

ADDENDUM TO EIR REGIONAL NON-POTABLE WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM PROJECT

Project Name:	Calimesa Recycled Water Conveyance Project
Project Location:	Calimesa and Cherry Valley – Riverside County
Project Applicant:	Yucaipa Valley Water District
Date:	March 22, 2021
Attachments	Figures 1-2G A, Biological Resources Letter Report B, Cultural Resources Records Search

1 Introduction

The Final Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (EIR/EIS) for the Regional Non-Potable Water Distribution System Project contains a comprehensive disclosure and analysis of potential environmental effects associated with implementation of the Regional Non-Potable Water Distribution System Project (YVWD and EPA 2006). The purpose of that project was to meet water quality objectives designated in the Water Quality Control Plan for the Santa Ana River Basin, meet existing and planned non-potable (recycled) water demands, and fulfill state mandates. The project analyzed in the original EIR/EIS consisted of the following non-potable water distribution system elements:

- 9,600 linear feet of 12-inch-diameter recycled water pipelines
- 34,500 linear feet of 16-inch-diameter recycled water pipelines
- 35,300 linear feet of 24-inch-diameter recycled water pipelines
- 73,700 linear feet of 36-inch-diameter recycled water pipelines
- Two, 2-million-gallon recycled water reservoirs
- One, 0.5-million-gallon recycled water reservoir
- Four recycled water booster pumping plants

Approximately 153,100 linear feet of pipeline, three reservoirs, and four pump stations would be constructed, maintained, and operated to distribute recycled water.

An addendum to the EIR/EIS was prepared and approved by the Yucaipa Valley Water District (YVWD) Board of Directors in 2016 for the Calimesa Recycled Water Conveyance Project (CRWCP), which included the construction and operation of an additional 18,500 linear feet of 24-inch-diameter recycled water pipeline which would connect an existing YVWD waterline to an existing Beaumont–Cherry Valley Water District (BCVWD) waterline, allowing for the delivery of recycled water to the BCVWD.

While the District still plans to construct the previously described 24-inch diameter recycled water pipeline, the pipeline will no longer connect to the BCVWD. Instead, the Calimesa Recycled Water Conveyance Project will convey

recycled water to existing facilities to serve existing customers and to a new YVWD customers along Cherry Valley Boulevard at the San Gorgonio Crossing Project, a separate project analyzed in the Final SEIR No. 534 (SCH No. 201411009) prepared by First Carbon Solutions for TSG-Cherry Valley L.P. (applicant) for the County of Riverside (County of Riverside 2017). As part of the San Gorgonio Crossing Project, the District's planned Calimesa Recycled Water Conveyance Project would be extended north from its planned terminus in Cherry Valley Boulevard into the planned development where two future water storage tanks would be constructed. Post-construction, YVWD would be responsible for maintenance of the recycled water line and water storage tanks installed as part of the San Gorgonio Crossing Project. The Final Supplemental EIR for the San Gorgonio Crossing Project was received by the State Clearinghouse on March 6, 2020.

The YVWD prepared this addendum because the 2016 addendum's 5-year federal approval period expired in February 2021. No project changes are proposed as part of this addendum. No additional significant impacts beyond those analyzed in the EIR/EIS are anticipated as a result of the proposed Calimesa Recycled Water Conveyance Project.

The proposed project would not significantly alter the project analyzed in the EIR/EIS such that new environmental impacts would occur, nor would impacts identified in the EIR/EIS substantially increase in severity. The proposed addition to the originally approved recycled water distribution infrastructure system represents a minor 12% increase in linear footage and, as with the originally proposed alignment, all construction work, staging areas, access routes, and system improvements would be mainly in existing rights-of-way and approximately 175 feet of disturbed unvegetated slope. Additionally, any minor disturbance to unpaved surfaces would be restored to pre-construction conditions, and all pipeline installation would be entirely underground; therefore, environmental conditions would not be substantially different from that previously analyzed in the EIR/EIS.

2 CEQA Requirements

Sections 15162 through 15164 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines discuss a lead agency's responsibilities in handling new information that was not included in a project's Final EIR. Section 15162 of the CEQA Guidelines provides the following:

- (a) When an EIR has been certified...for a project, no subsequent EIR shall be prepared for that project unless the City determines, on the basis of substantial evidence in the light of the whole record, one or more of the following:
 - 1. Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the EIR...due to the involvement of new significant 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 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 EIR was certified as complete, shows any of the following:
 - (A) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the [Final] EIR;

- (B) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the [Final] EIR;
- (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 alternative; or
- (D) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the [Final] EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

In the event that one of these conditions would require preparation of a subsequent EIR, but “only minor additions or changes would be necessary to make the EIR adequately apply to the project in the changed situation,” the lead agency (i.e., YVWD) could choose instead to issue a supplement to the Final EIR (CEQA Guidelines Section 15163[a]).

In the alternative, where the changes or new information will result in no new impacts, or no more severe impacts, than any that were disclosed in the Final EIR for the project, it is appropriate for the lead agency (i.e., YVWD) to prepare an addendum pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15164. CEQA Guidelines Section 15164 states that an addendum should include a “brief explanation of the decision not to prepare a subsequent EIR pursuant to Section 15162,” and that the explanation needs to be supported by substantial evidence (CEQA Guidelines Section 15164[e]). The addendum need not be circulated for public review, but may simply be attached to the Final EIR (CEQA Guidelines Section 15164[c], [e]).

Thus, in the following inquiry, the YVWD considers under the standards articulated above whether each of these changed circumstances reveal or create previously undisclosed significant environmental impacts or a substantial increase in the severity of previously disclosed impacts (CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162, 15163, 15164[a]; 15088.5 [a], [b]). As the discussion demonstrates, it was appropriate for the YVWD to prepare this addendum to the Final EIR/EIS for the Regional Non-Potable Water Distribution System Project, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15164.

3 Project Location

The project site is located within the City of Calimesa and community of Cherry Valley in Riverside County (Figure 1, Project Location). The project would be located within developed areas in which the pipeline would be placed within existing roadways and one previously disturbed slope. The project site is surrounded by residential and commercial development, agricultural areas, and open space.

4 Project Description

The proposed project would involve construction of approximately 18,500 linear feet (3.5 miles) of 24-inch-diameter waterline to connect an existing YVWD waterline will convey recycled water to existing and new YVWD customers along Cherry Valley Boulevard at the San Gorgonio Crossing Project. The entire pipeline would be constructed within existing roadways and approximately 175 feet of disturbed slope. All construction work, staging areas, and access routes would be confined to existing paved rights-of-way. The proposed 24-inch-diameter pipeline alignment would extend south from an existing YVWD waterline for approximately 2,567 feet

along 3rd Street, and would continue up a non-vegetated disturbed slope for approximately 163 feet. It would then turn west onto Buena Mesa for approximately 1,892 feet and onto Mesa Grande Drive for approximately 571 feet where it would then turn south onto Calimesa Boulevard for approximately 9,300 feet and continue along Cherry Valley Boulevard for approximately 5,500 feet, connecting with the San Geronio Crossing Project

The proposed project represents a relatively minor increase in linear footage compared to the previously approved recycled water distribution alignment, and would not substantially change the environmental conditions from those analyzed in the EIR/EIS. All construction work, staging areas, and improvements would be located within existing rights-of-way, and any minor ground disturbance resulting from construction activities would be restored to pre-construction conditions, as described in the EIR/EIS project description. Additionally, the proposed project would be subject to all applicable project design features and mitigation measures identified in the EIR/EIS.

5 Identification of Environmental Effects

The environmental analysis provided in Section 6.0 supports a determination that approval and implementation of the proposed project would not result in any additional significant environmental effects beyond those previously analyzed under the EIR/EIS for the Regional Non-Potable Water Distribution System Project (YVWD and EPA 2006).

6 Analysis

Land Use

Impacts to land use were addressed in Chapter 4.0 of the EIR/EIS (YVWD and EPA 2006). The proposed project would not result in any land use, planning, or zoning impacts, as the proposed project would be consistent with the City of Calimesa General Plan and community of Cherry Valley existing land uses (City of Calimesa 2014). The primary land use types within the City of Calimesa are residential and vacant land. Some manufacturing is present east of Interstate 10, north of Avenue L, and west of 5th Street. Residential land uses are located along County Line Road, 7th Place, and Avenue L. The Villa Calimesa Mobile Home Park is located southwest of Avenue L and 7th Place. Residential uses border the southernmost portion of Singleton Road; the areas bordering north Singleton Road are vacant. Land uses in the southwestern portion of the proposed project vicinity include vacant land and agricultural land uses. Farmland of Local Importance is designated west of the mobile home park on Avenue L. Grazing Lands are identified on both the north and south side of Avenue L (City of Calimesa 2014).

The proposed project alignment would extend approximately 3.5 miles south of Avenue L from its intersection at 3rd Street. Existing land uses immediately adjacent to the proposed project include a mix of Downtown Business District Zones, Residential Low (RL), Residential Low Medium (RLM), Residential High (RH), Commercial Neighborhood (CN), Commercial Community (CC), Commercial Regional (CR), Office-Professional (OP), Light Industrial (LI), and Open Space (OS). Additionally, Specific Plan Area 1 and Specific Plan Area 2 land uses occur on the western side of Interstate 10 and the proposed project alignment (City of Calimesa 2014).

No change in land uses would be proposed as a result of proposed project implementation, nor would a General Plan amendment be required. All construction for the pipeline alignment would be located within existing roadways and one unvegetated disturbed slope, and upon completion of construction, pipelines would be located

underground; therefore, no homes or businesses would be displaced. Access to residences and businesses may be temporarily blocked during construction; however, construction activities would be short term and would not cause a long-term impact to surrounding lands uses or residents.

Recreational resources in the City of Calimesa include proposed trails along Singleton Road connecting the City of Calimesa with the Cherry Valley area. As analyzed in the EIR/EIS, where the pipeline crosses bike paths, multi-use trails, and entrances to parks, access and throughways may be temporarily blocked during construction. Intersections of construction zones and recreational trails would be a safety concern due to the presence of open trenches and large construction equipment and vehicles. Temporary conflicts to an established recreational use during construction were considered a significant impact and therefore mitigation measures were provided in the EIR/EIS. The proposed project would be subject to these measures as well. Mitigation measures provided in Chapter 4.0 of the EIR/EIS include L-1 for metal coverings for exposed trenches and flaggers at trail crossings to ensure public safety, and L-2 for coordination with relevant Public Works Department staff, particularly during construction to avoid conflicts with planned City of Calimesa improvement projects. The proposed project would also involve coordination with the California Department of Transportation to avoid conflicts with roads. Upon completion of construction, all areas would be restored to pre-construction conditions.

Following proposed project construction, no significant impacts to recreational resources, agricultural lands, or future proposed land uses would result. Because no disruption to local residents or businesses would occur, and given that the proposed project would not require a change in land use, no additional land use impacts beyond those previously analyzed in the EIR/EIS would result. All improvements would be subject to mitigation provided in Chapter 4.0 of the EIR/EIS (YVWD and EPA 2006). Impacts to land use would remain less than significant.

Visual Resources

Impacts to visual resources were addressed in Chapter 5.0 of the EIR/EIS (YVWD and EPA 2006). As previously analyzed, the pipelines would be placed in existing roadways; therefore, no long-term impacts to visual resources would occur. Pipeline construction would have short-term impacts; however, due to the temporary nature of construction activities and the presence of construction equipment, impacts to visual resources due to construction would be less than significant. The proposed project would not result in any new impacts to visual resources that were not identified in the EIR/EIS. Because the aesthetic nature of the area surrounding the proposed project would be maintained following construction, significant impacts to scenic vistas or resources would not occur.

Biological Resources

Impacts to biological resources were addressed in Chapter 7.0 of the EIR/EIS (YVWD and EPA 2006). Biological resources reconnaissance surveys were conducted for the proposed project in 2011 (Dudek 2011a) and 2015 (Attachment A). An additional reconnaissance survey of the proposed project was conducted on February 26, 2021, by Dudek biologist Britney Strittmater. The reconnaissance survey was conducted to document current biological resource conditions, as it had been more than 5 years since the last survey was conducted. The 2021 reconnaissance survey area included the northern terminus along 3rd Street south to the Calimesa Boulevard and Cherry Valley Boulevard intersection. The survey was conducted between 8:00 a.m. and 11:05 a.m. when weather conditions were favorable, with clear skies; wind speeds ranging from 1 to 3 miles per hour, and temperatures ranging from 68°F to 80°F. No significant changes to biological resources were observed during the reconnaissance survey; however, minor changes to vegetation communities within 500 feet of the alignment were

noted (see Figure 2, Biological Resources Index Map, and Figures 2A through 2G, Biological Resources Mapbook). Two areas previously mapped as disturbed Riversidean sage scrub were updated to southern mixed chaparral based on the dominance of chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*) and lower cover of laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*) (refer to Figure 2A), and an area previously mapped as disturbed habitat has since been developed (refer to Figure 2B). Minor changes along Calimesa Boulevard included a small patch of coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) trees, which appear to have been planted as part of the Calimesa Boulevard landscape; these were mapped as ornamental and would not be impacted by the proposed project (refer to Figure 2F). Other minor changes were mapped at the Cherry Valley Boulevard and Calimesa Boulevard intersection and included updates to the vegetation mapping linework (i.e., an extension of disturbed habitat and disturbed Riversidean sage scrub that were previously mapped as developed) and one community change from developed. In addition, the 2021 reconnaissance survey documented a trapezoidal concrete ephemeral stream channel located north of Singleton Road but outside of the proposed project footprint (refer to Figure 2D). No additional changes in existing conditions were documented during the 2021 biological resources reconnaissance survey.

An additional desktop review of the proposed project along Cherry Valley was conducted on March 10, 2021. Aerial photographs and photographs available in Google Maps street view were used to provide information and context to the community signatures observed during the reconnaissance survey conducted on February 26, 2021. This review confirmed no additional changes to existing conditions.

Impacts to biological resources due to pipeline construction are considered temporary and would be restored to pre-existing conditions following construction. Additionally, the proposed project would be located primarily within existing paved roadways and disturbed/developed lands where direct impacts to native plant communities would not occur. Indirect impacts result primarily from adverse “edge effects,” and may be short term related to construction, or long term associated with development in proximity to biological resources within natural open space. During construction activities, short-term indirect impacts may include dust, which could disrupt plant vitality; construction-related soil erosion and water runoff; and noise and lighting, which may disrupt wildlife. It is assumed, however, that standard construction best management practices and minimization measures to control construction-related dust, erosion, and runoff would be implemented and would ameliorate these effects. All proposed project construction would be subject to the typical restrictions and requirements that address erosion and runoff, including the federal Clean Water Act, National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, and preparation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.

All improvements would be subject to mitigation provided in Chapter 7.0 of the EIR/EIS (YVWD and EPA 2006). Specifically, potential indirect impacts to coastal California gnatcatcher (*Poliophtila californica californica*), a federally listed threatened species, that could occur adjacent to the proposed project due to construction-related noise would be avoided by restricting construction activities during the breeding season (February 15 through August 31) where suitable habitat areas are located within 500 feet. If construction adjacent to suitable habitat areas cannot be avoided during the breeding season, focused surveys would be required prior to construction to determine if adjacent habitat is occupied. If construction adjacent to occupied habitat during the breeding season is proposed, potential indirect impacts would be avoided by implementing noise attenuation measures to ensure that noise levels within 500 feet of occupied habitat do not exceed an hourly average of 60 dBA.

Impacts to biological resources would remain less than significant.

Cultural Resources

Impacts to cultural resources were addressed in Chapter 8.0 of the EIR/EIS (YVWD and EPA 2006). A records search and cultural resources survey was conducted by ASM & Affiliates for the Beaumont Cherry Valley Recycled Waterline Project (ASM 2011). An updated records search was conducted by Dudek in 2016 and is provided as Attachment B. The records search indicated that no previously recorded resources have been documented within the area of potential effects (the area of potential effects encompassed a 30-foot-wide corridor centered on the project alignment). No unpaved areas requiring survey exist within the proposed project alignment, so no additional previously undiscovered resources were recorded. Mitigation provided in Chapter 8.0 of the EIR/EIS is site-specific and is not applicable to the area of potential effects for the proposed project. As such, the proposed project would not have any impacts to known cultural resources.

Geology and Paleontology

Impacts regarding geologic hazards and paleontological resources were addressed in Chapter 9.0 of the EIR/EIS (YVWD and EPA 2006). As indicated in the EIR/EIS, all components of the project within the City of Calimesa are located within a Riverside County Fault Zone, and none are located in an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. Location of a pipeline across a fault would subject the proposed project to potentially hazardous earthquake-induced movement. As proposed in the EIR/EIS, a detailed geotechnical investigation will be conducted to determine the specific underlying geologic conditions along the proposed project alignment. This will provide the engineering staff with data from which to design the foundations and components of the pipelines and associated project components. The proposed project would be designed to withstand seismically induced ground movement, liquefaction, and subsidence. Given that the proposed project would be subject to EIR/EIS project design features, potential impacts associated with fault movement would be less than significant.

Additionally, as stated in the EIR/EIS, an erosion control plan will be implemented during the construction phase of the proposed project. This plan will delineate potentially erosive areas and/or materials and provide a plan for containment. Construction areas will be kept free of debris and organized such that small-scale erosion from site drainage would not occur. Given that the proposed project would be subject to EIR/EIS project design features, impacts associated with erosion would be less than significant.

Regarding paleontological resources, project design features would be incorporated into the proposed project as delineated in the EIR/EIS to reduce impacts to paleontological resources. Design features would include a paleontological monitoring program that would be developed during the design phase of the proposed project and implemented during pipeline construction. This paleontological monitoring program will identify areas of high paleontological sensitivity for pipeline alignments and surface facility sites, and will define procedures for evaluation of resources found during construction. The paleontological monitoring program will define procedures that would be taken should a potential resource be discovered, the type of recovery effort that could result, and the data monitoring and reporting program that would ensue.

