Initial Study and Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration

MORENO MASTER DRAINAGE PLAN LINE H-2 INTERIM STORM DRAIN PROJECT

May 2018

Lead Agency:

City of Moreno Valley
14177 Frederick Street
Moreno Valley, CA 92552

Prepared by:

215 N. Fifth Street
Redlands, CA 92374

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

DRAFT MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION
MORENO MDP LINE H-2 INTERIM STORM DRAIN PROJECT

Lead Agency: City of Moreno Valley

Project Proponent: City of Moreno Valley

Project Location: The Proposed Project is located within the City of Moreno Valley in northwest Riverside County (Figure 1). The project site is located south of Alessandro Boulevard at its easterly intersection with Oliver Street, just east of the Discovery Church, approximately 1.5 miles south of State Route (SR-60) and six miles east of Interstate 215 (I-215).

Project Description: The Proposed Project would construct an inlet structure at the northwest corner of the intersection of Oliver Street and Alessandro Boulevard, a drainage pipe crossing at Alessandro Boulevard, and an interim earthen trapezoidal channel (between 24 and 30 feet wide and approximately 1,750 feet long-with an adjacent graded access drive) just east of the Discovery Church. The channel would run south from Alessandro Boulevard, to just north of Brodiaea Avenue, along the western border of a vacant property located to the east of the Discovery Church. The proposed interim channel is anticipated to generally align with the future Master-Planned underground storm drain pipe and is designed to minimize environmental effects. The purpose of the proposed channel is to reduce flooding due to sedimentation and debris build-up.

Public Review Period: May 15, 2018 to June 13, 2018

Mitigation Measures Incorporated into the Project to Avoid Significant Effects:

Air Quality

Moreno MDP Revision Final PEIR Mitigation Measures Applicable to the Proposed Project

MM Air 1: For channel and basin Facilities, during construction, ozone precursor emissions from all vehicles and construction equipment shall be controlled by maintaining equipment engines in good condition, in proper tune per manufacturers' specifications. Equipment maintenance records and equipment design specification data sheets shall be kept on site during construction. Compliance with this measure shall be subject to periodic inspections by the Lead Agency or by means of another form of documentation as approved by the Lead Agency (i.e., Moreno Valley, Riverside County, or District).

MM Air 2: For channel and basin Facilities, to reduce construction vehicle (truck) idling while waiting to enter/exit the site, prior to issuance of grading permits, the contractor shall submit a traffic control plan that will describe in detail, safe detours to prevent traffic congestion to the best of the project's ability, and provide temporary traffic control measures during construction activities that will ensure smooth traffic flows. Pursuant to CCR Title 13 §2449(d)(3), construction equipment and truck idling times shall be prohibited in excess of five minutes on site. To reduce traffic congestion, and therefore NO_X, the plan shall include, as necessary, appropriate, and practicable, the following: dedicated turn lanes for movement of construction trucks and equipment on and off site, scheduling of construction activities that affect traffic flow on the arterial system to off-peak hours, rerouting of construction trucks away from congested streets or sensitive receptors, and/or signal synchronization to improve traffic flow. This measure applies to all projects, unless the Lead Agency determines that a traffic control plan is not warranted or feasible due to no impact on local roadways.

MM Air 3: For channel and basin Facilities, to minimize impacts related to particulate matter (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$) generation from construction activities, consistent with SCAQMD Rule 403, it is required that fugitive dust generated by grading and construction activities be kept to a minimum with a goal of retaining dust on the site. The contractor shall be required to comply with the applicable provisions of SCAQMD Rule 403 and implement appropriate fugitive dust control measures that may include watering, stabilized construction access to reduce tracking of mud or dirt onto public roads, covering trucks hauling loose materials off-site, and street sweeping.

MM Air 4: For channel and basin Facilities, to reduce construction vehicle emissions contractor specification packages for Facility construction phases shall require construction equipment to meet EPA standards according to the following, unless a Facility (or Facilities)-specific air quality analysis is conducted at the time are actually designed and proposed for construction that determines impacts would be less than significant by adhering to the most current federal, state and local (e.g., (SCAQMD) regulations, and the District's standard regulatory practices:

- The contracting company's fleet of off-road diesel-powered construction equipment greater than 100 horsepower shall meet Tier 3 off-road emissions standards or better.
- Any emissions control device used by the contractor shall achieve Level 3 emissions reductions of no less than 85 percent for particulate matter, as specified by CARB regulations.
- A copy of the fleet's tier compliance documentation, and CARB or AQMD operating permit shall be available to the Lead Agency for such Facility (i.e., Moreno Valley, Riverside County, or District) at the time of mobilization of each applicable unit of equipment.

Biological Resources

Project Specific Mitigation Measures

BIO-1: Preconstruction Survey for Nesting Birds: If possible, ground disturbance activities shall be conducted during the non-breeding season for birds (approximately September 1 through February 14). This will avoid violations of the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code §§ 3503, 3503.5 and 3513. If activities with the potential to disrupt nesting birds are scheduled to occur during the bird breeding season (February 15 through August 31), a preconstruction nesting bird survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist. The nest surveys shall include the project site and adjacent areas where project activities have the potential to cause nest failure. If no nesting birds are observed during the survey, site preparation and construction activities may begin. If nesting birds (including nesting raptors) are found to be present, avoidance or minimization measures shall be undertaken in consultation with CDFW. Measures may include establishment of an avoidance buffer until nesting has been completed and periodic nest monitoring by the project biologist. The width of the avoidance buffer will be determined by the project biologist. Typically this is a minimum of 300 feet from the nest site in all directions (500 feet is typically recommended by CDFW for raptors), until the juveniles have fledged and there has been no evidence of a second attempt at nesting. The monitoring biologist will monitor the nest(s) during construction and document any findings.

BIO-2: Biological Monitoring: A biologist shall be present to monitor all vegetation clearing activities during the nesting bird season (February 15 through August 31). A biological monitor shall perform biological clearance surveys at the start of each work day that vegetation clearing takes place to minimize impacts on nesting birds. The monitor will be responsible for ensuring that impacts to nesting birds and active nests will be avoided to the fullest extent possible. Biological monitoring shall take place until the project site has been completely cleared of any vegetation. If an active nest is identified, then the biological monitor shall establish an appropriate disturbance limit buffer around the nest using flagging or staking. Construction activities shall not occur within any disturbance limit buffer zones until the nest is deemed no longer active by the biologist.

BIO-3: Preconstruction Burrowing Owl Survey: A pre-construction survey for burrowing owls shall be completed within the project site no more than 30 days prior to construction activities in accordance with the Western Riverside MSHCP burrowing owl survey guidelines (County of Riverside 2006). If burrowing owls are observed during the preconstruction survey, a specific mitigation methodology for the owl shall be determined in order to reduce impacts to a level that is less than significant. Mitigation measures for any owls present could include avoidance of the owl burrows during their nesting season and/or passive relocation of burrowing owls.

BIO-4: Regulatory Permitting: Prior to the commencement of project construction activities that will impact the jurisdictional drainage on the project site, authorization for impacts shall be acquired through the permitting process from the USACE, RWQCB, and CDFW pursuant to the CWA Section 404 and 401 and California Fish and Game Code Section 1600, respectively. Project

specific mitigation for impacts to features jurisdictional to state and federal agencies will be determined during the permitting process.

BIO-5: Preparation of a DBESP: If impacts to potentially jurisdictional features are unavoidable, preparation of a Determination of Biologically Equivalent or Superior Preservation (DBESP) Report will be required to satisfy the MSHCP requirements with regard to riverine habitat impacts. This document will outline mitigation measures that will replace any lost functions and values of the habitat as it relates to MSHCP-covered species.

Cultural Resources

Project Specific Mitigation Measures

CUL-1: Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the City of Moreno Valley shall retain a professional archaeologist to conduct monitoring of all mass grading and trenching activities. The Project Archaeologist shall have the authority to temporarily redirect earthmoving activities in the event that suspected archaeological resources are unearthed during Project construction. The Project Archaeologist, in consultation with the Consulting Tribe(s), the contractor, and the City, shall develop a Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP) in consultation pursuant to the definition in AB 52 to address the details, timing and responsibility of all archaeological and cultural activities that will occur on the project site. A consulting tribe is defined as a tribe that initiated the AB 52 tribal consultation process for the Project, has not opted out of the AB52 consultation process, and has completed AB 52 consultation with the City as provided for in Cal Pub Res Code Section 21080.3.2(b)(1) of AB52. Details in the Plan shall include:

a. Project grading and development scheduling;

b. The Project archaeologist and the Consulting Tribes(s) as defined in CUL-1 shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the City, the construction manager, and any contractors and will conduct a mandatory Cultural Resources Worker Sensitivity Training to those in attendance. The Training will include a brief review of the cultural sensitivity of the Project and the surrounding area; what resources could potentially be identified during earthmoving activities; the requirements of the monitoring program; the protocols that apply in the event inadvertent discoveries of cultural resources are identified, including who to contact and appropriate avoidance measures until the find(s) can be properly evaluated; and any other appropriate protocols. All new construction personnel that will conduct earthwork or grading activities that begin work on the Project following the initial Training must take the Cultural Resources Worker Sensitivity Training prior to beginning work and the Project archaeologist and Consulting Tribe(s) shall make themselves available to provide the training on an as needed basis; and

c. The City, Consulting Tribe(s), and Project archaeologist will follow the agreed protocols and stipulations in the event of inadvertent cultural resources discoveries, including any newly discovered cultural resource deposits that shall be subject to a cultural resources evaluation.

CUL-2: Prior to resuming ground disturbing activities, the City shall secure agreements with the consulting tribe(s) for tribal monitoring. The City is also required to provide a minimum of 30 days advance notice to the tribes of all ground disturbing activities. The Native American monitor shall have the authority to temporarily halt and redirect earth moving activities in the affected area in the event that suspected archaeological resources are unearthed. If the Native American monitor(s) suspect that an archaeological resource may have been unearthed, the Project Archaeologist or the Native American monitor shall immediately redirect grading operations in a 100-foot radius around the find to allow identification and evaluation of the suspected resource. In consultation with the Native American monitor, the Project Archaeologist shall evaluate the suspected resource and make a determination of significance pursuant to California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2.

CUL-3: In the event that cultural resources are discovered during the course of ground disturbing activities (inadvertent discoveries), the following procedures shall be carried out for final disposition of the discoveries:

a. One or more of the following treatments, in order of preference, shall be employed. Evidence of such shall be provided to the City of Moreno Valley Planning Department:

   i. Preservation-In-Place of the cultural resources, if feasible. Preservation in place means avoiding the resources, leaving them in the place they were found with no development affecting the integrity of the resources.

   ii. Onsite reburial of the discovered items, as detailed in the treatment plan required pursuant to Mitigation Measure CUL-2. This shall include measures and provisions to protect the future reburial area from any future impacts in perpetuity. Reburial shall not occur until all legally required cataloging and basic recordation have been completed. No recordation of sacred items is permitted without the written consent of all Consulting Native American Tribal Governments as defined in CUL-2.

CUL-4: The City shall verify that the following note is included on the Grading Plan: "If any suspected archaeological resources are discovered during ground-disturbing activities and the Project Archaeologist or Native American monitor(s) are not present, the construction supervisor is obligated to halt work in a 100-foot radius around the find and call the Project Archaeologist and the Native American monitor(s) to the site to assess the significance of the find."

CUL-5: If historic or cultural resources are uncovered during ground disturbing activities at the project site, work within 100 feet of the affected area must cease immediately and a qualified person meeting the Secretary of the Interior's standards (36 CFR 61), Tribal Representatives, and all site monitors per the Mitigation Measures, shall be consulted by the City to evaluate the find, and as appropriate recommend alternative measures to avoid, minimize or mitigate negative effects on the historic, or prehistoric resource. Determinations and recommendations by the consultant shall be immediately submitted to the Planning Division for consideration, and implemented as deemed appropriate by the Community Development Director, in consultation with the State

Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and any and all Consulting Native American Tribes as defined in CUL-2 before any further work commences in the affected area.

CUL-6: If human remains are discovered, the City shall comply with State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5. No further disturbance shall occur within 100 feet of the affected area until the County Coroner has made necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. If the County Coroner determines that the remains are potentially Native American, the coroner has 24 hours to notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC shall then identify the person(s) thought to be the Most Likely Descendent (MLD). The MLD may, with the permission of the landowner, inspect the site of the discovery of the Native American remains and may recommend to the landowner means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated funerary objects. The MLD shall complete their inspection and make their recommendation within 48 hours of being granted access by the landowner to inspect the discovery. The recommendation may include the scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and cultural items associated with Native American burials. Upon the discovery of the Native American remains, the landowner shall ensure that the immediate vicinity, according to generally accepted cultural or archaeological standards or practices, where the Native American human remains are located, is not damaged or disturbed by further development activity until the landowner has discussed and conferred, as prescribed in this mitigation measure, with the MLD regarding their recommendations, if applicable, taking into account the possibility of multiple human remains. The landowner shall discuss and confer with the descendants all reasonable options regarding the descendants' preferences for treatment.

If the NAHC is unable to identify a MLD, or the MLD identified fails to make a recommendation, or the landowner rejects the recommendation of the MLD and the mediation provided for in Subdivision (k) of Section 5097.94, if invoked, fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner or his or her authorized representative, the landowner shall inter the human remains and items associated with Native American human remains with appropriate dignity on the property where they were found in a location not subject to further and future subsurface disturbance. A record of the reburial shall be filed with the NAHC and the CHRIS-EIC. (California Public Resources Code 5097.98, General Plan Objective 23.3; CEQA).

Moreno MDP Revision Final PEIR Mitigation Measures Applicable to the Proposed Project

MM CR 4: Before the issuance of a Notice to Proceed with construction of any proposed MDP Facility, the proponent of the specific MDP Facility shall either:

a) Establish to the satisfaction of the Lead Agency for the specific MDP Facility (i.e., the District, City of Moreno Valley, or Riverside County), that no excavation or earth-moving activities shall take place within soils that are identified as Pleistocene-age or older alluvium; OR

b) Retain the services of a qualified paleontologist to review construction and grading plans and develop a paleontological monitoring plan, if necessary. Any monitoring shall be restricted to undisturbed older alluvium, which might be present below the surface. To

avoid construction delays, the monitor shall be prepared to quickly salvage fossils, as they are unearthed. The monitor shall remove samples of sediments that are likely to contain the remains of small fossil invertebrates and vertebrates. The monitor shall have the authority to temporarily halt or divert grading equipment to allow for the removal of abundant or large specimens. If the paleontologist determines that monitoring is not necessary, the paleontologist shall prepare a memo documenting such to the satisfaction of the Lead Agency.

MM CR 5: A qualified paleontologist shall be retained to evaluate any recovered paleontological specimens. If the qualified paleontologist deems recovered resources as rare, substantial, or otherwise unique, the resources shall be prepared and stabilized for formal identification and permanent preservation.

MM CR 6: Identification and curation of recovered paleontological specimens into an established accredited museum repository with permanent retrievable paleontological storage shall be required for recovered resources identified by the by the qualified paleontologist (retained via MM CR 5) as rare, substantial, or otherwise unique.

MM CR 7: Preparation of a report of findings with an appended itemized inventory of paleontological specimens shall be required. The submittal of the report to the applicable Lead Agency (i.e., District, Moreno Valley, Riverside County) and the curation of the specimens identified by the qualified paleontologist (retained via MM CR 5) as rare, substantial, or otherwise unique into an established, accredited museum repository would signify the completion of the mitigation program.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Assembly Bill
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
BMPs	Best Management Practices
CalEEMod	California Emissions Estimator Model
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CO_2	Carbon Dioxide
CO_2e	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
CRHR	California Register of Historic Places
CWA	California Water Act
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FEIR	Final Environmental Impact Report
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
GHGs	Greenhouse Gases
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MLD	Most Likely Descendent
MND	Mitigated Negative Declaration
MSHCP	Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
ND	Negative Declaration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NO_x	Nitrogen Oxides
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$	Particulate Matter
ROG	Reactive Organic Gases
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SoCAB	South Coast Air Basin
SR	State Route
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

SECTION 1.0 BACKGROUND

1.1 Summary

Project Title: Moreno MDP Line H-2 Interim Storm Drain Project

Lead Agency Name and Address: City of Moreno Valley
14177 Frederick Street
Moreno Valley, CA 92552

Contact Person and Phone Number: Margery Lazarus, P.E.
Senior Engineer
Public Works
(951) 413-3133

Project Location: The Proposed Project is located within the City of Moreno Valley in northwest Riverside County. The project site is located south of the intersection of Alessandro Boulevard and Oliver Street, just east of the Discovery Church, approximately 1.5 miles south of State Route 60 (SR-60) and six miles east of Interstate 215 (I-215).

General Plan Designation: Residential: Max. 5 du/ac

Zoning: R5 Residential- Up to 5 du/ac

1.2 Introduction

The City of Moreno Valley is the Lead Agency for this Initial Study. The Initial Study has been prepared to identify and assess the anticipated environmental impacts of the Moreno Valley Master Drainage Plan (MDP) Line H-2 Interim Storm Drain Project (Proposed Project). This document has been prepared to satisfy the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Pub. Res. Code, Section 21000 *et seq.*) and State CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR 15000 *et seq.*). CEQA requires that all state and local government agencies consider the environmental consequences of Projects over which they have discretionary authority before acting on those Projects. A CEQA Initial Study is generally used to determine which CEQA document is appropriate for a Project (Negative Declaration [ND], Mitigated Negative Declaration [MND], or Environmental Impact Report [EIR]).

1.3 Surrounding Land Uses/Environmental Setting

The Proposed Project is located within the City of Moreno Valley in northwest Riverside County (Figure 1 and 2). The project site is located south of the intersection of Alessandro Boulevard and Oliver Street, just east of the Discovery Church, approximately 1.5 miles south of State Route SR-60 and six miles east of I-

215. The project site is currently zoned Residential (R5 Residential- Up to 5 du/ac) and the areas surrounding the project site are zoned for Residential and Residential Agriculture (City of Moreno Valley 2006a). Surrounding land uses are described in Table 1-1 below.

