THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Garvey Reservoir Rehabilitation Project

Draft Environmental Impact Report

Volume 2 – Appendix A

SCH No. 2024010394

Report No. 1642

June 2024

Appendix A

Notice of Preparation/Initial Study and Comment Letters

THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
700 NORTH ALAMEDA STREET
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012

NOTICE OF PREPARATION
OF A DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR THE GARVEY RESERVOIR REHABILITATION PROJECT

TO: California Office of Planning and Research, Responsible Agencies, Trustee Agencies, Los Angeles County Clerk, Monterey Park Bruggemeyer Library, Other Interested Parties

FROM: The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
Environmental Planning Section
700 North Alameda Street
Los Angeles, California 90012

SUBJECT: Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report

PROJECT: Garvey Reservoir Rehabilitation Project

REVIEW PERIOD: January 17, 2024 to February 16, 2024

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan) will be the Lead Agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and will prepare a Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Garvey Reservoir Rehabilitation Project (proposed Project). The Notice of Preparation (NOP) is being sent to responsible, trustee, and other public agencies, as well as interested organizations and individuals, as part of the review process required under CEQA (Section 21080.4 of the Public Resources Code).

Metropolitan is requesting input from responsible, trustee, and other public agencies, as well as interested organizations and individuals, regarding the scope and content of the environmental information to be included in the Draft EIR. Responsible agencies are requested to indicate their statutory responsibilities in connection with the proposed Project.

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 an Administration Building and 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, site drainage, and landscaping throughout the Project site. The Project site is secured by chain-link perimeter fencing. Figure 1 depicts the project location.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The proposed Project involves various upgrades, replacements, and improvements to Metropolitan facilities located at Garvey Reservoir, including but not limited to, replacement of the reservoir floating cover and liner, rehabilitation of the inlet/outlet tower, replacement of five valves in the junction structure, upgrades and redesign of the facility electrical system, replacement of the existing standby generator, improvements to the telemetry equipment associated with the surge tank, re-configuration of and upgrades to the Administration Building and Water Quality Control Laboratory, construction of a new pump station facility, and various site upgrades such as upgrading the ammonia feed system, re-pavement or repair of existing internal roadways, replacement of fencing, installation of stormwater control improvements, landscaping removal and/or replacement, and upgrades to security features. Project construction activities would take approximately three years to complete. Operations and maintenance activities at the 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 remain similar to existing conditions once construction activities are completed.

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS: The environmental impacts of the proposed Project are evaluated in the Initial Study (IS). Effects determined to be "Potentially Significant" will be evaluated further in the Draft EIR. The Draft EIR will consider mitigation measures and feasible project alternatives for all potentially significant impacts.

PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENT PERIOD: Per State CEQA Guidelines Section 15082 and Section 21080.4 of the Public Resources Code, Metropolitan requests written comments to the NOP/IS be submitted as soon as possible, but no later than February 16, 2024. Comments should include the name and mailing address and/or email address of a contact person. All parties who have submitted their names and contact information will be placed on the distribution list to receive the Notice of Availability of the Draft EIR. The NOP and Initial Study are available via QR code or Metropolitan's website at: https://www.mwdh2o.com/ceqa.

Online Comment Portal: EP@mwdh2o.com (reference "Garvey Reservoir Rehabilitation Project" in the subject line)

Mail To: Ms. Michelle Morrison
The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
Environmental Planning Section
P.O. Box 54153
Los Angeles, California 90054-0153

Signature: Jennifer Harriger

Date: 01-16-2024

Jennifer Harriger
Manager, Environmental Planning Section

Figure 1 Project Location

Garvey Reservoir Rehabilitation Project

Proposed Initial Study

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

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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

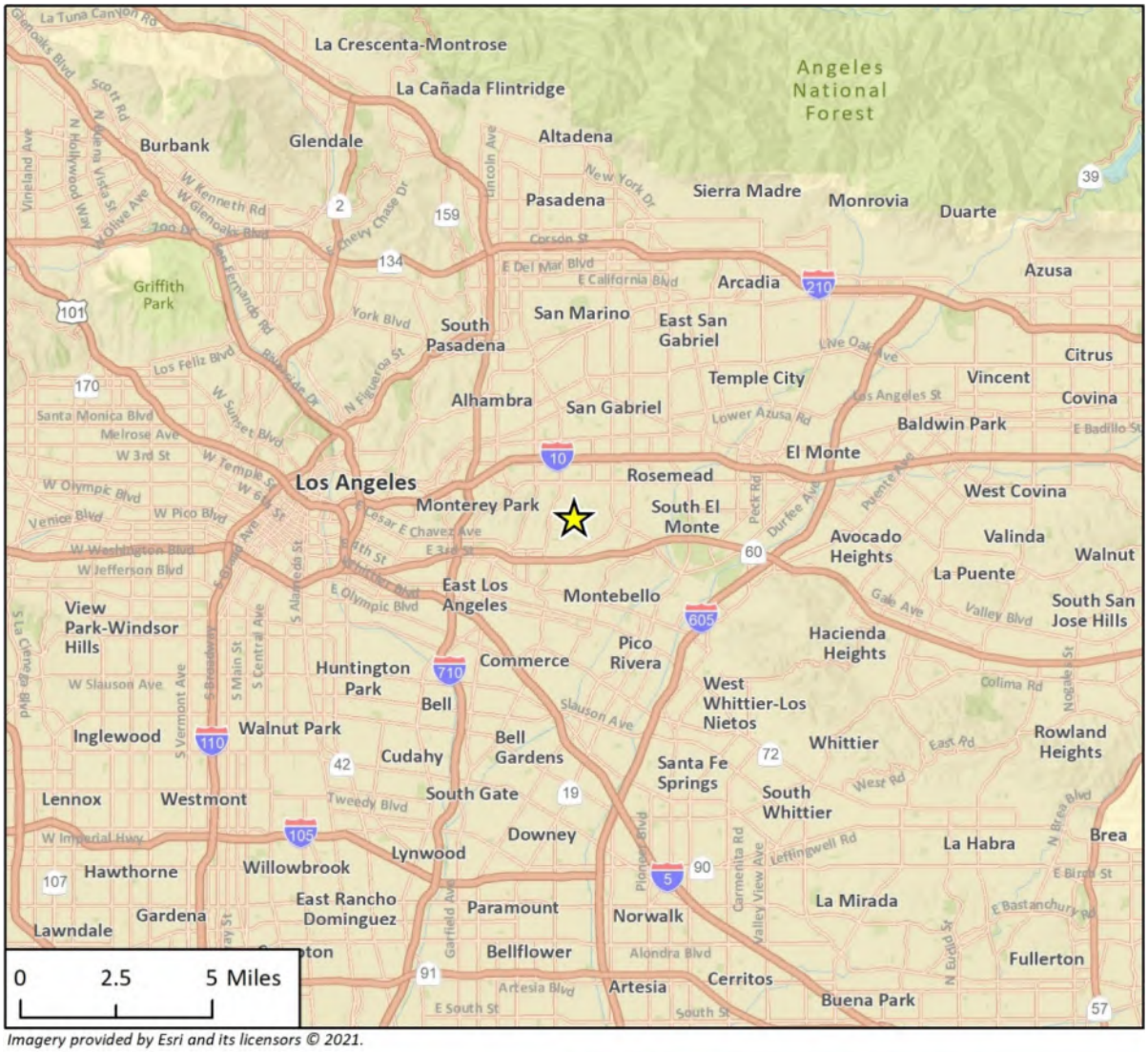
The proposed Project includes the construction of a new pump station adjacent to South Orange Avenue to allow for better drought operating conditions, water quality, and flow range. The new pump station would be approximately 150 feet south of the junction structure and would house multiple pumps and 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



Imagery provided by Esri and its licensors © 2021.

Project Location

N

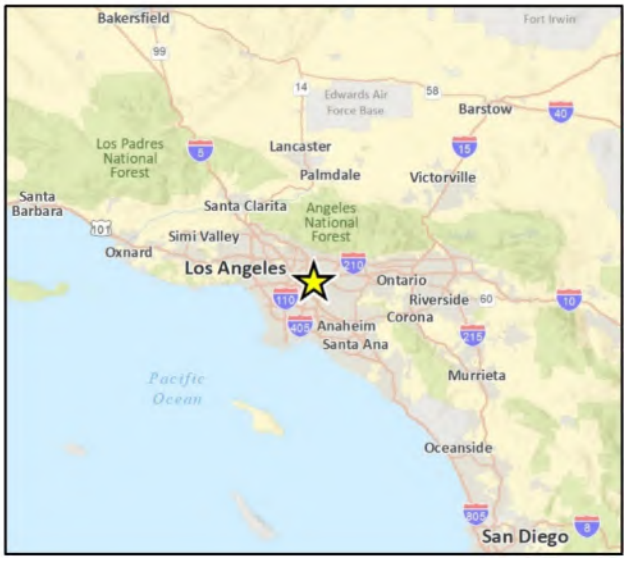


Figure 1-2. Project Site Location

Figure 1-3. Existing and Proposed 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."

☐ Aesthetics	☐ Agriculture & Forestry Resources	☒ Air Quality
☐ Biological Resources	☐ Cultural Resources	☐ Energy
☐ Geology/Soils	☒ Greenhouse Gas Emissions	☐ Hazards & Hazardous Materials
☐ Hydrology/Water Quality	☐ Land Use/Planning	☐ Mineral Resources
☒ Noise	☐ Population/Housing	☐ Public Services
☐ Recreation	☒ Transportation	☒ Tribal Cultural Resources
☐ Utilities/Service Systems	☐ Wildfire	☒ 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

Jennifer Harriger 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 Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a State scenic highway?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☐	☒

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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

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?	☒	☐	☐	☐
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?	☒	☐	☐	☐

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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or State habitat conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

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 arbutiflolia*) 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 though 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 blotched 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 (*Melozone 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 nuttalii* 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 hammondii*), and San Gabriel chestnut snail (*Glyptostoma gabrielense*). 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 CNDDB 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	☐	☐	☒	☐

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

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.	☐	☐	☒	☐
ii) Strong seismic groundshaking?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iv) Landslides?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☐	☒	☐

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

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 (CO_2), 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 (CO_2) is used to relate the amount of heat absorbed to the amount of the gas emitted, referred to as "carbon dioxide equivalent" (CO_2e), 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) For a Project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the Project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the Project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	☐	☐	☐	☒

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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the Project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:				
i. Result in substantial erosion or siltation on or off site?	☐	☐	☐	☒
ii. Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to Project inundation?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

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?	☒	☐	☐	☐
b)	Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☒	☐	☐	☐
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

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

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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Police protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Schools?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Parks?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒

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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

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 Would the Project:		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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 (5.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (5.g., farm equipment)?	☒	☐	☐	☐
d)	Result in inadequate emergency access?	☒	☐	☐	☐

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)?	☒	☐	☐	☐
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?	☒	☐	☐	☐

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 Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the Project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the Project that it has adequate capacity to serve the Project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☐	☒

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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Does the Project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (*Cumulatively considerable* means that the incremental effects of a Project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)	☒	☐	☐	☐
c) Does the Project have environmental effects that would cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☒	☐	☐	☐

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
CNDDB	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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Appendix A

Metropolitan Standard Practices

SECTION 01065
ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

Note to Specifier (NTS): This Master Specification is not a "standard" specification but a baseline template to tailor for specific project needs. Ensure that editing is consistent with other contract documents.

1. ***Revise text or numbers in brackets [ ].***
2. ***If there is text that does not apply to the project, including optional text identified with a ★, delete the text and type "(Not Used)" next to the article heading. Do not delete article section headings.***
3. ***Verify cross-references when adding or deleting any text.***

Consult the Metropolitan discipline technical lead with any questions.

NTS: Ensure all CEQA mitigation measures and/or permit conditions which must be implemented by Contractor are covered in this section.

NTS: When using this section, include the following sections in the project specifications as applicable:
01010, Summary of Work
01060, Safety and Regulatory Requirements
★01070, Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)
★01072, Water Pollution Control Plan (WPCP)
★01300, Submittals
★01530, Temporary Fences
★01550, Access, Parking, and Traffic
★01565, Noise Control
★02110, Clearing, Grubbing, and Stripping
★02140, Dewatering

PART 1 GENERAL

1.01 GENERAL

NTS: Fill in all areas as appropriate or identify these areas on the drawings. ERAs/ESAs requirements must be project specific (e.g., Fenced? Flagged? Staked? Subject to EPS review).

A. Metropolitan holds the Contractor and all subcontractors liable for meeting the conditions stated herein and in all of Metropolitan's permits and local, state, and federal environmental regulations, acts, laws, and ordinances.

B. The Contractor shall obtain necessary local, state and federal environmental permits and shall comply with the requirements of all such permits and laws, regulations, acts, codes and ordinances. Metropolitan will provide Contractor with copies of all environmental permits obtained by Metropolitan.

C. The Contractor shall perform all construction activities only within the construction boundaries shown on the drawings.[The construction boundaries shall be fenced as specified in this section[and Section 01530, Temporary Fences], unless otherwise directed by the Engineer.] The Contractor shall submit in writing a request to use any area outside the construction boundaries for any activity for authorization by the Engineer.

D. ★The Contractor and all employees shall attend an Employee Orientation Meeting with the Engineer and Metropolitan's designated environmental monitor. The Employee Orientation Meeting will inform all employees of the potential for encountering cultural resources; the sensitivity of the area in which they will be working; environmental measures and requirements; the prevention of harm, harassment, injury, or death of wildlife; and minimization or avoidance measures for sensitive resources.

E. ★The Contractor shall notify the Engineer two weeks prior to any activity within 500 feet of Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) or Environmental Restricted Areas (ERAs). The Contractor shall notify the Engineer of all proposed activities within ESAs to ensure compliance with all conditions and mitigation measures. The Engineer will, or the Contractor shall as directed by the Engineer, flag or stake the limits of ESAs/ERAs. The Contractor shall fence the ESAs/ERAs limits, as required by the Engineer.

F. ★Metropolitan is responsible for contracting any environmental monitors, mitigation monitors, qualified biologists, qualified archaeologist, qualified paleontologist, or qualified architectural historians required under this specification.

1.02 SUBMITTALS

A. ★Submittals shall be in accordance with Section 01300, Submittals, and this section.

B. ★Action Submittals

1. ★All environmental or otherwise applicable permits procured by the Contractor.
2. A current copy of each construction vehicle's certified tier specifications and Best Available Control Technology (BACT) documentation.
3. Annual copies of the CARB Certificate of Reported Compliance for the Off-Road Diesel Vehicle and Advanced Clean Fleet Regulations.
4. ★All local air quality management district permits or CARB certifications for equipment and vehicles being used by the Contractor.
5. ★Noise Control Plan: The plan shall address requirements specified in this section[and Section 01565, Noise Control].
6. ★Rideshare Plan: A Rideshare Plan for construction employees shall be developed and implemented. The trip reduction plan shall be applicable during the full term of the contract. The trip reduction plan must include rideshare and transit incentives for construction personnel. The plan shall address requirements specified in this section[and Section 01550, Access, Parking, and Traffic].

1.03 SITE ACTIVITIES

NTS: Review and coordinate with Section 02110 to ensure project specific conditions are included (i.e., stripping depth).

A. ★The Contractor shall clear, grub, and strip construction areas as specified in Section 02110, Clearing, Grubbing, and Stripping.

B. ★Staging, stockpiling, and storage areas for vehicles, equipment, and material shall be located outside of any surface water body, drainage channel, [★or ESAs/ERAs].

C. ★The Contractor shall not enter or drive through any surface water body, drainage channel, [★or ESAs/ERAs], unless noted otherwise.

D. ★No debris, soil, silt, sand, bark, slash, sawdust, asphalt, rubbish, paint, oil, cement or concrete or washings thereof, oil or petroleum products, or other organic or earthen materials from construction activities, including stockpiles, shall be allowed to enter into or placed where it can be washed into any surface water body, drainage channel, [★the Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA),] [★or ESAs/ERAs].

E. ★The Contractor shall implement measures to prevent debris, dust, liquid, and other objects from falling into the water while working over or near water surfaces.

F. ★No excess materials, rubbish, or debris shall be deposited within [choose appropriate project-specific distance] feet of any surface water body or drainage channel [★or ESAs/ERAs].

NTS: Use the following paragraph only for desert locations.

G. ★No excess materials, rubbish, or debris shall be deposited within 300 feet of the CRA.

H. ★No fueling or maintenance shall be done within [choose appropriate project-specific distance] feet of any surface water body or drainage channel [★or ESAs/ ERAs] or where petroleum products or other pollutants may enter these areas under any flow.

NTS: Use the following paragraph only for desert locations.

I. ★No fueling or maintenance shall be done within 500 feet of natural drainage swales or the CRA or where petroleum products or other pollutants may enter these areas under any flow.

J. ★Any equipment or vehicle to be driven and/or operated within a surface water body, drainage channel, or drainage swale shall be checked and maintained daily to prevent leaks of materials.

K. Stationary equipment such as motors, pumps, and generators, shall be equipped with drip pans, which are secured to prevent shifting or overturning in the event of high winds.

L. ★The Contractor shall dispose of excess materials, debris, and rubbish in approved off-site locations consistent with the requirements of issued disposal permits and applicable local, state, and federal laws and regulations.

1. The Contractor is responsible for obtaining all environmental permits and submitting them to the Engineer for authorization prior to site preparation or disposal of the materials at the approved off-site location.

2. Permission of property owner does not preclude the Engineer from rejecting a disposal site.

M. The Contractor shall dispose of all hazardous materials in accordance with Section 01060, Safety and Regulatory Requirements.

N. The Contractor shall handle, store, apply, and dispose of chemicals and/or herbicides consistent with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

O. The Contractor shall clean up all spills in accordance with all applicable environmental laws and regulations and notify the Engineer immediately in the event of a spill.

P. Unless otherwise shown on the drawings, the Contractor shall return all Contractor yard and laydown areas to the original topographic conditions.

Q. ★The Contractor shall stabilize exposed slopes, streambeds, and streambanks that are located within the construction limits.

R. The Contractor shall not create a nuisance or pollution as defined in the California Water Code. The Contractor shall not cause a violation of any applicable water quality standard for receiving waters adopted by the Regional Water Quality Control Board or the State Water Resources Control Board, as required by the Clean Water Act.

S. ★Dewatering activities (e.g., for nuisance water or groundwater) shall not affect any vegetation outside of the construction limits. Dewatering shall be in accordance with Section 02140, Dewatering.

T. ★The Contractor shall ensure that vehicles and equipment brought on-site shall be decontaminated in accordance with federal and state publications for controlling the spread of noxious weeds, invasive species, and disease, which includes inspecting all vehicles, tools, boots, and other project-related equipment, and removing all visible soil/mud, plant materials, and animal remnants prior to entering and exiting the project site. Rules and guidelines are available at: https://www.fs.fed.us/eng/pubs/pdf/05511203.pdf

1. The Contractor shall complete the Certification of Clean Equipment prior to any vehicles or equipment entering the project site (see Attachment A).

2. The Contractor shall decontaminate all tools, boots, and other equipment prior to entering and exiting the project site and/or between each use at different sites to avoid the introduction and transfer of organisms between locations.

   a. The Contractor shall decontaminate project gear and equipment by thoroughly scrubbing equipment, especially small crevices such as bootlaces, seams, net corners, etc., with a stiff-bristled brush to remove all organisms. Guidelines are available at: https://www.cal-ipc.org/docs/bmps/dd9jwo1ml8vttq9527zjhek99qr/BMPsTransportUtilityCorridors.pdf

3. The Contractor shall power-wash all vehicles and equipment prior to entering the project site.

   a. Power-washing vehicles includes washing all mud and debris on and under the vehicle (powertrain), bumpers, and especially, tires. Guidelines are available at: https://www.cal-ipc.org/docs/bmps/dd9jwo1ml8vttq9527zjhek99qr/BMPLandManager.pdf

b. The Contractor shall repeat the decontamination process and re-certify a vehicle or piece of equipment if it has been removed from the site, used at a different site then later returned to the project site, or as deemed necessary by the Engineer.

NTS: Consult with Safety and Regulatory Services (SRS) for requirements in below article.

1.04 AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

A. ★The Contractor shall not discharge smoke, dust, or other air contaminants into the atmosphere in a quantity that is greater than 20% opacity (Ringlemann 1) for more than 3 minutes in a 1-hour time period as required by [SCAQMD/MDAQMD Rule 401].

B. The Contractor shall use renewable diesel (R99 or R100) for all construction vehicles and equipment as required by CARB where feasible. The Contractor must demonstrate that renewable diesel is not available through normal fueling mechanisms for the Engineer's authorization to use ultra-low sulfur diesel (ULSD). [Include additional mitigation measures required by CEQA.]

C. ★The Contractor shall use low emission mobile construction equipment during site preparation, grading, excavation, and construction of the project.

D. The Contractor shall not idle the vehicle primary diesel engine for greater than 5 minutes at any location, except as allowed by CARB regulation: Title 13 CCR, Division 3, Chapter 10, Section 2485.

E. Construction equipment shall be maintained, and properly tuned and operated in a manner to reduce peak emission levels.

F. Dust Control

1. The Contractor shall provide effective measures to prevent operations from producing dust in amounts damaging to personnel, property, Metropolitan plant operations, plants, or animals, and to prevent causing a nuisance to persons living or occupying buildings in the vicinity.

2. Construction methods shall include dust reduction activities, including the use of water trucks in construction areas dust suppressants, and track-out control devices (e.g., gravel and tire cleaning grids).

3. The Contractor shall spray water as often as required to minimize dust and particulates or apply a dust inhibiting surface treatment to avoid production of dust as determined by the Engineer in areas used as construction roads or other purposes in connection with the work.

   a. The Contractor shall continuously maintain this surface condition during the entire construction period.

   b. The Contractor's construction facilities shall be operated in a manner ensuring minimum dust production.

   c. The Contractor shall water or mist soil as it is being excavated and stockpiled or loaded onto transportation trucks.

4. Paved streets shall be swept if silt is carried onto these roads from construction activities. Track-out shall not extend greater than 25 feet cumulatively in any direction.

5. The Contractor shall cover or moisten with water trucks transporting soil or debris to suppress the dispersion of dust.

6. The Contractor shall cover all trucks transporting earthen material or maintain at least 2 feet of freeboard.

G. The Contractor shall use existing onsite power sources (e.g., power poles) rather than portable generators when feasible; or clean fuel generators shall be used rather than temporary generators powered by fossil-fuel when feasible. If a portable generator is powered by an engine rated over 50 bhp, it shall be CARB registered or permitted by the local air district.

H. The Contractor shall use 2010 model year engines or 2010 model year equivalent emissions engines on diesel haul trucks, where available. At a minimum, the Contractor shall use engines that adhere to the CARB Truck and Bus Regulation: Title 13 CCR, Division 3, Chapter 1, Article 4.5, Section 2025.

NTS: Use following paragraph if mitigation measures are required under CEQA.

I. ★All off-road diesel-fueled construction vehicles greater than 25 horsepower (hp) shall be compliant with federally mandated clean diesel engines emissions (US Environmental Protection Agency Tier 4), where available. [Include additional mitigation measures required by CEQA.]

J. All off-road diesel-fueled construction vehicles shall be in accordance with CARB's In-use Off-road Diesel-fueled Fleet Regulation: Title 13 CCR, Division 3, Chapter 9, Article 4.8.

1. The Contractor shall submit a current copy of each construction vehicle's certified tier specifications, BACT documentation, or the CARB Certificate of Reported Compliance Off-Road Diesel Vehicle Regulation and be labeled with the CARB issued Equipment Identification number (EIN).

K. All portable engines greater than 50 hp and equipment shall be compliant with CARB's Portable Equipment Registration Program (PERP) Regulation: Title 13 CCR, Division 3, Chapter 9, Article 5; the Portable Engine Air Toxics Control Measures of Title 17 CCR, Division 3, Chapter 1, Subchapter 7.5, Section 93116; and local air district rules.

1. All applicable equipment must have valid CARB registrations or local air quality management district permits.

L. ★The Contractor shall notify the local air district in accordance with the CARB PERP Regulations specified timeframes for any construction projects that have fleets of PERP engines that exceed 2,500 combined hp or greater and if units are scheduled to be onsite for more than 5 days.

1. The Contractor shall ensure that project Particulate Matter (PM) emissions shall not exceed more than 82 pounds per day as required by CARB regulations: CCR Title 13, Division 3, Chapter 9, Article 5, Sections 2455-2459.

M. ★For sites contaminated with Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) and/or toxic air contaminants, the Contractor shall follow all requirements of SCAQMD Rule 1166 for VOC Emissions from Decontamination of Soil and/or Rule 1466 for Control of Particulate Emissions from Soils with Toxic Air Contaminants, including but not limited, to providing authorized mitigation plans and conducting dust monitoring, and required notifications.

N. ★Traffic speeds on all unpaved roads shall be [20] mph or less as posted.

NTS: Delete Rule 403.1, if not within the Coachella Valley Blowsand Zone.

O. The Contractor shall comply with [SCAQMD and/or MDAQMD] Rules 401 (Visible Emissions), 402 (Nuisance), and 403 (Fugitive Dust)[, and SCAQMD Rule 403.1 (Supplemental Fugitive Dust Control Requirements for Coachella Valley Sources)]. Copies of the Rules shall be kept at the site. Special attention shall be directed toward the following:

NTS: Delete if within MDAQMD.

1. ★The Contractor shall not discharge from any source air contaminants (e.g., smoke or dust) which exceed the legal limits endanger, or cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or to the public.

NTS: Delete if within MDAQMD. Delete Rule 403.1, if not within the Coachella Valley Blowsand Zone.

2. ★The Contractor shall implement the Best Available Control Measures (BACM) listed in Table 1 of SCAQMD Rule 403[and Rule 403.1].

3. ★The Contractor shall comply with the Large Operation requirements (50 or more acres of disturbed surface area or earth moving operations of 5,000 cubic yards/day for more than 3 days) which include but are not limited to notification to SCAQMD and use of BACM listed in Table 2 of SCAQMD Rule 403.

NTS: Delete if within MDAQMD. Delete Rule 403.1, if not within the Coachella Valley Blowsand Zone.

4. ★When wind speeds, including instantaneous gusts, exceed 25 miles per hour, the Contractor shall implement and record Contingency Control Measures listed in Table 3 of SCAQMD Rule 403[and Rule 403.1].

P. ★For sites conducting abrasive blasting, only CARB certified abrasives shall be used. The abrasive blasting equipment shall possess a local air district permit or CARB registration. Blasting of any materials that may contain toxics shall be confined and be used in conjunction with a permitted negative air machine. The Contractor shall comply with the following opacity/Ringlemann limits based off activity:

1. Confined blasting--20% opacity/Ringlemann 1

2. Unconfined blasting--40% opacity/Ringlemann 2

NTS: Delete if within MDAQMD.

Q. ★Any temporary batch plant located on site shall have the appropriate local air district operating permit. The operator of the plant shall use dust suppressants or other dust control measures at each source during loading, unloading, or transferring activities to limit fugitive dust emissions. These control measures shall apply to conveyors, crushing equipment, screening equipment, and storage piles. The operator shall comply with all requirements of SCAQMD Rule 1157.

NTS: Delete if within MDAQMD.

R. ★The Contractor shall use only approved asbestos removal procedures as identified in SCAQMD Rule 1403, including but not limited to, notification of the intent to conduct any demolition or renovation no later than 10 days prior to the activity.

NTS: Delete if within SCAQMD.

S. ★ The Contractor shall complete the MDAQMD Asbestos Checklist (available at: ca.gov) and, as applicable, submit a Notification of Demolition/Renovation to MDAQMD 10 working days prior to the start of any demolition or renovation work. The Contractor shall adhere to all work practices as specified in the Asbestos National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP), CFR Title 40 Part 61, Subpart M.

NTS: Use Article 1.05 for non-desert locations.

1.05 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

A. As part of the project, the following procedures shall be implemented to avoid adverse impacts to sensitive biological resources, especially the [identify sensitive species (e.g., coastal California gnatcatcher)].

1. ★Prior to commencing construction or mobilization activities, a Metropolitan biologist will conduct a survey(s) to ensure avoidance of any sensitive resources during construction activities. Following the survey(s), Metropolitan may provide sensitive resource avoidance recommendations as appropriate.A Metropolitan biologist may be present onsite throughout the duration of the work at the discretion of Metropolitan to monitor all construction activities.

   a. ★The biologist will oversee compliance with protective stipulations for [list sensitive species], as necessary.

   b. The biologist shall be present when the Contractor establishes the construction limits as shown on the drawings and/or installs temporary fencing or other site boundary markers. All temporary fencing or other markers shall be clearly visible to construction personnel.

   c. Prior to any construction or grading activities, the biologist will provide education to all project personnel regarding the prevention of harm, harassment, injury, or death of wildlife and minimization or avoidance of sensitive resources. The instruction shall be given as often as necessary to ensure that all personnel working on site are adequately briefed in the matter.

   d. The biologist will be empowered to temporarily halt construction activities and make recommendations to ensure impact minimization, compliance with the relevant provisions of all environmental permits and regulations, and that work does not take place in habitat areas outside the clearing limits.

   e. ★No construction access, parking, or storage of equipment or materials is permitted within ESAs/ERAs, unless authorized by the Engineer.

   f. The Contractor shall cover all open trenches when not in use at the end of each workday.

B. ★As part of the project, the following procedures shall be implemented to avoid adverse impacts to trees located within the project work limits:

1. ★The Contractor shall avoid stockpiling of materials and driving or parking vehicles and equipment under the canopy of existing trees to protect tree root systems and avoid damage to the trees, where trees and work limits are not on concrete or asphalt.

2. No trees within project work limits shall be removed, cut, or trimmed unless identified on the drawings, or authorized in advance by Metropolitan.

   a. Per applicable local tree ordinances, required permits shall be obtained prior to any tree removal, cutting, or trimming.

3. Trees designated for removal shall be removed in accordance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and California Fish and Game Code §3503.

NTS: Use Article 1.06 for desert locations.

1.06 ★BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (DESERT LOCATIONS)

A. As part of the project, the following standard operating procedures will be implemented to avoid adverse impacts to sensitive biological resources, especially the desert tortoise [and other sensitive species, as necessary].

1. ★Prior to commencing construction or mobilization activities, a Metropolitan biologist will conduct a survey(s) to ensure avoidance of any sensitive resources during construction activities. Following the survey(s), Metropolitan may provide sensitive resource avoidance recommendations as appropriate.

2. A Metropolitan biologist may be present onsite throughout the duration of the work at the discretion of Metropolitan to monitor all construction activities.

   a. The biologist will oversee compliance with protective stipulations for the desert tortoise [and other sensitive species, as necessary].