Because the proposed project would not significantly increase alignment linear footage requiring earth-moving activities and excavation, and because project design features have been incorporated to reduce impacts to geology and paleontological resources to a level below significance, no new significant impacts beyond those previously identified would occur. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would not require additional analysis beyond that which is presented in Chapter 9.0 of the EIR/EIS.

Hydrology and Water Quality

Impacts to hydrology and water quality were addressed in Chapter 10.0 of the EIR/EIS (YVWD and EPA 2006). As indicated in the EIR/EIS, the distribution system would result in the discharge of 1.6 million gallons per day of water blended from various sources (the Yucaipa Groundwater Basin, recycled water, and State Water Project water) to San Timoteo Creek. Thus, the proposed Regional Non-Potable Water Distribution System Project would not result in a reduction in groundwater within the San Timoteo Creek study area. Similarly, the proposed project would not reduce groundwater reserves in the San Timoteo Creek study area because the alignment would not affect discharge volumes generated by the overall distribution system. Because the proposed project would not affect outfall discharges, a volume of at least 1.6 million gallons per day would be maintained for contribution to San Timoteo Creek following proposed project implementation.

Construction of the proposed recycled water distribution system, including the proposed project, would require the use of a variety of motorized heavy equipment, including dozers, forklifts, concrete trucks, backhoes, air compressors, graders, fuel trucks, cranes, and drill rigs. This equipment requires job site replenishment of hazardous chemicals in the form of fuels, oils, grease, coolants, and other fluids. The accidental spill of these or other construction-related materials could lead to the discharge of contaminants into existing surface waters crossed by the distribution system. Conveyance of contaminants could take place directly at the time of the spill. Alternatively, the contaminants could be held in place until a runoff event delivers them to a watercourse later, or they infiltrate into the soil and groundwater below. With implementation of project design features (erosion control measures, buffer zones, hazardous chemical restrictions within 50 feet of a stream channel, and compliance with a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan) as described in the EIR/EIS, the potential for chemical spill affecting a stream channel, wetland area, or groundwater reserve would be a less-than-significant impact.

Construction activities for the proposed recycled water distribution system, including the proposed project, would include scraping, excavating, grading, backfilling, excess soil disposal, and topsoil handling and replacement. These types of construction activities could generate sediments and erosion. The potential for excavated spoils to enter the surface water drainage network is greatest near creek crossings and wetlands. Through implementation of project design features outlined in the EIR/EIS, the potential for construction-related sediment and excavated spoils to enter the surface water drainage network would be less than significant.

As previously analyzed in the EIR/EIS, operations and maintenance of the proposed project would primarily entail periodic ground checks of pipelines and associated project components, and would have no identifiable effect to either surface water or groundwater quality or quantity. No above-ground structures would be in the 100-year floodplain, but subterranean pipelines associated with the proposed project would traverse areas designated Zone A and Zone X within a 100-year floodplain (FEMA 2008). The floodplain area is small relative to the overall alignment, and is located directly south of the intersection of 5th Street and Calimesa Boulevard at the northern end of the proposed alignment. Because all improvements would be placed entirely underground, no impacts to proposed project components due to flood hazards would occur.

Operation of the recycled water distribution system, including the proposed project, would include the use of recycled water for irrigation purposes. Commitments described in the EIR/EIS (including limitations on total dissolved solids [TDS] and total inorganic nitrogen levels for the tertiary-treated effluent, a surface water quality monitoring program, a groundwater quality monitoring program, a wastewater management plan, commitments to limiting TDS and total inorganic nitrogen levels in the tertiary-treated effluent, commitments to construct and

operate a groundwater desalter and brine disposal line, and a salt management program) would ensure that the maximum benefit water quality objectives for the Yucaipa, Beaumont, and San Timoteo Groundwater Management Zones are not exceeded.

Because the proposed project would not result in an increase in impervious surface area and because all proposed improvements would be located underground within existing rights-of-way, runoff discharges and drainage facilities would not differ significantly from those previously analyzed. The proposed project would continue to comply with all applicable rules and regulations, including compliance with NPDES permit requirements for urban runoff and stormwater discharge. Best management practices for design, implementation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, and treatment and monitoring for stormwater quality would be implemented as delineated in the EIR/EIS. Compliance with all application rules and regulations governing water quality, as well as implementation of all project design features outlined in Chapter 10.0 of the EIR/EIS, would ensure that no additional impacts to water quality beyond those previously analyzed would occur.

Transportation and Traffic

Impacts to traffic were addressed in Chapter 11.0 of the EIR/EIS (YVWD and EPA 2006). Project construction within affected roadways would consist of excavation, laying of pipeline, and restoration of damaged roadways. The construction corridor is estimated to be 30 feet wide; therefore, temporary road and lane closures may occur to construct the proposed project. Mitigation Measure T-1 as delineated in the EIR/EIS, which restricts lane and road closures to off-peak hours, would reduce this impact to less than significant. No road closures or lane closures would be required during routine maintenance or operation activities. No impacts associated with road or lane closures would occur post-construction.

It is not expected that construction would create a substantial impact on traffic volumes nor change traffic patterns in such a way that congestion and delay would substantially increase on street segments or at intersections. For example, proposed-project-related construction traffic is not anticipated to affect the level of service or vehicle-to-congestion ratio on study area roadways. EIR/EIS Mitigation Measure T-2, which requires implementation of a traffic control plan, would reduce impacts to less than significant.

Construction of the proposed project would directly impact roadways. Installation of the pipeline would require trenching within the existing roadbed. Upon completion of construction, the roadway would be restored to existing conditions. No permanent damage to roadways or sidewalks would occur as a result of construction. During routine maintenance and operation, permanent damage to roadways or sidewalks is not anticipated, and no impacts associated with damage to roadways or sidewalks would occur post-construction.

Access to driveways of residences, commercial and professional offices, and entrances to agricultural lands may be temporarily blocked by construction zones. Parking along affected roadways may also be temporarily blocked by construction vehicles and equipment. Access during routine maintenance and operation activities may also limit access. Impacts to access are considered potentially significant in the EIR/EIS; therefore, Mitigation Measures T-3 (written notification to all property owners) and T-4 (construction scheduling to allow at least one access point at all times) would be implemented to reduce impacts to less than significant. Therefore, no new significant impacts would occur beyond what was analyzed in the EIR/EIS.

Air Quality

Impacts to air quality were addressed in Chapter 12.0 of the EIR/EIS (YVWD and EPA 2006). The proposed project would not result in an increase in traffic volumes, and thus would not substantially change traffic generation or distribution patterns generating air pollutants. Construction-related activities would result in short-term dust and equipment exhaust emissions; however, these construction activities would not result in any substantial change in air emissions from what was assumed in the impact analysis of the EIR/EIS because the same methods of construction, same equipment, and similar construction traffic patterns would be employed. Peak daily construction estimates for project development as discussed in Chapter 12.0 of the EIR/EIS indicate that none of the thresholds of significance as established by the South Coast Air Quality Management District would be exceeded during construction. Therefore, air quality impacts associated with construction of the proposed project would be less than significant. Additionally, construction of the proposed project would not take place concurrently with other phases of distribution system development such that air emissions beyond those previously analyzed would exceed established thresholds. Additionally, because the proposed project would result in a relatively minimal increase in linear square footage, emissions associated with proposed project implementation would continue to remain at a level below significant. Once operational, estimated proposed project emissions would be considerably less than the South Coast Air Quality Management District thresholds because no increase in traffic or pipeline-related operational emissions would occur beyond minimal routine maintenance inspections. As a result, no new air quality impacts beyond those identified in the EIR/EIS would occur.

Noise

Impacts to noise were addressed in Chapter 13.0 of the EIR/EIS (YVWD and EPA 2006). As stated in the EIR/EIS, construction activities and resulting short-term noise levels would comply with the City of Calimesa Noise Ordinance for allowable hours for construction activities, and therefore would not expose persons to noise levels in excess of applicable noise standards. The proposed project would not change any of the assumptions used as the basis for the noise analysis in the EIR/EIS because the proposed modifications would not represent a substantial change to overall system construction, and identical construction methods would be employed. No new sensitive receptors or increases in construction-generated noise impacts beyond what is evaluated in the EIR/EIS would be generated by the proposed project. Mitigation Measure N-1 as delineated in the EIR/EIS would reduce any potential impacts associated with the proposed booster pump to less than significant. As a result, no new or increased levels of noise impacts beyond those identified in the EIR/EIS would occur with implementation of the proposed project.

Public Health and Safety

Impacts regarding public health and safety were addressed in Chapter 14.0 of the EIR/EIS (YVWD and EPA 2006). A hazardous site record report was conducted by Dudek for the project (Dudek 2011b). The report indicates that it is unlikely that any of the recorded sites in the project vicinity have impacted the environmental conditions along the proposed project alignment. However, it is advisable to take precautions against encounters with fuel-impacted soils. Mitigation Measures PH-1, PH-2, and PH-3 as delineated in the EIR/EIS would reduce any potential impacts to less than significant. As a result, no new or increased levels of public health and safety impacts beyond those identified in the EIR/EIS would occur with implementation of the proposed project.

Greenhouse Gases

Impacts related to greenhouse gases (GHGs) were not addressed in the EIR/EIS. The proposed project would result in construction-generated GHG emissions associated with construction equipment and worker vehicle trips. Construction is expected to take approximately 12 months and would be a temporary source of GHG emissions. Once operational, long-term emissions associated with travel to and from the project site for regular maintenance and inspection would be minimal, as maintenance would not require a substantial amount of vehicle trips that would generate significant GHG emissions.

The proposed project would not increase the severity of previously identified air quality impacts, nor would it result in any new significant effects related to air emissions that were not previously identified in the EIR/EIS. Additionally, in light of the wide range of climate change activities that occurred prior to the certification of the EIR/EIS in 2006, there are no substantial changes to the circumstances under which the proposed project would be undertaken, and no new information of substantial importance that was not known and could not have been known when the EIR/EIS was certified has since been identified. Impacts resulting from emissions of GHGs would therefore be less than significant.

Energy

Energy impacts were not addressed in the EIR/EIS. Construction and operation of the proposed project would require energy consumption. Petroleum would be the primary source of energy required for construction of the proposed project. Heavy-duty construction equipment of various types would be used during construction. Fuel consumption would be required by workers to travel to and from the project site. Although energy consumption was not specifically addressed in the EIR/EIS, the proposed project would comply with the City of Yucaipa General Plan design standards, which includes measures to manage energy (General Plan Measure Community Design and Land Use 10.13) (City of Yucaipa 2016). Additionally, the proposed project would comply with the City of Calimesa General Plan, which includes energy conservation implementation programs to enforce state law and standards on energy conservation (City of Calimesa 2014).

Because the proposed project is the development of a recycled water line, little to no energy consumption would be required post-construction. There would be no conflicts with federal, state, or regional energy conservation plans. As a result, impacts resulting from energy consumption would be less than significant.

Wildfire


Wildfire impacts were not addressed in the EIR/EIS. The City of Calimesa provides fire protection services through a contract for services with the Riverside County Fire Department and would serve the proposed project area. The proposed project is located within land classified as Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (VHFHSZ) and non-VHFHSZ according to the Local Responsibility and State Responsibility Area maps by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE 2009). However, the proposed project is located primarily within developed roadways. Although construction activities could potentially result in activation of wildfires, the proposed project would implement all federal, state, and local safety standards regarding fire protection and risk. Additionally, construction vehicles and equipment would be limited and required to remain on existing roads and within approved laydown areas. As a result, impacts resulting from wildfire would be less than significant.

7 Conclusion

This document identified all changed circumstances and new information since certification of the EIR/EIS (YVWD and EPA 2006), and memorializes in detail YVWD's reasoned conclusion that none of these changes create the conditions requiring the preparation of a Subsequent or Supplemental EIR/EIS pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 and 15163.

Pursuant to Section 15164 of the State CEQA Guidelines and based on the above discussion, I hereby find that approval and implementation of the proposed project will result in only minor technical changes or additions, and the Final EIR/EIS remains adequate under CEQA.