Table 1-1. Surrounding Land Uses

Title	Land Use
Project Site	Disturbed; (R5) Residential: Max. 5 du/ac
North	Disturbed/Old Agricultural Fields; (R3) Residential: Max. 3 du/ac
East	Disturbed/Old Agricultural Fields; (R5) Residential: Max. 5 du/ac
South	Residential; (R5) Residential: Max. 5 du/ac
West	Discovery Church; (R5) Residential: Max. 5 du/ac

Source: City of Moreno Valley 2017

Location: N:\2017\2017-073.003 Moreno MDP Line H-2\MAPS\Cultural Resources\location maps\MMDP_Vicinity_20171208.mxd (AMM)-amyers 12/8/2017

Map Date: 12/8/2017

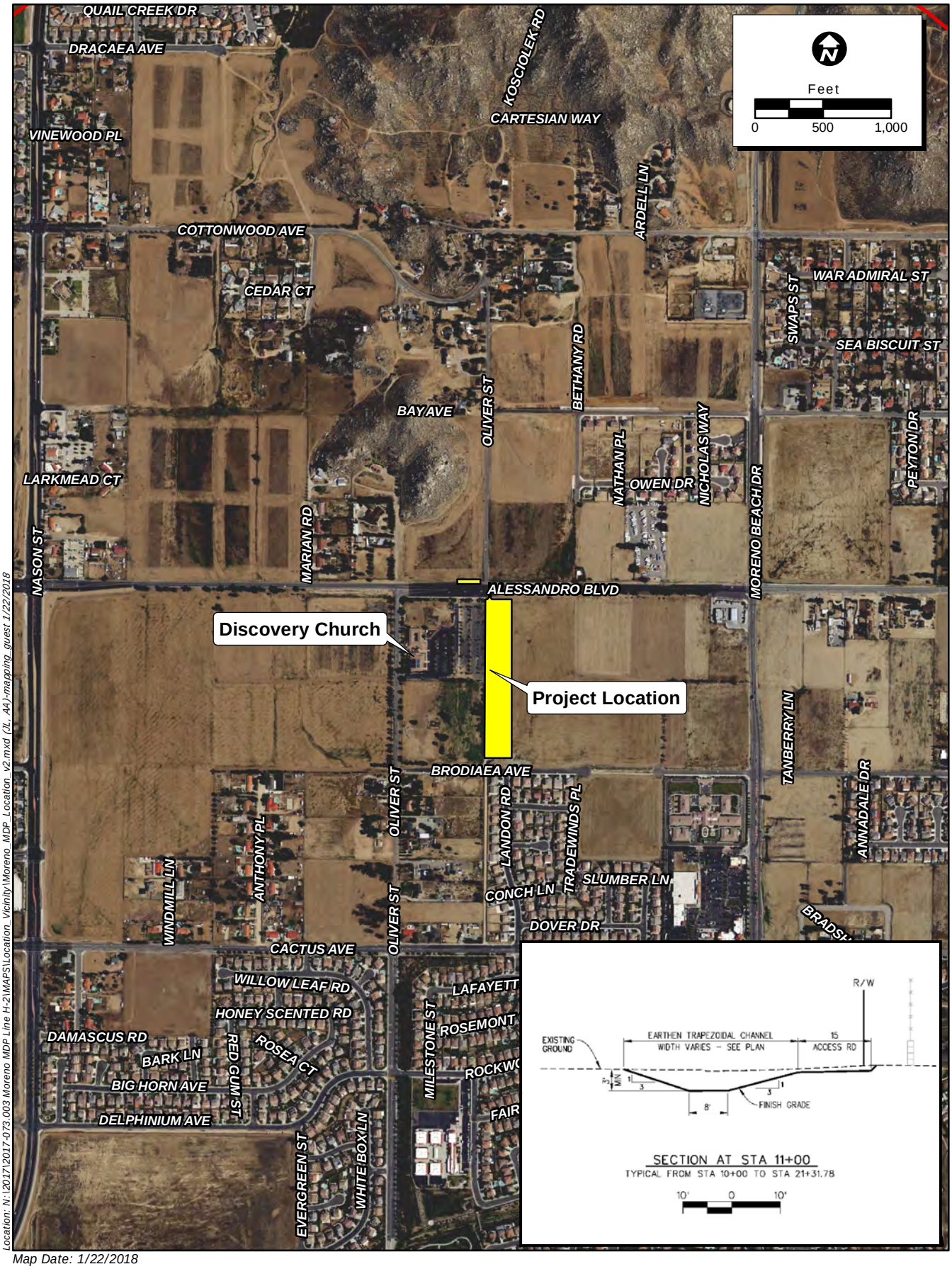
Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Figure 1. Project Vicinity

2017-073 Moreno MDP Line H-2

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



Location: N:\2017\2017-073.003 Moreno MDP Line H-2\MAPS\Location_Vicinity\Moreno_MDP_Location_v2.mxd (JL, A4)-mapping_guest 1/22/2018

Map Date: 1/22/2018
Source: ESRI

Figure 2. Project Location

2017-073.003 Moreno MDP Line H-2

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

SECTION 2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Project Background

The Moreno MDP was adopted in August 1980 with the purpose of identifying the network of drainage facilities required to alleviate known and anticipated drainage complications within the eastern portion of the City of Moreno Valley (within the Moreno watershed). The Moreno watershed is generally bound by Lasselle Street to the west, Theodore Street to the east, the Badlands area to the north, and the City of Moreno Valley boundary to the south.

In 1991, the original MDP adopted for the Moreno watershed was revised due to higher density than anticipated development within the watershed boundaries. Since 1991, the City of Moreno Valley has experienced significant growth including updates to its general plan, approved zone changes, and continued population growth. By 2015, this prompted the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (District) to once again revise the MDP to address new growth in the region. The MDP included Lateral H-2 which begins at the intersection of Bethany Road and Cottonwood Avenue as a 33-inch Reinforced Concrete Pipe (RCP) and extends southerly into a 39-inch RCP, to a 42-inch RCP, and eventually to a 54- inch RCP until its confluence with Line H-1 at Alessandro Boulevard. Line H-2 then resumes from the confluence with Line H-1 and Line H-1a approximately 650 feet east of Pearl Lane along Alessandro Boulevard as an 84-inch RCP. The 84-inch RCP extends southerly until its confluence with an existing portion of Line H-2 at Brodiaea Avenue.

The Line H-2 segment from Alessandro Boulevard to Brodiaea Avenue is not currently constructed; therefore, stormwater in this area currently flows through the Discovery Church parking lot. The Discovery Church parking lot contains an above ground concrete swale to convey flows through the parking lot during storm events. However, it does not have an adequate outlet to convey the ultimate condition flow rate identified in the updated 2015 Moreno MDP Study. In addition, and partially as a result, the Discovery Church parking lot has been subject to major sediment accumulation during storm events (RCFCWCD 2017).

2.2 Project Objectives

The objective of the Proposed Project is to protect life and property by reducing sediment buildup within the Discovery Church parking lot.

2.3 Project Characteristics

To alleviate sediment accumulation at the Discovery Church parking lot the City of Moreno Valley is proposing to construct an interim channel to convey stormwater flows adjacent instead of through the parking lot. The interim channel would generally align with the future Moreno MDP Line H-2, an underground storm drain pipe from Alessandro Boulevard to Brodiaea Avenue.

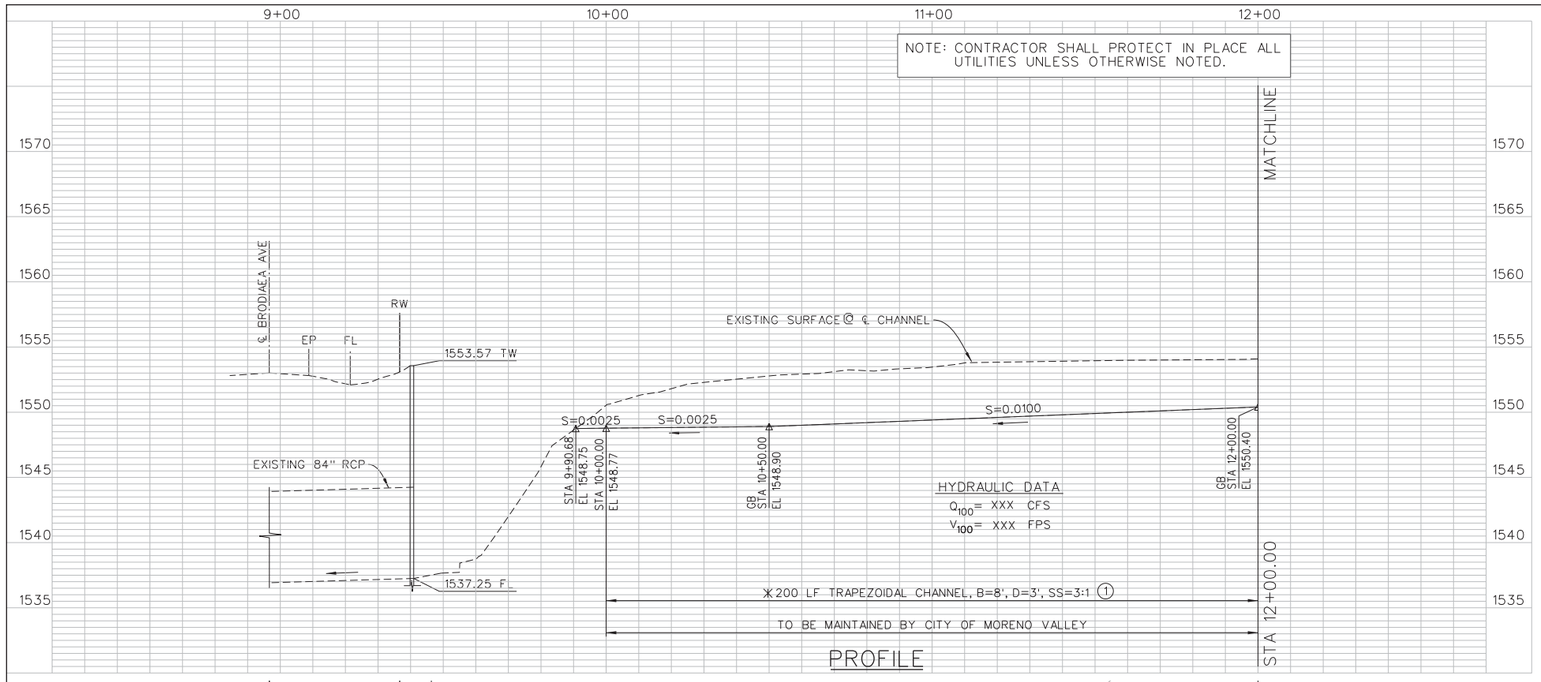
Proposed improvements would include the construction of an inlet structure at the northwest corner of the intersection of Oliver Street and Alessandro Boulevard and installation of one or two 42-inch

reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) culverts beneath Alessandro Boulevard from the inlet structure to the eastern boundary of the Discovery Church parking lot. Flows that would normally continue west toward the three existing culverts that convey flow into the Discovery Church parking lot would be intercepted by the one or two 42-inch RCP culverts. Water would then flow through the proposed culverts into a riprap apron south of Alessandro Boulevard, then into an 8-foot wide and 3-foot deep unlined channel with 3 to 1 side slopes. The earthen channel would measure approximately 1,750 feet in length and contain twelve one-foot high check dams distributed along its length every 90 feet to promote sedimentation and minimize flow velocity. The check dams would decrease the slope from 1.25 percent to an effective slope of approximately 0.2 percent, decreasing channel erosion. The earthen channel would discharge flows into the existing Line H-2 inlet facility located at Brodiaea Avenue. Improvements would also include a 15-foot wide graded access road adjacent to the channel on its west side for maintenance access (Figure 3). The project site also includes an area of up to 200 feet east of the Discovery Church parcel line for the distribution of soil excavated during the construction of the proposed channel.

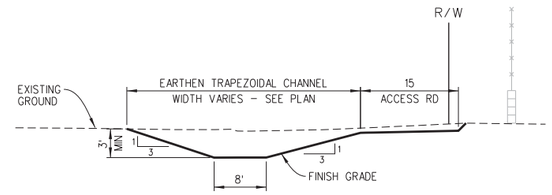
2.4 Project Timing

It is estimated that construction of the Proposed Project would take approximately three months and start in the summer of 2018.

NOTE: CONTRACTOR SHALL PROTECT IN PLACE ALL UTILITIES UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.



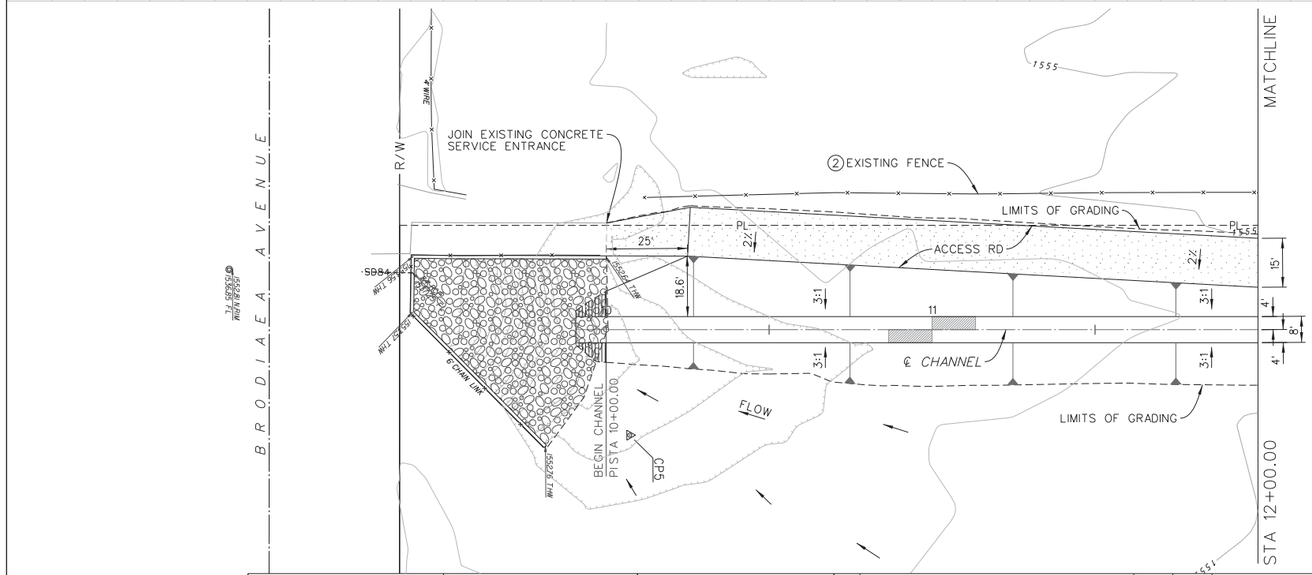
PROFILE



SECTION AT STA 11+00

TYPICAL FROM STA 10+00 TO STA 21+31.78

10' 0 10'



NOTES

(1) CONSTRUCT EARTHEN TRAPEZOIDAL CHANNEL PER CH324.

(2) PROTECT IN PLACE.

PLAN

20' 0 20'

CITY OF MORENO VALLEY

APPROVED BY:

CITY ENGINEER

DATE:

Don't Dig...Until You Call U.S.A. Toll Free 1-800-227-2600 for the location of buried utility lines. Don't disrupt vital services.

TWO WORKING DAYS BEFORE YOU DIG

BENCH MARK

Z-XXXXX

XXX
XXX
XXX
XXX
XXX

EL. XXX

REF.	REVISIONS	APPR.	DATE

RIVERSIDE COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

DESIGNED BY: H. MILLER
DRAWN BY: M. ARMENTA
DATE DRAWN: OCT. 2017

RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL BY:
CHIEF, DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION
DATE:

APPROVED BY:
GENERAL MANAGER-CHIEF ENGINEER
DATE:

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
CLAUDIO MANUEL PADRES
No. 70355
CIVIL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
SIMON TSE
No. 83232
CIVIL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

★ PRELIMINARY ★
PLANS
SUBJECT TO REVISION

MORENO-ALLESSANDRO INTERIM FACILITY STAGE 1

STA 10+00 TO STA 12+00

PROJECT NO. 4-0-00745
DRAWING NO. 4-1118
SHEET NO. 2 OF 6

Map Date: October 2017
Photo (or Base) Source: RCFCWCD *2017*

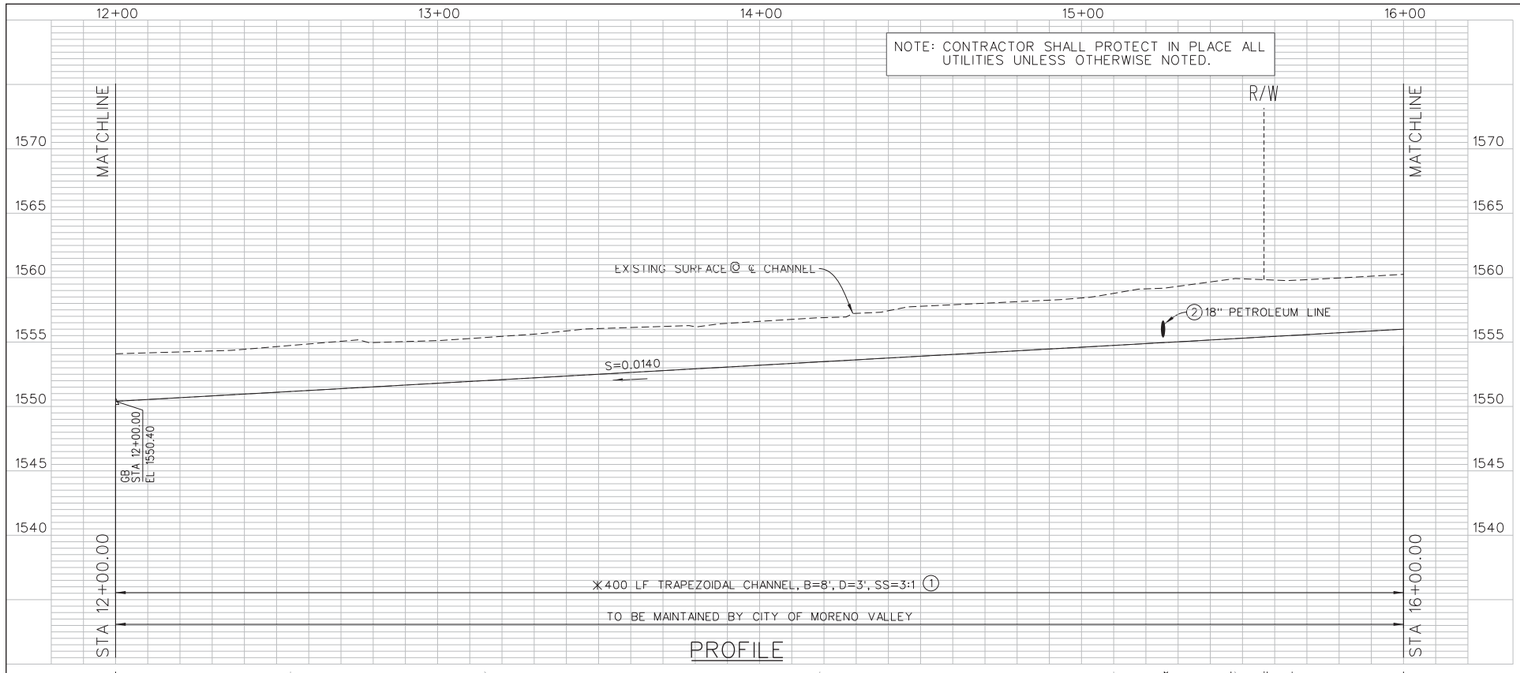
ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Figure 3a. Site Plan

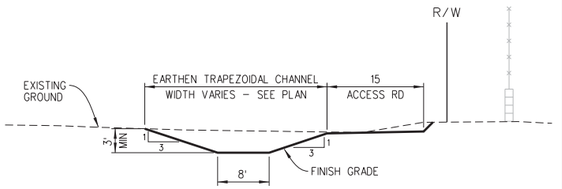
2017-073.003 Moreno MDP Line H-2

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

NOTE: CONTRACTOR SHALL PROTECT IN PLACE ALL UTILITIES UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.