NTS: If other sensitive species are identified in addition to the desert tortoise, include any additional protective stipulations below, as necessary.

   b. Prior to commencing construction or mobilization activities, the biologist will survey for desert tortoise burrows or other desert tortoise sign at all work sites, including laydown and storage areas, and site access routes. Surveys shall be conducted according to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service document "Preparing for Any Action that May Occur Within the Range of the Mojave Desert Tortoise. Any desert tortoise burrows located during these surveys will be flagged and/or fenced to ensure avoidance during construction activities as specified in this section[and Section 01530, Temporary Fences].

   c. All Contractor's, subcontractors,' and suppliers' personnel who work onsite during construction shall participate in a desert tortoise awareness training program given by Metropolitan prior to being allowed to work on the site, which covers the following topics:

      (1) Distribution, occurrence and habitat requirements of the desert tortoise in the southwestern United States,

      (2) General behavior and ecology of the tortoise,

      (3) Sensitivity to human activities,

      (4) Legal protection,

      (5) Penalties for violations of state or federal laws,

      (6) Reporting requirements, and

      (7) Project protective measures.

   d. The biologist shall be present when the Contractor establishes the construction limits shown on the drawings and any necessary access routes, and installs temporary fencing or other site boundary markers. All temporary fencing or other markers shall be clearly visible to construction personnel. Special habitat features, such as burrows, identified by the biologist shall be avoided.

   e. Access to the project sites shall be restricted to existing routes of travel as shown on the drawings, or as designated by the Engineer in the field. Driving off-road is prohibited at all times.

   f. Prior to commencing any dewatering operations, the biologist will survey the discharge water flow path to ensure that no desert tortoises are at risk from the discharge.

   g. All workers shall inspect for tortoises under vehicles or stationary equipment prior to moving them. If a desert tortoise is present, the worker shall carefully move the vehicle or equipment only when the desert tortoise would not be injured or shall wait for the desert tortoise to move away on its own.

   h. The Contractor shall cover all open trenches when not in use at the end of each workday.

   i. Dogs or any other pets or animals shall not be allowed in any work area.

j. All trash and food items shall be promptly contained within closed, raven-proof containers and regularly removed from the site to reduce the attractiveness of the area to wildlife, especially ravens, and other tortoise predators.

k. The biologist will be empowered to temporarily halt construction activities and make recommendations to ensure impact minimization, compliance with the relevant provisions of all environmental permits, and that work does not take place in habitat areas outside the clearing limits.

NTS: Use the following if there are ESAs/ERAs.

l. ★The Contractor shall not allow access, parking, or storage of equipment or materials within ESAs and ERAs unless authorized by the Engineer.

B. Traffic speed limit shall be [20] miles per hour on all unpaved roads. The purpose of this speed limit is to enable drivers sufficient time to identify and to avoid striking and killing desert tortoises. Metropolitan will issue the Contractor a warning for the first violation of the speed limit by any of his/her employees, subcontractors, and/or suppliers. Subsequently, Metropolitan reserves the rights to expel from the project repeat speeding offenders, or a first-time offender depending on the severity of the violation as determined by Metropolitan.

C. ★As part of the project, the following procedures shall be implemented to avoid adverse impacts to trees located within the project work limits:

1. ★The Contractor shall avoid stockpiling of materials and driving or parking vehicles and equipment under the canopy of existing trees to protect tree root systems and avoid damage to the trees, where trees and work limits are not on concrete or asphalt.

2. No trees within project work limits shall be removed, cut, or trimmed unless identified for removal on project drawings, or authorized in advance by Metropolitan.

a. Per applicable local tree ordinances, required permits shall be obtained prior to any tree removal, cutting, or trimming.

3. Trees designated for removal shall be removed in accordance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and California Fish and Game Code §3503.

1.07 ★MIGRATORY BIRD TREATY ACT AND CALIFORNIA FISH AND GAME CODE §3503

A. No physical disturbance of vegetation, operational structures (e.g., inlet/outlet towers, overhangs, etc.), buildings, or other potential habitat (e.g., open ground, gravel, construction equipment or vehicles, etc.) that may support nesting birds protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and California Fish and Game Code §3503 shall occur in the breeding season, unless authorized by the Engineer.

NTS: Use the following paragraph only for desert locations. Change breeding period based on project location, local and annual climatic conditions, and in consultation with a qualified biologist, as needed.

1. ★The breeding season in the desert typically extends from January 15 through July 15 but can vary based on local and annual climatic conditions.

NTS: Change breeding period based on project location, local and annual climatic conditions, and in consultation with a qualified biologist, as needed.

2. The breeding season extends from [specify date] to [specify date].

3. If nesting habitat must be cleared or project activities must occur in the vicinity of nesting habitat within the breeding season as defined above, a qualified biologist will perform a nesting bird survey no more than [insert number of days; typically between 3-5 days] days prior to clearing or removal of nesting habitat or start of project activities.

4. If active nests for sensitive species, raptors, and/or migratory birds are observed, an adequate buffer zone or other avoidance and minimization measures may be established until the young have fledged and are no longer reliant on the nest, as identified by a qualified biologist and authorized by the Engineer. If a buffer is necessary it will be clearly marked in the field by the Contractor, as directed by the Engineer, and construction or clearing will not be conducted within this zone.

5. A qualified biologist will monitor active nests or nesting bird habitat within or immediately adjacent to project construction areas and the Engineer will provide necessary recommendations to the Contractor to minimize or avoid impacts to protected nesting birds.
6. If implementation of avoidance and minimization measures is not feasible, the qualified biologist responsible for monitoring will be empowered to temporarily halt construction activities, until the young have fledged and are no longer reliant on the nest or biological monitoring indicates that construction can proceed with no impacts to the nest and/or young.

NTS: The following article is not necessary if there is no ground-disturbance.

1.08 ★CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

A. Cultural and paleontological resources may include, but are not limited to: prehistoric artifacts, grave goods, funerary objects, human remains, historic can scatters, building foundations, historic buildings, structures, objects, and fossils.

B. ★Archaeological and/or paleontological surveys of the project area have been conducted; however, discoveries of previously unknown archaeological and paleontological resources or buried deposits may be possible during construction.

C. ★The Contractor shall not infringe upon any areas identified as a cultural or paleontological area, whether they have been identified as an ESA/ERA or not. Any person identified trespassing upon restricted areas shall be immediately removed from the project.

D. If archaeological or paleontological resources are encountered at the project site, the Contractor shall not disturb the resources and shall immediately:

1. Cease all work within 50 feet of the discovery
2. Notify the Engineer
3. Protect the discovery area, as directed by the Engineer
4. The Engineer, with the qualified architectural historian, archaeologist and/or paleontologist, will 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.

E. ★Ground-disturbing activities will be monitored by a qualified archaeologist or paleontologist.

1. The Engineer and monitor will conduct a review of the location for the boundaries of the archaeological/paleontological monitoring area.
2. Temporary fencing or other restricting features may be used to define the boundaries of the monitoring area. The Contractor shall not work within the monitoring area boundaries unless the monitor is present.
3. The Contractor shall submit to the Engineer, a schedule of days to be worked, at least five working days prior to work within the monitoring area.
4. If any cultural materials are observed during ground disturbance, the Contractor shall follow the procedures outlined hereinabove.

1.09 ★HUMAN REMAINS

A. In the event that human remains are discovered during excavation/construction activity, Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 (e), and Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 shall apply. The Contractor shall notify the Engineer at once and not enter or work in the restricted area until the Engineer provides written authorization.

1.10 WILDFIRE PROTECTION

A. Gasoline-powered or diesel-powered machinery used during construction shall be equipped with standard exhaust controls and muffling devices that also act as spark arrestors.

1.11 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

A. Handling of hazardous materials shall be in accordance with Section 01060.

1.12 LIGHT ABATEMENT

A. The Contractor shall exercise special care to direct floodlights to shine downward. Floodlights shall be shielded to avoid a nuisance to the surrounding areas.

B. No lighting shall include a residence or native area in its direct beam.

C. The Contractor shall correct lighting nuisance whenever it occurs.

1.13 ★MONITORING

A. Metropolitan is required to comply with the state and federal environmental regulations, which may require monitoring.

B. ★Metropolitan is required under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to provide mitigation monitoring in accordance with the [insert CEQA document name], [and to comply with the USFW S/ACOE/CDFW/RWQCB (10(a) *or* Section 7/1602/404/401, etc.) permit(s) issued for this project] [if permit is required]. The Contractor shall comply with the mitigation monitoring plan as specified herein and as directed by the Engineer.

C. Metropolitan's monitors will monitor construction activities to ensure that all conditions are implemented; however, the Contractor is responsible for their implementation. Monitors shall be allowed access to observe all construction.

D. The Contractor shall submit required documentation (e.g., equipment list and maintenance logs, noise monitoring logs, seed labels) demonstrating compliance with applicable regulations.

1.14 ★NATIVE AREAS

A. The Contractor is cautioned that wildlife may traverse the work limits. The Contractor shall conduct his/her operations to facilitate the well-being of all wildlife affected by the project.

B. The Contractor shall not feed or harass wildlife.

C. The Contractor shall keep the work area free of trash and food waste. All food waste and trash shall be removed from the work area daily.

1.15 NOISE CONTROL

A. The Contractor shall comply with all requirements of governmental agencies having jurisdiction.

B. All site preparation, grading, excavation, and construction activities shall be limited to the hours specified in Section 01010, Summary of Work, and shall be in accordance with local jurisdiction's noise ordinances.

1. ★Deliveries in residential areas shall only be conducted between [insert time period (i.e., 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. Monday through Saturday, and between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. on Sunday)][hours specified in Section 01010].

2. ★Queuing of trucks and/or delivery of construction materials to any part of the construction site will not be allowed in residential areas outside of designated hours.

C. ★The Contractor shall comply with all requirements of the authorized Noise Control Plan, as specified in this section.

D. The Contractor shall perform all work without undue noise and shall make every effort to abate or prevent noise nuisances.

E. Construction vehicle equipment shall be kept in proper working order for the duration of the construction activities.

F. The Contractor shall equip all construction equipment, fixed and mobile, including internal combustion engines, with properly operating and maintained noise mufflers and intake silencers, consistent with the manufacturers' standards.

G. Stationary noise-generating equipment, such as generators and compressors, shall be housed or covered and located as far possible as practicable from the nearest residential/institutional property lines to attenuate noise.

H. If electrical services are available within 150 feet, electrical power shall be used to run air compressors and similar power tools at all construction activity locations, in lieu of gas or diesel-powered compressors.

1.16 SURFACE AND STORM WATER CONTROL

A. Surface and storm water control shall be in accordance with Section [01070, Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) / 01072, Water Pollution Control Plan (WPCP)].

1.17 ★TRAFFIC

A. The Contractor shall set up temporary traffic control as specified in the Contractor's authorized traffic control plan, and as specified in Section 01550, Access, Parking, and Traffic. See Submittals article.

B. ★The Contractor shall cover all open trenches when not in use at the end of each workday, where feasible and necessary.

1. In residential areas, plating shall be recessed to reduce noise impacts to residents.

1.18 ★WELL-BEING OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS

A. The Contractor is cautioned that domestic animals (cattle, horses, and others) may traverse the work limits or are kept on surrounding properties. The Contractor shall conduct his/her operations to avoid unnecessary disturbances and facilitate the well-being of all animals affected by the project. The Contractor shall consult with the Engineer and affected animal owners and shall cooperate in using construction methods and establishing operating procedures to avoid unnecessary disturbances to animals.

PART 2 PRODUCTS (NOT USED)

PART 3 EXECUTION (NOT USED)

ATTACHMENT A

CERTIFICATION OF CLEAN EQUIPMENT

Project Name:_____

I certify that the following equipment is clean of soil, seeds, vegetative matter, other debris, or adult, juvenile, or eggs of aquatic invasive animals, and has been decontaminated. Cleaning and decontamination were performed outside of the bed, bank, or channel of a stream and the bed or shore of a lake. Rinse water was properly contained and disposed of according to applicable federal, state, and local laws and ordinances enacted and in force at time.

Equipment Description	License Plate/Identification #		Cleaning Location	Date Cleaned
		IN		
		OUT		
		IN		
		OUT		
		IN		
		OUT		
		IN		
		OUT		
		IN		
		OUT		
		IN		
		OUT		
		IN		
		OUT		
		IN		
		OUT		
		IN		
		OUT		
		IN		
		OUT		
		IN		
		OUT		

_____ _____

Signature of Permittee or Designee Date

Certification is needed any time equipment is moved into the project work area and prior to leaving the project work area for this project.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 01070
STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)

Note to Specifier (NTS): This Master Specification is not a "standard" specification but a baseline template to tailor for specific project needs. Ensure that editing is consistent with other contract documents.

1. ***Revise text or numbers in brackets [ ].***
2. ***If there is text that does not apply to the project, including optional text identified with a ★, delete the text and type "(Not Used)" next to the article heading. Do not delete article section headings.***
3. ***Verify cross-references when adding or deleting any text.***

Consult the Metropolitan discipline technical lead with any questions.

NTS: If the project requires a SWPPP, include Section 01070. If a SWPPP is not required, then use Section 01072, Water Pollution Control Plan (WPCP), instead of Section 01070.

NTS: When using this section, include the following sections in the project specifications as applicable:
★00120, Supplementary Instructions to Bidders
01300, Submittals
★02952, Erosion Control – Post Construction BMPs

PART 1 GENERAL

1.01 REFERENCES

NTS: Delete references from Part 1 if they are not cited in the spec section. If new references are cited in the text, add the new references in Part 1.

A. General

1. The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. In the event of a conflict between the text of this specification and the references cited herein, the text of this specification shall take precedence.

2. Where a date is given for reference standards, the edition of that date shall be used. Where no date is given for reference standards, the latest edition available on the date of Notice Inviting Bids shall be used.

B. California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)

1. Storm Water Program

C. California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA)

2. Construction Best Management Practices (BMP) Online Handbook

1.02 SUBMITTALS

NTS: Coordinate with Document 00120, Supplementary Instructions to Bidders, regarding the timing of the SWPPP submittal. If the project requires an extensive SWPPP (typically for a large project), Document 00120 provides more time for the Contractor to prepare and submit, and for Metropolitan to review the SWPPP.

A. Submittals shall be in accordance with Section 01300, Submittals, and this section.

B. Action Submittals

1. The Contractor shall submit an SWPPP to the Engineer for authorization. ★[The timing for the SWPPP submittal shall be as specified in Document 00120, Supplementary Instructions to Bidders]. The submitted SWPPP shall be fully compliant with the requirements of the SWRCB, Storm Water Program. The SWPPP shall be resubmitted if

determined unacceptable by the Engineer. Two paper copies and one electronic PDF format copy of the SWPPP shall be submitted. The SWPPP shall contain the following:

a. Names and qualifications of the Contractor's SWPPP Manager, Qualified SWPPP Developer (QSD), and Qualified SWPPP Practitioner (QSP).

b. Statement indicating the Contractor's intent to comply with the terms of the Construction General Permit (CGP) for storm water discharges associated with construction activity until the Contractor-prepared SWPPP is authorized by the Engineer.

2. The Contractor shall submit all necessary revisions and amendments to the SWPPP to the Engineer for authorization. Two paper copies and one electronic PDF format copy of SWPPP amendments shall be submitted.

C. Information Submittals

1. All annual compliance certifications, monitoring program reports, inspection logs, and data shall be submitted as electronic PDF format copies to the Engineer as required by terms and conditions of the CGP and SWPPP. The Contractor shall also provide the Engineer access to a maintained paper copy of inspection logs and reports.

1.03 RELATED ACTIVITIES BY METROPOLITAN

A. Metropolitan has provided site maps of the project to assist the Contractor with its preparation of the SWPPP.

B. Upon review and authorization of the Contractor-prepared SWPPP, Metropolitan will file the SWPPP together with the Notice of Intent (NOI) and obtain a Waste Discharge Identification number (WDID) from the SWRCB. It typically takes up to 10 working days for the SWRCB to issue a WDID after filing by Metropolitan.

C. Metropolitan will also file any revisions to the SWPPP that are submitted by the Contractor, and authorized by the Engineer during the course of the contract.

1.04 PERMIT REGISTRATION DOCUMENTS (PRDS)

A. The authorized SWPPP information will be posted electronically by Metropolitan on the State Water Board's Stormwater Multi-Application and Report Tracking System (SMARTS) website. Information submitted by Metropolitan may be viewed on SWRCB website.

1.05 STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

NTS: Confirm the risk level classification of the site. If the site has a risk level classification greater than 1, then include Paragraph 1.05A. Modify as necessary if the project has multiple sites.

A. ★Risk Level Classification

1. The site shall be considered to have a Risk Level [2 or 3] classification.

2. Contractor's QSD shall use this risk classification when developing the SWPPP.

B. The Contractor shall not mobilize or perform any work on the project site until the Engineer has authorized the Contractor's SWPPP and obtained a WDID from the SWRCB.

C. During the course of the contract, the Contractor shall revise and update the SWPPP as required by SWRCB and resubmit to the Engineer for authorization.

D. The Contractor shall prepare and implement a site specific SWPPP in accordance with the requirements of the SWRCB (http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/constpermits.shtml), the CGP, and the Construction BMP Online Handbook developed by CASQA (https://www.casqa.org/programs-initiatives/bmp-handbooks/construction). The SWPPP and all Contractor activities shall be coordinated with other construction activities and SWPPPs at the site.

1. The SWPPP for this project shall conform to the requirements which include:

a. Eliminate/reduce non-storm water discharges to storm systems and other U.S. waters.

b. Develop and implement a site specific SWPPP that specifies BMPs to prevent all construction pollutants from contacting storm water, limit erosion and sediment transport, and keep all products of erosion and pollutants from moving off site.

c. Perform inspections and maintenance of all BMPs (storm water control structures and pollution prevention measures) and comply with the risk level requirements set-forth by the CGP.

d. Comply with post-construction BMPs for post-construction erosion and sediment control prepared by Metropolitan.

2. The SWPPP shall adequately address these requirements and shall contain as required:

a. Site and source descriptions (including the elements and characteristics specific to the site)

b. Descriptions of BMPs for erosion and sediment control

c. BMPs for construction waste handling and disposal

d. Implementation of authorized local plans

e. A sampling plan and/or sampling contingency plan, as required and based on project risk level

f. Non-storm water management

3. Erosion and sediment control shall include the following practices:

a. Prevent runoff from flowing over unprotected slopes.

b. Keep disturbed areas to the minimum necessary for construction.

c. Control sediment transport within the site and prevent sediment transport from the site, using appropriate BMPs, including but not limited to check dams, fiber rolls, sand bags, and siltation fences. Reduce sediment transport off site though construction of appropriately designed desilting and retention ponds.

d. Remove and dispose of all construction-generated siltation collected within or behind BMPs, including retention ponds.

e. Confine soil disturbance activities to the dry season, whenever possible. If construction needs to be scheduled for the wet season, ensure that erosion and sediment transport control measures are implemented prior to disturbance of soil and/or vegetation.

f. Stabilize disturbed areas as quickly as possible but in no case shall the time of stabilization exceed the time limits specified by the Regional Water Quality Control Board and the requirements of the CGP.

g. Maintain existing temporary controls until they are replaced with permanent controls.

h. Maintain and improve existing controls as necessary to comply with the CGP for construction activity.

E. Storm water management and erosion/sediment controls shall be installed in accordance with the authorized SWPPP and the requirements of the CGP. Controls and procedures shall conform to the latest edition of CASQA's Construction BMP Online Handbook (Web-based portal).

F. The Contractor shall amend the SWPPP prior to and during the course of the work as required by field conditions, construction procedures, or the Engineer. Changes shall be properly documented in the SWPPP. Copies of all amendments shall be submitted to the Engineer for authorization.

G. Maintenance and Inspections

1. The Contractor shall make visual inspections of all erosion control and sediment transport devices as necessary to ensure proper operation not less than once per week, and promptly before and after every rainstorm and at least every 24 hours during an extended rainfall event. If such inspection reveals that additional measures are needed to prevent erosion and sediment transport, the Contractor shall promptly maintain, modify, or install additional devices as needed. The Contractor shall use the forms in the SWPPP for all inspections, and all completed forms shall be included in the SWPPP and submitted to the Engineer.

2. The Contractor shall perform routine maintenance, which shall include maintenance and repair of BMPs, debris removal, silt/sediment removal, clearing of vegetation around flow control devices to prevent clogging, and maintenance of healthy vegetative cover.

H. Removal and Formal Clean-up

1. Once the site has been successfully stabilized against erosion and sediment transport, and post construction BMPs have been established, the Contractor shall remove temporary sediment control devices and all accumulated silt and debris. The Contractor shall dispose of silt and waste materials in a proper manner. The Contractor shall restore all areas disturbed during this process and stabilize against erosion with surfacing materials.

I. Post-Construction BMPs Installation

1. Post-Construction BMPs, as described in the authorized SWPPP★[and as specified in Section 02952, Erosion Control – Post Construction BMPs], shall be installed before the end of the project.

J. Failure to Adopt and/or Implement an Acceptable SWPPP

1. If the Contractor fails to adopt and implement an acceptable SWPPP, Metropolitan reserves the right to stop the Contractor's work without recompense, and withhold payments owed to the Contractor until such time as an acceptable SWPPP is adopted and implemented, and/or design and implement an acceptable SWPPP, using Metropolitan or other Contractor forces with costs for same deducted from monies owed the Contractor. In addition, Metropolitan reserves the right to suspend work for failure of the Contractor to adopt and implement an acceptable SWPPP in accordance with Article 13 of the General Conditions.

2. Fines levied by authorities having jurisdiction for failure of the Contractor to adopt and implement an acceptable SWPPP shall be deducted from monies owed the Contractor.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.01 EROSION CONTROL MATS AND FIBER ROLLS

A. Erosion control mats, fiber rolls and other BMP components containing plastic netting shall not be allowed. The Contractor shall use products containing biodegradable netting.

PART 3 EXECUTION (NOT USED)

END OF SECTION

SECTION 01565
NOISE CONTROL

Note to Specifier (NTS): This Master Specification is not a "standard" specification but a baseline template to tailor for specific project needs. Ensure that editing is consistent with other contract documents.

1. ***Revise text or numbers in brackets [ ].***
2. ***If there is text that does not apply to the project, including optional text identified with a ★, delete the text and type "(Not Used)" next to the article heading. Do not delete article section headings.***
3. ***Verify cross-references when adding or deleting any text.***

Consult the Metropolitan discipline technical lead with any questions.

NTS: When using this section, include the following sections in the project specifications as applicable:
01010, Summary of Work

PART 1 GENERAL

1.01 GENERAL

A. Metropolitan holds the Contractor and all subcontractors liable for meeting the conditions stated herein and in all permits referenced in the specifications and all applicable local, state, and federal regulations, acts, laws, and ordinances.

B. The Contractor shall obtain noise variances from [name of city or county] for nighttime and/or weekend work as required.

C. Implementation of noise control measures required in this section does not relieve the Contractor from complying with the local noise ordinances shown in the following table.

Table 1. Noise Limits

Location / Jurisdiction	Noise Limits	Work Hour Restrictions

1.02 REFERENCES

NTS: Delete references from Part 1 if they are not cited in the spec section. If new references are cited in the text, add the new references in Part 1.

A. General

1. The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. In the event of a conflict between the text of this specification and the references cited herein, the text of this specification shall take precedence.

2. Where a date is given for reference standards, the edition of that date shall be used. Where no date is given for reference standards, the latest edition available on the date of the Notice Inviting Bids shall be used.

B. American National Standards Institute (ANSI)

1. ANSI S1.1, Acoustical Terminology

2. ANSI S1.4, Specifications for Sound Meters

C. American Plywood Association (APA)

D. California Building Standards Commission

1. California Building Code (CBC)

E. International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC)

1. IEC 60942, Electroacoustics - Sound Calibrators

1.03 DEFINITIONS

A. Decibel (dB) - A unit of level which denotes the ratio between 2 quantities which are proportional to power; the number of decibels corresponding to the ratio of 2 amounts of power is 10 times the logarithm to the base (10) of this ratio.

B. Average Hourly Noise (dBA L_{EQ}) – The time period average equivalent A-weighted noise level during the stated measurement period.

C. A-Weighted Sound Level (dBA) – The sound level in decibels as measured on a sound level meter using the A-weighted network.

D. Equivalent Noise Level, L_{EQ} – The average A-weighted noise level during the stated measurement period.

E. NRC – Noise Reduction Coefficient

F. Property Line – For the purposes of this section the property line is the point where a residential or business property begins and extends vertically to the height of the tallest structure on the property, and horizontally to the limits of the property.

G. Sensitive Receptors – Human or animal that can be negatively impacted by high levels and/or durations of noise.

H. Sound Level Meter – an instrument including a microphone, an amplifier, an output meter, and "A" frequency weighting network for the measurement of sound levels which satisfies the pertinent requirements for Type S2A meters in American Standard Specifications for sound level meters in the most recent version of ANSI S1.4.

I. STC – Sound Transmission Class

J. Work Site – An area designated by the Contractor that encompasses the limits of where workers and equipment will be operating.

1.04 SOUND LEVEL MEASUREMENTS

A. Noise level measuring instruments shall comply with the latest version of ANSI S1.4 specifications for sound meters, and be capable of meeting accuracy standards as defined by ANSI Type 1 or Type 2 for sound metering instruments.

B. Noise level measuring instruments shall be maintained per the manufacturer’s calibration recommendations,

C. Sound level measurement shall be measured with a sound level meter using A-weighting and a "slow" response time as defined in the latest version of the most recent version of ANSI S1.1.

D. All noise measurement meters must be equipped with a manufacturer’s recommended wind noise shield at all times during a measurement.

E. All measurements unless stated otherwise shall be provided in the format of the time period average equivalent noise level (L_{EQ}) noting the time period if less than 1-hour.

F. A calibrator as defined by the latest version of IEC 60942 shall be used for checking the calibration of hand-held noise measuring instruments in the field.

G. Noise measuring instruments shall not be exposed to extremes of humidity, and any condensation shall be carefully avoided.

1.05 SUBMITTALS

A. Submittals shall be in accordance with Section 01300, Submittals, and this section.

B. Action Submittals

1. The Contractor shall submit a Noise Control Plan stamped as applicable by a Professional Engineer, including drawings and calculations for noise control structures, 30 working-days prior to mobilization at access sites and

ventilation locations. The Noise Control Plan shall be authorized by the Engineer prior to start of site construction work and shall be implemented prior to site construction work unless otherwise stated in the plan. The Noise Control Plan shall include but not necessarily be limited to the following, to the extent feasible to protect the interests of the public, and to allow for project completion in light of critical work schedules, necessary work methods, and the physical constraints of Metropolitan's right-of-way and available work areas:

a. Identification of sensitive receptors, receptor locations and elevations, and the location and approximate elevation of noise-generating activities (i.e., excavating, staging, parking, meeting areas) and equipment.

   (1) Noise levels shall be measured at the nearest property lines.

   (2) The Engineer may relocate or add additional locations to monitor noise levels.

b. Pre-construction noise measurements detailing location, time, frequency, results of measurements, and source of noise.

c. Detailed noise attenuation measures, including description of proposed construction activities, description and location of noise control measures, description of how, when, frequency, and where noise measurements shall be taken, and a sample noise monitoring form.

d. Drawings for the types of noise control barriers to be erected for all noise-generating and stationary construction equipment showing the methods of support and anchoring, along with calculations.

e. Proposed noise barriers with required STC ratings and noise reduction methods, modeling results, monitoring strategy, and procedures for mitigation when the noise limits specified in this section are exceeded.

   (1) Noise levels shall be calculated/modeled at a height of 5 feet above grade at the property boundary wall at single story residences or businesses.

      (a) If the property has a wall which meets the requirement for consideration as a noise control element, the noise level should be calculated at least 10 feet inside the wall, as authorized by the Engineer.

   (2) Noise levels shall be calculated/modeled at a height equivalent to 5 feet above each floor level located above the first floor at multi-storied residences or businesses.

f. Qualifications of the person utilizing the instrument to measure the noise levels demonstrating prior experience or training by an experienced professional measuring noise levels with type of instrument being used.

g. A Nighttime Construction Management Plan, if any work is conducted during nighttime hours.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.01 GENERAL

A. Noise control materials may be new or used.

1. Used materials shall be sound and free of damage and defects and shall be of a quality and condition to perform their designed function while providing a suitable appearance.

2. Used material must last for the duration of construction.

B. Unless otherwise specified, noise control barrier or material shall have a minimum STC rating of 25.

1. STC 25 requirement may be fulfilled with:

   a. Flexible noise control curtains/blankets with a laboratory test specification of STC 25.

   b. A double layer system consisting of two curtains/blankets with a minimum test specification of STC 18 with a 6-inch gap between them and ¾ inch thick plywood backing each of the curtains/blankets.

   c. An alternative material with proof of STC 25 or greater noise control value.

2. STC 32 requirement may be fulfilled with:

   a. Flexible noise control curtains/blankets with a laboratory test specification of STC 32

   b. A double layer system consisting of two curtains/blankets with a minimum test specification of STC 25 with a 6-inch gap between them and ¾ inch thick plywood backing each of the curtains/blankets.

   c. Two layers of 3/4-inch thick plywood barrier material separated by stud wall constructed with 2 by 4 inch (nominal) studs, 16 inches on center with gaps between studs filled with insulation rated no less than R30.

d. An alternative material with proof of STC 32 or greater noise control value.

C. Noise control barriers may be constructed of plywood or alternate materials meeting STC ratings.

1. All plywood used shall meet the minimum APA specification standard rating of C-D exterior grade.

D. Noise control barriers shall be designed to withstand, and anchored properly to handle, the loading generated by high sustained winds and gusts to which the project area can be subjected. Wind speeds, both sustained and gusts, used to determine loading on noise control barriers shall be in accordance with the CBC and current local building codes and ordinances.

E. Noise control barriers must be maintained in compliance with this specification for the duration of the Contract.

1. Damage, gaps, holes, or weaknesses in the noise control barrier, or any openings between the barriers or barrier and the ground shall be promptly repaired by the Contractor.

F. The Contractor is responsible for maintaining the safety and appearance of the noise control barrier.

G. Noise control barriers must have flush mating surfaces of wall sides when walls are joined together or at corners.

1. Gaps or cracks between wall sections and between the bottom edge of walls and grade shall be closed with material that shall completely close the gaps and be dense enough to attenuate noise.

H. Gates and/or doors in the noise control barrier that are either hinged or rolling shall be constructed of the same or equally effective material as the noise control barrier.

1. Gates and doors in the noise control barrier shall be constructed to ensure that the edges overlap the noise control barrier to eliminate gaps.

