
Garvey Reservoir Rehabilitation Project

Proposed Initial Study

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
700 North Alameda Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012



Report No. 1642

January 2024

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1. Project Description

1.1 Background

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan) is a regional water wholesaler that provides water for 26 member public agencies that provide drinking water to approximately 19 million people in parts of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Ventura counties. The mission of Metropolitan is to provide its service area with adequate and reliable supplies of high-quality water to meet present and future needs in an environmentally and economically responsible way.

The Garvey Reservoir Rehabilitation Project (herein referred to as “Project” or “proposed Project”) involves various upgrades, replacements, and improvements to Metropolitan facilities located at Garvey Reservoir. Garvey Reservoir was constructed in 1954 as an open, asphaltic concrete-lined potable water storage facility on top of a hill with earth-filled embankments in the city of Monterey Park. As discussed below, extensive improvements were made to the reservoir in and around 1999, including replacing the liner with a multi-layer Hypalon liner and installing an extensive seismic and seepage monitoring system. As a component of Metropolitan’s Middle Feeder system, the reservoir receives treated water from the F. E. Weymouth Water Treatment Plant and has a maximum storage volume of 1,600 acre-feet. Garvey Reservoir provides critical hydraulic flexibility by stabilizing flowrates within the Middle Feeder and maintaining deliveries to member agency service connections when pipelines are shut down for maintenance. The area served by Garvey Reservoir is commonly referred to as the “Central Pool” and is interconnected by a matrix of pipelines that range from 48 to 79 inches in diameter. The Central Pool covers major portions of Los Angeles and Orange counties and can be supplied by three of Metropolitan’s five water treatment plants (F.E. Weymouth, Robert B. Diemer, and Joseph Jensen water treatment plants). The location, capacity, and elevation of Garvey Reservoir create a hydraulic buffer for these treatment plants and allow for variations in flow within Metropolitan’s system to be absorbed by the reservoir, minimizing hydraulic changes that could impact the treatment plants. One of the primary benefits to the reliability of Metropolitan’s water delivery system is that water can flow in and out of Garvey Reservoir without the need for pumping. This allows the reservoir to buffer flow changes and automatically react to system changes without mechanical, electrical, or operator intervention.

The State’s Division of Drinking Water (DDW) requires that all finished water reservoirs be covered to protect water quality. Floating reservoir covers consist of a thin membrane material that floats on top of the reservoir’s water surface. While floating reservoir covers are a cost-effective means of maintaining water quality, the cover material deteriorates over time. If tears develop in the cover material, the potable water supply is susceptible to contamination. In 1983, a floating reservoir cover was installed at Garvey Reservoir. Metropolitan currently has a proactive reservoir cover inspection and maintenance program that includes regular inspections, both above and below the cover, to identify signs of deterioration or damage. This program ensures the floating covers and reservoirs remain in compliance with DDW requirements.

Elevated groundwater levels caused the reservoir to be removed from service in November 1989. Extensive geotechnical testing indicated that regional folding, intensified by the 1987 Whittier Narrows Earthquake, resulted in foundation cracking such that water from the reservoir fed the

underlying groundwater table. Between 1989 and 1999, the reservoir was out of service for repairs and upgrade. Work performed between 1989 and 1999 included:

- Repairing cracks in the cement-paved reservoir bottom;
- Converting the cover installed in 1983 into a bottom liner placed on top of the asphaltic concrete;
- Installing a geo-textile cushion on top of the bottom liner;
- Installing a polypropylene liner on top of the geo-textile cushion;
- Connecting the drainage layer to an alarm system to monitor seepage;
- Installing a polypropylene liner on top of the drainage layer;
- Installing a network of automatic sensing and remote recording piezometers; and
- Installing a new floating cover.

1.2 Purpose and Need

The useful life of a reservoir's floating cover is generally determined by the staff's ability to continue to make repairs to the cover material. As the cover material ages, it becomes more difficult to make effective repairs. Metropolitan's experience has shown that the typical useful life for a floating cover is between 20 and 25 years. The floating cover at Garvey Reservoir was previously replaced in 1999 and is near the end of its useful life. As expected with a cover of this age, staff has experienced increasing incidence of repairs. Specifically, Metropolitan reported 32 tears patched in 2018, 18 tears patched in 2016, and five tears patched in 2015 for the Garvey Reservoir cover (Metropolitan 2019).

In addition to the issues with the cover, several other areas of rehabilitation at Garvey Reservoir have been identified by staff. A new membrane liner and subdrain system are required to collect and convey flows and to reduce excess hydrostatic pressures within the reservoir bottom. In addition, as part of Metropolitan's ongoing efforts to ensure seismic resilience of facilities, studies of the reservoir's inlet/outlet (I/O) tower were conducted. These studies indicate the I/O tower appurtenant and junction structure require seismic upgrades to increase seismic resistance against a maximum credible earthquake event. Replacement of the reservoir's standby generator is planned to ensure reliable operations in the event of a power outage. Finally, construction of a new pump station is proposed to allow for better drought operating conditions and flow range.

1.3 Project Location and Description

1.3.1 Project Location

The Project site is an approximately 142-acre property located at 1061 South Orange Avenue in Monterey Park, California (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 5260-013-910 and 5260-013-905). The Project site is owned by Metropolitan and is developed with the Garvey Reservoir in the central portion of the site along with appurtenant structures and features, including the Administration Building, Water Quality Laboratory, standby generator, sodium hypochlorite tank farm, and junction structure located in the paved yard on the eastern-central portion of the Project site; a surge tank located immediately south of the reservoir; a construction trailer and paved parking area immediately south of the reservoir; an unpaved construction staging area located immediately

northwest of the reservoir; a communications tower and paved parking lot southeast of the reservoir; and paved roadways, power lines, mature trees, and landscaping throughout the Project site. The Project site is secured by chain-link perimeter fencing. The site is regionally accessible from State Route 60 (SR-60), located approximately 0.9 mile south of the Project site and Interstate 10 (I-10), located approximately 1.4 mile north of the Project site. Local access to the Project site is provided by South Orange Avenue, and the Project site has three driveways at the paved yard along South Orange Avenue near the intersection of Tegner Drive. The Project site has a General Plan land use designation of Open Space and is zoned Open Space (O-S) (City of Monterey Park 2020 and 2021a). The Project site is surrounded by residential neighborhoods to the west, north, south, and east; Hillcrest Elementary School to the east; the Monterey Park City Yard to the north; and Garvey Ranch Park (located on Metropolitan fee property and easement) to the north. Figure 1-1 shows the Project site in a regional context, and Figure 1-2 shows the Project site in a local context. Figure 1-3 shows the location of existing and proposed site facilities.

1.3.2 Project Characteristics

The proposed Project consists of several rehabilitation components and one new component, each of which is described in detail in the following subsections. The location of each Project component is shown on Figure 1-3 under Section 1.3.1, *Project Location*.

Reservoir Cover and Liner

The Garvey Reservoir floating cover is a weight-tensioned type cover that is approximately 1,900,000 square feet in size. A series of weights and floats are placed on top of the cover. Sand-filled weight tubes create troughs that serve as rainwater collection channels. In addition, the floating cover is equipped with 13 rainwater removal pumps. The existing polypropylene floating cover and flexible membrane liner were installed between 1996 and 1999. The proposed Project includes the following items related to the reservoir cover and liner:

- Redesign of the I/O tower float assembly;
- Replacement of the polypropylene liner and disposal of the existing liner material;
- Inspection of the reservoir drainage system underneath the liner (including the underlying geo-textile cushion, underdrain, circulation piping) and peripheral piping and repair or upgrade of the system and piping, if needed;
- Upgrade of the leak detection and monitoring system;
- Installation of a new floating cover;
- Completion of start-up testing procedures including cover inflation, chlorination, emergency dewatering, and instrument testing.

I/O Tower Rehabilitation

Garvey Reservoir is equipped with an I/O tower located at the east end of the reservoir. The I/O tower was originally designed for control flexibility, and water flows in or out of the reservoir at various elevations of the I/O tower by the operation of gates located at different elevations. The proposed Project includes seismic rehabilitation of the I/O tower and access bridge. Equipment within the I/O tower and lighting fixtures along the access bridge would also likely be upgraded

and replaced. In addition, whether or not the fixtures along the access bridge are replaced, LED lights would be installed in the fixtures.

Junction Structure

The existing junction structure, which was originally constructed in the 1950s, is located to the east of the Administration Building, directly adjacent to South Orange Avenue. The majority of the junction structure is located underground in a subterranean vault with only the roof and access stairway visible at street-level. The function of the junction structure is essential to water distribution within the Central Pool through the Middle Feeder.

The proposed Project includes replacement of five valves in the junction structure to improve reliability. This component of the proposed Project requires review and approval by the California Department of Water Resources Division of Safety of Dams because a different type of valve would be installed to improve performance. The Division of Safety of Dams regulates these valves because they are required for emergency dewatering of the Garvey Reservoir.

The timing of implementation of this proposed Project component is contingent on several factors, including:

1. The reservoir and junction structure cannot be out of service at the same time;
2. The pipelines within the junction structure cannot all be out of service at the same time; and
3. Upstream and downstream pipelines of the junction structure, such as those distributing water from the Robert B. Diemer and/or Joseph Jensen water treatment plants, must be in service to accommodate a partial junction structure shutdown.

Facility Electrical System

The facility electrical system, which includes instrumentation at the Project site, is aged and outdated, which presents maintenance challenges in that some replacement parts are no longer carried by manufacturers. In addition to an aging electrical system, upgrade and/or redesign of the existing electrical system is needed to provide consistent power sources (240-volt to 480-volt), and to replace relays at the switchgear unit, the control panel, and other items. Most of the proposed Project electrical system work would be located underground between the Administration Building/Water Quality Laboratory and the sodium hypochlorite tank farm.

Standby Generator

The existing standby generator and its appurtenant electrical system, including transfer switches and the switchgear unit, are over 30 years old and have exceeded their useful life. The proposed Project includes replacement of these features along with upgrades to meet current emission and fire codes under the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) Emission and Fuel Standards Program. The new generator would likely be larger than the existing generator. The existing concrete block building housing the generator would be demolished. The new generator would either be in the open air under a canopy structure or would be in a new, enclosed building. The standby generator is located at ground level between the Administration Building/Water Quality Laboratory and the sodium hypochlorite tank farm.

Surge Tank Telemetry

An existing 1,000-gallon surge tank is part of the on-site domestic water system located at the top of the reservoir embankment, immediately south of the reservoir. The tank and its telemetry, including pumps and pressure switch, are from the original reservoir construction in the 1950s. The proposed Project includes improvements to the telemetry equipment connecting the surge tank to the pumps and would install a direct cable from the pumps in the junction structure to the surge tank pressure switch. The Project also includes upgrades to the pressure switches and automated tank controls.

Administration Building and Water Quality Laboratory Rehabilitation

The Administration Building and Water Quality Laboratory are both located within the former chlorination building that was part of the original reservoir construction in the 1950s and later converted to its current functions. The proposed Project includes upgrades and rehabilitation of the interior of the water quality laboratory. The proposed laboratory improvements would enhance efficiency, reliability, and safety while providing a workspace that meets current best practice standards for laboratories to ensure compliance with USEPA and California Department of Public Health water quality regulations. The proposed Project includes the following:

- Design of a new interior plan layout for the entire building;
- Relocation of the existing Water Quality Laboratory to the Administration Building and vice versa;
- Relocation of the emergency eye wash station from outside the Administration Building to immediately adjacent to the Water Quality Laboratory;
- Provision of a new Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)-compliant parking stall with accessible path of travel to the building entrance;
- Modifications to the existing restroom for compliance with the 2010 ADA Standard for Accessible Design and 2019 California Building Codes (or most recent iteration in effect at the time);
- Reconstruction of a retaining wall on the south side of the building to prevent ponding and overflow from precipitation;
- Upgrades to the water heater, heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) system;
- Upgrades to enhance safety features.