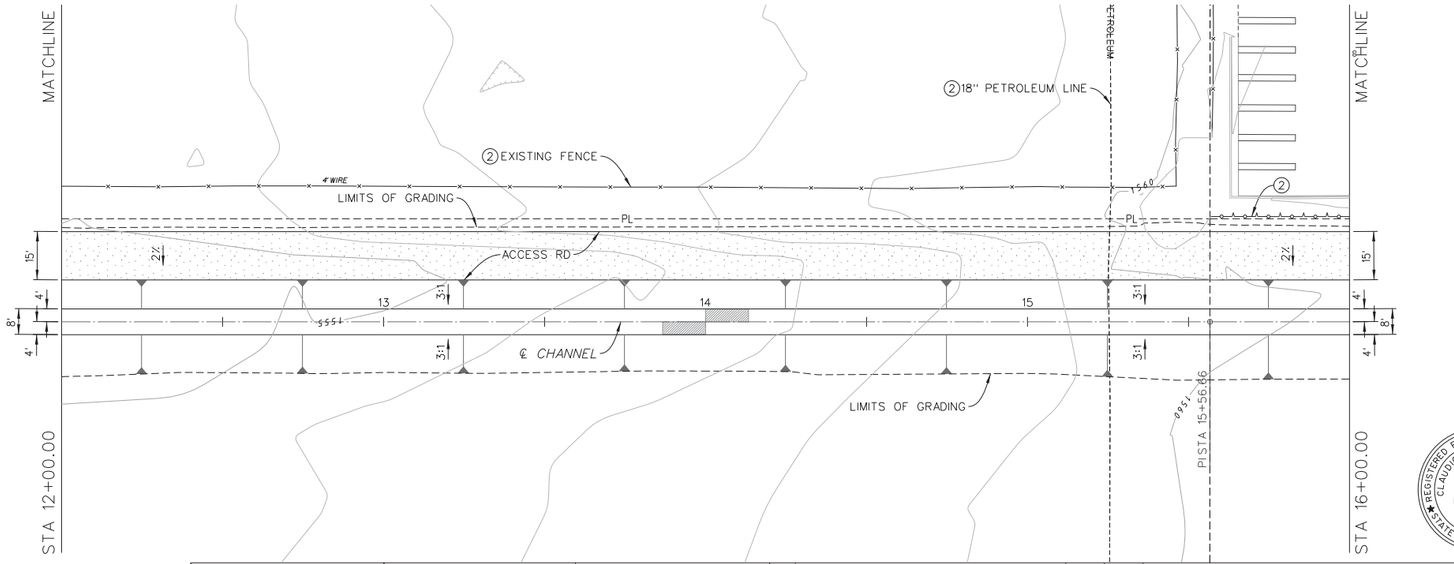
PROFILE



SECTION AT STA 14+00

TYPICAL FROM STA 10+00 TO STA 21+31.78

10' 0 10'



NOTES

① CONSTRUCT EARTHEN TRAPEZOIDAL CHANNEL PER CH324.

② PROTECT IN PLACE.

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER CLAUDIO MANUEL PADRES No. 70355 CIVIL STATE OF CALIFORNIA

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER SIMON TSE No. 83232 CIVIL STATE OF CALIFORNIA

★PRELIMINARY★ PLANS SUBJECT TO REVISION

CITY OF MORENO VALLEY
APPROVED BY: PLAN
CITY ENGINEER 20' 0 20'
DATE:

Don't Dig...Until You Call U.S.A. Toll Free 1-800-227-2600 for the location of buried utility lines. Don't disrupt vital services. TWO WORKING DAYS BEFORE YOU DIG

BENCH MARK
Z-XXXXX
XXX
XXX
XXX
XXX
XXX
EL. XXX

REF.	REVISIONS	APPR.	DATE

RIVERSIDE COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

DESIGNED BY: H. MILLER
DRAWN BY: M. ARMENTA
DATE DRAWN: OCT. 2017

RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL BY:
CHIEF, DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION
DATE:

APPROVED BY:
GENERAL MANAGER–CHIEF ENGINEER
DATE:

MORENO–ALLESSANDRO INTERIM FACILITY STAGE 1

STA 12+00 TO STA 16+00

PROJECT NO. 4–0–00745
DRAWING NO. 4–1118
SHEET NO. 3 OF 6

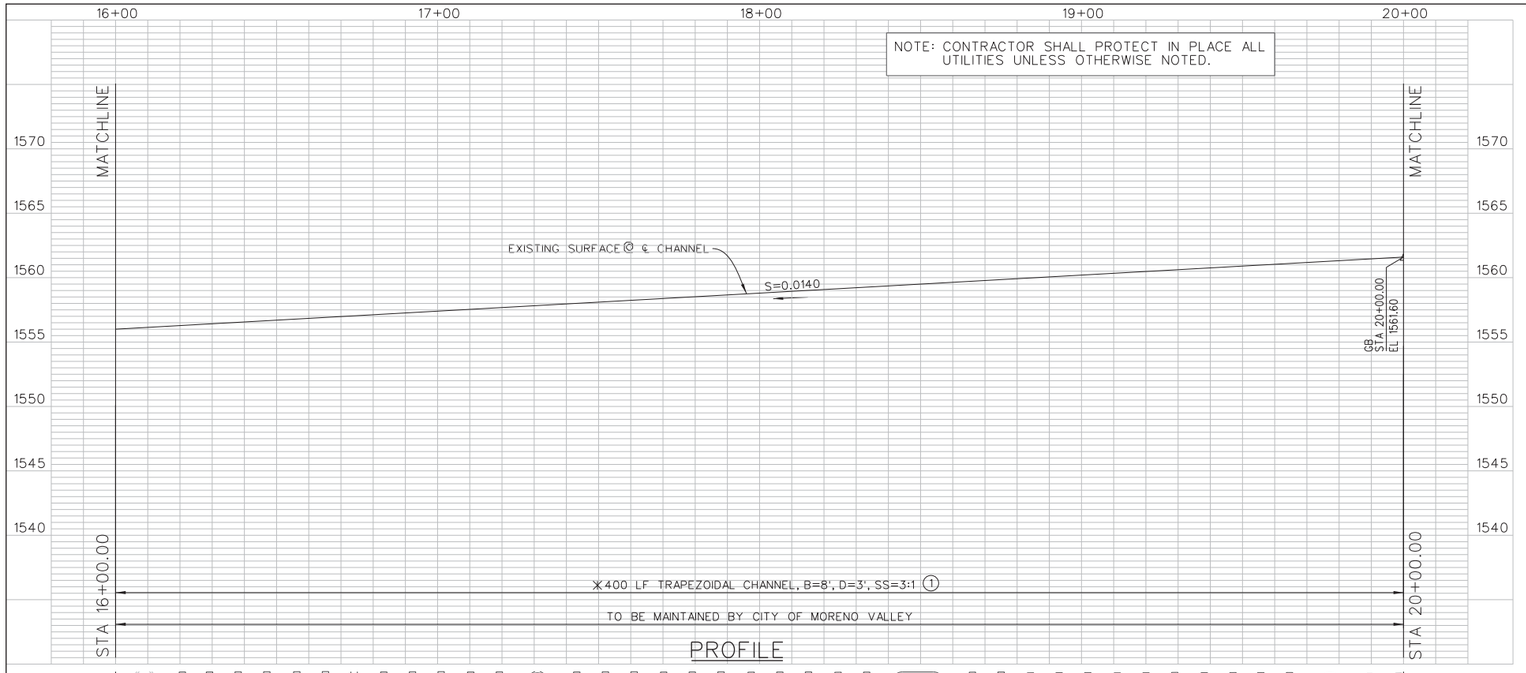
Map Date: October 2017
Photo (or Base) Source: RCFCWCD *2017*

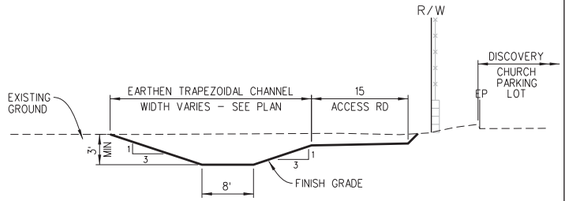
ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Figure 3b. Site Plan

2017-073.003 Moreno MDP Line H-2

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK





SECTION AT STA 17+00
TYPICAL FROM STA 10+00 TO STA 21+31.78

10' 0 10'

NOTES
1. CONSTRUCT EARTHEN TRAPEZOIDAL CHANNEL PER CH324.
2. PROTECT IN PLACE.

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER CLAUDIO MANUEL PADRES No. 70355 CIVIL STATE OF CALIFORNIA

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER SIMON TSE No. 83232 CIVIL STATE OF CALIFORNIA

★PRELIMINARY★ PLANS SUBJECT TO REVISION

CITY OF MORENO VALLEY APPROVED BY: CITY ENGINEER DATE:	Don't Dig...Until You Call U.S.A. Toll Free 1-800-227-2600 for the location of buried utility lines. Don't disrupt vital services. TWO WORKING DAYS BEFORE YOU DIG	BENCH MARK Z-XXXXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX EL. XXX	REVISIONS REF. DESCRIPTION APPR. DATE RIVERSIDE COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT DESIGNED BY: H. MILLER DRAWN BY: M. ARMENTA DATE DRAWN: OCT. 2017 RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL BY: CHIEF, DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION DATE: APPROVED BY: GENERAL MANAGER-CHIEF ENGINEER DATE:
MORENO-ALLESSANDRO INTERIM FACILITY STAGE 1 STA 16+00 TO STA 20+00	PROJECT NO. 4-0-00745 DRAWING NO. 4-1118 SHEET NO. 4 OF 6		

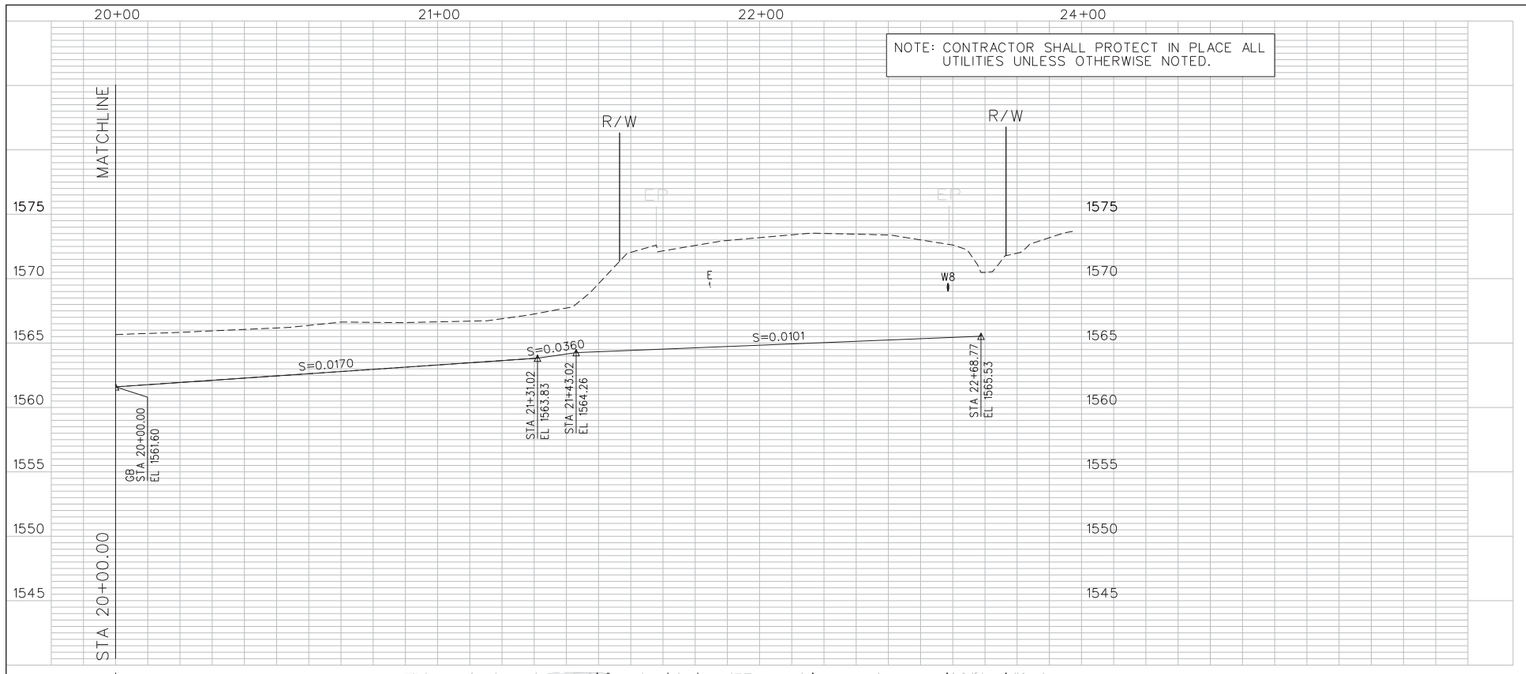
Map Date: October 2017
Photo (or Base) Source: RCFCWCD *2017*

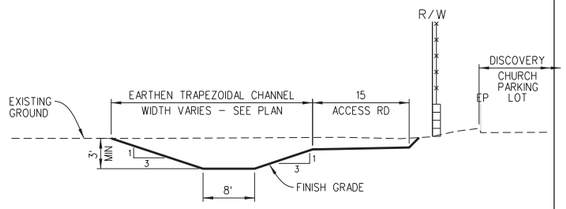
ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Figure 3c. Site Plan

2017-073.003 Moreno MDP Line H-2

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

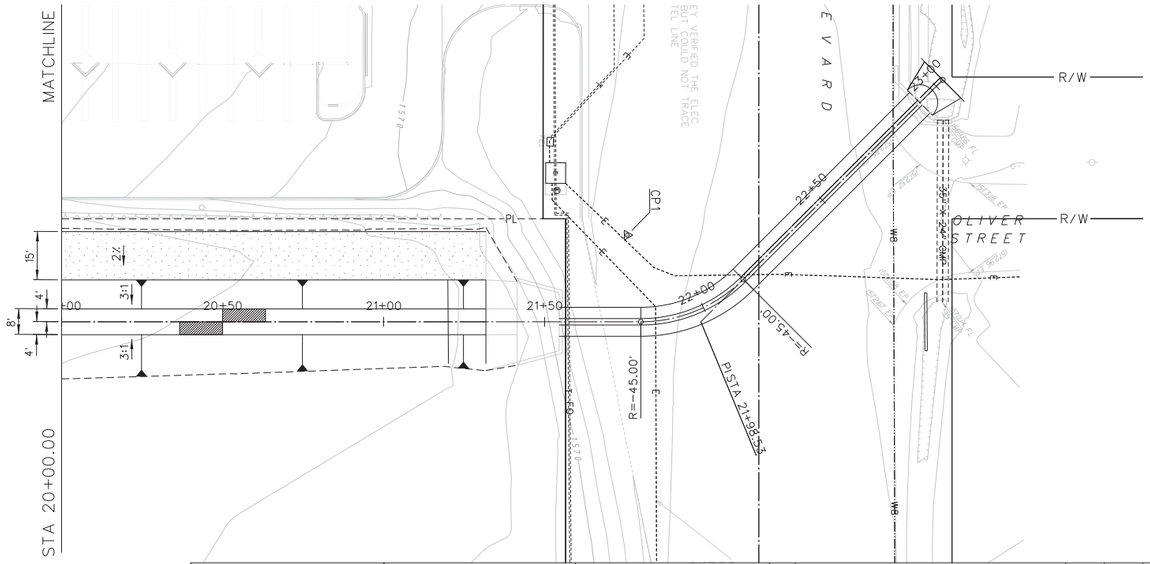




SECTION AT STA 20+50

TYPICAL FROM STA 10+00 TO STA 21+31.78

10' 0 10'



SECTION AT STA 22+00

TYPICAL FROM STA XX TO STA XX

10' 0 10'

NOTES

1. CONSTRUCT EARTHEN TRAPEZOIDAL CHANNEL PER CH324.
2. PROTECT IN PLACE.
3. INSTALL 2X42" RCP.

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER CLAUDIO MANUEL PADRES No. 70355 CIVIL STATE OF CALIFORNIA

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER SIMON TSE No. 83232 CIVIL STATE OF CALIFORNIA

★PRELIMINARY★ PLANS SUBJECT TO REVISION

PLAN

20' 0 20'

CITY OF MORENO VALLEY APPROVED BY: CITY ENGINEER DATE:	Don't Dig...Until You Call U.S.A. Toll Free 1-800-227-2600 for the location of buried utility lines. Don't disrupt vital services. TWO WORKING DAYS BEFORE YOU DIG	BENCH MARK Z-XXXXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX EL. XXX	REVISIONS REF. / DESCRIPTION / APPR. / DATE
RIVERSIDE COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT DESIGNED BY: H. MILLER DRAWN BY: M. ARMENTA DATE DRAWN: OCT. 2017 RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL BY: CHIEF, DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION DATE: APPROVED BY: GENERAL MANAGER–CHIEF ENGINEER DATE:	MORENO–ALLESSANDRO INTERIM FACILITY STAGE 1 STA 20+00 TO STA 23+00	PROJECT NO. 4–0–00745 DRAWING NO. 4–1118 SHEET NO. 5 OF 6	

Map Date: October 2017
Photo (or Base) Source: RCFCWCD *2017*

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Figure 3d. Site Plan

2017-073.003 Moreno MDP Line H-2

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

2.5 Regulatory Requirements, Permits, and Approvals

The following approvals and regulatory permits would be required for implementation of the Proposed Project:

- USACE – Clean Water Act Section 404 Permit;
- RWQCB, Santa Ana Region – Clean Water Act Section 401 Permit; and
- CDFW – Fish and Game Code Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement.

2.6 Consultation With California Native American Tribe(s)

The following California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area have been notified of the project: Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Morongo Band of Mission Indians, Pechanga Temecula Band of Luiseño Mission Indians, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, and Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians. Only the Pechanga Temecula Band of Luiseño Mission Indians, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, and the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians have requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1. A summary of the consultation process is provided in Section 5.17 of this Initial Study.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

SECTION 3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED AND DETERMINATION

3.1 Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

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

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

Determination

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

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

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

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

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

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

Margery Lazarus, P.E.
Senior Engineer

5-8-18
Date

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

SECTION 4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST AND DISCUSSION

This IS prepared for the Proposed Project will be referring to the previously certified Moreno MDP Revision Final Program Environmental Impact Report (Final PEIR; SCH No. 2012041013; RCFCWCD 2015). The Proposed Project is an interim storm drain facility generally following the alignment of Line H-2 from the Moreno MDP Revision. Line H-2 is shown on Figure 2-1 of the Final PEIR. The Final PEIR was certified by the District's Board of Supervisors (Board) in April 2015. When the Board certified the Final PEIR, they also adopted the Mitigation Measure Summary, Mitigation Monitoring/Reporting Program, CEQA Findings, and a Statement of Overriding Considerations in regard to the potentially significant adverse impacts associated with the Moreno MDP Revision.

