COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

"To Enrich Lives Through Effective and Caring Service"

900 SOUTH FREMONT AVENUE
ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91803-1331
Telephone: (626) 458-5100
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DONALD L. WOLFE, Director

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:
P.O. BOX 1460
ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91802-1460

IN REPLY PLEASE
REFER TO FILE: MP-6
34.041

August 18, 2005

The Honorable Board of Supervisors
County of Los Angeles
383 Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Dear Supervisors:

SAN JOSE CREEK - PARCELS 28, 29, 31, 164, 246, 688 TO 692, 694, 704, 705, 725 TO 727, 729 TO 732, 734 TO 741, 744 TO 746, 751, AND 752
GRANT OF EASEMENTS - CITY OF INDUSTRY
SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICTS 1 AND 4
3 VOTES

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT YOUR BOARD ACTING AS THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT:

1. Acting as a responsible agency pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), consider the enclosed Negative Declarations, including comments received during the public review process, which were prepared and adopted by the City of Industry; find that the granting of the recommended easements are within the scope of the Development Plan No. 03-20 - City of Industry - 66 KV Electrical Substation Project and the Reclaimed Water Backbone Transmission Project; find that the Development Plan No. 03-20 - City of Industry - 66 KV Electrical Substation Project and the Reclaimed Water Backbone Transmission Project will not have a significant effect on the environment; find that the Negative Declarations reflect the independent judgment of the County; and approve the Negative Declarations.

2. Approve the grant of easements for subsurface water line (164,133 square feet) and aerial electrical and telecommunication purposes (163,914 square feet) from the Los Angeles County Flood Control District to the City of Industry within San Jose Creek, Parcels 28, et al., for $687,844. The easements are located along San Jose Creek, west of Nogales Street to the west side of Brea Canyon Road, in the unincorporated County area and City of Industry.

3. Instruct the Chair to sign the enclosed Easement documents and authorize delivery to the Grantee.

PURPOSE/JUSTIFICATION OF RECOMMENDED ACTION

This action will allow the District to grant easements in San Jose Creek, Parcels 28, et al., to the City of Industry.

The City of Industry requested the water line easement for the Industry Urban Development Agency's Reclaimed Water Backbone Transmission Project, which will expand the City's existing reclaimed water system to include various other jurisdictions and water companies. The expansion includes construction of 105 miles of new pipeline, water reservoirs, and pump stations. The easement for aerial electrical and telecommunications is required for the Industry Urban Development Agency's Libbey Electrical Substation and Distribution System Development Plan. The primary purpose of the project is to meet the electric power needs of the Grand Grossing development in the City of Industry but will also be needed for other areas of the eastern portion of the City. The granting of these easements is not considered adverse to the District's purposes. Moreover, the instruments reserve paramount rights for the District's interest.

Implementation of Strategic Plan Goals

This action is consistent with the County Strategic Plan Goal of Fiscal Responsibility. The revenue from this transaction will be used for flood control purposes.

FISCAL IMPACT/FINANCING

The proposed selling price of $687,844 represents the market value of the easements. This amount has been paid and deposited into the Flood Control District Fund.

FACTS AND PROVISIONS/LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

The granting of these easements will not hinder the use of the channel for possible transportation, utility, or recreational corridors.

The enclosed Easement documents have been approved by County Counsel and will be recorded.

ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTATION

On June 3, 2003, the City of Industry, as the lead agency, circulated a Negative Declaration for the Development Plan No. 03-20 - City of Industry - 66 KV Electrical Substation Project in accordance with CEQA requirements. The Negative Declaration concluded that the project will not have a significant effect on the environment. The public comment period did not raise significant environmental issues with the project; therefore, the City of Industry finalized and adopted the Negative Declaration on July 24, 2003.

On July 30, 2003, the City of Industry filed a Notice of Determination for the Development Plan No. 03-20 - City of Industry - 66 KV Electrical Substation Project with the Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk in accordance with the requirements of Section 21152 of the California Public Resources Code.

On October 17, 2003, the City of Industry, as the lead agency, circulated a Negative Declaration for the Reclaimed Water Backbone Transmission Project in accordance with CEQA requirements. The Negative Declaration concluded that the project will not have a significant effect on the environment. The public comment period did not raise significant environmental issues with the project; therefore, the City of Industry finalized and adopted the Negative Declaration on November 20, 2003.

On November 20, 2003, the City of Industry filed a Notice of Determination for the Reclaimed Water Backbone Transmission Project with the Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk in accordance with the requirements of Section 21152 of the California Public Resources Code.

Under CEQA, the County is a responsible agency whose discretionary approval of the projects is required in order for the City to carry out the projects. As a responsible agency, your Board must consider and adopt the Negative Declarations prepared by the City of Industry before the Development Plan No. 03-20 - City of Industry - 66 KV Electrical Substation Project and the Reclaimed Water Backbone Transmission Project are approved and the recommended easements are granted.

IMPACT ON CURRENT SERVICES (OR PROJECTS)

None.

CONCLUSION

Enclosed are an original and one duplicate of each Easement document. Please have the original and duplicate of each signed by the Chair and acknowledged by the Executive Officer of the Board. Please return the executed original to Public Works and retain the duplicate for your files.

One adopted copy of this letter is requested.

Respectfully submitted,

DONALD L. WOLFE
Director of Public Works

OM:psr
P6:\BD LTR SAN JOSE CREEK2

Enc.

cc: Auditor-Controller (Accounting Division - Asset Management)
Chief Administrative Office
County Counsel

NOTICE OF DETERMINATION

To: Office of Planning and Research
1400 Tenth Street
Room 121
Sacramento, CA 95814

County Clerk
County of Los Angeles

From: City of Industry
15651 East Stafford Street
City of Industry, CA 91744

FILED
JUL 30 2003
CONNY B. McCORMACK, COUNTY CLERK
J. Baker DEPUTY

Subject: Filing of Notice of Determination in compliance with Section 21108 or 21152 of the Public Resources Code.

Project Title *(common name where possible)*: Development Plan No. 03-20 - City of Industry - 66KV electrical substation

State Clearinghouse Number *(if submitted to State Clearinghouse)*: _____

Contact Person: Mike Kissell **Telephone Number:** (626) 333-2211

Project Location: northerly terminus of "E" Street

Project Description: Construction of a 40 megawatt electrical substation to transform overhead 66KV sub-transmission service into 12KV distribution service

This is to advise that the City Council (Lead Agency) has approved the above described project and has made the following determinations regarding this project:

1. The project ____will/ X will not have a significant effect on the environment.
2. X A Negative Declaration was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA. A copy of the Negative Declaration may be examined at City Administrative Offices, 15651 East Stafford Street, City of Industry, CA 91744.

   ___ An Environmental Impact Report was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA, and was reviewed and considered by the decision-making body prior to its decision on the project. A copy may be examined at City Administrative Offices, 15651 East Stafford Street, City of Industry, CA 91744.
3. Mitigation measures ____were / X were not a condition of approval of the project.
4. A Statement of Overriding Considerations ____was/ X was not adopted for this project.
5. Findings ____were/ X were not made pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.

This document is being filed in duplicate. Please acknowledge the filing date and return the acknowledged copy in the enclosed, stamped, self-addressed envelope.

THIS NOTICE WAS POSTED
ON JUL 30 2003
UNTIL AUG 28 2003
REGISTRAR-RECORDER/COUNTY CLERK

03 0006334

Date Received for Filing: _____

Signature: Mike Kissell

Title: Planning Director

Date: July 24, 2003

857

INITIAL STUDY

FOR:

LIBBEY ELECTRICAL SUBSTATION AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

prepared for:

CITY OF INDUSTRY

Contact:
Michael Kissell, Planning Director

submitted by:

THE PLANNING CENTER

Contact:
Dwayne S. Mears, AICP, Principal

April 2, 2003

B412

INITIAL STUDY

FOR:

LIBBEY ELECTRICAL SUBSTATION AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

prepared for:

15651 East Stafford Street
PO Box 3366
City of Industry, CA 91744-0366

CITY OF INDUSTRY

Contact:
Michael Kissell, Planning Director

submitted by:

1580 Metro Drive
Costa Mesa, CA 92626
Phone: 714.966.9220

THE PLANNING CENTER

Contact:
Dwayne S. Mears, AICP, Principal

IND-01.85E

April 2, 2003

Table of Contents

Table of Contents

List of Figures

1. Introduction

The Industry Urban Development Agency (IUDA) is requesting approval for the development of a city owned electrical substation with access road to be located on a portion of the Libbey Glass property. A supply and distribution system by overhead power line would also be connected to the new substation. This project would include necessary site improvements and associated interim facilities. The purpose of the substation is to primarily meet the electric power need of the Grand Crossing development (formerly the Industry East development) in the eastern portion of the City of Industry and to secondarily provide additional electrical distribution in the surrounding area for future demand.

This Initial Study has been prepared in accordance with CEQA, as amended, to determine if approval of the discretionary action requested and subsequent activity could have a significant impact on the environment. This analysis will also provide the City of Industry with information to document the potential impacts of the proposed project.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The substation project site and distribution system would be located in the eastern portion of the City of Industry in Los Angeles County (Figure 1, *Regional Location Map)*. The substation site is located northeast of the intersection of Old Ranch Road and Brea Canyon Road, southeast of a Union Pacific (UP) Railroad line (formerly owned by Southern Pacific Railroad), and immediately northwest of the Libbey Glass-Union Pacific Railroad spur (Figure 2, *Local Vicinity*). A distribution and supply line route would parallel the San Jose Creek channel to Nogales Street and then parallel Arenth Avenue to a connection with a Southern California Edison (SCE) substation (see Figure 2 for general location). Access to the proposed substation site is available from Brea Canyon Road and Ferrero Parkway. Regional access to this site is available from the SR-60 and the SR-57 Freeways via the Grand Avenue interchange.