I. Noise control barriers that do not provide an NRC rating of 0.85 for the barrier side facing the equipment shall have a construction liner provided on the equipment side of glass fiber or other appropriate type of noise-absorbing material at least two inches thick with a manufacturer's NRC rating of 0.85 or better. Construction liner coverage must be at least 85 percent of the total noise control barrier area.

J. Noise control curtain/blanket shall be constructed of durable, flexible composite material featuring a noise barrier layer bonded to a sound-absorptive material on one side.

1. Noise barrier layer shall be constructed with rugged, impervious material with a surface weight of at least one pound per square foot.

2. Sound-absorptive material shall include a protective facing and securely attached to one side of the noise barrier layer over its entire surface.

3. Materials shall be fire-retardant with a class A fire rating for the composite material system.

K. Noise control curtain materials shall be corrosion-resistant to mild acids and alkalis, salts, oils, and grease. The materials shall also be abuse-resistant, exhibiting superior hanging and tear strength during construction.

1. Curtain/blanket barrier material shall have a minimum breaking strength of 120 lb/in and minimum tear strength of 30 lb/in.

2. Curtain/blanket absorptive material facing shall have a minimum breaking strength of 100 lb/in and minimum tear strength 7 lb/in.

3. Sound-absorptive material shall be mildew-resistant, vermin proof, and non-hygroscopic.

2.02 NOISE CONTROL – VENTILATION EQUIPMENT

A. Ventilation equipment shall be enclosed, or as directed by the Engineer.

B. Contractor shall use electric equipment instead of diesel equipment when possible.

C. Contractor shall implement intensive equipment maintenance program to reduce undue noise.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.01 GENERAL

A. The Contractor is responsible for obtaining noise variances from [name of city or county] for work outside of standard noise ordinances as detailed in Section 01010, Summary of Work.

B. The Contractor is responsible for design, detailing, and adequacy of the footings, framework, supports, posts, attachment methods and other appurtenances required for the proper erection of noise barriers, with the applicable Professional Engineer stamp.

C. The Contractor is responsible for the maintenance, safety, and appearance of the noise control barrier for the duration of the construction.

D. The Contractor shall locate all noise-generating and stationary construction equipment as far as possible from near-site residential and sensitive receptors and situated so that emitted noise is directed away from the sensitive receptors.

E. Noise-generating equipment shall be oriented such that the source of noise is facing away from the nearest sensitive receptors to the extent possible.

F. The use of a work site noise control barrier, a barrier large enough to encompass the entire work site or a portion of the work site, shall not negate the use of noise control barriers for specific equipment, as noted herein.

G. Reduce equipment idling time to 5 minutes on cranes and construction equipment.

H. Areas where workers gather (break areas, shift-change areas, meeting areas, and sanitary stations) shall be located a minimum of 100 feet away from any residence, or to the greatest extent feasible.

I. Parking areas shall be located a minimum of 150 feet from sensitive receptors. Parking areas within 500 feet of sensitive receptors shall be posted, to prohibit workers from gathering during nighttime hours, and prohibiting radios and music at any time.

J. Fuel deliveries shall be a minimum of 500 feet from residences or to the greatest extent feasible.

K. The Contractor shall perform all work without undue noise and shall make every effort to alleviate or prevent noise nuisances.

L. Site preparation, excavation, site closure activities and delivery trucks shall be allowed during daytime hours only and in compliance with local noise and traffic ordinances.

M. The Contractor's construction vehicles and equipment shall have mufflers. The Contractor shall equip all construction equipment, fixed and mobile, with properly operating and maintained noise mufflers and intake silencers, consistent with the manufacturer standards. Equipment shall be maintained to a minimum standard that includes engine noise baffles and mufflers that meet or exceed the original manufacturer requirements.

N. The Contractor shall utilize the following types of equipment whenever possible: electrical instead of diesel powered equipment, hydraulic tools instead of pneumatic tools, and use of electric welders powered by remote generators.

O. The Contractor shall install a noise control barrier surrounding stationary noise generating equipment in addition to any noise control barriers installed to encompass or shield a portion of the general work site that may be installed by the Contractor as required under these specifications. Noise control barrier and enclosure construction criteria shall follow general guidelines listed in the following section.

1. Noise control barriers constructed by the Contractor shall be designed by a qualified professional with experience in designing noise control barriers.

2. Noise control barriers for equipment shall conform to the requirements for bag filters and large compressors, air humidifiers, and generators, as specified herein.

3. Noise control barriers and enclosures shall be implemented using the most appropriate material, configuration, and location, to achieve the maximum feasible noise reduction.

4. All inner surfaces, including any removable roof sections of a noise control barrier must have a noise absorptive inner layer.

5. Noise control barriers with gates or doors shall be kept closed, except for brief periods of time to allow access to the equipment or construction site.

6. Equipment that has noise control doors shall be operated only with the doors fully closed.

P. The Contractor shall handle, store, apply, and dispose of noise barriers consistent with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

3.02 NOISE MONITORING

A. General

1. The Contractor shall measure the noise level for single story and multi-storied residences or businesses in accordance with this section's submittal requirements for the Noise Control Plan.

B. Pre-Construction Noise Measurements

1. Prior to the start of construction, the Contractor shall measure noise levels at the nearest sensitive receptors, as identified in the Noise Control Plan, during daytime and nighttime hours (if nighttime work is required) and shall submit the measurements in the Noise Control Plan.

    a. If noise levels are in excess of the noise limits specified in this section, procedures identified in the Noise Control Plan must be implemented.

C. Noise Monitoring Recordation

1. All monitoring results shall be recorded on a form supplied by the Contractor and authorized by the Engineer.

    a. The noise monitoring form shall note the date and the time of day of the noise monitoring, noise level, noise threshold, location of measurement taken, elevation of where measurement was taken, construction activity being performed, and the person(s) performing the monitoring.

2. Monitoring results shall be submitted to the Engineer at the conclusion of the testing.

3. Only monitoring equipment with current and valid calibration dates/sticker shall be used for monitoring.

4. Monitors shall be experienced in operating the monitoring equipment.

D. Construction Noise Monitoring

1. The Contractor shall perform noise monitoring following initial setup of equipment and noise measurements to measure noise levels during work and to measure the effectiveness of noise control measures.

2. The Contractor shall plan noise measurement times to coincide with scheduled operations of onsite equipment expected to create the loudest noise impacts during the normal measurement schedule and at the beginning of each new equipment activity. Noise levels shall be measured in 30-minute increments noting the lowest and highest noise level measured within 30-minute intervals at the start of construction and at the beginning of each new activity, or as new equipment is used as directed by the Engineer. Should any equipment be in use during nighttime hours, noise levels must be measured in accordance with the above parameters.

3. If noise levels are in excess of the noise limits specified in this section, procedures identified in the Noise Control Plan must be implemented.

    a. After initial installation of noise control barriers and operation of equipment the Contractor shall measure the noise levels at the nearest sensitive receptors.

4. The Contractor may be required to conduct additional noise monitoring following the initial measurements taken, if there are any changes made to the noise control measures, noise generating equipment is relocated, noise control barriers are not properly maintained, or nearby sensitive receptors are impacted.

5. Where measured noise levels at the property line of residences are shown to exceed the noise limits specified in this section, additional feasible noise control measures shall be implemented in an effort to achieve the specified daytime and nighttime thresholds.

    a. Noise monitoring shall be performed to record the achieved level of noise reduction.

6. Metropolitan will have a monitor present during construction activities to ensure that all conditions are implemented and will be allowed to observe all construction activities; however, the Contractor is responsible for implementation.

END OF SECTION

THIS SECTION IS BEING UPDATED

A new version is being developed in the Master Spec Preparation for CCB folder in ProjectWise (Ctrl + Click to follow the link). Consult with the Discipline Tech Lead to determine which version to use for the project.

SECTION 02110
CLEARING, GRUBBING, AND STRIPPING

Note to Specifier (NTS): This Master Specification is not a "standard" specification but a baseline template to tailor for specific project needs. Ensure that editing is consistent with other contract documents.

1. ***Revise text or numbers in brackets [ ].***
2. ***If there is text that does not apply to the project, including optional text identified with a ★, delete the text and type "(Not Used)" next to the article heading. Do not delete article section headings.***
3. ***Verify cross-references when adding or deleting any text.***

Consult the Metropolitan discipline technical lead with any questions.

NTS: When using this section, include the following sections in the project specifications as applicable:
01070, Storm Water Pollution Control Plan (SWPPP) or 01072, Water Pollution Control Plan (WPCP)
★02010, Demolition
02200, Earthwork

NTS: Omit Submittals if the requirements in Part 3 of this section do not call for removing trees or shrubs, or the branches from existing trees.

PART 1 GENERAL

1.01 ★SUBMITTALS

A. Tree sealant: The proposed tree sealant shall be submitted for approval [30 days] prior to the removal of branches from trees that are designated to remain in place.

B. ★Contractor shall provide submittals for removal of trees and shrubs within the limits of the trimming requirements. Submittals shall document the tree and shrub types, and the number and size of trees and shrubs.

PART 2 PRODUCTS (NOT USED)

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.01 SCHEDULING

A. Clearing, grubbing, and stripping shall be completed as a separate item of work before the beginning of excavation, stockpiling, trenching, or fill operations. The completed cleared areas must be approved by the Engineer before the Contractor begins subsequent earthwork items.

B. Areas within the limits of excavation, embankment, building areas, roadways, sidewalks, and other facilities shall be cleared, grubbed, and stripped before earthwork begins.

C. Borrow areas shall be cleared, grubbed, and stripped prior to use. These areas shall be cleared, grubbed, and stripped in stages, as necessary, to ensure that the areas are not contaminated.

D. Areas to be used for stockpiling of material shall be cleared, grubbed, and stripped prior to stockpiling.

E. Clearing, grubbing, and stripping of the length of trench to be excavated each day shall be completed, and material from these operations shall be stockpiled away from the trench area, before the start of trenching.

3.02 PRESERVATION OF EXISTING CONDITIONS

A. ★Existing trees, shrubbery, other vegetation, structures, pavements, or utilities designated to remain in place shall be protected from damage resulting from the work.

NTS: Edit the following paragraphs as necessary to ensure that environmental and permit requirements are included.

B. ★Special protection shall be provided at [oak trees] [plant material requiring special protection].

C. ★Tree branches shall be cut and removed only where, in the opinion of the Engineer, such cutting is necessary to effect construction operations. Tree branches other than those that must be removed to perform the work shall be trimmed to provide a balanced appearance. Scars resulting from the removal of branches shall be treated with an approved tree sealant.

NTS: Ensure that no agreement exists contrary to the following requirements.

D. ★Trees, shrubs, or plants within the limits of [work] [the easement on private property] that interfere with excavation or trenching may be removed as long as they are kept intact with their root system and protected as described in this section.

1. Plant locations shall be documented and submitted to the Engineer before the plants are removed.

NTS: Confirm that topsoil exists on the project. If present, edit the following paragraph to ensure compatibility with its use as indicated.

2. The root system of the trees, shrubs, or plants shall be balled, bound in burlap, heeled into [suitable stripped materials or soils] [the stockpiled topsoil] from the excavation, and kept watered as required.
3. Upon completion of work in the affected areas, the trees, shrubs, or plants shall be replanted in their original positions.
4. When a tree, shrub, or plant that has been disturbed or otherwise damaged by the Contractor dies within 6 months from the time that it was disturbed, damaged, or replanted; the tree, shrub, or plant shall be replaced in kind and size.

3.03 CLEARING, GRUBBING, AND STRIPPING

A. General

1. Clearing, grubbing, and stripping shall extend to five feet beyond the limits of excavations and fill slopes, but not beyond the limits of work.

NTS: The project will have either a Storm Water Pollution Control Plan (SWPPP) per Section 01070 or a Water Pollution Control Plan (WPCP) per Section 01072 depending upon the amount of land disturbance. Select the appropriate reference in the following paragraph.

2. Temporary surface, storm water, and erosion control in conformance with the approved [Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) in accordance with Section 01070 / Water Pollution Control Plan (WPCP) in accordance with Section 01072] shall be implemented concurrent with the clearing, stripping, and grubbing operations.
3. Waste-disposal areas shall be cleared, grubbed, and stripped only as necessary for the disposal of waste material.
4. Areas that have been cleared, grubbed, and stripped shall be maintained free of objectionable growth until the work has been completed.

B. Clearing

1. Clearing shall consist of cutting, removing, and disposing of objectionable material from the ground surface, such as trash, trees, brush, logs, stumps, weeds, grasses, fences, structures, and natural or artificial obstructions of any kind.
2. During the clearing process, trees shall be cut so that they fall into the area to be cleared. Trees and stumps requiring removal shall not be cut to ground level but shall be pulled completely from the ground.

3. Clearing shall also include the removal and disposal from the jobsite of trash piles and rubbish created prior to and during the construction work.

NTS: If the removal of pavements and structures is required during clearing activities for the project, then include Section 02010, Demolition, in the project specifications and include the following article.

4. ★Prior to removal of pavement or structures, scoring or sawcutting is required as specified in Section 02010, Demolition.

C. Grubbing

1. Grubbing shall consist of digging up, removing, and disposing of objectionable material found at or below the ground surface such as trash, trees, brush, logs, stumps, roots, and natural or artificial obstructions of any kind that will interfere with the required excavations and construction.

2. Unless otherwise shown or specified, stumps, roots over one inch in diameter, buried logs, and all other objectionable materials shall be removed to a depth of 3 feet below the existing ground surface, or the structure or pipeline subgrade, whichever is deeper.

NTS: Confirm that topsoil exists on the project. If present, edit the following section to ensure that special provisions for its use are included. Section 02200, Earthwork, should also be edited to ensure compatibility with the reference indicated herein.

D. Stripping

1. Stripping shall consist of the removal of organic materials, sod, ★[topsoil,] grass, and grass roots from the areas designated to be stripped.

2. Except under previously existing paving or structures, or when otherwise shown on the drawings, existing soil materials shall be stripped to a depth of 8 inches below the original ground surface.

3. Stripped materials ★[and topsoil] shall be stored in accordance with Section 02200, Earthwork, and shall not be mixed with borrow materials, but shall be retained for placement in the top 12 inches of fill in the areas to be landscaped.

4. The Contractor shall ensure that stripped materials ★[and stockpiled topsoil] are identified and marked so that they are not incorporated into fill or embankment.

3.04 DISPOSAL OF CLEARING, GRUBBING, AND STRIPPING DEBRIS

A. Burning of combustible materials will not be permitted.

B. Material removed from the jobsite shall be disposed of legally.

END OF SECTION

Appendix B

Jurisdictional Delineation Report

Rincon Consultants, Inc.

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January 12, 2022
Project No: 20-09668

Michelle Morrison, Environmental Specialist
The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
P.O. Box 54153
Los Angeles, California 90054-0153
Via email: mmorrison@mwdh2o.com

Subject: **Jurisdictional Delineation for the Garvey Reservoir Rehabilitation Project, Monterey Park, California**

Dear Ms. Morrison:

This Jurisdictional Delineation (JD) letter report has been prepared by Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) to assist The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan) with project planning for the Garvey Reservoir Rehabilitation Project (project). Specifically, this JD provides an assessment of two detention basins in the southwest portion of the project site, which are hereafter referred to as "Basin 1" and "Basin 2." If determined to be necessary by Metropolitan, this report can also be used by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to confirm the extent of potential jurisdiction under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) to confirm the extent of potential jurisdiction pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) to confirm the extent of potential jurisdiction pursuant to California Fish and Game Code (CFGC) Section 1600 et seq.

Project Location

The project site is an approximately 130-acre portion of a 142-acre property located at 1061 South Orange Avenue in Monterey Park, California (Los Angeles County Assessor's Parcel Numbers 5260-013-910 and 5260-013-905). See Figure 1 in Attachment A for a project location map. The project site is developed with the Garvey Reservoir in the central portion of the site along with various appurtenant structures and features throughout the site. The site is accessible from State Route 60, located approximately 0.9 mile south of the project site, and Interstate 10, located approximately 1.4 miles north of the project site. Surrounding land uses include 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. The approximate center of the project site occurs at latitude 34.049522°N and longitude -118.116403°W. The project site is within the *El Monte, California* United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. The Public Land Survey System depicts the project site as within Township 01S, Range 12W, Sections 26, 27, 34, and 35, San Bernardino Meridian.

Methods

A literature review and desktop evaluation of existing aerial imagery and published datasets were conducted for the JD, followed by a field survey and delineation of potential jurisdictional waters. The study area defined for the JD, hereinafter referred to as the "Study Area," includes the area occupied by the two detention basins in the southwest portion of the project site. The Study Area analyzed in this report encompasses roughly 0.52 acre (Attachment A, Figure 2).

Literature Review

Prior to surveying the Study Area, Rincon's Wetland Scientist Malek Al-Marayati reviewed recent aerial photography of the site (Google Earth Pro 2021). To aid in characterizing the nature and extent of jurisdictional waters potentially occurring in the Study Area, resources reviewed included the most recent *El Monte*, *California* USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map (USGS 2021a) and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (USDA NRCS 2021a). Additionally, the *National Hydrography Dataset* (USGS 2021b) and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) *National Wetlands Inventory* (USFWS 2021) were reviewed to determine if potential wetlands and/or other waters had been previously mapped in or near the Study Area. The *State Soils Data Access (SDA) Hydric Soils List* (USDA NRCS 2021b) was also reviewed to determine if any soil map unit types mapped in or near the Study Area were classified as hydric.

Field Delineation

On November 23, 2021, Malek Al-Marayati surveyed the Study Area on foot for potential wetlands and non-wetland aquatic resources. Current USACE and State Water Resources Control Board (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. Spatial data representing wetland sampling points, the limits of wetland waters, and other observation points were mapped using a Juniper Systems Geode Global Positioning System (GPS) with sub-meter accuracy and were also plotted on aerial photographs. The data was subsequently transferred to Rincon's geographic information system (GIS) and used in combination with recent, high-resolution aerial photographs and topographic datasets to map the extent of jurisdictional features in the Study Area. Representative site photographs are presented in Attachment B. Wetland Determination Data Forms for the presence/absence of wetlands and potential jurisdiction are presented in Attachment C.

Existing Setting

The Study Area is located in the San Gabriel Valley within the suburban area of the city of Monterey Park and is characterized by hot summers and mild winters. The basins are situated at the base of a south-facing hillslope below the Garvey Reservoir, which is an enclosed water storage facility operated by Metropolitan. The detention basins consist of earthen material and are approximately 600 feet southwest of the reservoir. The Study Area is abutted to the west and south by a residential

neighborhood. The topography of the Study Area consists of steep slopes and flat beds associated with the detention basins. Elevation ranges between 420 and 450 feet above mean sea level.

Hydrology

The Study Area is located in the Los Angeles River Watershed (Hydrologic Unit Code [HUC12] 180701050401). The USGS *National Hydrography Dataset* identifies the detention basins as "lakes/ponds" and the Garvey Reservoir as a "reservoir." The USFWS *National Wetlands Inventory* does not recognize any wetlands or riverine features in the Study Area. The Garvey Reservoir is an enclosed water storage facility that does not contain surface water. The two detention basins in the Study Area were constructed in an upland area at the base of a slope south of the Garvey Reservoir for the purpose of flood control. Specifically, rainwater and water used for cleaning the reservoir cover is pumped from the cover into a series of pipes that drain into the basins via a rainwater collection system.

Basin 1 receives stormwater runoff from adjacent uplands via two v-ditches to the northwest and northeast of the basin. Additionally, flow from the rainwater collection system seeps into the basin from underneath the v-ditch to the northwest (Attachment A, Figure 3). Flow from Basin 1 is conveyed to an inlet drain in the bed of the basin that leads to a culvert. The culvert conveys flow southward for approximately 50 feet before spilling into Basin 2 via an outfall structure. Flow from Basin 2 is conveyed to another inlet drain and ultimately into the Los Angeles County underground stormwater system, which eventually drains into the Pacific Ocean. Flowing surface water, which was draining into Basin 1 from the rainwater collection system and ultimately exiting into the inlet drain of Basin 2, was observed at the time of the survey.

Soils

The USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey depicts one soil map unit within the Study Area: Counterfeit-Urban land complex, 10 to 35 percent slopes, terraced (USDA NRCS 2021a). Site-specific soil observations were generally consistent with those mapped by the USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey. Counterfeit and Urban Land series soils are poorly drained soils that occur on hillslopes. These soils are typically human-transported material consisting mostly of colluvium and/or residuum weathered from sedimentary rock. This soil map unit is not included on the *National Hydric Soils List* (USDA NRCS 2021b).

Vegetation

Vegetation in the Study Area consists of California buckwheat scrub (*Eriogonum fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance) on the steep slopes in upland areas adjacent to the detention basins (Sawyer et al. 2009). Vegetation in the basins consists predominantly of non-native herbaceous species dominated by variable flatsedge (*Cyperus difformis*) and hyssop loosestrife (*Lythrum hyssopifolia*), which are both classified as obligate wetland plant species (OBL) in the National Wetland Plant List (Lichvar et al. 2016; USACE 2021). Vegetation is mowed regularly in the basins for flood control maintenance.

Field Results and Discussion

Both detention basins in the Study Area are described below and depicted in Figure 3 in Attachment A. Representative photographs of each feature are presented in Attachment B.

Basin 1 and Basin 2

The detention basins in the Study Area receive flow from a rainwater collection system as well as surface runoff from adjacent uplands. Flow from the basins is ultimately conveyed into the Los Angeles County underground stormwater system.

A total of three soil test pits (Sampling Points) were excavated within the detention basins (Attachment A, Figure 3). Sampling Point 01 (SP01) was located in the bed of Basin 2 near the basin's edge, and the Rincon Wetland Scientist determined SP01 is within a wetland due to the presence of all three USACE defined wetland parameters: hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology. The soil profile at SP01 consisted of a Depleted Matrix and a Loamy Gleyed Matrix with saturation present starting at a depth of 5 inches from the soil surface. The following obligate wetland species (OBL) were observed at this location: variable flatsedge and loosestrife.

Sampling Point 02 (SP02) was located approximately 20 feet east of SP01 outside of the visible boundaries of the Basin 2 wetland feature on a west-facing hillslope. SP02 is not within a wetland due to the absence of all three USACE defined wetland parameters (i.e., hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology). Vegetation at this location consisted solely of upland species such as olive tree (*Olea europaea*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), and slender oat (*Avena barbata*).

Sampling Point 03 (SP03) was located in the bed of Basin 1, and the Rincon Wetland Scientist determined SP03 is a wetland due to the presence of all three USACE defined wetland parameters. The soil profile at SP03 consisted of a high percentage of redox concentrations starting at a depth of 9 inches from the surface and saturation starting at the surface. The presence of redox concentrations starting in the upper layer of the soil profile of a depressional landform at SP03 met the requirements for the Redox Depressions hydric soil indicator. A water table was present starting at a depth of 18 inches. Due to the consistency of topography and upland vegetation species composition on the slopes surrounding both Basin 1 and Basin 2, an upland sampling point was not examined for Basin 1. The limits of wetland waters were determined by the consistency of hydrophytic vegetation and topography for both basins.

USACE Waters of the United States

In accordance with guidance from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and USACE on CWA Jurisdiction following the United States Supreme Court's decision in *Rapanos v. U.S.* (June 19, 2006), the USACE will assert jurisdiction over traditional navigable waters (TNWs), non-navigable tributaries of TNWs that are Relatively Permanent Waters (RPWs), and wetlands that are adjacent to TNWs and directly abut RPWs (USEPA and USACE 2008). TNWs include all of the "navigable waters of the U.S." defined in 33 Code of Federal Regulations Part 329 and by pertinent federal court decisions. RPWs convey water flow seasonally, typically for at least three months. In addition, non-navigable tributaries that are not relatively permanent (non-RPWs), wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs, and wetlands adjacent to but that do not directly abut a RPW will be found jurisdictional based on a fact-specific analysis that they have a significant nexus with a TNW.

The significant nexus evaluation considers the volume, duration, and frequency of water flow in the tributary and the proximity of the tributary to a TNW, as well as the hydrologic, ecologic, and other functions performed by the tributary and all of its adjacent wetlands. The CWA also defines non-jurisdictional waters in 33 Code of Federal Regulations Part 328, which include "[s]tormwater control features constructed or excavated in upland or in non-jurisdictional waters to convey, treat, infiltrate, or

store stormwater run-off." Therefore, Basin 1 and Basin 2 would require a significant nexus determination to be considered under the jurisdiction of the USACE.

Hydrology Factors

The detention basins receive flow from a rainwater collection system as well as surface runoff from adjacent uplands. Flow from the basins is conveyed via an underground stormwater system until ultimately draining into the Rio Hondo, an RPW, approximately 4 miles south of the basins. The Rio Hondo merges with the Los Angeles River, another RPW, which eventually conveys flow to the Pacific Ocean. However, the detention basins are not adjacent to and do not abut any RPWs, TNWs, or non-RPW tributaries.

Ecological Factors

The detention basins are situated in a highly disturbed area surrounded by residential development and industrial land uses associated with the existing Garvey Reservoir. Vegetation within the basins is dominated solely by invasive herbaceous plant species and is regularly mowed for flood control maintenance. The basins receive flow from a collection system that conveys flows from reservoir cover cleaning and precipitation events directly into an underground stormwater system. It is therefore unlikely that the basins contribute significantly to the transport of nutrients or sediment to downstream navigable waters.

Significant Nexus Evaluation

The detention basins, which convey flow directly into an underground stormwater system, are physically separated from any RPW, TNW, or non-RPW tributary and are hydrologically connected to receiving waters only though an underground storm drain system that comingles flows from the basins with runoff from the surrounding suburban areas. The basins are unlikely to significantly affect the chemical, physical, or biological integrity of any downstream navigable waters. Given these factors, it is reasonable to conclude that the detention basins in the Study Area do not have a significant nexus with a TNW, and therefore are not within the jurisdiction of USACE pursuant to Section 404 of the CWA.

RWQCB Waters of the State

Pursuant to Section II of the *Statewide Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material* (SWRCB 2019), artificial wetlands[1] are only considered Waters of the State when they are not subject to ongoing operations and maintenance. Both detention basins were excavated in an upland area during the construction of Garvey Reservoir in 1954. The basins continue to be used as part of a rainwater collection system for flood control purposes and are regularly maintained by Metropolitan; therefore, the detention 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.

CDFW Jurisdiction

Pursuant to Division 2, Chapter 6, Section 1602 of the CFGC, CDFW regulates all diversions, obstructions, or changes to the natural flow or bed, channel or bank of any river, stream, or lake that supports fish or

[1] Artificial wetlands are wetlands that result from human activity.

wildlife. The detention basins in the Study Area are not wholly or part of any river, stream, or lake and therefore are not within the jurisdiction of CDFW pursuant to CFGC Section 1600 et seq.

V-Ditches (Non-jurisdictional)

Several concrete-lined v-ditches that convey runoff from adjacent uplands into the detention basins are present in the Study Area. These features do not exhibit bed and bank, ordinary high water mark, or any riverine or wetland hydrology indicators. Flows in these features receive minimal runoff from adjacent uplands during storm events and contribute flow to Basin 1 and Basin 2. Vegetation is absent throughout the non-jurisdictional v-ditches. Therefore, these concrete-lined v-ditches are not wetland features and are not under USACE, RWQCB, or CDFW jurisdiction.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The detention basins examined in this report are not subject to USACE jurisdiction pursuant to Section 404 of the CWA, RWQCB jurisdiction pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA or the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, or CDFW jurisdiction pursuant to CFGC Section 1600 et seq.

The findings and conclusions presented in this report, including the location and extent of areas subject to regulatory jurisdiction, represent the professional opinion of the consultant biologists. These findings and conclusions should be considered preliminary and at final discretion of the applicable resource agency.