Sincerely,



Jennifer Ares
Water Resource Manager

March 22, 2021

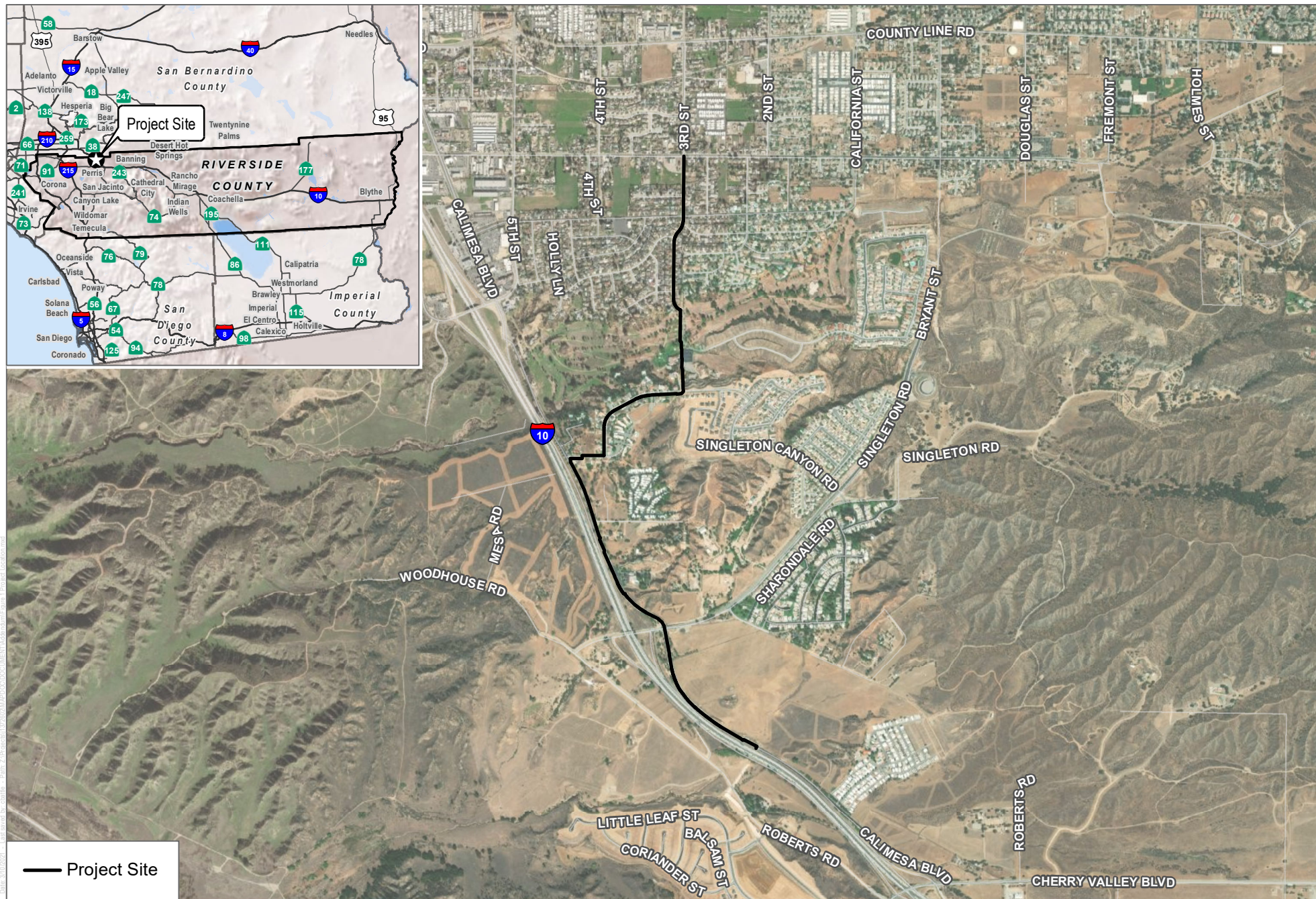
Date

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SOURCE: DigitalGlobe 2017

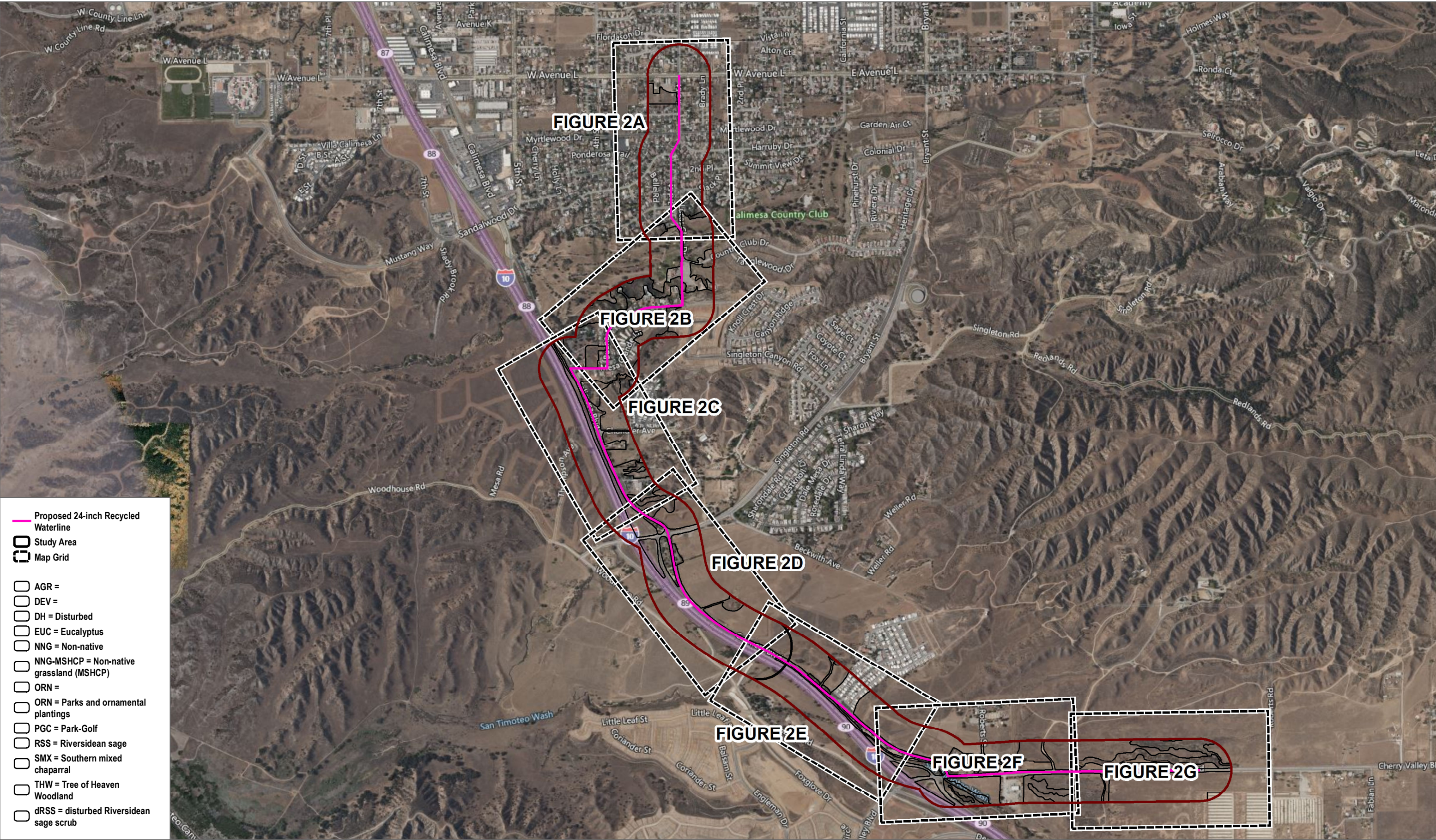
DUDEK

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

FIGURE 1

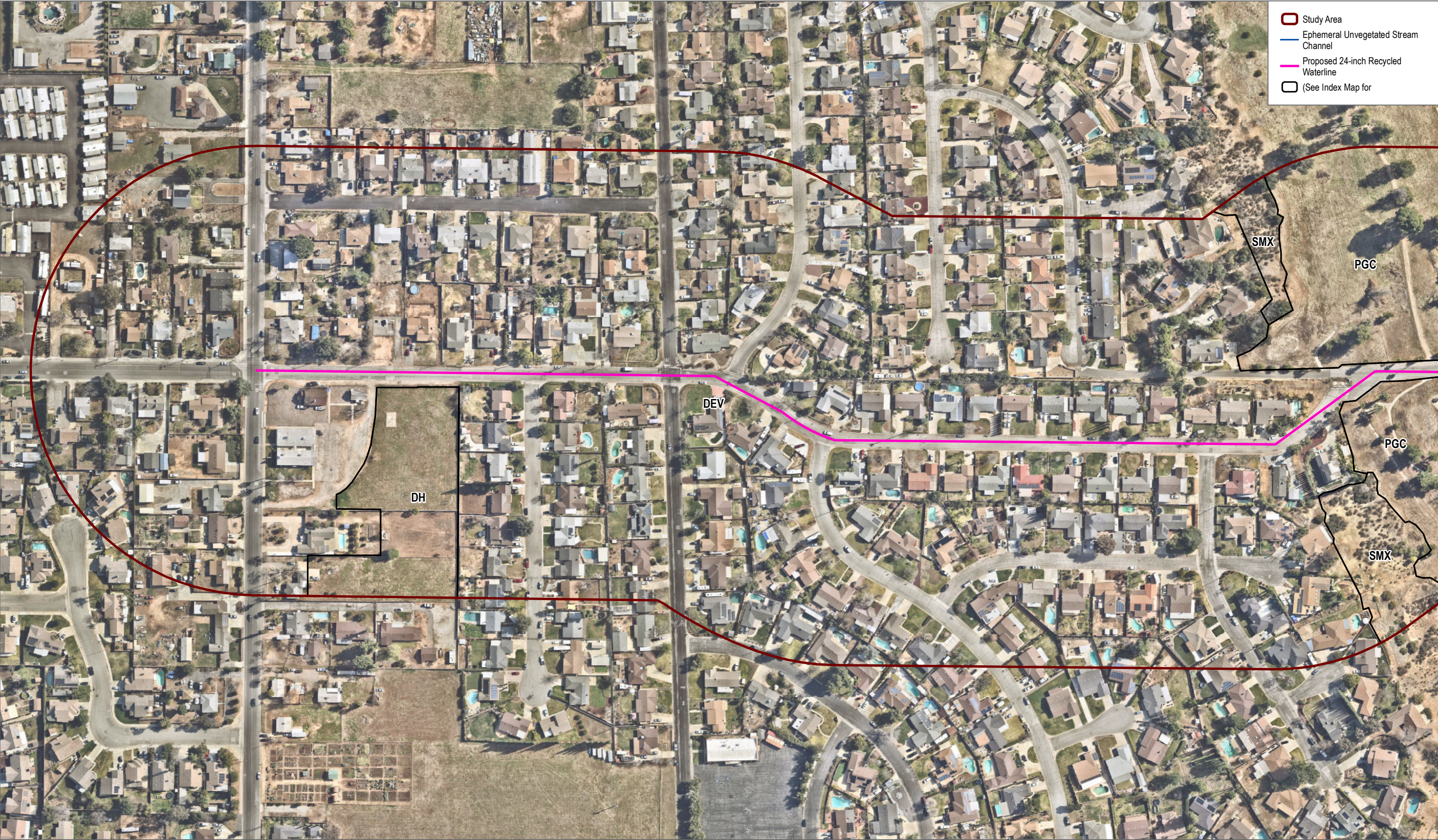
Project Location

Calimesa Recycled Water Conveyance Project

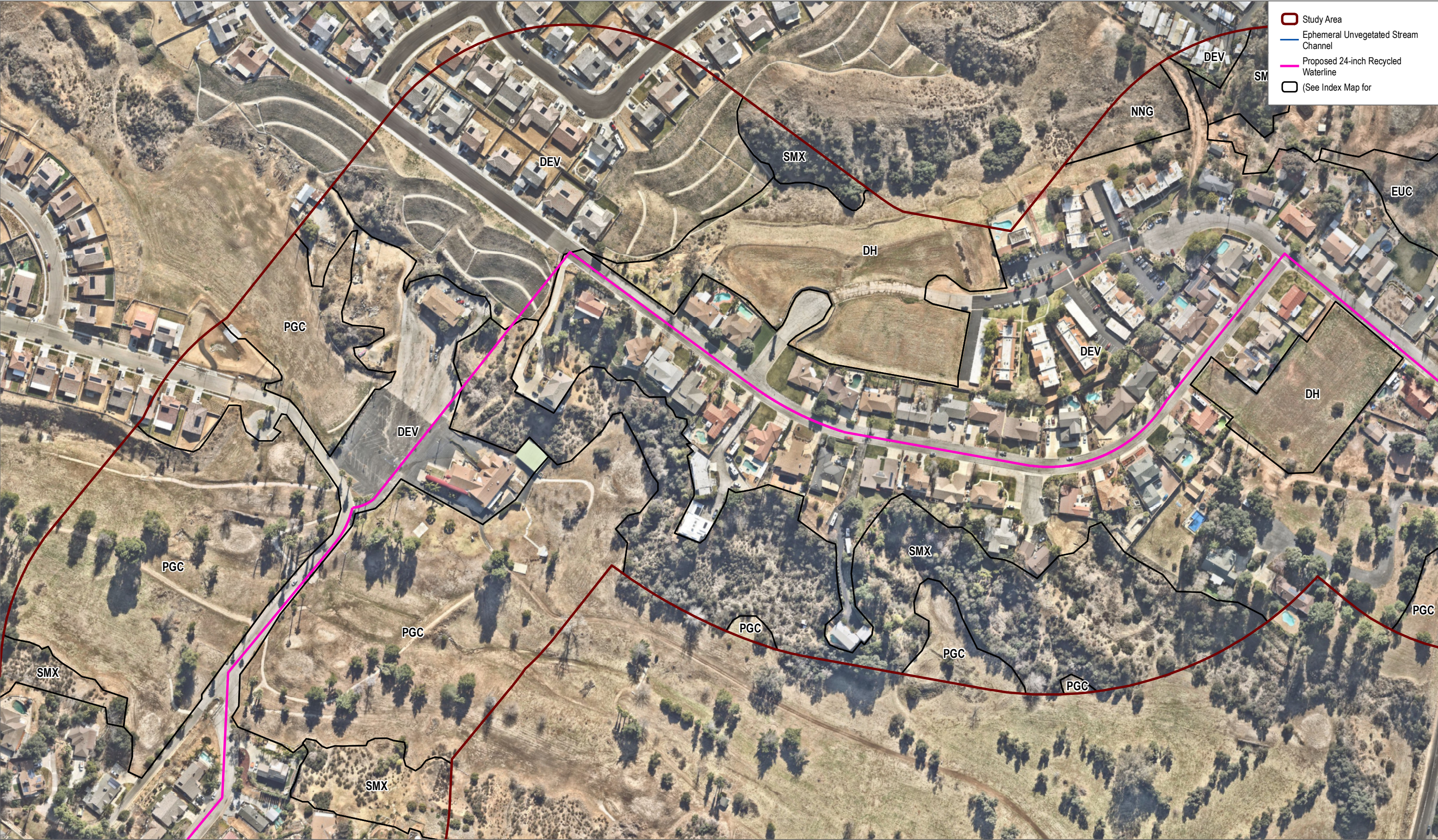


SOURCE: BING 2021

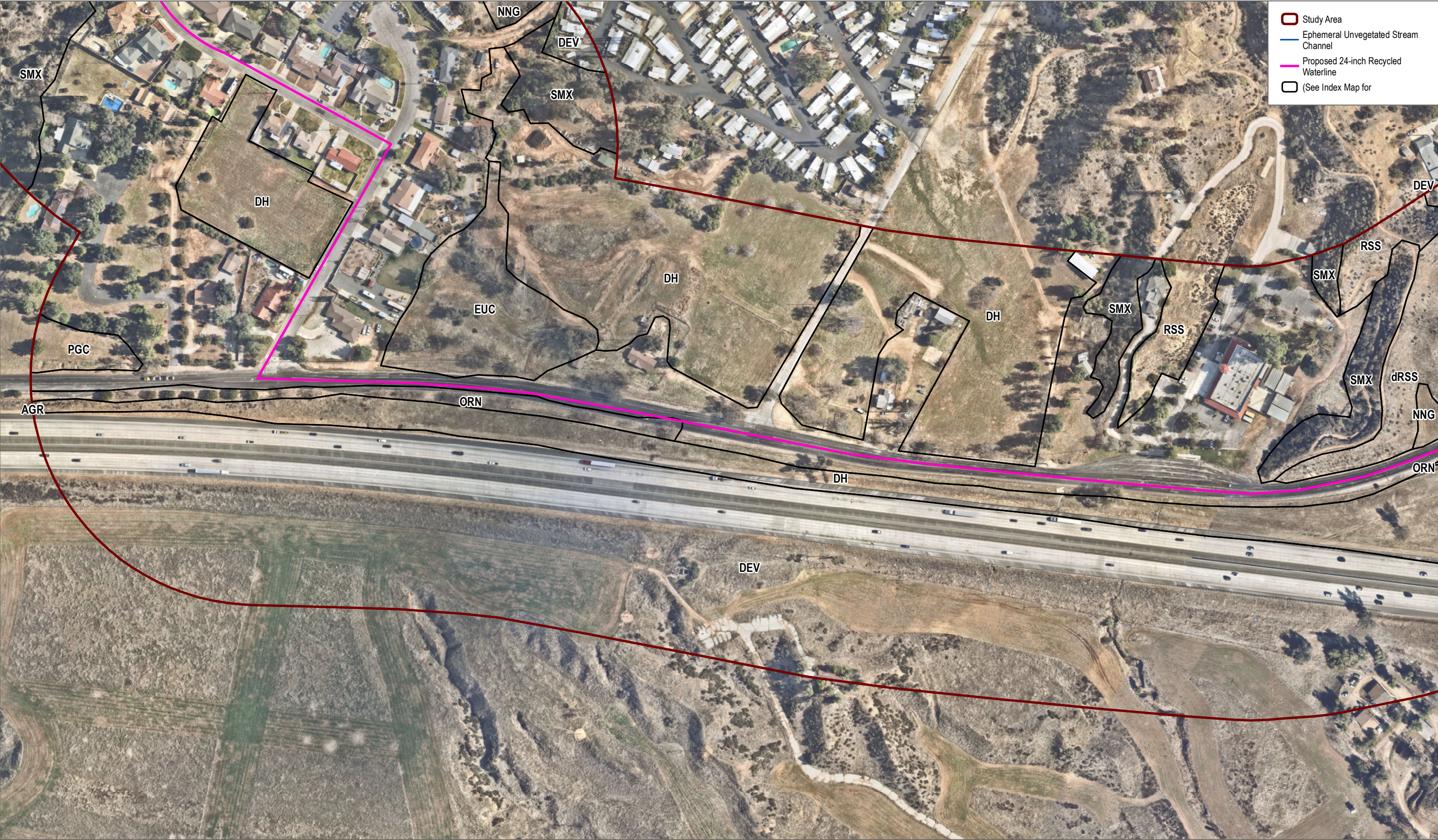
FIGURE 2
Biological Resources Index Map
Calimesa Recycled Water Conveyance Project