1.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

1.2.1 Existing Land Use

The proposed substation and access road site would be located on approximately 6.18 acres of vacant, undeveloped land in the City of Industry that is a portion of Parcels 1 and 3 of Parcel Map 315 and Parcel 2 of Parcel Map 247. The Libbey Glass facility occupies the remainder of Parcel 1, which has been assigned the address of 200 Old Ranch Road. No structures, paved roads, or improvements exist on the proposed site but portions of the property have been disturbed by vehicle traffic to and from an adjacent grading operation on the Libbey Glass property (see Figures 3 and 4, *Site Photographs*). Prior to 1960, the site had been used for agricultural purposes. The elevation of the property is approximately 590 feet above mean sea level, and generally slopes gently to the northeast.

The proposed distribution line would run in an existing utility easement of the San Jose Creek channel governed by the Los Angeles County Flood Control District. This drainage has been channelized with concrete walls and has no natural vegetation associated with it along the route of the proposed above ground transmission line. This portion of the San Jose Creek channel is completely surrounded by industrial, commercial or office uses. The remaining length of the supply and distribution line would be located in the City owned right-of-way of Arenth Avenue.

1.2.2 Surrounding Land Use

Although located entirely in the City of Industry, the proposed substation site, access road and interim facilities are close to or adjacent to four other jurisdictions: the incorporated cities of Walnut, Pomona and Diamond Bar and unincorporated Los Angeles County (see Figure 2). There are residential communities within the City of Walnut located across Valley Boulevard to the northwest of the site.

Residential communities within the City of Diamond Bar are located east and south of the substation site and adjacent some of the interim facilities.

The proposed substation site and access road are currently surrounded by the large development projects of Grand Crossing development, Wohl Property Group, and the Plantation. The Plantation and Wohl Property Group are completed industrial developments, which are both located on Ferrero Parkway on the east and west sides of Grand Avenue. The Grand Crossing projects to the north and southwest is in various stages of development and contains parcels that are vacant or under construction and will be developed as industrial facilities, warehouse facilities and commercial. An unused railroad spur into the Libbey Glass property to the southwest borders the eastern and southern edge of the proposed substation site. The Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR) borders the substation site on the north. The proposed access road ("E" Street) would intersect Ferrero Parkway to the south. Another Union Pacific Railroad line used by Metro Link for commuting to Los Angeles parallels the Ferrero Parkway immediately to the south. The area north of the substation site beyond the UPRR is developing as a mixture of industrial and commercial. There are two small electrical distribution facilities within 0.25 miles of the proposed substation site. One is a substation located across the UPRR tracks to the northwest on the Kinder Morgan property and the other is a 3 megawatt (MW) switchyard located on Old Ranch Road in front of the Libbey Glass property.

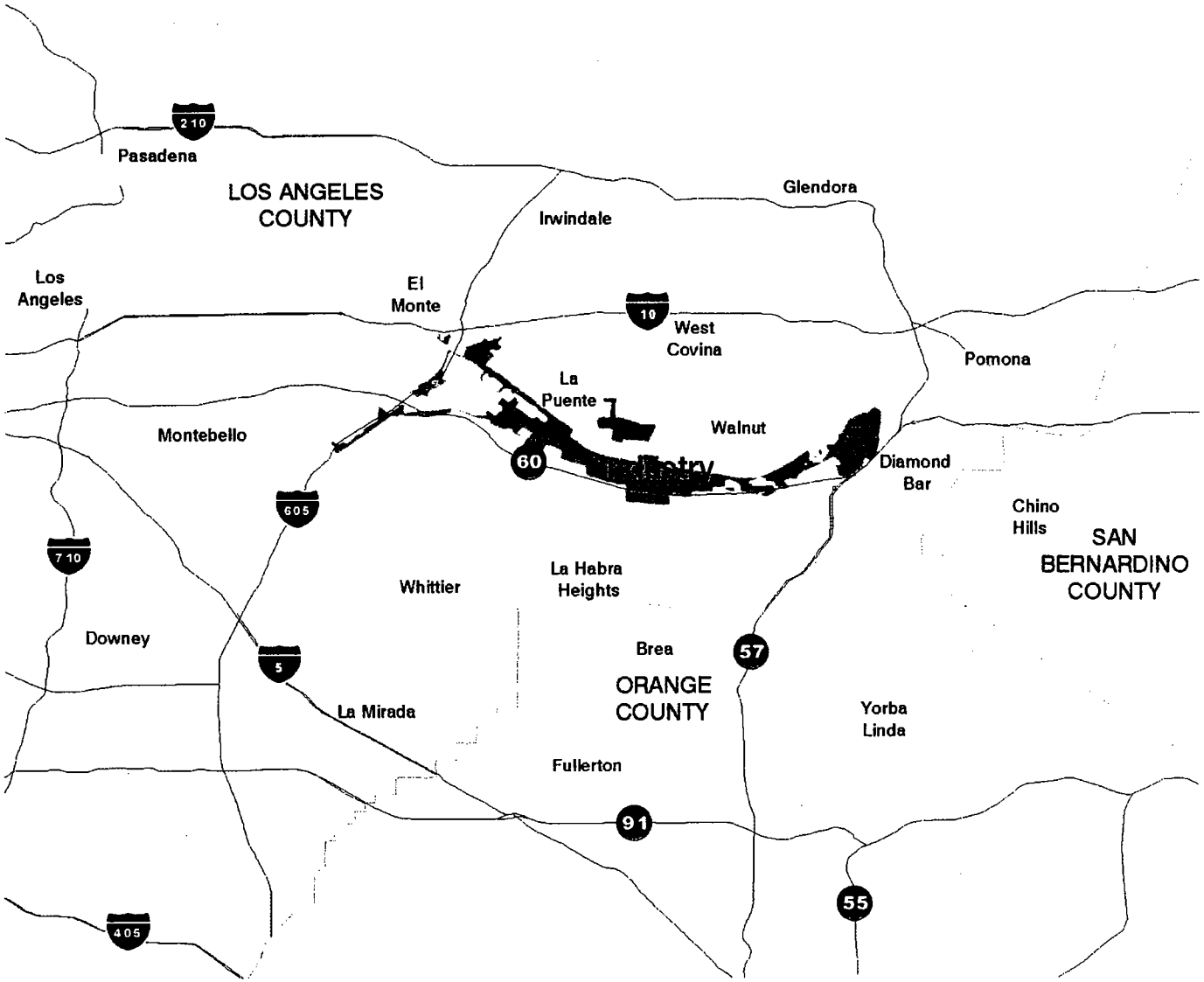
The proposed above ground transmission line would follow the route of the San Jose Creek channel to Nogales Street. This portion of the route is almost entirely within the City of Industry except for a stretch of about 0.7 mile in unincorporated Los Angeles County between the cities of Industry and Walnut (Figure 2). The remaining length of the line route is entirely within the City of Industry. Land uses on either side of the entire route are industrial, warehousing, office buildings or commercial. There is a limited amount of residential use approximately 300' from the proposed route in the City of Walnut. There are two other small areas of residential use approximately 750' away from the route in the cities of Walnut and West Covina near the intersection of Fairway and Valley boulevard. The line route would terminate at the SCE substation near the intersection of Anaheim/Puente Road and Arenth Avenue about 500' away from the eastern most edge of a residential area in the City of LaPuenta. The closest K-12 school is more than 1500' away from the proposed transmission route. Above ground transmission systems are located extensively throughout this area including along Valley Boulevard.

1.3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.3.1 Proposed Land Use

The purpose of the project is to meet the electric power needs of the Grand Crossing development in Industry, which will contain more than 6 million square feet of industrial and commercial space when fully built. Additional distribution capability is also needed for other areas of the eastern portion of Industry in anticipation of future demand. There are a few structures along Brea Canyon Road and the newly constructed Mayo Avenue in the vicinity of Libbey Glass that are currently serviced by 3 MW switchgear on Old Ranch Road which was installed by IUDA to meet the immediate demand of new construction. By mid 2003, consumption is projected to reach 7 to 10 megawatts for the initial phases of the Grand Crossing development. This development was initiated in 2000 after certification of an EIR and may reach full build-out in 5-10 years. In order to meet this need and other future demand within the City of Industry, a substation and distribution system is needed. Several interim actions would need to take place in order to construct the substation and bring it into full operation. These actions are also discussed below.