4.1 Aesthetics

4.1.1 Environmental Setting

Regional Setting

The City of Moreno Valley (City) is located in the northwest portion of Riverside County, bounded by the community of Edgemont to the west, the Badlands Mountain Range to the north and east, and the City of Perris to the south. The City lies on a relatively flat valley floor surrounded by rugged hills and mountains. The most prominent scenic resources within the City are visible from SR-60, the major transportation route in the area. Upon entering the City from the west, the dominant view is of the Box Springs Mountains to the immediate north and the Mount Russell foothills to the south. Moreno Peak is part of a prominent landform located south of SR-60 along Moreno Beach Drive. This landform only rises a few hundred feet above the valley floor but has a unique location near the center of the valley (City of Moreno Valley 2006b).

State Scenic Highways

The California Scenic Highway Program protects and enhances the scenic beauty of California's highways and adjacent corridors. A highway can be designated as scenic based on how much natural beauty can be seen by users of the highway, the quality of the scenic landscape, and if development impacts the enjoyment of the view. The project site is located 1.5 miles south of SR-60 and 5.75 miles east of I-215. Neither of these highways is designated as a State Scenic Highway by Caltrans (Caltrans 2017).

Visual Character of the Project Site

The project site encompasses a small area northwest of the intersection of Alessandro Boulevard and Oliver Street and an area between the eastern boundary of the Discovery Church parking lot and two adjacent privately owned undeveloped parcels in the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. The project site and surrounding vicinity are dominated by development, disturbances, and previous agricultural use. The project site is bordered by disturbed/old agricultural fields to the north and east, residential development to the south, and the Discovery Church to the west. The property immediately south of the Discovery Church and west of the project site is fenced, but the project site itself does not contain any fencing or structures.

4.1.2 Aesthetics (I) Environmental Checklist and Discussion

Would the Project:		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a)	Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The project site is bordered by disturbed/old agricultural fields to the north and east, residential development to the south, and Discovery Church to the west. Scenic vistas in the project area include views of Moreno Peak to the north of the project site. The Proposed Project would construct an inlet structure, install one or two RCP culverts beneath Alessandro Boulevard, and construct an earthen channel from Alessandro Boulevard to Brodiaea Avenue. All improvements would be located below or at ground surface level. Potential impacts to scenic vista would be limited to construction equipment and construction activity that would be occurring intermittently and be temporary. Therefore, scenic vistas of Moreno Peak would not be significantly affected by the Proposed Project. A less than significant impact would occur.

Would the Project:		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
b)	Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The Proposed Project would be located primarily within road rights-of-way and disturbed agricultural areas approximately 1.5 miles south of SR-60 and 5.75 miles east of I-215. Neither of these highways are designated as a State Scenic Highway by Caltrans. The nearest State Scenic Highway to the project site is Highway 243, located approximately 17.5 miles to the east. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not damage scenic resources within a state scenic highway (Caltrans 2017). No impact would occur.

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

The Proposed Project would construct an inlet structure, install one or two RCP culverts beneath Alessandro Boulevard, and construct an earthen channel from Alessandro Boulevard to Brodiaea Avenue. The project area contains developed uses (residential development to the south, Discovery Church to the west) and undeveloped land (disturbed agricultural fields to the north and east). The Proposed Project would be compatible with the rural residential character of the project area and would not degrade the

existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings. Impacts associated with the visual character and quality of the site would be less than significant**.**

Would the Project:		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
d)	Would the project create a new source of substantial light or glare, which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The Proposed Project would not require lighting or include sources of glare during construction or operation. However, during emergency conditions the proposed facilities may require temporary lighting for repairs that would be directed towards the project facilities and not onto adjacent property or into the sky. Therefore, impacts from light and glare would be less than significant.

4.1.3 Mitigation Measures

No significant impacts were identified, and no mitigation measures are required.

4.2 Agriculture and Forestry Resources

4.2.1 Environmental Setting

The land use designation for the project site is Residential (Max. 5 du/ac) (City of Moreno Valley 2017). The project site is currently zoned Residential (R5 Residential- up to 5 du/ac) and the areas surrounding the project site are zoned for Residential and Residential Agriculture (City of Moreno Valley 2006a). According to the California Department of Conservation (CDC) *Riverside County Important Farmland 2016 Sheet 1 of 3 Map*, the project site is located on land designated as Farmland of Local Importance (CDC 2016a). According to the CDC *Riverside County Williamson Act FY 2015/2016 Sheet 1 of 3 Map*, the project site is located on land designated as Non-Enrolled Land (CDC 2016b).

4.2.2 Agriculture and Forestry Resources (II) Environmental Checklist and Discussion

Would the Project:		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a)	Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

According to the Riverside County Important Farmland Map, the project site is located on land classified as Farmland of Local Importance. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not be located on land classified

as prime farmland, unique farmland, or farmland of statewide importance (CDC 2016a). No impact would occur.

Would the Project:		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
b)	Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The project site is not located on land zoned for agricultural use. According to the California Department of Conservation Williamson Act Parcel Map for Riverside County, the project site is mapped as Non-Enrolled Land and not an agricultural preserve subject to a Williamson Act contract (CDC 2016b). The Proposed Project would not conflict with zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract. No impact would occur.

Would the Project:		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
c)	Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The project site is located on land designated for residential land uses within a residential zoning designation (City of Moreno Valley 2017). The project site is not located on land designated for forest land, timberland, or timberland zoned timberland production. No impact would occur.

Would the project:		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
d)	Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The project site is not zoned for forest land, timberland, or timberland production (City of Moreno Valley 2006a). Therefore, the Proposed Project would not result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. No impact would occur.

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment, which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The project site and surrounding properties are not currently used for agriculture. The project site areas to the north, east, and south are located on land designated as farmland of local importance (CDC 2016a). However, development on the project site would not result in the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. No impact would occur.

4.2.3 Mitigation Measures

No significant impacts were identified, and no mitigation measures are required.

4.3 Air Quality

4.3.1 Environmental Setting

Both the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the California Air Resources Board (CARB) have established ambient air quality standards for common pollutants. These ambient air quality standards are levels of contaminants representing safe levels that avoid specific adverse health effects associated with each pollutant. The ambient air quality standards cover what are called criteria pollutants because the health and other effects of each pollutant are described in criteria documents. Areas that meet ambient air quality standards are classified as attainment areas, while areas that do not meet these standards are classified as nonattainment areas.

CARB divides the state into air basins that share similar meteorological and topographical features. Moreno Valley lies in the South Coast Air Basin (SoCAB), which includes the non-desert portions of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties and all of Orange County. The air quality in the SoCAB is regulated by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). The air basin is on a coastal plain with connecting broad valleys and low hills and is bounded by the Pacific Ocean on the southwest, with high mountains forming the remainder of the perimeter (SCAQMD 1993). The Riverside County portion of the SoCAB is designated as a nonattainment area for the federal ozone and fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) standards and is also a nonattainment area for the state standards for ozone, coarse particulate matter (PM_{10}), and $PM_{2.5}$ standards (CARB 2016).

4.3.2 Air Quality (III) Environmental Checklist and Discussion

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The Final PEIR concluded that implementation of the proposed Moreno MDP Revisions would not conflict or obstruct implementation of the South Coast Air Basin Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) (RCFCWCD 2015). The Proposed Project would construct an interim storm drainage facility that would generally align with Line H-2 from the Moreno MDP. The Proposed Project would be consistent with the findings in the PEIR. No impact would occur.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Construction Impacts

To provide a worst-case analysis of the Moreno MDP the Final PEIR identified a representative project for construction of MDP Facilities. This representative project entails a typical (i.e., usual) construction scenario, including anticipated phasing, construction equipment, area disturbed during grading activities, and export of excavated material. The representative project consists of site preparation, grading, and installation during construction of a storm drain, a trapezoidal channel (partially concrete-lined), and a detention basin. Construction scenario assumptions were based on anticipated construction of and along Line F and Line F-2. It should be noted that the representative project is substantially greater than the proposed project, as shown in Table 4.3-1.

Table 4.3-1. Comparison of Representative Project and Proposed Project

Component	Representative Project	Proposed Project
Basin	28.5 acre	Not included
Trapezoidal Channel	3,800 linear feet (partially lined)	1,750 linear feet (earthen)
Storm Drain	1,800 linear feet	~150 linear feet

The Final PEIR determined that criteria pollutant emissions from construction of the representative project would exceed the SCAQMD regional daily thresholds for nitrogen oxides (NO_X) and PM_{10}, but would not exceed the thresholds for volatile organic compounds (VOC), carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), or $PM_{2.5}$. The main source of NO_X emissions are from on-road vehicle exhaust from soil hauling and

construction equipment while the main source of PM_{10} emissions is from hauling during basin and channel excavation activities.

Representative project modeling assumed that construction of MDP Facilities would occur sequentially (i.e. one after another). In the event two construction activities would overlap, the combined emissions from both activities would not exceed additional SCAQMD thresholds for criteria pollutants, with the exception of VOC emissions. If the two activities that would generate the greatest amount of emissions (i.e., basin excavation (grading) and trapezoidal channel grading) would occur simultaneously, then VOC emissions could be as high as 85 pounds per day. Accordingly, based on the SCAQMD's quantitative significance thresholds and the maximum emissions modeled for the representative project, in addition to impacts from NO_X and PM_{10}, significant VOC emissions, would result if two construction phases occurred concurrently.

The Final PEIR determined that, based on the analysis of the representative project, implementation of the Moreno MDP could potentially result in significant impacts to VOC, NO_X, and PM_{10} emissions when construction of MDP Facilities occurs sequentially or concurrently. Implementation of mitigation measures MM Air 1 through MM Air 4 would reduce short-term construction impacts. However, estimated short-term emissions from construction of the Moreno MDP, as analyzed by the representative project, may exceed applicable SCAQMD regional thresholds for VOC, NO_X, and PM_{10} after implementation of mitigation measures. Therefore, the impacts to air quality from construction of the Moreno MDP are considered regionally significant and unavoidable after mitigation.

It is anticipated that the Proposed Project would not exceed criteria pollutant emission thresholds as demonstrated for the representative project in the Final PEIR because of the smaller scope of the Proposed Project compared to the representative project (see Table 4.3-1).

The Final PEIR determined that the main source of NO_X emissions are from on-road vehicle exhaust from soil hauling and construction equipment while the main source of PM_{10} emissions is from hauling during basin and channel excavation activities. The Proposed Project would not require export of soil (grading plan would balance soil on the site) and does not include a large basin as compared to the representative project. Furthermore, as demonstrated in the Final PEIR significant impacts to VOC emissions would only occur in the event two construction activities overlap. Construction of the proposed interim storm drain would occur sequentially; therefore, impacts associated with VOC emissions would not be a concern. With the implementation of mitigation measures MM Air 1 through MM Air 4 from the Moreno MDP Revision Final PEIR, short-term construction impacts would be less than significant.

Long-Term Operational Impacts

The Proposed Project would not include the provision of new permanent stationary or mobile sources of emissions, and therefore, by its very nature, would not generate quantifiable criteria emissions from project operations. The Proposed Project does not propose any buildings and therefore no permanent source or stationary source emissions. Once the Proposed Project is completed, there would be no resultant increase in automobile trips to the area because the improved facilities would not require daily visits. While it is anticipated that the Proposed Project would require intermittent maintenance to be conducted by City/District staff, such maintenance would be minimal, requiring a negligible amount of

traffic trips on an annual basis. Impacts in this regard would be consistent with the findings in the Final PEIR and would be less than significant.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	☐	☒	☐	☐

The Proposed Project is located within the South Coast Air Basin, which is designated as a non-attainment area for ozone, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$ under state standards and for ozone and $PM_{2.5}$ under federal standards.

Cumulative Construction Impacts

The Moreno MDP Revision Final PEIR determined that although the proposed Moreno MDP is in conformance with the AQMP, because the short-term construction emissions from the MDP's representative project would result in impacts to ozone precursors, the incremental contribution to criteria pollutant emissions resulting from the construction of MDP Facilities is potentially cumulatively considerable. However, as demonstrated in the response to 4.3 question b) it is anticipated that the Proposed Project would not exceed criteria pollutant emission thresholds because of the smaller scope of the Proposed Project compared to the representative project analyzed in the Final PEIR (see Table 4.3-1). With the implementation of mitigation measures MM Air 1 through MM Air 4 from the Moreno MDP Revision Final PEIR, short-term construction impacts would be less than significant. Therefore, cumulative construction impacts would also be less than significant.

Cumulative Long-Term Impacts

As discussed previously, the Proposed Project would not result in long-term air quality impacts, since it is not considered a trip generating land use. Additionally, adherence to SCAQMD rules and regulations would alleviate potential impacts related to cumulative conditions on a project-by-project basis. Emission reduction technology, strategies, and plans are constantly being developed. As a result, the Proposed Project would not contribute a cumulatively considerable net increase of any nonattainment criteria pollutant. Therefore, cumulative operational impacts associated with implementation of the Proposed Project consisted with the findings in the Moreno MDP Revision Final PEIR and would be less than significant.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Sensitive receptors are defined as facilities or land uses that include members of the population that are particularly sensitive to the effects of air pollutants, such as children, the elderly, and people with illnesses. Examples of these sensitive receptors are residences, schools, hospitals, and daycare centers. The California Air Resources Board (CARB) has identified the following groups of individuals as the most likely to be affected by air pollution: the elderly over 65, children under 14, athletes, and persons with cardiovascular and chronic respiratory diseases such as asthma, emphysema, and bronchitis. Sensitive receptors closest to the project site include Discovery Church visitors located directly adjacent to the project site and residents located approximately 150 feet from the south end of the project site across Brodiaea Avenue.

As discussed in the response to section 4.3 question b), it is anticipated that the construction of the Proposed Project would not exceed criteria pollutant emission thresholds because of the smaller scope of the Proposed Project compared to the representative project analyzed in the Final PEIR (see Table 4.3-1). Emissions associated with construction would be temporary and end once the Proposed Project is built. Construction emission impacts would be less than significant with the implementation of mitigation measures MM Air 1 through MM Air 4 from the Moreno MDP Revision Final PEIR. As discussed in the response to section 4.3 question b), the Proposed Project would not result in long-term air quality impacts, since it is not considered a trip generating land use.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The Final PEIR concluded that objectionable odors, such as diesel exhaust, resulting from the proposed Moreno MDP revisions would be short-term in duration and would not result in permanent impacts to surrounding land uses or sensitive receptors. The Proposed Project would be consistent with the findings in the PEIR. A less than significant impact would occur.

4.3.3 Mitigation Measures

Moreno MDP Revision Final PEIR Mitigation Measures Applicable to the Proposed Project

MM Air 1: For channel and basin Facilities, during construction, ozone precursor emissions from all vehicles and construction equipment shall be controlled by maintaining equipment engines in good condition, in proper tune per manufacturers' specifications. Equipment

maintenance records and equipment design specification data sheets shall be kept on site during construction. Compliance with this measure shall be subject to periodic inspections by the Lead Agency or by means of another form of documentation as approved by the Lead Agency (i.e., Moreno Valley, Riverside County, or District).

MM Air 2: For channel and basin Facilities, to reduce construction vehicle (truck) idling while waiting to enter/exit the site, prior to issuance of grading permits, the contractor shall submit a traffic control plan that will describe in detail, safe detours to prevent traffic congestion to the best of the project's ability, and provide temporary traffic control measures during construction activities that will ensure smooth traffic flows. Pursuant to CCR Title 13 §2449(d)(3), construction equipment and truck idling times shall be prohibited in excess of five minutes on site. To reduce traffic congestion, and therefore NO_X, the plan shall include, as necessary, appropriate, and practicable, the following: dedicated turn lanes for movement of construction trucks and equipment on and off site, scheduling of construction activities that affect traffic flow on the arterial system to off-peak hours, rerouting of construction trucks away from congested streets or sensitive receptors, and/or signal synchronization to improve traffic flow. This measure applies to all projects, unless the Lead Agency determines that a traffic control plan is not warranted or feasible due to no impact on local roadways.

MM Air 3: For channel and basin Facilities, to minimize impacts related to particulate matter (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$) generation from construction activities, consistent with SCAQMD Rule 403, it is required that fugitive dust generated by grading and construction activities be kept to a minimum with a goal of retaining dust on the site. The contractor shall be required to comply with the applicable provisions of SCAQMD Rule 403 and implement appropriate fugitive dust control measures that may include watering, stabilized construction access to reduce tracking of mud or dirt onto public roads, covering trucks hauling loose materials off-site, and street sweeping.

MM Air 4: For channel and basin Facilities, to reduce construction vehicle emissions contractor specification packages for Facility construction phases shall require construction equipment to meet EPA standards according to the following, unless a Facility (or Facilities)-specific air quality analysis is conducted at the time are actually designed and proposed for construction that determines impacts would be less than significant by adhering to the most current federal, state and local (e.g., (SCAQMD) regulations, and the District's standard regulatory practices:

- The contracting company's fleet of off-road diesel-powered construction equipment greater than 100 horsepower shall meet Tier 3 off-road emissions standards or better.
- Any emissions control device used by the contractor shall achieve Level 3 emissions reductions of no less than 85 percent for particulate matter, as specified by CARB regulations.

- A copy of the fleet's tier compliance documentation, and CARB or AQMD operating permit shall be available to the Lead Agency for such Facility (i.e., Moreno Valley, Riverside County, or District) at the time of mobilization of each applicable unit of equipment.

4.4 Biological Resources

A Biological Technical Report was completed for the Proposed Project (ECORP 2018a). A reconnaissance-level biological survey was conducted to document the existing biological resources, to assess the habitat for its potential to support sensitive plant and wildlife species, and to determine whether impacts would occur to sensitive biological resources, as required under CEQA. The survey was conducted in accordance with Mitigation Measure (MM) BIO 1 outlined in the Moreno MDP Revision PEIR (RCFCWCD 2015). The survey and report also fulfills the habitat assessment requirements outlined in MM BIO 2 for burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) and MM BIO 4 for identifying riparian/riverine habitats on site, and MM BIO 6 for vernal pool and listed fairy shrimp habitat. The project site is located within the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP). The Biological Technical Report also fulfills the reporting requirements for sensitive biological resources covered under the MSHCP. The results of this report are summarized below.

4.4.1 Environmental Setting

The project site and surrounding areas are dominated by development, disturbances, and previous agricultural use areas. Some areas containing native vegetation were found adjacent to the project site and within the 500-foot survey buffer; however, these areas have been subjected to human disturbances as well and are not high-quality native habitats. The project site is bordered by disturbed/old agricultural fields to the north and east, residential development to the south, and the Discovery Church to the west. The property immediately south of the Discovery Church parking lot and west of the project site is fenced, but the project site itself does not contain any fencing or structures.

