paleontological potential at depths shallower than 10 feet bgs and high potential below that mark; and old axial-channel deposits, old wash deposits, old alluvial-fan deposits, unit 1, and very old alluvial valley deposits, which have high paleontological potential. Artificial fill is likely also present within all six facility sites from prior development.

The project-level facilities (1200 West Emergency Pump Connection, Granite Hill Booster Pump Station and Pedley Road Trunk Sewer) all contain artificial fill, which has no paleontological potential, and old alluvial-fan deposits, unit 1, which has high paleontological potential. The Granite Hill Booster Pump Station also contains biotite schist and gneiss, which has no paleontological potential. Excavation for the project-level facilities therefore has the potential to impact scientifically significant paleontological resources. The geologic units, paleontological potential, and recommended mitigation for each facility is summarized below in Table 3.

Table 3. Geologic Units, Paleontological Potential, and Recommended Mitigation for each Facility

Geologic Unit	Map Symbol	Potential	Recommended Mitigation	Facilities
Artificial Fill	-	None	None	All
Young Alluvial-Fan Deposits, Unit 3	Qyf_3	Low	Part-Time Monitoring	Schleisman I-15 Crossing
Young Wash Deposits	Qyw	Low to High	Full-Time Monitoring below 10 feet	Schleisman I-15 Crossing, 68th Street Extension
Young Axial-Channel Deposits	Qya	Low to High	Full-Time Monitoring below 10 feet	Schleisman I-15 Crossing, 68th Street Extension
Old Axial-Channel Deposits	Qoa	High	Full-Time Monitoring	Schleisman I-15 Crossing, 68th Street Extension
Old Wash Deposits	Qow	High	Full-Time Monitoring	Schleisman I-15 Crossing, 68th Street Extension
Old Alluvial-Fan Deposits, Unit 1	Qof_1	High	Full-Time Monitoring	Schleisman I-15 Crossing, North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer, 1200 West Emergency Pump Connection, Granite Hill Booster Pump Station, Pedley Road Trunk Sewer
Very Old Alluvial Valley Deposits	Qvoa	High	Full-Time Monitoring	Schleisman I-15 Crossing, 68th Street Extension
Biotite Schist and Gneiss	P_zsgp	None	None	Granite Hill Booster Pump Station

To ensure that potential impacts to scientifically significant paleontological resources are less than significant, SWCA recommends the following mitigation measures be implemented for the project-level facilities (1200 West Emergency Pump Connection, Granite Hill Boster Pump Station, and Pedley Road Trunk Sewer). These measures have been developed in accordance with the performance standards of the SVP (2010) and best practices in mitigation paleontology (Murphey et al. 2019).

- **Paleo-1: Retain a Qualified Professional Paleontologist.** Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the project applicant shall retain a Qualified Professional Paleontologist, who meets the SVP qualifications for Principal Investigator or Project Paleontologist, to carry out all regulatory compliance measures and protocols related to paleontological resources. The Project Paleontologist shall provide a letter of retention to the project applicant, which shall be submitted

to JCSD. The letter shall include a resume for the Project Paleontologist that demonstrates fulfillment of the SVP standards.