Regional Location



The Planning Center • Figure 1

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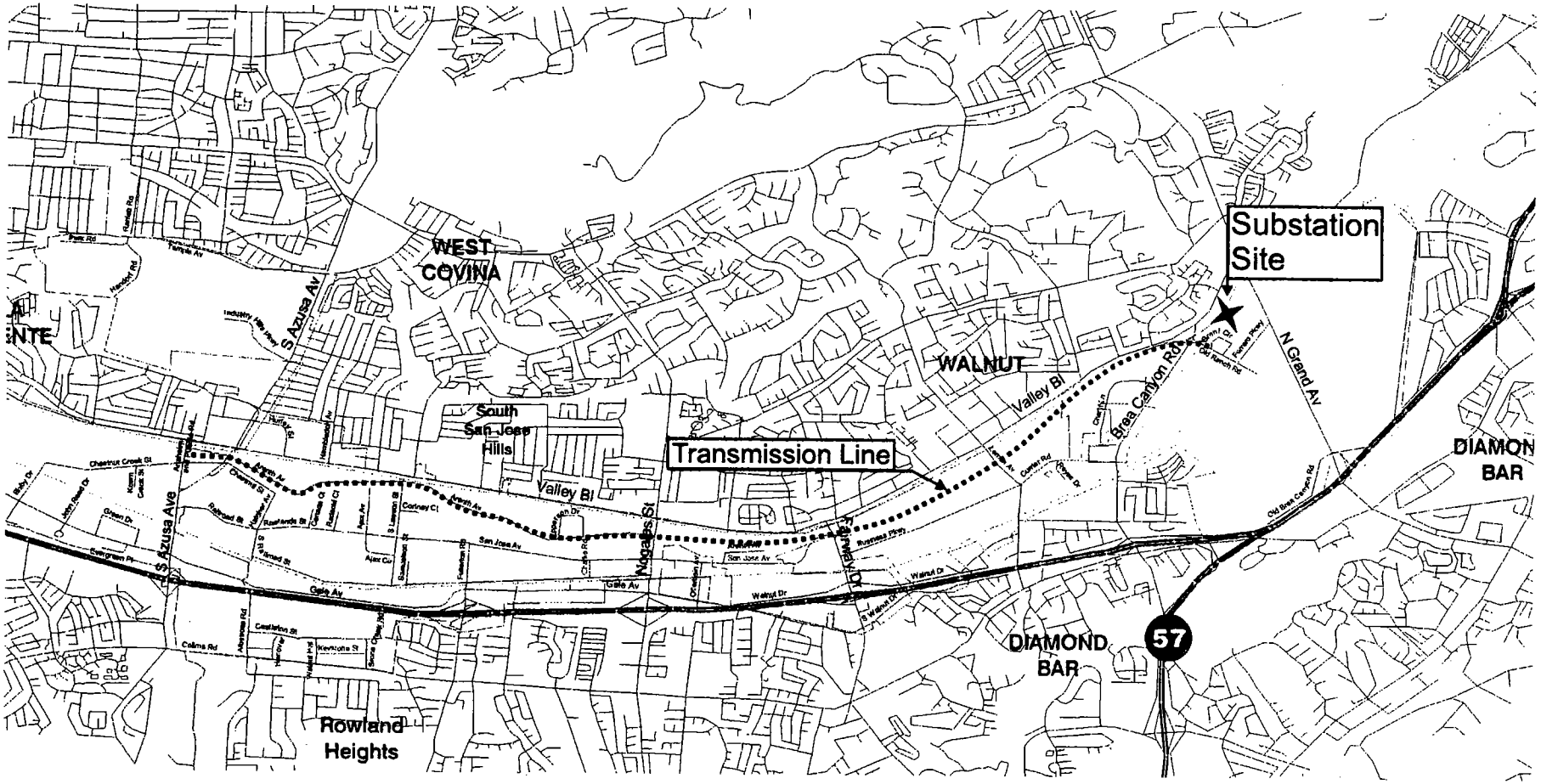
Local Vicinity



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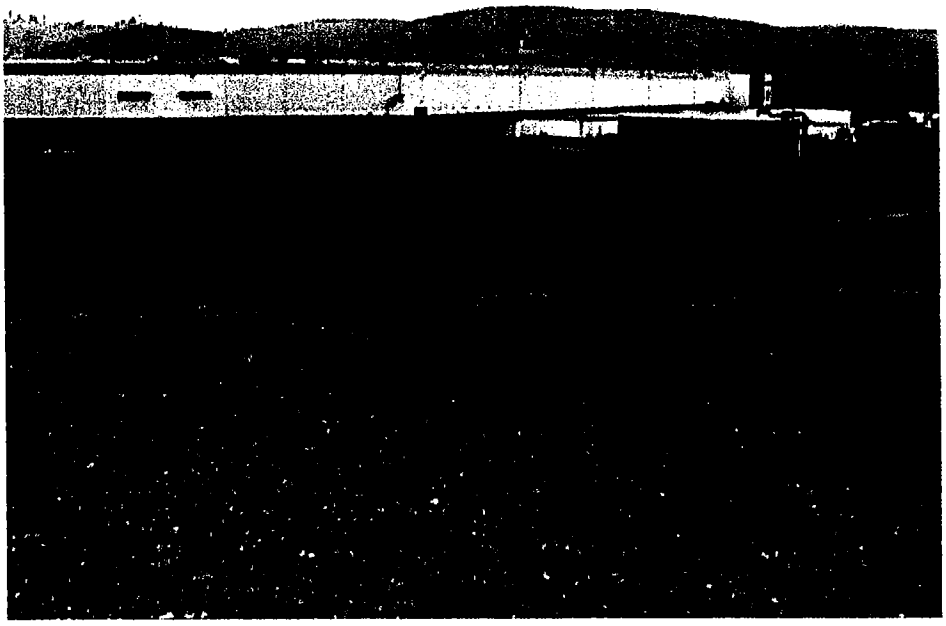
Site Photographs

Northeast view of the subject site.



Southwest view of subject site, includes water tank and Libbey Glass.

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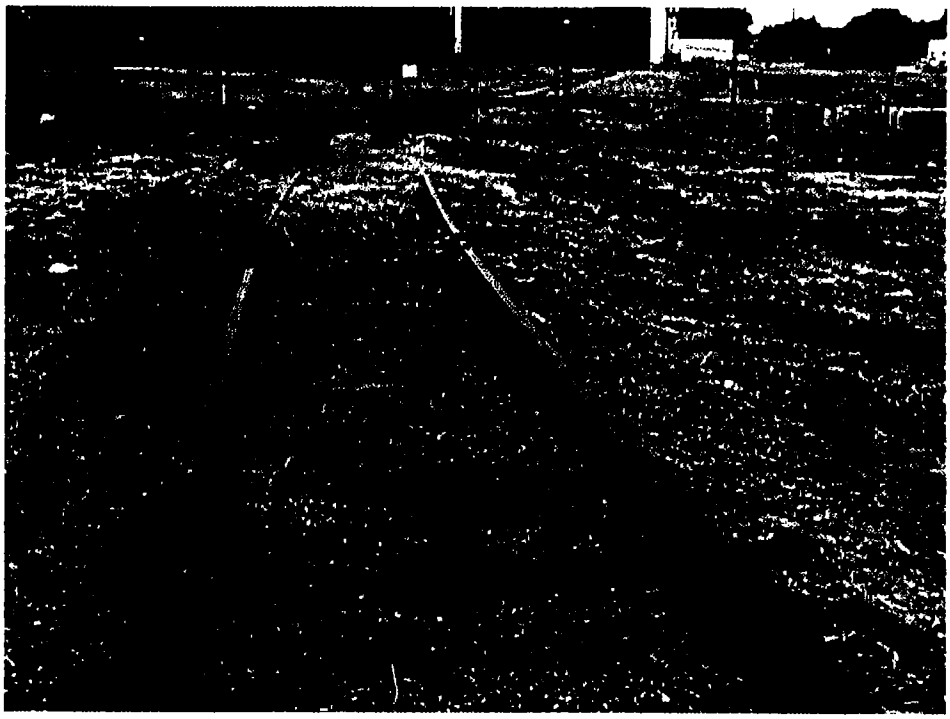
Site Photographs



View of the railroad spur.

South view of subject site. Visible in background is Libbey Glass.

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Substation

The IUDA proposes to develop a city owned electrical substation and an access road connecting to Ferrero Parkway as shown in Figure 5, *Site Plan*. The electrical substation facility would include breakers, transformers, and switchgear, etc. with a transformer and transmission line capacity into the facility of 66 kV. The switchgear would be enclosed in a separate building, southwest of the transformers.

The electrical substation would also include a smaller area (the "yard") where SCE would install SCE-owned electrical equipment that would supply the city system with electricity.

A 66 kV supply line would enter the SCE yard from the west then enter the city owned substation where it would be stepped down by transformers to 12 kV for distribution. The entire substation area would cover approximately 4.2 acres. The ground would be graded to slope generally toward the south to capture storm water run off and connect to an existing storm water system located in Ferrero Parkway. The electrical equipment would be placed on pilings or concrete pads with curbs for accidental spill containment. The rest of the surface area of the substation would be covered with 6" of gravel. The equipment structures would vary in height up to 20'0". The entire area would be secured with fencing and a gate. SCE would install additional fencing and a separate gate to enclose SCE equipment.

The exterior of the building housing the switchgear would have low-level lighting fixtures mounted on the building for night illumination. The yard would have manually-switched lighting that would not normally be on, except if needed for maintenance or emergency operations. All lighting circuits would have a photocell override to turn off lighting during the day. Since the facility would be unmanned, the substation would utilize a remote monitoring system. However, routine visual checks by the City are anticipated once or twice per day. Maintenance tasks such as cleaning and weed abatement would be scheduled monthly or quarterly.

The substation would be designed for a maximum development of 120 megawatts. However, initially only 40 megawatts would be constructed. Expansion to 80 megawatts, and eventually to 120 megawatts, would be accomplished by adding new transformers (each with a capacity of 40 megawatts) and circuit breakers as demand dictates in the future.

The IUDA has entered into a purchase and sale agreement with Libbey Glass, Inc. and adjacent property owners, to purchase the property for the substation and access road. Ownership would be held in fee to the City of Industry.