Vegetation Communities

Two land cover types, disturbed areas and developed areas, were observed on the project site and in the vicinity. The plant species observed within these cover types generally consisted of ornamental, nonnative, or invasive weedy species.

Developed is not a vegetation classification, but rather a land cover type. Areas mapped as developed were devoid of natural vegetation due to human development and contained only landscaped vegetation and ornamental landscaping trees, buildings, and paved ground cover. The developed land cover type is represented within the 500-foot buffer of the project site by paved roads, residential communities, and the Discovery Church property including the buildings and paved parking lot.

Salix gooddingii Woodland Alliance (black willow thickets) was present in a small patch along the western edge of the project survey area but not within the project footprint, south of the Discovery Christian Church. The black willow thickets present within the survey area consisted mainly of black willow and mulefat, but also included Brazilian peppertree and a dense understory of Russian thistle, wild oat, and

mustards. The black willow thickets were classified as disturbed due to the substantial amount of nonnative weedy plants interspersed throughout the community.

Avena [barbata, fatua] Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance (wild oats grasslands) was present in a large patch west of the project site and disturbed black willow thickets. The wild oats grasslands present within the project survey area consisted mainly of wild oat, but also included mustards, Russian thistle, and Canada horseweed.

Wildlife

The majority of the project site provided habitat for species adapted to disturbances and urban environments. Birds were the most abundant species observed within the area. Twenty-one wildlife species were observed during the reconnaissance field survey including one reptile, 19 birds, and one mammal species. Common species observed include western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis* ssp. *occidentalis*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), white-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), and scat belonging to coyote (*Canis latrans*).

Soils

Soils types were determined using the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (NRCS 2017). Soils within the Project site consist of Greenfield sandy loam, eroded, 2 to 8 percent slopes; Hanford coarse sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes; Pachappa fine sandy loam, eroded, 2 to 8 percent slopes; and San Emigdio loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes.

Potential Waters of the U.S.

One feature, a roadside ditch, was identified on the project site during the field survey. The feature is located parallel to Alessandro Boulevard on its north side. At the intersection of Alessandro Boulevard and Oliver Street the feature flows through a corrugated metal pipe (CMP) culvert beneath Oliver Street daylighting at the northwest corner of the intersection. Flows then enter another culvert located north of Alessandro Boulevard and west of Oliver Street. The culvert conveys flows south beneath Alessandro Boulevard into the Discovery Church parking lot where flows are directed to an aboveground concrete swale. The Discovery Church parking lot swale empties into an open field to the south. Further south, at Brodiaea Avenue, there is an existing inlet structure for Line H-2.

Special-Status Plants

The literature search conducted as part of the Biological Technical Report documented 60 special-status plant species (10 federally and/or state listed, 31 covered by the MSHCP). Because the project site boundaries consist entirely of highly disturbed habitats, all 60 species were presumed absent due to lack of suitable habitat. No special-status plant species were observed on the project site or in the vicinity during the field survey (ECORP 2018a).

Special-Status Wildlife

The literature search conducted as part of the Biological Technical Report documented 48 special-status wildlife species (16 federally and/or state-listed species, 33 covered by the MSHCP) in the vicinity of the

project site. Of the 48 species identified in the literature search, two were identified as having a low potential to be present within the boundaries of the project site including burrowing owl and California horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris actia*). The remaining 46 species were presumed to be absent from the project site.

Wildlife Movement Corridors

The majority of the project site and immediate vicinity is heavily disturbed or developed and contains very little cover that would only allow for limited movement of smaller, resident populations of wildlife. The small patch of riparian habitat does not provide a resource conducive to wildlife movement. Further, this area is not considered a substantial corridor and does not connect two large, undeveloped blocks of land that wildlife may need to move between.

4.4.2 Biological Resources (IV) Environmental Checklist and Discussion

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Special-Status Plants

Of the 60 special status plants identified in the literature search, all were presumed to be absent from the project site due to a lack of suitable habitat. No impacts to special-status plant species would occur.

Nesting Birds

Vegetation on the project site and in adjacent areas provide habitat for nesting birds. Nesting birds are protected under both the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the California Fish and Game Code (Sections 3503, 3503.5, 3513, and 3800) and cannot be subjected to take (as defined in California Fish and Game Code) during the bird breeding season, which typically runs from February 15 through August 31. If construction of the Proposed Project occurs during the bird breeding season, ground-disturbing construction activities could directly affect native and nongame birds and their nests through direct removal of nests and indirectly through increased noise disturbances. Impacts would be less than significant with the implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1 and BIO-2.

Special-Status Wildlife

Of the 48 special-status wildlife species identified in the literature search, two were identified as having a low potential to occur within the project site boundaries: burrowing owl and California horned lark.

Burrowing Owl. The project site is located within a designated survey area for burrowing owl and a habitat assessment was conducted during the site visit. It was determined that burrowing owl has a low potential to occur on the project site and vicinity. The construction of the Proposed Project would involve grading and vegetation removal within the project site boundaries. As such, the Proposed Project would have the potential to have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications. Direct impacts to this species through ground disturbance, vegetation removal, habitat loss, and mortality and indirect impacts from construction noise and vibrations may occur. With the implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-3 impacts would be less than significant.

California horned lark. California horned lark was determined to have a low potential to occur on the project site and vicinity due to the presence of nesting habitat in the open field portion of the project site. The construction of the Proposed Project would involve grading and vegetation removal within the project site boundaries. As such, the Proposed Project would have the potential to have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications. Direct impacts to this species through ground disturbance, vegetation removal, habitat loss, and mortality and indirect impacts from construction noise and vibrations may occur. Impacts to California horned lark would be less than significant with the implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-1 and BIO-2.

Other Special-Status Species. While least Bell's vireo and Stephens' kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys stephensi*) do not have the potential to occur within the project site, they do have additional requirements under the MSHCP.

Least Bell's Vireo

One area of disturbed riparian habitat is present within 500-feet of the project site. The riparian area is not suitable for least Bell's nesting activities due to its small size and presence of disturbances; however, the area could be used by the species as a migratory stopover. No direct impacts to this riparian area would occur. Indirect impacts to least Bell's vireo during the migratory season may occur in the form of increased noise, ground disturbance, and human activity. Impacts to least Bell's vireo would be less than significant with the implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-1 and BIO-2.

Stephen's Kangaroo Rat

While no suitable habitat is present for Stephens' kangaroo rat on the project site, the project site is located within the Stephens' kangaroo rat fee assessment area (Riverside County Habitat Conservation Agency [RCHCA] 2017; Moreno Valley Municipal Code 8.60). In order to offset impacts to the species, all applicants for development permits within the fee assessment area must pay a mitigation fee. However, the Proposed Project would be exempt from the Stephen's Kangaroo Rat Mitigation Fee per the City of Moreno Valley Municipal Code Section 8.60.090, which exempts development of public utility transmission facilities other than substations, treatment facilities or pumping stations. No impact would occur.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Sensitive vegetation communities did not appear in the literature search; however, there is one riparian area that provides habitat for special-status wildlife species and nesting birds that is present within 500 feet of the project site. This riparian habitat, disturbed black willow thickets, has a state Rarity Rank of S3, indicating that it is a sensitive plant community. This area is outside of the Proposed Project footprint and would be completely avoided. Therefore, no impact would occur.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	☐	☒	☐	☐

One potentially jurisdictional feature, a roadside ditch, was identified on the project site during the field survey. The feature runs parallel to Alessandro Boulevard on its north side. At the intersection of Alessandro Boulevard and Oliver Street the feature flows through a CMP culvert beneath Oliver Street daylighting at the northwest corner of the intersection. Flows then enter another three existing culverts, located north of Alessandro Boulevard and west of Oliver Street, that convey flows south beneath Alessandro Boulevard into the Discovery Church parking lot. Flows through the Discovery Church parking lot are conveyed via an aboveground concrete swale. The Discovery Church parking lot swale empties into an open field to the south. Further south, at Brodiaea Avenue, there is an existing inlet structure for Line H-2.

On December 12, 2017 a meeting was held about the Proposed Project with the Regional Conservation Authority (RCA) and several of the regulatory agencies. At that meeting, the agencies indicated that the roadside ditch could be jurisdictional. As a response a jurisdictional delineation was conducted in February 2018 (ECORP 2018a). The jurisdictional delineation determined that the sources of flows within the roadside ditch are largely from other man-made channels, underground pipes and ditches located along roadsides, or from within housing tracts. These man-made features are located within existing and future planned facilities of the Moreno MDP, including Line H-1 and Line H-3 primarily. One natural feature north of Cottonwood Avenue enters into the system north of existing Line H-3. There is no

riparian habitat present within the drainage ditches. The roadside ditch is considered to be a stormwater facility rather than a natural stream.

Flows from the roadside ditch enter three existing culverts, located north of Alessandro Boulevard and west of Oliver Street, that convey flows south beneath Alessandro Boulevard into the Discovery Church parking lot. Flows pass through the parking lot through an aboveground concrete swale. Downstream flows from the Discovery Church parking lot drain into an empty field, where they sheetflow into an existing inlet structure for Line H-2. Line H-2 flows through a network of other channels to enter into the Perris Valley Storm Drain and, ultimately, the San Jacinto River, which is considered to be jurisdictional to the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) as waters of the U.S. Because of this downstream connection, there is a nexus between discharges into the roadside ditch within the project site and downstream waters jurisdictional to the USACE. Therefore, the roadside ditch within the project site is potentially jurisdictional to the USACE as waters of U.S., pursuant to the Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 404. If this feature is jurisdictional to the USACE it would also be jurisdictional to the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), pursuant to the CWA Section 401. The roadside ditch would also be potentially jurisdictional to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), pursuant to California Fish and Game Code 1602, due to it having a bed and channel and functioning as a streambed (ECORP 2018b). Final jurisdictional determinations are made the regulatory agencies (USACE, RWQCB, and CDFW).

The Proposed Project would construct an inlet structure at the northwest corner of the intersection of Alessandro Boulevard and Oliver Street, install one or two RCP culverts beneath Alessandro Boulevard, and construct an earthen channel from Alessandro Boulevard to Brodiaea Avenue. The Proposed Project would require work within the roadside ditch at the northwest corner of the intersection of Alessandro Boulevard and Oliver Road. Proposed work in this location includes the construction of an inlet structure and installation of one or two RCP culverts to direct flows beneath Alessandro Boulevard. Therefore, ground disturbing activities (excavation, grading) during construction would impact the roadside ditch and would require authorization from the three regulatory agencies (USACE, RWQCB, and CDFW). With the implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-4 impacts would be less than significant.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The project site is bordered by paved roads, a church to the west and residential development to the north and south. The project site is heavily disturbed and contains very little cover that would only allow for limited movement of smaller, resident populations of wildlife. The riparian area is likely not conducive to wildlife movement because of its small size and the fact that it lacks a linear shape connecting two large, undeveloped blocks of land between which wildlife may need to move. Therefore, no impact to wildlife corridors or nursery sites would occur.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☐	☐	☒

City of Moreno Valley Municipal Code Section 9.17.040 (Street Trees) list approved species of trees for major streets and specifies where streets shall be planted. The Proposed Project would not conflict with Municipal Code Section 9.17.040 because no street trees would be removed or installed as part of the Proposed Project. No impact would occur.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	☐	☒	☐	☐

The project site is located within the planning area for the Western Riverside MSHCP. The project site is not located within or adjacent to any MSHCP-designated Conservation Areas or Criteria Cells.

Section 6.1.2 Riparian/Riverine, Vernal Pool, and Fairy Shrimp

Every biological assessment of lands within the MSHCP must also comply with requirements to assess the potential for riparian/riverine areas, vernal pool habitats, and fairy shrimp. Habitat for vernal pools and fairy shrimp is not present within the project site. One area of riparian vegetation was documented adjacent to the project site. The riparian vegetation was dominated by black willows (disturbed black willow thickets) and was small in size. This patch of habitat is narrow and subjected to disturbances from periodic mowing/maintenance activities in the vicinity. Nonnative species were abundant, including Brazilian peppertree, Russian thistle, and mustards. The black willow thickets do not provide suitable nesting habitat for riparian obligate special-status species, such as least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*), but it could provide habitat during temporary migratory stopovers. This feature is being avoided by the Proposed Project. No riparian, vernal pool, and fairy shrimp impacts would occur.

One potentially jurisdictional feature (roadside ditch) was identified on the project site. At an RCA meeting about the project held on December 12, 2017 the regulatory agencies indicated that the roadside ditch could be jurisdictional. Based on a jurisdictional delineation completed for the Proposed Project in February 2018, the roadside ditch was determined to be potentially jurisdictional to the USACE, RWQCB, and the CDFW. Please see the response to question c of this section (4.4 Biological Resources).

The Proposed Project would require work within the roadside ditch at the northwest corner of the intersection of Alessandro Boulevard and Oliver Road. Proposed work in this location includes the construction of an inlet structure and installation of one or two RCP culverts to direct flows beneath

Alessandro Boulevard. Therefore, ground disturbing activities (excavation, grading) during construction would impact the roadside ditch. Impacts to this feature would also require permits from the regulatory agencies (USACE, RWQCB, and CDFW) and the preparation of a DBESP for review under the MSHCP. With the implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-4 and BIO-5 impacts would be less than significant.

Section 6.1.3 Narrow Endemic Plant Species

The project site is not located within any of the MSHCP Narrow Endemic Plant Species Survey Areas.

Section 6.3.2 Criteria Area Species

The project site is not located within a Criteria Cell; however, it is located within an MSHCP-designated survey area for burrowing owl. Burrowing owl was determined to have a low potential to occur due to the presence of suitable wintering and foraging habitat in the disturbed open areas; however, no pre-existing burrow structures were observed on the project site. As such, direct impacts to burrowing owl through ground disturbance and indirect impacts from construction noise and vibrations may occur. Implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-3 would reduce impacts to a level that is less than significant.

Section 6.1.4 Urban/Wildlands Interface Guidelines

The requirements for Urban/Wildlands Interface do not apply to this project site because it is not located adjacent to any MSHCP Conservation Areas. The project site is relatively isolated from larger, contiguous blocks of native habitat and completely surrounded by residential development and other anthropogenic land use; therefore, net long-term increase of edge impacts are not expected as a result of this project. No impacts related to urban/wildlands interface would occur.

4.4.3 Mitigation Measures

Project Specific Mitigation Measures

BIO-1: Preconstruction Survey for Nesting Birds: If possible, ground disturbance activities shall be conducted during the non-breeding season for birds (approximately September 1 through February 14). This will avoid violations of the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code §§ 3503, 3503.5 and 3513. If activities with the potential to disrupt nesting birds are scheduled to occur during the bird breeding season (February 15 through August 31), a preconstruction nesting bird survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist. The nest surveys shall include the project site and adjacent areas where project activities have the potential to cause nest failure. If no nesting birds are observed during the survey, site preparation and construction activities may begin. If nesting birds (including nesting raptors) are found to be present, avoidance or minimization measures shall be undertaken in consultation with CDFW. Measures may include establishment of an avoidance buffer until nesting has been completed and periodic nest monitoring by the project biologist. The width of the avoidance buffer will be determined by the project biologist. Typically this is a minimum of 300 feet from the nest site in all directions (500 feet is typically recommended by CDFW for raptors), until the juveniles have fledged and there has been no evidence of a second attempt at nesting. The monitoring biologist will monitor the nest(s) during construction and document any findings.

BIO-2: Biological Monitoring: A biologist shall be present to monitor all vegetation clearing activities during the nesting bird season (February 15 through August 31). A biological monitor shall perform biological clearance surveys at the start of each work day that vegetation clearing takes place to minimize impacts on nesting birds. The monitor will be responsible for ensuring that impacts to nesting birds and active nests will be avoided to the fullest extent possible. Biological monitoring shall take place until the project site has been completely cleared of any vegetation. If an active nest is identified, then the biological monitor shall establish an appropriate disturbance limit buffer around the nest using flagging or staking. Construction activities shall not occur within any disturbance limit buffer zones until the nest is deemed no longer active by the biologist.

BIO-3: Preconstruction Burrowing Owl Survey: A pre-construction survey for burrowing owls shall be completed within the project site no more than 30 days prior to construction activities in accordance with the Western Riverside MSHCP burrowing owl survey guidelines (County of Riverside 2006). If burrowing owls are observed during the preconstruction survey, a specific mitigation methodology for the owl shall be determined in order to reduce impacts to a level that is less than significant. Mitigation measures for any owls present could include avoidance of the owl burrows during their nesting season and/or passive relocation of burrowing owls.

BIO-4: Regulatory Permitting: Prior to the commencement of project construction activities that will impact the jurisdictional drainage on the project site, authorization for impacts shall be acquired through the permitting process from the USACE, RWQCB, and CDFW pursuant to the CWA Section 404 and 401 and California Fish and Game Code Section 1600, respectively. Project specific mitigation for impacts to features jurisdictional to state and federal agencies will be determined during the permitting process.

BIO-5: Preparation of a DBESP: If impacts to potentially jurisdictional features are unavoidable, preparation of a Determination of Biologically Equivalent or Superior Preservation (DBESP) Report will be required to satisfy the MSHCP requirements with regard to riverine habitat impacts. This document will outline mitigation measures that will replace any lost functions and values of the habitat as it relates to MSHCP-covered species.

4.5 Cultural Resources

A Cultural Resources Investigation was prepared by ECORP Consulting, Inc. for the Proposed Project to determine if cultural resources were present in or adjacent to the project site and assess the sensitivity of the project area for undiscovered or buried cultural resources (ECORP 2018b). The Cultural Resources Investigation consisted of a cultural resources records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File search, and field survey of the project area. The results of this report are summarized below.

4.5.1 Cultural Resources (V) Environmental Checklist and Discussion

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐

A cultural resources records search was conducted at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California Riverside in November 2017, using the California Historical Resources Information System. The records search results indicate that 23 cultural resources have been documented within a one-mile radius of the project site. No previously recorded resources are located within the project site. There have been 17 cultural resources investigations previously conducted within a one-mile radius of the project site between 1984 and 2015. One of these studies overlapped the northern portion of the project site covering less than five percent of the project site.

An intensive systematic pedestrian survey of the project site was conducted. As a result of the field survey, two historic-age roads, Alessandro Boulevard and Oliver Street, were identified in the project area. No prehistoric resources were observed within the project site or in immediately adjacent areas. Both historic-age roads were evaluated for the National Register of Historical Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Both Alessandro Boulevard and Oliver Street are not eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under any criteria (ECORP 2018b). Therefore, the Proposed Project would not impact any known historical resources as defined by CEQA.