Sincerely,
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Malek Al-Marayati, MS
Wetland Scientist

Christopher Julian
Principal/Regulatory Specialist

Attachments

Attachment A Figures
Attachment B Representative Site Photographs
Attachment C Wetland Determination Data Forms

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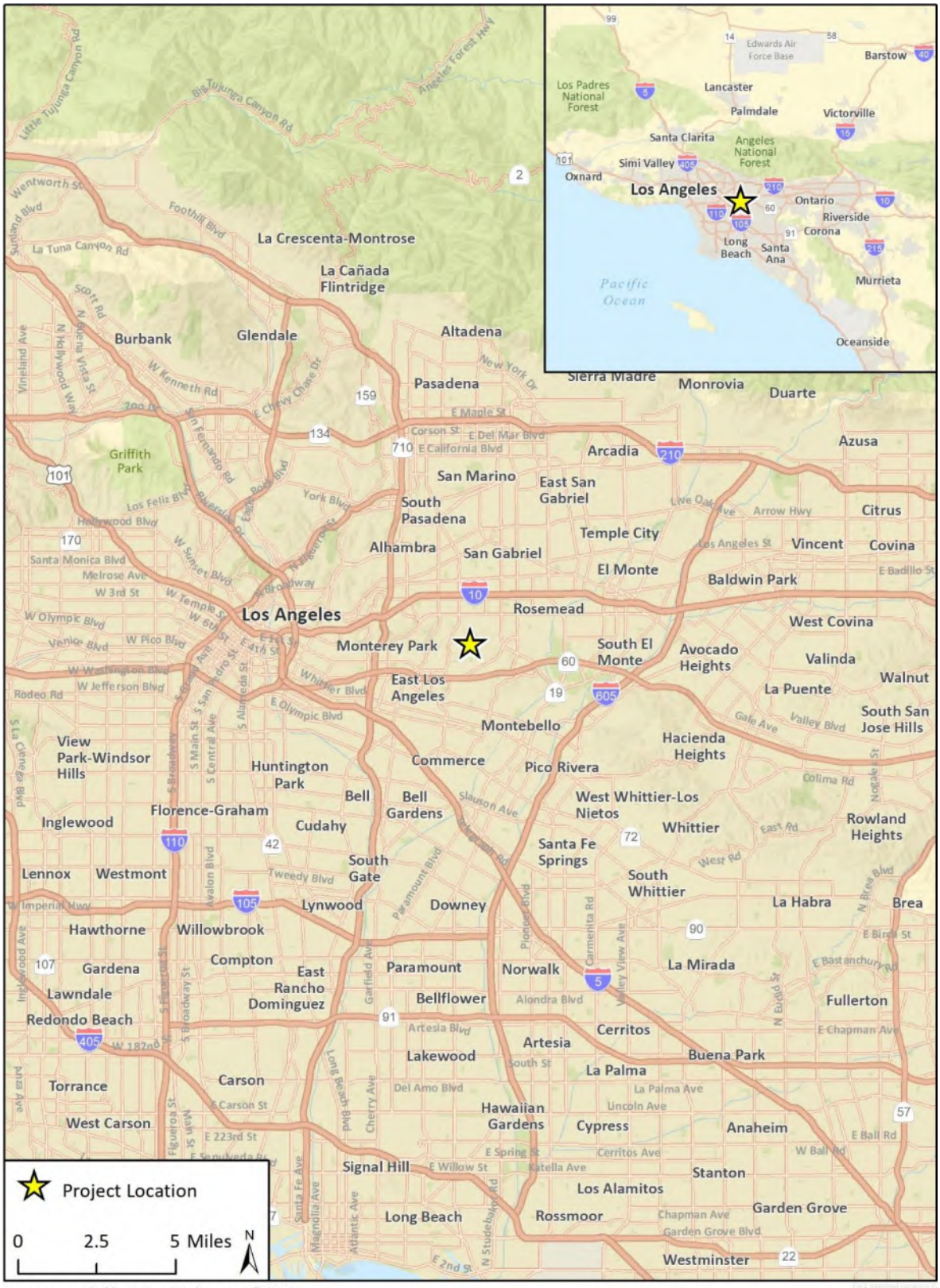
Attachment A

Figures

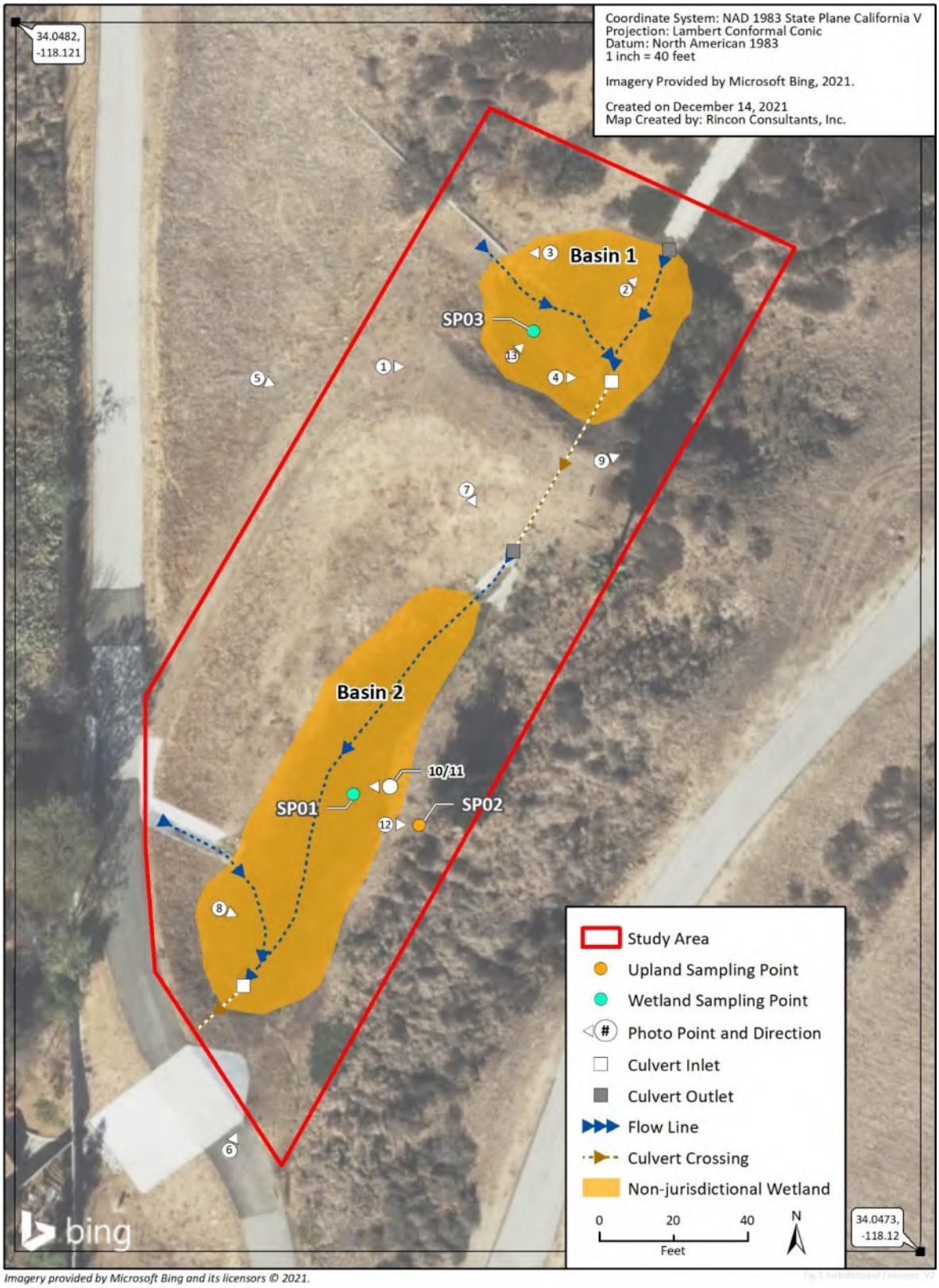
Figure 1 Regional Location



Imagery provided by Esri and its licensors © 2022.

Figure 2 Study Area

Figure 3 Jurisdictional Delineation



Attachment B

Representative Site Photographs

Photograph 1. Overview of mowed vegetation in Basin 1, facing east.

Photograph 2. Surface water seeping from beneath v-ditch into Basin 1, facing northeast.

Photograph 3. Corrugated pipe conveying runoff into Basin 1, facing west.

Photograph 4. Inlet drain receiving flow from Basin 1, facing east.

Photograph 5. Berm above culvert separating Basin 1 from Basin 2, facing southeast.

Photograph 6. Overview of mowed vegetation in Basin 2, facing north-northeast.

Photograph 7. Culvert outlet conveying flow from Basin 1 to Basin 2, facing southeast.

Photograph 8. Inlet drain receiving flow from Basin 2, facing east-southeast.

Photograph 9. Upland vegetation dominated by California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*) on steep hillslopes surrounding Basin 1 and Basin 2, facing northeast.

Photograph 10. Sampling Point 1 (SP01) in area adjacent to surface water in Basin 2, facing west.

Photograph 11. Gleyed soil matrix and redox concentrations in SP01.

Photograph 12. Sampling Point 2 (SP02) on hillslope abutting Basin 2, facing east.

Photograph 13. Sampling Point 3 (SP03) in bed of Basin 1, facing northeast.

Attachment C

Wetland Determination Data Forms

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: Garvey Reservoir Rehabilitation Project City/County: Monterey Park/Los Angeles Sampling Date: 11/23/2021

Applicant/Owner: Metropolitan Water District of Southern California State: CA Sampling Point: SP01

Investigator(s): Malek Al-Marayati Section, Township, Range: 34, 01S, 12W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): basin Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): 0

Subregion (LRR): C Lat: 34.047597 Long: -118.120784 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Counterfeit-Urban land complex, 10 to 35 percent slopes, terraced NWI classification: none

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ✔, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes _____ No ✔

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✔ No _____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ✔ No _____
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✔ No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✔ No _____	

Remarks:

Vegetation in detention basin regularly mowed for flood control maintenance.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft.)			
1. NA			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15 ft.)			
1. NA			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5 ft.)			
1. Cyperus difformis	40	Y	OBL
2. Lythrum hyssopifolia	15	Y	OBL
3. Stenotaphrum secundatum	6	N	FAC
4. Helminthotheca echioides	5	N	FAC
5. Poa pratensis	4	N	FAC
6. Gazania linearis	2	N	UPL
7.			
8.			
	72 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 15 ft.)			
1. NA			
2.			
	0 = Total Cover		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum 28 % Cover of Biotic Crust 0

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species _____	x 1 = _____
FACW species _____	x 2 = _____
FAC species _____	x 3 = _____
FACU species _____	x 4 = _____
UPL species _____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals: _____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

✔ Dominance Test is >50%

___ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ✔ No _____

Remarks:

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP01

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-5	2.5Y 3/2	100					CL	
5-12	10YR 4/2	85	7.5 YR 5/6	15	C	PL	CL	
12-20	GLEY1 4/5GY	88	7.5 YR 5/8	12	C	M	C	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR D**)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ✔ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ✔ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Vernal Pools (F9)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ___ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ___ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ✔ **No** ___

Remarks:

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ✔ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Salt Crust (B11)
- ___ Biotic Crust (B12)
- ___ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ✔ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ✔ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ___ No ✔ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes ___ No ✔ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ✔ No ___ Depth (inches): 5

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✔ **No** ___

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

AAD+ reaction positive starting at 5-inch depth from soil surface.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: Garvey Reservoir Rehabilitation Project City/County: Monterey Park/Los Angeles Sampling Date: 11/23/2021

Applicant/Owner: Metropolitan Water District of Southern California State: CA Sampling Point: SP02

Investigator(s): Malek Al-Marayati Section, Township, Range: 34, 01S, 12W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): hillslope Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 15

Subregion (LRR): C Lat: 34.047574 Long: -118.120726 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Counterfeit-Urban land complex, 10 to 35 percent slopes, terraced NWI classification: none

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____ No ✔	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes _____ No ✔
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____ No ✔	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____ No ✔	

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft.)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. Olea europaea	13	Y	UPL
2.			
3.			
4.			
	13	= Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15 ft.)			
1. Eriogonum fasciculatum	30	Y	UPL
2. Atriplex semibaccata	5	N	FAC
3.			
4.			
5.			
	35	= Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5 ft.)			
1. Avena barbata	80	Y	UPL
2. Salsola tragus	3	N	FACU
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	83	= Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 15 ft.)			
1. NA			
2.			
	0	= Total Cover	

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum 17 % Cover of Biotic Crust 0

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species _____	x 1 = _____
FACW species _____	x 2 = _____
FAC species _____	x 3 = _____
FACU species _____	x 4 = _____
UPL species _____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals: _____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ Dominance Test is >50%

___ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No ✔

Remarks:

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP02

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox Features %	Redox Features Type[1]	Redox Features Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-20	10 YR 3/4	100					SL	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR D**)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Vernal Pools (F9)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ___ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ___ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No ✔

Remarks:

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Salt Crust (B11)
- ___ Biotic Crust (B12)
- ___ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No ✔ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes _____ No ✔ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes _____ No ✔ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No ✔

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: Garvey Reservoir Rehabilitation Project City/County: Monterey Park/Los Angeles Sampling Date: 11/23/2021

Applicant/Owner: Metropolitan Water District of Southern California State: CA Sampling Point: SP03

Investigator(s): Malek Al-Marayati Section, Township, Range: 34, 01S, 12W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): basin Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 3

Subregion (LRR): C Lat: 34.047940 Long: -118.120625 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Counterfeit-Urban land complex, 10 to 35 percent slopes, terraced NWI classification: none

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ✔, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes _____ No ✔

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✔	No _____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ✔ No _____
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✔	No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✔	No _____	

Remarks:

Detention basin is regularly mowed for flood control maintenance.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft.)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. NA			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0	= Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15 ft.)			
1. Washingtonia robusta	5	Y	FACW
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	5	= Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5 ft.)			
1. Cyperus difformis	10	Y	OBL
2. Poa pratensis	25	Y	FAC
3. Lythrum hyssopifolia	12	Y	OBL
4. Helminthotheca ehcioides	3	N	FAC
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	50	= Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 15 ft.)			
1. NA			
2.			
	0	= Total Cover	

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum 50 % Cover of Biotic Crust 0

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 4 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 4 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species _____	x 1 = _____
FACW species _____	x 2 = _____
FAC species _____	x 3 = _____
FACU species _____	x 4 = _____
UPL species _____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals: _____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

✔ Dominance Test is >50%

___ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ✔ No _____

Remarks:

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP03

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox Features %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-9	10YR 3/4	96	7.5YR 5/8	4	C	M	SCL	
9-20	10YR 3/3	90	7.5YR 5/8	10	C	M	SCL	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR D**)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ✔ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Vernal Pools (F9)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ___ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ___ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ✔ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ✔ **No** ___

Remarks:

Soils are saturated throughout 0-20 inch profile.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ✔ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Salt Crust (B11)
- ___ Biotic Crust (B12)
- ___ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ___ No ✔ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes ✔ No ___ Depth (inches): 18

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ✔ No ___ Depth (inches): 0

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✔ **No** ___

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Appendix C

Cultural Resources Assessment

Garvey Reservoir Rehabilitation Project

Cultural Resources Assessment

prepared for

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
P.O. Box 54153
Los Angeles, California 90054-0153
Contact: Michelle Morrison, Environmental Specialist

prepared by

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November 2021

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Executive Summary

Purpose and Scope

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California ("Metropolitan") retained Rincon Consultants, Inc. ("Rincon") to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the Garvey Reservoir Rehabilitation Project ("project"), which would occur within the Garvey Reservoir property at 1061 South Orange Avenue in Monterey Park, Los Angeles County, California ("subject property/project site"). The project involves various upgrades, replacements, and improvements to the subject property, including replacement of the reservoir's floating cover and liner, replacement of the standby generator, seismic upgrades at the reservoir's inlet/outlet (I/O) tower and Junction Structure, upgrades to and/or redesign of the facility electrical system, improvements to the surge tank telemetry equipment, redesign of and upgrades to the Administration Building and Water Quality Laboratory, and other miscellaneous site upgrades. This assessment was prepared to support the project's compliance with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The assessment includes searches of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and the Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File (SLF), background and archival research, an archaeological and built environment field survey of the project site, the recordation and evaluation of one property for historical resources eligibility, and preparation of this report.

Dates of Investigation

An archaeological and built environment survey was conducted on October 12, 2021. In addition, Rincon contacted the South Central Coastal Information Center to request a CHRIS search and the Native American Heritage Commission to request an SLF search on September 23, 2021. The results of the SLF search were received on October 26, 2021, and the results of the CHRIS search were received on November 29, 2021. The historical evaluation summarized in this assessment was ongoing from September to December 2021.

Summary of Findings

A search of the CHRIS did not identify the presence of prehistoric resources on the property or within a 0.25-mile buffer. The search identified one historic-period transmission tower that was previously recorded, evaluated and recommended ineligible for historic designation within the 0.25-mile buffer but outside the subject property. The SLF search conducted for this study returned positive results. However, SLF searches are conducted based on United States Geological Survey quadrangle maps, which cover an approximately 50- to 70-square-mile area per map. Therefore, positive SLF search results alone do not indicate the presence of tribal heritage resources in the immediate vicinity of the subject property. The archaeological survey conducted for this study was negative for archaeological resources.

The background research and survey conducted for this study confirmed the subject property includes several built environment features that are at least 45 years of age. The property was therefore recorded and evaluated for historical resources eligibility on California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Series forms. As a result of the current study, the Garvey Reservoir

property at 1061 South Orange Avenue in Monterey Park is recommended ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and the California Register of Historical Resources and therefore is not considered a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines.

Based on the findings of the current investigation as summarized above, the potential for impacts to historical or archaeological resources under CEQA is **low.**

Although no known archaeological deposits are expected to be present within the project site, unanticipated discoveries during construction remain a possibility. As standard best management practices, Rincon recommends implementation of the following measures in the unlikely event of an unanticipated discovery during project construction.

Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

In the unlikely event cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area should halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) should be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources, additional work such as data recovery excavation and Native American consultation to treat the find may be warranted.

Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

If human remains are unexpectedly encountered, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the unlikely event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the County Coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD has 48 hours from being granted site access to make recommendations for the disposition of the remains. If the MLD does not make recommendations within 48 hours, the landowner shall reinter the remains in an area of the property secure from subsequent disturbance.

1 Introduction

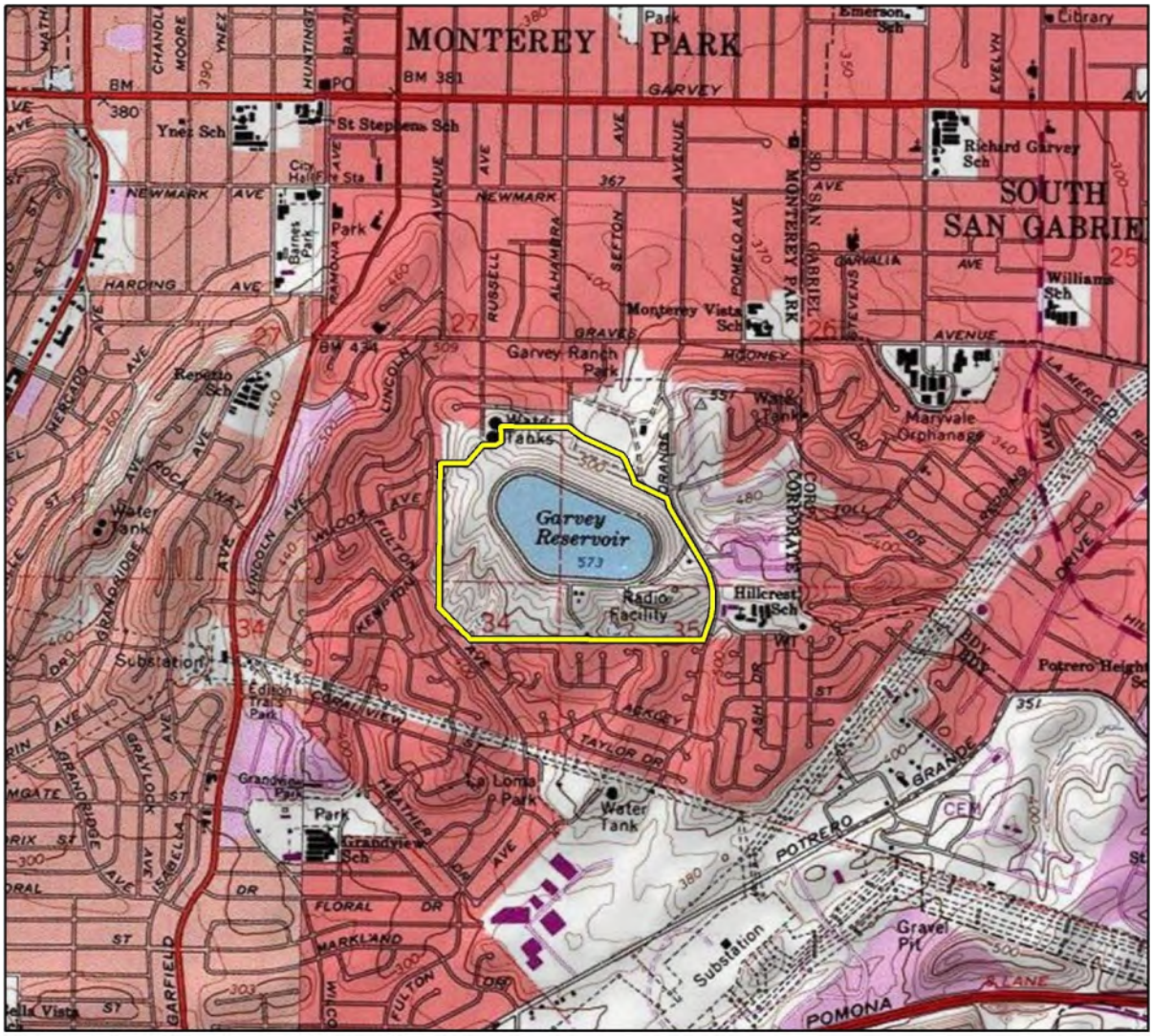
The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California ("Metropolitan") retained Rincon Consultants, Inc. ("Rincon") to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the Garvey Reservoir Rehabilitation Project ("project"). The project would occur within the Garvey Reservoir property at 1061 South Orange Avenue in Monterey Park, Los Angeles County, California ("subject property/project site"). The project involves various upgrades, replacements, and improvements to the subject property, including replacement of the reservoir's floating cover and liner, replacement of the standby generator, seismic upgrades at the reservoir's inlet/outlet (I/O) tower and Junction Structure, upgrades to and/or redesign of the facility electrical system, improvements to the surge tank telemetry equipment, redesign of and upgrades to the Administration Building and Water Quality Laboratory, and other miscellaneous site upgrades. This assessment was prepared in support of the project's compliance with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The assessment includes searches of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF), background and archival research, an archaeological and built environment field survey of the project site, the recordation and evaluation of the Garvey Reservoir property for historical resources eligibility, and preparation of this report.

1.1 Project Location

The project site is an approximately 130-acre portion of a 142-acre property located at 1061 South Orange Avenue in Monterey Park (Los Angeles County Assessor's Parcel Numbers 5260-013-910 and 5260-013-905). The site is regionally accessible from State Route 60, located approximately 0.9 mile south of the project site, and Interstate 10, located approximately 1.4 miles north of the project site. Local access to the property is provided via South Orange Avenue, off of which three driveways are located immediately north of the South Orange Avenue/Tegner Drive intersection. Surrounding land uses include 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 (Figure 1).

The project site is developed with Garvey Reservoir in the central portion of the site. In addition, various associated appurtenant structures and features are located throughout the site, including the Administration Building and Water Quality Laboratory, standby generator, Sodium Hypochlorite Tank Farm, and Junction Structure located in a paved yard in the east-central portion of the project site; a surge tank, construction trailer and paved parking area located immediately south of the reservoir; an unpaved construction staging area located immediately northwest of the reservoir; a communications tower and paved parking lot located southeast of the reservoir; and paved roadways, power lines, mature trees, and landscaping throughout the project site (Figure 2).

Figure 1 Project Location Map



Basemap provided by National Geographic Society, Esri and their licensors © 2021. El Monte Quadrangle. T01.0S R12.0W S26, 27,34, 35. The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed since the original topographic map was assembled.

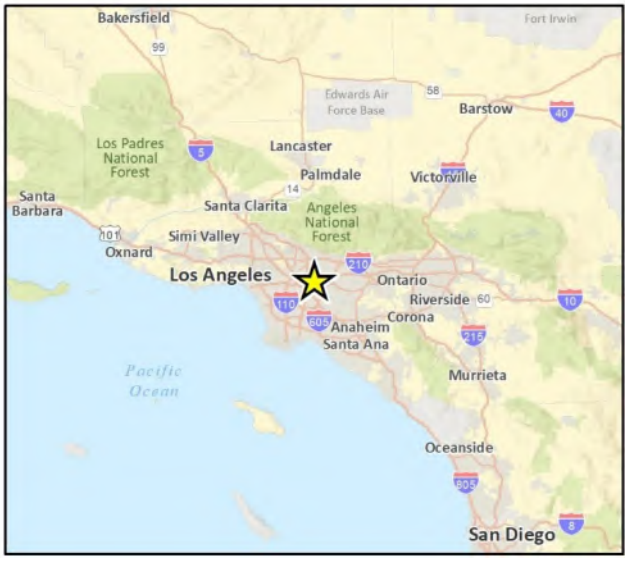


Figure 2 Project Site Features

1.2 Project Description

The proposed project entails a variety of rehabilitation components, each of which is summarized below.

Reservoir Cover and Liner

The proposed project includes the following elements related to the reservoir cover and liner:

- Redesign of the I/O tower float assembly and seismic upgrades;
- Replacement of the polypropylene liner floating cover;
- Inspection of the reservoir drainage system underneath the liner (including the underlying geo-textile cushion, underdrain, circulation piping, and appurtenant work) and peripheral piping and repair or upgrade of the system and piping, if needed;
- Upgrade of the leak detection and monitoring system; and
- Reservoir start-up testing procedures.

I/O Tower Seismic Upgrades

The proposed project includes the 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 proposed project includes replacement of five valves in the Junction Structure to improve reliability.

Facility Electrical System

The proposed project includes the upgrade of the Garvey Reservoir property's electrical system, including its instrumentation. The majority of proposed electrical system work would occur underground between the Administration Building/Water Quality Laboratory and Sodium Hypochlorite Tank Farm. An underground conduit may also be installed between the Administration Building and the existing communications tower on the southeastern portion of the project site.

Standby Generator

The proposed project would replace the facility's existing standby generator and its appurtenant electrical system, including transfer switches and the switchgear unit. The existing concrete block building housing the generator would be demolished. The new generator would likely be larger than the existing generator and would either be located in the open air under a canopy structure or would be located in a new enclosed building.

Surge Tank Telemetry

The proposed project includes improvements to the existing surge tank's telemetry equipment to connect it to associated pumps and to upgrade pressure switches and automated tank controls. A

direct cable from the associated pumps in the Junction Structure to the surge tank pressure switch would also be installed.

Administration Building and Water Quality Laboratory Rehabilitation

The proposed project includes the following elements related to the Administration Building/Water Quality Laboratory:

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

Miscellaneous Site Upgrades

The proposed project also includes various smaller miscellaneous upgrades throughout the project site, which may include the following:

- Upgrades to the ammonia feed system;
- Repaving or repair of existing reservoir roads;
- Replacement of chain link fencing and gates within property and along the perimeter;
- Landscaping removal and/or replacement; and
- Security upgrades.

1.3 Personnel

This assessment was managed by Architectural Historian Rachel Perzel, MA. The report was co-authored by Ms. Perzel, Assistant Architectural Historian Andrew Rodriguez, MA, and Archaeologist Kyle Montgomery, BA. Senior oversight for the study was provided by Senior Architectural Historian, Steven Treffers, MHP, and Senior Archaeologist and the study's Principal Investigator, Ken Victorino, MA, Registered Professional Archaeologist. Principal Architectural Historian Shannon Carmack reviewed this report for quality assurance and quality control. All of the above-noted contributors to this study meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards in their respective fields (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 61). GIS Analyst Allysen Valencia prepared the figures found in the report.

2 Regulatory Setting

This section includes a discussion of the applicable laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards governing cultural resources that should be adhered to before and during implementation of the proposed project.

2.1 California Environmental Quality Act

As part of CEQA, California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21804.1 requires lead agencies determine if a project could have a significant impact on historical resources. As defined in PRC Section 21084.1, a historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR); a resource included in a local register of historical resources or identified in a historical resources survey pursuant to PRC Section 5024.1(g); or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant. PRC Section 21084.1 also states a resource meeting any of the above criteria is generally considered historically or culturally significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates otherwise. Resources listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), discussed in the following subsection, are automatically listed in the CRHR and are therefore historical resources under CEQA.

Under CEQA, an effect that results in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is considered a significant effect on the environment (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[b]). A substantial adverse change could result from physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of the historical resource would be materially impaired (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[b][1]). Material impairment is defined as the demolition or alteration in an adverse manner of those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in, the CRHR or a local register of historical resources (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[b][2][A-C]).

National Register of Historic Places

The NRHP was established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as "an authoritative guide to be used by federal, State, and local governments, private groups and citizens to identify the Nation's cultural resources and indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment" (36 CFR 60.2). The NRHP recognizes properties that are significant at the federal, state, and local levels. To be eligible for listing in the NRHP, a resource must be significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of potential significance must also possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A property is eligible for the NRHP if it meets one or more of the following criteria:

Criterion A Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;

Criterion B Is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;

Criterion C Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of installation, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;

Criterion D Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition to meeting at least one of the above designation criteria, resources must also retain integrity, or enough of their historic character or appearance to be "recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance" (California Office of Historic Preservation 2002). The National Park Service (NPS) recognizes seven aspects or qualities that, considered together, define historic integrity. To retain integrity, a property must possess several, if not all, of these seven qualities, defined in the following manner (NPS 1995):

1) **Location.** The place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred;
2) **Design.** The combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property;
3) **Setting.** The physical environment of a historic property;
4) **Materials.** The physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property;
5) **Workmanship.** The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory;
6) **Feeling.** The property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time; and/or
7) **Association.** The direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

California Register of Historical Resources

The CRHR was created by Assembly Bill 2881, which was passed in 1992. The CRHR is an authoritative listing and guide to be used by State and local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying the existing historical resources of the state and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change (PRC Section 5024.1[a]). The criteria for eligibility for the CRHR are consistent with the NRHP criteria but have been modified for state use in order to include a range of historical resources that better reflect the history of California (PRC Section 5024.1[b]). Certain properties are determined by the statute to be automatically included in the CRHR by law, including California properties formally determined eligible for, or listed in, the NRHP (PRC Section 5024.1[d]).

Properties are eligible for listing in the CRHR if they meet one or more of the following criteria:

Criterion 1 Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage

Criterion 2 Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past

Criterion 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

Criterion 4 Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

In addition, PRC Section 21083.2(a) states that if a lead agency determines a project may have a significant effect on unique archaeological resources, the environmental impact report shall address impacts to these resources. PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

Criterion 1 Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information

Criterion 2 Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type

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

If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the 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]).

3 Natural and Cultural Setting

3.1 Environmental Setting

Located at 1061 South Orange Avenue in Monterey Park, Los Angeles County, California, the subject property is owned by Metropolitan and developed with Garvey Reservoir in addition to a variety of associated structures and facilities. The property is depicted on Township 01 South, Range 12 West, Sections 26, 27, 34 and 35 of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *El Monte* 7.5-minute quadrangle. It is surrounded primarily by suburban residential development, although the Monterey Park City Yard and Garvey Ranch Park border it to the north.

3.2 Prehistoric Setting

During the 20th century, many archaeologists developed chronological sequences to explain prehistoric cultural changes within all or portions of southern California (e.g., Jones and Klar 2005 and Moratto 1984). Wallace (1955 and 1978) devised a prehistoric chronology for the southern California coastal region that included four horizons: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Wallace based his chronology on early studies that lacked the chronological precision of absolute dates (Moratto 1984). Since then, Wallace's (1955) synthesis has been modified and improved using thousands of radiocarbon dates obtained by southern California researchers over recent decades (Byrd and Raab 2007; Koerper and Drover 1983; Koerper et al. 2002; Mason and Peterson 1994). The prehistoric chronological sequence for southern California presented below is a composite based on Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968) as well as later studies, including Koerper and Drover (1983).

Early Man Horizon (circa 10,000 to 6000 BCE)

Numerous pre-8000 Before Common Era (BCE) sites have been identified along the mainland coast and Channel Islands of southern California (c.f., Erlandson 1991; Johnson et al. 2002; Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984; Rick et al. 2001). One of them, the Arlington Springs site on Santa Rosa Island, produced human remains dating to approximately 13,000 years ago (Arnold et al. 2004; Johnson et al. 2002). On San Miguel Island, human occupation at Daisy Cave (SMI-261) has also been dated to nearly 13,000 years ago. Some of the earliest examples of basketry on the Pacific Coast, dating to over 12,000 years old, were found at the Daisy Cave site (Arnold et al. 2004).

Although few Clovis or Folsom style fluted points have been found in southern California (e.g., Dillon 2002; Erlandson et al. 1987), Early Man Horizon sites are generally associated with a greater emphasis on hunting than later horizons. Recent data indicate that the Early Man economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, including a significant focus on aquatic resources in coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002) and on inland Pleistocene lake shores (Moratto 1984). A warm and dry 3,000-year period called the Altithermal began around 6000 BCE. The conditions of the Altithermal are likely responsible for the change in human subsistence patterns at this time, including a greater emphasis on plant foods and small game.