The SCE yard portion of the substation and the new connecting 66 kV transmission line connecting to the 66 kV in Valley Boulevard, which is discussed below would be subject to California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) General Order (G.O.) 131-D requirements. G.O. 131-D regulates the planning and construction of investor owned electric generation, transmission/power/distribution line facilities and substations located in California.

Access Road

The access road to the substation would intersect Ferrero Parkway to the south and would be approximately 700'0" in length. There would be a 64'0" right-of-way with 48'0" of asphalt pavement striped for two lanes, curb and gutter. The access road would cover slightly less than one acre of land. The storm water collection system for the substation area and the access road would connect to an existing storm water drainage system in Ferrero Parkway.

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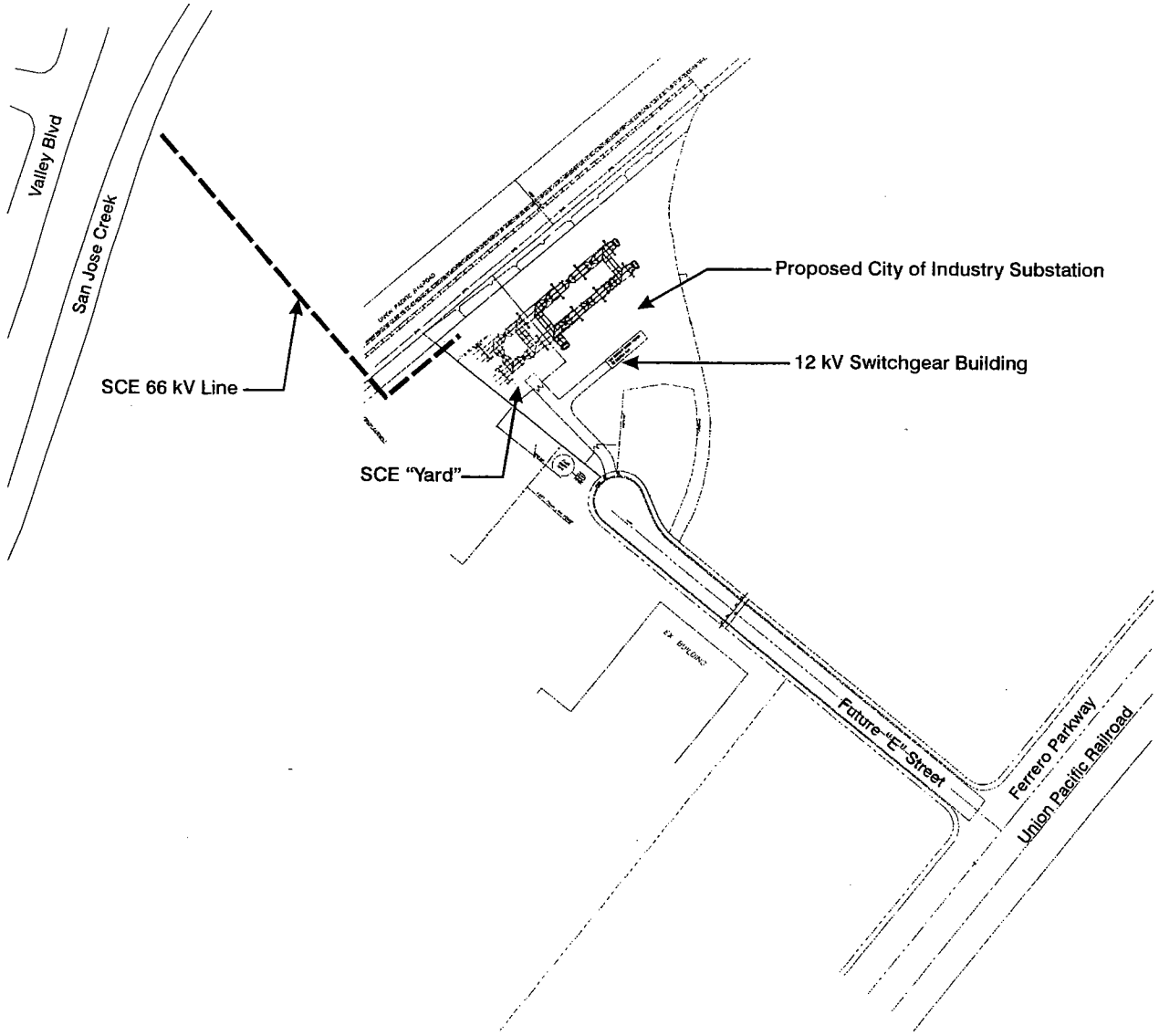
Site Plan



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Property Improvements

The District 21 Outfall Trunk Sewer that currently runs east to west through the substation site would need to be relocated as shown in Figure 6. Portions of an existing fire water line and sidewalk on the Libbey Glass property would need to be relocated out of the proposed access road. The existing railroad spur leading to the Libbey Glass property, which has not been used in over 15 years would be removed and that area would become part of the substation property.

Temporary Facilities

The existing 3 MW switchyard located on Old Ranch Road would need to be upgraded to 7 MW as an interim measure to meet immediate demand. This upgrade would not involve any outward expansion of the existing facility, just the addition of different equipment. However, in order to upgrade this facility, which involves an underground connection to an existing vault at the intersection of Mayo Avenue and Old Ranch Road, a temporary 12 kV overhead line would need to be constructed that could be in place up to two years (see Figure 7). The temporary power line would be approximately 5,080'0" in length and travel the route shown in Figure 7. The line would begin with a connection to an existing 12 kV line at the eastern most end of Lycoming Street, in the city of Diamond Bar and curve around to the northeast following the city boundary between the City of Industry and Diamond Bar. This section would be on undeveloped property owned by the City of Industry and would require new, wooden 45'0" poles, placed an average of 200'0" apart. The line would intersect an existing SCE easement at the end of Cottonwood Lane, turn and travel northwest to the UPRR (LA commuter line) entirely within the existing easement. Poles would be 45'0" high and average 200'0" apart along this section. At the intersection with the UPRR, the line would turn and travel northeast parallel to the railroad within another existing SCE easement to an intersection with Grand Crossing Parkway (formerly Cheryl Lane). Poles would be 55'0" high and average 210'0" apart through this section. At this point the overhead line would drop into a newly constructed underground conduit and travel northwest on Grand Crossing Parkway in an existing easement to Mayo Avenue and along Mayo Avenue in an existing conduit until reaching the vault at the intersection of Mayo and Old Ranch Road.

The temporary power line is currently under design by SCE. The line would feed 7 megawatts of power to upgrade the existing switching equipment in front of Libbey Glass. This would serve interim power requirements of the area until the Libbey substation could be built. See Figures 8 and 9 for photo simulations of the proposed power line and poles along the City of Industry and City of Diamond Bar boundary. As soon as the permanent underground lines to the vault on Old Ranch Road (discussed below) are in place and the substation is operational, the 7MW switchyard would be removed.

In addition, to facilitate construction of the proposed substation and the connecting 66 kV line in Valley Boulevard, a portion of an existing 12 kV line that runs parallel to and on the south side of the UP railroad right-of -way (which is on the northern boundary of the proposed substation site) would need to be temporarily relocated as shown in Figure 7. This configuration, known as a "shoofly", would be removed once the substation is operational.

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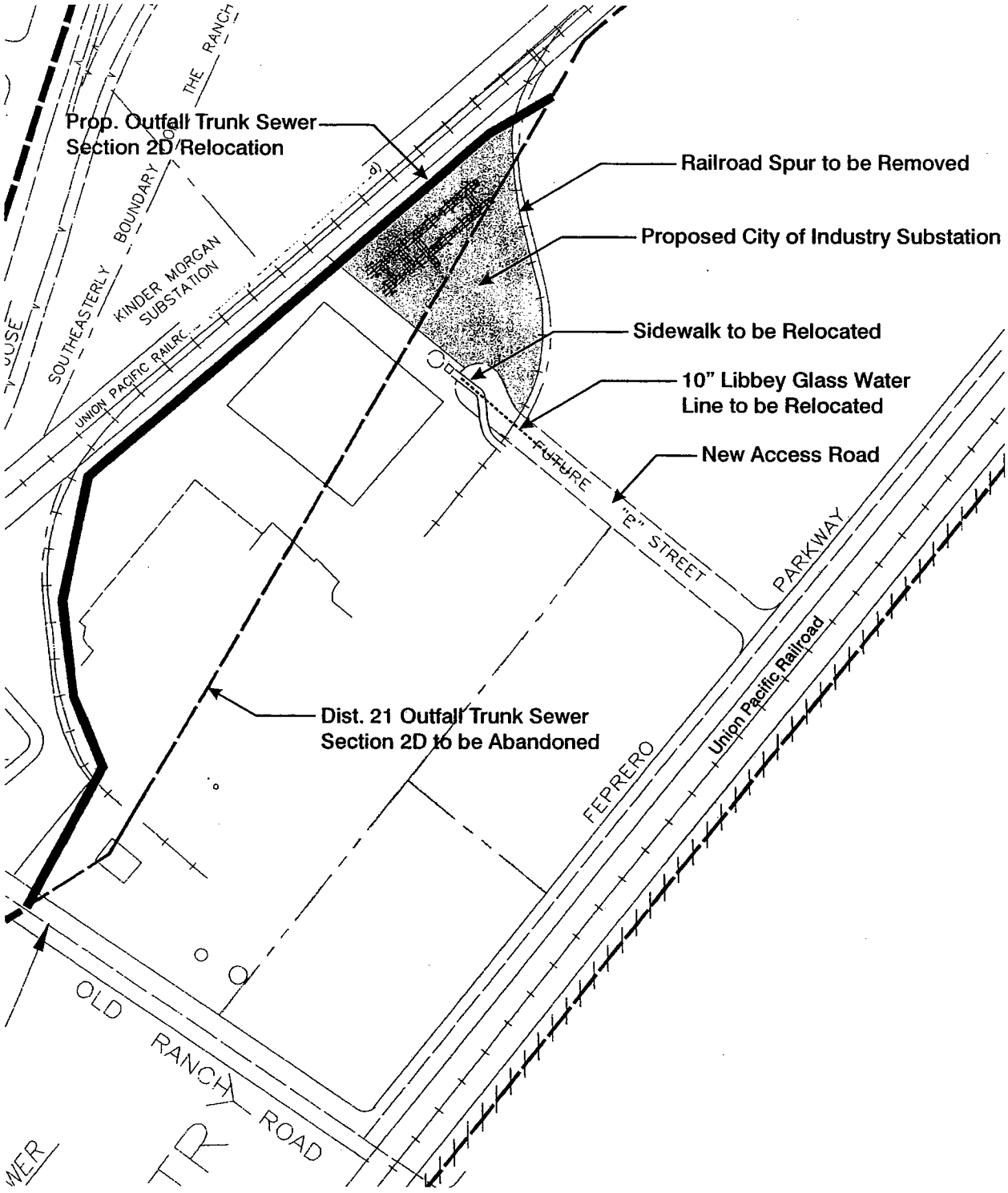
Property Improvements