- **Paleo-2: Prepare a Paleontological Resources Impact Management Program.** Before any grading activities start, the Project Paleontologist shall prepare a Paleontological Resources Impact Management Program (PRIMP). This PRIMP shall contain specific monitoring and management requirements including construction worker training; protocols to follow in the event of an unanticipated discovery; and procedures for monitoring, fossil and data collection, and fossil treatment. The PRIMP shall identify curation facilities for any significant fossils that may be salvaged and require a final report summarizing the results of the program. The PRIMP shall adhere to and incorporate the performance standards and practices from the 2010 SVP *Standard Procedures for the Assessment and Mitigation of Adverse Impacts to Paleontological Resources*. The Project Paleontologist shall submit the final PRIMP to the project applicant and JCSD for their records before project excavation activities start.
- **Paleo-3: Conduct Worker Environmental Awareness Training.** The Project Paleontologist shall develop worker environmental awareness program (WEAP) training to educate the construction crew on the legal requirements for preserving fossil resources as well as the procedures to follow in the event of a fossil discovery. This training program shall be presented by the Project Paleontologist (or their representative) to the crew prior to any ground-disturbing activities.
- **Paleo-4: Monitor for Paleontological Resources.** Full-time paleontological monitoring shall occur during ground-disturbing activities that impact undisturbed native sediments of the old alluvial-fan deposits, unit 1. Monitoring shall not be required when ground-disturbing activities would impact only biotite schist and gneiss or previously disturbed sediments and/or artificial fill regardless of depth. Monitoring shall be conducted by a qualified paleontological monitor who meets the standards of the SVP and who shall be supervised by the Project Paleontologist. The Project Paleontologist may periodically inspect construction activities and increase, decrease, or cease monitoring in response to subsurface conditions, as appropriate.
- **Paleo-5: Treat Fossil Discoveries.** In the event of a fossil discovery, whether by the qualified paleontological monitor or a member of the construction crew, the qualified paleontological monitor shall have the authority to temporarily divert construction activity, and all work shall cease in a 50-foot radius of the discovery. The Project Paleontologist will evaluate the scientific significance of the find and, if appropriate, collect the fossil specimen(s) and all associated data. Paleontological monitors shall record pertinent geological information and collect sediment samples from the fossil localities. Recovered fossils shall be prepared to the point of curation, identified by qualified experts, listed in a database to facilitate analysis, and deposited in a designated paleontological curation facility. The Project Paleontologist shall obtain a curatorial arrangement with an accredited repository, and scientifically significant fossils may be donated to this institution.
- **Paleo-6: Prepare a Paleontological Resources Monitoring Report.** At the conclusion of ground-disturbing activities, the Project Paleontologist shall prepare a final report that documents the methods and results of all efforts completed under the PRIMP, including monitoring efforts; treatment of paleontological resources; results of specimen processing, analysis, and research; and final curation arrangements, as applicable. The report shall be completed after the completion of paleontological monitoring for the project. If paleontological resources are curated, the final monitoring report and any associated data pertinent to the curated specimen(s) shall be submitted to the designated repository. A copy of the final monitoring report shall be filed with JCSD.

By implementing the recommended mitigation measures, project impacts to scientifically significant paleontological resources would be reduced to a less than significant level as required by CEQA and all pertinent local polices and regulations.

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APPENDIX A

Western Science Center Records Search Results

WESTERN SCIENCE CENTER

February 3rd, 2022

SWCA Environmental Consultants
Mathew Carson
Suite 120
Pasadena, CA 911107

Dear Mr. Carson,

This letter presents the results of a record search conducted for Projects #1-12 in Riverside County, CA. The locations are as follows:

Project Site #	Project Site Name	Location	PLSS	USGS 7.5 Quadrangle(s)	County
1	68th Street Extension	South of Wineville Ave. and Bellegrave Ave. intersection	T02S, R06W, S30-31	Corona North	Riverside
2	Wineville Avenue Extension	South of Wineville Ave. and Bellegrave Ave.	T02S, R06W, S17	Corona North	Riverside
3	Schleisman I-15 Crossing	Schleisman Ave. up to Limonite Ave.	T02S, R07W, S25, 26, 35, & 36 T02S, R06W, S21, 28,	Corona North	Riverside
4	North Indian Hills Trunk Sewer Segment	Easement between Kirby Dr. and Jurupa Rd.	T02S, R05W, S07	Fontana	Riverside
5	1200 Fire Pump	East of Armstrong Rd. and Karen Ln. intersection	T02S, R05W, S07	Fontana	Riverside
6	Granite Hill Booster Pump Station	West of Granite Hill Dr. and Pedley Rd. intersection	T02S, R06W, S12	Fontana	Riverside
7	Well No. 20	North of Venture Dr.	T02S, R06W, S05	Guasti	Riverside
8	56th Street and Felspar Trunk Sewer	56th St. and Felspar St.	T02S, R06W, S23	Riverside West	Riverside
9	Limonite/Baldwin/Hudson Trunk Sewer	Limonite Ave., Baldwin Ave., Pedley Rd., 60th St., Upsize Hudson St., Upsize 59th St.	T02S, R06W, S23, 24, & 25	Riverside West	Riverside
10	Pedley Road Trunk Sewer	Mission Blvd., Pedley Rd.	T02S, R06W, S11, 12, 13, & 14	Fontana & Riverside West	Riverside