Milling Stone Horizon (6000 to 3000 BCE)

Wallace (1955) defined the Milling Stone Horizon as "marked by extensive use of milling stones and mullers, a general lack of well-made projectile points, and burials with rock cairns." The predominance of such artifact types indicates a subsistence strategy oriented around collecting plant foods and small animals. A broad spectrum of food resources, including small and large terrestrial mammals, sea mammals, birds, shellfish and other littoral and estuarine species, near-shore fishes, and seeds and other plant products, was consumed (Kowta 1969; Reinman 1964). Variability in artifact assemblages over time and between coastal and inland sites indicates that Milling Stone Horizon subsistence strategies adapted to environmental conditions (Jones 1996; Byrd and Raab 2007). Locally available tool stone dominates lithic artifact assemblages associated with Milling Stone Horizon sites. Chopping, scraping, and cutting tools are very common along with ground stone tools, such as manos and metates. The mortar and pestle, associated with acorns or other foods processed through pounding, were first used during the Milling Stone Horizon, and increased dramatically in later periods (Wallace 1955 and 1978; Warren 1968).

Two types of artifacts considered diagnostic of the Milling Stone Horizon are the cogged stone and discoidal, most of which have been found in sites dating between 4000 and 1000 BCE (Moratto 1984), though possibly as far back as 5500 BCE (Couch et al. 2009). The cogged stone is a ground stone object with gear-like teeth on the perimeter produced from a variety of materials. The function of cogged stones is unknown, although ritualistic or ceremonial uses have been postulated (Eberhart 1961). Discoidals, although similar to cogged stones, are found in the archaeological record subsequent to the introduction of the cogged stone. Cogged stones and discoidals were often purposefully buried, or "cached." Cogged stones have been collected in Los Angeles County, although their distribution appears to center on the Santa Ana River basin (Eberhart 1961).

Intermediate Horizon (3000 BCE to 500 CE)

Wallace's Intermediate Horizon dates from approximately 3000 BCE to 500 Common Era (CE) and is characterized by a shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy as well as greater use of plant foods. A noticeable trend towards a greater adaptation to local resources including a broad variety of fish, land mammals, and sea mammals along the coast occurred during the Intermediate Horizon. Tool kits for hunting, fishing, and processing food and materials reflect this increased diversity with flake scrapers, drills, various projectile points, and shell fishhooks being manufactured.

Mortars and pestles became more common during this transitional period, gradually replacing manos and metates as the dominant milling equipment. This change in milling stone technology is believed to signal a transition from the processing and consumption of hard seed resources to the increased reliance on acorns (Glassow et al. 1988; True 1993). Mortuary practices during the Intermediate Horizon typically included fully flexed burials oriented toward the west (Warren 1968).

Late Prehistoric Horizon (500 CE–Historic Contact)

During Wallace's (1955 and 1978) Late Prehistoric Horizon, the diversity of plant food resources and land and sea mammal hunting increased even further than during the Intermediate Horizon. A greater variety of artifact types was observed during this period and high-quality exotic lithic materials were used for small, finely worked projectile points associated with the bow and arrow. Steatite containers were made for cooking and storage, and an increased use of asphaltum for waterproofing is noted. More artistic artifacts were recovered from Late Prehistoric Horizon sites,

and cremation became a common mortuary custom. Larger, more permanent villages supported an increased population size and social structure (Wallace 1955). This change in subsistence focus, material culture, and burial practices coincides with the westward migration of Uto-Aztecan language speakers from the Great Basin region to Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside counties (Sutton 2008; Potter and White 2009).

3.3 Ethnographic Context

Gabrielino – Tongva

The project site is located within the traditional territory of the Native American group known as the Gabrielino. The name Gabrielino was applied by the Spanish to those natives that were attached to Mission San Gabriel (Bean and Smith 1978). Today, most contemporary Gabrielino prefer to identify themselves as Tongva, a term that will be used throughout the remainder of this section (King 1994).

Tongva territory included the Los Angeles basin and southern Channel Islands as well as the coast from Aliso Creek in the south to Topanga Creek in the north. Their territory encompassed several biotic zones, including Coastal Marsh, Coastal Strand, Prairie, Chaparral, Oak Woodland, and Pine Forest (Bean and Smith 1978).

The Tongva language belongs to the Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family, which can be traced to the Great Basin region (Mithun 2004). This language family includes dialects spoken by the nearby Juaneño and Luiseño but is considerably different from those of the Chumash people living to the north and the Diegueño (including Ipai, Tipai, and Kumeyaay) people living to the south.

Tongva society was organized along patrilineal non-localized clans, a common Takic pattern. Each clan had a ceremonial leader and contained several lineages. The Tongva established large permanent villages and smaller satellite camps throughout their territory. Recent ethnohistoric work suggests a total tribal population of nearly 10,000, considerably more than earlier estimates of around 5,000 people (O'Neil 2002; Bean and Smith 1978).

Tongva subsistence was oriented around acorns supplemented by the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruits of a wide variety of plants. Meat sources included large and small mammals, freshwater and saltwater fish, shellfish, birds, reptiles, and insects. (Bean and Smith 1978; Langenwalter et al. 2001; Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996). The Tongva employed a wide variety of tools and implements to gather and hunt food. The digging stick, used to extract roots and tubers, was frequently noted by early European explorers (Rawls 1984). Other tools included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, blinds, throwing sticks and slings, spears, harpoons, and hooks. Like the Chumash, the Tongva made oceangoing plank canoes (known as a ti'at) capable of holding six to 14 people and used for fishing, travel, and trade between the mainland and the Channel Islands. Tule reed canoes were employed for near-shore fishing (Blackburn 1963; McCawley 1996).

Chinigchinich, the last in a series of heroic mythological figures, was central to Tongva religious life at the time of Spanish contact (Kroeber 1925). The belief in Chinigchinich was spreading south among other Takic-speaking groups at the same time the Spanish were establishing Christian missions. Elements of Chinigchinich beliefs suggest it was a syncretic mixture of Christianity and native religious practices (McCawley 1996).

Prior to European contact, deceased Tongva were either buried or cremated, with burial more common on the Channel Islands and the adjacent mainland coast and cremation on the remainder

of the coast and in the interior (Harrington 1942; McCawley 1996). After pressure from Spanish missionaries, cremation essentially ceased during the post-contact period (McCawley 1996).

3.4 History

Post-European contact history for the state of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769 to 1822), the Mexican Period (1822 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present). Each of these periods is briefly described below, along with a brief history of Monterey Park and of Metropolitan.

Spanish Period (1769 to 1822)

Spanish exploration of California began when Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo led the first European expedition into the region in 1542. During this expedition, he anchored in Malibu Lagoon and named the area Pueblo de las Canoas for the Chumash canoes. For more than 200 years after his initial expedition, Spanish, Portuguese, British, and Russian explorers sailed the California coast and made limited inland expeditions, but they did not establish permanent settlements (Bean 1968; Rolle 2003). In 1769, Gaspar de Portolá and Franciscan Father Junípero Serra established the first Spanish settlement at Mission San Diego de Alcalá. This was the first of 21 missions erected by the Spanish between 1769 and 1823 in what was then known as Alta (upper) California. Mission San Gabriel Arcángel was founded in 1771. It was during this time that initial Spanish settlement of the project site vicinity began.

Mexican Period (1822 to 1848)

The Mexican Period commenced when news of the success of the Mexican Revolution (1810 to 1821) against the Spanish crown reached California in 1822. This period saw the privatization of mission lands in California with the passage of the Secularization Act of 1833. This Act enabled Mexican governors in California to distribute mission lands to individuals in the form of land grants. Successive Mexican governors made more than 700 land grants between 1822 and 1846, putting most of the state's lands into private ownership for the first time (Shumway 2007). About 45 land grants (ranchos) were located in Los Angeles County; of these, Rancho La Merced encompassed the project site vicinity.

The Mexican Period for Los Angeles County and adjacent areas ended in early January 1847. Mexican forces fought combined United States Army and Navy forces in the Battle of the San Gabriel River on January 8, 1847, and in the Battle of La Mesa on January 9, 1847 (Nevin 1978). American victory in both battles confirmed the capture of Los Angeles by American forces (Rolle 2003). On January 10, 1847, leaders of the Pueblo de Los Ángeles surrendered peacefully after Mexican General José María Flores withdrew his forces. Shortly thereafter, newly appointed Mexican Military Commander of California Andrés Pico surrendered all of Alta California to United States Army Lieutenant Colonel John C. Fremont in the Treaty of Cahuenga (Nevin 1978).

American Period (1848 to Present)

The Mexican Period officially ended statewide in early January 1848 with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, formally concluding the Mexican-American War. Per the treaty, the United States agreed to pay Mexico $15 million for conquered territory, including California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming. California gained statehood in 1850, and this political shift set in motion a variety of factors that began to erode the rancho system.

In 1848, the discovery of gold in northern California led to the California Gold Rush, though gold was found in 1842 in San Francisquito, about 35 miles northwest of Los Angeles (Workman 1935; Guinn 1976). By 1853, the population of California exceeded 300,000. Horticulture and livestock, based primarily on cattle as the currency and staple of the rancho system, continued to dominate the southern California economy through the 1850s. However, a severe drought in the 1860s decimated cattle herds and drastically affected rancheros' source of income. Thousands of settlers and immigrants continued to pour into the state, particularly after the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869. Property boundaries loosely established during the Mexican era led to disputes with new incoming settlers, problems with squatters, and lawsuits. The initiation of property taxes proved onerous for many southern California ranchers, given the size of their holdings. Rancheros were often encumbered by debt and the cost of legal fees to defend their property. As a result, much of the rancho lands were sold or otherwise acquired by Americans. Most of these ranchos were subdivided into agricultural parcels or towns (Dumke 1944).

In the 1880s, a dramatic boom fueled by various factors including increasingly accessible rail travel, agricultural development and improved shipment methods, and favorable advertisement occurred in southern California (Dumke 1994). In 1883, the California Immigration Commission designed an advertisement declaring the state as "the Cornucopia of the World" (Poole 2002:36). New southern Californian towns were promoted as havens for good health and economic opportunity.

City of Monterey Park

Circa 1840, Spanish rancher Jose Lugo built the first adobe home in the vicinity of present-day Monterey Park near the current South Garfield Avenue. Following this time, Richard Garvey, a mail rider for the United States Army whose route took him through Monterey Pass (now Garvey Avenue), settled in the King's Hills. Garvey began subdividing his property, selling the parcels to pay his debts. To support development, he transported spring water from the Hondo River and constructed a 54-foot-high dam to form Garvey Lake, which was historically located within current-day Garvey Ranch Park. In 1906, the area's first subdivision, Ramona Acres, was developed north of Garvey Avenue and east of Garfield Avenue in an area that was historically primarily agricultural (*Los Angeles Times* 1995; Monterey Park n.d.).

In 1916, residents in the area moved to incorporate in reaction to a proposal by the cities of Pasadena, South Pasadena and Alhambra to build a sewage treatment facility in the vicinity. The community voted to incorporate itself as Monterey Park, after the nearby Monterey Hills, on May 29, 1916, and the newfound City's Board of Directors promptly outlawed sewage treatment plants within the city limits. Real estate became a thriving industry during the 1920s, and the area's population grew with subdivisions and commercial properties. Although development slowed during the depression era, the post-World War II period saw revived development, particularly in the central portion of the city that was previously undeveloped. A series of annexations of surrounding acreage also occurred during this period (*Los Angeles Times* 1995; Monterey Park n.d.). Since that time, the city has continued to densify, and in 2019, the population was estimated at 59,669 (United States Census Bureau 2019).

Metropolitan Water District

In 1928, Metropolitan was established by the California State Legislature through the Metropolitan Water District Act. Metropolitan's first Board of Directors represented the cities of Anaheim, Beverly Hills, Burbank, Colton, Glendale, Los Angeles, Pasadena, San Bernardino, San Marino, Santa Ana, and Santa Monica (AECOM 2015). In July of 1929, F.E. Weymouth assumed the dual role of general

manager and chief engineer of Metropolitan, and by the end of the year, Metropolitan's service area covered 600 square miles. In April 1930, under Weymouth's leadership, Metropolitan and the United States Department of the Interior entered a contract for the delivery of water to Metropolitan, and the following year Metropolitan assumed management of the engineering of the Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA; AECOM 2015).

To enable construction of the CRA, Metropolitan helped forge landmark federal agreements that divided up the Colorado River water supply and led to the creation of Hoover Dam. Voters overwhelmingly approved a $220 million Depression-era bond that provided jobs to 35,000 workers. As part of the CRA, Metropolitan constructed 242 miles of canals, siphons, conduit, and pipelines; five pumping plants; and over 90 miles of tunnels, including a waterway under Mount Jacinto. On June 17, 1941, a valve was turned on at the new F.E. Weymouth Water Softening Plant, and for the first time, water flowed from the Colorado River to the city of Pasadena. By the end of July, water would flow to Beverly Hills, Burbank, Compton, and Santa Monica; water service to Orange County would soon follow (Metropolitan n.d.)

The mid-20th century was a time of marked expansion for the Los Angeles region and, in turn, for Metropolitan. Population growth in conjunction with an extended drought in California led to an increased demand for water (*Los Angeles Times* 1953). During this period, numerous infrastructure projects that further facilitated growth of the region were initiated as Metropolitan expanded the CRA. One such project was the construction of Garvey Reservoir, which is situated on a hilly area in Monterey Park.

The construction of Garvey Reservoir was part of a larger Metropolitan project that was estimated at a cost of $80 million and was a component of Metropolitan's mid-20th century expansion of the CRA. In 1952, the Metropolitan Board of Directors voted to pass a $200 million bond issue to expand the CRA. In addition to Garvey Reservoir, the expansion included construction of four pumps with associated delivery lines, the "second barrel" siphons, the Cajalco Reservoir dam in Corona, an additional 230-kilovolt power line from Hoover Dam to the Camino switching station, and a treatment facility near Yorba Linda. The F.E. Weymouth Water Softening Plant was doubled in size during this period (Gruen 1998).

Metropolitan continued to expand its footprint throughout the second half of the 20th century. In 1959, the California State Legislature approved the Burnes-Porter Act, which ultimately led to the State Water Project on which Metropolitan was the largest contractor. By the early 1960s, Metropolitan had forged agreements with the San Diego County Water Authority, Pomona Water District, and several local authorities to manage their water supplies. By 1965, the number of public agencies that had joined Metropolitan increased to 26, and Metropolitan's service area covered more than 4,500 miles (AECOM 2015). Presently, Metropolitan operates the CRA, sixteen hydroelectric facilities, nine reservoirs, and five water treatment plants. Metropolitan currently delivers water from the Colorado River and northern California to roughly 19 million customers in southern California (Metropolitan n.d.).

4 Background Research

4.1 Cultural Resources Records Search

On September 23, 2021, a CHRIS search was requested from the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton. The purpose of the CHRIS search is to identify previously conducted cultural resources studies and previously recorded cultural resources at the project site and within a 0.25-mile buffer surrounding it so that the cultural sensitivity of the area may be assessed. The results of the CHRIS search were received on November 29, 2021. The search results did not identify any prehistoric resources within the subject property 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.

As part of the background research effort, Rincon also reviewed the NRHP, CRHR, lists of the California Historical Landmarks and Points of Interest, the Built Environment Resources Directory, and the Archaeological Determination of Eligibility list. Review of these inventories did not identify any known cultural resources within the project site or immediate vicinity that have the potential to be impacted by the project. The presence of the Monterey Park Historical Museum, which includes Garvey Ranch House, on a property immediately north of Garvey Reservoir was identified by this effort. Garvey Ranch House is a historic-period residence associated with area pioneer Richard Garvey. It appears a group of citizens attempted to nominate the property for inclusion in the CRHR in 2009; however, the property is not currently listed in the CRHR or any other inventory of historical resources. Given its physical relationship to the reservoir and the nature of the proposed project activities, the project does not have the potential to impact the Garvey Ranch House. Therefore, it is not discussed further in this report.

4.2 Archival and Background Research

Archival research was completed throughout September and October 2021 and focused on the review of 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 following is a list of sources consulted during research pertaining to the subject property.

- Historical aerial photographs accessed digitally via Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online, Inc. and the University of California, Santa Barbara Map and Imagery Lab
- Historical topographic maps accessed digitally via USGS
- Historical maps accessed digitally via the Los Angeles Public Library
- Historical newspaper articles accessed digitally via newspapers.com
- Archival documents provided by Metropolitan
- Additional sources as indicated in Section 7, *References*

4.3 Sacred Lands File Search

Rincon contacted the NAHC on September 23, 2021, to request a search of the SLF. A response from the NAHC was received on October 25, 2021, stating that the results of the SLF search were positive, meaning tribal heritage resources are noted in the project site vicinity (Appendix B). However, SLF searches are conducted by USGS quadrangle map, each of which covers an approximately 50- to 70-square-mile area, and the NAHC does not provide the specific location of tribal heritage resources. Therefore, a positive SLF search alone does not necessarily indicate the presence of tribal heritage resources within the immediate vicinity of the project site.

4.4 Field Survey

On October 12, 2021, Rincon Archaeologist Kyle Montgomery conducted a pedestrian field survey of the project site 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. Mr. Montgomery utilized parallel transects spaced approximately 10 to 15 meters apart in open space areas. Areas of exposed ground were inspected for prehistoric artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, ground stone milling tools), ecofacts (marine shell and bone), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, and features that might suggest the potential for former structures or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, foundations) or historic debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). Ground disturbances such as burrows and drainages were also visually inspected.

Under the direction of Rincon Architectural Historian Rachel Perzel, Mr. Montgomery visually inspected all buildings, structures, and landscaped features located within and immediately adjacent to the project site, documenting their style, method of construction, and physical condition in detailed notes and digital photographs.

5 Results

As a result of the background research and field survey, one property containing historic-period built environment features – the Garvey Reservoir property - was identified. The property was recorded on California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Series forms (DPR forms) and evaluated for listing in the NRHP and the CRHR. DPR forms for the property can be found in Appendix C of this report and are summarized in the following sections.

5.1 Garvey Reservoir Property

Physical Description

The subject property is a roughly 142-acre, irregularly-shaped property developed with Garvey Reservoir and a variety of appurtenant structures and features. The property is surrounded by chain link fencing and includes mature landscaping throughout. Its various structures and features include the following, which are further detailed in the following subsections and identified in Figure 2 in Section 1.2, *Project Description*.

- Garvey Reservoir and I/O tower
- Developed area southeast of reservoir (including Junction Structure, Administration Building/ Water Quality Laboratory, standby generator enclosure, and Sodium Hypochlorite Tank Farm)
- Communications site (including three towers, one permanent building, and several temporary, modular buildings)
- Surge tank
- Construction trailer staging area
- Construction staging area

Reservoir and I/O Tower

Original to the property's development, the open, concrete-lined Garvey Reservoir (Figure 3Figure 3, Photograph 1) is sited centrally within the subject property on top of a hill surrounded by concrete v-ditches and earthen embankments. It is roughly triangular in shape with rounded corners and is surrounded by a paved access road. In the eastern portion of the reservoir, it features an I/O tower (Figure 3, Photograph 2), which controls the reservoir's water flow by the operation of gates at various elevations. The concrete I/O tower features a circular plan, narrow multi-light steel-framed windows, and a flat roof. The Modern-influenced structure exhibits minimal architectural detailing and is accessible via a metal access bridge that features affixed light fixtures that appear original. It contains a variety of operational equipment (electrical equipment, valves, pumps, etc.) which also appear original to its design.

Developed Area Southeast of Reservoir

In the southeastern portion of the property is a paved, developed area that includes the Junction Structure, Administration Building/Water Quality Laboratory, standby generator enclosure, and Sodium Hypochlorite Tank Farm, each of which is described individually below.

JUNCTION STRUCTURE

Original to the property's development and located adjacent to South Orange Avenue, the utilitarian, partially-subterranean Junction Structure (Figure 3, Photograph 3) contains a variety of valves and other equipment essential to the property's water distribution function. The above-grade portion of the structure features a rectangular footprint, concrete walls with narrow metal-framed hopper windows, and a flat roof. It contains the structure's pedestrian entry, which consists of a single metal door, on the north elevation. The Modern-influenced structure features minimal architectural detailing limited to simple incising on exterior walls. On the interior, the above grade portion of the structure contains a stairway that leads to a below grade area where valves and associated equipment are housed.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING/WATER QUALITY LABORATORY

Located approximately 50 feet west of the Junction Structure is a single-story building that functions as the property's Administration Building and Water Quality Laboratory (Figure 3, Photograph 4). This building was originally the reservoir's chlorination building and does not embody a particular architectural style. Administrative functions are housed in the eastern portion of the building, and the Water Quality Laboratory is located in the western portion. Indicative of their construction at separate times, the Administration Building (circa 1952) and Water Quality Laboratory (circa 1976) portions of the building vary in height. The utilitarian, roughly T-planned building is constructed of concrete block and features a flat roof. An abundance of window and door types are featured. Window units vary throughout and include metal-framed casement and hopper windows, which appear original, and aluminum sliders, which appear to be replacements. Wood and metal doors are both present. The building's north elevation features a former bay door opening that has been enclosed to contain a single door and window surrounded with wood siding.

To the west of the Administration Building/Water Quality Laboratory is a simple structure formerly used to contain hazardous materials ("former caustic soda structure"; Figure 4, Photograph 1). The square-planned structure is a few feet in height and is unroofed. It is constructed of concrete block and features a large, concrete-formed circular-planned pit at center.

STANDBY GENERATOR ENCLOSURE

Added to the property in 1974, the property's standby generator enclosure (historically known as the emergency generator building; Figure 4**Error! Reference source not found.**, Photograph 2) is located approximately 30 feet west of the Administration Building/Water Quality Laboratory. The small utilitarian building, which houses the property's backup generator, is consistent in design with the Administration Building/Water Quality Laboratory as previously described and does not embody a particular architectural style. The rectangular planned building is constructed of concrete block and features a flat roof. It is largely void of fenestration but is lined with slotted doors on the east elevation. Immediately to the north of this standby generator enclosure is an open-air structure that consists of a concrete slab sheltered by a metal framed and clad roof and contains a large fuel tank.

Figure 3 Site Photographs of Reservoir, I/O Tower, Junction Structure, and Adminstration Building/Water Quality Laboratory

Photograph 1. Garvey Reservoir

Photograph 2. I/O Tower

Photograph 3. Junction Structure

Photograph 4. Administration Building and Water Quality Laboratory

Figure 4 Site Photographs of Former Caustic Soda Structure, Backup Generator Enclosure, Sodium Hypoclorite Tank Farm, and Construction Staging Area

Photograph 1. Former Caustic Soda Structure

Photograph 2. Backup Generator Enclosure

Photograph 3. Sodium Hypochlorite Tank Farm

Photograph 4. Construction Staging Area

SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE TANK FARM

Constructed between 1996 and 1998 and located approximately 40 feet north of the Administration Building/Water Quality Laboratory is the property's Sodium Hypochlorite Tank Farm (Figure 4, Photograph 3). The tank farm structure is partially open air. It consists of a concrete slab on which a variety of equipment is mounted. The walls are steel-framed; the top half of walls are clad with metal panels while the bottom portions are open-air and surrounded with simple metal pipe railings. Similarly, a large portion of the structure is unroofed on its eastern side. Awnings extend from the building to shelter electrical equipment.

Staging Areas

There are two staging areas located adjacent to the reservoir, a construction staging area at the north (Figure 4**Error! Reference source not found.**, Photograph 4) and a construction trailer staging area at the south (Figure 5, Photograph 1). The construction staging area features hard-packed gravel ground and does not include any built environment features. The construction trailer staging area is accessible via a paved drive and includes a paved area within which a temporary structure (double-wide construction trailer and associated shade structure) is sited. Surrounding the construction trailer staging area is a grassy, artificially-flattened area that is partially surrounded with concrete retaining walls and a variety of mature plantings. This area was formerly developed with three small residences that were demolished between July 2008 and June 2009 (Google Earth 2021). Two sets of concrete steps and associated light standards remain.

Surge Tank

The 1,000-gallon, metal surge tank is sited on a concrete slab approximately 60 feet southeast of the reservoir (Figure 5, Photograph 2). Several metal pipes extend from the prefabricated tank in various directions into the ground as well as into adjacent associated features such as pumps and a pressure switch. Adjacent to the tank is a temporary metal storage container that contains emergency response equipment.

Communications Site

Located approximately 550 feet east of the surge tank is a paved area that functions as a communications site. The site includes three steel towers of various form and height on which a variety of antennas and dishes are mounted (Figure 5, Photograph 3). Two utilitarian modular buildings and one concrete constructed building that house communications equipment surround the towers (Figure 5, Photograph 4), which were constructed between 1956 and 1960. Also located in this area are various associated equipment such as oil/gas tanks and a large generator.

Property History and Construction Chronology

A review of historical aerial images reveals that, although the surrounding region was largely developed with residential suburbs by the early 1950s, the hilly are area immediately surrounding and comprising the subject property remained undeveloped as of early 1952 (NETR Online, Inc. var.). The subject property is situated within what was historically Garvey Ranch, a property associated with Monterey Park's early development. In 1950, Garvey Ranch was sold to the Inglewood Park Cemetery Association for development of a cemetery (Metropolitan 1954). However, the association could not secure a zoning variance to use the land for a cemetery, and the City eventually turned to other land use alternatives for the property. In 1950, the property was sold

Figure 5 Site Photographs of Construction Trailer Staging Area, Surge Tank, and Communications Site

Photograph 1. Construction Trailer Staging Area

Photograph 2. Surge Tank

Photograph 3. Communications Site

Photograph 4. Building at Communications Site

to Metropolitan for $72,900 and developed into Garvey Reservoir as part of its ongoing expansion of the CRA under general manager and chief engineer, Robert B. Diemer and assistant chief engineer, R.A. Skinner (Metropolitan 1954).

As described in Metropolitan's *Historical Record Garvey Reservoir,* the purpose of Garvey Reservoir was to "provide storage of the off-peak flow to meet the peak demand of the areas served by the Middle Feeder and the cross connections to the Palos Verdes and Lower Feeder systems." Garvey Reservoir would "furnish a two-day supply to the eastern and southern portions of Los Angeles County as well as supplement the supply in the Orange County reservoir and serve the constituents in Orange County" (Metropolitan 1954).

Bids for construction of the reservoir began September 8, 1952, and a joint venture between Morrison-Knudsen Co., Inc. and R.A. Westbrook (referred to jointly in historical documents as Morrison-Knudsen Co., Inc. and R.A. Westbrook) won the bid at $3,143,694.50 (Metropolitan 1954). Morrison-Knudsen Co. was founded in 1912 and went on to contribute to several notable infrastructure projects in the United States throughout the 20th century; including the New York Canal, the Hoover Dam, the San Francisco Bay Bridge, and Penn Station, among others (MK Foundation 2021). The research conducted for this study failed to identify consequential information related to R.A. Westbrook. At the time of Garvey Reservoir's construction, Morrison-Knudsen Co. and R.A Westbrook's president and vice president/general manager were H.W. Morrison and J.B. Bonney, respectively; field personnel included R.A. Westbrook, general manager, D. Westbrook, superintendent, and D. Hoyt, foreman. In addition to Morrison-Knudsen Co., Inc. and R.A. Westbrook, Garvey Reservoir was constructed with the assistance of the following subcontractors: United Concrete Pipe Corporation, Southwest Welding and Manufacturing Co., the ABC Construction Co., W.E. Hall Construction Co., Lefever and Bing, Los Angeles Fence Co., Ets. Hockin & Galvin, E.R. Larson & Co., Fontana Steel Co., Pacific Iron and Steel Corp., Hunt Process Co., House of Murphy, Golden State Sandblasting Co., Armco Drainage, and Metal Products, Inc.

Construction of Garvey Reservoir began on October 21, 1952, and was completed on October 11, 1954, a reported six months ahead of schedule. Work at the site included "excavation, rolled fill embankment, asphaltic concrete lining and roads, and the construction of inlet and outlet pipes, outlet tower, pipe gallery, feeder pipelines, control structure, venturi meter structures, spillway, drains, steel footbridge, roads, fences, electrical facilities and appurtenant works" (Metropolitan 1954). An aerial image of the property dated 1956 depicts the reservoir in its initial development (Figure 6). In that image, the reservoir and I/O tower and surrounding concrete v-ditches and earthen embankments appear generally consistent with the property's current conditions. At that time, there were three caretaker residences, which were demolished circa 2008, located south of the reservoir in the current construction trailer staging area. Also visible in the 1956 aerial photograph is the developed area southeast of the reservoir; at that time, the Junction Structure and current Water Quality Laboratory (originally a chlorination building with small integrated Water Quality Laboratory) appear extant. Also extant at that time are what appear to be two small buildings located north of the Junction Structure and current Water Quality Laboratory, which no longer remain.

A review of historical aerial images and archival documents provided by Metropolitan provides the construction chronology for the property outlined in Table 1.

Figure 6 Garvey Reservoir in 1964

Table 1 Construction Chronology

Dates	Notable Events
1952-1954	Reservoir, I/O tower, current Water Quality Laboratory (original chlorination building/Water Quality Laboratory), and Junction Structure are constructed. Several buildings no longer extant (at least three small buildings used as caretakers' residences and what appear to be two buildings in developed area southeast of reservoir) are also constructed.
1956-1960	Utilitarian concrete building located within the current communication tower site is constructed.
1960s-1970s	Additions/Alterations to the chemical feed and electrical system and distribution system resulting from an effort to implement centralized controls are made (Metropolitan 2021).
1974	Standby generator enclosure (currently referred to as the backup generator enclosure) is constructed.
1976	Current Administration Building is added to existing chlorination building/Water Quality Laboratory.
1983	Floating reservoir cover is installed (Metropolitan 2021).
Post 1976	Communications site is further developed with towers and modular buildings; developed area southeast of reservoir is further developed with additional buildings. Sodium Hypochlorite Tank Farm is constructed between 1996 and 1998.
1989-1999	Cracks in reservoir bottom are repaired. Reservoir bottom liner, geo-textile cushion, automatic sensing and remote recording piezometers, new floating cover, and polypropylene liner on top of the drainage layer are installed. Leak detection and monitoring system is upgraded, and reservoir is connected to seepage alarm (Metropolitan 2021).

Dates	Notable Events
1999	Reservoir liner is replaced with a multi-layer Hypalon. Extensive seismic and seepage monitoring system is installed.
2008-2009	Former caretakers' residences are demolished.

Historical Evaluation

As detailed in the subsequent discussion, the subject property is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR under any significance criteria (A/1, B/2, C/3, D/4).