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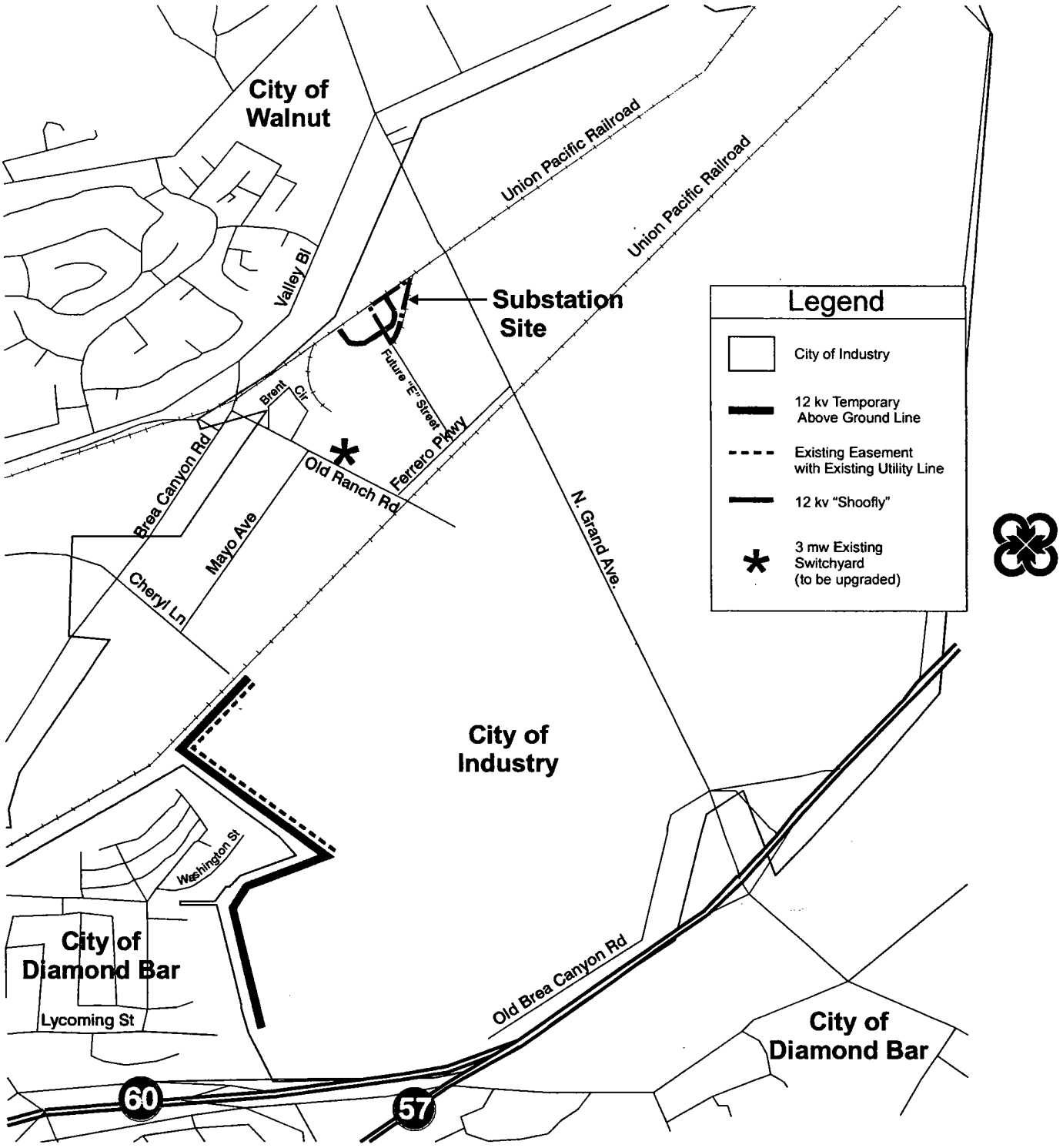
Temporary Facilities



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Permanent Transmission Lines and Distribution System

SCE would construct a new 66 kV line connecting to an existing 66 kV line northwest of the substation site on the south side of Valley Boulevard. This new line would be approximately 950' in length and supply electricity for the initial 40 MW capacity of the proposed substation. A new 25'0" easement would be established on IUDA property for the SCE owned 66 kV line which would be adjacent to the northeasterly property line of the Kinder-Morgan pumping plant. Encroachment permits would be needed to cross the UPRR line and San Jose Creek (Los Angeles County Flood Control District). The 66 kV line would enter the SCE yard from the west following along an existing easement next to the UPRR on Libbey Glass property. The existing 10'0" easement would have to be expanded by 15'0" in this area. This line would be constructed with either steel or wooden poles up to 75'0" in height. Approximately 6-8 poles would be needed for this length. The above description is only conceptual. A more detailed design has not been completed.

The electrical power for new Grand Crossing development primarily would be supplied through underground conduits as new roads and facilities are built but there are other areas of eastern Industry where underground conduit may not be available and a reliable and affordable supply of electricity is needed for future growth. Also the future planned expansion of the substation to 120 MW cannot be fully accommodated through use of the new 66 kV line connecting to Valley Boulevard. A new above ground transmission line is proposed to meet the substation expansion and future distribution needs. This proposed above ground line would begin at the intersection of Brea Canyon Road and Valley Boulevard and extend west in a utility easement of the San Jose Creek channel to Nogales Street. From Nogales Street the above ground line would be located in the City of Industry road right-of-way on the south side of Arenth Avenue until it reaches the SCE substation near the intersection with Anaheim and Puente Road. The City right-of way along Arenth Road varies in width between 3'0" and 19'0" away from the roadway curb. Arenth Road is adjacent to the San Jose Creek Channel. This transmission system would carry a 66 kV line supplying additional power to the proposed substation from the SCE substation for expansion purposes and a 12 kV line from the substation for distribution to future customers along the route. The 66 kV line and the 12 kV lines would be hung on the same poles. From the intersection with Brea Canyon Road the above ground lines would drop into an existing underground vault. The lines would continue to the new substation in existing underground conduits that have been previously planned and approved. The transmission system would follow a route underground southerly along Old Ranch Road to Ferrero Parkway and then east to the proposed "E" Street and north into the substation. The total length would be approximately 5.7 miles. Poles would be spaced on average 250'0" apart and would be either steel or wooden. Steel poles would be buried or anchored to a concrete pad (foundation) either 4' x 4' or 8' x 8' and up to 5'0" deep. Wooden poles are typically buried 10'0" deep.

1.3.2 Project Phasing

The development of the electrical substation and access road would be completed in a single phase upon final approval of required permits. Construction is projected to begin mid 2003, and be completed in the first quarter of 2004. However, as stated above, this construction schedule accounts for only the initial 40 megawatts. Expansion to 80 megawatts, and eventually to 120 megawatts, would be accomplished by adding new transformers (each with a capacity of 40 megawatts) as demand dictates in the future.

Construction of the temporary line would begin spring of 2003 and the transmission line system would not be scheduled to begin construction until summer of 2003.

1.4 EXISTING ZONING AND GENERAL PLAN

The City of Industry General Plan currently designates the substation site, access road, and routes for both temporary and permanent transmission lines as Industrial. The current zoning designation is "M"-Industrial except for one small parcel at the intersection of Arenth and Fullerton along the route of the transmission line. This parcel to the north of the San Jose Creek easement is zoned Industrial with Commercial Overlay ("MC"). The proposed project would be consistent with the General Plan and zoning designations.

1.5 CITY ACTION REQUESTED

The project applicant is requesting approval of the required permits for the development of the electrical substation, access road, associated and necessary property improvements, temporary facilities and a permanent supply and distribution system.

A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION FOR THE PROPOSED LIBBEY SUBSTATION IN THE CITY OF INDUSTRY, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

by,

Jeanette A. McKenna, Principal
McKenna et al., Whittier CA

INTRODUCTION

A substation is being proposed for an area just east of the existing Libbey Glass facility in the City of Industry, Los Angeles County, California. McKenna et al. initiated the investigations of the substation property at the request of The Planning Center, Costa Mesa, California. Jeanette A. McKenna, M.A. and RPA, served as Principal Investigator. David Brunzell, M.A. and Archaeological Associate, served as the field surveyor (Appendix A).