SOURCE: NearMap 2020



SOURCE: NearMap 2020

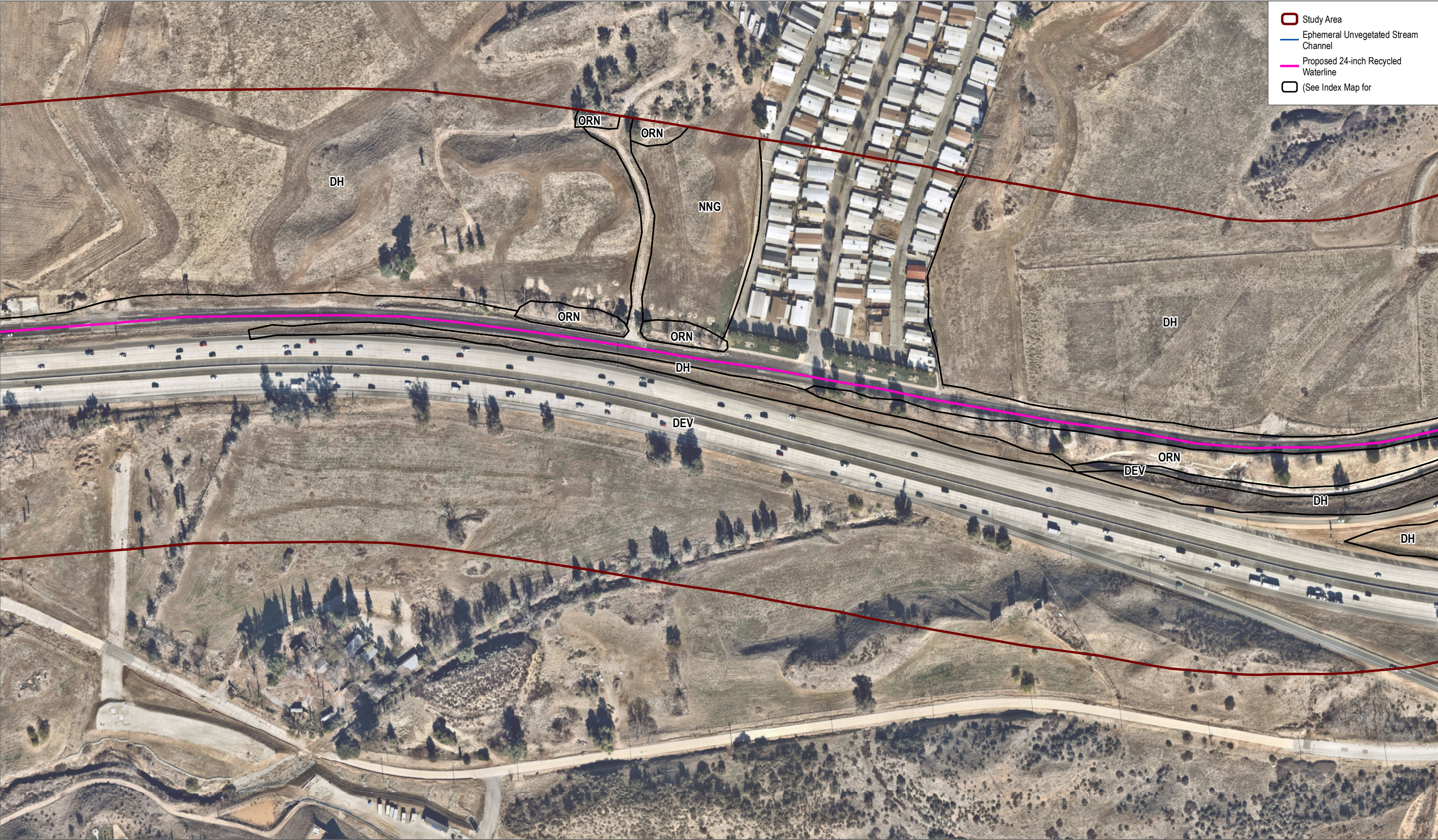


SOURCE: NearMap 2020

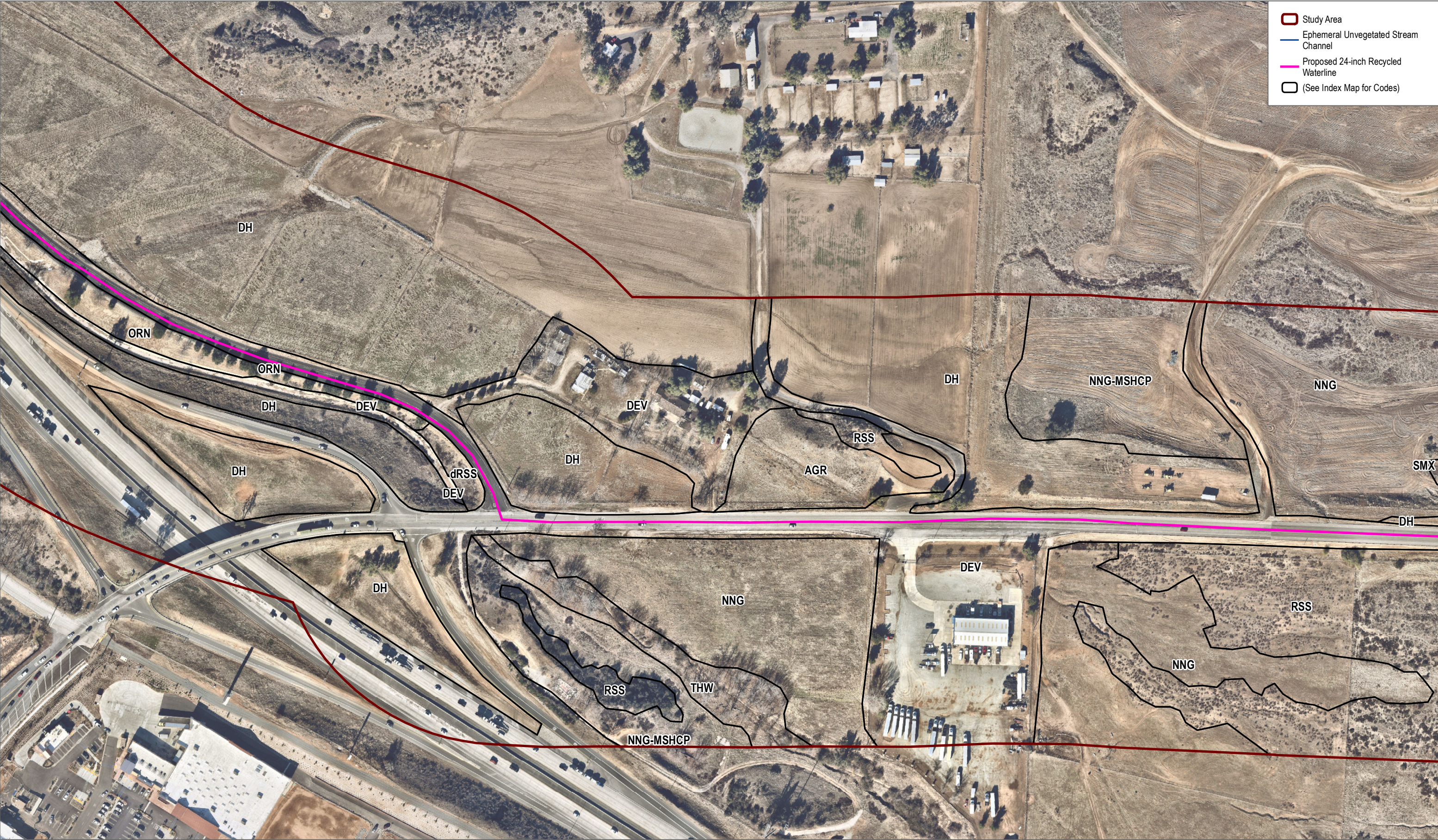


- Study Area
- Ephemeral Unvegetated Stream Channel
- Proposed 24-inch Recycled Waterline
- (See Index Map for

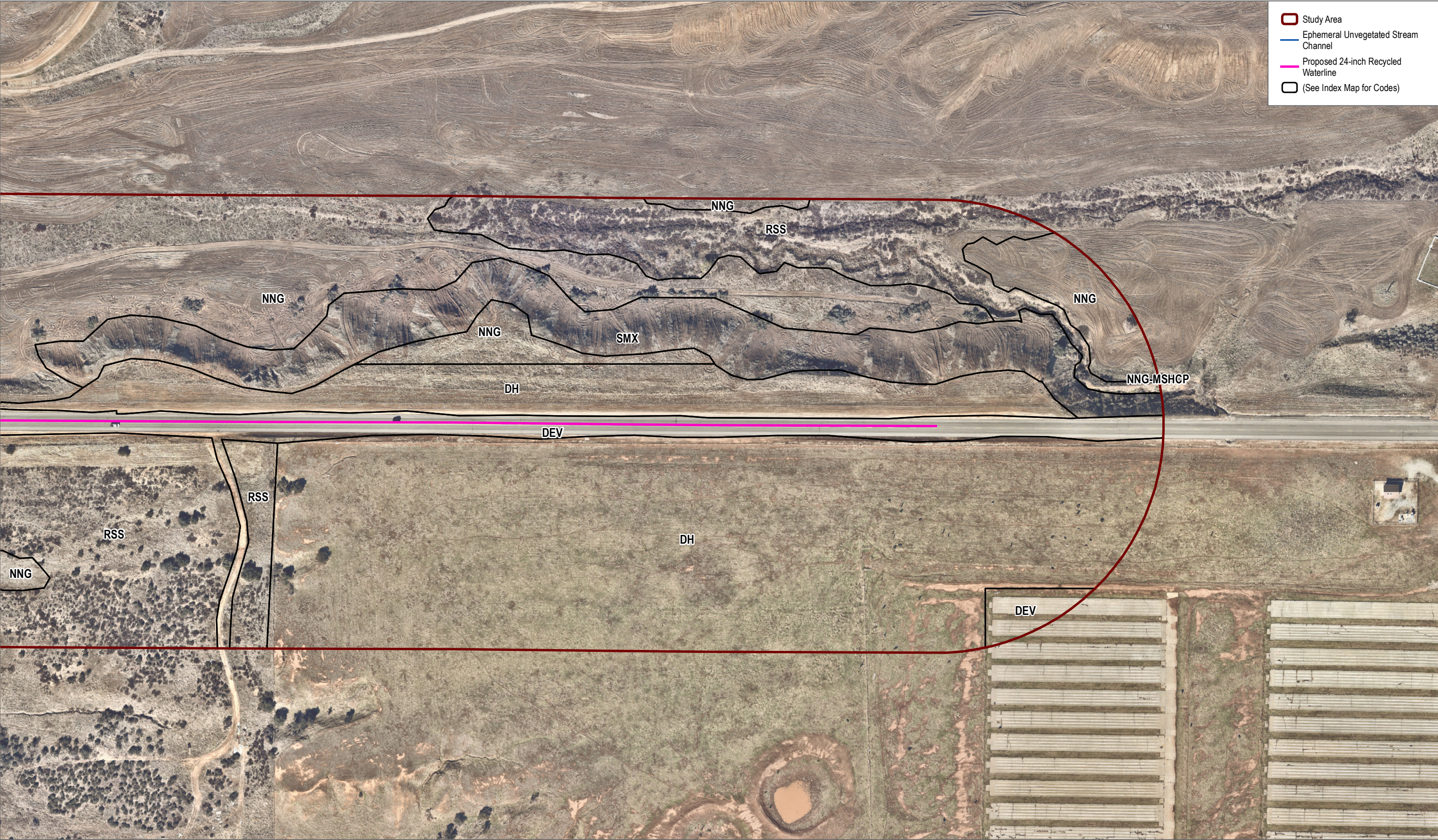
SOURCE: NearMap 2020



SOURCE: NearMap 2020



SOURCE: NearMap 2020



SOURCE: NearMap 2020



Attachment A

Biological Resources Letter Report

January 8, 2016

3163-32

Mr. Joseph Zoba
Yucaipa Valley Water District
12770 Second Street
Yucaipa, California 92399

Subject: Biological Resources Letter Report, Beaumont-Cherry Valley Recycled Water Pipeline Extension, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Zoba:

This letter report documents the results of 2015 updates to the general biological resources surveys completed by Dudek in April and May 2011 for the Yucaipa Valley Water District (YVWD) Beaumont-Cherry Valley Recycled Water Pipeline Extension located within the City of Calimesa and the community of Cherry Valley in Riverside County, California.

This updated letter report is intended to (1) describe the existing conditions of biological resources within the project site in terms of vegetation, flora, wildlife, and wildlife habitats; (2) discuss potential impacts to biological resources that would result from development of the project; and (3) recommend mitigation measures for potential impacts to special-status biological resources, if necessary.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Location

The proposed extension of the Beaumont-Cherry Valley water pipeline (i.e., the proposed project) is located within the City of Calimesa and community of Cherry Valley in Riverside County (Figures 1 and 2). The proposed project lies within the El Casco U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle, between Township 2 South, Range 2 West, Sections 13, 23, and 24; and Township 2 South, Range 1 West, Section 30 (Figure 2). The proposed project would be located almost exclusively within developed areas associated with existing roadways and one previously disturbed slope. The project site is surrounded by residential and commercial development, agricultural areas, a golf course, and open space.

1.2 Project Description

The proposed project would involve the construction of approximately 18,500 linear feet (3.5 miles) of 24-inch waterline to connect an existing YVWD waterline to an existing Beaumont-

Mr. Joseph Zoba

Subject: Biological Resources Letter Report, Beaumont-Cherry Valley Recycled Water Pipeline Extension, Riverside County, California

Cherry Valley Water District (BCVWD) waterline via a proposed BCVWD booster. The intent of the proposed project is to deliver recycled water to the BCVWD to offset current water supply shortages. The entire pipeline would be constructed within existing roadways, and all construction work, staging areas, and access routes would be confined to existing paved rights-of-way and disturbed/developed areas. The proposed 24-inch pipeline alignment would extend south from an existing YVWD waterline for approximately 3,000 feet along 3rd Street and would continue up a nonvegetated slope for approximately 162 feet. It would then turn west for 2,450 feet to Calimesa Boulevard for approximately 9,300 feet and continue along Cherry Valley Boulevard for approximately 5,500 feet, connecting with the BCVWD waterline at the proposed booster (Figure 3).

The proposed project represents a relatively minor increase in linear footage compared to the previously approved recycled water distribution alignment, and it would not substantially change the environmental conditions from those analyzed in the Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (EIR/EIS). All construction work, staging areas, and improvements would be located within the existing right-of-way, and any minor ground disturbance resulting from construction activities would be restored to preconstruction conditions as described in the EIR/EIS project description. Additionally, the proposed project would be subject to all project design features and mitigation measures identified in the EIR/EIS, as applicable.

The proposed project would primarily be installed using conventional trenching methods. All construction activities would occur within a temporary 30-foot-wide construction corridor along the proposed alignment. In addition, temporary staging areas required during construction for equipment and materials storage would be located within the 30-foot-wide construction corridor.

2 METHODS

2.1 Special-Status Species Definition

For the purposes of the analysis presented in this report, special-status species are defined as follows:

- Have been designated as either rare, threatened, or endangered by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and are protected under either the California Endangered Species Act (California Fish and Game Code, 2050 et seq.) or federal Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.); or meet the California Environmental Quality Act definition for endangered, rare, or threatened (14 CCR 15380(b)(d)).

- Are candidate species being considered or proposed for listing under these same acts.
- Are fully protected by the California Fish and Game Code Sections 3511, 4700, 5050, or 5515.
- Are of expressed concern to resource/regulatory agencies or local jurisdictions. This includes wildlife considered a state Species of Special Concern and plants with California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) 1 2, 3, or 4:
 - CRPR 1B: plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
 - CRPR 2B: plants are rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere

2.2 Literature Review

Prior to conducting the field reconnaissance, a literature review was conducted to identify special-status biological resources present or potentially present within the vicinity of the study area using the California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) (CDFW 2015) and California Native Plant Society's (CNPS's) *Online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants* (2015). Latin and common names of animals follow the American Ornithologists' Union (AOU) (2015) for birds, Crother (2012) for reptiles and amphibians, Wilson and Reeder (2005) for mammals, and North American Butterfly Association (NABA) (2001) or San Diego Natural History Museum (2002) for butterflies.

2.3 Field Reconnaissance

A general habitat assessment, including updated vegetation mapping, of the proposed project was conducted by Dudek biologist Mikael Romich on December 28, 2015. Previous surveys were conducted by Dudek biologists Patricia Schuyler on April 20, 2011, and Callie Ford on May 4, 2011. Surveys were conducted to identify existing biological resources and potential biological constraints within the project footprint, including burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*). The habitat assessments and reconnaissance survey were generally conducted within 100 feet of the proposed alignment. However, areas within 500 feet of the proposed alignment were reviewed in the field to identify suitable habitat for potentially occurring special-status wildlife species that could potentially be affected by noise during construction. Areas of the buffer that were separated from the project site by Interstate 10 (I-10) were not assessed since no indirect impacts would be feasible. The study area was also surveyed to identify the locations of jurisdictional waters, including wetlands, regulated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, California Regional Water Quality Control Board, and CDFW. However, a formal jurisdictional delineation was not

Mr. Joseph Zoba

Subject: *Biological Resources Letter Report, Beaumont-Cherry Valley Recycled Water Pipeline Extension, Riverside County, California*

conducted. The proposed project is located primarily within existing roadways; therefore, focused surveys for special-status plant or wildlife species were not conducted.

Vegetation communities and land covers located within 500 feet of the project alignment were mapped in the field using color aerial imagery (Google Earth aerial dated April 27, 2014), except for areas of the buffer that were separated from the project site by I-10. Mapped vegetation polygons were digitized using ArcGIS, and geographic information system (GIS) coverage was created. Acreage of vegetation communities and land covers were calculated using ArcGIS. Vegetation communities were mapped according to Holland (1986). All plant species encountered during the surveys were identified and recorded. Latin names for plant species follow the *Jepson Interchange List of Currently Accepted Names of Native and Naturalized Plants of California* (Jepson Flora Project 2015), and common names follow the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service State PLANTS Checklist (USDA 2015).

Appendix A provides a series of site photographs that were taken during the December 28, 2015, field assessment to document current conditions.

3 PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Environmental Setting

The proposed project is located south and west of the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains. The area is characterized by a series of alluvial valleys and upland hills and ridges. The elevation on site ranges from approximately 2,280 to 2,520 feet.

3.2 Site Description

The proposed project occurs within existing roadways and disturbed/developed areas surrounded by residential and commercial development, agricultural areas, and undeveloped land. The majority of the proposed project runs parallel to I-10. Undeveloped lands in the vicinity of the project include non-native grasslands, sage scrub, chaparral, and primarily ornamental woodland areas.

3.3 Soils

Thirteen soil types are mapped within the study area. The majority of the study area is dominated by three soil types, including the following: Hanford coarse sandy loam, 2% to 8% slopes; Terrace escarpments and Ramona sandy loam, 2% to 5% slopes, eroded. For the purposes of evaluating biological resources within an area, mapped soils information is typically used to

determine whether suitable substrates for special-status plant species are potentially present. However, because the proposed project occurs entirely within paved roadways and adjacent disturbed/developed areas, soils that are mapped within the study area are unlikely to be affected by implementation of the proposed project. Soils mapped within the study area include:

- Gorgonio gravelly loamy fine sand, 2% to 15% slopes
- Greenfield sandy loam, 2% to 8% slopes, eroded
- Greenfield sandy loam, 8% to 15% slopes, eroded
- Hanford coarse sandy loam, 2% to 8% slopes
- Hanford coarse sandy loam, 8% to 15% slopes, eroded
- Ramona sandy loam, 2% to 5% slopes, eroded
- Ramona sandy loam, 5% to 8% slopes, eroded
- Ramona sandy loam, 5% to 8% slopes, severely eroded
- Ramona sandy loam, 8% to 15% slopes, severely eroded
- Ramona sandy loam, moderately deep, 8% to 15% slopes, eroded
- Riverwash
- Terrace escarpments
- Tujunga loamy sand, channeled, 0% to 8% slopes.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Vegetation Communities and Land Covers

The proposed project includes approximately 3.74 miles (19,744 feet) of pipeline located within existing roadways and adjacent disturbed/developed areas. Other vegetation communities or land covers within the study area include non-native grassland, Riversidean sage scrub, disturbed Riversidean sage scrub, chaparral, agriculture, and ornamental plantings. These vegetation communities and land covers and their acreages in the study area are listed in Table 1 and are shown on Figures 3 and 3A–G.

Mr. Joseph Zoba

Subject: *Biological Resources Letter Report, Beaumont-Cherry Valley Recycled Water Pipeline Extension, Riverside County, California*

Table 1
Vegetation Communities and Land Covers

Vegetation Communities and Land Covers	Acres
<i>Woodland</i>	
Eucalyptus woodland	2.4
Tree of heaven woodland	1.3
<i>Scrub and Chaparral</i>	
Southern mixed chaparral	18.9
Riversidean sage scrub	16.3
Disturbed Riversidean sage scrub	6.1
<i>Grassland</i>	
Non-native grassland	36.7
<i>Other</i>	
Agriculture	3.7
Urban/Developed	228.1
Disturbed habitat	124.4
Ornamental	6.8
Park-golf course	18.6
Total	439.4

4.1.1 Urban/Developed

Developed land consists of buildings, structures, homes, parking lots, paved roads, and maintained areas, and may include associated ornamental plantings. Developed areas do not support native vegetation and consist of predominantly impervious surfaces.

4.1.2 Park-Golf Course

The golf course landcover type is dominated by turf grass, sand traps, ornamental trees, cart paths, and associated infrastructure like the clubhouse, driving range, and cart maintenance area.