Proposed Pump Station

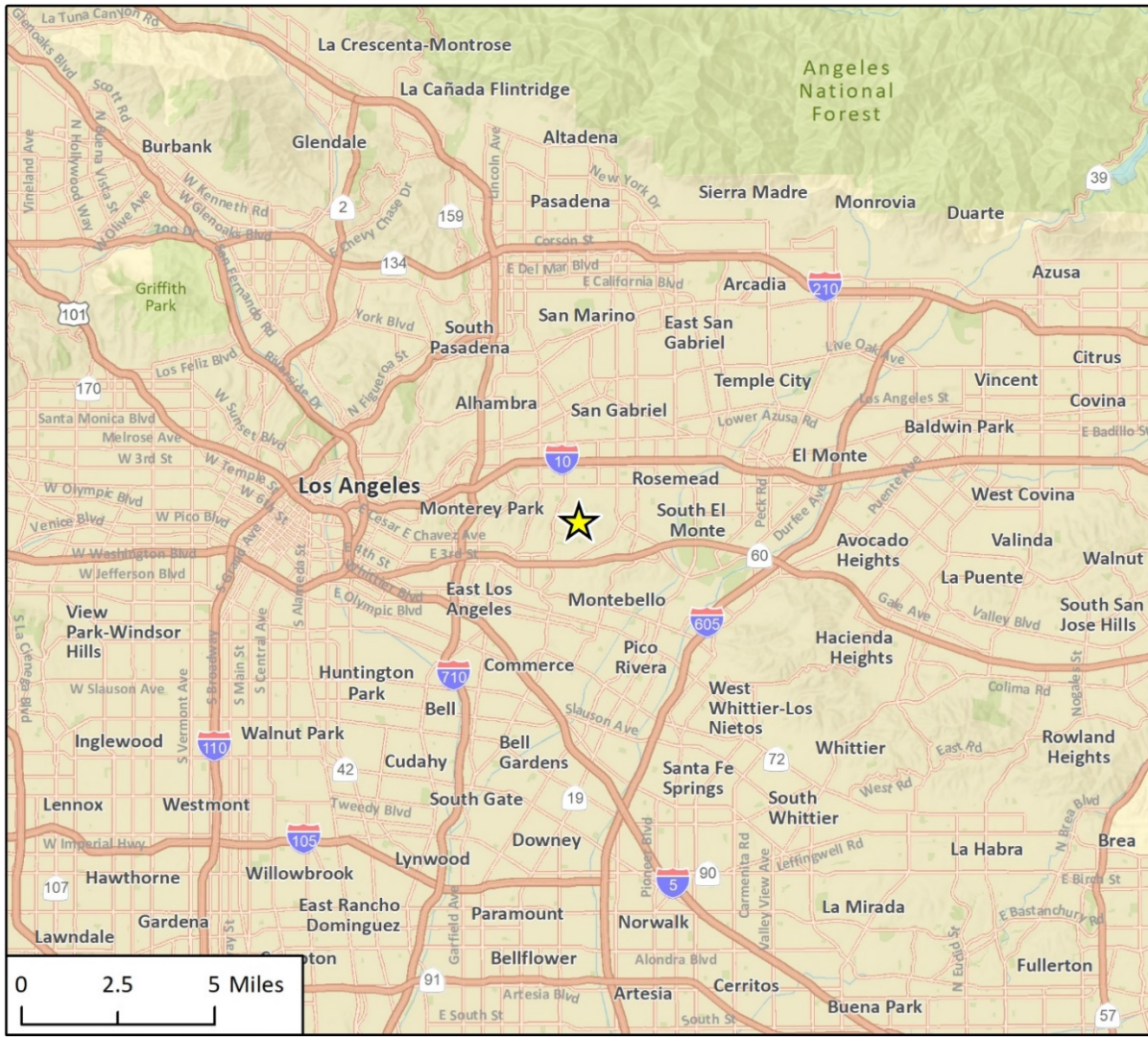
The proposed Project includes the construction of a new pump station adjacent to South Orange Avenue to allow for better drought operating conditions, water quality, and flow range. The new pump station would be approximately 150 feet south of the junction structure and would house multiple pumps and valves to provide operational flexibility. The pump station would be built of concrete and masonry, approximately 500 square feet in size, and partially recessed about 10 feet into the hillside adjacent to South Orange Avenue. A subsurface valve tie-in to the Middle Feeder is also proposed and would be actuated when the pump station is utilized.

Miscellaneous Site Upgrades

Numerous, smaller site components may be repaired or rehabilitated as part of the proposed Project. These miscellaneous upgrades may include:

- Upgrades to the ammonia feed system;
- Repaving or repairing existing reservoir roads;
- Replacement of chain link fencing and gates within property and along the perimeter;
- Improvements to the slopes behind the Administration Building and Water Quality Laboratory to reduce stormwater runoff flows;
- Drainage improvements, landscaping, tree trimming, and/or tree and vegetation removal;
- Replacement of security cameras and gate access/intercom; and
- Installation of security motion-activated lighting by the Administration Building and Water Quality Laboratory.

Figure 1-1. Regional Project Location



★ Project Location

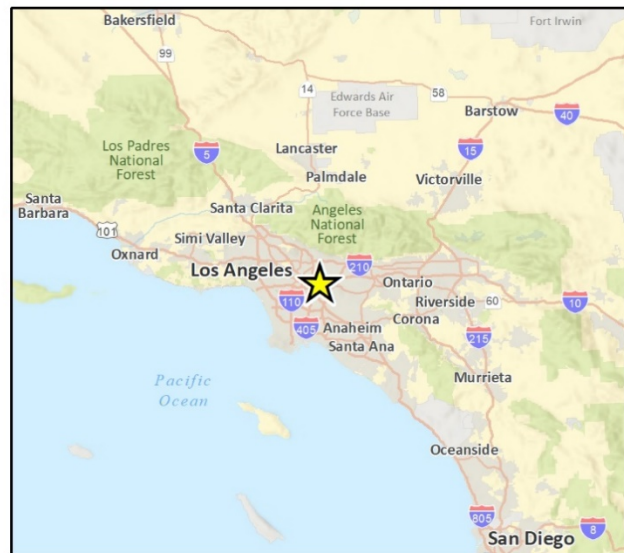


Fig 2-1 Regional Location

Figure 1-2. Project Site Location

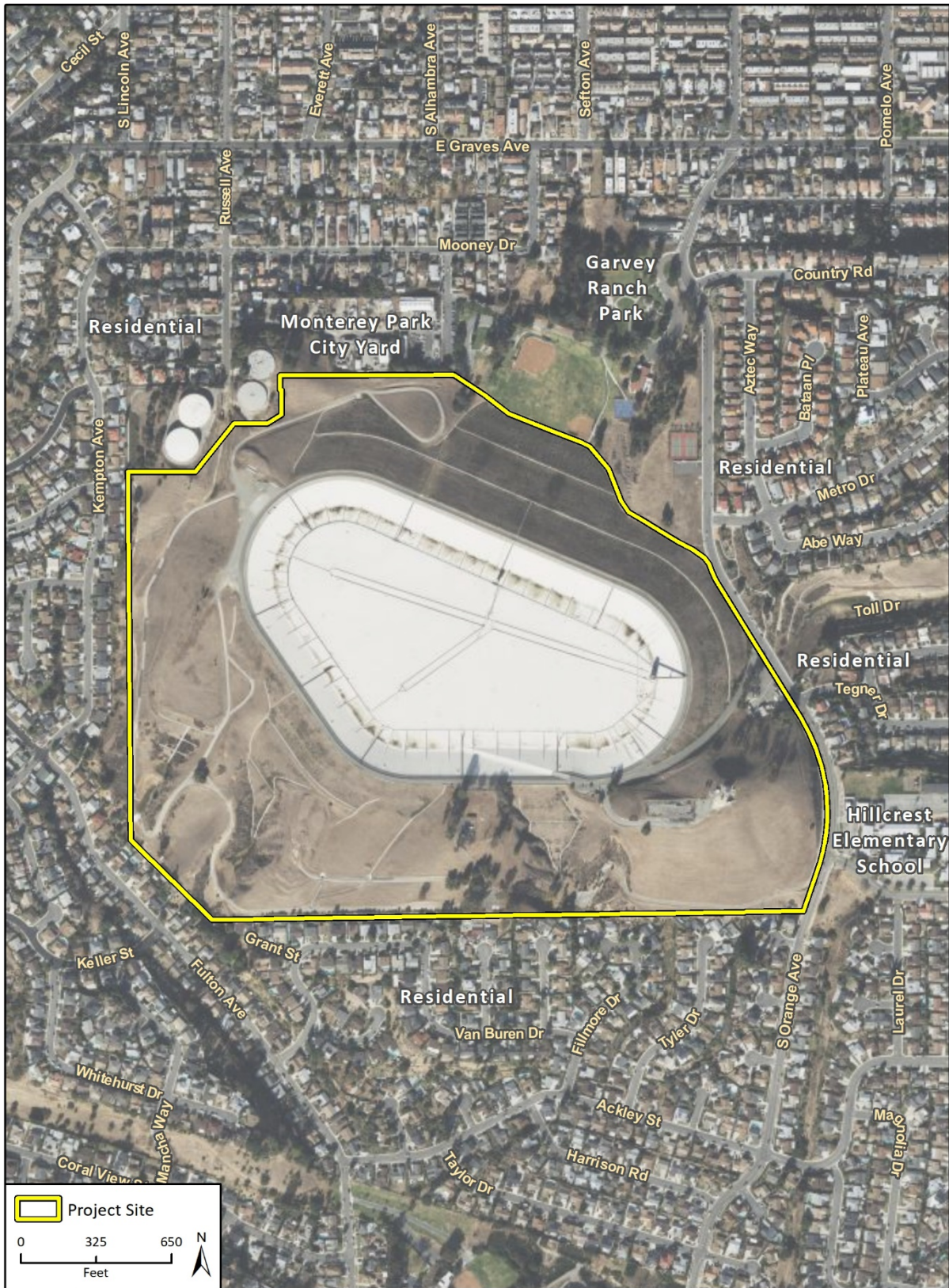


Figure 1-3. Existing and Proposed Site Facilities



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Fig 2-3 Existing Site Facilities

1.3.3 Construction Activities

Project construction activities would take approximately six years to complete. Construction activities would occur in three main phases. The first phase would involve work on the reservoir cover and liner and the I/O tower. The second phase would involve work on the junction structure. Other site work related to the facility electrical system, standby generator, surge tank telemetry, Administration Building, Water Quality Laboratory, and miscellaneous site upgrades would occur simultaneously during both Phases 1 and 2. Phase 3 would occur after Phases 1 and 2 are complete and would involve construction of the proposed pump station and ammonia feed system.

Construction activities would typically occur Monday through Friday, although work may be conducted on Saturdays as needed with the approval of Metropolitan staff. While most of the construction would occur during daytime hours, occasional nighttime construction activities would be required for cover inflation within the reservoir and for reservoir start up activities at the I/O tower, around the perimeter reservoir road, and at the Water Quality Laboratory and sodium hypochlorite tank farm.

Construction staging would occur at an existing, construction staging area located immediately northwest of the reservoir and an existing, partially paved construction trailer area immediately south of the reservoir. Construction worker parking would primarily occur at the construction trailer area as well as at other areas throughout the Project site. If there are space limitations at the site, the Project Contractor(s) would carpool workers from to and from the Project site.

Prior to the start of work in the reservoir, water would be drained from the reservoir through the junction structure into the Middle Feeder. Any water below the intake at the I/O tower would be pumped out and drained through existing v-ditches to the stormwater drainage system. All water discharged to the stormwater drainage system would be dechlorinated prior to discharge.

Replacement of valves in the junction structure would occur after the reservoir has been emptied and re-filled. A crane would be used to replace the valves through the junction structure ground-level vault openings.

Construction of the pump station facility and ammonia feed system would occur after all other Project construction activities at the reservoir are complete.

Lead-based paints and coatings may be present on older mechanical features, such as the valves, epoxy, and I/O tower railings. Asbestos may also be present in some components to be removed or demolished. If lead-based paints and coatings are present, the Project Contractor(s) would comply with California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (CalOSHA) regulations, specifically California Code of Regulations Section 1532.1, which requires testing, monitoring, containment, and disposal of lead-based materials such that exposure levels do not exceed CalOSHA standards. If asbestos is present, the Project Contractor(s) would comply with South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Rule 1403 (Asbestos Emissions from Demolition/Renovation Activities), which requires that the owner or operator of any demolition or renovation activity have an asbestos survey performed prior to demolition.