LOCATION AND SETTING

The project site is approximately located on the eastern boundary of the City of Industry in Los Angeles County. Illustrated in Figures 1 and 2, the site is located south of Brea Canyon Road and Valley Boulevard; east of Old Ranch Road and east of the existing Libbey Glass facility. This property is located between the two Union Pacific Railroad right-of-ways and adjacent to the Union Pacific spur servicing the glass factory (Figure 3). The project site consists of approximately six acres of land within Township 2 South, Range 9 West, and the southwestern quarter of Section 4. In addition to the substation site, an access road will be built to access the site.

Geologically, the area is within the Puente Hills. The Puente Hills are associated with windblown sands (Qs) and younger alluvial deposits (Qyl) overlying older alluvium (Qf) of the Puente/Ontario areas. The younger alluvial deposits extend well into the Puente Hills, including portions of the City of Industry, and Whittier Narrows (McKenna 1992).

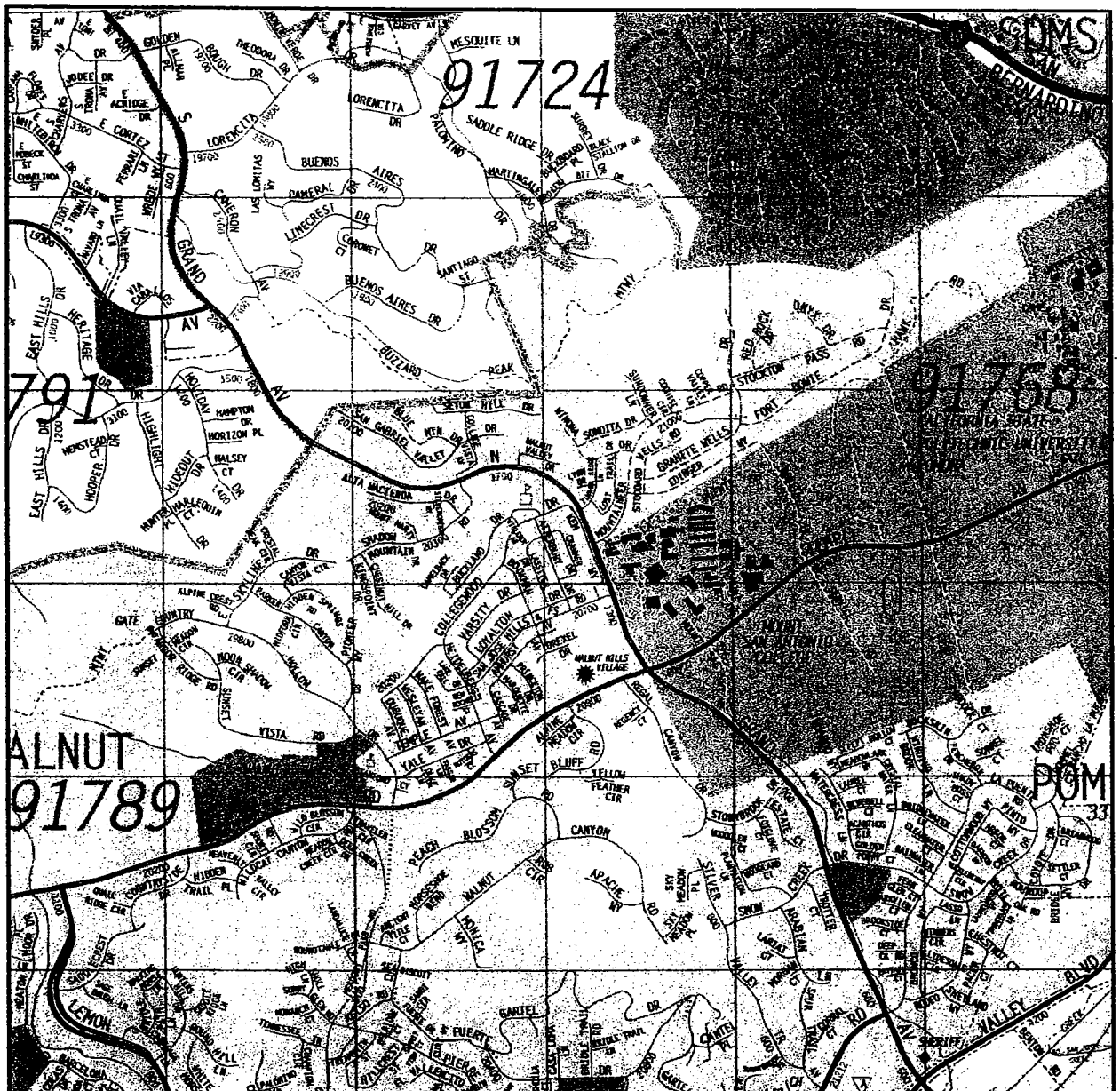

Figure 1. General Location of the Project Area.

2. Environmental Checklist

2.1 BACKGROUND

1. **Project Title:** Libbey Electrical Substation

2. **Lead Agency Name and Address:**

   City of Industry
   15651 East Stafford Street
   PO Box 3366
   City of Industry, CA 91744

3. **Contact Person and Phone Number:**

   Michael Kissell, Planning Director
   (626) 333-2211

4. **Project Location:** The project site is approximately located on the eastern portion of the City of Industry in Los Angeles County as shown in the Regional Location Map (Figure 1). As shown in Figure 2, the substation site is located northeast of the intersection of Old Ranch Road and Brea Canyon Road, southeast of Union Pacific Railroad lines (formerly owned by Southern Pacific Railroad), and immediately northwest of the Libbey Glass-Union Pacific Railroad spur. Access to site is available from Brea Canyon Road and Ferrero Parkway. Regional access to the site is available from the SR-60 and the SR-57 Freeways via the Grand Avenue interchange. The supply and distribution line is located along the San Jose Creek channel and Arenth Road to the intersection with Anaheim and Puente Road.

5. **Project Sponsor's Name and Address:**

   Industry Urban Development Agency
   15651 East Stafford Street
   PO Box 3366
   City of Industry, CA 91744

6. **General Plan Designation:** Industrial

7. **Zoning:** M – Industrial

8. **Description of Project** (Describe the whole action involved, including but not limited to, later phases of the project, and any secondary, support, or off-site features necessary for its implementation. Attach additional sheets if necessary):

   For a detailed discussion, see Section 1.3.1, *Proposed Land Use*.

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

   For a detailed discussion, see Section 1.2.2, *Surrounding Land Use*.

10. Other Public Agencies Whose Approval is Required (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement)

County of Los Angeles

Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), Los Angeles District

2.2 ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

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

☐ Aesthetics	☐ Agricultural Resources	☐ Air Quality
☐ Biological Resources	☐ Cultural Resources	☐ Geology / Soils
☐ Hazards & Hazardous Materials	☐ Hydrology / Water Quality	☐ Land Use / Planning
☐ Mineral Resources	☐ Noise	☐ Population / Housing
☐ Public Services	☐ Recreation	☐ Transportation / Traffic
☐ Utilities / Service Systems	☐ Mandatory Findings of Significance	

2.3 EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

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

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

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

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

5) Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration. Section 15063(c)(3)(D). Earlier analyses are discussed in Section XVII at the end of the checklist. In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:

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

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

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

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

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

8) This is only a suggested form, and lead agencies are free to use different formats; however, lead agencies should normally address the questions from this checklist that are relevant to a project's environmental effects in whatever format is selected.

9) The explanation of each issue should identify:

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

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

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
I. AESTHETICS. Would the proposal:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?			X	
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?				X
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?			X	
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare, which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?			X	
II. AGRICULTURE 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 Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. 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?				X
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?				X
c) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use?				X
III. AIR QUALITY. Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?				X
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?			X	
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions, which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?				X
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?			X	
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?			X	

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES. Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?				X
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?				X
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?				X
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?				X
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?				X
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?				X
V. CULTURAL RESOURCES. Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?			X	
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?			X	
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?			X	
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?			X	
VI. GEOLOGY AND SOILS. Would the project:				
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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.			X	
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?			X	
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?			X	
iv) Landslides?				X
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?			X	
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?			X	
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?				X
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?				X
VII. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS. Would the project:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use or disposal of hazardous materials?				X
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonable foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?			X	
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?				X
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?				X
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles or a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?				X

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?				X
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?				X
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?				X
VIII. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY. Would the project:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?			X	
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge, such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?			X	
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?			X	
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner, which would result in flooding on- or off-site?			X	
e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?			X	
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?				X
g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood hazard Boundary of Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?				X
h) Place within 100-year flood hazard area structures, which would impede or redirect flood flows?				X
i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?				X
j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?				X

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
IX. LAND USE AND PLANNING. Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?				X
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?				X
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?				X
X. MINERAL RESOURCES. Would the project:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be a value to the region and the residents of the state?				X
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?				X
XI. NOISE. Would the project result in:				
a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?			X	
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?			X	
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?			X	
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?			X	
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				X
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				X
XII. POPULATION AND HOUSING. Would the project:				
a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?				X
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X
XIII. 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:				
a) Fire protection?				X
b) Police protection?				X
c) Schools?				X
d) Parks?				X
e) Other public facilities?				X
XIV. RECREATION				
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities, such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?				X
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?				X
XV. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC. Would the project:				
a) Cause an increase in traffic, which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system (i.e., result in a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume to capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections)?				X
b) Exceed, either individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?				X
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?				X
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?				X
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?				X
f) Result in inadequate parking capacity?				X
g) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?				X
XVI. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS. Would the project:				
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?				X

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?			X	
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?			X	
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources or are new or expanded entitlements needed?				X
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider, which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?				X
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?				X
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?				X
XVII. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE				
a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?				X
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.)				X
c) Does the project have environmental effects, which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?				X

2.4 REFERENCES

No.	Reference
1.	City of Industry, The General Plan, May 1971.
2.	City of Industry, Zoning Code, January 2003.
3.	City of Industry, Zoning Map, 2003.
4.	County of Los Angeles, Safety Element, Fault Rapture Hazards and Historic Seismicity Map.
5.	South Coast Air Quality Management District, CEQA Air Quality Handbook, 1993.
6.	South Coast Air Quality Management District, Air Quality Management Plan, 1997.
7.	Gradient Engineers Inc., Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Report, Portions of Assessor Parcel Number 8719-005-007, City of Industry, Los Angeles County, California, June 26, 2002.
8.	The Planning Center, Draft EIR for Industry East Project, 2000.