Although no other historical resources were identified on the project site as a result of the records search and field survey, there always remains the potential for ground-disturbing activities to expose previously unrecorded cultural resources. With the implementation of Mitigation Measures CUL-1 through CUL-5, potential impacts to unanticipated cultural resources found during project construction would be less than significant.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐

No archaeological resources have been previously recorded on the site and none were recorded during the field survey (ECORP 2018b). However, there remains the possibility that the Proposed Project may impact unknown buried archaeological resources as a result of ground disturbing construction activities. With the implementation of Mitigation Measures CUL-1 through CUL-5 impacts would be less than significant.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☒	☐	☐

According to Moreno MDP Revision Final PEIR, no known paleontological localities (or sites) were found within the MDP Watershed or within a one-mile radius of the MDP project boundary by either the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County or the San Bernardino County Museum. However, paleontological localities have been reported near the MDP boundary from soil and rock deposits similar to those known to occur within the MDP boundary. Furthermore, a field survey conducted for the Final PEIR produced negative results for any indication of potential paleontological resources, and no surficial evidence of fossil remains was observed within or adjacent to the proposed MDP facilities (RCFCWCD 2015).

Surficial soils in the alignments of proposed MDP facilities consist of alluvium of recent (Holocene) age and have a low potential for significant nonrenewable fossil remains. However, these younger alluvial sediments are of variable thickness and are known to rest directly on top of older Pleistocene-age sediments, which have a high potential to yield significant vertebrate fossil remains (RCFCWCD 2015).

The Final PEIR determined that because of past ground disturbances, it is expected that no intact fossil remains would be contained within the top three to five feet of sediments for MDP facilities to be located along existing roadways or within the top two to three feet of sediments in areas not adjacent to existing roadways.

The Proposed Project would construct an inlet structure, install one or two RCP culverts beneath Alessandro Boulevard, and construct an earthen channel from Alessandro Boulevard to Brodiaea Avenue. Culvert installation beneath Alessandro Boulevard is not anticipated to extend beyond five feet; therefore, no impacts to unknown fossil remains for this portion of the Proposed Project are anticipated. However, construction of the inlet structure and the earthen channel would result in excavations beyond three feet; as such, there is a possibility that older Pleistocene-age sediments would be encountered, which have a high potential to yield significant vertebrate fossil remains. If fossil remains are encountered during construction and are directly or indirectly destroyed a significant impact would occur. With the implementation of MM CR 4 through MM CR 7 from the Moreno MDP Revision Final PEIR impacts would be less than significant.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	☐	☒	☐	☐

No formal cemeteries are located in or near the project area. Most Native American human remains are found in prehistoric archaeological sites. No prehistoric archaeological sites have been recorded within

the project area. No impacts to human remains are anticipated; however, if any are encountered during grading activities, impacts would be significant. Implementation of Mitigation Measure CUL-6 below would reduce potential impacts to a less than significant level.

4.5.2 Mitigation Measures

Project Specific Mitigation Measures

CUL-1: Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the City of Moreno Valley shall retain a professional archaeologist to conduct monitoring of all mass grading and trenching activities. The Project Archaeologist shall have the authority to temporarily redirect earthmoving activities in the event that suspected archaeological resources are unearthed during Project construction. The Project Archaeologist, in consultation with the Consulting Tribe(s), the contractor, and the City, shall develop a Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP) in consultation pursuant to the definition in AB 52 to address the details, timing and responsibility of all archaeological and cultural activities that will occur on the project site. A consulting tribe is defined as a tribe that initiated the AB 52 tribal consultation process for the Project, has not opted out of the AB52 consultation process, and has completed AB 52 consultation with the City as provided for in Cal Pub Res Code Section 21080.3.2(b)(1) of AB52. Details in the Plan shall include:

a. Project grading and development scheduling;

b. The Project archaeologist and the Consulting Tribes(s) as defined in CUL-1 shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the City, the construction manager, and any contractors and will conduct a mandatory Cultural Resources Worker Sensitivity Training to those in attendance. The Training will include a brief review of the cultural sensitivity of the Project and the surrounding area; what resources could potentially be identified during earthmoving activities; the requirements of the monitoring program; the protocols that apply in the event inadvertent discoveries of cultural resources are identified, including who to contact and appropriate avoidance measures until the find(s) can be properly evaluated; and any other appropriate protocols. All new construction personnel that will conduct earthwork or grading activities that begin work on the Project following the initial Training must take the Cultural Resources Worker Sensitivity Training prior to beginning work and the Project archaeologist and Consulting Tribe(s) shall make themselves available to provide the training on an as needed basis; and

c. The City, Consulting Tribe(s), and Project archaeologist will follow the agreed protocols and stipulations in the event of inadvertent cultural resources discoveries, including any newly discovered cultural resource deposits that shall be subject to a cultural resources evaluation.

CUL-2: Prior to resuming ground disturbing activities, the City shall secure agreements with the consulting tribe(s) for tribal monitoring. The City is also required to provide a minimum of 30 days advance notice to the tribes of all ground disturbing activities. The Native American monitor shall have the authority to temporarily halt and redirect earth moving activities in the affected area in the event that suspected archaeological resources are unearthed. If the Native American

monitor(s) suspect that an archaeological resource may have been unearthed, the Project Archaeologist or the Native American monitor shall immediately redirect grading operations in a 100-foot radius around the find to allow identification and evaluation of the suspected resource. In consultation with the Native American monitor, the Project Archaeologist shall evaluate the suspected resource and make a determination of significance pursuant to California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2.

CUL-3: In the event that cultural resources are discovered during the course of ground disturbing activities (inadvertent discoveries), the following procedures shall be carried out for final disposition of the discoveries:

a. One or more of the following treatments, in order of preference, shall be employed. Evidence of such shall be provided to the City of Moreno Valley Planning Department:

   i. Preservation-In-Place of the cultural resources, if feasible. Preservation in place means avoiding the resources, leaving them in the place they were found with no development affecting the integrity of the resources.

   ii. Onsite reburial of the discovered items, as detailed in the treatment plan required pursuant to Mitigation Measure CUL-2. This shall include measures and provisions to protect the future reburial area from any future impacts in perpetuity. Reburial shall not occur until all legally required cataloging and basic recordation have been completed. No recordation of sacred items is permitted without the written consent of all Consulting Native American Tribal Governments as defined in CUL-2.

CUL-4: The City shall verify that the following note is included on the Grading Plan: "If any suspected archaeological resources are discovered during ground-disturbing activities and the Project Archaeologist or Native American monitor(s) are not present, the construction supervisor is obligated to halt work in a 100-foot radius around the find and call the Project Archaeologist and the Native American monitor(s) to the site to assess the significance of the find."

CUL-5: If historic or cultural resources are uncovered during ground disturbing activities at the project site, work within 100 feet of the affected area must cease immediately and a qualified person meeting the Secretary of the Interior's standards (36 CFR 61), Tribal Representatives, and all site monitors per the Mitigation Measures, shall be consulted by the City to evaluate the find, and as appropriate recommend alternative measures to avoid, minimize or mitigate negative effects on the historic, or prehistoric resource. Determinations and recommendations by the consultant shall be immediately submitted to the Planning Division for consideration, and implemented as deemed appropriate by the Community Development Director, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and any and all Consulting Native American Tribes as defined in CUL-2 before any further work commences in the affected area.

CUL-6: If human remains are discovered, the City shall comply with State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5. No further disturbance shall occur within 100 feet of the affected area until the County Coroner has made necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section

5097.98. If the County Coroner determines that the remains are potentially Native American, the coroner has 24 hours to notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC shall then identify the person(s) thought to be the Most Likely Descendent (MLD). The MLD may, with the permission of the landowner, inspect the site of the discovery of the Native American remains and may recommend to the landowner means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated funerary objects. The MLD shall complete their inspection and make their recommendation within 48 hours of being granted access by the landowner to inspect the discovery. The recommendation may include the scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and cultural items associated with Native American burials. Upon the discovery of the Native American remains, the landowner shall ensure that the immediate vicinity, according to generally accepted cultural or archaeological standards or practices, where the Native American human remains are located, is not damaged or disturbed by further development activity until the landowner has discussed and conferred, as prescribed in this mitigation measure, with the MLD regarding their recommendations, if applicable, taking into account the possibility of multiple human remains. The landowner shall discuss and confer with the descendants all reasonable options regarding the descendants' preferences for treatment.

If the NAHC is unable to identify a MLD, or the MLD identified fails to make a recommendation, or the landowner rejects the recommendation of the MLD and the mediation provided for in Subdivision (k) of Section 5097.94, if invoked, fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner or his or her authorized representative, the landowner shall inter the human remains and items associated with Native American human remains with appropriate dignity on the property where they were found in a location not subject to further and future subsurface disturbance. A record of the reburial shall be filed with the NAHC and the CHRIS-EIC. (California Public Resources Code 5097.98, General Plan Objective 23.3; CEQA).

Moreno MDP Revision Final PEIR Mitigation Measures Applicable to the Proposed Project

MM CR 4: Before the issuance of a Notice to Proceed with construction of any proposed MDP Facility, the proponent of the specific MDP Facility shall either:

a) Establish to the satisfaction of the Lead Agency for the specific MDP Facility (i.e., the District, City of Moreno Valley, or Riverside County), that no excavation or earth-moving activities shall take place within soils that are identified as Pleistocene-age or older alluvium; OR

b) Retain the services of a qualified paleontologist to review construction and grading plans and develop a paleontological monitoring plan, if necessary. Any monitoring shall be restricted to undisturbed older alluvium, which might be present below the surface. To avoid construction delays, the monitor shall be prepared to quickly salvage fossils, as they are unearthed. The monitor shall remove samples of sediments that are likely to contain the remains of small fossil invertebrates and vertebrates. The monitor shall have the authority to temporarily halt or divert grading equipment to allow for the removal of abundant or large specimens. If the paleontologist determines that monitoring is not

necessary, the paleontologist shall prepare a memo documenting such to the satisfaction of the Lead Agency.

MM CR 5: A qualified paleontologist shall be retained to evaluate any recovered paleontological specimens. If the qualified paleontologist deems recovered resources as rare, substantial, or otherwise unique, the resources shall be prepared and stabilized for formal identification and permanent preservation.

MM CR 6: Identification and curation of recovered paleontological specimens into an established accredited museum repository with permanent retrievable paleontological storage shall be required for recovered resources identified by the by the qualified paleontologist (retained via MM CR 5) as rare, substantial, or otherwise unique.

MM CR 7: Preparation of a report of findings with an appended itemized inventory of paleontological specimens shall be required. The submittal of the report to the applicable Lead Agency (i.e., District, Moreno Valley, Riverside County) and the curation of the specimens identified by the qualified paleontologist (retained via MM CR 5) as rare, substantial, or otherwise unique into an established, accredited museum repository would signify the completion of the mitigation program.

4.6 Geology and Soils

4.6.1 Environmental Setting

Geomorphic Setting

The City of Moreno Valley is situated along a valley floor bounded by the hills and mountains of the Badlands to the east, SR-215 to the west, Box Springs Mountains to the north, and the mountains of the Lake Perris State Recreation Area to the south. The City lies primarily on bedrock known as the Perris Block. The Perris Block is a large mass of granitic rock generally bounded by the San Jacinto Fault, the Elsinore Fault, the Santa Ana River and a non-defined southeast boundary (City of Moreno Valley 2006b).

Regional Seismicity and Fault Zones

An "active fault," according to California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology, is a fault that has indicated surface displacement within the last 11,000 years. A fault that has not shown geologic evidence of surface displacement in the last 11,000 years is considered "inactive."

The San Jacinto fault passes through the eastern portion of the City. The San Jacinto fault is considered to be the most active fault in Southern California. An Alquist-Priolo Special Fault Zone has been established for the San Jacinto fault. The Casa Loma fault (a fault strand of the San Jacinto fault) lies 1.5 miles southwest of the San Jacinto fault in the southeast corner of the City (City of Moreno Valley 2006b).

Soils

The project site is primarily underlain by Pachappa fine sandy loam (2 to 8 percent slopes, eroded), and Hanford coarse sandy loam (2 to 8 percent slopes) soils. Both soil types are considered well-drained

(NRCS 2017). Soils within the Hanford-Tujunga-Greenfield association have poor to fair soil stability properties and are considered to be potentially expansive (City of Moreno Valley 2006b).

4.6.2 Geology and Soils (VI) Environmental Checklist and Discussion

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:	☐	☐	☒	☐
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	☐	☐	☒	☐
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☐	☐	☒
iv) Landslides?	☐	☐	☒	☐

I and ii) There are no known earthquake faults that traverse the project site or earthquake fault zones that include the project site (City of Moreno Valley 2006b). The closest fault to the project site is the San Jacinto Fault located approximately 2.8 miles northeast of the project site. Just like most of southern California, in the event of an earthquake strong ground shaking is expected to occur on the project site. No habitable structures would be constructed by the Proposed Project. Design and construction of the drainage facilities would comply with current codes and standards which would reduce the risk of loss, injury, or death resulting from strong ground-shaking to less than significant.

iii) Liquefaction is a phenomenon where water-saturated granular soil loses shear strength during strong ground shaking produced by earthquakes. The loss of soil strength occurs when cyclic pore water pressure increases below the groundwater surface. Potential hazards due to liquefaction include the loss of bearing strength beneath structures, possibly causing foundation failure and/or significant settlements. According to the Riverside County Map My County online database, the project site is located on land designated as having a moderate potential for liquefaction (County of Riverside 2017). However, the Proposed Project would be designed and constructed to withstand ground failure and/or liquefaction. Facility-specific geotechnical reports would be prepared as part of the final design for the Proposed Project. All recommended measures outlined in the geotechnical report would be incorporated into the final design and construction of the Proposed Project. Additionally, the Proposed Project would not construct habitable structures. Routine maintenance activities would ensure that any damage to project

facilities due to seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction is repaired. Impacts would be less than significant.

iv) Hills associated with Moreno Peak are located approximately one mile north of the project site. The project site is located on relatively flat land with elevation ranging from 1,550 feet above mean sea level (msl) to 1,575 feet above msl. Due to the relatively flat characteristics of the project site and its location outside of the Moreno Peak area, impacts due to landslide would be less than significant.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Implementation of the Proposed Project would require ground-disturbing activities, such as grading, that could potentially result in soil erosion or loss of topsoil. Construction of the Proposed Project would be required to comply with the Construction General Permit, either through a waiver or through preparation and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Best Management Practices (BMPs) are included as part of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) prepared for the Proposed Project and would be implemented to manage erosion and the loss of topsoil during construction-related activities (see Section 4.9 Hydrology and Water Quality of this Initial Study). The Proposed Project's grading plan would also ensure that the proposed earthwork is designed to avoid soil erosion. Impacts as a result of soil erosion or the loss of topsoil would be less than significant.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Please refer to the responses to Section 4.6 question a), above. No habitable structures would be constructed as part of the Proposed Project. Impacts related to an unstable geological unit or soil resulting in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse would be less than significant.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The project site is primarily underlain by Pachappa fine sandy loam (2 to 8 percent slopes, eroded) and Hanford coarse sandy loam (2 to 8 percent slopes) soils. Both soil types are considered well-drained (NRCS 2017). Soils within the Hanford-Tujunga-Greenfield association have poor to fair soil stability properties and are considered to be potentially expansive (City of Moreno Valley 2006b). However, no habitable structures would be constructed by the Proposed Project. Design and construction of the drainage facilities would comply with current codes and standards for the construction of drainage facilities. A less than significant impact would occur.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The Proposed Project does not include septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems. No impact would occur.

4.6.3 Mitigation Measures

No significant impacts were identified, and no mitigation measures are required.

4.7 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

4.7.1 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (VII) Environmental Checklist and Discussion

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The Moreno MDP Revision Final PEIR determined that implementation of the Moreno MDP would not generate a significant amount of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and the impact is considered to be less than significant. The Proposed Project is the construction of an interim storm drain located along the

alignment of the planned Line H-2, which is a proposed facility of the Moreno MDP. Therefore, the Proposed Project would be consistent with the analysis and determination made in the Final PEIR. Impacts would be less than significant.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The Moreno MDP Revision Final PEIR determined that implementation of the Moreno MDP would not generate GHG that would cause a significant impact on the environment. Further, the Moreno MDP would not obstruct implementation of any plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions and will be subject to future applicable regulations once adopted. Therefore, impacts are considered less than significant. The Proposed Project is the construction of an interim storm drain located along the alignment of the planned Line H-2, which is a proposed facility of the Moreno MDP. Therefore, the Proposed Project would be consistent with the analysis and determination made in the Final PEIR. Impacts remain less than significant.

4.7.2 Mitigation Measures

No significant impacts were identified, and no mitigation measures are required.

4.8 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

4.8.1 Hazards and Hazardous Materials (VIII) Environmental Checklist and Discussion

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The construction phase of the Proposed Project may include the transport, storage, and short-term use of petroleum-based fuels, lubricants, pesticides, and other similar materials. The transport of hazardous materials by truck is regulated by federal safety standards under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of Transportation. Additionally, the implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) stipulating proper storage of hazardous materials and vehicle refueling would be implemented during construction as part of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). All transport, handling, use, and disposal of substances such as petroleum products paints, and solvents related to the operation and maintenance of the Proposed Project would comply with all Federal, State, and local laws regulating management and use

of hazardous materials. Therefore, the use of such material would not create a significant hazard to the public and impacts would be less than significant.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐

On-site storage and/or use of large quantities of hazardous materials capable of affecting soil and groundwater are not proposed. However, during construction some hazardous materials, such as diesel fuel, would be used. A SWPPP, listing BMPs to prevent construction pollutants and products from violating any water quality standard or waste discharge requirements would be prepared for the Proposed Project. The potential risk associated with accidental discharge during use and storage of equipment-related hazardous materials would be low since the handling of such materials would be addressed through the implementation of BMPs. With the implementation of BMPs, the Proposed Project would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous material. Impacts would be less than significant.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☐	☒

There are no schools located within a one-quarter miles radius of the project site. The closest schools to the project site are Landmark Middle School and Ridgecrest Elementary School; all located approximately 1.0 miles from the project site. No impact would occur.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒

A review of the Department of Toxic Substances Control's Hazardous Waste and Substances List (Cortese List) indicated that the project site is not located on any identified hazardous materials sites (DTSC 2017). Additionally, a review of the State Water Resources Control Board's Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Geotracker database and the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) EnviroMapper indicated that there are no listed hazardous material sites within the project vicinity (SWRCB 2017; EPA 2017). No impact would occur.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒

A joint civilian and military airport (March Air Reserve Base) is located at the southwestern boundary of the City approximately 4.5 miles southeast of the project site. The project site is not located within an aircraft hazard zone (City of Moreno Valley 2006b). No impact would occur.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
f) Within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The project site is not located within the vicinity of a private airstrip and therefore development on the project site would not result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area. No impact would occur.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The Proposed Project would not impair or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response or evacuation plan. The Proposed Project would include the construction of an inlet structure at the northwest corner of the intersection of Alessandro Boulevard and Oliver Street, and installation of one or two RCP culverts beneath Alessandro Boulevard, and an earthen channel from Alessandro Boulevard to Brodiaea Avenue.