1.3.4 Operations and Maintenance Activities

Operations and maintenance activities at Garvey Reservoir, including the frequency of staff visits, monthly testing of the standby generator, electricity usage, and water usage in the Administration

Building and Water Quality Laboratory, would be similar to existing conditions once construction activities are completed. The proposed pump station would be an automated, unstaffed facility, and any operations or maintenance to the facility would be completed using existing Metropolitan staff.

1.4 Project Baseline and Existing Conditions

The Project baseline is existing conditions at the Project site when this analysis commenced (2021). As described in Section 1.3.1, *Project Location*, and shown on Figure 1-3, the Project site is developed with a variety of water infrastructure components and accessory structures. Figures 1-4 through 1-6 show photographs of existing conditions at the Project site.

Figure 1-4. Site Photographs of Reservoir, I/O Tower, and Junction Structure



Reservoir, Facing Northeast.



I/O Tower and Access Bridge, Facing West.



Eastern Elevation of Junction Structure, Facing South.



Valve Inside Junction Structure.

Figure 1-5. Site Photographs of Administration Building, Water Quality Laboratory, Standby Generator, and Proposed Pump Station Location



Northern Elevation of Administration Building and Water Quality Laboratory, Facing South



Slopes Behind Administration Building and Water Quality Laboratory, Facing South



Standby Generator Building, Facing Southwest



Proposed Pump Station Location, Facing South

Figure 1-6. Site Photographs of Surge Tank, Construction Staging Area, and Secondary Access Gate



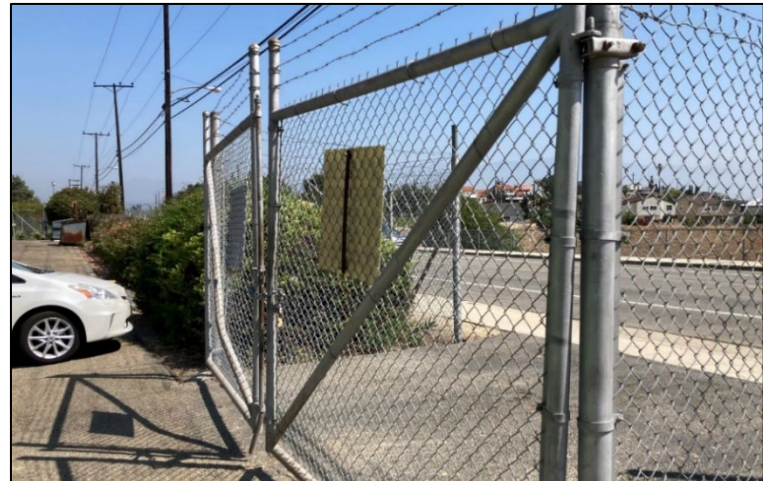
Surge Tank, Facing South



Construction Trailer Area, Facing South



Construction Staging Area, Facing Southwest



Northernmost Secondary Access Gate, Facing Northeast

1.5 Metropolitan Standard Practices

Metropolitan implements standard practices, in addition to stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs), as part of its standard design and contractor specifications. Standard practices are implemented where applicable, regardless of project size. Metropolitan standard practices are described for each environmental impact category in Section 3 (Evaluation of Environmental Impacts), when applicable. Appendix A contains the complete list and description of Metropolitan Standard Practices.

1.6 Other Public Agency Approvals Required

Table 1-1 lists the anticipated permits and approvals which may be required for Project-related activities.

Table 1-1. Permits and Approvals Which May Be Required

Agency/Department	Permit/Approval	Description
State of California		
California Department of Water Resources - Division of Safety of Dams	Review and Approval of Valve Replacement, and tower modifications	This permit would be required for any modifications to the existing liner, floating cover, outlet tower, and valves.
Regional		
South Coast Air Quality Management District	Permit to Construct	This permit would be required for installation of the new backup generator if it is greater than 50 horsepower (SCAQMD Rule 1470).
	Permit to Operate	This permit would be required for operation of the new backup generator if it is greater than 50 horsepower (SCAQMD Rule 1470).

2. Initial Study

This document is an Initial Study, which addresses the potential environmental effects resulting from the proposed Project and identifies which environmental effects warrant further study in an Environmental Impact Report (EIR).

2.1 Legal Authority and Findings

This Initial Study was prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq., and the CEQA Guidelines, California Code of Regulations Section 15000 et seq.

Preliminary Review. Section 15060 of the CEQA Guidelines directs the lead agency to determine whether an activity is subject to CEQA and to begin the formal evaluation of potential environmental issues. If the lead agency determines that an EIR will be clearly required for a project, the agency may skip further initial review of the project and begin work directly on the EIR process.

Initial Study. Section 15063 of the CEQA Guidelines describes an Initial Study as a preliminary method for analyzing the potential environmental consequences of a project. The purposes of an Initial Study include:

- (1) Providing the Lead Agency with the necessary information to decide whether to prepare an EIR or a Negative Declaration;
- (2) Enabling the Lead Agency to modify a project during the planning stage by mitigating adverse impacts prior to preparation of CEQA documentation, thus avoiding the need to prepare an EIR; and
- (3) Providing documentation of the factual basis for the finding in a Mitigated Negative Declaration that the significant environmental impacts of a project have been mitigated to a less-than significant level.

Determining the Significance of the Environmental Effects Caused by a Project. Section 15064 of the CEQA Guidelines provides guidance for when an EIR is prepared:

- (1) If there is substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before a lead agency, that a project may have a significant effect on the environment, the agency shall prepare a draft EIR (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064[a][1]).
- (2) The determination of whether a project may have a significant effect on the environment calls for careful judgment on the part of the public agency involved, based to the extent possible on scientific and factual data (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064[b][1]).
- (3) If the lead agency determines there is substantial evidence in the record that the project may have a significant effect on the environment, the lead agency shall prepare an EIR. Said another way, if a lead agency is presented with a fair argument that a project may have a significant effect on the environment, the lead agency shall prepare an EIR even though it may also be presented with other substantial evidence that the project will not have a significant effect (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064[f][1]).

- (4) After application of the principles set forth above in Section 15064(f)(g), and in marginal cases where it is not clear whether there is substantial evidence that a project may have a significant effect on the environment, the lead agency shall be guided by the following principle: If there is disagreement among expert opinion supported by facts over the significance of an effect on the environment, the Lead Agency shall treat the effect as significant and shall prepare an EIR (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064[g]).
- (5) When assessing whether a cumulative effect requires an EIR, the lead agency shall consider whether the cumulative impact is significant and whether the effects of the project are cumulatively considerable. An EIR must be prepared if the cumulative impact may be significant and the project's incremental effect, though individually limited, is cumulatively considerable. "Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of an individual project are significant when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064[h][1]).
- (6) A lead agency may determine that a project's incremental contribution to a cumulative effect is not cumulatively considerable if the project will comply with the requirements in a previously approved plan or mitigation program (including, but not limited to, water quality control plan, air quality attainment or maintenance plan, integrated waste management plan, habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plan, plans or regulations for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions) that provides specific requirements that will avoid or substantially lessen the cumulative problem within the geographic area in which the project is located. Such plans or programs must be specified in law or adopted by the public agency with jurisdiction over the affected resources through a public review process to implement, interpret, or make specific the law enforced or administered by the public agency. When relying on a plan, regulation or program, the lead agency should explain how implementing the particular requirements in the plan, regulation or program ensure that the project's incremental contribution to the cumulative effect is not cumulatively considerable. If there is substantial evidence that the possible effects of a particular project are still cumulatively considerable notwithstanding that the project complies with the specified plan or mitigation program addressing the cumulative problem, an EIR must be prepared for the project (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064[h][3]).

Decision to Prepare an EIR. Section 15081 of the CEQA Guidelines states that the decision to prepare an EIR is made either during preliminary review conducted pursuant to Section 15060 of the CEQA Guidelines or at the conclusion of an Initial Study after applying the standards described in Section 15064 of the CEQA Guidelines.

2.2 Impact Analysis and Significance Classification

The following sections of this Initial Study discuss the possible environmental effects of the proposed Project for specific issue areas as identified on the CEQA Environmental Checklist Form in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines (as updated in December 2018). For each issue area, potential effects are analyzed.

A "significant effect on the environment" is defined by Section 15382 of the CEQA Guidelines as "a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of the physical conditions within the area affected by a project, including land, air, water, minerals, flora, fauna, ambient noise, and

objects of historic or aesthetic significance. An economic or social change by itself shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment” but “may be considered in determining whether the physical change is significant.”

For environmental effects determined to be potentially significant, an EIR will be prepared to fully evaluate the level of significance of these impacts and identify mitigation measures to reduce Project impacts, if needed.

2.3 Initial Study and Environmental Checklist Form

- a) Project Title: Garvey Reservoir Rehabilitation Project
(proposed Project)
- b) Lead Agency Name and Address: The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
700 North Alameda Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012
- c) Contact Person and Phone Number: Michelle Morrison
Environmental Planning Section
The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
(213) 217-7906
- d) Project Location: The Project site is an approximately 142-acre property located at 1061 South Orange Avenue in Monterey Park, California (Assessor’s Parcel Numbers 5260-013-910 and 5260-013-905). The Project site is owned by Metropolitan and is developed with the Garvey Reservoir in the central portion of the site along with appurtenant structures and features. Figure 1-1 in Section 1.3.1 (Project Location) shows the Project site in a regional context, and Figure 1-2 in Section 1.3.1 (Project Location) shows the Project site in a local context. Figure 1-3 in Section 1.3.1 (Project Location) shows the location of existing and proposed site facilities.
- e) Project Sponsor’s Name and Address: The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
700 North Alameda Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012
- f) General Plan Designation: Open Space (City of Monterey Park General Plan)
- g) Zoning: Open Space (O-S)

- h) Description of Project: The Garvey Reservoir Rehabilitation Project involves various upgrades, replacements, and improvements to Metropolitan facilities located at Garvey Reservoir. (Refer to Section 1 for the complete Project Description)
- i) Surrounding Land Uses and Setting: The Project site is surrounded by residential neighborhoods to the west, north, south, and east; Hillcrest Elementary School to the east; the Monterey Park City Yard to the north; and Garvey Ranch Park to the north.
- j) Other Agencies Whose Approval May be Required: Refer to Table 1-1 in Section 1.6 (Other Public Agency Approvals Required).
- k) Have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the Project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1? If so, has consultation begun? Three Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the Project area have requested notification pursuant to PRC Section 21080.3.1. Consultation requests will be sent and results of consultation will be documented in the Draft EIR.

2.4 Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this Project and will be evaluated further in an EIR as indicated by the checklist boxes on the following pages that are marked “Potentially Significant.”

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics | <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture & Forestry Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Air Quality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geology/Soils | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Greenhouse Gas Emissions | <input type="checkbox"/> Hazards & Hazardous Materials |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrology/Water Quality | <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use/Planning | <input type="checkbox"/> Mineral Resources |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noise | <input type="checkbox"/> Population/Housing | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tribal Cultural Resources |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Utilities/Service Systems | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Findings of Significance |

2.5 Determination

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

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


Jennifer Harriger

01-09-2024

Date

Manager, Environmental Planning Section

3. Evaluation of Environmental Impacts

The following discussion addresses impacts to various environmental resources, per the Environmental Checklist Form contained in Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines.

3.1 Aesthetics

AESTHETICS		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the Project:					
a)	Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b)	Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a State scenic highway?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c)	In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the Project is in an urbanized area, would the Project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d)	Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Significance criteria established by CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G.

Discussion. Would the Project:

a. Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

No Impact. No, the proposed Project would not have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista. A scenic vista is defined as a viewpoint that provides panoramic or focused views of a highly valued landscape or scenic resource for the benefit of the general public. The Monterey Park General Plan and Monterey Park Municipal Code (MPMC) do not identify scenic vistas in the city. Thus, the proposed Project would not result in substantial adverse effects on a scenic vista, and no impact would occur. Further analysis in the Draft EIR is not warranted.

b. Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a State scenic highway?

No Impact. No, the proposed Project would not substantially damage scenic resources within a State scenic highway. As described in Section 1.3 (Project Location), the nearest highways to the Project site are SR-60, located approximately 0.9 mile to the south, and I-10, located approximately 1.4 miles to the north. Neither of these highways is a designated State scenic highway (Caltrans 2021). Therefore, no impact to scenic resources within a State scenic highway would occur, and further analysis in the Draft EIR is not warranted.