Section 2.3 provided a checklist of environmental impacts. This section provides an evaluation of the impact categories, answers to questions contained in the checklist and identifies mitigation measures, if applicable.

3.1 AESTHETICS

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The General Plan for the City of Industry designates the proposed substation site and immediate vicinity as Industrial. The surrounding areas are land uses that range from light industrial and commercial to high-density retail and single family residential. There are also two similar existing electrical facilities nearby. The property proposed for the substation includes an existing industrial facility, Libbey Glass, as well as a railroad spur. There are no scenic vistas or scenic highways located within the vicinity of the substation site or temporary power line route.

Although the temporary power lines could potentially impact the views of the hillside from some of the residential uses along the City of Diamond Bar/City of Industry boundary (see Figures 8 and 9), they are only being used as an interim power source until the substation can be completed. Less than 2,200 feet of temporary line as shown in Figure 7 would be installed in an area without an existing SCE easement and existing line. The 12 kV line would have fewer cross arms than other power lines in the immediate vicinity. The temporary power lines would only be in place for up to 2 years and then would be removed. Any aesthetic impacts caused by the lines would also be temporary, and therefore, less than significant.

The permanent distribution and supply line route is located in an area with heavy industrial and warehousing uses where overhead power lines are frequently part of the view. There would be no foreground views of this line for any sensitive receptors such as residential uses. Motorists along Arenth Road would be able to see the line but in the context of industrial buildings, nearby rail traffic and other existing utility lines in the area, the view impact would not be significant.

The development of this project would not substantially denigrate any scenic vistas and implementation of the proposed project would not create any significant impacts. No mitigation measures are necessary.

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

No Impact. There are no scenic highways adjacent to or in the vicinity of the project. Therefore, no significant impacts to scenic resources are anticipated as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project would result in the development of an electrical substation, access road and temporary and permanent overhead power lines. All of the permanent project components are located in an industrial area and are surrounded by active and inactive railroad lines, overhead utility lines and the concrete channel of San Jose Creek. The closest residential use to the substation site is approximately 1,000 feet to the northwest in the City of Walnut. However, the Union Pacific Railroad, Valley Boulevard, and a large sound wall separate the residences from the substation site. The closest residential use to the permanent supply and distribution line is approximately 300'0" away and is the same residential area in Walnut. An existing utility line is also located along Valley

Boulevard near this residential area. Only a small portion of the permanent line could be viewed from this residential area and two other locations along the route.

The temporary power lines would run along the City of Diamond Bar/City of Industry border, immediately adjacent to residential uses. However, as stated above, the electrical poles would only be in use for up to two years and approximately 40% of the route along the residential area is in an existing easement with an existing power line. Power lines are part of the existing visual character of portions of this residential area.

Utility lines are a common site in this part of the City of Industry therefore the proposed project is not anticipated to have a substantial adverse effect on the visual character of the area and its surroundings. No mitigation measures are necessary.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project would involve the development of an electrical substation and access road. Exterior lighting would be provided through fixtures mounted to the exterior of the substation building. The grounds would have pole-mounted fixtures, equipped with a manual switch. These pole-mounted lights would only be on if needed for emergency or maintenance operations. All lighting circuits would have a photocell override to turn off the lights during the day. However, due to the presence of nighttime lighting from the surrounding industrial development, and the distance to the nearest residence (approximately 1,000 feet), the proposed project is not anticipated to introduce substantial light or glare impacts in the project area. The new access road, which would be about 700 feet in length, is expected to have standard, street lighting similar to that in use on surrounding streets, adding 10-11 light poles with a height of 30 feet and 150 watt illumination. The permanent transmission lines would not create any source light or glare. No substantial lighting impact is anticipated as a result of the project implementation. No mitigation measures are necessary.

3.2 AGRICULTURE 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.

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

No Impact. The substation site and transmission line route have no agricultural resources and is not zoned for agricultural uses. There are no agricultural uses in the immediate vicinity. No mitigation measures are necessary.

b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?

No Impact. The project area is zoned M-(industrial) and is not bound by a Williamson Act contract. As a result, implementation of the project would not conflict with zoning designations and no conflict with agricultural zoning would occur. No mitigation measures are necessary.

c) Involve other changes in the existing environment, which due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use?

No Impact. The project would not require any changes to the existing environment that could result in the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses. The City of Industry has long anticipated that the entire area would be converted to non-agricultural use. No significant impacts would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

3.3 AIR QUALITY

Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:

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

No Impact. The proposed project would not result in a conflict with any applicable air quality plan. Consistency with the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) is determined by the inclusion of the proposed project in a general plan that is consistent with the AQMP. The land uses contained within the City of Industry's General Plan are assumed in developing regional projections including traffic and air quality. Because the proposed project does not require an amendment to the general plan, it is consistent with the AQMP. No mitigation measures are required.

b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?

Less Than Significant Impact. Due to the location of the project site within the South Coast Air basin, emissions generated by the project may have some cumulative impacts on air quality. However, the impacts are anticipated to be within acceptable standards set by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). On-site construction activities, including the use of diesel-powered equipment, would result in short-term air emissions. The impacts would be primarily in the form of particulate emissions (dust) caused by grading and site preparation. Airborne dust generated by such activities is usually considered a local nuisance rather than a serious health problem.

On-site construction activities related to the proposed project would result in short-term air pollution impacts. Due to rules imposed by the SCAQMD since 1992, certain mitigation measures are imposed on all construction operations in the South Coast Air Basin. Rule 403 requires the use of watering to partially mitigate the impacts of construction-generated dust particulate, covering of transported earth, and spraying of wheels and lower portions of transport trucks with water before leaving the construction area. Implementation of these measures during construction would reduce air quality impacts to less than significant.

Operation of the project would generate a negligible amount of emissions typically from facility maintenance traffic, which would be limited due to the low level of on-site monitoring and facility maintenance. The short access road to the substation is a dead end and would not generate significant traffic. The impacts of the traffic activities are anticipated to be within the acceptable standards set by the SCAQMD. No significant impacts would be generated by the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?

No Impact. Implementation of the proposed project would not contribute to an increase in any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under any applicable air quality standard. No significant impacts would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Less Than Significant Impact. Sensitive receptors include children, the elderly, hospital patients and others who are more sensitive to pollution than the general population.

Libbey Glass Substation Site

There are residential land uses located northwest of Valley Boulevard, approximately 1,000 feet from the project site. The proposed project would generate some localized, short term, air pollution related to construction, as described in Section 3.3b, and since vehicle emissions from operation of the substation would occur infrequently, impacts are not considered significant. No mitigation measures are necessary.

Temporary And Permanent Overhead Power Lines

Residential uses are located adjacent to portions of the temporary electrical line route. The proposed project would generate some localized air pollution related to construction, primarily from heavy equipment used for boring holes, and the vehicles used to transport the poles to the project site. However, since these emissions would occur intermittently and would cease upon completion of the project, impacts are not considered significant. The same would be true for the permanent supply and distribution line. Similar or lesser emissions would occur when the poles of the temporary line are removed. No mitigation measures are necessary.

e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?

Less Than Significant Impact. Odors are one of the most obvious forms of air pollution to the general public. Odors can present significant problems for both the source and the surrounding community. Although offensive odors seldom cause physical harm, they can cause agitation, anger and concern to the general public. Most people determine an odor to be offensive (objectionable) if it is sensed longer than the duration of a human breath, typically 2 to 5 seconds.

Libbey Glass Substation Site

The only potential odors associated with the project would be from the occasional use of diesel equipment associated with construction of the substation and access road. These odors, if perceptible, are common in the environment, easily dispersed by wind and would be of very limited duration. Furthermore, because the project site is located in an isolated industrial area approximately 1,000 feet from the nearest residential receptors, any odor impacts would not be considered as significant. No mitigation measures are necessary.

Temporary And Permanent Overhead Power Lines

The only potential odors associated with this portion of the project would be from the use of diesel equipment associated with the construction of the temporary or permanent transmission line. These odors, if perceptible, are not uncommon in the environment and would be of very limited duration. Construction would be limited to boring holes seven to ten feet deep for wooden pole placement and placing concrete foundations for some of the steel poles. Furthermore, the pole locations are approximately 200 feet or more apart, limiting the odors generated at any given point along the project path. No mitigation measures are necessary.