4.1.3 Disturbed Habitat

Disturbed habitat refers to areas that are not developed yet lack native vegetation, and generally are the result of severe or repeated mechanical perturbation. Many areas in the buffer of the project contain soils that appear to be either frequently disturbed or have been severely disturbed in the past (such as grazing) such that they are largely bare or are dominated exclusively by non-native species such as mustards and non-native grasses.

4.1.4 Ornamental

Ornamental plantings refer to areas where non-native ornamentals and landscaping have been installed. On site, ornamental plantings refer to areas adjacent to roadways or residential and commercial buildings that have been landscaped with ornamental shrubs and trees, such as liquid amber (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* spp.), Peruvian peppertree (*Schinus molle*), pines (*Pinus* species), and Brazilian peppertree (*Schinus terebinthifolius*).

4.1.5 Non-native Grassland

According to Jones & Stokes (1993), non-native grassland is characterized by weedy, introduced annuals, primarily grasses, including wild oat (*Avena* spp.), bromes (*Bromus diandrus*, *B. madritensis*, *B. hordeaceus*), black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), filaree (*Erodium* spp.), and Russian-thistle (*Salsola tragus*). It may occur where disturbance by maintenance (mowing, scraping, disking, spraying, etc.), grazing, repetitive fire, agriculture, or other mechanical disruption have altered soils and removed native seed sources from areas formerly supporting native vegetation. Non-native grassland typically occurs adjacent to roads or other developed areas where there has been some historic disturbance. Non-native grassland may support sensitive plant and animal species and provide valuable foraging habitat for raptors (birds of prey). On site, non-native grassland is mapped along various portions of the project footprint. Species include wild oat, bromes, filaree, short-pod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), and fiddleneck (*Amsinckia menziesii*).

4.1.6 Riversidean Sage Scrub

According to Holland (1986), Riversidean sage scrub is composed of a variety of soft, low shrubs, characteristically dominated by drought-deciduous species such as California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), and sages (*Salvia* spp.), with scattered evergreen shrubs, including lemonadeberry (*Rhus integrifolia*) and laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*). It typically develops on xeric slopes. On site, Riversidean sage scrub was comprised primarily of California sagebrush, California buckwheat, deerweed (*Acmispon glaber*), sand aster (*Corethrogyne filaginifolia*), phacelia (*Phacelia* sp.), and cryptantha (*Cryptantha* sp.).

4.1.7 Disturbed Riversidean Sage Scrub

Disturbed Riversidean sage scrub is similar in species composition to Riversidean sage scrub but has higher cover of bare ground or non-native shrubs, forbs, and grasses. Disturbed Riversidean sage scrub intergrades with annual grassland and disturbed habitat depending on

Mr. Joseph Zoba

Subject: Biological Resources Letter Report, Beaumont-Cherry Valley Recycled Water Pipeline Extension, Riverside County, California

the abundance of annual grasses or non-native forbs. On site, disturbed Riversidean sage scrub consists primarily of California buckwheat, but has greater than 20% cover of non-native grasses and forbs.

4.1.8 Eucalyptus Woodland

Although not recognized by Holland (1986) as a native plant community, eucalyptus woodland is a distinct “naturalized” vegetation type that is fairly widespread in Southern California and is considered a woodland habitat. It typically consists of monotypic stands of introduced Australian eucalyptus trees. The understory is either depauperate or absent owing to shade and the possible allelopathic (toxic) properties of the eucalyptus leaf litter. Although eucalyptus woodlands are of limited value to most native plants and animals, they frequently provide nesting and perching sites for several raptor species. On site, eucalyptus woodland is mapped in one area that is dominated by tall eucalyptus trees and a grassland understory.

4.1.9 Tree of Heaven Woodland

Similar to eucalyptus woodland, but dominated instead by the non-native tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*).

4.1.10 Southern Mixed Chaparral

This vegetation community is a drought- and fire-adapted community of woody shrubs, 1.5 to 3 meters tall, frequently forming dense, impenetrable stands. It develops primarily on mesic north-facing slopes and in canyons, and is characterized by crown- or stump-sprouting species that regenerate following burns or other ecological catastrophes. This vegetation community is typically a mixture of chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), mission manzanita (*Xylococcus bicolor*), ceanothus (*Ceanothus* spp.), interior scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*), laurel sumac, and black sage (*Salvia mellifera*). On site, southern mixed chaparral is dominated by interior scrub oak; other species include chamise, spiny redberry (*Rhamnus crocea*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), hollyleaf cherry (*Prunus ilicifolia*), California buckwheat, and California sagebrush. Very occasional coast live oaks (*Quercus agrifolia*) are also present.

4.2 Floral Diversity

A total of 25 plant species were identified within the study area during the survey. Of these, 13 (52%) are native and 12 (48%) are non-native. The list of plant species identified in the study area is provided as Appendix B.

4.3 Wildlife

A total of 19 wildlife species were directly observed or detected by sign in the study area, as described below. A total of 15 bird species were observed during the wildlife surveys, including red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), northern flicker (*Colaptes auratus*), phainopepla (*Phainopepla nitens*), bushtit (*Psaltirparus minimus*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), common raven (*Corvus corax*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), western meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*), California towhee (*Melospiza crissalis*), white-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*), yellow-rumped warbler (*Setophaga coronata*), house finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*), lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), and Bewick's wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*). Two reptile species were directly observed during surveys: side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*) and western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*). Finally, two mammal species were detected during the surveys: California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*) and desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), as well as evidence (burrows) of Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*).

4.4 Special-Status Biological Resources

4.4.1 Plant Species

No special-status plant species were identified on site during surveys. Based on the habitat assessment and reconnaissance surveys, no special-status plants are expected to occur within the project footprint due to a lack of suitable habitat.

Based on the results of the literature search (CDFW 2015; CNPS 2015), two historical occurrences of special-status plant species are recorded in the vicinity of the proposed project: slender horned spineflower (*Dodecahema leptoceras*), a federal and state endangered species and CRPR 1B.1, and Plummer's mariposa lily (*Calochortus plummerae*), a CRPR 4.2. Slender horned spineflower is recorded from a 1923 occurrence in the Yucaipa area, but lacks specific location information. No suitable habitat occurs in the vicinity of the project. Plummer's mariposa lily is recorded from a 1978 occurrence near I-10 and Cherry Valley Boulevard. However, because the project lies within exiting roadways and adjacent disturbed/developed areas, neither species is expected to occur within or adjacent to the project footprint. Similarly, other special-status plant species may occur in the vicinity of the project but are not expected to occur within the project footprint. Plant species with the potential to occur in the general vicinity of the project based on suitable habitat, elevation, and soils, but that are not expected to occur or have only a low potential to occur within the project footprint are listed in Table C-1 in Appendix C.

4.4.2 Wildlife Species

Although native habitats potentially suitable for special-status wildlife species are present within the study area, the proposed project would occur entirely within existing paved roadways and adjacent disturbed/developed land where special-status wildlife species are not expected to occur. No special-status wildlife species were observed during surveys. No state or federally listed threatened or endangered wildlife species were observed and none are expected to occur within the project footprint as breeding residents or migrants.

Coastal California gnatcatcher (*Poliophtila californica californica*), a federally listed threatened species, has a low potential to occur adjacent to the project where Riversidean sage scrub (including disturbed) vegetation provides suitable habitat. In addition, burrowing, black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), and western spadefoot (*Spea hammondi*) (all Species of Special Concern) have a moderate potential to occur where fallow agriculture or non-native grasslands are present in the study area. However, based on the lack of suitable burrows, evidence of rain pools, and the high degree of vegetation maintenance activities along the roadways and existing residences, active agriculture, and other disturbances evident adjacent to the project, the potential for these species to occur immediately adjacent to the project is considered low.

Several common and special-status raptors may occasionally forage in the study area, but only common species such as American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*), red-tailed hawk, and red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*) would be expected to breed in the vicinity. Special-status wildlife species with the potential to occur in the general vicinity of the project based on suitable habitat, elevation, and general knowledge of species distributions in the area, but that are not expected to occur or have only a low potential to occur within the project footprint are listed in Table C-2 in Appendix C.

4.4.3 Jurisdictional Waters and Wetlands

A sandy-bottomed channel occurs near the intersection of Calimesa Boulevard and Cherry Valley Boulevard. The channel enters a culvert under Cherry Valley Boulevard and continues as a concrete-lined channel that runs parallel to Calimesa Boulevard for approximately 1,500 feet where it enters a box culvert underneath I-10 (referenced as El Casco Creek). A small drainage on the eastern/northern side of Calimesa Boulevard also enters a box culvert cross Calimesa Boulevard and connects to the concrete-lined channel. Further upstream this feature roughly parallels Cherry Valley Boulevard on the north side. These features are likely to be considered under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers pursuant to Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act, by the Regional Water Quality Control Board pursuant to Section 401 of the

Mr. Joseph Zoba

Subject: Biological Resources Letter Report, Beaumont-Cherry Valley Recycled Water Pipeline Extension, Riverside County, California

federal Clean Water Act and Porter-Cologne Act, and by CDFW pursuant to Section 1600 et seq. of the California Fish and Game Code. However, they are not expected to be impacted during pipeline construction.

4.5 Wildlife Corridors and Habitat Linkages

Wildlife corridors are linear features that connect large patches of natural open space and provide avenues for the migration of animals. Habitat linkages are small patches that join larger blocks of habitat and help reduce the adverse effects of habitat fragmentation; they may be continuous habitat or discrete habitat islands that function as stepping stones for wildlife dispersal. Undeveloped lands, including creeks and drainage features in the vicinity of the project likely support local wildlife movement and may function as regional habitat linkages.

4.6 Regional Resources Planning Context

The proposed project lies within the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP). Although the YVWD's sphere of influence includes the City of Calimesa and lands within the County of Riverside, the YVWD is not a part of the MSHCP. However, the YVWD still must show that any proposed project is compatible with the conservation goals of the MSHCP. The proposed project does intersect Constrained Linkage 23 of the MSHCP, including criteria cells 410 and 411. However, the proposed project will not impact this linkage or the ability of the MSHCP to acquire the necessary lands to assemble this linkage.

5 ANTICIPATED PROJECT IMPACTS

This section addresses direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts to biological resources that would result from implementation of the proposed project.

Direct Impacts

For the purposes of this assessment, direct impacts were quantified by evaluating resources within the impact footprint of the proposed project, which is defined by a 30-foot-wide construction corridor located along the proposed alignment. Direct impacts would include trenching and stockpiling associated with pipeline construction. Direct impacts due to pipeline construction are considered to be temporary and would be restored to pre-existing conditions following construction.

Mr. Joseph Zoba

Subject: *Biological Resources Letter Report, Beaumont-Cherry Valley Recycled Water Pipeline Extension, Riverside County, California*

Indirect Impacts

Indirect impacts result primarily from adverse “edge effects” and may be short-term in nature, related to construction, or long-term in nature, associated with development in proximity to biological resources within natural open space. During construction activities, short-term indirect impacts may include dust, which could disrupt plant vitality, construction-related soil erosion and water runoff, noise, and lighting, which may disrupt wildlife. It is assumed, however, that standard construction best management practices (BMPs) and minimization measures to control construction-related dust, erosion, and runoff will be implemented and will reduce these effects. All project construction will be subject to the typical restrictions and requirements that address erosion and runoff, including the federal Clean Water Act, National Pollution Discharge Elimination System, and preparation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.

Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative impacts refer to incremental individual environmental effects of two or more projects when considered together. These impacts taken individually may be minor but collectively significant as they occur over a period of time. The indirect impacts associated with this project are relatively minor and therefore do not greatly contribute to cumulative impacts for the surrounding area.

5.1 Vegetation Communities and Land Covers

Direct Impacts

The proposed project alignment was overlaid with the existing land cover/vegetation map to determine the approximate direct impacts (Table 2). These are approximations since it is expected that these may be changed slightly once the project is implemented to remain on existing roadways to an even greater extent.

None of the land cover/vegetation types to be impacted are considered special status or rare. Therefore, impacts to vegetation communities are considered less than significant.

Table 2
Impacted Vegetation Communities and Land Covers

Vegetation Communities and Land Covers	Acres Impacted
<i>Scrub and Chaparral</i>	
Southern mixed chaparral	0.1

Mr. Joseph Zoba

Subject: *Biological Resources Letter Report, Beaumont-Cherry Valley Recycled Water Pipeline Extension, Riverside County, California*

Table 2
Impacted Vegetation Communities and Land Covers

Vegetation Communities and Land Covers	Acres Impacted
<i>Other</i>	
Urban/Developed	13.1
Disturbed habitat	0.1
Ornamental	0.2
Park-golf course	0.1
Total	13.6

Indirect Impacts

Indirect impacts to vegetation communities and land covers are expected to be less than significant with the use of standard construction BMPs and minimization measures to control construction-related dust, erosion, and runoff.

5.2 Special-Status Plants

Direct Impact

No direct impacts to special-status plants are expected to occur because the proposed project is located within existing disturbed/developed areas.

Indirect Impacts

Potential indirect impacts to special-status plants are expected to be less than significant through the use of standard construction BMPs and minimization measures to control construction-related dust, erosion, and runoff.

5.3 Special-Status Wildlife

Direct Impacts

No direct impacts to special-status animals are expected to occur because the proposed project is located within existing disturbed/developed areas. For areas where vegetation or ground-disturbing will occur during the nesting bird season (defined as February 15 to August 15), the project could result in impacts to nests that would be in violation of the Migratory Bird Treaty

Mr. Joseph Zoba

Subject: Biological Resources Letter Report, Beaumont-Cherry Valley Recycled Water Pipeline Extension, Riverside County, California

Act and California Fish and Game Code. Mitigation measure BIO-1 would reduce this potential violation to less than significant.

Indirect Impacts

During the breeding season from February 15 through August 15, construction-related noise could result in short-term indirect impacts to the California gnatcatcher, burrowing owl, and other common nesting species if active nests are located within 300 feet of construction. However, considering the existing baseline of the project area of high levels of noise, light, and motion from I-10, Calimesa Boulevard, Cherry Valley Boulevard, other residential areas, and the existing golf course, any species nesting in close proximity to the project site would be acclimated to these conditions. Therefore, potential indirect impacts to nesting species is considered less than significant.

5.4 Jurisdictional Waters/Wetlands

Direct Impacts

It is assumed that where the project crosses potential jurisdictional features, construction methods will not result in impacts to these features. However, if construction could result in impacts to culverts below the roadway, then a formal jurisdictional delineation may be justified. If impacts to jurisdictional features are identified, the project would need to acquire all necessary permits.

Indirect Impacts

Potential indirect impacts to jurisdictional areas would be less than significant through the implementation of standard construction BMPs and minimization measures to control construction-related dust, erosion, and runoff. All project construction will be subject to the typical restrictions and requirements that address erosion and runoff, including the federal Clean Water Act, National Pollution Discharge Elimination System, and preparation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.

5.5 Wildlife Corridors and Habitat Linkages

The proposed project would be located entirely within existing paved roadways and adjacent disturbed/developed lands that are not expected to affect the function of wildlife corridors or habitat linkages in the vicinity of the project.

Mr. Joseph Zoba

Subject: *Biological Resources Letter Report, Beaumont-Cherry Valley Recycled Water Pipeline Extension, Riverside County, California*

6 MITIGATION MEASURES

BIO-1 If vegetation or ground-disturbing activities occur between February 15 and August 15, a preconstruction survey for nesting birds must be performed no more than 3 days before any construction-related activities. If nests are found, a qualified biologist will provide recommendations as to any minimization measures that may be required, such as construction-free setbacks from active nests. These setbacks would be established to avoid direct and indirect impacts on active bird nests and would be in place until the nest cycle is complete. Implementation of this measure would reduce impacts to nesting birds to a level that is less than significant.

Please contact me if you have any questions regarding this report at 760.479.4292 or kmuri@dudek.com.