Because drainage facilities would be constructed under Alessandro Boulevard, temporary road closures would occur. However, a traffic control plan would be implemented to maintain traffic flow and emergency response access in the project area. Construction and operation of the Proposed Project would be limited to the project site, and would not include permanently blocking any roadways. A less than significant impact would occur.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The project site is not located within a fire hazard area as identified in the City of Moreno General Plan Final Program EIR (City of Moreno Valley 2006b). Implementation of the Proposed Project would not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands area adjacent to urbanized areas, or where residences are intermixed with wildlands. No impact would occur.

4.8.2 Mitigation Measures

No significant impacts were identified, and no mitigation measures are required.

4.9 Hydrology and Water Quality

4.9.1 Environmental Setting

Regional Hydrology

Most of the City of Moreno Valley drains into the San Jacinto River. The northwest portion of the City drains to the west into a tributary of the Santa Ana River. The project area ultimately drains to the San Jacinto River, which flows to Lake Elsinore.

Site Hydrology and On-Site Drainage

The project site is relatively flat and generally slopes from north to south. Currently stormwater in the project area is conveyed via a ditch on the north side of Alessandro Boulevard. A corrugated metal pipe (CMP) conveys water beneath Oliver Street to the northwest corner of the intersection of Oliver Street and Alessandro Boulevard. At this corner stormwater is directed to three culverts that direct stormwater south towards the Discovery Church parking lot. The Discovery Church parking lot contains an above ground concrete swale to convey flows through the parking lot during storm events. The Discovery Church parking lot swale empties into an open field to the south. Further south, at Brodiaea Avenue, Line H-2 has been constructed. Line H-2 is an 84-inch underground pipe that is constructed for the ultimate flow rate of 605 cubic feet per second (cfs). Line H-2 flows southerly and eventually into Line H and empties into a

natural overgrown swale that flows south along the east side of Oliver Street. Eventually the water flows into Perris Valley Channel where it empties into the San Jacinto River.

4.9.2 Hydrology and Water Quality (IX) Environmental Checklist and Discussion

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Potential water quality impacts associated with the Proposed Project include short-term construction-related erosion/sedimentation and construction-related hazardous material discharge. Short-term water quality impacts related to erosion/sedimentation would be less than significant based on conformance with existing regulatory requirements (i.e., acquisition of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System [NPDES] General Construction Activity Storm Water Permit). In addition, because the Proposed Project is a Facility-specific project, as defined by the Moreno MDP Revision Final PEIR, and would disturb more than one acre a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) would be prepared. During grading and construction activities, graded areas and temporary soil stockpiles would be stabilized to minimize erosion. Impacts associated with construction-related hazardous materials would be avoided or reduced to a level below significance through implementation of standard construction operating procedures.

The Final PEIR determined that the proposed MDP facilities would comply with the various statutory requirements necessary to achieve regional water quality objectives and waste discharge requirements. Therefore, the potential impacts related to water quality or waste discharge remain less than significant for projects greater than one acre in size. The Proposed Project is consistent with the findings made in the Final PEIR. Impacts remain less than significant.

Mitigation Measure MM HYD-1 from the Moreno MDP Revision Final PEIR would not be required because the Proposed Project would impact more than one acre and, therefore, would require the preparation of a SWPPP.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The Moreno MDP Revision Final PEIR determined that impacts related to groundwater depletion or interference with groundwater recharge would be less than significant. The Proposed Project would not require the construction of wells; therefore, the Proposed Project would not result in the withdrawal of groundwater. The Proposed Project would construct an inlet structure, install one or two RCP culverts beneath Alessandro Boulevard, and construct an earthen channel from Alessandro Boulevard to Brodiaea Avenue. The proposed earthen channel would measure approximately 1,750 in length and could serve to attenuate peak-flow rates and allow for infiltration of storm water resulting in beneficial impact to groundwater recharge. Therefore, the Proposed Project would be consistent with the determination made in the Final PEIR. Impacts remain less than significant.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner that would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The Moreno MDP Revision updated proposed stormwater facilities from the 1991 Moreno MDP to reduce significant diversions and better emulate the historic and natural drainage of the MDP watershed (RCFCWCD 2015). The Initial Study/Notice of Preparation (IS/NOP) prepared for the Moreno MDP Revision determined that impacts related to alterations of drainage patters that could result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site would be less than significant.

The Proposed Project would construct an inlet structure, install one or two RCP culverts beneath Alessandro Boulevard, and construct an earthen channel from Alessandro Boulevard to Brodiaea Avenue. Existing stormwater flows that in the project area would be re-routed from the Discovery Church parking lot to an adjacent earthen channel. The earthen channel would contain twelve one-foot high check dams distributed along its length every 90 feet to promote sedimentation and minimize flow velocity. The check dams would decrease the slope from 1.25 percent to an effective slope of approximately 0.2 percent, decreasing channel erosion. The earthen channel would discharge flows into the existing Line H-2 inlet facility located at Brodiaea Avenue. The Proposed Project would result in reduced erosion and siltation off-site by only allowing water free of sediment to flow downstream. As such, a beneficial impact would occur compared to existing conditions. The Proposed Project would be consistent with the determination made in the IS/NOP prepared for the Moreno MDP Revision. Impacts would be less than significant.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- or off-site?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The Moreno MDP Revision Final PEIR determined that proposed MDP facilities would not increase the amount of storm water flow into the San Jacinto River or adversely impact the existing floodplain because the proposed MDP facilities would reduce peak discharge and the amount of the debris and sediment that could be conveyed downstream. Impacts related to altering the existing drainage pattern of the site or increasing the rate or amount of surface runoff to result in flooding would be less than significant.

However, the Moreno MDP Revision Final PEIR also determined that while the MDP Facilities themselves essentially function as mitigation measures for flooding within the MDP Boundary, the individual MDP facilities would be constructed by either a public agency or private developer over time as development within the Moreno Watershed takes place. Since MDP facilities may be delayed, depending upon when development in the area occurs and drainage improvements are made, there exist the possibility that the cohesion of the MDP facilities' may be fractured, and a MDP facility would not operate as intended due to the lack of a connection with an adequate outlet, which may result in unforeseen flooding. For this reason, to ensure potential impacts remain less than significant, mitigation measure MM HYD 2 would require the development of the each MDP facility to ensure storm flows from that facility would be conveyed to an adequate outlet, and potential impacts of flooding are avoided. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant with mitigation.

The Proposed Project would reduce the possibility of flooding downstream by reducing sediment and debris flowing downstream and potentially blocking stormwater facilities which could result in flooding. The proposed earthen channel would also serve to attenuate peak-flow rates and allow for infiltration of storm water. The earthen channel would discharge flows into the existing Line H-2 inlet facility located at Brodiaea Avenue. In compliance with mitigation measure MM HYD2, the proposed facilities have been designed by the RCFCWCD to ensure that the existing Line H-2 inlet facility can adequately accept discharge rates from the proposed channel. Impacts remain would be less than significant.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) Create or contribute runoff water, which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The IS/NOP prepared for the Moreno MDP Revision determined that impacts related to creating or contributing runoff water, which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned would be less than significant (RCFCWCD 2015).

The Proposed Project would not generate runoff beyond existing conditions. Existing stormwater flows in the project area would be re-routed from the Discovery Church parking lot to an adjacent earthen channel. The earthen channel would serve to attenuate peak-flow rates and allow for infiltration of storm water reducing discharge rates downstream. The channel would also include check dams to promote sedimentation and minimize flow velocity. As previously discussed in the response to question d), the proposed facilities have been designed by the RCFCWCD to ensure that the existing Line H-2 inlet facility can adequately accept discharge rates from the proposed channel. As such, the Proposed Project is consistent with the determination made in the IS/NOP prepared for the Moreno MDP Revision. Impacts remain less than significant.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Please see the responses to questions d and e of this section (4.9 Hydrology and Water Quality). The proposed earthen channel would allow infiltration reducing discharge rates downstream and include check dams to promote sedimentation, thereby reducing sediment transported downstream. These design features would positively affect water quality flowing through the channel. A beneficial impact would occur.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The Proposed Project does not include housing. No impact would occur.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures that would impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☒	☐

According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) for the project site (Map No. 06065C0770G), the project area is located within a special flood hazard area

subject to inundation by the one percent annual chance flood (100-year flood) within Zone A. Flood Zone A has no base flood elevations determined (FEMA 2008).

The Moreno MDP Revision Final PEIR determined that portions of the proposed Moreno MDP facilities would be constructed within mapped 100-year flood hazard areas. However, placement of these MDP facilities within 100-year flood hazard areas is needed to contain the 100-year storm flows. The proposed MDP facilities would redirect sheet flows across the Moreno Watershed into basins, open channels, and underground storm drains; and convey these flows towards the San Jacinto River. When completed, the MDP facilities along with street improvements would provide 100-year protection and eliminate the major flood hazards in the MDP Boundary. Therefore, the Final PEIR determined that impacts with regards to placing structures or fill within a 100-year flood hazard area are less than significant and no mitigation measures are necessary.

The Proposed Project is an interim facility and is not intended to address or fully convey the 100-year flow rates. The purpose of the interim facility is to reduce sediment buildup within the Discovery Church parking lot. The Proposed Project would not impede flows and instead would redirect flood flows to the existing Line H-2 inlet facility at Brodiaea Avenue, which is consistent with the Moreno MDP Revision. Impacts remain less than significant.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Areas that could be affected by dam failure of the Poorman Reservoir or Lake Perris are outside of the Moreno Watershed. Additionally, the primary purpose of the proposed MDP facilities is to control flooding associated with storm water runoff within the MDP Watershed. Therefore the Moreno MDP Revision Final PEIR determined that potential impacts to people or structures from flooding as a result of a levee or dam failure is less than significant.

The Proposed Project would construct an inlet structure, install one or two RCP culverts beneath Alessandro Boulevard, and construct an earthen channel from Alessandro Boulevard to Brodiaea Avenue. These improvements are intended to convey stormwater and alleviate sediment accumulation within the Discovery Church parking lot. The Proposed Project is consistent with the findings of the Moreno MDP Revision Final PEIR. Impacts remain less than significant.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
j) Be subject to inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The Moreno MDP Revision Final PEIR determined that the MDP facilities are not located within an area that would be subjected to seiche, tsunami, or mudflow. The Proposed Project is generally located along the planned Line H-2. As such, the Proposed Project would be consistent with the determination made in the Final PEIR. Impacts remain less than significant.

4.9.3 Mitigation Measures

No significant impacts were identified, and no mitigation measures are required.

4.10 Land Use and Planning

4.10.1 Land Use and Planning (X) Environmental Checklist and Discussion

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The Moreno MDP Revision Final PEIR determined that underground storm drains by their very nature, do not divide communities. While open channels can divide communities, crossings for traffic, pedestrians, and wildlife would be provided to retain the connections from one side of the channel to the other. For these reasons, the Final PEIR determined that no impacts would occur. The Proposed Project would install one or two RCP culverts beneath Alessandro Boulevard and an open channel adjacent to the Discovery Church parking lot. The proposed channel would not divide a community. As such, the Proposed Project is consistent with the determination made in the Final PEIR. No impact would occur.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The Moreno MDP Revision Final PEIR determined that installation of the proposed MDP Facilities would not affect the surrounding land use designations or other policies or regulations. In addition the City of Moreno Valley's Municipal Code does not prohibit infrastructure in any zoning district. For these reasons the Final PEIR determined no impact would occur. The Proposed Project is the construction of the interim Line H-2, which would be consistent with the analysis and determination made in the Final PEIR. No impact would occur.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Please see the discussion in Section 4.4 Biological Resources question f) regarding Proposed Project consistency with the Western Riverside MSHCP. Impacts would be less than significant with the implementation of mitigation measures.

4.10.2 Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measures are listed in Section 4.4.3 of this Initial Study.

4.11 Mineral Resources

4.11.1 Mineral Resources (XI) Environmental Checklist and Discussion

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The Moreno MDP Revision Final PEIR determined that the proposed MDP facilities are primarily within the road rights-of-way located at or below ground surface and would not preclude significant area from being mined, if resources occur. The Moreno MDP facilities are not located on a known important mineral resource recovery site; therefore, no impacts are anticipated. The Proposed Project is consistent with the determination made in the Final PEIR as the proposed improvements would be located within the MDP watershed and along the planned Line H-2. No impact would occur.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

According to the Moreno Valley General Plan, the planning area does not have significant mineral resources; only one active sand and gravel quarry exists within the general plan area (Jack Rabbit Canyon Quarry). The Proposed Project would not be located within or near a mineral resource recover site. No impact would occur.

4.11.2 Mitigation Measures

No significant impacts were identified, and no mitigation measures are required.

4.12 Noise

4.12.1 Noise (XII) Environmental Checklist and Discussion

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Noise generated by the construction of the Proposed Project would be temporary and no permanent noise sources would be created. Construction activities would comply with the Moreno Valley General Plan Final Environmental Impact Report (FEIR) Mitigation Measure N10. Mitigation Measure N10 prohibits building construction between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. during the week and 8 p.m. and 7 a.m. weekends and holidays (City of Moreno Valley 2006b). The Proposed Project would not generate noise during operation. Impacts would be less than significant.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Result in exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The Proposed Project would introduce temporary ground-borne vibrations and noise levels in the project vicinity related to the use of heavy construction equipment. No sources of severe vibration, such as pile driving or blasting, are proposed. The potential impacts would diminish with distance. The closest sensitive receptors are residences located approximately 150 feet from the south end of the project site across Brodiaea Avenue. The maximum vibration source amplitudes from heavy construction equipment is estimated to be a maximum of 0.089 peak particle velocity (PPV) for a large bulldozer at 25 feet. A threshold for damage for older residential structures is generally considered to be 0.25 PPV (Caltrans 2013). Given that the nearest structures are approximately 150 feet from the project site, and that the vibration amplitudes at 25 feet from the site would be below the threshold for damage to older residential structures, it is not anticipated that significant impacts from vibration would occur. Additionally, the vibration from the use of heavy equipment would end at the completion of the construction activities. A less than significant impact would occur.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The Moreno MDP Final PEIR determined that the increased noise levels associated with construction activities would not be permanent. Maintenance activities would be infrequent and short-term in nature and would not permanently increase noise levels in the MDP watershed. Therefore, operation of MDP facilities would not create a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise above levels which already exist without the project. Impacts would be less than significant.

The Proposed Project is the construction of an interim storm drain generally located along the alignment of Line H-2. Line H-2 is a planned facility from the Moreno MDP, which has not yet been constructed. The Proposed Project would alleviate sedimentation issues in the project area. The Proposed Project would construct a comparable facility and generally in the same location as analyzed in the Moreno MDP Revision Final PEIR and would, therefore, be consistent with the determination made in the Final PEIR. Impacts remain less than significant.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
d) Result in a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Temporary or periodic increases in ambient noise levels would occur during construction of the Proposed Project. Ambient noise levels would vary depending upon the specific activities and equipment used. The potential noise related impacts would end at the completion of construction activities. As previously stated, operation noise would be intermittent (only when maintenance activities are required) and minimal. Operational ambient noise levels are anticipated to be similar to existing conditions. A less than significant impact would occur.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒

A joint civilian and military airport (March Air Reserve Base) is located at the southwestern boundary of the City approximately 4.5 miles southeast of the project site. The project site is not located within the March Air Reserve Base noise impact area (City of Moreno Valley 2006b). No impact would occur.

Would the Project:		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
f)	For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒

There are no private airstrips within the vicinity of the project site. Therefore, no impact would occur.

4.12.2 Mitigation Measures

No significant impacts were identified, and no mitigation measures are required.

4.13 Population and Housing

4.13.1 Population and Housing (XIII) Environmental Checklist and Discussion

Would the Project:		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a)	Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The Proposed Project is the construction of storm water conveyance facility and does not propose the construction of new housing or businesses and, therefore, is not anticipated to directly or indirectly induce population growth in the area. The Proposed Project is not expected to generate a substantial permanent increase in employment opportunities in the area capable of inducing population growth. A less than significant impact would occur.

Would the Project:		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
b)	Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The Proposed Project would be located primarily within an existing road and on a disturbed agricultural field. The Proposed Project would not displace housing. No impact would occur.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The Proposed Project is the construction of storm water conveyance facility to protect life and property by reducing sediment buildup within the Discovery Church parking lot. The Proposed Project does not include the removal of housing; therefore, it would not displace people. No impact would occur.

4.13.2 Mitigation Measures

No significant impacts were identified, and no mitigation measures are required.

4.14 Public Services

4.14.1 Public Services (XIV) Environmental Checklist and Discussion

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

The Proposed Project is the construction of a storm water conveyance facility to reduce sediment accumulation in the Discovery Church parking lot. The Proposed Project would not create a substantial

new fire or public safety hazard or result in population growth that would increase the use of schools, parks, or other public facilities. No impact would occur.

4.14.2 Mitigation Measures

No significant impacts were identified, and no mitigation measures are required.

4.15 Recreation

4.15.1 Recreation (XV) Materials Checklist

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The Proposed Project would not involve residential uses and therefore is not anticipated to cause a substantial increase in the population of the project area. The Proposed Project consists of the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities that would require annual routine maintenance. Routine maintenance of project facilities would be managed by existing City public works staff and would not result in an increase in employment. Therefore, no increase in demand or use of existing parks or recreational facilities would result from the implementation of the Proposed Project. No impact would occur.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities, which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The Proposed Project consists of the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities and would not include recreational facilities. As such, the Proposed Project would not require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities, which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment. No impact would occur.

4.15.2 Mitigation Measures

No significant impacts were identified, and no mitigation measures are required.

4.16 Transportation/Traffic

4.16.1 Transportation/Traffic (XVI) Environmental Checklist and Discussion

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance, or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways, and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Construction Impacts

The Proposed Project would generate short-term construction related vehicle trips. However, traffic generated by construction of the Proposed Project would be temporary and would not conflict with the City of Moreno Valley's Circulation Element. Furthermore, the Proposed Project would implement MM Air 2 from the Moreno MDP Revision Final PEIR to reduce construction related emissions. MM Air 2 would require the preparation of a traffic control plan to reduce construction vehicle idling while waiting to enter/exit the project site. MM Air 2 would also benefit traffic operations in the project area during construction because it would establish detours and temporary traffic control measures to reduce traffic congestion. Impacts would be less than significant.