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

No Impact. No, the proposed Project, which is located in an urbanized area, would not conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality. The Project consists of the rehabilitation of several components of the existing Garvey Reservoir and one new pump station facility. The Project site is zoned O-S (Open Space), which MPMC Section 21.07.010 states is for providing “permanent outdoor recreational and open space resources” and preventing “inappropriate development of areas which should be regulated to provide for recreational, conservation, aesthetic, historic, cultural, scenic or public health and safety uses.” The Project site would continue to be zoned O-S and would remain in its current use as a water reservoir. Project activities would primarily occur at locations on the Project site that are not visible to the public, except for activities related to the Administration Building, Water Quality Laboratory, pump station facility, and standby generator located on the eastern portion of the Project site. Rehabilitation or construction at these facilities would not substantially change their exterior appearance and would not conflict with applicable zoning or other regulations governing scenic quality. Therefore, no impact would occur, and further analysis in the Draft EIR is not warranted.

- d. *Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?*

No Impact. No, the proposed Project would not create new sources of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area. Project construction activities may require temporary nighttime lighting for cover inflation within the reservoir and reservoir start up activities at the I/O tower, along the perimeter reservoir road, and at the Water Quality Laboratory and sodium hypochlorite tank farm. As part of Metropolitan’s standard practices for construction discussed in Section 1.5 (Metropolitan Standard Practices), the Project Contractor(s) would be required to exercise special care to direct floodlights to shine downward and to shield them to avoid a nuisance to the surrounding areas, with no lighting including a residence in its direct beam, as outlined in Section 01065 of the construction contractor specifications (Metropolitan 2021; Appendix A). The Project would also include installation of lighting fixtures with LED lights on the I/O tower access bridge; however, these fixtures would not be visible from off-site properties. Security motion-activated lighting would also be installed by the Administration Building and Water Quality Laboratory; however, it would be located approximately 200 feet away from the nearest residence and would only be activated by motion at the Project site during nighttime hours. The Project does not include components with the potential to generate glare. Therefore, no impacts would occur and further analysis in the Draft EIR is not warranted.

3.2 Agricultural Resources

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

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

	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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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))?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Significance criteria established by CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G.

Discussion. Would the Project:

- a. *Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?*
- b. *Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?*
- c. *Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?*
- d. *Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?*

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

No Impact. No, the proposed Project would not convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance; conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract; conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land, timberland, or timberland zoned as Timberland Production; result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use; or involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in the conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use.

The Project site has been in use as a water storage reservoir since its construction in 1954, and the Project site is not designated as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide (California Department of Conservation [DOC] 2016). The Project site is not zoned for agricultural use or under a Williamson Act contract, and no farmland exists within or adjacent to the Project site (City of Monterey Park 2021a; DOC 2018). The Project site is also not zoned for forest land or timberland, and no forest land exists within or adjacent to the Project site (City of Monterey Park 2021a). Thus, no impacts to agriculture and forestry would occur as a result of the proposed Project, and further analysis in the Draft EIR is not warranted.

3.3 Air Quality

AIR QUALITY

Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management district or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. 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?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the Project region is non-attainment under an applicable Federal or State ambient air quality standard?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Significance criteria established by CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G.

Discussion. Would the Project:

- a. *Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?*
- b. *Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the Project region is non-attainment under an applicable Federal or State ambient air quality standard?*
- c. *Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?*
- d. *Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?*

Potentially Significant Impact. Yes, the proposed Project may conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan; result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of criteria pollutants for which the Project region is non-attainment under applicable federal and State ambient air quality standards; expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations; and result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people.

The proposed Project is located in the South Coast Air Basin, which is regulated by the SCAQMD. During construction activities, emissions would result from the operation of construction vehicles and equipment for grading, retrofitting, structural demolition or remodeling, haul trips for demolished materials, and transport of workers and materials to and from the work site. Operations and maintenance activities at Garvey Reservoir would remain similar to existing conditions once construction activities are completed. Therefore, air quality impacts may be potentially significant, and an air quality technical study shall be prepared to further analyze this topic. The Project’s air quality impacts will be detailed further in the Draft EIR, and feasible mitigation measures, as required, will be proposed.

3.4 Biological Resources

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

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 Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Significance criteria established by CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The following is a summary of the regulatory context under which biological resources are managed at the federal, state, and local levels. Many federal and state statutes provide a regulatory structure that guides the protection of biological resources. Agencies with the responsibility for protection of biological resources include:

- United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) (wetlands and other waters of the United States);
- Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) (waters of the State);
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) (federally-listed species and migratory birds); and
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) (fish and wildlife resources of the State, lakes and streambeds, waters of the State, and state-listed species).

Sensitive habitats are vegetation types, associations, or sub-associations that support concentrations of special-status plant or wildlife species, are of relatively limited distribution, or are of particular value to wildlife.

Listed species are those taxa that are formally listed as endangered or threatened by the federal government (e.g., USFWS), pursuant to the Endangered Species Act (ESA), or as endangered, threatened, or rare (for plants only) by the State of California, pursuant to the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) or the California Native Plant Protection Act. Some species are considered rare (but not formally listed) by resource agencies, organizations with biological interests/expertise (e.g., Audubon Society, California Native Plant Society [CNPS], The Wildlife Society), and the scientific community. These species do not receive statutory protection, but may be considered during federal and State environmental review.

METHODOLOGY

Biological conditions were evaluated by confirming applicable regulations, policies, and standards; reviewing biological literature and querying available databases pertinent to the Project site and vicinity (within five miles for CDFW's California Natural Diversity Data Base [CNDDB] [CDFW 2021a and 2021b] and within nine topographic quadrangles for CNPS' Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California [CNPS 2021]); and conducting a reconnaissance-level biological survey of the Project site. Prior to conducting the biological survey, a variety of literature was reviewed to obtain baseline information about the biological resources with potential to occur within the Project site and surrounding area, including databases from CDFW, USFWS, and the CNPS. Refer to Section 5 (References) for a full list of literature reviewed.

On July 22, 2021, biologist Michael Crowley from Rincon Consultants, Inc. conducted a reconnaissance-level biological survey of the Project site. Rincon Consultant Inc.'s biologist performed the survey by walking and driving throughout the Project site to document existing site conditions and the potential presence of regulated biological resources, including special-status plant and wildlife species, sensitive plant communities, jurisdictional waters and wetlands, and habitat for nesting birds. Weather conditions were sunny and clear with temperatures in the 60s and 70s (degrees Fahrenheit) with variable winds ranging from one to five miles per hour.

On November 23, 2021, wetland scientist Malek Al-Marayati from Rincon Consultants, Inc. conducted an aquatic resources delineation to assess potential wetlands and non-wetland aquatic resources at two detention basins in the southwest portion of the Project site. Current USACE and SWRCB delineation procedures and guidance were used to identify and delineate any wetlands and/or waters of the United States/State potentially subject to USACE and RWQCB jurisdiction (USACE 1987, 2008a, 2008b, and 2021; Lichvar et al. 2016; SWRCB 2019). Likewise, current CDFW procedures and guidance were used to identify and delineate any streambeds, rivers, or associated riparian habitat potentially subject to CDFW jurisdiction. Additional detail on the survey methodology is provided in the Jurisdictional Delineation Report included as Appendix B.

EXISTING BIOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

Garvey Reservoir is situated within a developed, predominantly residential landscape. Elevation at the Project site ranges from 450 to 580 feet above mean sea level with relatively steep hillslopes (20 to 30 percent grade) directly adjacent to the reservoir. Soils at the Project site are mapped as Counterfeit-Urban land complex with 10 to 35 percent terraced slopes (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 2021a). This soil type is not considered hydric (USDA 2021b).

The Project site consists primarily of developed land, which includes areas that have been constructed upon or otherwise physically altered to an extent that native vegetation is no longer

supported. Within the Project site, the hillslopes are dominated by non-native species including low-growing annual grasses (*Avena* sp., *Bromus* spp.) that are regularly maintained, thereby limiting identification of some taxa to the genus level. Additionally, patches of invasive species such as sea fig (*Carpobrotus chilensis*) occur on the hillslopes. Scattered trees are present in three locations on the Project site: (1) near the paved yard on the eastern portion of the Project site (e.g., near the main entrance gate, Administration Building, sodium hypochlorite tank farm, and junction structure); (2) near the construction trailer area on the south side of the reservoir; and (3) on the north end of the Project site by Garvey Ranch Park. These areas are dominated by non-native species including eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* sp.), elm (*Ulmus* sp.), Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*) and pine (*Pinus* sp.), with sparse occurrences of native toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*) and a single native coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*).

In addition to regularly maintained developed land, highly fragmented patches with scattered plant species typical of coastal sage scrub were observed on the south side of the Project site. Species documented included California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*) and sage (*Salvia* sp.).

The two detention basins in the southwest portion of the Project site receive flow from a rainwater collection system as well as surface runoff from adjacent uplands. Flow from the basins is ultimately conveyed into the underground stormwater system. Standing water and saturated soil conditions were observed in both basins at the time of the aquatic resources delineation survey. Vegetation in the basins is dominated by non-native herbaceous species including variable flatsedge (*Cyperus difformis*) and hyssop loosestrife (*Lythrum hyssopifolia*). The basins exhibit indicators of hydric soils, wetland hydrology, and hydrophytic vegetation. However, the evaluation determined that the basins are physically separated from any relatively permanent waterway (RPW), traditional navigable waterway, or non-RPW tributary and are hydrologically connected to receiving waters only through an underground storm drain system that comingles flows from the basins with runoff from the surrounding suburban areas. In accordance with guidance from the USEPA and USACE on CWA jurisdiction following the United States Supreme Court's decision in *Rapanos v. U.S.* (USEPA and USACE 2008), the basins are isolated waters and therefore not waters of the United States pursuant to Section 404 of the CWA. Additionally, the basins are artificial wetlands that are used as part of a rainwater collection system for flood control purposes and are regularly maintained by Metropolitan; therefore, the basins are not waters of the State and are not within the jurisdiction of RWQCB pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (SWRCB 2019). Finally, the basins are not part of any river, stream, or lake and therefore are not within the jurisdiction of CDFW pursuant to Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code. Additional detail on existing site conditions as they pertain to aquatic resources is provided in the Jurisdictional Delineation Report included as Appendix B.

Wildlife species observed within the Project site were limited to common species, generally adapted to urban and suburban environments, including western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), common side blotted lizard (*Uta stansburiana*), California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), California towhee (*Melospiza crissalis*), hooded oriole (*Icterus cucullatus*), Bullock's oriole (*Icterus bullockii*), house finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*), song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*), and Eurasian collared dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*). No special-status species, nests or nesting behavior were observed.

Nine special-status plants have been documented within five miles of the Project site: lucky morning-glory (*Calystegia felix*), southern tarplant (*Centromadia parryi* ssp. *australis*), Peruvian dodder (*Cuscuta obtusiflora* var. *glandulosa*), many-stemmed dudleya (*Dudleya multicaulis*), Los Angeles sunflower (*Helianthus nuttallii* ssp. *parishii*), mesa horkelia (*Horkelia cuneata* var. *puberula*), Parish's gooseberry (*Ribes divericatum* var. *parishii*), southern mountains skullcap (*Scutellaria bolanderi* ssp. *austromontana*), and Greata's aster (*Symphyotrichum greatae*). Several of the records are historical (more than 50 or 100 years old) or the species have been identified as extirpated. No special-status plant species were observed within the Project site during the reconnaissance survey.

Additionally, 17 special-status wildlife species have been documented within five miles of the Project site: burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), bank swallow (*Riparia riparia*), Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*), coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*), western yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*), southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*), least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*), pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*), western mastiff bat (*Eumpos perotis californicus*), hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus*), American badger (*Taxidea taxus*), southern California legless lizard (*Anniella stebbinsi*), California glossy snake (*Arizona elegans occidentalis*), western pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*), coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvilli*), western spadefoot (*Spea hammondi*), and San Gabriel chestnut snail (*Glyptostoma gabrielse*). Similar to the special-status plant species records, many of the special-status wildlife species records are historical (more than 50 or 100 years old) or the species have been identified as extirpated. No special-status wildlife species were observed within the Project site during the reconnaissance survey.

Discussion. Would the Project:

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

No Impact. No, the proposed Project would not 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 CDFW or USFWS.