Sincerely,



Kamarul Muri
Biologist
Environmental Sciences Division

Att: *Figures 1, 2, 3A–G*
Appendix A – Photo Documentation
Appendix B – Plant Compendium
Appendix C – Special-Status Species Tables

cc: *Jennifer Ares, YVWD*

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Mr. Joseph Zoba

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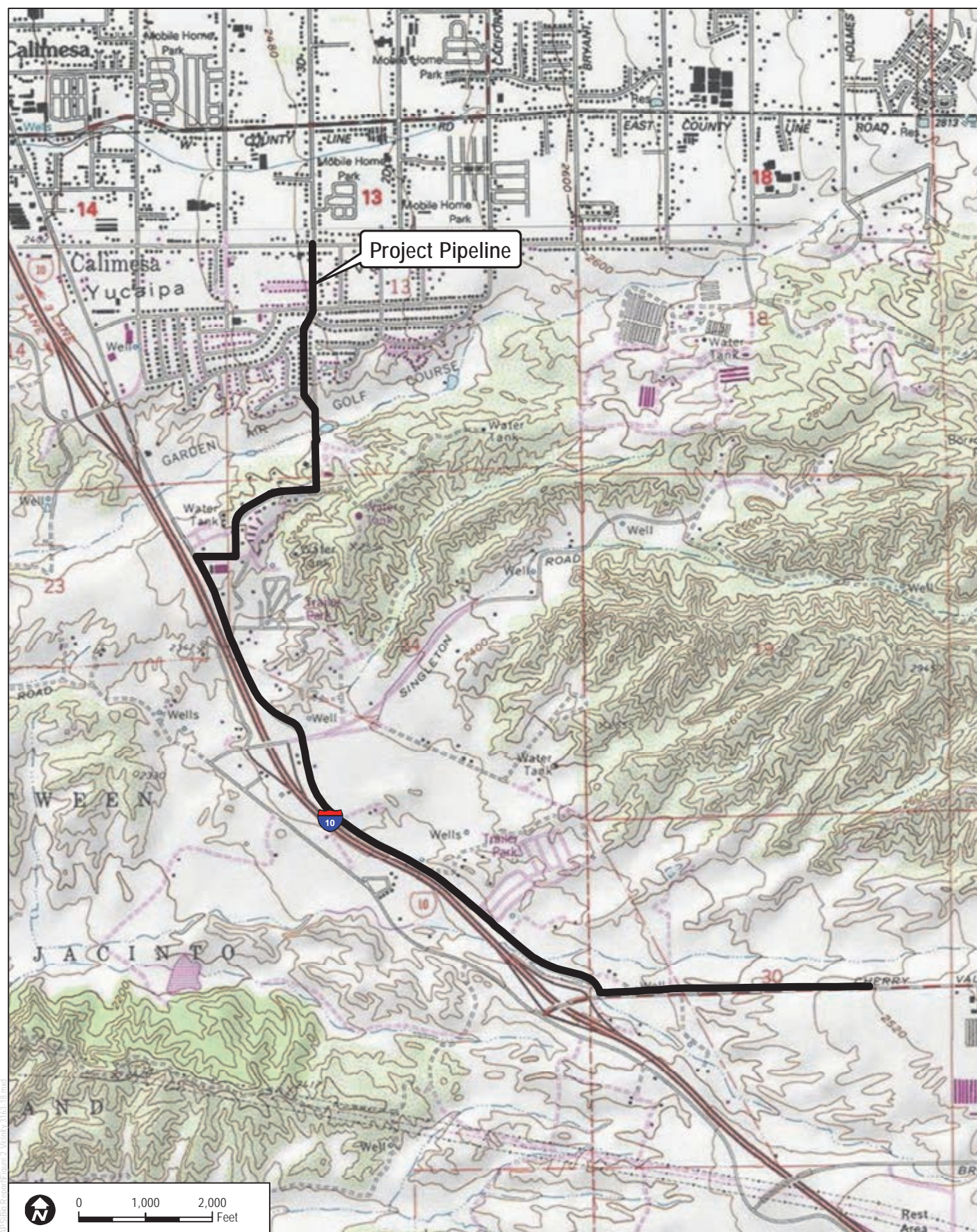
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DUDEK

3163-18
NOVEMBER 2015

FIGURE 2 Vicinity Map



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Feet




— Proposed 24-inch Recycled Waterline
 Study Area
 Vegetation Communities and Land Covers
 (See Index Map for Codes)

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DUDEK

3163-18

DECEMBER 2015

SOURCE: USGS NHP Plus 2010; Bing Maps 2011.

Beaumont-Cherry Valley Non-Potable Water Pipeline Extension

FIGURE 3C
Biological Resources - Mapbook



Proposed 24-inch Recycled Waterline
Study Area
Vegetation Communities and Land Covers
(See Index Map for Codes)

0 100 200 Feet



— Proposed 24-inch Recycled Waterline
 Study Area
— Ephemeral Unvegetated Stream Channel
Vegetation Communities and Land Covers
(See Index Map for Codes)

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	SOURCE: USGS NHP Plus 2010; Bing Maps 2011.	FIGURE 3E Biological Resources - Mapbook
	3163-18 DECEMBER 2015	Beaumont-Cherry Valley Non-Potable Water Pipeline Extension

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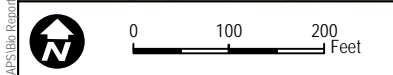
— Proposed 24-inch Recycled Waterline
 Study Area
- - - Ephemeral Unvegetated Stream Channel
Vegetation Communities and Land Covers
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APPENDIX A

Photo Documentation

APPENDIX A

Photo Documentation



Location 1: Southeastern end of project site along Cherry Valley Road. Facing west.



Location 2: Drainage feature located at the southeastern end of project site along Cherry Valley Road. Facing east.



Location 3: Facing north along Cherry Valley Road and Roberts Street.



Location 4: Drainage feature adjacent to Cherry Valley Road. Facing northeast.

APPENDIX A (Continued)



Location 5: Project site along Calimesa Blvd.
Facing southeast.



Location 6: Drainage feature along Calimesa Blvd.
Facing northwest.



Location 7: Project site along Calimesa Blvd.
Facing southeast.



Location 8: Project site along Calimesa Blvd.
Facing southeast.

APPENDIX A (Continued)



Location 9: Project site along Calimesa Blvd. Facing southeast.



Location 10: Project site south of Buena Vista Drive. Facing south.




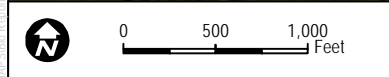
Location 11: Concrete channel north of Buena Mesa Drive. Facing southwest.



Location 12: Concrete channel north of Buena Mesa Drive. Facing southeast.

APPENDIX A (Continued)

	
<p>Location 13: Water tower located south of Buena Vista Drive. Facing east.</p>	<p>Location 14: Calimesa Country Club north of Buena Vista Drive and west of Slack Place. Facing northwest.</p>



APPENDIX B

Plant Compendium

APPENDIX B

Plant Compendium

ANGIOSPERMS (DICOTS)

ADOXACEAE—MUSKROOT FAMILY

Sambucus nigra—black elderberry

ANACARDIACEAE—SUMAC OR CASHEW FAMILY

* *Schinus molle*—Peruvian peppertree

* *Schinus terebinthifolius*—Brazilian peppertree

APOCYNACEAE—DOGBANE FAMILY

* *Nerium oleander*—oleander

ASTERACEAE—SUNFLOWER FAMILY

Artemisia californica—coastal California sagebrush

Corethrogyne filaginifolia—common sandaster

BORAGINACEAE—BORAGE FAMILY

Amsinckia menziesii—Menzie’s fiddleneck

Cryptantha sp.—cryptantha

Eriodictyon californicum—California yerba santa

Phacelia sp.—phacelia

BRASSICACEAE—MUSTARD FAMILY

* *Hirschfeldia incana*—shortpod mustard

CHENOPODIACEAE—GOOSEFOOT FAMILY

* *Salsola tragus*—prickly Russian thistle

FABACEAE—LEGUME FAMILY

Acmispon glaber—common deerweed

FAGACEAE—OAK FAMILY

Quercus agrifolia—California live oak

Quercus durata—California scrub oak

GERANIACEAE—GERANIUM FAMILY

* *Erodium cicutarium*—redstem stork’s bill

MYRTACEAE—MYRTLE FAMILY

* *Eucalyptus* spp.—eucalyptus

APPENDIX B (Continued)

POLYGONACEAE—BUCKWHEAT FAMILY

Eriogonum fasciculatum—California buckwheat

RHAMNACEAE – BUCKTHORN FAMILY

Rhamnus crocea—spiny redberry

ROSACEAE—ROSE FAMILY

Adenostoma fasciculatum—chamise

Heteromeles arbutifolia—toyon

Prunus ilicifolia—hollyleaf cherry

SIMAROUBACEAE – QUASSIA OR SIMAROUBA FAMILY

* *Ailanthus altissima*—tree of heaven

MONOCOTS

POACEAE—GRASS FAMILY

* *Avena barbata*—slender oat

* *Avena fatua*—wild oat

* *Bromus diandrus*—ripgut brome

* *Bromus madritensis*—compact brome

GYMNOSPERMS AND GNETOPHYTES

PINACEAE—PINE FAMILY

* *Pinus* spp.—ornamental pine

* signifies introduced (non-native) species

APPENDIX C
Special-Status Species Tables

APPENDIX C

Special-Status Species Tables

Table C-1
Special-Status Plants Not Observed and with Low Potential or Not Expected to Occur On Site

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status ¹	CRPR ¹	Primary Habitat Associations/Life Form/Blooming Period	Status on Site or Potential to Occur
<i>Abronia villosa</i> var. <i>aurita</i>	Chaparral sand-verbena	None/ None	1B.1	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Desert dunes/sandy/ annual herb/ Jan-Sep/ 246-5249	Not expected to occur on the project site, but has a low potential to occur in the buffer where there is suitable chaparral and coastal scrub with sandy soils present. However, the site is at the northern end of the species' known distribution and the nearest occurrence is over 7 miles southeast of the project site (CDFW 2015).
<i>Allium marvinii</i>	Yucaipa onion	None/ None	1B.2	Chaparral (clay, openings)/ perennial bulbiferous herb/ Apr-May/ 2493-3494	Not expected to occur on the project site, but has a low potential to occur in the buffer where there is suitable chaparral with potential clay soils.
<i>Arenaria lanuginosa</i> var. <i>saxosa</i>	Rock sandwort	None/ None	2B.3	Subalpine coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest/mesic, sandy/ perennial herb/ Jul-Aug/ 5906-8530	Not expected to occur. The site is below the species' known elevation range.
<i>Arenaria paludicola</i>	Marsh sandwort	FE/ CE	1B.1	Marshes and swamps (freshwater or brackish)/sandy, openings/ perennial stoloniferous herb/ May-Aug/ 10-558	Not expected to occur. The site is above the species' known elevation range.
<i>Astragalus lentiginosus</i> var. <i>coachellae</i>	Coachella Valley milk-vetch	FE/ None	1B.2	Desert dunes, Sonoran desert scrub(sandy)/ annual / perennial herb/ Feb-May/ 131-2149	Not expected to occur. The site is outside the species' known distribution.
<i>Astragalus pachypus</i> var. <i>jaegeri</i>	Jaeger's bush milk-vetch	None/ None	1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland/sandy or rocky/ perennial shrub/ Dec-Jun/ 1198-3002	Not expected to occur on the project site, but has a low potential to occur in the buffer where there is suitable chaparral and sage scrub habitat.
<i>Atriplex coronata</i> var. <i>notator</i>	San Jacinto Valley Crownscale	FE/ None	1B.1	Playas, Valley and foothill grassland (mesic), Vernal pools/alkaline/ annual	Not expected to occur. The site is above the species' known elevation

APPENDIX C (Continued)

Table C-1
Special-Status Plants Not Observed and with Low Potential or Not Expected to Occur On Site

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status ¹	CRPR ¹	Primary Habitat Associations/Life Form/Blooming Period	Status on Site or Potential to Occur
				herb/ Apr-Aug/ 456-1640	range.
<i>Atriplex pacifica</i>	South Coast saltscale	None/ None	1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Playas/ annual herb/ Mar-Oct/ 0-459	Not expected to occur. The site is above the species' known elevation range.
<i>Atriplex parishii</i>	Parish's brittlescale	None/ None	1B.1	Chenopod scrub, Playas, Vernal pools/alkaline/ annual herb/ Jun-Oct/ 82-6234	Not expected to occur on the project site, and has only a low potential to occur in the buffer based on lack of suitable alkaline habitat.
<i>Atriplex serenana</i> var. <i>davidsonii</i>	Davidson's saltscale	None/ None	1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub/alkaline/ annual herb/ Apr-Oct/ 33-656	Not expected to occur. The site is above the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable alkaline habitat.
<i>Berberis nevinii</i>	Nevin's barberry	FE/ CE	1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian scrub/sandy or gravelly/ perennial evergreen shrub/ Mar-Jun/ 230-2707	Not expected to occur on the project site, but has a low potential to occur in the buffer where there is suitable chaparral and sage scrub habitat.
<i>Botrychium crenulatum</i>	Scalloped moonwort	None/ None	2B.2	Bogs and fens, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Marshes and swamps(freshwater), Upper montane coniferous forest/ perennial rhizomatous herb/ Jun-Sep/ 4160-10761	Not expected to occur. The site is below the species' known elevation range.
<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i>	Thread-leaved brodiaea	FT/ CE	1B.1	Chaparral(openings), Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Playas, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools/often clay/ perennial bulbiferous herb/ Mar-Jun/ 82-3675	Not expected to occur on the project site, and has only a low potential to occur in the buffer based on lack of mapped suitable clay soils.
<i>California macrophylla</i>	Round-leaved filaree	None/ None	1B.2	Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland/clay/ annual herb/ Mar-May/ 49-3937	Not expected to occur on the project site, and has only a low potential to occur in the buffer based on lack of

APPENDIX C (Continued)

Table C-1
Special-Status Plants Not Observed and with Low Potential or Not Expected to Occur On Site

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status ¹	CRPR ¹	Primary Habitat Associations/Life Form/Blooming Period	Status on Site or Potential to Occur
					mapped suitable clay soils.
<i>Castilleja lasiorhyncha</i>	San Bernardino Mountains owl's-clover	None/ None	1B.2	Chaparral, Meadows and seeps, Pebble plain, Riparian woodland, Upper montane coniferous forest/mesic/ annual herb (hemiparasitic)/ May-Aug/ 4265-7841	Not expected to occur. The site is below the species' known elevation range.
<i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i>	Smooth tarplant	None/ None	1B.1	Chenopod scrub, Meadows and seeps, Playas, Riparian woodland, Valley and foothill grassland/alkaline/ annual herb/ Apr-Sep/ 0-2100	Not expected to occur. The site is above the species' known elevation range.
<i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>maritimum</i>	Salt marsh bird's-beak	FE/ CE	1B.2	Coastal dunes, Marshes and swamps(coastal salt)/ annual herb (hemiparasitic)/ May-Oct/ 0-98	No potential to occur on site based on lack of suitable habitat; the project site is above salt marsh bird's-beak' elevation range.
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i>	Parry's spineflower	None/ None	1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland/sandy or rocky, openings/ annual herb/ Apr-Jun/ 902-4003	Not expected to occur on the project site, but has only a high potential to occur in the buffer based on records in the site vicinity, including within 2 miles of the site (CDFW 2015). There is suitable chaparral, scrub, and grassland vegetation present, along with suitable sandy soils.
<i>Chorizanthe polygonoides</i> var. <i>longispina</i>	Long-spined spineflower	None/ None	1B.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools/often clay/ annual herb/ Apr-Jul/ 98-5020	Not expected to occur on the project site, but has a low potential to occur in the buffer where there is suitable chaparral and coastal scrub with potential unmapped clay soils.
<i>Chorizanthe xanti</i> var. <i>leucotheca</i>	White-bracted spineflower	None/ None	1B.2	Coastal scrub (alluvial fans), Mojavean desert scrub, Pinyon and juniper woodland/sandy or gravelly/ annual herb/	Not expected to occur on the project site, but has a low potential to occur in the buffer where there is suitable

APPENDIX C (Continued)

Table C-1
Special-Status Plants Not Observed and with Low Potential or Not Expected to Occur On Site

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status ¹	CRPR ¹	Primary Habitat Associations/Life Form/Blooming Period	Status on Site or Potential to Occur
				Apr-Jun/ 984-3937	coastal scrub habitat with sandy soils.
<i>Cuscuta obtusiflora</i> var. <i>glandulosa</i>	Peruvian dodder	None/ None	2B.2	Marshes and swamps (freshwater)/ annual vine (parasitic)/ Jul-Oct/ 49-919	Not expected to occur. There is no suitable marsh or swamp habitat on site.
<i>Deinandra mohavensis</i>	Mojave tarplant	None/ CE	1B.3	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Riparian scrub/mesic/ annual herb/ (May), Jun-Oct(Jan)/ 2100-5249	Not expected to occur as site is outside known range.
<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>	Slender-horned spineflower	FE/ CE	1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub (alluvial fan)/sandy/ annual herb/ Apr-Jun/ 656-2493	Not expected to occur. Although there is a possibly extirpated CNDDDB record overlapping the project site, there is no suitable alluvial fan habitat.
<i>Eriastrum densifolium</i> ssp. <i>sanctorum</i>	Santa Ana River woollystar	FE/ CE	1B.1	Chaparral, Coastal scrub(alluvial fan)/sandy or gravelly/ perennial herb/ Apr-Sep/ 299-2001	Not expected to occur as site is outside of known range.
<i>Eriogonum kennedyi</i> var. <i>alpigenum</i>	Southern alpine buckwheat	None/ None	1B.3	Alpine boulder and rock field, Subalpine coniferous forest/granitic, gravelly/ perennial herb/ Jul-Sep/ 8530-11483	Not expected; the project site is below southern alpine buckwheat's elevation range.
<i>Galium angustifolium</i> ssp. <i>jacinticum</i>	San Jacinto Mountains Bedstraw	None/ None	1B.3	Lower montane coniferous forest/ perennial herb/ Jun-Aug/ 4429-6890	Not expected to occur. The site is below San Jacinto Mountains Bedstraw's known elevation range.
<i>Gilia leptantha</i> ssp. <i>leptantha</i>	San Bernardino gilia	None/ None	1B.3	Lower montane coniferous forest(sandy or gravelly)/ annual herb/ Jun-Aug/ 4921-8399	Not expected to occur. The site is below the species' known elevation range.
<i>Heuchera parishii</i>	Parish's alumroot	None/ None	1B.3	Alpine boulder and rock field, Lower montane coniferous forest, Subalpine coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest/rocky, sometimes carbonate/ perennial rhizomatous herb/ Jun-Aug/ 4921-12467	Not expected; the project site is below this species' elevation range.