2345 Searl Parkway ♦ Hemet, CA 92543 ♦ phone 951.791.0033 ♦ fax 951.791.0032 ♦ WesternScienceCenter.org

11	Country Village Apartments Sewer	A Street, Emma St., C St., Eve Cir, S. Lynn Circle	T02S, R06W, S04	Guasti	Riverside
12	Pyrite Street Trunk Sewer	Pyrite St.	T02S, R06W, S12 & 13	Fontana	Riverside

The geologic units underlying the project area are majority Holocene and Pleistocene alluvial deposits, with nearby deposits of Cretaceous granodiorite and gabbro (Dibblee and Minch 2004). Holocene alluvial units are considered to be of high preservation value, but material found is unlikely to be fossil material due to the relatively modern associated dates of the deposits. Pleistocene units are considered to be paleontologically sensitive. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a 5 mile radius, which was chosen to accommodate the size of the project.

Any fossils recovered from Projects #1-12 would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with development of the project area could impact the paleontologically sensitive Pleistocene units close to the project area, and due to this proximity it is the recommendation of the Western Science Center that a paleontological resource mitigation program be put in place to monitor, salvage, and curate any recovered fossils associated with the current study area.

If you have any questions, or would like further information, please feel free to contact me at bstoneburg@westerncentermuseum.org.

Sincerely,



Brittney Elizabeth Stoneburg, MSc
Collections Manager

APPENDIX B

Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County Records Search Results

Natural History Museum
of Los Angeles County
900 Exposition Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90007

tel 213.763.DINO
www.nhm.org

Research & Collections

e-mail: paleorecords@nhm.org

January 22, 2023

SWCA Environmental Consultants
Attn: Mathew Carson

re: Paleontological resources for the Jurupa Community Services District Capital Improvements Program New Water and Wastewater Facilities Project – Projects #1-#12 (SWCA Project Number: 68459)

Dear Mathew:

I have conducted a thorough search of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for proposed development at the Jurupa Community Services District Capital Improvements Program New Water and Wastewater Facilities Projects 1-12 project area as outlined on the portion of the Corona North, Fontana, Guasti, and Riverside West USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on January11, 2023. We do not have any fossil localities that lie directly within the proposed project area, but we do have fossil localities nearby from the same sedimentary deposits that occur in the proposed project area, either at the surface or at depth.

The following table shows the closest known localities in the collection of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLA).

Locality Number	Location	Formation	Taxa	Depth
LACM VP 4619	Wineville Ave, Eastvale, CA	Unknown Formation (Pleistocene)	Mammoth (*Mammuthus*)	100 feet bgs
LACM VP 7811	W of Orchard Park, Chino Valley	Unknown formation (eolian, tan silt; Pleistocene)	Whip snake (*Masticophis*)	9-11 feet bgs
LACM VP 1207	Hill on east side of sewage disposal plant; 1 mile N-NW of Corona	Unknown formation (Pleistocene)	Bovidae	Unknown
LACM VP 7268, 7271	Sundance Condominiums, S of Los Serranos Golf Course	Unknown (Pleistocene)	Horse (*Equus*)	Unknown
LACM VP 7508	Near intersection of Vellano Club Dr. and Palmero Dr., Oakcrest	Unknown formation (Pleistocene)	Ground sloth (*Nothrotheriops*); elephant family (Proboscidea); horse (*Equus*)	Unknown

	Development; N of Serrano Canyon, Chino Hills			
LACM VP 1728	W of intersection of English Rd & Peyton Dr, Chino	Unknown (light brown shale with interbeds of very coarse brown sand; Pleistocene)	Horse (*Equus*), camel (*Camelops*)	15-20 feet bgs

VP, Vertebrate Paleontology; IP, Invertebrate Paleontology; bgs, below ground surface

This records search covers only the records of the NHMLA. It is not intended as a paleontological assessment of the project area for the purposes of CEQA or NEPA. Potentially fossil-bearing units are present in the project area, either at the surface or in the subsurface. As such, NHMLA recommends that a full paleontological assessment of the project area be conducted by a paleontologist meeting Bureau of Land Management or Society of Vertebrate Paleontology standards.

Sincerely,



Alyssa Bell, Ph.D.
Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County

enclosure: invoice