SPECIAL-STATUS PLANTS

No special-status plant species were observed within the Project site during the reconnaissance survey. The Project site is developed and dominated by non-native and ornamental vegetation as well as paved areas, water infrastructure components, and accessory structures. Special-status plants typically require highly specific, high-quality habitat not found within the Project site. Due to the highly developed condition of the Project site, and regular disturbance, it is unsuitable for rare plants that require specialized habitats. Therefore, all nine special-status plant species were determined to have low or no potential to occur within the Project site, and construction and operational impacts to special-status plants are not expected. No impact would occur, and further analysis in the Draft EIR is not warranted.

SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE

No special-status wildlife species were observed within the Project site during the reconnaissance survey. Similar to special-status plants, special-status wildlife typically require specific, high quality habitat not found within the Project site. Due to the highly developed and regularly disturbed nature of the Project site, as well as its isolation from native habitats in the region, it is not suitable to support special-status wildlife species.

The Project site contains some scattered plant species typical of coastal sage scrub, a habitat type that supports special-status species such as the coastal California gnatcatcher (CAGN; federally threatened and CDFW Species of Special Concern). Federally designated critical habitat for CAGN is located approximately 1.5 miles southeast of the Project site, on the opposite side of SR-60 (USFWS 2021a). CAGN was most recently recorded in the CNDDDB in 2017, approximately 0.8 mile southeast of the reservoir within the Southern California Edison Mesa Substation north of SR-60 and at the former Operating Industries, Inc. landfill site south of SR-60 (CDFW 2021a and 2021b). Typical CAGN territories range from two to 14 acres in size, with inland populations having larger home ranges than coastal populations (Atwood and Bontrager 2001). Some plant species typical of coastal sage scrub are present within the Project site approximately 200 feet southeast and over 900 feet west of the proposed construction trailer area. However, these plants occupy small areas (each isolated area is less than two acres) that are highly fragmented and isolated from other CAGN-suitable habitat in the region by surrounding suburban development and highly trafficked travel corridors. As a result, the low quality and scattered assemblage of California buckwheat and coastal sage scrub within the Project site does not provide sufficient habitat to support nesting or foraging CAGN.

Due to the developed nature of the Project site and the low-quality, fragmented nature of the California buckwheat and coastal sage scrub present at the Project site, all 17 special-status wildlife species were determined to have low or no potential to occur within the Project site. As a result, construction and operational impacts to special-status wildlife are not expected. No impact would occur, and further analysis in the Draft EIR is not warranted.

- b. Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?*
- c. Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?*

No Impact. No, the proposed Project would not have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or by the CDFW or USFWS and would not have a substantial adverse impact on state or federally protected wetlands through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means.

The reservoir is not currently identified in the National Wetlands Inventory (USFWS 2021b) and water levels within the reservoir are controlled by Metropolitan via flow to various users through underground pipes and tunnels. The reservoir is entirely covered to preserve water quality. The reservoir does not contain habitat valuable to wildlife and is not connected to a traditional

navigable water. Therefore, it is not under the jurisdiction of the CDFW, RWQCB, or USACE, and Project activities related to rehabilitation of the reservoir would not constitute impacts to riparian habitat or jurisdictional waters or wetlands.

The Project site is located within a highly developed and regularly disturbed landscape. Two detention basins were observed during the reconnaissance survey and aquatic resources delineation survey in the southwest portion of the Project site, approximately 1,100 feet from the proposed construction area. However, the basins are actively maintained, artificial wetlands used for flood control purposes, have no significant nexus with a traditional navigable water, and are not part of any lake or streambed system (Appendix B). Therefore, given the absence of CDFW, RWQCB, or USACE jurisdictional wetlands and non-wetland aquatic resources on the Project site, Project activities would result in no impacts to riparian habitat or jurisdictional waters or wetlands, and further analysis in the Draft EIR is not warranted.

- 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?*

No Impact. No, the proposed Project would not interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or disrupt native nursery sites. The Project site is not located within known regional wildlife movement corridors (Spencer et al. 2010). The Project site is also fenced and isolated from regional open space; as a result, the Project site does not contribute to localized wildlife movement. Therefore, implementation of the Project would not impact existing wildlife movement patterns. Further analysis in the Draft EIR is not warranted.

- e. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?*

No Impact. No, the proposed Project would not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources. The MPMC does not provide protection for the species of trees observed within the Project site during the reconnaissance survey. Therefore, no impact would occur, and further analysis in the Draft EIR is not warranted.

- 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?*

No Impact. No, the proposed Project would not conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or State habitat conservation plans. The Project site is not subject to such plans; therefore, no impact would occur. Further analysis in the Draft EIR is not warranted.

3.5 Cultural Resources

CULTURAL RESOURCES

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 pursuant to §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Significance criteria established by CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G.

CULTURAL RESOURCES OVERVIEW

This section provides an analysis of proposed Project impacts on cultural resources, including historical and archaeological resources as well as human remains, and is based on the Cultural Resource Assessment attached as Appendix C.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

CEQA requires a Lead Agency to determine whether a project may have a significant effect on historical resources (PRC Section 21084.1) and archaeological resources (PRC Section 21083.2). A historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing, in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), a resource included in a local register of historical resources, or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a Lead Agency determines to be historically significant (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[a][1-3]). Resources listed on the National Register of Historic Places are automatically listed on the CRHR, along with State Landmarks and Points of Interest. The CRHR can also include properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys. In addition, a resource shall be considered historically significant if it:

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

PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it:

1. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information;
2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or

3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

If it can be demonstrated that a project would cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the CEQA Lead Agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that resources cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC Section 21083.2[a-b]).

METHODOLOGY

A search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) was conducted to identify any previously recorded cultural resources and previously conducted cultural resources studies within the Project Area and a 0.25-mile buffer surrounding it. On November 9, 2021, staff from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton conducted the CHRIS search for the Project site. In addition, Rincon completed a review of the National Register of Historic Places, the CRHR, lists of the California Historical Landmarks and Points of Interest, the Built Environment Resources Directory, and the Archaeological Determination of Eligibility list. Rincon Consultants, Inc. also reviewed a variety of primary and secondary source materials relating to the history and development of the Project site and its surroundings. Sources included, but were not limited to, historical maps and aerial photographs, contemporary newspaper articles, and written histories of the area.

The SCCIC records search did not identify any prehistoric resources within the Project site or within a 0.25-mile buffer. One previously recorded historic-period resource (P-19-190175), a transmission tower that was recorded, evaluated, and recommended ineligible for historic designation, was identified by the search. This resource is within the 0.25-mile buffer but outside the Project site.

A Sacred Lands File (SLF) search was completed by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) with positive results for the Project site. The SLF results do not provide specific details on the nature or precise location of Sacred Lands or whether they are related to any cultural resources recorded by the CHRIS at the SCCIC.

Rincon Consultants, Inc. archaeologist Kyle Montgomery conducted a pedestrian field survey of the Project site on October 12, 2021 to identify archaeological and built environment resources. All areas of the Project site that were accessible were subject to an intensive pedestrian survey. A reconnaissance survey via monocular was performed on any areas that were inaccessible due to steep slopes. No prehistoric archaeological resources were observed on the Project site during this survey; however, several historic-period built environment features that are at least 45 years of age were identified, visually inspected, and documented.

Discussion. Would the Project:

- a. *Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to §15064.5?*

No Impact. No, the proposed Project would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. The Project site contains historic-period built environment features, including the reservoir, I/O tower, Administration Building, Water Quality Laboratory, junction structure, and standby generator

enclosure, that are at least 45 years of age. However, the historical resource evaluation conducted for the Garvey Reservoir property concluded that the property is ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and CRHR under any significance criteria. Garvey Reservoir is not particularly unique or significant within the context of post-World War II growth, within the context of water conveyance systems, or within the context of any other event or pattern of events in the history of the county, region, state, or nation. The persons associated with the Garvey Reservoir property are not individually significant within a historic context and/or their association with the Garvey Reservoir property is not exemplary of those individuals' productive life. The Garvey Reservoir property does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; or possess high artistic values, and Garvey Reservoir does not have the potential to yield important information in prehistory or history. Therefore, the Garvey Reservoir property is not considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) (Appendix C). Accordingly, no impact to historical resources would occur, and further analysis in the Draft EIR is not warranted.

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

Less than Significant Impact. No, the proposed Project would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. The Project site is heavily disturbed from the original construction of the reservoir, and no subsequent excavation activities have ever resulted in archaeological resources being discovered on site. In addition, based on the results of the 2021 CHRIS search at the SCCIC and the pedestrian field survey of the Project site, no cultural resources are recorded at the Project site. Therefore, the potential for archaeological resources to be present at the Project site is low. Furthermore, under Metropolitan's standard practices for construction referenced in Section 1.5 (Metropolitan Standard Practices) and listed in Appendix A, if unanticipated archaeological resources are encountered during construction activities, the Project Contractor(s) would be required to comply with Metropolitan standard practices related to the protection of archaeological resources as outlined in Section 01065 of the construction contractor specifications (Metropolitan 2021). These standard practices include ceasing all work immediately within 50 feet of a discovery, notifying the Engineer, and protecting the discovery area, as directed by the Engineer. The Engineer, with the qualified archaeologist, shall make a decision of validity of the discovery and designate an area surrounding the discovery as a restricted area. The Contractor shall not enter or work in the restricted area until the Engineer provides written authorization. As such, impacts to archaeological resources would be less than significant, and further analysis in the Draft EIR is not warranted.

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

Less than Significant Impact. No, the proposed Project would not disturb human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries. The Project site was heavily disturbed from the original construction of the reservoir, and no human remains are known to be present at the Project site. Furthermore, under Metropolitan's standard practices for construction referenced in Section 1.5 (Metropolitan Standard Practices) and listed in Appendix A, should previously undiscovered human remains be encountered, Metropolitan would comply with the State of California's Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, which states that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition of the remains

pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. Adherence to State of California's Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 would result in the proper handling and treatment of unexpected human remains. Therefore, impacts to human remains would be less than significant. Further analysis in the Draft EIR is not warranted.

3.6 Energy

Energy		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the Project:					
a)	Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during Project construction or operation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b)	Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Significance criteria established by CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G.

Discussion. Would the Project:

- a. *Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during Project construction or operation?*

No Impact. No, the proposed Project would not result in a potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources.

Energy use during the construction phase would be in the form of fuel consumption (e.g., gasoline and diesel fuel) to operate heavy equipment, light-duty vehicles, machinery, and generators for lighting. Electrical power consumed to construct the Project would be supplied from existing electrical infrastructure in the area and temporary grid power may also be provided to construction trailers or electric construction equipment. Energy use would be temporary in nature, and construction equipment used would be typical of similar-sized construction projects in the region. In addition, the Project Contractor(s) would be required to restrict the idling of heavy-duty diesel motor vehicles in accordance with Title 13 California Code of Regulations Section 2449(d)(3) and Section 2485 and utilize fleets that comply with the California Air Resources Board’s Regulation of In-Use (On-Road) Heavy-Duty Diesel-Fueled Vehicles, which governs the accelerated retrofitting, repowering, or replacement of heavy-duty diesel on- and off-road equipment. Construction activities would utilize fuel-efficient equipment consistent with state and federal regulations and comply with state measures to reduce the inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary consumption of energy. Project Contractor(s) would be required to comply with applicable regulatory construction waste management practices to divert construction and demolition debris. Overall, these practices would result in efficient use of energy, and Project construction activities would require the minimum necessary electricity consumption and would not have an adverse impact on available electricity supplies or infrastructure.

Operations and maintenance activities at Garvey Reservoir would remain similar to existing conditions once construction activities are completed. The new standby generator may result in greater energy consumption because it may be larger in size than the existing generator and therefore consume more diesel fuel during testing and emergency events. Testing and emergency use of the new standby generator would not result in the wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy because routine maintenance would be conducted based on the minimum requirements to ensure reliability and operation would only occur during infrequent power outage or other emergency events. The proposed pump station may result in a greater consumption of energy in order to operate the new pumps, but the facility would only be used when reservoir operating conditions necessitate pumping. Furthermore, the Project includes modifications to the

existing restroom, modifications or upgrades to the HVAC system, and replacement of the water heater at the Administration Building and Water Quality Laboratory. These Project activities would improve the energy efficiency of existing Metropolitan operations by replacing aging facilities with newer, more efficient types.