Water conveyance-related properties are generally eligible under NRHP Criterion A/CRHR Criterion 1 if they are associated with specific important events (e.g., first long-distance transmission of hydroelectric power) or an important pattern of events (e.g., development of irrigated farming) (JRP Historical Consulting Services and California Department of Transportation 2000). Archival research indicates that Garvey Reservoir is one of several reservoirs constructed as part of Metropolitan's post-World War II expansion of the CRA system to service the rapidly expanding needs of the Los Angeles region. The research conducted for this study did not indicate that Garvey Reservoir is particularly unique or significant within this context; rather, it is an anticipated response to post-World War II growth, similar to many other infrastructural elements in the region. It does not appear to be significant within the context of water conveyance systems or any other event or pattern of events in the history of the county, region, state, or nation. Therefore, the Garvey Reservoir property is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR under Criterion A/1.

Archival research identified many individuals historically associated with the Garvey Reservoir property, several of whom are listed in the *Property History and Construction Chronology* section above. Because the property has been in operation for 67 years, it is associated with a wide variety of individuals, including those who designed, constructed, and worked at it over the decades. The research conducted for this study did not identify persons associated with the property who are individually significant within a historic context and/or whose association with the property would be exemplary of that individual's productive life. Therefore, the Garvey Reservoir property is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR under Criterion B/2.

Water conveyance features are generally found eligible under NRHP Criterion C/CRHR Criterion 3 when they are the earliest, sole surviving, largest, or best-preserved example of a particular type of water conveyance system or a property that introduced a design innovation or evolutionary trend in engineering (JRP Historical Consulting Services and California Department of Transportation 2000). The engineering and construction of Garvey Reservoir and its appurtenant features is consistent with other reservoirs throughout the Metropolitan system, many of which remain, and is a relatively late example. Additionally, Garvey Reservoir is of common design, and this study identified no evidence suggesting that this reservoir and its associated features represented any particular engineering achievement at the time of their construction. The facility's other built environment features (e.g., I/O tower, Junction Structure, Administration Building/Water Quality Laboratory) likewise exhibit little architectural distinction. While some of the buildings appear Modern-influenced, none are excellent examples of the style, of which many exist in the region. While the designers of all of the property's features were not in all cases identified, there is nothing apparent in the design of these features to suggest they would be considered an exemplary work of any master. For the reasons summarized above, 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. Therefore, the property is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR under Criterion C/ 3.

Lastly, the research conducted as part of this evaluation identified no information suggesting the Garvey Reservoir has the potential to yield important information in prehistory or history (Criterion D/4).

6 Findings and Conclusions

A search of the CHRIS did not identify the presence of prehistoric resources on the property or within a 0.25-mile buffer. The search identified one historic-period transmission tower that was previously recorded, evaluated, and recommended ineligible for historic designation within the 0.25-mile buffer but outside the Garvey Reservoir property. The SLF search conducted for this study returned positive results. However, positive SLF search results alone do not necessarily indicate the presence of tribal heritage resources in the immediate vicinity of Garvey Reservoir. The archaeological survey conducted for this study was negative for archaeological resources.

The background research and survey conducted for this study confirmed the Garvey Reservoir property includes several built environment features at least 45 years of age. As a result of the current study, the subject property is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP and the CRHR and is therefore not considered a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines.

Based on the findings of the current investigation as summarized above, the potential for impacts to historical or archaeological resources under CEQA is **low.**

Although no known archaeological deposits are expected to be present within the project site, unanticipated discoveries during construction remain a possibility. As standard best management practices, Rincon recommends implementation of the following measures in the unlikely event of an unanticipated discovery during project construction.

6.1 Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

In the unlikely event cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area should halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) should be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR, additional work such as data recovery excavation and Native American consultation to treat the find may be warranted.

6.2 Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

If human remains are unexpectedly encountered, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the unlikely event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the County Coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD has 48 hours from being granted site access to make recommendations for the disposition of the remains. If the MLD does not make recommendations within 48 hours, the landowner shall reinter the remains in an area of the property secure from subsequent disturbance.

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Appendix A

CHRIS Search Results

South Central Coastal Information Center
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800 North State College Boulevard
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846
657.278.5395 / FAX 657.278.5542
sccic@fullerton.edu
California Historical Resources Information System
Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties

11/29/2021 Records Search File No.: 22910.9071

Rachel Perzel
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
180 N. Ashwood Avenue
Ventura CA 93003

Re: Records Search Results for the Garvey Reservoir Rehabilitation Project

The South Central Coastal Information Center received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the El Monte, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangle. Due to the COVID-19 emergency, we have temporarily implemented new records search protocols. With the exception of some reports that have not yet been scanned, we are operationally digital for Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura Counties. See attached document for your reference on what data is available in this format. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a ¼-mile radius:

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of resources and reports are provided in the following format: ☐ custom GIS maps ☒ shape files ☐ hand drawn maps

Resources within project area: 0	None
Resources within ¼-mile radius: 1	SEE ATTACHED LIST
Reports within project area: 0	None
Reports within ¼-mile radius: 1	SEE ATTACHED LIST

Resource Database Printout (list):	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Database Printout (details):	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet):	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (list):	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (details):	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Digital Database (spreadsheet):	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Record Copies:	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Copies:	☐ enclosed	☐ not requested	☒ nothing listed
OHP Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) 2019:	☒ available online; please go to https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30338		
Archaeo Determinations of Eligibility 2012:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed

Historical Maps: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Ethnographic Information: ☒ not available at SCCIC
Historical Literature: ☒ not available at SCCIC
GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps: ☒ not available at SCCIC
Caltrans Bridge Survey: ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm
Shipwreck Inventory: ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks_Database.asp
Soil Survey Maps: (see below) ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System,

Michelle Galaz
Assistant Coordinator

Enclosures:

(X) Emergency Protocols for LA, Orange, and Ventura County BULK Processing Standards – 2 pages

(X) GIS Shapefiles – 2 shapes

(X) Resource Database Printout (list) – 1 page

(X) Report Database Printout (list) – 1 page

(X) Resource Record Copies – (all) – 10 pages

(X) Invoice # 22910.9071

Emergency Protocols for LA, Orange, and Ventura County BULK or SINGLE PROJECT Records Searches IF YOU HAVE A GIS PERSON ON STAFF ONLY!!

These instructions are for qualified consultants with a valid Access and Use Agreement.
WE ARE ONLY PROVIDING DATA THAT IS ALREADY DIGITAL AT THIS TIME.

Some of you have a fully digital operation and have GIS staff on board who can process a fully digital deliverable from the Information Center. IF you can accept shape file data and do not require a custom map made for you by the SCCIC, and you are willing to sort the data we provide to you then these instructions are for you. Read further to be sure. You may have only one project at this time or some of you have a lot of different search locations that can be processed all at once. This may save you a lot of time getting results back and if we process your jobs in bulk, and you may enjoy significant cost savings as well.

Bulk processing will work for you if you have a GIS person on staff who can sort bulk data for you and make you any necessary project maps. This type of job can have as many job locations as you want but the point is that we will do them in bulk – at the same time - not one at a time. We send all the bulk data back to you and you sort it. This will work if you need searches in LA, Orange, or Ventura AND if they all have the same search radius and if all the other search criteria is the same– no exceptions. This will not work for San Bernardino County because we are not fully digital for San Bernardino County. You must submit all your shape files for each location at the same time and this will count as one search. If you have some that need a different radius, or different search criteria, then you should submit that job separately with its own set of instructions.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR BULK PROCESSING:

Please send in your requests via email using the data request form along with the associated shape files and pdf maps of the project area(s) at 1-24k scale. PDFs must be able to be printed out on 8.5X 11 paper. We check your shape file data against the pdf maps. This is where we find discrepancies between your shape files and your maps. This is required.

Please use this data request form and make sure you fill it out properly.
http://web.sonoma.edu/nwic/docs/CHRISDataRequestForm.pdf

DELIVERABLES:

1. A copy of the Built Environment Resources Directory or BERD for Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura, or San Bernardino County can now be found at the OHP Website for you to do your own research. This replaces the old Historic Properties Directory or HPD. We will not be searching this for you at this time but you can search it while you are waiting for our results to save time.

2. You will only get shapefiles back, which means that you will have to make your own maps for each project location.

3. You will get a bulk processed bibliographies for resources and reports as selected; you will not get individual bibliographies for each project location.

4. You will get pdfs of resources and reports if you request them, provided that they are in digital formats. We will not be scanning records or reports at this time.

5. You will get one invoice for the bulk data processing. We can't bill this as individual jobs on separate invoices for you. If there are multiple project names, we are willing to reference all the job names on the invoice if needed. If there a lot of job id's we may ask you to send them in an email so that we can copy and paste it into the invoice details. If you need to bill your clients for the data, you can refer to our fee schedule on the OHP website under the CHRIS tab and apply the fees accordingly.

6. We will be billing you at the staff rate of $150 per hour and you will be charged for all resources and report locations according to the "custom map charges". This is in lieu of the $12 per GIS shape file data fee that we normally charge for GIS files and this will only apply during the Covid 19 emergency. You will also be billed 0.15 per pdf page, or 0.25 per excel line as is usual.

7. Your packet will be mailed to you on a CD or via Dropbox if you have an account. We use 7-zip to password protect the files so you will need both. We email you the password.

I may not have been able to cover every possible contingency in this set of instructions and will update it if necessary. You can email me with questions at sccic@fullerton.edu

Thank you,

Stacy St. James

South Central Coastal Information Center

Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura, and San Bernardino Counties

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-190175		Resource Name - SCE Transmission Tower M-0 T-5 Mesa-Newmark No. 2	Structure	Historic	HP11	2012 (Dana E. Supernowicz, Historic Resource Associates)	LA-12040

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-12040		2012	Supernowicz, Dana	Architectural Evaluation Study of the SCE-Mesa Newark M0-T5 Project, MetroPCS California, LLC Site No. MLAX0416, 1853 Mancha Way, Monterey Park, Los Angeles County, California	Historic Resource Associates	19-190175

Appendix B

Sacred Lands File Results

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain Apache

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[**Vacant**]

COMMISSIONER
[**Vacant**]

COMMISSIONER
[**Vacant**]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
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October 26, 2021

Rachel Perzel
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Via Email to: rperzel@rinconconsultants.com

Re: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, Garvey Reservoir Rehabilitation Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Ms. Perzel:

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)) ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.

The AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

    - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

      All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

3. The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was positive. Please contact the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation on the attached list for more information.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our consultation list remains current.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Appendix C

California DPR 523 Series Forms

P1. Other Identifier: Garvey Reservoir
***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ■ **Unrestricted** ***a. County:** Los Angeles
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** *El Monte* **Date:** 1966 **T:** 01.0S; **R:** 12.0W; **¼ of ¼ of Sec:** 26, 27, 34, 35 ; S.B. **B.M.**
c. Address: 1061 South Orange Avenue City: Monterey Park Zip: 91755
d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)
e. Other Locational Data: Los Angeles County Assessor's Parcel Numbers 5260-013-910 and 5260-013-905 Elevation:

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Located at 1061 South Orange Avenue in Monterey Park, Los Angeles County, the subject property is a roughly 142-acre, irregularly shaped property developed with Garvey Reservoir and a variety of appurtenant structures and features owned and operated by The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan). The property is surrounded by chain link fencing and includes mature landscaping throughout the site. Its various structures and features include the following, which are further detailed on Continuation Sheet, page 4: Garvey Reservoir and the Inlet/Outlet (I/O) tower, developed area southeast of reservoir (including Junction Structure, Administration Building/Water Quality Laboratory, standby generator enclosure, and Sodium Hypochlorite Tank Farm,) communications site, (including three towers, one permanent building, and several temporary modular buildings), surge tank, construction trailer staging area, and construction staging area. (See Continuation Sheet, page 4.)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP22: Reservoir
***P4. Resources Present:** ■Building ■Structure ☐Object ☐Site ■District ☐Element of District ☐Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

(See Continuation Sheet, pages 7 and 8)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Inlet/Outlet tower, west-facing; photo taken October 12, 2021. (See Continuation Sheet, pages 7 and 8.)

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ■Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both
1954 (Metropolitan 1954)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
700 North Alameda Street
Los Angeles, California 90012

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Rachel Perzel and Andrew Rodriguez
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

***P9. Date Recorded:**
October 12, 2021

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
Perzel, Rachel, Andrew Rodriquez, Kyle Montgomery, Steven Treffers, Ken Victorino, and Shannon Carmack. 2021. Garvey Reservoir Rehabilitation Project Cultural Resources Assessment. Rincon Consultants, Inc. Project No. 20-09668. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

***Attachments:** ☐NONE ■Location Map ☐Sketch Map ■Continuation Sheet ■Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record ☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

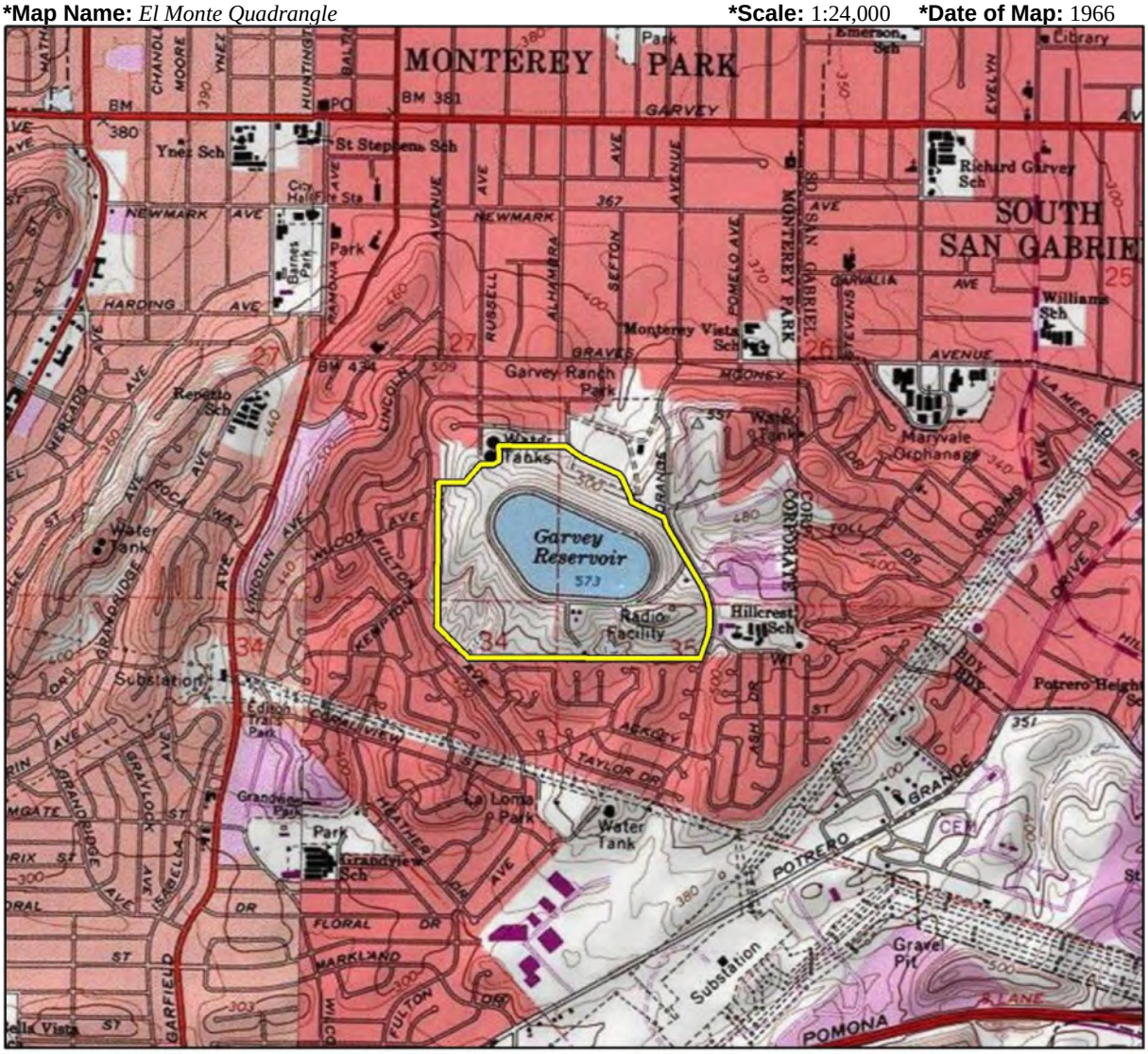
LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

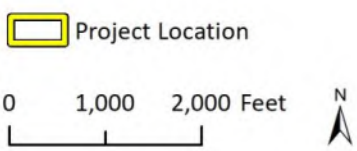
***Resource Name or #:** 1061 South Orange Avenue

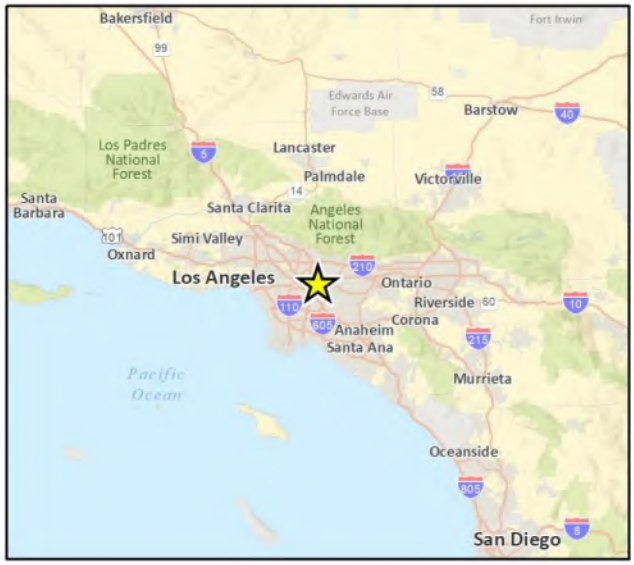
***Map Name:** *El Monte Quadrangle*

***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of Map:** 1966



Basemap provided by National Geographic Society, Esri and their licensors © 2021. El Monte Quadrangle. T01.0S R12.0W S26, 27,34, 35. The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed since the original topographic map was assembled.





***Required information**

B1. Historic Name: Garvey Reservoir
B2. Common Name: Garvey Reservoir
B3. Original Use: Water Reservoir B4. Present Use: Water Reservoir
***B5. Architectural Style:** Modern influenced; does not embody a style
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
Garvey Reservoir was constructed in 1954. Its construction history and alterations are noted on Continuation Sheet, page 5.
***B7. Moved?** ■**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** N/A **Original Location:** N/A
***B8. Related Features:** N/A
B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Morrison-Knudsen Co., Inc. and R.A. Westbrook
***B10. Significance:** N/A **Theme:** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance: N/A **Property Type:** N/A **Applicable Criteria:** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Property History and Construction Chronology

A review of historical aerial images reveals that the hilly are area immediately surrounding and comprising the subject property remained undeveloped as of early 1952, although the surrounding region was largely developed with residential suburbs by the early 1950s (NETR Online, Inc. var.). The subject property is situated within what was historically Garvey Ranch, a property associated with Monterey Park's early development. In 1950, Garvey Ranch was sold to the Inglewood Park Cemetery Association for development of a cemetery (Metropolitan 1954). However, the association could not secure a zoning variance to use the land for a cemetery, and the City of Monterey Park eventually turned to other land use alternatives for the property. In 1950, the property was sold to Metropolitan for $72,900 and developed into Garvey Reservoir as part of Metropolitan's ongoing expansion of the Colorado River Aqueduct under general manager and chief engineer, Robert B. Diemer and assistant chief engineer, R.A. Skinner (Metropolitan 1954).

As described in Metropolitan's *Historical Record Garvey Reservoir*, the purpose of Garvey Reservoir was to "provide storage of the off-peak flow to meet the peak demand of the areas served by the Middle Feeder and the cross connections to the Palos Verdes and Lower Feeder systems." Garvey Reservoir would "furnish a two-day supply to the eastern and southern portions of Los Angeles County as well as supplement the supply in the Orange County reservoir and serve the constituents in Orange County" (Metropolitan 1954).

Bids for construction of the reservoir began September 8, 1952, and a joint venture between Morrison-Knudsen Co., Inc. and R.A. Westbrook (referred to jointly in historical documents as Morrison-Knudsen Co., Inc. and R.A. Westbrook) won the bid at $3,143,694.50 (Metropolitan 1954). Morrison-Knudsen Co. was founded in 1912 and went on to contribute to several notable infrastructure projects in the United States throughout the 20th century, including the New York Canal, the Hoover Dam, the San Francisco Bay Bridge, and Penn Station, among others (MK Foundation 2021). The research conducted for this study failed to identify consequential information related to R.A. Westbrook. At the time of Garvey Reservoir's construction, Morrison-Knudsen Co. and R.A Westbrook's president and vice president/general manager were H.W. Morrison and J.B. Bonney, respectively; field personnel included R.A. Westbrook, general manager, D. Westbrook, superintendent, and D. Hoyt, foreman. In addition to Morrison-Knudsen Co., Inc. and R.A. Westbrook, Garvey Reservoir was constructed with the assistance of the following subcontractors: United Concrete Pipe Corporation, Southwest Welding and Manufacturing Co., the ABC Construction Co., W.E. Hall Construction Co., Lefever and Bing, Los Angeles Fence Co., Ets. Hockin & Galvin, E.R. Larson & Co., Fontana Steel Co., Pacific Iron and Steel Corp., Hunt Process Co., House of Murphy, Golden State Sandblasting Co., Armco Drainage, and Metal Products, Inc. (See Continuation Sheet 5)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes): N/A
***B12. References:** See Continuation Sheet 6
B13. Remarks: N/A
***B14. Evaluator:** Rachel Perzel and Andrew Rodriguez, Rincon Consultants, Inc.
***Date of Evaluation:** October 12, 2021

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

(This space reserved for official comments.)

***P3a. Description (Continued):**

Reservoir and I/O Tower:

Original to the property's development, the open, concrete-lined Garvey Reservoir is situated centrally within the subject property on top of a hill surrounded by concrete v-ditches and earthen embankments. It is roughly triangular in shape with rounded corners and is surrounded by a paved access road. The eastern portion of the reservoir features an I/O tower, which controls the reservoir's water flow by the operation of gates at various elevations. The concrete I/O tower features a circular plan, narrow multi-light steel-framed windows, and a flat roof. The Modern-influenced structure exhibits minimal architectural detailing and is accessible via a metal access bridge that features affixed light fixtures that appear original. It contains a variety of operational equipment (electrical equipment, valves, pumps, etc.) which also appear original to its design.

Developed Area Southeast of Reservoir:

In the southeastern portion of the property is a paved, developed area that includes the Junction Structure, Administration Building/Water Quality Laboratory, standby generator enclosure, and Sodium Hypochlorite Tank Farm, each of which is described individually below.

Junction Structure:

Original to the property's development and located adjacent to South Orange Avenue, the utilitarian, partially-subterranean Junction Structure contains a variety of valves and other equipment essential to the property's water distribution function. The above grade portion of the structure features a rectangular footprint, concrete walls with narrow metal-framed hopper windows, and a flat roof. It contains the structure's pedestrian entry, which consists of a single metal door on the north elevation. The Modern-influenced structure features minimal architectural detailing limited to simple incising on exterior walls. On the interior, the above grade portion of the structure contains a stairway that leads to a below grade area where valves and associated equipment are housed.

Administration Building/Water Quality Laboratory:

Located approximately 50 feet west of the Junction Structure is a single-story building that functions as the property's Administration Building and Water Quality Laboratory. This building does not embody a particular architectural style. Administrative functions are housed in the eastern portion of the building, and the Water Quality Laboratory is located in the western portion. Indicative of their construction at separate times, the Administration Building (circa 1952) and Water Quality Laboratory (circa 1976) portions of the building vary in height. The utilitarian, roughly T-planned building is constructed of concrete block and features a flat roof. An abundance of window and door types are featured. Window units vary throughout and include metal-framed casement and hopper windows, which appear original, and aluminum sliders, which appear to be replacements. Wood and metal doors are both present. The building's north elevation features a former bay door opening that has been enclosed to contain a single door and window surrounded with wood siding.

To the west of the Administration Building/Water Quality Laboratory is a simple structure formerly used to contain hazardous materials ("former caustic soda structure"). The square-planned structure is only a few feet in height and is unroofed. It is constructed of concrete block and features a large, concrete-formed circular-planned pit at center.

Standby Generator Enclosure

Added to the property in 1974, the property's standby generator enclosure (historically known as the emergency generator building) is located approximately 30 feet west of the Administration Building/Water Quality Laboratory. The small utilitarian building, which houses the property's backup generator, is consistent in design with the Administration Building/Water Quality Laboratory as previously described and does not embody a particular architectural style. The rectangular planned building is constructed of concrete block and features a flat roof. It is largely void of fenestration but is lined with slotted doors on the east elevation. Immediately to the north of this standby generator enclosure is an open-air structure that consists of a concrete slab sheltered by a metal framed and clad roof and contains a large fuel tank.

Sodium Hypochlorite Tank Farm

Constructed between 1996 and 1998 and located approximately 40 feet north of the Administration Building/Water Quality Laboratory is the property's Sodium Hypochlorite Tank Farm. The tank farm structure is partially open air. It consists of a concrete slab on which a variety of equipment is mounted. The walls are steel-framed; the top half of walls are clad with metal panels while the bottom portions are open-air and surrounded with simple metal pipe railings. Similarly, a large portion of the structure is unroofed on its eastern side. Awnings extend from the building to shelter electrical equipment.

Staging Areas

There are two staging areas located adjacent to the reservoir, a construction staging area at the north and a construction trailer staging area at the south. The construction staging area features hard-packed gravel ground and does not include any built environment features. The construction trailer staging area is accessible via a paved drive and includes a paved area within which a temporary structure (double-wide construction trailer and associated shade structure) is sited. Surrounding the construction trailer staging area is a grassy, artificially-flattened area that is partially surrounded with concrete retaining walls and a variety of mature plantings. This area was formerly developed with three small residences that were demolished between July 2008 and June 2009 (Google Earth 2021). Two sets of concrete steps and associated light standards remain.

Surge Tank

The 1,000-gallon, metal surge tank is sited on a concrete slab approximately 60 feet southeast of the reservoir. Several metal pipes extend from the prefabricated tank in various directions into the ground as well as into adjacent associated features such as pumps and a pressure switch. Adjacent to the tank is a temporary metal storage container that contains emergency response equipment.

Communications Site

Located approximately 550 feet east of the surge tank is a paved area that functions as a communications site. The site includes three steel towers of various form and height on which a variety of antennas and dishes are mounted. Two utilitarian modular buildings and one concrete constructed building that house communications equipment surround the towers, which were constructed between 1956 and 1960. Also located in this area are various associated equipment such as oil/gas tanks and a large generator.

***B6. Construction History (continued):**

A review of historical aerial images and archival documents provided by Metropolitan provides the construction chronology for the property outlined below:

1952-1954: Reservoir, I/O tower, current Water Quality Laboratory (original chlorination building/Water Quality Laboratory), and Junction Structure are constructed. Several buildings no longer extant (at least three small buildings used as caretakers' residences and what appear to be two buildings in developed area southeast of reservoir) are also constructed.
1956-1960: Utilitarian concrete building located within the current communication tower site is constructed.
1960s-1970s: Additions/alterations to the chemical feed and electrical system and distribution system resulting from an effort to implement centralized controls are made (Metropolitan 2021).
1974: Standby generator enclosure (currently referred to as the backup generator enclosure) is constructed.
1976: Current Administration Building is added to existing chlorination building/Water Quality Laboratory.
1983: Floating reservoir cover is installed (Metropolitan 2021).
Post 1976: Communications site is further developed with towers and modular buildings; developed area southeast of reservoir is further developed with additional buildings. Sodium Hypochlorite Tank Farm is constructed between 1996 and 1998.
1989-1999: Cracks in reservoir bottom are repaired. Reservoir bottom liner, geo-textile cushion, automatic sensing and remote recording piezometers, new floating cover, and polypropylene liner on top of the drainage layer are installed. Leak detection and monitoring system is upgraded, and reservoir is connected to seepage alarm (Metropolitan 2021).
1999: Reservoir liner is replaced with a multi-layer Hypalon. Extensive seismic and seepage monitoring system is installed.
2008-2009: Former caretakers' residences are demolished.

***B10. Significance (continued):**

Property History and Construction Chronology (continued):

Construction of Garvey Reservoir began on October 21, 1952, and was completed on October 11, 1954, a reported six months ahead of schedule. Work at the site included "excavation, rolled fill embankment, asphaltic concrete lining and roads, and the construction of inlet and outlet pipes, outlet tower, pipe gallery, feeder pipelines, control structure, venturi meter structures, spillway, drains, steel footbridge, roads, fences, electrical facilities and appurtenant works" (Metropolitan 1954). An aerial image of the property dated 1956 depicts the reservoir in its initial development. In that image, the reservoir, I/O tower, and surrounding concrete v-ditches and earthen embankments appear generally consistent with the property's current conditions. At that time, there were three caretaker residences, which were demolished circa 2008, located south of the reservoir in the current construction trailer staging area. Also visible in the 1956 aerial photograph is the developed area southeast of the reservoir; at that time, the Junction Structure and current Water Quality Laboratory (originally a chlorination building with small integrated Water Quality Laboratory) appear extant. Also extant at that time are what appear to be two small buildings located north of the Junction Structure and current Water Quality Laboratory, which no longer remain.

Historical Evaluation:

Water conveyance-related properties are generally eligible under National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Criterion A/California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) Criterion 1 if they are associated with specific important events (e.g., first long-distance transmission of hydroelectric power) or an important pattern of events (e.g., development of irrigated farming) (JRP Historical Consulting Services and California Department of Transportation 2000). Archival research indicates that Garvey Reservoir is one of several reservoirs constructed as part of Metropolitan's post-World War II expansion of the Colorado River Aqueduct system to service the rapidly expanding needs of the Los Angeles region. The research conducted for this study did not indicate that Garvey Reservoir is particularly unique or significant within this context; rather, it is an anticipated response to post-World War II growth, similar to many other infrastructural elements in the region. It does not appear to be significant within the context of water conveyance systems or any other event or pattern of events in the history of the county, region, state, or nation. Therefore, the Garvey Reservoir property is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR under Criterion A/1.