APPENDIX C (Continued)

Table C-1
Special-Status Plants Not Observed and with Low Potential or Not Expected to Occur On Site

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status ¹	CRPR ¹	Primary Habitat Associations/Life Form/Blooming Period	Status on Site or Potential to Occur
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>puberula</i>	Mesa horkelia	None/ None	1B.1	Chaparral(maritime), Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub/sandy or gravelly/ perennial herb/ Feb-Jul(Sep)/ 230-2657	Not expected to occur on the project site, but has a low potential to occur in the buffer where there is suitable coastal scrub and chaparral habitat with sandy soils.
<i>Hulsea vestita</i> ssp. <i>pygmaea</i>	Pygmy hulsea	None/ None	1B.3	Alpine boulder and rock field, Subalpine coniferous forest/granitic, gravelly/ perennial herb/ Jun-Oct/ 9301-12795	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Imperata brevifolia</i>	California satintail	None/ None	2B.1	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, Meadows and seeps(often alkali), Riparian scrub/mesic/ perennial rhizomatous herb/ Sep-May/ 0-3986	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i>	Coulter's goldfields	None/ None	1B.1	Marshes and swamps(coastal salt), Playas, Vernal pools/ annual herb/ Feb-Jun/ 3-4003	Not expected to occur based on lack of suitable habitat.
<i>Lepechinia cardiophylla</i>	Heart-leaved pitcher sage	None/ None	1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland/ perennial shrub/ Apr-Jul/ 1706-4495	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Lilium parryi</i>	Lemon lily	None/ None	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Riparian forest, Upper montane coniferous forest/mesic/ perennial bulbiferous herb/ Jul-Aug/ 4003-9006	Not expected; the project site is outside of this species' elevation range.
<i>Mentzelia tricuspis</i>	Spiny-hair blazing star	None/ None	2B.1	Mojavean desert scrub/sandy, gravelly, slopes, and washes/ annual herb/ Mar-May/ 492-4199	Not expected to occur on site as the project site is outside the known range.
<i>Mimulus purpureus</i>	Little purple monkeyflower	None/ None	1B.2	Meadows and seeps, Pebble plain, Upper montane coniferous forest/ annual herb/ May-Jun/ 6234-7546	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range.

APPENDIX C (Continued)

Table C-1
Special-Status Plants Not Observed and with Low Potential or Not Expected to Occur On Site

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status ¹	CRPR ¹	Primary Habitat Associations/Life Form/Blooming Period	Status on Site or Potential to Occur
<i>Monardella macrantha</i> ssp. <i>hallii</i>	Hall's monardella	None/ None	1B.3	Broadleaved upland forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Valley and foothill grassland/ perennial rhizomatous herb/ Jun-Oct/ 2395-7201	Not expected to occur on the project site, but has a low potential to occur in the buffer where there is suitable chaparral habitat and grasslands.
<i>Nama stenocarpa</i>	Mud nama	None/ None	2B.2	Marshes and swamps (lake margins, riverbanks)/ annual / perennial herb/ Jan-Jul/ 16-1640	Not expected to occur; the project site is outside of this species' elevation range.
<i>Navarretia fossalis</i>	Spreading navarretia	FT/ None	1B.1	Chenopod scrub, Marshes and swamps (assorted shallow freshwater), Playas, Vernal pools/ annual herb/ Apr-Jun/ 98-2149	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Oxytropis oreophila</i> var. <i>oreophila</i>	Rock-loving oxytrope	None/ None	2B.3	Alpine boulder and rock field, Subalpine coniferous forest/gravelly or rocky/ perennial herb/ Jun-Sep/ 11155-12467	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Parnassia cirrata</i> var. <i>cirrata</i>	San Bernardino grass-of-Parnassus	None/ None	1B.3	Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Upper montane coniferous forest/mesic, streamsides, sometimes calcareous/ perennial herb/ Aug-Sep/ 4101-8005	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Sidalcea hickmanii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i>	Parish's checkerbloom	None/ CR	1B.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest/ perennial herb/ Jun-Aug/ 3281-8199	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i>	Salt spring checkerbloom	None/ None	2B.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, Playas/alkaline, mesic/ perennial herb/ Mar-Jun/ 49-5020	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range..

APPENDIX C (Continued)

Table C-1
Special-Status Plants Not Observed and with Low Potential or Not Expected to Occur On Site

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status ¹	CRPR ¹	Primary Habitat Associations/Life Form/Blooming Period	Status on Site or Potential to Occur
<i>Streptanthus campestris</i>	Southern jewel-flower	None/ None	1B.3	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinyon and juniper woodland/rocky/ perennial herb/ (Apr), May-Jul/ 2953-7546	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Symphyotrichum defoliatum</i>	San Bernardino aster	None/ None	1B.2	Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Marshes and swamps, Valley and foothill grassland(vernally mesic)/near ditches, streams, springs/ perennial rhizomatous herb/ Jul-Nov/ 7-6693	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Tortula californica</i>	California screw-moss	None/ None	1B.2	Chenopod scrub, Valley and foothill grassland/sandy, soil/ moss/ N.A./ 33-4790	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Trichocoronis wrightii</i> var. <i>wrightii</i>	Wright's trichocoronis	None/ None	2B.1	Meadows and seeps, Marshes and swamps, Riparian forest, Vernal pools/alkaline/ annual herb/ May-Sep/ 16-1427	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range.

¹ Regulatory Status (CDFW 2015; CNPS 2015)

Federal Designations

FE: Species listed as endangered by USFWS

FT: Species listed as threatened by USFWS

State Designations

CE: State endangered

CT: State threatened

CR: State Rare

CRPR (California Rare Plant Rank)

CRPR 1B: Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and Elsewhere

CRPR 2B: Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, But More Common Elsewhere

- .1 Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
- .2 Moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
- .3 Not very threatened in California (<20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

APPENDIX C (Continued)

Table C-2
Special-Status Wildlife Species Observed or Potentially Occurring in Project Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status Federal/ State	Primary Habitat Associations	Status on Site or Potential to Occur
<i>Amphibians</i>				
<i>Anaxyrus californicus</i>	Arroyo toad	FE/ SSC	Semi-arid areas near washes, sandy riverbanks, riparian areas, palm oasis, Joshua tree, mixed chaparral and sagebrush; stream channels for breeding (typically 3rd order); adjacent stream terraces and uplands for foraging and wintering	Not expected to occur. No suitable stream habitat.
<i>Taricha torosa</i> (Monterey Co. south only)	California newt	None/ SSC (Monterey Co south)	Wet forests, oak forests, chaparral, and rolling grassland	Not expected to occur. No suitable stream habitat for breeding.
<i>Rana draytonii</i>	California red-legged frog	FT/ SSC	Lowland streams, wetlands, riparian woodlands, livestock ponds; dense, shrubby or emergent vegetation associated with deep, still or slow-moving water; uses adjacent uplands	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat in Project area.
<i>Rana muscosa</i>	Southern mountain yellow-legged frog	FE/ SE, SSC	Lakes, ponds, meadow streams, isolated pools and open riverbanks; rocky canyons in narrow canyons and in chaparral	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat in Project area.
<i>Spea hammondi</i>	Western spadefoot	None/ SSC	Primarily grassland and vernal pools, but also in ephemeral wetlands that persist at least 3 weeks in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley-foothill woodlands, pastures, and other agriculture	Not expected to occur in project site, and has only a low potential to occur in buffer because not likely that any rain pools would persist more than 3 weeks with the sandy soils observed.
<i>Reptiles</i>				
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	Blainville's horned lizard	None/ SSC	Open areas of sandy soil in valleys, foothills and semi-arid mountains including coastal scrub, chaparral, valley-foothill hardwood, conifer, riparian, pine-cypress, juniper and annual grassland	Not expected to occur in project site, but has moderate potential to occur in sage scrub, chaparral, and grasslands adjacent to project site.

APPENDIX C (Continued)

Table C-2
Special-Status Wildlife Species Observed or Potentially Occurring in Project Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status Federal/ State	Primary Habitat Associations	Status on Site or Potential to Occur
<i>Lampropeltis zonata (parvirubra)</i>	California mountain kingsnake (San Bernardino population)	None/ SSC	Wide range of habitats including conifer forest, oak-pine woodlands, riparian woodland, chaparral, manzanita and coastal scrub	Not expected to occur in project site, but has moderate potential to occur in sage scrub and chaparral adjacent to project site.
<i>Lampropeltis zonata (pulchra)</i>	California mountain kingsnake (San Diego population)	None/ SSC	Habitat generalist found in habitats ranging from conifer forest, oak-pine woodlands, riparian woodland, chaparral, manzanita and coastal scrub	Not expected to occur because outside known range.
<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgultea</i>	Coast patch-nosed snake	None/ SSC	Brushy or shrubby vegetation; requires small mammal burrows for refuge and overwintering sites	Not expected to occur in project site, and only low potential to occur in sage scrub and chaparral adjacent to project site.
<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i>	Orangethroat whiptail	None/ SSC	Low-elevation coastal scrub, chaparral, and valley-foothill hardwood	Moderate potential to occur in Riversidean sage scrub and chaparral adjacent to project site.
<i>Crotalus ruber</i>	Red diamondback rattlesnake	None/ SSC	Coastal scrub, chaparral, oak and pine woodlands, rocky grasslands, cultivated areas, and desert flats	Moderate potential to occur in habitat adjacent to the project site.
<i>Anniella pulchra pulchra</i>	Silvery legless lizard	None/ SSC	Stabilized dunes, beaches, dry washes, chaparral, scrubs, pine, oak, and riparian woodlands; associated with sparse vegetation and sandy or loose, loamy soils	Not expected to occur in project site, but has moderate potential to occur in sage scrub and chaparral adjacent to project site.
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	Two-striped gartersnake	None/ SSC	Streams, creeks, pools, streams with rocky beds, ponds, lakes, vernal pools	Not expected to occur. No suitable streams and creeks in Project area and no vernal pools available.
<i>Actinemys marmorata</i>	Western pond turtle	None/ SSC	Slow-moving permanent or intermittent streams, ponds, small lakes, reservoirs with emergent basking sites; adjacent uplands used for nesting and during winter	Not expected to occur. No suitable streams and creeks in Project area

APPENDIX C (Continued)

Table C-2
Special-Status Wildlife Species Observed or Potentially Occurring in Project Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status Federal/ State	Primary Habitat Associations	Status on Site or Potential to Occur
<i>Birds</i>				
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i> (nesting)	American peregrine falcon	None/FP	Nests on cliffs, buildings, and bridges; forages in wetlands, riparian, meadows, croplands, especially where waterfowl are present	Low potential to occasionally forage in agriculture in Project area. No nesting habitat available.
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> (nesting & wintering)	Bald eagle	None/SE, FP	Nests in forested areas adjacent to large bodies of water, including seacoasts, rivers, swamps, large lakes; winters near large bodies of water in lowlands and mountains	No suitable nesting habitat in Project area.
<i>Cypseloides niger</i> (nesting)	Black swift	None/SSC	Nests in moist crevices, caves, and cliffs behind or adjacent to waterfalls in deep canyons; forages over a wide range of habitats	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known geographic range.
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> (burrow sites & some wintering sites)	Burrowing owl	None/ SSC	Nests and forages in grassland, open scrub, and agriculture, particularly with ground squirrel burrows.	Moderate potential to occur in non-native grassland and fallow agriculture areas adjacent to portions of the project site.
<i>Poliopitila californica californica</i>	Coastal California gnatcatcher	FT/ SSC	Nests and forages in various sage scrub communities, often dominated by California sagebrush and buckwheat; generally avoids nesting in areas with a slope of greater than 40%; majority of nesting at less than 1,000 ft in elevation	Not expected to occur in the project site, and has only a low potential to occur in the buffer where sage scrub habitat is present as this site is on the fringe of its known range.
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> (nesting & wintering)	Golden eagle	None/ FP, WL	Nests and winters in hilly, open/semi-open areas, including shrublands, grasslands, pastures, riparian areas, mountainous canyon land, open desert rimrock terrain; nests in large trees and on cliffs in open areas and forages in open habitats	Moderate potential to occasionally forage in areas adjacent to the project site.

APPENDIX C (Continued)

Table C-2
Special-Status Wildlife Species Observed or Potentially Occurring in Project Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status Federal/ State	Primary Habitat Associations	Status on Site or Potential to Occur
<i>Toxostoma lecontei</i>	Le Conte's thrasher	None/ SSC	Nests and forages in desert wash, desert scrub, alkali desert scrub, desert succulent, and Joshua tree; nests in spiny shrubs or cactus	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known geographic range.
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus (nesting)</i>	Least Bell's vireo	FE/ SE	Nests and forages in low, dense riparian thickets along water or along dry parts of intermittent streams; forages in riparian and adjacent shrubland late in nesting season	Not expected to occur. No suitable riparian habitat in Project area.
<i>Lanius ludovicianus (nesting)</i>	Loggerhead shrike	None/ SSC	Nests and forages in open habitats with scattered shrubs, trees, or other perches	Not expected to occur in project site, but has a moderate potential to occur in adjacent areas.
<i>Charadrius montanus (wintering)</i>	Mountain plover	None/ SSC	Winters in shortgrass prairies, plowed fields, open sagebrush and sandy deserts	Low potential to occur in agricultural areas.
<i>Circus cyaneus (nesting)</i>	Northern harrier	None/ SSC	Nests in open wetlands including marshy meadows, wet lightly-grazed pastures, old fields, freshwater and brackish marshes, but also in drier habitats such as grassland and grain fields; forages in variety of habitats, including grassland, scrubs, rangelands, emergent wetlands, and other open habitats	No suitable nesting habitat in Project area. Low potential to forage in agriculture and grasslands in Project area.
<i>Progne subis (nesting)</i>	Purple martin	None/ SSC	Nest and forages in woodland habitats including riparian, coniferous, and valley foothill and montane woodlands; in the Sacramento region often nests in weep holes under elevated freeways	No suitable habitat in Project area.
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus (nesting)</i>	Southwestern willow flycatcher	FE/ SE	Nests in dense riparian habitats along streams, reservoirs, or wetlands; uses variety of riparian and shrubland habitats during migration	Not expected to occur. No suitable riparian habitat in Project area.

APPENDIX C (Continued)

Table C-2
Special-Status Wildlife Species Observed or Potentially Occurring in Project Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status Federal/ State	Primary Habitat Associations	Status on Site or Potential to Occur
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> (nesting)	Swainson's hawk	None/ ST	Nests in open woodland and savanna, riparian and in isolated large trees; forages in nearby grasslands and agricultural areas such as wheat and alfalfa fields and pasture	Outside of breeding range. Low potential to occasionally forage in open grassland habitat in migration.
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> (nesting colony)	Tricolored blackbird	None/ SSC	Nests near fresh water, emergent wetland with cattails or tules, but also in Himalayan blackberry; forages in grasslands, woodland, and agriculture	Not expected occur in Project area. No suitable nesting habitat.
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> (nesting)	Western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT/SE	Nests dense, wide riparian woodlands and forest with well-developed understories	No expected to occur as there is no suitable habitat in Project area.
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> (nesting)	White-tailed kite	None/ FP	Nests in woodland, riparian, and individual trees near open lands; forages opportunistically in grassland, meadows, scrubs, agriculture, emergent wetland, savanna, and disturbed lands	No nesting habitat available. Low potential to occasionally forage in agriculture and grassland habitat adjacent to project site.
<i>Setophaga petechia</i> (nesting)	Yellow warbler	None/ SSC	Nests and forages in riparian and oak woodlands, montane chaparral, open ponderosa pine and mixed conifer habitats	Not expected to occur as a breeder. No suitable riparian habitat in Project area.
<i>Icteria virens</i> (nesting)	Yellow-breasted chat	None/ SSC	Nests and forages in dense, relatively wide riparian woodlands and thickets of willows, vine tangles and dense brush	Not expected to occur. No suitable riparian habitat in Project area.
<i>Fishes</i>				
<i>Gila orcuttii</i>	Arroyo chub	None/ SSC	Warm, fluctuating streams with slow-moving or backwater sections of warm to cool streams at depths >40 centimeters; substrates of sand or mud	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known geographic range.
<i>Rhinichthys osculus</i> ssp. 3	Santa Ana speckled dace	None/ SSC	Headwaters of the Santa Ana and San Gabriel rivers. May be extirpated from the Los Angeles River system.	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known geographic range.

APPENDIX C (Continued)

Table C-2
Special-Status Wildlife Species Observed or Potentially Occurring in Project Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status Federal/ State	Primary Habitat Associations	Status on Site or Potential to Occur
<i>Catostomus santaanae</i>	Santa Ana sucker	FT/ SSC	Small, shallow, cool, clear streams less than 7 meters in width and a few centimeters to more than a meter in depth; substrates are generally coarse gravel, rubble and boulder	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known geographic range.
<i>Mammals</i>				
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger	None/ SSC	Dry, open, treeless areas; grasslands, coastal scrub, agriculture, pastures, especially with friable soils	Not expected to occur in project site, but has a moderate potential to occur in adjacent areas.
<i>Chaetodipus californicus femoralis</i>	Dulzura pocket mouse	None/ SSC	Open habitat, coastal scrub, chaparral, oak woodland, chamise chaparral, mixed conifer habitats; disturbance specialist; 0 to 3,000 ft	Not expected to occur in project site, but has a moderate potential to occur in adjacent areas.
<i>Leptonycteris yerbabuenae</i>	Lesser long-nosed bat	FE/ None	Sonoran desert scrub, semi-desert grasslands, lower oak woodlands	Not expected to occur. The Project site lacks suitable cave habitat.
<i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i>	Los Angeles pocket mouse	None/ SSC	Lower elevation grassland, alluvial sage scrub, and coastal scrub	Not expected to occur in project site, but has a moderate potential to occur in adjacent areas.
<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i>	Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	None/ SSC	Coastal scrub, mixed chaparral, sagebrush, desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, pinyon-juniper, and annual grassland	Not expected to occur in project site, but has a high potential to occur in adjacent areas.
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	Pallid bat	None/ SSC	Grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, forests; most common in open dry habitats with rocky outcrops for roosting, but also roosts in man-made structures and trees	No roosting habitat available. May occasionally forage in agricultural areas in Project area.
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	Pocketed free-tailed bat	None/ SSC	Pinyon-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, desert riparian, desert wash, alkali desert scrub, Joshua tree, palm oases; roosts in high cliffs or rock outcrops with dropoffs, caverns, buildings	No roosting habitat available. Low potential to forage in and agricultural areas in Project area.