Accordingly, Project construction and operation would not result in the wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources. Therefore, no impact would occur, and further analysis in the Draft EIR is not warranted.

b. Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?

No Impact. No, the proposed Project would not conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. The California Energy Commission (CEC) is the state's primary energy policy and planning agency. The CEC has adopted Building Energy Efficiency Standards and Appliance Energy Efficiency Standards and has developed energy efficiency goals for existing buildings as well as zero-emission vehicle policies. Aside from the Water Quality Laboratory and Administration Building rehabilitation, the proposed Project does not include construction of new, habitable structures. The Water Quality Laboratory and Administration Building rehabilitation includes updates to improve the energy efficiency of these structures through upgrades to the water heater and HVAC system, among other components.

The City of Monterey Park adopted a Climate Action Plan (CAP) in 2012. The City's CAP sets forth a comprehensive strategy to address greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions related to land use patterns, transportation, building design, energy use, water demand, and waste generation, with a general focus on residential and commercial businesses in the city. Metropolitan is not subject to the Monterey Park CAP because this plan does not address GHG emissions and associated energy usage related to Metropolitan's activities.

In May 2022, Metropolitan adopted its CAP, which includes measures for renewable energy and energy efficiency. Of these measures, Measure EE-1 would be applicable to the proposed Project. This measure focuses on converting all interior and exterior lighting at 50 percent of Metropolitan facilities to LED technologies by 2030 and 100 percent by 2045. The proposed Project includes installing LED lights in the lighting fixtures along the access bridge to the I/O tower and would also incorporate interior and exterior LED lighting in the Administration Building and Water Quality Laboratory. As such, the Project would be consistent with Measure EE-1 of the CAP. Therefore, the Project would not conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency, and further analysis in the Draft EIR is not warranted.

3.7 Geology and Soils

GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Would the Project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii) Strong seismic groundshaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv) Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Be located on geologic units 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Section 1803.5.3 of the California Building Code (2010), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Significance criteria established by CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G.

Discussion. Would the Project:

- a. *Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:*
 - i) *Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.*
 - ii) *Strong seismic groundshaking?*
 - iii) *Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?*
 - iv) *Landslides?*

Less than Significant Impact. No, the proposed Project would not directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving the rupture of an earthquake fault mapped as part of an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone

(APEFZ); strong seismic groundshaking; seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction; and landslides.

The Project site is not within or in the immediate vicinity of a mapped APEFZ; the nearest mapped APEFZ to the Project site is the East Montebello Fault, located approximately 1.5 miles northeast (DOC 2015 and 2019; City of Monterey Park 2021b). Furthermore, areas of high earthquake risk are not identified in the vicinity of the Project site (California Governor's Office of Emergency Services 2015). Also, the Project site is not located within or directly adjacent to a mapped liquefaction area (California Governor's Office of Emergency Services 2015; DOC 2019). According to Exhibit 4.7-1 of the City of Monterey Park's General Plan Update EIR, the northern and southern portions of the Project site contain areas susceptible to landslides (City of Monterey Park 2019). However, no landslides have been documented in these areas, and both embankments of Garvey Reservoir are engineered slopes under regulation by the California Department of Water Resources Division of Safety of Dams.

The East Montebello Fault is located approximately 1.5 miles northeast of the Project site, thus the potential for ground rupture to occur at the Project site in connection with this fault is considered low. Additionally, the proposed Project involves rehabilitation of several components of the existing Garvey Reservoir and does not include construction of habitable structures. The proposed rehabilitation activities at the I/O tower and the junction structure would involve seismic upgrades to increase the seismic resistance of these structures against a maximum credible earthquake. Design and construction of the proposed Project would conform to the current seismic design provisions of the California Building Code (California Code of Regulations Title 24), as applicable, to minimize potential risks. The Project would not include modifications to the slopes on the northern and southern portions of the Project site that would have the potential to increase the risk of landslides. Thus, the Project would not directly or indirectly cause substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death, as a result of fault rupture, seismic groundshaking, seismic-related ground failure (including liquefaction), and landslides. Impacts would be less than significant, and further analysis in the Draft EIR is not warranted.

b. Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

Less than Significant Impact. No, the proposed Project would not result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil. The Project site has been previously disturbed from the original construction of Garvey Reservoir. The majority of Project construction activities would occur in areas covered by impervious surfaces and would not result in soil erosion or loss of topsoil. Improvements to the slopes and construction of the pump station and a retaining wall behind the Administration Building and Water Quality Laboratory would require soil disturbance; however, these improvements would contribute to additional stabilization of these slopes, reduce stormwater runoff flows, and prevent ponding and overflow from precipitation and, therefore, would not result in substantial soil erosion. Furthermore, the Project would be subject to the requirements of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Construction General Permit (Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ as amended by 2010-0014-DWQ and 2012-0006-DWQ) because the Project's area of disturbance would be greater than one acre. The Construction General Permit requires the development of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to reduce erosion and topsoil loss from stormwater runoff during construction activities. Compliance with the requirements set forth in this permit would require the Project Contractor(s) to implement best management practices (BMPs) during construction to prevent substantial soil erosion or the loss

of topsoil. Compliance with NPDES permit requirements would minimize the potential for Project construction to result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil. Furthermore, operations and maintenance activities at Garvey Reservoir would be similar to existing conditions once construction activities are completed. As such, Project operation would not have the potential to result in substantial soil erosion or loss of topsoil. Thus, impacts related to soil erosion and loss of topsoil would be less than significant, and further analysis in the Draft EIR is not warranted.

- c. Be located on geologic units 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?*

Less than Significant Impact. No, the proposed Project would not be located on or result in unstable geologic deposits or soils such that on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse would potentially occur. The proposed Project involves rehabilitation of several components of the existing Garvey Reservoir. As discussed under items (a)(i) through (a)(iv), no landslides have been documented at the Project site, and both embankments of Garvey Reservoir are engineered slopes under regulation by the California Department of Water Resources Division of Safety of Dams and therefore are regularly monitored and maintained. The Project would not include modifications to slopes susceptible to landslides that would adversely affect soil stability or increase the potential for local or regional landslides, and the Project does not include activities that would increase the potential for subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse. Finally, operations and maintenance activities at Garvey Reservoir would be similar to existing conditions once Project construction is completed. Thus, the Project would not result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse. Impacts would be less than significant, and further analysis in the Draft EIR is not warranted.

- d. Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Section 1803.5.3 of the California Building Code (2010), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?*

No Impact. No, the proposed Project would not be located on expansive soil, as defined in Section 1803.5.3 of the California Building Code (2010), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property. According to the City of Monterey Park's General Plan Update EIR, expansive soil conditions throughout the city vary by site (City of Monterey Park 2019). However, the proposed Project primarily involves rehabilitation of several components of the existing Garvey Reservoir and the proposed pump station facility would be unmanned. Therefore, the Project would have no potential to create substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property related to expansive soils. No impact would occur, and further analysis in the Draft EIR is not warranted.

- e. Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?*

No Impact. No, the proposed Project does not require the use or installation of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems. No impact would occur, and further analysis in the Draft EIR is not warranted.

f. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

Less than Significant Impact. No, the proposed Project would not directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or unique geologic features. Soils on the Project site were heavily disturbed during the original construction of the reservoir, and no paleontological resources or unique geological features have been recorded on site. The majority of Project construction activities would occur in areas covered by impervious surfaces. Furthermore, under Metropolitan’s standard practices for construction referenced in Section 1.5 (Metropolitan Standard Practices) and listed in Appendix A, if unanticipated paleontological resources are discovered during construction activities, the Project Contractor(s) would be required to comply with Metropolitan standard practices related to the protection of paleontological resources as outlined in Section 01065 of the construction contractor specifications (Metropolitan 2021). These standard practices include ceasing all work immediately within 50 feet of a discovery, notifying the Engineer, and protecting the discovery area, as directed by the Engineer. The Engineer, with the qualified paleontologist shall make a decision of validity of the discovery and designate an area surrounding the discovery as a restricted area. The Contractor shall not enter or work in the restricted area until the Engineer provides written authorization. Therefore, impacts to paleontological resources would be less than significant, and further analysis in the Draft EIR is not warranted.

3.8 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

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?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Significance criteria established by CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G.

GREENHOUSE GAS OVERVIEW

Climate change is the observed increase in the average temperature of the Earth’s atmosphere and oceans along with other substantial changes in climate (such as wind patterns, precipitation, and storms) over an extended period of time. Climate change is the result of numerous, cumulative sources of GHG emissions contributing to the “greenhouse effect,” a natural occurrence that takes place in Earth’s atmosphere and helps regulate the temperature of the planet. GHG emissions occur both naturally and as a result of human activities, such as fossil fuel burning, decomposition of landfill wastes, raising livestock, deforestation, and some agricultural practices. GHGs produced by human activities include carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride. The global warming potential of a GHG is the potential of a gas or aerosol to trap heat in the atmosphere over a specified timescale (generally, 100 years). Because GHGs absorb different amounts of heat, a common reference gas (CO₂) is used to relate the amount of heat absorbed to the amount of the gas emitted, referred to as “carbon dioxide equivalent” (CO₂e), which is the amount of GHG emitted multiplied by its global warming potential.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

In May 2022, Metropolitan adopted a CAP and certified the associated Program EIR. Metropolitan’s CAP complies with the requirements of CEQA Guidelines Section 15183.5(b)(1) for a qualified GHG emissions reduction plan, and as such, can be used to streamline and tier CEQA GHG analysis and mitigate for GHG impacts associated with construction and operational activities (Metropolitan 2022). The CAP includes a baseline GHG emissions inventory of Metropolitan’s operations from 1990 through 2020 and a GHG emissions forecast through 2045. The CAP established Metropolitan’s GHG emissions reduction targets to be consistent with Senate Bill 32 (40 percent reduction below 1990 levels by 2030) and the recently signed Assembly Bill 1279, which codifies the State’s goal of achieving carbon neutrality by 2045. The CAP also establishes actions and policies that Metropolitan could implement to achieve its GHG reduction targets.

The CAP includes a suite of GHG emissions reduction measures to be implemented that would reduce Metropolitan’s GHG emissions to achieve the adopted emissions reduction targets established in the CAP. By following these emissions reduction measures, Metropolitan would exceed the State’s target of 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030 and make significant progress toward ultimately achieving carbon neutrality by 2045 (Metropolitan 2022).

Discussion. Would the Project:

- a. *Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?*

Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed Project may directly or indirectly generate GHG emissions that may have a significant impact on the environment. Project construction activities would generate temporary GHG emissions through the use of construction vehicles and equipment, haul trips for demolished materials, and transport of workers and materials to and from the work site. In addition, operational emissions may increase upon completion of construction activities due to increased electricity consumption for operation of the pump station facility when reservoir levels and conditions require.

Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15183.5(a) and 15183.5(b), Metropolitan can streamline the CEQA review of its projects using the GHG emissions analysis completed for the CAP if the proposed Project is consistent with the adopted CAP. Construction and operational GHG emissions generated by the proposed Project will be estimated and analyzed for consistency with the CAP, and an analysis will be conducted to ensure feasible emissions reduction measures listed in the CAP are incorporated into the proposed Project. Although, estimates of GHG emissions will be quantified for CEQA analysis purposes, Metropolitan would also quantify and document actual construction and operational GHG emissions for the Project during Project construction and operational activities. Actual GHG emissions would be tracked, monitored, and reported as described in the CAP. An annual progress report would be prepared, and emissions reporting would be available through a tracking tool on Metropolitan's website.

Although Metropolitan adopted the CAP and certified the associated Program EIR in May 2022, actual analysis has not yet been conducted to determine whether the proposed Project would be consistent with the CAP. Therefore, impacts may be considered potentially significant, and a GHG emissions technical report shall be prepared to further analyze this topic. The proposed Project's impacts will be detailed further in the Draft EIR, and feasible mitigation measures, as required, will be proposed.

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

Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed Project may conflict with applicable plans, policies, or regulations adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions. Although Metropolitan adopted a CAP and certified the associated Program EIR in May 2022, actual analysis has not yet been conducted to determine whether the proposed Project would be consistent with the CAP. Therefore, impacts may be potentially significant, and a GHG emissions technical report shall be prepared to further analyze this topic. The Project's impacts will be detailed further in the Draft EIR, and feasible mitigation measures, as required, will be proposed.