Archival research identified many individuals historically associated with the Garvey Reservoir property, several of whom are listed in the *Property History and Construction Chronology* section above. Because the property has been in operation for 67 years, it is associated with a wide variety of individuals, including those who designed, constructed, and worked at it over the decades. The research conducted for this study did not identify persons associated with the property who are individually significant within a historic context and/or whose association with the property would be exemplary of that individual's productive life. Therefore, the Garvey Reservoir property is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR under Criterion B/2. (See Continuation Sheet, page 6)

Historical Evaluation (continued):

Water conveyance features are generally found eligible under NRHP Criterion C/CRHR Criterion 3 as the earliest, sole surviving, largest, or best-preserved example of a particular type of water conveyance system or a property that introduced a design innovation or evolutionary trend in engineering (JRP Historical Consulting Services and California Department of Transportation 2000). The engineering and construction of Garvey Reservoir and its appurtenant features is consistent with other reservoirs throughout the Metropolitan system, many of which remain, and is a relatively late example. Additionally, Garvey Reservoir is of common design, and this study identified no evidence suggesting that this reservoir and its associated features represented any particular engineering achievement at the time of their construction. The facility's other built environment features (e.g., I/O tower, Junction Structure, Administration Building/Water Quality Laboratory) likewise exhibit little architectural distinction. While some of the buildings appear Modern-influenced, none are excellent examples of the style, of which many exist in the region. While the designers of all of the property's features were not in all cases identified, there is nothing apparent in the design of these features to suggest they would be considered an exemplary work of any master. For the reasons summarized above, 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. Therefore, the property is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR under Criterion C/3.

Lastly, the research conducted as part of this evaluation identified no information suggesting the Garvey Reservoir has the potential to yield important information in prehistory or history (Criterion D/4).

*B12. References (continued):

Google Earth. Archived aerial images of the project site. Accessed at https://earth.google.com/web/ throughout October 2021.

JRP Historical Consulting Services and California Department of Transportation. *Water Conveyance Systems in California, Historic Context Development and Evaluation Procedures*. December 2000.

MK Foundation. 2021. "Our History." Accessed online at: https://mk-foundation.org/our-history/. October 2021.

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, The (Metropolitan). 1954. *Historical Record Garvey Reservoir*. Provided by Metropolitan.

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan), The. 2021. Personal communication via email between Annaliese Miller, Environmental Planner, Rincon Consultants, Inc. and Michelle Morrison, Environmental Specialist, Metropolitan. October 4 and 5, 2021.

NETR Online. Various Dates. "Historic Aerials." Via Historicaerials.com [digital photograph database]. Accessed throughout October 2021. Available at: https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer.

***P5a/P5b. Photos (continued):**

Site Photographs of Reservoir, I/O Tower, Junction Structure, Administration Building/Water Quality Laboratory, Former Caustic Soda Structure, and Backup Generator Enclosure

Photograph 1. Garvey Reservoir

Photograph 2. I/O Tower

Photograph 3. Junction Structure

Photograph 4. Administration Building and Water Quality Laboratory

Photograph 5. Former Caustic Soda Structure

Photograph 6. Backup Generator Enclosure

***P5a/P5b. Photos (continued):**

Site Photographs of Sodium Hypoclorite Tank Farm, Construction Staging Area, Construction Trailer Staging Area, Surge Tank, and Communications Site

Photograph 7. Sodium Hypochlorite Tank Farm

Photograph 8. Construction Staging Area

Photograph 9. Construction Trailer Staging Area

Photograph 10. Surge Tank

Photograph 11. Communications Site

Photograph 12. Building at Communications Site

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State of California – Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
South Coast Region
3883 Ruffin Road
San Diego, CA 92123
(858) 467-4201
wildlife.ca.gov

GAVIN NEWSOM, Governor
CHARLTON H. BONHAM, Director

February 16, 2024

Michelle Morrison
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
700 North Alameda Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012
MMorrison@mwdh2o.com

SUBJECT: GARVEY RESERVOIR REHABILITATION PROJECT (PROJECT); NOTICE OF PREPARATION (NOP); SCH #2024010394

Dear Michelle Morrison:

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) has received a Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and CEQA Guidelines.[1]

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments and recommendations regarding those activities involved in the Project that may affect California fish and wildlife. Likewise, we appreciate the opportunity to provide comments regarding those aspects of the Project that CDFW, by law, may be required to carry out or approve through the exercise of its own regulatory authority under the Fish and Game Code.

CDFW's Role

CDFW is California's Trustee Agency for fish and wildlife resources and holds those resources in trust by statute for all the people of the State [Fish & G. Code, §§ 711.7, subdivision (a) & 1802; Pub. Resources Code, § 21070; California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines, § 15386, subdivision (a)]. CDFW, in its trustee capacity, has jurisdiction over the conservation, protection, and management of fish, wildlife, native plants, and habitat necessary for biologically sustainable populations of those species (Id., § 1802). Similarly, for purposes of CEQA, CDFW is charged by law to provide, as available, biological expertise during public agency environmental review efforts, focusing specifically on projects and related activities that have the potential to adversely affect State fish and wildlife resources.

[1] CEQA is codified in the California Public Resources Code in section 21000 et seq. The "CEQA Guidelines" are found in Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, commencing with section 15000.

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CDFW is also submitting comments as a Responsible Agency under CEQA (Pub Resources Code, §21069; CEQA Guidelines, §15381). CDFW expects that it may need to exercise regulatory authority as provided by the Fish and Game Code, including lake and streambed alteration regulatory authority (Fish & G. Code, §1600 et seq.). Likewise, to the extent implementation of the Project as proposed may result in "take," as defined by State law, of any species protected under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) (Fish & Code, § 2050 et seq.), or CESA-listed rare plant pursuant to the Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA; Fish & G. Code §1900 et. sea.), CDFW recommends the Project proponent obtain appropriate authorization under the Fish and Game Code.

Project Description Summary

Proponent: MWD

Objective: The Project proposes several upgrades and rehabilitation components to the existing 142-acre Garvey Reservoir (reservoir):

Reservoir Cover and Liner

The existing reservoir floating cover is approximately 1,900,000 square feet in size with a series of weights and floats on top of the cover. The Project proposes to replace the liner of the cover. Prior to start of work in the reservoir, water would be drained through the junction structure into the middle feeder. Water below the intake at the inlet/outlet (I/O) tower would be pumped out and drained through existing v-ditches to the stormwater drainage system. Water discharged to the stormwater drainage system would be dechlorinated prior to discharge. The reservoir drainage system underneath the liner (i.e., underlying geo-textile cushion, underdrain, circulation piping) would be inspected and repairs or upgrades would occur, if necessary. The existing leak detection and monitoring system would also be upgraded, and the Inlet/Outlet (I/O) tower float assembly would be redesigned. Following inspection of the drainage system, a new floating cover would be installed. Start-up testing procedures (i.e., cover inflation, chlorination, instrument testing) would occur prior to resuming operations.

I/O Tower Rehabilitation and Junction Structure

The reservoir's I/O tower currently exists at the east end of the reservoir. The Project would provide seismic upgrades to the I/O tower and access bridge to increase seismic resistance against earthquakes. Lighting fixtures along the bridge and equipment within the I/O tower would also be upgraded and bulbs would be replaced with LED lights. In addition to replacement of light fixtures and seismic upgrades, five valves in the junction structure would be replaced after the reservoir has been emptied and refilled.

Standby Generator and Facility Electrical System

The existing generator is in the eastern portion of the Project area at ground level between the administration building, water quality laboratory, and the sodium hypochlorite tank farm. The concrete block building housing the generator would be demolished, and a new generator would be installed under an open-air canopy structure or a new enclosed

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building. In addition to replacement of the standby generator, work on the facility electrical system work would occur underground between the administration building, water quality laboratory, and the sodium hypochlorite tank farm.

Surge Tank Telemetry

An existing 1,000-gallon surge tank is located at the top of the reservoir embankment, immediately south of the reservoir. Telemetry equipment would be improved with new direct cables. Pressure switches and automated tank controls would also be replaced.

Administration Building and Water Quality Laboratory Rehabilitation

The administration building and water quality laboratory are in the former chlorination building in the eastern portion of the Project area. The Project proposes upgrades and rehabilitation of the interior of the water quality laboratory. Rehabilitation activities would include design of a new interior plan layout, relocation of the emergency eye wash station, modifications to the existing restroom, and reconstruction of a retaining wall on the south side of the building.

Miscellaneous Site Upgrades

Smaller site components may be repaired or rehabilitated as part of the Project. Miscellaneous upgrades may include repaving existing reservoir roads, replacement of chain link fencing and gates, drainage improvements, replacement of security cameras, and upgrades to the ammonia feed system. Tree trimming, tree and vegetation removal, and landscaping would also occur as part of the Project.

Pump Station

In addition to upgrades and rehabilitation of the existing reservoir, the Project proposes to construct a new pump station adjacent to South Orange Avenue. The new pump station would be approximately 150 feet south of the junction structure and would house multiple pumps and valves for operational flexibility. The pump station would be approximately 500 square feet in size and would be partially recessed about 10 feet into the hillside adjacent to South Orange Avenue.

Project construction activities would occur in three phases over the course of approximately six years. 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. Project activities related to facility electrical system, standby generator, surge tank telemetry, administration building, water quality laboratory, and miscellaneous sites upgrades would occur during both phases. The third phase would consist of constructing the pump station and upgrading the ammonia feed system. The construction staging area would be in an existing concrete area northwest of the reservoir and a construction trailer area is proposed south of the reservoir. Operations and maintenance activities would remain the same upon completion of the Project. Construction activities would occur primarily during daytime hours with occasional nighttime construction activities for specific Project activities (i.e., cover inflation within the reservoir and reservoir start up activities).

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Location: The Project area is approximately 142 acres located at 1061 South Orange Avenue in the City of Monterey Park, California. The Project area is surrounded by Garvey Ranch Park and Monterey Park City Yard to the north, Kempton Avenue to the west, South Orange Avenue to the east, and Ackley Street to the south.

Biological Setting: The Project area is situated in a residential neighborhood, with Hillcrest Elementary School to the east and Garvey Ranch Park to the north, and the boundary is entirely fenced off from surrounding properties. The reservoir lies in the center of the Project area with a variety of water infrastructure components and accessory structures throughout the Project area. The area consists primarily of developed land (i.e., paved roads, concrete areas, infrastructure) with relatively steep hillslopes directly adjacent to the reservoir. Two detention basins are in the southwest portion of the Project and receive flow from a rainwater collection system and surface runoff from adjacent uplands. Flow from the basins is conveyed into the underground stormwater system.

A general field survey was conducted on July 22, 2021, and findings were provided in the Initial Study. An aquatic resources delineation was also conducted on November 23, 2021, and findings were compiled in a *Jurisdictional Delineation Report*.

Vegetation in the Project area is regularly maintained by MWD and consists of non-native annual grasses (e.g., *Avena* sp., *Bromus* sp.) and sea fig (*Carpobrotus chilensis)* on the hillslopes. Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* sp.), elm (*Ulmus* sp.), Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*), and pine (*Pinus* sp.) are present in the eastern, southern, and northern portions of the Project area. Additionally, there are highly fragmented patches of coastal sage scrub (CSS) on the south side of the Project area, which consist primarily of California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*) and sage (Salvia sp.). During the field survey, wildlife species observed include, but is not limited to, western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), common side blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*), California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), and northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*). No special-status wildlife species were observed during the field survey.

Critical habitat for coastal California gnatcatcher (gnatcatcher; *Polioptila californica*; Endangered Species Act (ESA)-threatened; California Species of Special Concern) is located approximately 1.8 miles southeast of the Project site. Given the vegetation present in the Project area and the proposed Project activities, sensitive species that are of concern to CDFW include gnatcatcher and monarch butterfly (monarchs; *Danaus plexippus;* ESA-candidate species).

Comments and Recommendations

CDFW offers the recommendations below to assist MWD in adequately identifying the Project's significant, or potentially significant, direct, and indirect impacts on fish and wildlife (biological) resources. The DEIR should provide adequate and complete disclosure of the Project's potential impacts on biological resources [Pub. Resources Code, §21061;

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CEQA Guidelines, §§15003(i), 15151]. CDFW looks forward to commenting on the DEIR when it is available.

Specific Comments

1. Impacts to Gnatcatcher. Due to low quality and scattered assemblage of CSS within the Project area, the Initial Study states that there is no suitable nesting or foraging habitat for gnatcatcher. Gnatcatchers utilize a variety of habitats including chaparral, grassland, and CSS (USFWS 2019). According to the California Natural Diversity Database, gnatcatchers have been observed within a mile of the Project area (CDFW 2024a). Additionally, the Project area is located within the home range of the species and within 2 miles of critical habitat for gnatcatcher (USFWS 2022). Despite the low quality and small area size of CSS present, gnatcatcher may use the habitat on site. Moreover, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Coastal California Gnatcatcher Presence/Absence Survey Protocol states that surveys should be completed if projects are located within the historic range of the species and contain sage scrub plant communities (USFWS 2019). CDFW recommends that MWD engage in scoping with the USFWS prior to circulation of the DEIR regarding permitting obligations for impacts to gnatcatcher. CDFW also recommends MWD explore Project design alternatives that would avoid, reduce, or restrict disturbances to gnatcatcher and the CSS present on site.

2. Impacts on Monarchs. Monarchs are commonly known to utilize eucalyptus trees as overwintering sites throughout Los Angeles County. Tree trimming and vegetation removal may directly impact any monarch butterflies overwintering in the Project area. Additionally, noise from construction activities may disturb overwintering roosts. Given the presence of eucalyptus trees on site, the DEIR should evaluate the Project's potential direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts on monarchs and overwintering habitat during the construction and operational phase of the Project.

   CDFW recommends MWD retain a qualified biologist to assess the Project area for monarchs and overwintering habitat. The qualified biologist should survey eucalyptus and other trees within the Project area that are suitable for overwintering monarchs. The qualified biologist should conduct multiple surveys for overwintering monarchs where potential overwintering habitat has been identified. Monitoring should be done as frequently as possible during the overwintering season (typically September 15 through March 11) to capture changing distributions through the season and in response to storm events. Findings should be incorporated in the DEIR for public review.

   If the Project would have impacts on monarchs, the DEIR should include measures to first avoid and minimize impacts on monarchs and overwintering habitat. If the Project would result in loss of overwintering habitat, CDFW recommends MWD provide compensatory mitigation so that there is no net loss of overwintering habitat. Mitigation for monarchs should be developed in consultation with USFWS. CDFW recommends MWD also consult the following resources to develop appropriate measures to mitigate the Project's potential impacts on monarchs.

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- Western Monarch Butterfly Conservation Plan (WAFWA 2019);
- Overwintering Site Management and Protection (Western Monarch Count 2022);
- Protecting California's Butterfly Groves (Xerces Society 2017);
- Managing Monarch Habitat in the West (Xerces Society 2024a);
- Pollinator-Friendly Native Plant Lists (Xerces Society 2024b); and,
- CDFW's Monarch Butterfly webpage (CDFW 2024b).

Given the candidate listing under the ESA, we also recommend MWD scope the impacts to this species and possible mitigation options with the USFWS.

3. Nesting Birds and Raptors. CDFW recommends the DEIR include a measure to fully avoid impacts to nesting birds and raptors. No construction, ground-disturbing activities (e.g., mobilizing, staging, and excavating), or vegetation removal should occur during the avian breeding season which generally runs from February 1 through September 1 (as early as January 1 for some raptors) to avoid take of birds, raptors, or their eggs. If impacts to nesting birds and raptors cannot be avoided, CDFW recommends the DEIR include measures to minimize impacts on nesting birds and raptors. Prior to starting ground-disturbing activities and vegetation removal, a qualified biologist should conduct nesting bird and raptor surveys to identify nests. The qualified biologist should establish no-disturbance buffers to minimize impacts on those nests. CDFW generally recommends a minimum 100-foot no disturbance buffer around active passerine nests. For raptors, the no disturbance buffer should be expanded to 500 feet. Reductions in the nest buffer may occur in consideration of site-specific features such as ambient levels of human activity, screening vegetation, or other factors.

4. Lighting Design. The Project proposes to replace light fixtures and light bulbs as well as conduct occasional nighttime construction activities. Artificial night lighting can affect plants and wildlife through attraction and disorientation, loss of connectivity, interference with pollination and foraging, and disruption of circadian rhythms and lunar and seasonal cycles (Barrientos et al. 2023). CDFW recommends the DEIR evaluate lighting impacts, especially nighttime lighting, on wildlife species and biological resources within the Project area during the construction and operational phases.

   CDFW also recommends MWD prepare a lighting plan that discusses the criteria used in selecting the types of light fixtures, a schedule detailing the hours various lights will be on, and steps taken by MWD to minimize adverse effects on wildlife species. Methods for minimizing adverse effects of artificial night lighting include lighting only where light is necessary, turning lights off when they are not in use (e.g., motion detector), only using as much light as is needed, directing the light only where it is needed, and using the lowest possible correlated color temperature for the goal of the lighting.

5. Landscaping. The Project proposes landscaping throughout the Project area. CDFW recommends the DEIR provide the Project's landscaping plant palette and replacement tree species list. CDFW recommends MWD use only native species found in naturally occurring vegetation communities within or adjacent to the Project area. MWD should

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not plant, seed, or otherwise introduce non-native, invasive plant species to areas that are adjacent to and/or near native habitat areas. Accordingly, CDFW recommends MWD restrict use of any species, particularly 'moderate' or 'high' listed by the California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC 2024). These species are documented to have substantial and severe ecological impacts on physical processes, plant and animal communities, and vegetation structure. CDFW supports planting species of trees, such as oaks (*Quercus* genus), and understory vegetation (e.g., ground cover, subshrubs, and shrubs) that create habitat and provide a food source for birds. CDFW recommends retaining any standing, dead, or dying tree (snags) where possible because snags provide perching and nesting habitat for birds and raptors. Finally, CDFW supports planting species of vegetation with high insect and pollinator value.

General Comments

1. Biological Baseline Assessment. The DEIR should provide an adequate biological resources assessment, including a complete assessment and impact analysis of the flora and fauna within and adjacent to the Project area and where the Project may result in ground disturbance. The assessment and analysis should place emphasis upon identifying endangered, threatened, sensitive, regionally, and locally unique species, and sensitive habitats. Impact analysis will aid in determining any direct, indirect, and cumulative biological impacts, as well as specific mitigation or avoidance measures necessary to offset those impacts. CDFW recommends avoiding any sensitive natural communities found on or adjacent to the Project area. CDFW also considers impacts to SSC a significant direct and cumulative adverse effect without implementing appropriate avoidance and/or mitigation measures. The DEIR should include the following information.

    a) Information on the regional setting is critical to an assessment of environmental impacts, with special emphasis on resources that are rare or unique to the region [CEQA Guidelines, § 15125(c)], or common habitats that have become greatly reduced because of ongoing development. The DEIR should include measures to fully avoid or otherwise offset impacts to Sensitive Natural Communities or native/naturalized communities that support regional sensitive species from Project-related impacts. CDFW considers these communities as threatened habitats having both regional and local significance. In particular, plant communities, alliances, and associations with a state-wide ranking of S1, S2, and S3 should be considered sensitive and declining at the local and regional level. These ranks can be obtained by visiting the Vegetation Classification and Mapping Program - Natural Communities webpage (CDFW 2024c).

    b) A thorough, recent, floristic-based assessment of special status plants and natural communities following CDFW's Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities (CDFW 2018). Adjoining habitat areas should be included where Project construction and activities could lead to direct or indirect impacts off site.

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c) Floristic, alliance- and/or association-based mapping and vegetation impact assessments conducted at a Project area and within the neighboring vicinity. The Manual of California Vegetation Online should also be used to inform this mapping and assessment (CNPS 2024). Adjoining habitat areas should be included in this assessment if the Project could lead to direct or indirect impacts off site. Habitat mapping at the alliance level will help establish baseline vegetation conditions.

d) A complete, recent, assessment of the biological resources associated with each habitat type on site and within adjacent areas that could also be affected by a Project. California Natural Diversity Database in Sacramento should be contacted to obtain current information on any previously reported sensitive species and habitat. An assessment should include a nine-quadrangle search of the CNDDB to determine a list of species potentially present at a Project area. A lack of records in the CNDDB does not mean that rare, threatened, or endangered plants and wildlife do not occur in the Project area. Field verification for the presence or absence of sensitive species is necessary to provide a complete biological assessment for adequate CEQA review [CEQA Guidelines, § 15003(i)].

e) A complete, recent, assessment of rare, threatened, and endangered, and other sensitive species on site and within the area of potential effect, including California Species of Special Concern and California Fully Protected Species (Fish & G. Code, §§ 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515). Species to be addressed should include all those which meet the CEQA definition of endangered, rare, or threatened species (CEQA Guidelines, § 15380). Seasonal variations in use of a project area should also be addressed such as wintering, roosting, nesting, and foraging habitat. Focused species-specific surveys, conducted at the appropriate time of year and time of day when the sensitive species are active or otherwise identifiable, may be required if suitable habitat is present. See CDFW's Survey and Monitoring Protocols and Guidelines for established survey protocol for select species. Acceptable species-specific survey procedures may be developed in consultation with CDFW and the USFWS.

f) A recent wildlife and rare plant survey. CDFW generally considers biological field assessments for wildlife to be valid for a 1-year period, and assessments for rare plants may be considered valid for a period of up to 3 years. Some aspects of the proposed Project may warrant periodic updated surveys for certain sensitive taxa, particularly if buildout could occur over a protracted timeframe or in phases.

2. Lake and Streambed Alteration Program. The DEIR should provide stream delineation and analysis of impacts. The delineation should be conducted pursuant to the to the USFWS wetland definition adopted by CDFW (Cowardin et al. 1979). Be advised that some wetland and riparian habitats subject to CDFW's authority may extend beyond the jurisdictional limits of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Section 404 permit and Regional Water Quality Control Board Section 401 Certification. Modifications to a river, creek, or stream in one area may result in bank erosion, channel incision, or drop in water level along that stream outside of the immediate impact area. Therefore, CDFW recommends the DEIR discuss the potential impact to any stream that may be located

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within or surrounding the Project site.

a) CDFW has authority over activities in streams and/or lakes that will divert or obstruct the natural flow, or change the bed, channel, or bank (including vegetation associated with the stream or lake) of a river or stream or use material from a streambed. For any such activities, the Project proponent (or "entity") must notify CDFW pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 1600 *et seq*. CDFW's issuance of a Lake and Streambed Alteration (LSA) Agreement for a project that is subject to CEQA will require CEQA compliance actions by CDFW as a Responsible Agency. As a Responsible Agency, CDFW may consider the environmental document of the local jurisdiction (Lead Agency) for the Project. To minimize additional requirements by CDFW pursuant to section 1600 *et seq.* and/or under CEQA, the environmental document should fully identify the potential impacts to the stream or riparian resources and provide adequate avoidance, mitigation, monitoring, and reporting commitments for issuance of the LSA Agreement. Please visit CDFW's Lake and Streambed Alteration Program webpage for more information (CDFW 2024g).

3. Disclosure. The DEIR should provide an adequate, complete, and detailed disclosure about the effect which a proposed Project is likely to have on the environment (Pub. Resources Code, § 20161; CEQA Guidelines, §15151). Adequate disclosure is necessary so CDFW may provide comments on the adequacy of proposed avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures, as well as to assess the significance of the specific impact relative to plant and wildlife species impacted (e.g., current range, distribution, population trends, and connectivity).

4. Mitigation Measures. Public agencies have a duty under CEQA to prevent significant, avoidable damage to the environment by requiring changes in projects using feasible alternatives or mitigation measures [CEQA Guidelines, §§ 15002(a)(3), 15021]. Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines section 15126.4, an environmental document "shall describe feasible measures which could mitigate for impacts below a significant level under CEQA."

   a) Level of Detail. Mitigation measures must be feasible, effective, implemented, and fully enforceable/imposed by the Lead Agency through permit conditions, agreements, or other legally binding instruments (Pub. Resources Code, § 21081.6(b); CEQA Guidelines, § 15126.4). A public agency "shall provide the measures that are fully enforceable through permit conditions, agreements, or other measures" (Pub. Resources Code, § 21081.6). CDFW recommends MWD provide mitigation measures that are specific, detailed (i.e., responsible party, timing, specific actions, location), and clear for a measure to be fully enforceable and implemented successfully via a mitigation monitoring and/or reporting program (Pub. Resources Code, § 21081.6; CEQA Guidelines, § 15097). Adequate disclosure is necessary so CDFW may provide comments on the adequacy and feasibility of proposed mitigation measures.

   b) Disclosure of Impacts. If a proposed mitigation measure would cause one or more significant effects, in addition to impacts caused by the Project as proposed, the

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DEIR should include a discussion of the effects of proposed mitigation measures [CEQA Guidelines, § 15126.4(a)(1)]. In that regard, the DEIR should provide an adequate, complete, and detailed disclosure about the Project's proposed mitigation measure(s). Adequate disclosure is necessary so CDFW may assess the potential impacts of proposed mitigation measures.

5. Biological Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Impacts. CDFW recommends providing a thorough discussion of direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts expected to adversely affect biological resources, with specific measures to offset such impacts. The DEIR should address the following.

   a) A discussion regarding Project-related indirect impacts on biological resources, including resources in nearby public lands, open space, adjacent natural habitats, riparian ecosystems, and any designated and/or proposed or existing reserve lands [e.g., preserve lands associated with a Natural Community Conservation Plan (Fish & G. Code, § 2800 et. seq.)]. Impacts on, and maintenance of, wildlife corridor/movement areas, including access to undisturbed habitats in adjacent areas, should be fully evaluated in the DEIR.

   b) A discussion of both the short-term and long-term effects to species population distribution and concentration and alterations of the ecosystem supporting the species impacted [CEQA Guidelines, § 15126.2(a)].

   c) A discussion of potential adverse impacts from lighting, noise, temporary and permanent human activity, and exotic species, and identification of any mitigation measures.

   d) A discussion of Project-related changes on drainage patterns; the volume, velocity, and frequency of existing and post-Project surface flows; polluted runoff; soil erosion and/or sedimentation in streams and water bodies; and post-Project fate of runoff from the Project area. The discussion should also address the potential water extraction activities and the potential resulting impacts on the habitat (if any) supported by the groundwater. Mitigation measures proposed to alleviate such Project impacts should be included.

   e) An analysis of impacts from proposed changes to land use designations and zoning, and existing land use designation and zoning located nearby or adjacent to natural areas that may inadvertently contribute to wildlife-human interactions. A discussion of possible conflicts and mitigation measures to reduce these conflicts should be included in the DEIR.

   f) A cumulative effects analysis, as described under CEQA Guidelines section 15130. General and specific plans, as well as past, present, and anticipated future projects, should be analyzed relative to their impacts on similar plant and wildlife species, habitat, and vegetation communities. If MWD determines that the Project would not have a cumulative impact, the DEIR should indicate why the cumulative impact is not significant. MWD's conclusion should be supported by facts and analyses

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[CEQA Guidelines, § 15130(a)(2)] including the amount of development which has occurred within the Project area and adjacent lands, and the amount of development forecasted/expected to occur.

6. Project Description and Alternatives. To enable adequate review and comment on the proposed Project from the standpoint of the protection of fish, wildlife, and plants, CDFW recommends the following information be included in the DEIR:

   a) A complete discussion of the purpose and need for, and description of the proposed Project;

   b) Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines section 15126.6(a), an environmental document "shall describe a reasonable range of potentially feasible alternatives to the Project, or to the location of the Project, which would feasibly attain most of the basic objectives of the Project but would avoid or substantially lessen any of the significant effects of the Project." CEQA Guidelines section 15126.6(f)(2) states if the lead agency concludes that no feasible alternative locations exist, it must disclose the reasons for this conclusion; and,

   c) A range of feasible alternatives to the Project location to avoid or otherwise minimize direct and indirect impacts on sensitive biological resources and wildlife movement areas. CDFW recommends the City select Project designs and alternatives that would avoid or otherwise minimize direct and indirect impacts on biological resources. CDFW also recommends the City consider establishing appropriate setbacks from sensitive and special status biological resources. Setbacks should not be impacted by ground disturbance or hydrological changes from any future Project-related construction, activities, maintenance, and development. As a rule, CDFW recommends reducing or clustering a development footprint to retain unobstructed spaces for vegetation and wildlife and provide connections for wildlife between properties and minimize obstacles to open space.

   Project alternatives should be thoroughly evaluated, even if an alternative would impede, to some degree, the attainment of the Project objectives or would be more costly (CEQA Guidelines, § 15126.6). The DEIR "shall" include sufficient information about each alternative to allow meaningful evaluation, public participation, analysis, and comparison with the proposed Project (CEQA Guidelines, § 15126.6).

   d) Where the Project may impact aquatic and riparian resources, CDFW recommends the City select Project designs and alternatives that would fully avoid impacts to such resources. CDFW also recommends an alternative that would not impede, alter, or otherwise modify existing surface flow, watercourse and meander, and water-dependent ecosystems and natural communities. Project designs should consider elevated crossings to avoid channelizing or narrowing of watercourses. Any modifications to a river, creek, or stream may cause or magnify upstream bank erosion, channel incision, and drop in water level and cause the watercourse to alter its course of flow.

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7. CESA. CDFW considers adverse impacts to a species protected by CESA to be significant without mitigation under CEQA. As to CESA, take of any endangered, threatened, candidate species, or CESA-listed plant species that results from the Project is prohibited, except as authorized by state law (Fish & G. Code §§ 2080, 2085; Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, §786.9). Consequently, if the Project or any Project-related activity will result in take of a species designated as endangered or threatened, or a candidate for listing under CESA, CDFW recommends that the Project proponent seek appropriate take authorization under CESA prior to implementing the Project. Appropriate authorization from CDFW may include an Incidental Take Permit (ITP) or a consistency determination in certain circumstances, among other options [Fish & G. Code, §§ 2080.1, 2081, subds. (b) and (c)]. Early consultation is encouraged, as significant modification to a Project and mitigation measures may be required to obtain a CESA Permit. Revisions to the Fish and Game Code, effective January 1998, may require that CDFW issue a separate CEQA document for the issuance of an ITP unless the Project CEQA document addresses all Project impacts to CESA-listed species and specifies a mitigation monitoring and reporting program that will meet the requirements of an ITP. For these reasons, biological mitigation monitoring and reporting proposals should be of sufficient detail and resolution to satisfy the requirements of a CESA ITP.

8. Compensatory Mitigation. The DEIR should include mitigation measures for adverse Project-related direct or indirect impacts to sensitive plants, animals, and habitats. Mitigation measures should emphasize avoidance and reduction of Project-related impacts. For unavoidable impacts, on-site habitat restoration or enhancement should be discussed in detail. If on-site mitigation is not feasible or would not be biologically viable and therefore not adequately mitigate the loss of biological functions and values, off-site mitigation through acquisition and preservation in perpetuity should be addressed. Areas proposed as mitigation lands should be protected in perpetuity with a conservation easement, financial assurance, and dedicated to a qualified entity for long-term management and monitoring. Under Government Code, section 65967, the Lead Agency must exercise due diligence in reviewing the qualifications of a governmental entity, special district, or nonprofit organization to effectively manage and steward land, water, or natural resources on mitigation lands it approves. Consideration may also be given to the purchase of credits from a conservation bank supporting similar habitat as that being impacted; the bank should have been approved by CDFW.