APPENDIX C (Continued)

Table C-2
Special-Status Wildlife Species Observed or Potentially Occurring in Project Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status Federal/ State	Primary Habitat Associations	Status on Site or Potential to Occur
<i>Glaucomys sabrinus californicus</i>	San Bernardino flying squirrel	None/ SSC	Coniferous and deciduous forests including riparian forests	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known geographic range.
<i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i>	San Bernardino kangaroo rat	FE/ SSC	Sparse scrub habitat, alluvial scrub/coastal scrub habitats on gravelly and sandy soils near river and stream terraces	No suitable habitat in Project area and is outside known geographic range.
<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i>	San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	None/ SSC	Arid habitats with open ground; grasslands, coastal scrub, agriculture, disturbed areas, and rangelands	Not expected to occur in project site, but has a moderate potential to occur in adjacent areas.
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	San Diego desert woodrat	None/ SSC	Coastal scrub, desert scrub, chaparral, cacti, rocky areas	Not expected to occur in project site, but has a moderate potential to occur in adjacent areas.
<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i>	Southern grasshopper mouse	None/ SSC	Grassland and sparse coastal scrub	Not expected to occur in project site, but has a moderate potential to occur in adjacent areas.
<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i>	Stephens' kangaroo rat	FE/ ST	Annual and perennial grassland habitats, coastal scrub or sagebrush with sparse canopy cover or in disturbed areas	Not expected. No suitable natural habitat in Project area.
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	Townsend's big-eared bat	None/ SC, SSC	Mesic habitats characterized by coniferous and deciduous forests and riparian habitat, but also xeric areas; roosts in limestone caves and lava tubes, also man-made structures and tunnels	No roosting habitat available. May rarely forage in agricultural areas in Project area.
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	Western mastiff bat	None/ SSC	Chaparral, coastal and desert scrub, coniferous and deciduous forest and woodland; roosts in crevices in rocky canyons and cliffs where the canyon or cliff is vertical or nearly vertical, trees and tunnels	No roosting habitat available. May occasionally forage in agricultural areas in Project area. CNDDB record within 5 miles of Project area.

APPENDIX C (Continued)

Table C-2
Special-Status Wildlife Species Observed or Potentially Occurring in Project Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status Federal/ State	Primary Habitat Associations	Status on Site or Potential to Occur
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	Western yellow bat	None/ SSC	Valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats; below 2,000 ft; roost in riparian and palms	No roosting habitat available. May occasionally forage in agricultural areas in Project area. CNDDDB record within 5 miles of Project area.
<i>Invertebrates</i>				
<i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i>	Riverside fairy shrimp	FE/ None	Vernal pools, non-vegetated ephemeral pools	Not expected to occur as suitable vernal pools appear absent from Project area.
<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	Vernal pool fairy shrimp	FT/ None	Vernal pools, seasonally ponded areas within vernal swales, and ephemeral freshwater habitats	Not expected to occur as suitable vernal pools appear absent from Project area.

Federal Designations:

FD Federally Delisted
FE Federally listed Endangered
FT Federally listed as Threatened

State Designations:

SSC California Special Concern Species
FP CDFG Protected and Fully Protected Species
SE State-listed as Endangered
ST State-listed as Threatened

APPENDIX C (Continued)

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Attachment B

Cultural Resources Records Search

December 28, 2015

3163-31

Jennifer Ares
Yucaipa Valley Water District
12770 Second Street
Yucaipa, California 92399

***Subject: Cultural Resources Records Search for the Beaumont-Cherry Valley
Recycled Water Pipeline Extension, Riverside County, California***

Dear Ms. Ares

This letter documents a recently completed records search Dudek conducted at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) for the Beaumont-Cherry Valley Recycled Water Pipeline Extension. This records search was performed in order to update the prior records search and pedestrian survey performed by ASM Affiliates, Inc. for the project in 2011. The current study did not identify any substantial changes to the project area, and concurs with the original recommendations provided by ASM.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Yucaipa Valley Water District (YVWD) is proposing to construct an extension to the YVWD Regional Non-Potable Water Distribution System. This extension would involve the construction of approximately 18,500 linear feet (3.5 miles) of 24" waterline to connect an existing YVWD waterline to an existing Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District (BCVWD) waterline via a proposed BCVWD booster. The intent of this project is to deliver non-potable water to the BCVWD. The entire pipeline would be constructed within existing roadways, and all construction work, staging areas, and access routes would be confined to existing paved right-of-ways (ROWs) and disturbed/developed areas. The proposed 24" pipeline alignment would extend south from an existing YVWD waterline for approximately 3,000 feet along 3rd Street, and would continue up a non-vegetated slope for approximately 162 feet. It would then turn west for 2,450 feet to Calimesa Boulevard for approximately 9,300 feet and continue along Cherry Valley Boulevard for approximately 5,500 feet, connecting with the BCVWD waterline at the proposed booster. The project is located on the El Casco, California USGS quadrangle, in Townships 2 South, Range 1 West, Section 30; and Township 2 South, Range 2 West, Sections 14, 23, and 24.

Mr. or Ms. Jennifer Ares

Subject: Cultural Resources Records Search for the Beaumont-Cherry Valley Recycled Water Pipeline Extension, Riverside County, California

Previous Study

In 2011 ASM (Andrews 2011) performed a records search for the project alignment (30 foot wide corridor) and a 1/2 mile buffer around the alignment. The 30 foot corridor represents the area of potential effect (APE) for the project. The search identified one cultural resource, CA-RIV-7923, immediately adjacent to the APE. This resource is a historic period automobile service facility and residential development, which is no longer extant, located along the eastern side of Calimesa Boulevard. Remnants of the resource include concrete slabs, a service pit, water tower, and part of a shed. This resource was evaluated in 2005 and determined to be ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). ASM's survey in 2011 found the site to be in the same general condition as in 2005. No new resources were identified by ASM during the pedestrian survey. The site is located outside the 30 foot APE for the project and will not be impacted.

As the APE is contained within paved roads, no areas of natural ground surface were visible during the survey. Therefore, ASM recommended having archaeological monitors present during ground disturbing activities during project construction, in case any unknown cultural resources obscured by the road are made.

Updated Records Search

Staff at the EIC performed an updated records search for the project APE in December 2015. The search identified nine previous studies that covered a portion of the APE, not including ASM's study (Table 1) and four regional overview studies. Each of the nine studies in the APE covered a small portion of the project, predominantly the southern end of the pipeline. Of the nine studies, only one was performed subsequent to the ASM study in 2011. As with most of the nine studies, the Stropes and Smith study in 2013 only covered a segment of Cherry Valley Boulevard.

The search identified CA-RIV-7923 in the same general area as previously reported, although the mapped location is shifted slightly to the east, within Calimesa Boulevard. The entirety of the site is located west of the APE, as confirmed by topographic maps and aerial photos which depict the foundations/structures between the freeway off-ramp and Calimesa Boulevard.

The records search also consulted the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility List (ADOE), the OHP Directories of Properties in the Historic Property Data File (HPD), and historic maps. One resource, P-33-9476 was listed in the HDP as not evaluated for the NRHP; however the EIC does

Mr. or Ms. Jennifer Ares

Subject: Cultural Resources Records Search for the Beaumont-Cherry Valley Recycled Water Pipeline Extension, Riverside County, California

not have any locational information associated with this resource so it is unknown if the resource is within the APE or is simply in the general vicinity. No new resources were identified in the updated records search. All records search documentation is included as Confidential Appendix A.

Table 1
Previous Studies Performed in the Project APE

Report Number	Year	Author	Title
RI-00576	1979	Brown, M.A.	Archaeological Investigation of Portions of Parcel Map 12218, Cherry Valley, Riverside County, California
RI-02493	1989	Macko, M.E.	Results of an Intensive Pedestrian Cultural Resources Survey of a 120 Acre Parcel near Calimesa, Riverside County, California.
RI-02649	1990	Brown, R.S.	Archaeological Survey of the Wilma Pacific Property, A 243 Acre Parcel in Cherry Valley, Riverside County, California.
RI-02981	1990	Drover, C.	Am Archaeological Assessment of General Plan Amendment 280, Riverside County, California
RI-03852	1993	Whitney-Desautels, N.	Cultural Resource Assessment of the San Geronio Pass Water Agency Importation Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California
RI-04145	1998	Mason, R. et al.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Survey Report for a Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunication Facility: CM206-01, City of Calimesa, California
RI-05249	2004	Dice, M. and Taniguchi, C.	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Egg Ranch Project Footprint, Section 29 and 30 of T.2S, R.1W, County of Riverside, CA
RI-05445	2001	Love, B. et al.	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Luther's Truck and Equipment, 36233 Cherry Valley Boulevard, Cherry Valley, Riverside County, CA
RI-09071	2013	Stropes, T.A. and Smith, B.F.	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Sunny Cal Project, City of Beaumont, County of Riverside. Assessor's Parcel Numbers: 407-190-016-6, 407-190-017-7, 407-230-022-4, 407-230-023-5, 407-230-024-6, 407-230-025-7, 407-230-026-8, 407-230-027-9, and 407-230-028-0
Unknown	2011	Andrews, S.	Records Searches and Survey Results for the Beaumont Cherry Valley Recycled Waterline Project, Riverside County, California.

SUMMARY

An updated records search of the APE did not identify any new resources identified since ASM's study in 2011. No cultural resources are located directly in the APE, and one is located immediately adjacent to the APE. No known cultural resources will be impacted by the project. The ground surface of the APE is almost entirely obscured by asphalt roads. As the current conditions of the APE are unchanged since the ASM study, the recommendations identified in

Mr. or Ms. Jennifer Ares

Subject: Cultural Resources Records Search for the Beaumont-Cherry Valley Recycled Water Pipeline Extension, Riverside County, California

that study still apply to the project, including archaeological monitoring during ground disturbing activities, and applying standard archaeological discovery procedures in the event of any inadvertent discoveries.

If you have any questions or concerns regarding this letter, please contact me via phone (760.479.4211), or email (bcomeau@dudek.com).

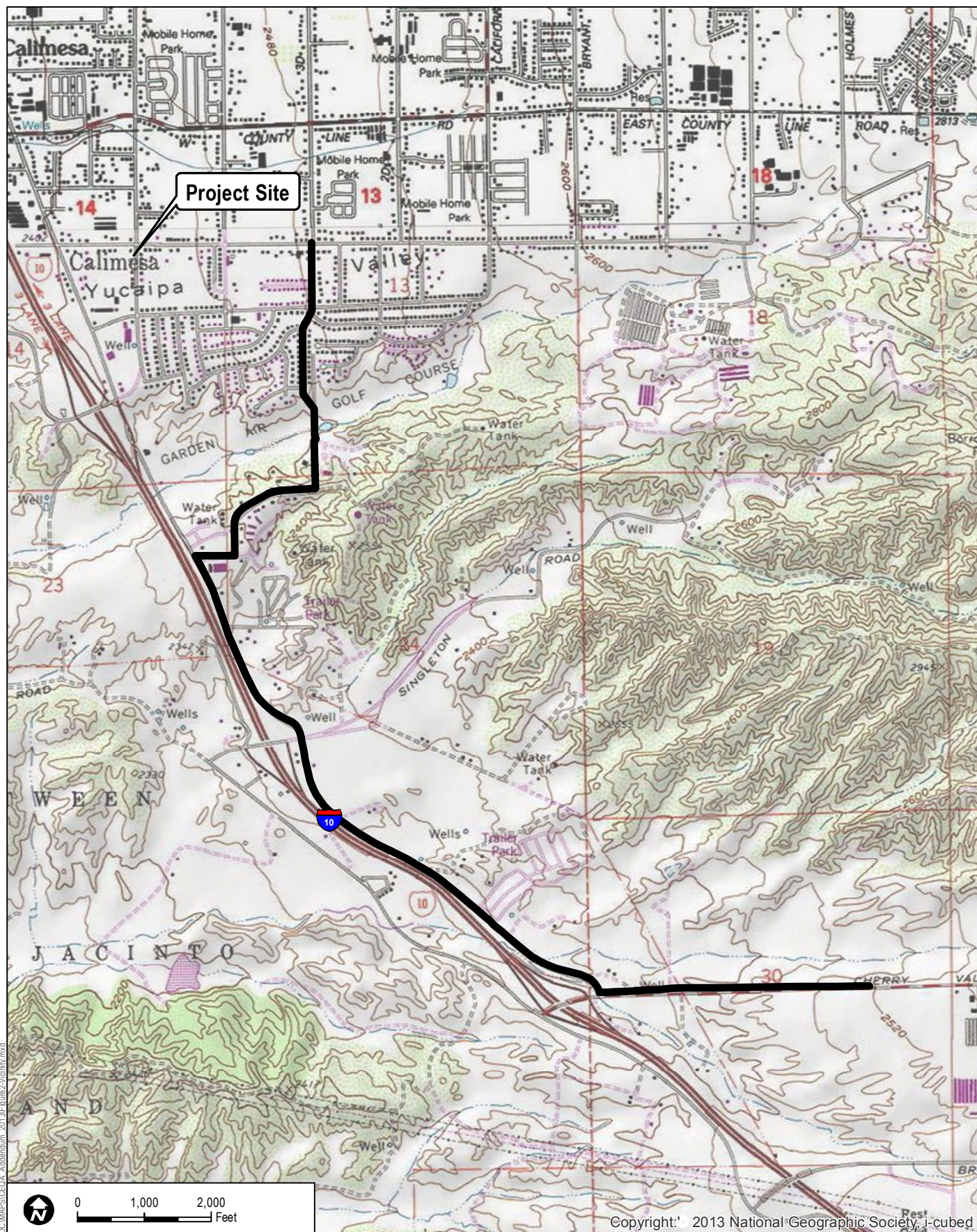
Sincerely,



Brad Comeau, M.Sc., RPA
Archaeologist

*Att.: Figure 1: Regional Map
Figure 2: Vicinity Map
Figure 3: Site Plan
Confidential Appendix A: Records Search Results*

cc: Kamarul Muri, Dudek



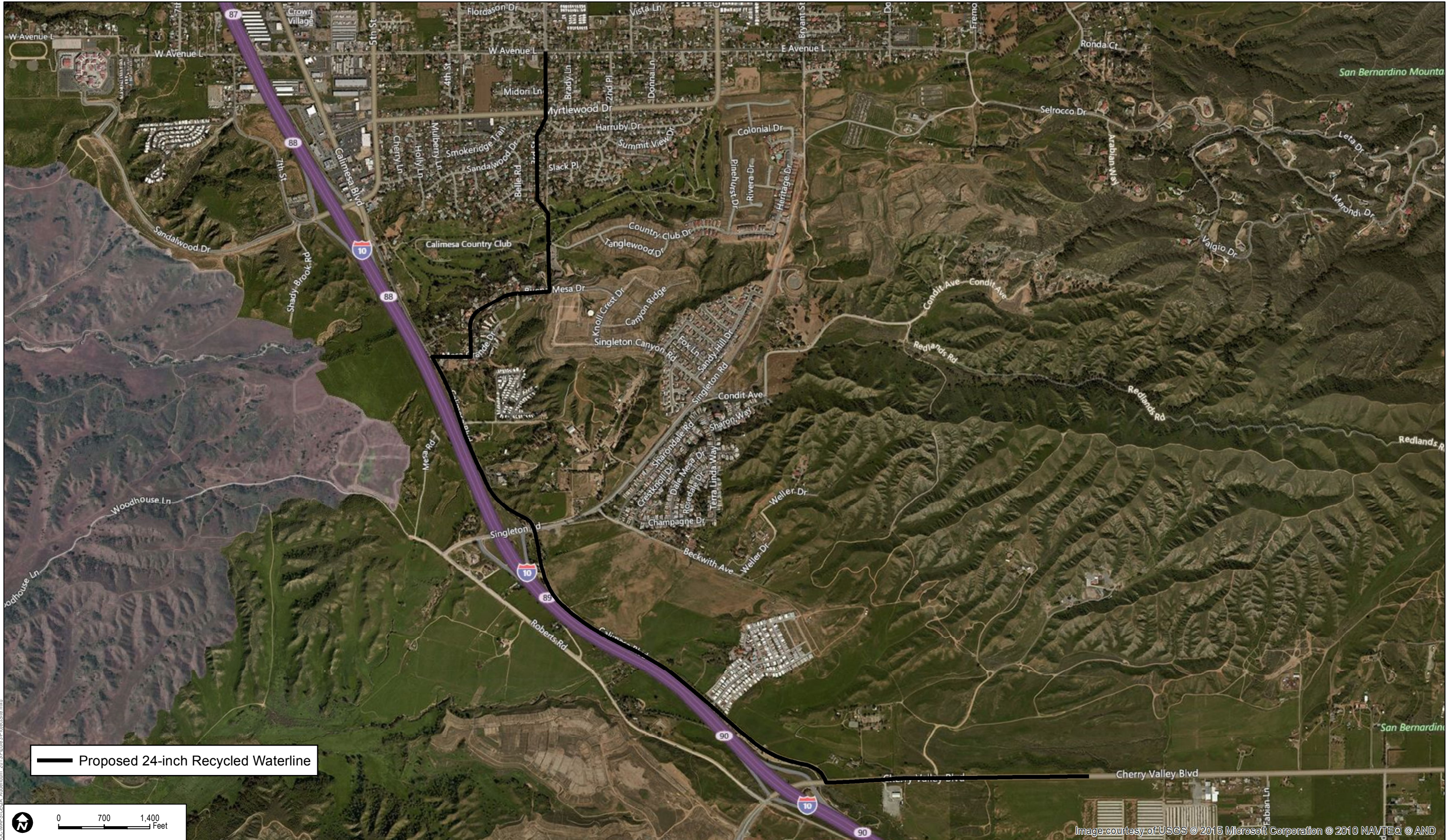
DUDEK

3163-18

SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Yucaipa and El Casco Quadrangles.

Beaumont-Cherry Valley Recycled Water Pipeline Extension

FIGURE 2
Vicinity Map



APPENDIX A

Confidential Records Search