3.9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) For a Project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the Project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the Project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Significance criteria established by CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G.

Discussion. Would the Project:

- a. *Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?*

Less than Significant Impact. No, the proposed Project would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. Construction of the Project would temporarily increase the transport and use of hazardous materials in the local vicinity of the Project site through the operation of heavy-duty vehicles and equipment. Such substances include diesel fuel, oil, solvents, and other similar materials brought onto the Project site for use and storage during the construction period. As part of Metropolitan’s standard practices for construction discussed in Section 1.5 (Metropolitan Standard Practices) and included in Appendix A, the Project Contractor(s) would be required to comply with Metropolitan standard practices related to the proper handling, storage, application, disposal, and clean-up of hazardous materials and disposal of contaminated materials. These standard practices include storing hazardous materials in covered, leak-proof containers when not in use, away from storm drains and heavy traffic areas, and protecting containers from rainfall infiltration. Hazardous materials shall also be stored separately from non-hazardous materials, on a surface that prevents spills from permeating the ground surface, and in an area secure from unauthorized entry at all

times. In addition, incompatible materials shall be stored separately from each other (Metropolitan 2021). Furthermore, the Project Contractor(s) would be required to comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations. These regulations and laws include the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act, California Hazardous Material Management Act, and California Code of Regulations Title 22. Operations and maintenance activities at Garvey Reservoir would be similar to existing conditions once construction activities are completed. Diesel fuel for the new standby generator would continue to be stored in a similar location to where it is currently stored for the existing standby generator. Therefore, the Project would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use or disposal of hazardous materials, and impacts would be less than significant. Further analysis in the Draft EIR is not warranted.

- 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?*

Less than Significant Impact. No, the proposed Project would not create a significant hazard to the public through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment. As part of Metropolitan's standard practices for construction discussed in Section 1.5 (Metropolitan Standard Practices) and included in Appendix A, the Project Contractor(s) would be required to transport, use, and store any hazardous materials during the construction of the proposed Project in accordance with Metropolitan's standard practices related to hazardous materials as well as all applicable state and federal laws. Construction would involve the demolition and/or removal of Project components that may contain asbestos and/or lead-based paint, which could pose hazards if these materials are released into the air. If lead-based paints and coatings are present, the Project Contractor(s) would comply with CalOSHA regulations, specifically California Code of Regulations Section 1532.1, which requires testing, monitoring, containment, and disposal of lead-based materials such that exposure levels do not exceed CalOSHA standards. If asbestos is suspected to be present, the Project Contractor(s) would comply with SCAQMD Rule 1403 (Asbestos Emissions from Demolition/Renovation Activities), which requires the owner or operator of a demolition or renovation activity to have an asbestos survey performed prior to demolition. Compliance with existing regulations and laws would minimize the potential for the Project to 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. Impacts would be less than significant, and further analysis in the Draft EIR is not warranted.

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

Less than Significant Impact. No, the proposed Project would not emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within 0.25 mile of an existing or proposed school such that a significant environmental impact would occur. Hillcrest Elementary School is located approximately 400 feet to the southeast of the proposed construction area at the Project site. As discussed under item (a), the transport, use, and storage of any hazardous materials during the construction of the Project would be conducted in accordance with Metropolitan's standard construction practices related to hazardous materials as well as all applicable local, state and federal laws. Upon completion of construction activities, diesel fuel at the site would be subject to compliance with existing regulations, standards, and guidelines related

to storage, use, and disposal of hazardous materials. Therefore, compliance with existing regulations and laws would minimize the potential for the handling and usage of hazardous materials on the Project site to adversely affect Hillcrest Elementary School. Impacts would be less than significant, and further analysis in the Draft EIR is not warranted.

- 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?*

No Impact. No, the proposed Project would not be located on or near a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 (California Department of Toxic Substances Control 2021; California State Water Resources Control Board 2021). No impact would occur, and further analysis in the Draft EIR is not warranted.

- e. For a Project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the Project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the Project area?*

No Impact. No, the proposed Project would not result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the Project Area due to proximity to a public airport or public use airport. The Project site is not located within two miles of a public airport or private airstrip or within the jurisdiction of an airport land use plan (County of Los Angeles 2021). Therefore, no impact related to safety hazards and excessive noise from airport operation would occur, and further analysis in the Draft EIR is not warranted.

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

No Impact. No, the proposed Project would not impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency plan or evacuation plan. In the city of Monterey Park, the Los Angeles County Operational Area Emergency Response Plan provides guidance during unique situations requiring an unusual or extraordinary emergency response (County of Los Angeles 2012). Implementation of the Emergency Response Plan would involve coordination with all the facilities and personnel of County government, along with the jurisdictional resources of the cities and special districts within the County, into an efficient organization capable of responding to an emergency using a Standard Emergency Management System, mutual aid, and other appropriate response procedures. Project construction would occur within Metropolitan fee property and would not permanently alter public roadways or change the existing access points at the Project site. Therefore, the Project would not impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. No impact would occur, and further analysis in the Draft EIR is not warranted.

- g. Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?*

No Impact. No, the proposed Project would not expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires. The Project site is not located in a State Responsibility Area or lands classified as a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone.

The nearest Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone or State Responsibility Area is approximately 3.3 miles northwest of the Project site (California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection 2021). Therefore, the Project would have no potential to expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires. No impact would occur, and further analysis in the Draft EIR is not warranted.

3.10 Hydrology and Water Quality

HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

Would the Project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Violate Regional Water Quality Control Board water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the Project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:				
i. Result in substantial erosion or siltation on or off site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ii. Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iii. Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iv. Impede or redirect flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to Project inundation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Significance criteria established by CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G.

Discussion. Would the Project:

- a. *Violate Regional Water Quality Control Board water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?*

No Impact. No, the proposed Project would not violate RWQCB water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality. The Project would not involve work within waterbodies or create a waste that would be subject to regulation under waste discharge requirements. In addition, the Project site is surrounded by existing residential, commercial, and institutional land uses, and no water bodies are located within 2.5 miles of the Project site (USFWS 2021b). Furthermore, the majority of Project construction activities would occur in areas covered by impervious surfaces, and improvements to the slopes and construction of a retaining wall behind the Administration Building and Water Quality Laboratory would stabilize these slopes, reduce stormwater runoff flows, and prevent ponding and overflow from precipitation. Similar to current operations, rainwater runoff from the replaced cover and Project site would continue to be diverted into the existing storm drain system and would

not otherwise substantially degrade surface water quality. Therefore, the Project would have no impact and further analysis in the Draft EIR is not warranted.

- b. Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the Project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?*

No Impact. No, the proposed Project would not substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the Project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin. Project construction activities would not require use of the water table, and no groundwater supplies would be used during Project construction or operation. In addition, the majority of Project construction activities would occur in areas covered by impervious surfaces, and the installation of new impervious surfaces would be minimal and would not have the potential to substantially interfere with groundwater recharge. Therefore, the Project would have no potential impact and further analysis in the Draft EIR is not warranted.

- c. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:*
- i) Result in substantial erosion or siltation on or off site?*
 - ii) Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?*
 - iii) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?*
 - iv) Impede or redirect flood flows?*

No Impact. No, the proposed Project would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area in a manner that would result in substantial erosion on or off site; substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on or off site; create or contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff water; or impede or redirect flood flows. The majority of Project construction activities would occur in areas covered by impervious surfaces, and the installation of new impervious surfaces would be minimal. In addition, improvements to the slopes and construction of a retaining wall behind the Administration Building and Water Quality Laboratory would further stabilize these slopes, reduce stormwater runoff flows, and prevent ponding and overflow from precipitation, which would reduce existing levels of erosion, stormwater runoff, and flooding at the Project site. Furthermore, operations and maintenance activities at Garvey Reservoir would be similar to existing conditions once construction activities are completed. Therefore, the Project would result in minimal alterations to the existing drainage pattern of the Project site and would have no potential to result in substantial erosion on or off site; substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on or off site; create or contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff water; or impede or redirect flood flows. No impacts would occur, and further analysis in the Draft EIR is not warranted.

- d. In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to Project inundation?*

Less than Significant Impact. No, the proposed Project would not result in the potential for pollutants to be released to the environment by inundation of the Project site during flood, tsunami, or seiche events. The Project site is located approximately 21 miles west of the Pacific Ocean; therefore, it is not located in a tsunami zone. In addition, the Project site is not located in a flood hazard zone (Federal Emergency Management Administration 2008). A seiche is a standing wave oscillating in a body of water. A seiche could occur at Garvey Reservoir in the event of an earthquake, should the earthquake produce wave action in the reservoir. However, a seiche could not occur during rehabilitation of the reservoir cover, liner, and I/O tower because the reservoir would be emptied and put out of service for construction to commence. Operations and maintenance activities at Garvey Reservoir would be similar to existing conditions, including maintaining a minimum of seven feet of freeboard from the bottom of the cover to the reservoir crest, once construction activities are completed. If a seiche were to occur during reservoir operation, the risk of release of pollutants due to Project inundation is low because normal operational conditions require at least seven feet of freeboard to the reservoir crest and because the reservoir contains drinking water, which is not a source of pollutants. Additionally, other Metropolitan infrastructure adjacent to the reservoir includes subterranean pipelines that do not contain pollutants. Areas adjacent to Garvey Reservoir include residential homes and Garvey Ranch Park, which would not introduce new potential sources of pollutants to the area. As a result, even if a seiche were to occur, the Project would not increase the risk of release of pollutants because operating conditions would be similar to current operating conditions. Impacts would be less than significant, and further analysis in the Draft EIR is not warranted.

- e. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?*

No Impact. No, the proposed Project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan. As discussed under item (a), no water bodies are located on or within 2.5 miles of the Project site (USFWS 2021b). Furthermore, the majority of Project construction activities would occur in areas covered by impervious surfaces, and as discussed under item (b), Project construction activities would not require dewatering of the water table, and no groundwater supplies would be used during Project construction or operation. In addition, the Project would not have the potential to substantially interfere with groundwater recharge. Therefore, no impact would occur, and further analysis in the Draft EIR is not warranted.

3.11 Land Use and Planning

LAND USE PLANNING

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Significance criteria established by CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G.

Discussion. Would the Project:

a. Physically divide an established community?

No Impact. No, the proposed Project would not physically divide an established community. The proposed Project involves rehabilitation of several components of the existing Garvey Reservoir with Metropolitan’s fee property. No impact would occur, and further analysis in the Draft EIR is not warranted.

b. Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

No Impact. The proposed Project site has a General Plan land use designation of Open Space and is zoned Open Space (O-S) (City of Monterey Park 2020 and 2021a). No General Plan land use amendment or zone change is proposed, and upon completion of construction activities, the Project site would remain in its current use as a water reservoir. According to Exhibit 4.7-1 of the City of Monterey Park’s General Plan Update EIR, the northern and southern portions of the Project site contain areas susceptible to landslides (City of Monterey Park 2019); however, no landslides have been documented by Metropolitan at the Project site. Policy 3.2 of the City’s General Plan Safety Element is to “require that hillside developments incorporate measures that mitigate slope failure potential and provide for long-term slope maintenance” (City of Monterey Park 2001). Metropolitan’s operation of Garvey Reservoir is consistent with this policy because both embankments of Garvey Reservoir are engineered, maintained slopes under regulation by the California Department of Water Resources Division of Safety of Dams. Operations and maintenance activities at Garvey Reservoir would be similar to existing conditions once construction of the proposed Project is complete. Therefore, the Project would not cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect. No impact would occur, and further analysis in the Draft EIR is not warranted.

3.12 Mineral Resources

MINERAL RESOURCES

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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Significance criteria established by CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G.

Discussion. Would the Project:

- a. *Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the State?*
- b. *Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?*

No Impact. No, the proposed Project would not 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 or 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. The Project site is an existing reservoir; no mineral recovery is occurring at the site currently and the Project site and surrounding properties are not designated or zoned for mineral resource extraction (City of Monterey Park 2020 and 2021a). The Project would not result in changes to the current use of the Project site. Thus, the Project would result in no impacts to mineral resources, and further analysis in the Draft EIR is not warranted.

3.13 Noise

NOISE

Would the Project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the Project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) For a Project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Significance criteria established by CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G.