9. Long-term Management of Mitigation Lands. For proposed preservation and/or restoration, the DEIR should include measures to protect the targeted habitat values from direct and indirect negative impacts in perpetuity. The objective should be to offset the Project-induced qualitative and quantitative losses of wildlife habitat values. Issues that should be addressed include (but are not limited to) restrictions on access, proposed land dedications, monitoring and management programs, control of illegal dumping, water pollution, and increased human intrusion. An appropriate non-wasting endowment should be set aside to provide for long-term management of mitigation lands.

10. Wildlife Friendly Fencing. Fencing could obstruct wildlife movement and result in wildlife injury or mortality due to impalement and entanglement (e.g., chain link

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fencing). If the Project would include temporary and/or permanent fencing, prior to preparation of the DEIR, CDFW recommends MWD provide wildlife friendly fencing designs. Fencing designs should be disclosed and evaluated in the DEIR for potential impacts on biological resources and wildlife movement. The DEIR should discuss how fencing proposed for the Project would minimize impacts on biological resources, specifically wildlife movement. CDFW supports the use of wildlife-friendly fencing. Wildlife-friendly fencing should be used and strategically placed in areas of high biological resource value to protect biological resources, habitat, and wildlife movement. CDFW recommends A Landowner's Guide to Wildlife Friendly Fences for information wildlife-friendly fences (MFWP 2012).

11. Translocation/Salvage of Plants and Animal Species. Translocation and transplantation are the process of removing plants and wildlife from one location and permanently moving it to a new location. CDFW generally does not support the use of translocation or transplantation as the primary mitigation strategy for unavoidable impacts to endangered, rare, or threatened plants and animals. Studies have shown that these efforts are experimental and the outcome unreliable. CDFW has found that permanent preservation and management of habitat capable of supporting these species is often a more effective long-term strategy for conserving plants and animals and their habitats.

12. Wetland Resources. CDFW, as described in Fish and Game Code section 703(a), is guided by the Fish and Game Commission's (Commission) policies. The Wetlands Resources policy the Commission "…seek[s] to provide for the protection, preservation, restoration, enhancement, and expansion of wetland habitat in California" (CFGC 2024). Further, it is the policy of the Fish and Game Commission to strongly discourage development in or conversion of wetlands. It opposes, consistent with its legal authority, any development or conversion that would result in a reduction of wetland acreage or wetland habitat values. To that end, the Commission opposes wetland development proposals unless, at a minimum, project mitigation assures there will be 'no net losses of either wetland habitat values or acreage. The Commission strongly prefers mitigation which would achieve expansion of wetland acreage and enhancement of wetland habitat values."

    a) The Wetlands Resources policy provides a framework for maintaining wetland resources and establishes mitigation guidance. CDFW encourages avoidance of wetland resources as a primary mitigation measure and discourages the development or type conversion of wetlands to uplands. CDFW encourages activities that would avoid the reduction of wetland acreage, function, or habitat values. Once avoidance and minimization measures have been exhausted, a project should include mitigation measures to assure a "no net loss" of either wetland habitat values, or acreage, for unavoidable impacts to wetland resources. Conversions include, but are not limited to, conversion to subsurface drains, placement of fill or building of structures within the wetland, and channelization or removal of materials from the streambed. All wetlands and watercourses, whether ephemeral, intermittent, or perennial, should be retained and provided with substantial setbacks, which preserve the riparian and aquatic values and functions benefiting local and transient wildlife populations. CDFW recommends mitigation

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measures to compensate for unavoidable impacts be included in the DEIR and these measures should compensate for the loss of function and value.

b) The Fish and Game Commission's Water policy guides CDFW on the quantity and quality of the waters of this State that should be apportioned and maintained respectively so as to produce and sustain maximum numbers of fish and wildlife; to provide maximum protection and enhancement of fish and wildlife and their habitat; encourage and support programs to maintain or restore a high quality of the waters of this State; prevent the degradation thereof caused by pollution and contamination; and, endeavor to keep as much water as possible open and accessible to the public for the use and enjoyment of fish and wildlife. CDFW recommends avoidance of water practices and structures that use excessive amounts of water, and minimization of impacts that negatively affect water quality, to the extent feasible (Fish & G. Code, § 5650).

13. Scientific Collecting Permits. CDFW has the authority to issue permits for the take or possession of wildlife, including mammals; birds, nests, and eggs; reptiles, amphibians, fish, plants; and invertebrates (Fish & G. Code, §§ 1002, 1002.5, 1003). Effective October 1, 2018, a Scientific Collecting Permit is required to monitor project impacts on wildlife resources, as required by environmental documents, permits, or other legal authorizations; and, to capture, temporarily possess, and relocate wildlife to avoid harm or mortality in connection with otherwise lawful activities (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 650). Please visit CDFW's Scientific Collection Permits webpage for information (CDFW 2024d). Pursuant to the California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 650, the qualified biologist must obtain appropriate handling permits to capture, temporarily possess, and relocate wildlife to avoid harm or mortality in connection with Project construction and activities.

14. Environmental Data. CEQA requires that information developed in environmental impact reports and negative declarations be incorporated into a database (i.e., California Natural Diversity Database) which may be used to make subsequent or supplemental environmental determinations [Pub. Resources Code, § 21003, subd. (e)]. Information on special status species should be submitted to the CNDDB by completing and submitting CNDDB Field Survey Forms (CDFW 2024e). Information on special status native plant populations and sensitive natural communities, the Combined Rapid Assessment and Relevé Form should be completed and submitted to CDFW's Vegetation Classification and Mapping Program (CDFW 2024f).

15. Mitigation Measures. Public agencies have a duty under CEQA to prevent significant, avoidable damage to the environment by requiring changes in projects using feasible alternatives or mitigation measures [CEQA Guidelines, §§ 15002(a)(3), 15021]. Mitigation measures must be feasible, effective, implemented, and fully enforceable by the Lead Agency through permit conditions, agreements, or other legally binding instruments (Pub. Resources Code, § 21081.6(b); CEQA Guidelines, §§ 15126.4, 15041). In preparation of an environmental document, CDFW recommends MWD prepare mitigation measures that are specific, detailed (i.e., responsible party, timing, specific actions, location), and clear so that a measure is fully enforceable and

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implemented successfully via a mitigation, monitoring, and reporting program (CEQA Guidelines, § 15097; Pub. Resources Code, § 21081.6).

Conclusion

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the NOP for the Garvey Reservoir Rehabilitation Project to assist MWD in identifying and mitigating Project impacts on biological resources. If you have any questions or comments regarding this letter, please contact Julisa Portugal, Environmental Scientist, at Julisa.Portugal@wildlife.ca.gov or (562) 330-7563.

Sincerely,

DocuSigned by:
5991E19EF8094C3...
Victoria Tang
Environmental Program Manager
South Coast Region

EC: **California Department of Fish and Wildlife**

Victoria Tang
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STATE OF CALIFORNIA – CALIFORNIA NATURAL RESOURCES AGENCY GAVIN NEWSOM, Governor

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
P.O. BOX 942836
SACRAMENTO, CA 94236-0001
(916) 653-5791

February 6, 2024

Ms. Michelle Morrison, Senior Environmental Specialist
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
700 N. Alameda Street
Los Angeles, California 90012

Garvey Reservoir Rehabilitation Project
SCH # 2024010394
Los Angeles County

Dear Ms. Morrison:

The Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD) has reviewed the Proposed Initial Study (Study) for the Garvey Reservoir Rehabilitation Project submitted by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), dated January 2024. The proposed project includes the replacement/rehabilitation of the reservoir cover and liner, rehabilitation of the I/O tower, replacement of valves within the junction structure, updating the facility electrical system, replacing the standby generator, upgrades to the surge tank telemetry, remodeling of the Administration Building and Water Quality Laboratory, and the construction of a new pump station.

An insufficient amount of information is included in the Study to make an accurate jurisdictional determination with regards to the Garvey Reservoir Rehabilitation Project, and it is unclear whether this project will be subject to State jurisdiction for dam safety. Therefore, the MWD needs to submit preliminary plans so that DSOD can make a jurisdictional determination.

In the event the project will result in a State jurisdictional structure, a construction application, together with plans, specifications, and the appropriate filing fees must be filed with this Division prior to proceeding with the project. If an application is required, all dam safety related issues must be satisfactorily addressed prior to our approval of the application and all work must be performed under the direction of a Civil Engineer registered in California. Erik Malvick, our Design Engineering Branch Manager, is responsible for the application process and can be reached at (916) 820-7820.

If you have any questions or need additional information, you may contact Area Engineer Travis Chatters at (916) 565-7829 or me at (916) 565-7827.

Sincerely,

Brandon Cruz

Brandon Cruz, P.E., Regional Engineer
Southern Region
Field Engineering Branch
Division of Safety of Dams

cc: Governor's Office of Planning and Research
State Clearinghouse
state.clearinghouse@opr.ca.gov

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Gavin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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January 26, 2024

Michelle Morrison
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
PO Box 54135
Los Angeles, CA 90054

Re: 2024010394, Garvey Reservoir Rehabilitation Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Ms. Morrison:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) has received the Notice of Preparation (NOP), Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) or Early Consultation for the project referenced above. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Pub. Resources Code §21000 et seq.), specifically Public Resources Code §21084.1, states that a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. (Pub. Resources Code § 21084.1; Cal. Code Regs., tit.14, §15064.5 (b) (CEQA Guidelines §15064.5 (b)). 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, an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) shall be prepared. (Pub. Resources Code §21080 (d); Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 5064 subd.(a)(1) (CEQA Guidelines §15064 (a)(1)). In order to determine whether a project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, a lead agency will need to determine whether there are historical resources within the area of potential effect (APE).

CEQA was amended significantly in 2014. Assembly Bill 52 (Gatto, Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014) (AB 52) amended CEQA to create a separate category of cultural resources, "tribal cultural resources" (Pub. Resources Code §21074) and provides that a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. (Pub. Resources Code §21084.2). Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource. (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)). **AB 52 applies to any project for which a notice of preparation, a notice of negative declaration, or a mitigated negative declaration is filed on or after July 1, 2015.** If your project involves the adoption of or amendment to a general plan or a specific plan, or the designation or proposed designation of open space, on or after March 1, 2005, it may also be subject to Senate Bill 18 (Burton, Chapter 905, Statutes of 2004) (SB 18). **Both SB 18 and AB 52 have tribal consultation requirements.** If your project is also subject to the federal National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. § 4321 et seq.) (NEPA), the tribal consultation requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (154 U.S.C. 300101, 36 C.F.R. §800 et seq.) may also apply.

The NAHC recommends consultation with California Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of your proposed project as early as possible in order to avoid inadvertent discoveries of Native American human remains and best protect tribal cultural resources. Below is a brief summary of portions of AB 52 and SB 18 as well as the NAHC's recommendations for conducting cultural resources assessments.

Consult your legal counsel about compliance with AB 52 and SB 18 as well as compliance with any other applicable laws.

AB 52

AB 52 has added to CEQA the additional requirements listed below, along with many other requirements:

1. Fourteen Day Period to Provide Notice of Completion of an Application/Decision to Undertake a Project: Within fourteen (14) days of determining that an application for a project is complete or of a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, a lead agency shall provide formal notification to a designated contact of, or tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, to be accomplished by at least one written notice that includes:

- **a.** A brief description of the project.
- **b.** The lead agency contact information.
- **c.** Notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.1 (d)).
- **d.** A "California Native American tribe" is defined as a Native American tribe located in California that is on the contact list maintained by the NAHC for the purposes of Chapter 905 of Statutes of 2004 (SB 18). (Pub. Resources Code §21073).

2. Begin Consultation Within 30 Days of Receiving a Tribe's Request for Consultation and Before Releasing a Negative Declaration, Mitigated Negative Declaration, or Environmental Impact Report: A lead agency shall begin the consultation process within 30 days of receiving a request for consultation from a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.1, subds. (d) and (e)) and prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration or Environmental Impact Report. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.1(b)).

- **a.** For purposes of AB 52, "consultation shall have the same meaning as provided in Gov. Code §65352.4 (SB 18). (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.1 (b)).

3. Mandatory Topics of Consultation If Requested by a Tribe: The following topics of consultation, if a tribe requests to discuss them, are mandatory topics of consultation:

- **a.** Alternatives to the project.
- **b.** Recommended mitigation measures.
- **c.** Significant effects. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.2 (a)).

4. Discretionary Topics of Consultation: The following topics are discretionary topics of consultation:

- **a.** Type of environmental review necessary.
- **b.** Significance of the tribal cultural resources.
- **c.** Significance of the project's impacts on tribal cultural resources.
- **d.** If necessary, project alternatives or appropriate measures for preservation or mitigation that the tribe may recommend to the lead agency. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.2 (a)).

5. Confidentiality of Information Submitted by a Tribe During the Environmental Review Process: With some exceptions, any information, including but not limited to, the location, description, and use of tribal cultural resources submitted by a California Native American tribe during the environmental review process shall not be included in the enviranmental document or otherwise disclosed by the lead agency or any other public agency to the public, consistent with Government Code §6254 (r) and §6254.10. Any information submitted by a California Native American tribe during the consultation or environmental review process shall be published in a confidential appendix to the environmental document unless the tribe that provided the information consents, in writing, to the disclosure of some or all of the information to the public. (Pub. Resources Code §21082.3 (c)(1)).

6. Discussion of Impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources in the Environmental Document: If a project may have a significant impact on a tribal cultural resource, the lead agency's environmental document shall discuss both of the following:

- **a.** Whether the proposed project has a significant impact on an identified tribal cultural resource.
- **b.** Whether feasible alternatives or mitigation measures, including those measures that may be agreed to pursuant to Public Resources Code §21082.3, subdivision (a), avoid or substantially lessen the impact on the identified tribal cultural resource. (Pub. Resources Code §21082.3 (b)).

7. Conclusion of Consultation: Consultation with o tribe shall be considered concluded when either of the following occurs:

a. The parties agree to measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect, if a significant effect exists, on a tribol cultural resource; or

b. A party, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached. (Pub. Resources Cade §21080.3.2 (b)).

8. Recommending Mitigation Measures Agreed Upon in Consultation in the Environmental Document: Any mitigation measures agreed upon in the consultation canducted pursuant to Public Resources Code §21080.3.2 shall be recommended for inclusion in the environmental document and in an adopted mitigation monitaring and reporting program, if determined to avoid or lessen the impact pursuant to Public Resources Code §21082.3, subdivision (b), paragraph 2, and shall be fully enforceable. (Pub. Resources Code §21082.3 (a)).

9. Required Consideration of Feasible Mitigation: If mitigation measures recommended by the staff of the lead agency as a result of the consultation process are not included in the environmental document or if there are no agreed upon mitigation measures at the conclusion of consultation, or if consultation does not occur, and if substantial evidence demonstrates that a project will cause a significant effect to a tribal cultural resource, the lead agency shall consider feasible mitigation pursuant to Public Resources Code §21084.3 (b). (Pub. Resources Code §21082.3 (e)).

10. Examples of Mitigation Measures That, If Feasible, May Be Considered to Avoid or Minimize Significant Adverse Impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources:

a. Avoidonce and preservation of the resources in place, including, but not limited to:

i. Planning and construction to avoid the resources and protect the cultural and natural context.

ii. Planning greenspace, parks, or other open space, to incorporate the resources with culturally appropriate protection and management criteria.

b. Treating the resource with culturally appropriate dignity, taking into account the tribal cultural values and meaning of the resource, including, but not limited to, the following:

i. Protecting the cultural character and integrity of the resource.

ii. Protecting the traditional use of the resource.

iii. Protecting the confidentiality of the resource.

c. Permanent conservation easements or other interests in real property, with culturally appropriate management criteria for the purposes of preserving or utilizing the resources or places.

d. Protecting the resource. (Pub. Resource Code §21084.3 (b)).

e. Please note that a federally recognized California Native American tribe or a non-federally recognized California Native American tribe that is on the contact list maintained by the NAHC to protect a California prehistoric, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, or ceremonial place may acquire and hold conservation easements if the conservation easement is voluntarily conveyed. (Civ. Code §815.3 (c)).

f. Please note that it is the policy of the stote that Native American remains and associated grave artifacts shall be repatriated. (Pub. Resources Code §5097.991).

11. Prerequisites for Certifying an Environmental Impact Report or Adopting a Mitigated Negative Declaration or Negative Declaration with a Significant Impact on an Identified Tribal Cultural Resource: An Environmental Impact Report may not be certified, nor may a mitigated negative declaration or a negative declaration be adopted unless one of the following occurs:

a. The consultation process between the tribes and the lead agency has occurred as provided in Public Resources Code §21080.3.1 and §21080.3.2 and concluded pursuant to Public Resources Code §21080.3.2.

b. The tribe that requested consultation failed to provide comments to the lead agency or otherwise failed to engage in the consultation process.

c. The lead agency provided notice of the project to the tribe in compliance with Public Resources Code §21080.3.1 (d) and the tribe failed to request consultation within 30 days. (Pub. Resources Code §21082.3 (d)).

The NAHC's PowerPoint presentation titled, "Tribal Consultation Under AB 52: Requirements and Best Practices" may be found online at: http://nahc.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/AB52TribalConsultation_CalEPAPDF.pdf

SB 18

SB 18 applies to local governments and requires local governments to contact, provide notice to, refer plans to, and consult with tribes prior to the adoption or amendment of a general plan or a specific plan, or the designation of open space. (Gov. Code §65352.3). Local governments should consult the Governor's Office of Planning and Research's "Tribal Consultation Guidelines," which can be found online at: https://www.opr.ca.gov/docs/09_14_05_Updated_Guidelines_922.pdf.

Some of SB 18's provisions include:

1. Tribal Consultation: If a local government considers a proposal to adopt or amend a general plan or a specific plan, or to designate open space it is required to contact the appropriate tribes identified by the NAHC by requesting a "Tribol Consultation List." If a tribe, once contacted, requests consultation the local government must consult with the tribe on the plan proposol. **A tribe has 90 days from the date of receipt of notification to request consultation unless a shorter timeframe has been agreed to by the tribe.** (Gov. Code §65352.3 (a)(2)).
2. No Statutory Time Limit on SB 18 Tribal Consultation. There is no stotutory time limit on SB 18 tribal consultation.
3. Confidentiality: Consistent with the guidelines developed and adopted by the Office of Planning and Research pursuant to Gov. Code §65040.2, the city or county shall protect the confidentiality of the information concerning the specific identity, location, character, and use of places, features and objects described in Public Resources Code §5097.9 and §5097.993 that are within the city's or county's jurisdiction. (Gov. Code §65352.3 (b)).
4. Conclusion of SB 18 Tribal Consultation: Consultation should be concluded at the point in which:
    a. The parties to the consultation come to a mutual agreement concerning the appropriate measures for preservation or mitigation; or
    b. Either the local government or the tribe, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached concerning the appropriate measures of preservation or mitigation. (Tribal Consultation Guidelines, Governor's Office of Planning and Research (2005) at p. 18).

Agencies should be aware that neither AB 52 nor SB 18 precludes agencies from initiating tribal consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with their jurisdictions before the timeframes provided in AB 52 and SB 18. For that reason, we urge you to continue to request Native American Tribal Contact Lists and "Sacred Lands File" searches from the NAHC. The request forms can be found online at: http://nahc.ca.gov/resources/forms/.

NAHC Recommendations for Cultural Resources Assessments

To adequately assess the existence and significance of tribal cultural resources and plan for avoidance, preservation in place, or barring both, mitigation of project-related impacts to tribal cultural resources, the NAHC recommends the following actions:

1. Contact the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) Center (https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30331) for an archaeological records search. The records search will determine:
    a. If part or all of the APE has been previously surveyed for cultural resources.
    b. If any known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE.
    c. If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.
    d. If a survey is required to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. If an archaeological inventory survey is required, the final stage is the preparation of a professional report detailing the findings and recommendations of the records search and field survey.
    a. The final report containing site forms, site significance, and mitigation measures should be submitted immediately to the planning department. All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum and not be made available for public disclosure.
    b. The final written report should be submitted within 3 months after work has been completed to the appropriate regional CHRIS center.

3. Contact the NAHC for:
   a. A Sacred Lands File search. Remember that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the Sacred Lands File, nor are they required to do so. A Sacred Lands File search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the project's APE.
   b. A Native American Tribal Consultation List of appropriate tribes for consultation concerning the project site and to assist in planning for avoidance, preservation in place, or, failing both, mitigation measures.

4. Remember that the lack of surface evidence of archaeological resources (including tribal cultural resources) does not preclude their subsurface existence.
   a. Leod agencies should include in their mitigation and monitoring reporting program plan provisions for the identification and evaluation of inodvertently discovered archaeological resources per Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, §15064.5(f) (CEQA Guidelines §15064.5(f)). In areas of identified archaeologicol sensitivity, a certified orchaeologist and a culturally offiliated Native American with knowledge of cultural resources should monitor oll ground-disturbing activities.
   b. Lead agencies should include in their mitigation and monitoring reporting program plans provisions for the disposition of recovered culturol items that are not burial associoted in consultation with culturolly affiliated Native Americans.
   c. Lead agencies should include in their mitigation ond monitoring reporting program plans provisions for the treotment and disposition of inadvertently discovered Notive American humon remains. Heolth and Safety Code §7050.5, Public Resources Code §5097.98, and Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, §15064.5, subdivisions (d) and (e) (CEQA Guidelines §15064.5, subds. (d) ond (e)) oddress the processes to be followed in the event of an inadvertent discovery of ony Notive American human remains and associated grave goods in a locotion other than a dedicated cemetery.

If you have any questions or need additionol information, please contact me at my email address: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Culturol Resources Anolyst

cc: State Clearinghouse

South Coast
Air Quality Management District
21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4178
(909) 396-2000 • www.aqmd.gov

SENT VIA E-MAIL: February 16, 2024

EP@mwdh2o.com
Michelle Morrison, Senior Environmental Specialist
The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
Environmental Planning Section
P.O. Box 54153
Los Angeles, California 90054-0153

Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Garvey Reservoir Rehabilitation Project

South Coast Air Quality Management District (South Coast AQMD) staff appreciate the opportunity to comment on the above-mentioned document. Our comments are recommendations on the analysis of potential air quality impacts from the Proposed Project that should be included in the Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR). Please send a copy of the Draft EIR upon its completion and public release directly to South Coast AQMD as copies of the Draft EIR submitted to the State Clearinghouse are not forwarded. **In addition, please send all appendices and technical documents related to the air quality, health risk, and greenhouse gas analyses (electronic versions of all emission calculation spreadsheets, air quality modeling, and health risk assessment input and output files, not PDF files). Any delays in providing all supporting documentation for our review will require additional review time beyond the end of the comment period.**

Responsible Agency and South Coast AQMD Permits

CEQA Guidelines Section 15096 sets forth specific procedures for a Responsible Agency, including making a decision on the adequacy of the CEQA document for use as part of the process for conducting a review of the Proposed Project and issuing discretionary approvals. Moreover, it is important to note that if a Responsible Agency determines that a CEQA document is not adequate to rely upon for its discretionary approvals, the Responsible Agency must take further actions listed in CEQA Guideline Section 15096(e), which could have the effect of delaying the implementation of the Proposed Project. In its role as CEQA Responsible Agency, the South Coast AQMD is obligated to ensure that the CEQA document prepared for this Proposed Project contains a sufficient project description and analysis to be relied upon in order to issue any discretionary approvals that may be needed for air permits.

For these reasons, the final CEQA document should be revised to include a discussion about any and all new stationary and portable equipment requiring South Coast AQMD air permits, provide the evaluation of their air quality and greenhouse gas impacts, and identify South Coast AQMD as a Responsible Agency for the Proposed Project as this information will be relied upon as the basis for the permit conditions and emission limits for the air permit(s). Please contact South Coast AQMD's Engineering and Permitting staff at (909) 396-3385 for questions regarding what types of equipment would require air permits. For more general information on permits, please visit South Coast AQMD's webpage at http://www.aqmd.gov/home/permits.

CEQA Air Quality Analysis

Staff recommends that the Lead Agency use South Coast AQMD's CEQA Air Quality Handbook and website[1] as guidance when preparing the air quality and greenhouse gas analyses. It is also recommended that the Lead Agency use the CalEEMod[2] land use emissions software, which can estimate pollutant emissions from typical land use development and is the only software model maintained by the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association.

South Coast AQMD has developed both regional and localized significance thresholds. South Coast AQMD staff recommends that the Lead Agency quantify criteria pollutant emissions and compare the emissions to South Coast AQMD's CEQA regional pollutant emissions significance thresholds[3] and localized significance thresholds (LSTs)[4] to determine the Proposed Project's air quality impacts. The localized analysis can be conducted by either using the LST screening tables or performing dispersion modeling.

The Lead Agency should identify any potential adverse air quality impacts that could occur from all phases of the Proposed Project and all air pollutant sources related to the Proposed Project. Air quality impacts from both construction (including demolition, if any) and operations should be calculated. Construction-related air quality impacts typically include, but are not limited to, emissions from the use of heavy-duty equipment from grading, earth-loading/unloading, paving, architectural coatings, off-road mobile sources (e.g., heavy-duty construction equipment) and on-road mobile sources (e.g., construction worker vehicle trips, material transport trips, and hauling trips). Operation-related air quality impacts may include, but are not limited to, emissions from stationary sources (e.g., boilers and air pollution control devices), area sources (e.g., solvents and coatings), and vehicular trips (e.g., on- and off-road tailpipe emissions and entrained dust). Air quality impacts from indirect sources, such as sources that generate or attract vehicular trips, should be included in the analysis. Furthermore, emissions from the overlapping construction and operational activities should be combined and compared to South Coast AQMD's regional air quality CEQA ***operational*** thresholds to determine the level of significance.

Mitigation Measures

In the event that the Proposed Project results in significant adverse air quality impacts, CEQA requires that all feasible mitigation measures that go beyond what is required by law be utilized to minimize these impacts. Any impacts resulting from mitigation measures must also be analyzed. Several resources to assist the Lead Agency with identifying potential mitigation measures for the Proposed Project include South Coast AQMD's CEQA Air Quality Handbook,[5] South Coast AQMD's Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan for the 2022 Air Quality Management Plan,[6] and Southern California Association of Government's Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan for the 2020-2045 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy.[7].

[1] South Coast AQMD's CEQA Handbook and other resources for preparing air quality analyses can be found at: http://www.aqmd.gov/home/rules-compliance/ceqa/air-quality-analysis-handbook.
[2] CalEEMod is available free of charge at: www.caleemod.com.
[3] South Coast AQMD's CEQA regional pollutant emissions significance thresholds can be found at: http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/handbook/scaqmd-air-quality-significance-thresholds.pdf.
[4] South Coast AQMD's guidance for performing a localized air quality analysis can be found at: http://www.aqmd.gov/home/regulations/ceqa/air-quality-analysis-handbook/localized-significance-thresholds.
[5] https://www.aqmd.gov/home/rules-compliance/ceqa/air-quality-analysis-handbook
[6] South Coast AQMD's 2022 Air Quality Management Plan can be found at: http://www.aqmd.gov/home/air-quality/clean-air-plans/air-quality-mgt-plan (Chapter 4 - Control Strategy and Implementation).
[7] Southern California Association of Governments' 2020-2045 RTP/SCS can be found at: https://www.connectsocal.org/Documents/PEIR/certified/Exhibit-A_ConnectSoCal_PEIR.pdf.

South Coast AQMD staff is available to work with the Lead Agency to ensure that air quality, greenhouse gas, and health risk impacts from the Proposed Project are accurately evaluated and mitigated where feasible. If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact me at swang1@aqmd.gov.

Sincerely,

Sam Wang

Sam Wang
Program Supervisor, CEQA IGR
Planning, Rule Development & Implementation

SW
LAC240124-02
Control Number

From: Andy Tsang [redacted]
Sent: Friday, February 16, 2024 9:10 AM
To: EPT <ep@mwdh2o.com>
Subject: Garvey Reservoir Rehabilitation Project

I wish to be placed on the distribution list to receive the Notice of Availability of the Draft EIR. Thank you.

I find “Potentially Significant” environmental impacts of this proposed Project to be of concern to my family. I would like to be kept up to date.

Furthermore, this Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report” may not be easily understood by most residents. Sounds like it was drafted by attorneys. This doesn’t help much of the residents around the area to fully understand the letter. Why not also explain in layman’s terms? The reason why I feel I have to point this out is because there are may be a significant amount of residents that just don’t entirely understand this Notice. I had to read it carefully a couple of times. Others may just dispose of this letter simply because it’s too lengthy and the words used are too arduous to fully comprehend.

Sending these long-winded “Notices” are laughable since most of us will probably just toss it in the trash. Useless.

Andy Tsang, RN
[redacted]

January 22, 2024

Ms. Michelle Morrison
The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
Environmental Planning Section
P.O. Box 54153
Los Angeles, CA 90054-0153

Dear Ms. Morrison,

I am writing concerning the "Garvey Reservoir Rehabilitation Project." We recently purchased the house located at 425 Van Buren Dr., in Monterey Park. Our backyard boarders the Garvey Reservoir, we are very thankful to be living in this home.

We moved here in November of 2023. Every day, 24 hours a day, water flows from the Garvey Reservoir between our home and our neighbors home (just east to us) down the gutter in front of our home and further down Van Buren Dr until it drains at the corner of Fulton and Van Buren. It has not stopped flowing since we moved here! Due to the continual flow of water, algae has grown making for a slippery surface on the gutter.

My daughter slipped and fell a few days ago which resulted in a bruised knee. My wife also has slipped and almost fallen along with a friend who recently visited us. This is very dangerous! A slip and fall could cause serious injury, and even death if a person hits their head on the street or sidewalk. Of course this would also result in a very large lawsuit against the Metropolitan Water District.

The water flow also concerns me because it seems to be a waste of water. As you know we have some years of very low rainfall and as a result we are told to conserve water. It can become a constant barrage of public notices telling people to conserve water. Why is this water being wasted? Since we moved here there has to have been many thousands of gallons of water lost - perhaps even millions of gallons.

Can you please resolve this dangerous issue as soon as possible, even before the Garvey Reservoir Rehabilitation Project.

Sincerely,

Daniel Allen

Daniel Allen

[redacted]

February 1, 2024

Ms. Michelle Morrison

RESIDENTS COMMENTS,

1. RAINSTORM: RAINWATER RUNOFF AND MUDSLIDES.

2. DURING CONTRUCTION: AIR QUALITY AND NOISE.

3. TRANSPORTATION: AROUND RESERVOIR NORTH, EAST, WEST, AND SOUTH.

James J. Miyashiro
[redacted]

THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT
OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

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213-217-6000

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