Operational Impacts

Once the construction of the Proposed Project is completed, there would be no increase in automobile trips to the area because the improved facilities would not require daily visits. While it is anticipated that the Proposed Project would require intermittent maintenance to be conducted by City public works staff, such maintenance would be minimal requiring a negligible amount of traffic trips on an annual basis. Operational impacts would be less than significant.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	☐	☐	☐	☒

As stated in the response to question a) above, operational traffic that would be generated by the Proposed Project would be minimal. As such, the Proposed Project is not anticipated to conflict with the applicable congestion management program. No impact would occur.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?	☐	☐	☐	☒

A joint civilian and military airport (March Air Reserve Base) is located at the southwestern boundary of the City approximately 4.5 miles southeast of the project site. The project site is not located within an aircraft hazard zone (City of Moreno Valley 2006b). The Proposed Project would not include structures or operational conditions that would require a change of air traffic patterns or increase traffic levels or a change in location that would result in substantial safety risks. No impact would occur.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The Proposed Project would construct a storm water facility intended to reduce sediment accumulation at the Discovery Church parking lot. The Proposed Project would not include a design feature or an incompatible use that would increase hazards in the area. No impact would occur.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The Proposed Project would require construction to occur within Alessandro Boulevard and in immediately adjacent areas. Construction activities would require temporary road closures. However, a traffic control plan would be implemented to maintain traffic flow and emergency response access in the project area. Impacts would be less than significant.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
f) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?	☐	☐	☒	☐

There are two bus stops in the project area for bus Route 20 of the Riverside Transit Agency. One stop is located on the north side of Alessandro Boulevard west of Oliver Street. The second stop is located on the south side of Alessandro Boulevard and south of Oliver Street at the northeast corner of the Discovery Church parcel. The bus stop on the south side of Alessandro Boulevard would be affected by the construction of the Proposed Project and would need to be relocated temporarily outside of the project footprint. Once the Proposed Project is constructed the bus stop would be moved back to its original location. Impacts would be less than significant.

4.16.2 Mitigation Measures

No significant impacts were identified, and no mitigation measures are required.

4.17 Tribal Cultural Resources

4.17.1 Environmental Setting

The project area is located in the southeastern portion of the Moreno Valley near the territorial junction of two groups of southern California Native Americans: the Luiseño and the Serrano.

Luiseño

The project area is located in the territory known historically to have been occupied by the Luiseño, a Takic-speaking people. The term Luiseño was given by the Spanish to the native groups who were living in the area under influence of Mission San Luis Rey.

The Luiseño lived in sedentary and autonomous village groups, each with specific subsistence territories encompassing hunting, collecting, and fishing areas. Villages were typically located in valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges where water was available and village defense was possible. Inland populations had access to fishing and gathering sites on the coast, which they used during the winter months.

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

Hunting was done both individually and by organized groups. Tool technology for food acquisition, storage, and preparation reflects the size and quantity of items procured. Small game was hunted with the use of curved throwing sticks, nets, slings, or traps. Bows and arrows were used for hunting larger game. Dugout canoes, basketry fish traps, and shell hooks were used for near-shore ocean fishing. Coiled and twined baskets were made for food gathering, preparation, storing, and serving. Other items used for food processing included large shallow trays for winnowing chaff from grain, ceramic and basketry storage containers, manos and metates for grinding seeds, and ceramic jars for cooking.

Villages had hereditary chiefs who controlled religious, economic, and territorial activities. An advisory council of ritual specialists and shamans was consulted for environmental and other knowledge. Large villages located along the coast or in inland valleys may have had more complex social and political structures than settlements controlling smaller territories.

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

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

Serrano

The project area is located within the territory known to have been occupied by the Serrano group of Native Americans at the time of contact with Europeans, around A.D. 1769. The Serrano occupied an area in and around the San Bernardino Mountains and northward into the Mojave Desert. Their territory also extended west along the north slope of the San Gabriel Mountains, east as far as Twentynine Palms, north into the Victorville and Lucerne Valley areas, and south to the Yucaipa Valley and San Jacinto Valley (Cultural Systems Research 2005). The Serrano speakers in the Mojave Desert who lived along the Mojave River were known as Vanyume. Serrano is a language within the Takic family of the Uto-Aztecan language stock.

The Serrano were mainly hunters and gatherers who occasionally fished. Game that was hunted included mountain sheep, deer, antelope, rabbits, small rodents, and various birds, particularly quail. Vegetable

staples consisted of acorns, pinyon nuts, bulbs and tubers, shoots and roots, juniper berries, mesquite, barrel cacti, and Joshua tree.

A variety of materials were used for hunting, gathering, and processing food, as well as for shelter, clothing, and luxury items. Shells, wood, bone, stone, plant materials, and animal skins and feathers were used for making baskets, pottery, blankets, mats, nets, bags and pouches, cordage, awls, bows, arrows, drills, stone pipes, musical instruments, and clothing.

Settlement locations were determined by water availability, and most Serranos lived in villages near water sources. Houses and ramadas were round and constructed of poles covered with bark and tule mats (Kroeber 1925). Most Serrano villages also had a ceremonial house used as a religious center. Other structures within the village might include granaries and sweathouses.

Serrano social and political units were clans, patrilineal exogamous territorial groups. Each clan was led by a chief who had both political and ceremonial roles. The chief lived in a principal village within the clan's territory. The clans were part of a moiety system such that each clan was either a wildcat or coyote clan and marriages could only occur between members of opposite moieties (Earle 2004). On the north side of the San Bernardino Mountains, clan villages were located along the desert-mountain interface on Deep Creek, on the upper Mojave River, in Summit Valley, and in Cajon Pass. The principal plant food available near these villages was juniper berries. These villages also had access to mountain resources, such as acorns and pinyon nuts.

Partly due to their mountainous and desert inland territory, contact between Serrano and European-Americans was minimal prior to the early 1800s. In 1819, an asistencia (mission outpost) was established near present-day Redlands and was used to help relocate many Serrano to Mission San Gabriel. However, small groups of Serrano remained in the area northeast of the San Gorgonio Pass and were able to preserve some of their native culture. Today, most Serrano live either on the Morongo or San Manuel reservations.

4.17.2 Regulatory Setting

Assembly Bill 52

Effective July 1, 2015, Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) amended CEQA to require that: 1) a lead agency provide notice to those California Native American tribes that requested notice of projects proposed by the lead agency; and 2) for any tribe that responded to the notice within 30 days of receipt with a request for consultation, the lead agency must consult with the tribe. Topics that may be addressed during consultation include TCRs, the potential significance of project impacts, type of environmental document that should be prepared, and possible mitigation measures and project alternatives.

Pursuant to AB 52, Section 21073 of the Public Resources Code defines California Native American tribes as "a Native American tribe located in California that is on the contact list maintained by the NAHC for the purposes of Chapter 905 of the Statutes of 2004." This includes both federally and non-federally recognized tribes.

Section 21074(a) of the Public Resource Code defines TCRs for the purpose of CEQA as:

1. Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes (geographically defined in terms of the size and scope), sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:

    a. included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; and/or

    b. included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1; and/or

    c. a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

Because criteria a and b also meet the definition of a historical resource under CEQA, a TCR may also require additional consideration as a historical resource. TCRs may or may not exhibit archaeological, cultural, or physical indicators.

Recognizing that California tribes are experts in their tribal cultural resources and heritage, AB 52 requires that CEQA lead agencies provide tribes that requested notification an opportunity to consult at the commencement of the CEQA process to identify TCRs. Furthermore, because a significant effect on a TCR is considered a significant impact on the environment under CEQA, consultation is used to develop appropriate avoidance, impact minimization, and mitigation measures.

4.17.3 Summary of AB 52 Consultation

On November 14, 2017, the City initiated environmental review under CEQA for the Proposed Project. On November 22, 2017, the City sent project notification letters to the following California Native American tribes, which had previously submitted general consultation request letters pursuant to 21080.3.1(d) of the Public Resources Code:

- Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Morongo Band of Mission Indians
- Pechanga Temecula Band of Luiseño Mission Indians
- San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
- Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
- Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
- Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

Each recipient was provided a brief description of the project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the tribe has 30 days to request consultation. The 30-day response period concluded on December 27, 2017.

As a result of the initial notification letters, the City received the following responses:

- Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians – responded by email on December 18, 2017 stating that they did not request consultation.
- Pechanga Temecula Band of Luiseño Indians – responded by letter dated December 4, 2017 to accept the consultation invitation;
- San Manuel Band of Mission Indians – responded by email on November 28, 2017 to request a copy of the geotechnical and cultural resources reports; and
- Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians – responded by letter on December 28, 2017 to accept the consultation invitation.

No response was received from the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, and Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians.

The City sent emails to the Pechanga Temecula Band of Luiseño Indians and the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians on December 20, 2017 and to the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians on January 2, 2018 to establish consultation.

Pechanga Temecula Band of Mission Indians. On January 30 and 31, 2018, the City provided a copy of the cultural report prepared for the Proposed Project to the Pechanga Temecula Band of Mission Indians via email. On March 5, 2018, the Pechanga Band of Mission Indians submitted a letter with comments on the Proposed Project via email to the City. Comments included: disagreement with the prehistory description regarding Encinitas Tradition or Milling Stone Period/Middle Holocene (8,500 - 1,250 BP) and Palomar Tradition (1,250 - 150 BP); disagreement with the ethnohistory description of the Luiseño; and comments to the recommended mitigation measures included in the cultural report. As a result of the comment letter, the cultural report was revised accordingly and provided via email to the Pechanga Tribe on March 12, 2018. The Pechanga Tribe responded via email on March 14, 2018 stating that the Tribe was in agreement with the revised cultural report and that the Tribe did not have any further requests for the Proposed Project's cultural report. On March 26, 2018, the Pechanga Tribe provided edits to the draft mitigation measures provided in the cultural report via email. The City responded to the Pechanga Tribe on March 26, 2018 via email stating that the City agreed with the edits to the draft mitigation measures except for the inclusion of "Pechanga Tribal Monitor" in CR-2 and instead would refer to "consulting tribes" in the measure. On April 2, 2018 the City provided the Pechanga Tribe the final draft mitigation measures via email. The Pechanga Tribe responded on April 10, 2018 via email stating that they were in agreement with the proposed mitigation measures. On April 10, 2018 the Pechanga Tribe concluded consultation with the City via email.

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians. On January 30, 2018, the City provided a copy of the cultural report prepared for the Proposed Project to the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians via email. On January

30, 2018 the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians responded via email stating that the project area is moderately sensitive for TCRs and recommended either archaeological testing or monitoring. On February 15, 2018 the City responded to the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians via email stating that archaeological monitoring would be the best option considering the likelihood that other consulting tribes would also request tribal monitoring. On April 2, 2018 the City provided draft mitigation measures concerning TCRs for the Proposed Project to the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians via email. The San Manuel Band of Mission Indians replied via email on April 3, 2018 concurring with the mitigation measures provided by the City. On April 3, 2018 the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians concluded consultation with the City via email.

Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians. On January 30, 2018, the City provided a copy of the cultural report prepared for the Proposed Project to the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians via email. On March 27, 2018 the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians responded via email stating that based on the presence of prehistoric resources within a one mile radius of the project site they recommended mitigation measures to address unanticipated discoveries. On April 2, 2018 the City provided draft mitigation measures concerning TCRs for the Proposed Project to the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians via email. The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians responded on April 17, 2018 via email stating that they concurred with the proposed mitigation measures. The email also included an attached letter reiterating that they concurred with the proposed mitigation measures and stating that the letter served as formal conclusion to consultation under AB 52.

4.17.4 Tribal Cultural Resources (XVII) Environmental Checklist and Discussion

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

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American Tribe.				

i) A cultural resources records search, including a Historic Property Data File (HPDF) search, did not find any CRHR or NHRP-eligible resources within the project site (ECORP 2018b). As such, no impact would occur.

ii) No TCRs were identified within the project area during AB 52 consultation. The Proposed Project would not result in significant impacts to known TCRs. However, as a result of the AB 52 consultation the project area was identified as being sensitive and has the potential to contain unknown TCRs. Significant impacts may occur from the discovery of unknown TCRs during ground disturbing activities from project construction. Impacts to unknown TCRs would be less than significant with the implementation of Mitigation Measures CUL-1 to CUL-6 (see Section 4.5, Cultural Resources).

4.17.5 Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measures CUL-1 to CUL-6 are listed in Section 4.5 Cultural Resources of this Initial Study.

4.18 Utilities and Service Systems

4.18.1 Environmental Setting

Water Service

The Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) and Box Springs Mutual Water Company provide water service for City of Moreno Valley. Approximately 85% of the planning areas water supply is provided by EMWD. EMWD was established with the purpose of importing Colorado River water to its service area in order to augment local water supplies (EMWD 2018). Most of the water provided by EMWD is imported via the California Aqueduct from northern and central California by the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) of Southern California (City of Moreno Valley 2006b).

Wastewater

Wastewater services for the City of Moreno Valley are provided by the EMWD and the Edgemont Community Services District. EMWD is the primary service provider in the City of Moreno Valley planning area operating over 356 miles of sewer mains and six sewage lift stations. Wastewater collected within the City of Moreno Valley is collected and transported to the Moreno Valley Regional Water Reclamation Facility (MVRWRF). MVRWRF has the capacity to treat 16 million gallons of wastewater per day and the capability to expand to 41 million gallons per day (City of Moreno Valley 2006b).

Solid Waste

The City Moreno Valley solid waste and refuse services are provided by *Waste Management*. Waste management provides services for the disposal of trash, recyclables, and green waste. Primary disposal of solid waste for the City of Moreno Valley occurs at Badlands Landfill. However, the City of Moreno Valley's trash hauler can dispose of waste within other County landfills (Lamb Canyon landfill and El Sobrante landfill) (City of Moreno Valley 2006b).

4.18.2 Utilities and Service Systems (XVIII) Environmental Checklist and Discussion

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The Proposed Project consists of the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities. The Proposed Project would improve water management and would not produce wastewater. Due to the nature of the Proposed Project, exceedance of wastewater treatment requirements is not anticipated. No impact would occur.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The Proposed Project is the construction of stormwater drainage facilities and does not include new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion. No impact would occur.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Require or result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☒	☐	☐

The Proposed Project is the construction of stormwater drainage facilities to prevent sediment accumulation in the Discovery Church parking lot. The Proposed Project has the potential to adversely affect air quality and biological and cultural resources, as discussed in this Initial Study. With the implementation of project specific mitigation measures, including BIO-1 through BIO-5 and CUL-1

through CUL-6, and mitigation measures from the Moreno MDP Revision Final PEIR, including MM Air-1 through MM Air-4 and MM CR 4 through MM CR 7, impacts would be less than significant.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The Proposed Project does not involve uses that would require permanent water supplies. The Proposed Project would require water temporarily during construction; however, the Proposed Project would not require water during operation. As such, sufficient water supplies would be available to serve the Proposed Project. Impacts would be less than significant.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider, which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The Proposed Project consists of the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities. These facilities would not generate wastewater. No impacts would occur.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Construction waste would be disposed of at the Badlands Sanitary Landfill. The minimal increase in waste would not be expected to affect the permitted capacity of this landfill. The Proposed Project would not generate solid waste during operation. A less than significant impact would occur.

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

Waste generated by the Proposed Project would comply with all applicable federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste. No impact would occur.

4.18.3 Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures are listed in other sections of this Initial Study.

4.19 Mandatory Findings of Significance

4.19.1 Mandatory Findings of Significance (XIX.) Environmental Checklist and Discussion

Does the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	☐	☒	☐	☐

The Proposed Project would construct an inlet structure at the northwest corner of the intersection of Alessandro Boulevard and Oliver Street, install one or two RCP culverts beneath Alessandro Boulevard, and construct an earthen channel from Alessandro Boulevard to Brodiaea Avenue. The Proposed Project has the potential to adversely affect biological and cultural resources. Impacts to biological and cultural resources are discussed in detail in Sections 4.4 and 4.5 of this Initial Study. With the implementation of project specific mitigation measures, including BIO-1 through BIO-5 and CUL-1 through CUL-6, impacts would be less than significant.

Does the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	☐	☒	☐	☐

The Proposed Project is consistent with the Moreno MDP Revision, the cumulative impacts of which were adequately addressed and mitigated for the in the Final PEIR with the exception of short-term emissions. The Final PEIR determined that because the Moreno MDP's short-term emissions exceed SCAQMD

thresholds after implementation of mitigation, the incremental contribution to criteria pollutant emissions is considered to contribute to a cumulatively considerable impact to air quality. However as discussed in Section 5.3 of this IS, with the implementation of mitigation measures short-term emissions associated with construction of the Proposed Project would be less than significant. Therefore, short-term emissions would not incrementally contribute to a significant effect.

Does the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The construction of the proposed storm drainage facility would not cause a substantial adverse effect on human beings. The proposed improvements would protect life and property by reducing sediment buildup within the Discovery Church parking lot. A beneficial impact would occur.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

SECTION 5.0 LIST OF PREPARERS

5.1 City of Moreno Valley

Lead Agency

Margery Lazarus, P.E., Senior Engineer

Mark Gross, Senior Planner

Joy Chen, Planning Intern

5.2 ECORP Consulting, Inc.

CEQA Documentation/Biological Resources/Cultural Resources

Alfredo Aguirre, AICP, Staff Environmental Scientist/Project Manager

Anne Surdzial, AICP, QA/QC

Jerry Aguirre, Associate Environmental Scientist

Lauren Simpson, Associate Biologist

Kristen Wasz, Senior Biologist

Scott Taylor, Senior Biological/Regulatory Specialist

Wendy Blumel, Archaeologist

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

SECTION 6.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Caltrans

2017 California Department of Transportation Officially Designated Scenic Highways for Riverside County. Available at: http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/LandArch/16_livability/scenic_highways/. Accessed on December 12, 2017.

2013 Transportation and Construction Vibration Guidance Manual, September.

[CARB] California Air Resources Board

2016 State and Federal Area Designation Maps. http://www.arb.ca.gov/desig/adm/adm.htm.

City of Moreno Valley

2006a City of Moreno Valley General Plan. July 11.

2006b Final Environmental Impact Report City of Moreno Valley General Plan. SCH# 20091075. July.

2017 City of Moreno Valley Figure 2-2 Land Use Map. 2017

County of Riverside

2017 Riverside County Integrated Project Map My County Online GIS Database. Available at: https://gis.countyofriverside.us/Html5Viewer/?viewer=MMC_Public. Accessed on December 14, 2017.

[DTSC] Department of Toxic Substances Control

2017 Hazardous Waste and Substances List (Cortese List). Available at: http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Cortese_List.cfm. Accessed on December 22, 2017.

[ECORP] ECORP Consulting, Inc.

2018a Biological Technical Report Moreno Master Drainage Plan Line H-2 Interim Storm Drain Project No. 804 0016 Riverside County, California.

2018b Cultural Resources Investigation Moreno MDP Line H-2 Project Area in the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California.

[EPA] Environmental Protection Agency

2017 EnviroMapper database. Available at https://www.epa.gov/emefdata/em4ef.home. Accessed on December 22, 2017.

[FEMA] Federal Emergency Management Agency

2008 FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map. Map Number 06065C0770G. Effective Date August 28, 2008. Available at https://msc.fema.gov/portal. Accessed on January 9, 2018.

[NRCS] Natural Resource Conservation Service

2017 Web Soil Survey for the Moreno Valley MDP Line H-2 project site. Available at: https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx. Accessed on December 14, 2017.

[RCFCWCD] Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District

2015 Final Program Environmental Impact Report for the Moreno Master Drainage Plan Revision. SCH# 2012041013.

2017 Preliminary Design Report for Moreno-Alessandro Interim Facility (Discovery Church of Moreno Valley) Project No. 4-0-00745-01.

[SWRCB] State Water Resources Control Board

2017 GeoTracker database. Available at: https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/map/?CMD=runreport&myaddress=moreno+valley. Accessed on November 16, 2017