Discussion. Would the Project result in:

- a. *Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the Project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?*
- b. *Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?*

Potentially Significant Impact. Yes, the proposed Project may generate a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in excess of applicable standards and may generate excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels. The nearest sensitive receivers to the Project site are residential neighborhoods approximately 100 feet to the east of the nearest Project component; residential neighborhoods located approximately 400 feet to the west, north, and south of the nearest Project component; and Hillcrest Elementary School located approximately 400 feet to the southeast of the nearest Project component. Project construction activities would temporarily generate an increase in ambient noise and vibration levels at nearby sensitive receivers through the use of heavy-duty construction equipment as well as through increased traffic on South Orange Avenue associated with construction worker travel, material deliveries, and haul trips for demolished materials. Operations and maintenance activities at Garvey Reservoir would be similar to existing conditions once construction activities are completed. Therefore, groundborne noise and groundborne vibration impacts may be potentially significant, and a noise and vibration technical study shall be prepared to further analyze the topic. The Project’s noise and vibration impacts will be detailed further in the Draft EIR, and feasible mitigation measures, as required, will be proposed.

- c. For a Project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or 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, expose people residing or working in the Project area to excessive noise levels?*

No Impact. No, the proposed Project would not expose people working in the Project area to excessive noise levels. The Project site is not located within two miles of a public airport or private airstrip or within the jurisdiction of an airport land use plan (County of Los Angeles 2021). Therefore, the Project would result in no impacts related to the exposure of people working in the Project area to excessive noise levels from airport operations and further analysis in the Draft EIR is not warranted.

3.14 Population and Housing

POPULATION AND HOUSING		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the Project:					
a)	Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b)	Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Significance criteria established by CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G.

Discussion. Would the Project:

- a. *Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?*

No Impact. No, the proposed Project would not directly or indirectly induce substantial unplanned growth in the Project area. The Project does not propose construction of new homes and thus would not directly induce population growth in Monterey Park. The Project does not include construction of new water supply facilities or expansion of the reservoir and therefore would not increase water supply to the region or otherwise indirectly induce population growth. Operations and maintenance activities at Garvey Reservoir would remain similar to existing conditions once construction activities are completed and would not require additional Metropolitan employees. Thus, the Project would not directly or indirectly induce substantial unplanned population growth, and no impact would occur. Further analysis in the Draft EIR is not warranted.

- b. *Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?*

No Impact. No, the proposed Project would not displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. The Project site is a reservoir owned by Metropolitan and does not contain occupied dwelling units. As such, the proposed Project would not displace any people or housing, and no impact would occur. Further analysis in the Draft EIR is not warranted.

3.15 Public Services

PUBLIC SERVICES

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

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Fire protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Significance criteria established by CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G.

Discussion.

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

- a. *Fire protection?*
- b. *Police protection?*
- c. *Schools?*
- d. *Parks?*
- e. *Other public facilities?*

No Impact. No, the proposed Project would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of fire protection services, police protection services, schools, parks, and other public facilities. As discussed in Section 3.14 (Population and Housing), the proposed Project would not directly or indirectly induce population growth and thus would not increase demand for fire protection services, police protection services, schools, parks, or other public facilities. Thus, the proposed Project would not result in a need for new or physically altered fire protection services, police protection services, schools, parks, or other public facilities to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives, and no impact would occur. Further analysis in the Draft EIR is not warranted.

3.16 Recreation

RECREATION

Would the Project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Would the Project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the Project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities, which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Significance criteria established by CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G.

Discussion.

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

No Impact. No, the proposed Project would not increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities. As discussed in Section 3.14 (Population and Housing), the Project would not directly or indirectly induce population growth that would increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities. Therefore, no impact would occur to such facilities, and further analysis in the Draft EIR is not warranted.

b. *Does the Project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities, which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?*

No Impact. No, the proposed Project does not include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities. As such, no impact would occur. Further analysis in the Draft EIR is not warranted.

3.17 Transportation

TRANSPORTATION		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the Project:					
a)	Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b)	Would the Project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c)	Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (5.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (5.g., farm equipment)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d)	Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Significance criteria established by CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G.

Discussion. Would the Project:

- a. *Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities?*
- b. *Would the Project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?*
- c. *Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?*
- d. *Result in inadequate emergency access?*

Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed Project may conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities; may increase hazards due to a geometric design feature or incompatible uses; and may result in inadequate emergency access. Project construction activities would result in a temporary increase in traffic on South Orange Avenue as well as vehicle miles traveled in the local area due to construction worker, material delivery, and demolition hauling trips. As discussed in Section 1.3.1 (Project Location), the Project site has three access driveways at the paved yard along South Orange Avenue near its intersection with Tegner Drive. Because of the limited number and proximity of the site access points, construction traffic may create conflicts for vehicular and non-vehicular traffic on South Orange Avenue due to frequent turning movements of trucks entering and exiting the site. In addition, residences and Hillcrest Elementary School are in proximity to the site. Residential and school land uses are typically more sensitive to the congestion and safety hazards that may be caused by the additional heavy truck traffic associated with Project construction due to potentially low baseline traffic levels on local roadways and frequent road crossings during school drop-off and pick-up times. Furthermore, additional heavy truck traffic on South Orange Avenue may temporarily impede emergency access in the local area if congestion or turning movements block one or more lanes. Therefore, transportation impacts may be potentially significant, and a transportation technical study shall be prepared to further analyze this topic. The Project’s transportation impacts will be detailed further in the Draft EIR, and feasible mitigation measures, as required, will be proposed.

3.18 Tribal Cultural Resources

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Would the Project 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)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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 Resource Code Section 5024.1, the Lead Agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion. Would the Project:

- a. *Would the Project 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)?*
 - 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 Resource Code Section 5024.1, the Lead Agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe?*

Potentially Significant Impact. Yes, the proposed Project may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource. Tribal cultural resources are defined as sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR. A formal consultation process with California Native American tribes regarding tribal cultural resources must commence prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or EIR for a project.

Consultation with the three California Native American tribes that have previously requested to be informed through formal notification by Metropolitan of proposed projects in the geographic area that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with those tribes has not been initiated but will be

conducted prior to the release of the Draft EIR. Because consultation has not yet been conducted, impacts to tribal cultural resources may be potentially significant. The Project's impacts will be detailed further in the Draft EIR, and feasible mitigation measures, as required, will be proposed.

3.19 Utilities and Service Systems

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

Significance criteria established by CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G.

Discussion. Would the Project:

a. Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunication facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?

No Impact. No, the proposed Project would not require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment, stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunication facilities. The proposed Project involves rehabilitation of several components of the existing Garvey Reservoir, including cover replacement, modifications to the Administration Building and Water Quality Laboratory, and upgrades to the facility electrical system and standby generator. The Project does not include construction of new water supply facilities or expansion of the reservoir, and no increase in wastewater generation at the site would occur. In addition, the Project would not require natural gas connections or telecommunications infrastructure. Therefore, the Project would not require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded utility facilities. No impact would occur, and further analysis in the Draft EIR is not warranted.

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

No Impact. Yes, there would be sufficient water supplies available to serve the proposed Project. The operations and maintenance activities at Garvey Reservoir would be similar to existing conditions once construction activities are completed and would not require additional water supplies. Therefore, no impact to water supplies would occur, and further analysis in the Draft EIR is not warranted.

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

No Impact. Yes, the proposed Project would 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 Project would not increase wastewater generation at the site. As a result, no impact to wastewater treatment capacity would occur, and further analysis in the Draft EIR is not warranted.

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

Less than Significant Impact. No, the proposed Project would not generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals. Construction activities would temporarily generate solid waste, including soil spoils, demolition debris, and other construction waste that would be disposed of at the Scholl Canyon Landfill approximately 7.4 miles northwest of the Project site or at another nearby landfill. The Scholl Canyon Landfill has a maximum permitted throughput of 3,400 tons per day with an average throughput of 1,254 tons per day; therefore, its excess throughput capacity is approximately 2,146 tons per day. In addition, as of 2017, the Scholl Canyon Landfill had approximately 7.7 million cubic yards remaining of its total capacity of 58.9 million cubic yards and is expected to continue operations through 2030 (California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery 2021; County of Los Angeles 2017). Furthermore, according to the County of Los Angeles Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan 2017 Annual Report (2019), a shortfall in permitted landfill capacity within Los Angeles County is not anticipated to occur in the next 15 years. Given that waste would only be temporarily generated by the Project during the construction period and with the existing availability of landfill capacity at the Scholl Canyon Landfill and other nearby landfills, the Project would have low potential to generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals. Furthermore, operations and maintenance activities at Garvey Reservoir would be similar to existing conditions once construction activities are completed and would not result in increased solid waste generation at the Project site. Impacts would be less than significant, and further analysis in the Draft EIR is not warranted.

- e. *Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?*

No Impact. Yes, the proposed Project would comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste. Project construction activities would temporarily generate solid waste, including soil spoils, demolition debris, and other construction waste. Project Contractor(s) would be required to comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste. Therefore, no impact would occur, and further analysis in the Draft EIR is not warranted.

3.20 Wildfire

Wildfire

If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the Project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose Project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion. If located in or near State Responsibility Areas or lands classified as Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones, would the Project:

- a. *Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?*
- b. *Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose Project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?*
- c. *Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?*
- d. *Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?*

No Impact. No, the proposed Project is not located in or near a State Responsibility Area or lands classified as a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection 2021). Therefore, no impacts related to wildfire in or near State Responsibility Areas or lands classified as a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone would occur.

3.21 Mandatory Findings of Significance

MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE				
Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Does the Project have the potential to substantially 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, substantially 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the Project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (<i>Cumulatively considerable</i> 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.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Does the Project have environmental effects that would cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Significance criteria established by CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G.

Discussion:

- a. *Does the Project have the potential to substantially 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, substantially 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?*

No Impact. No, the proposed Project would not have the potential to substantially 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, substantially 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.

Based on the analysis provided in Section 3.4 (Biological Resources), the Project would not result in impacts to threatened, endangered, candidate, or special-status species. Therefore, the proposed Project would not have the potential to substantially reduce the habitat of fish and wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, eliminate a plant or animal community, or reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal. Furthermore, based on the analysis provided in Section 3.5 (Cultural Resources), no important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory are present on the Project site. Therefore, no impact would occur, and further analysis in the Draft EIR is not warranted.

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

Potentially Significant Impact. Yes, the proposed Project may have impacts that are individually limited but cumulatively considerable. Potentially significant impacts associated with the proposed Project as they relate to air quality, noise, and transportation, in combination with the effects of other past, current, and future projects in the vicinity of the Project site, may have a cumulatively considerable effect. The impacts of the proposed Project in combination with existing and currently planned and pending developments as they relate to air quality, GHG emissions, noise, and transportation may be cumulatively considerable, and technical studies shall be prepared to further analyze these topics. The Project's impacts related to these topics will be detailed further in the Draft EIR, and feasible mitigation measures, as required, will be proposed.

- c. *Does the Project have environmental effects that would cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?*

Potentially Significant Impact. Based on the analysis contained in this Initial Study, the proposed Project may result in substantial adverse effects on human beings related to issues such as air quality, greenhouse gas emissions, noise, transportation, and tribal cultural resources. The Project's potential adverse effects on human beings as they relate to these areas may be potentially significant, and technical studies shall be prepared to further analyze these topics. The Project's impacts related to these topics will be detailed further in the Draft EIR, and feasible mitigation measures, as required, will be proposed.

4. List of Acronyms

ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
APEFZ	Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone
BMP	Best Management Practice
CAGN	coastal California gnatcatcher
CalOSHA	California Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CAP	Climate Action Plan
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEC	California Energy Commission
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CNDDDB	California Natural Diversity Data Base
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
CO _{2e}	carbon dioxide equivalents
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CWA	Clean Water Act
DDW	Division of Drinking Water
DOC	California Department of Conservation
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
ESA	Federal Endangered Species Act
FTA	Federal Transit Administration
GHG	greenhouse gas
HVAC	heating, ventilation, and air conditioning equipment
I/O	inlet/outlet
I-10	Interstate 10
in/sec	inches per second
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
lbs	pounds
Metropolitan	The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
MPMC	Monterey Park Municipal Code
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
O-S	Open Space zoning
PRC	California Public Resources Code

RPW	relatively permanent waterway
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SB	Senate Bill
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SCCIC	South Central Coastal Information Center
SLF	Sacred Lands File
SR-60	State Route 60
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

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