3.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

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. The Libbey Glass substation project site is currently vacant, but highly disturbed. The site is adjacent to industrial properties, railroads, and streets. The temporary electrical line would run a long a hillside that is also highly disturbed. As such, any animal species located on-site are likely limited to rodents. The permanent transmission route would be located in an existing utility right-of-way either along the channelized San Jose Creek or along Arenth Avenue. No significant biological habitat, sensitive or special status species exist in the project areas. No significant impacts would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

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?

No Impact. No riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities have been identified on the Libbey Glass project site, along the path of the temporary overhead lines or in the utility right-of-way of San Jose Creek and Arenth Avenue. No significant impacts would occur as a result of the development of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

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

No Impact. A field reconnaissance did not reveal any existing wetland or conditions, such as reeds on standing water that would indicate the presence of a wetland on the Libbey Glass project site or along the proposed location of the temporary or permanent overhead lines. Review of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps of the Libbey Glass project site revealed no evidence of wetlands. No significant impacts to wetlands would occur as a result of the development of the proposed electrical substation, access road or temporary and permanent overhead lines. No mitigation measures are necessary.

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. The various project components are not located within any wildlife corridor or native wildlife nursery site. No significant impacts to native fish or wildlife would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

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

No Impact. The proposed project would not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources. No impacts would occur as a result of this project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

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. The proposed project would not conflict with any adopted habitat conversation plan, natural community conversation plan, or other approved plans. No impacts would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

3.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?

Less Than Significant Impact. Section 10564.5 defines historic resources as resources listed or determined to be eligible for listing by the State Historical Resources Commission, a local register of historical resources, or the lead agency. Generally a resource is considered to be "historically significant" if it meets one of the following criteria:

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

B. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

C. 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

D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (§15064.5).

Section 15064.5 defines a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as any action affecting the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance would be materially impaired.

A cultural resources investigation of the substation location was conducted by McKenna et al in January 2003 (Appendix A) and no evidence of historical resources as defined above were identified. The substation site location does have a relative level of sensitivity to yield buried historic resources because of the proximity to the historic Currier ranch complex and the railroad spur which is considered an historic alignment. However, there is no indication that if remains were found they would be historically

significant. Therefore it is recommended that some level of monitoring be conducted during construction to protect potentially significant resources if found.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. Section 10564.5 defines historic resources as resources listed or determined to be eligible for listing by the State Historical Resources Commission, a local register of historical resources, or the lead agency. Generally a resource is considered to be "historically significant" if it meets one of the criteria indicated in Section 3.5 (a) above. In addition, Section 10564.5 applies to archaeological resources as indicated below:

(c) CEQA applies to effects on archaeological sites.

(1) When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).

(2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code, and this section, Section 15126.4 of the Guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code do not apply.

(3) If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.

(4) If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor an historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or EIR, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

(d) When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood, of Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission as provided in Public Resources Code SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

(1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).

(2) The requirements of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

(e) In the event of the accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, the following steps should be taken:

(1) There shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until:

(A) The coroner of the county in which the remains are discovered must be contacted to determine that no investigation of the cause of death is required, and

(B) If the coroner determines the remains to be Native American:

1. The coroner shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours.

2. The Native American Heritage Commission shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the most likely descended from the deceased Native American.

3. The most likely descendent may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, or

(2) Where the following conditions occur, the landowner or his authorized representative shall rebury the Native American human remains and associated grave goods with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance.

(A) The Native American Heritage Commission is unable to identify a most likely descendent or the most likely descendent failed to make a recommendation within 24 hours after being notified by the commission.

(B) The descendant identified fails to make a recommendation; or

(C) The landowner or his authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the descendant, and the mediation by the Native American Heritage Commission fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner.

(f) As part of the objectives, criteria, and procedures required by Section 21082 of the Public Resources Code, a lead agency should make provisions for historical or unique archaeological resources accidentally discovered during construction. These provisions should include an immediate evaluation of the find by a qualified archaeologist. If the find is determined to be an historical or unique archaeological resource, contingency funding and a time allotment sufficient to allow for implementation of avoidance measures or appropriate mitigation should be available. Work could continue on other parts of the building site while historical or unique archaeological resource mitigation takes place.

The cultural resources investigation of the substation location conducted by McKenna referenced above found no evidence of prehistoric cultural resources. According to this report there have been other discoveries made during construction activities nearby at the intersection of Valley Boulevard and Grand Avenue and given the information noted in Section 3.5 (a) it is recommended that some level of monitoring be conducted during construction to protect potentially significant resources if found. The identification of archaeological remains at this location would not necessarily be considered significant.

c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

Less Than Significant Impact. No paleontological resources or geologic features have been identified on the project component sites that would be considered unique. However as suggested in the above sections it is recommended that some level of monitoring be conducted during construction to protect potentially significant resources if found.

d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

Less Than Significant Impact. No human remains are known to exist on or near the project component sites, however as stated above because there is a relative level of sensitivity to yield historic remains it is recommended that some level of monitoring be conducted during construction to protect potentially significant resources if found.

3.6 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:

i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning map, issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.

Less Than Significant Impact. Fault rupture occurs when a building sits on top of an active fault that displaces in two separate directions during the earthquake. The project site is located in the San Jose Hills, which form part of the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains. These foothills are underlain by sediments associated with the infilling of the Los Angeles Basin, and interbedded with, or resting on volcanic rocks. Numerous faults have been mapped within the Southern California region, several of which are in the vicinity of the subject site.

The major active and potentially active fault systems that could produce significant ground shaking at the proposed project site include the San Andreas, San Jose, Whittier, Chino and Sierra Madre-Cucamonga Fault Zones. The nearest fault to the substation site is the San Jose Fault, about two miles to the north. The Whittier fault comes to with 3.5 miles of some portions of the permanent supply and distribution transmission line. Several faults mapped in the Puente Formation during grading of the Grand Avenue extension were not designated as active. The proposed project components are not located within an Alquist-Priolo Zone. Based on the available data, the hazard of fault induced ground rupture at the proposed substation site, the relocated sewer line and along the temporary or permanent transmission line route is considered low. No significant impacts are anticipated as a result of project development. No mitigation measures are necessary.

ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?

Less Than Significant Impact. One of the predominant effects of an earthquake is ground shaking. Similar to the rest of Southern California, the project site is subject to ground shaking and potential damage in the event of seismic activity. The major active and potentially active fault systems that could produce significant ground shaking at the

site include the San Andreas, San Jose, Whittier, Chino, and Sierra Madre-Cucamonga. The impacts of seismic ground shaking at the proposed project component sites are considered high. However, in the southern California region, there is no realistic way in which the seismic shaking hazard can be avoided. Appropriate measures to mitigate and minimize the effects of earthquakes are included in the Uniform Building Code (UBC) for projects of this nature, with specific provisions for seismic design. Adherence to the regulations of UBC and the current grading codes is expected to mitigate the effects of ground shaking to below a level of significance. No additional mitigation measures are necessary

iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

Less Than Significant Impact. Liquefaction occurs when loose, saturated sand or gravel deposits behave similar to liquids, loosing bearing strength when subjected to intense shaking. Similar to much of the available land in the City of Industry, the proposed project site is located in an area of consolidated and unconsolidated sediments consisting of silts, sands clay. The depth of these sediments at the project site has not been determined. Unconsolidated silts, sands and clay may produce surface cracking, differential settlement, and, depending upon groundwater depth, liquefaction during high intensity ground shaking.

The California Department of Conservation is mandated by the Seismic Hazards Act of 1990 to identify and map the state's most prominent earthquake hazards, including areas where earthquakes are likely to cause shaking, liquefaction or other ground failure. The California Department of Conservation Division of Mines and Geology has recently updated existing seismic hazard maps for portions of southern California, including the area covering the City of Industry. The official maps were released on March 25, 1999. Cities and counties, or other local permitting authority, must regulate certain development "projects" within these seismic hazard zones. If a project site is located in one of these zones, development permits must be withheld until the geological and soil conditions of the project site are investigated and appropriate mitigation measures, if any, are incorporated into development plans.

The updated map that covers the substation project area (San Dimas 7.5-minute quadrangle) indicates that this project site and the relocated sewer line location are not located in a liquefaction zone. The permanent transmission line route does fall primarily in a liquefaction zone however because of the nature of this project involving limited construction and load bearing structures the risk would be considered less than significant. No mitigation measures are necessary.

iv) Landslides?

No Impact. The California Department of Conservation is mandated by the Seismic Hazards Act of 1990 to identify and map the state's most prominent earthquake hazards, including hazard areas that are at risk for earthquake induced landslides. As stated in Section 3.6a(iii) above, seismic hazard maps have been updated for areas in southern California, including the City of Industry. If the project site were located in one of the landslide hazard areas, the City of Industry is required to prepare a geotechnical report defining and delineating landslide hazards in the project area. The proposed project component sites are not identified as a landslide hazard area. No mitigation measures are necessary.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project would involve the development of an electrical substation, access road, relocation of a sewer line and development of a temporary and a permanent overhead power line. Development of the proposed project would result in the limited exposure of on-site soil during construction. However, since the Libbey Glass substation site and the location of the relocated sewer line are relatively flat, and standard erosion and dust control measures would be incorporated into the construction process, erosion that could occur on-site as a result of the proposed project is anticipated to be less than significant. Furthermore, the size of the area where grading activities would occur is relatively small and the impact would not be considered significant.

The proposed pole locations would require limited boring of holes and placement of concrete at some of the permanent pole locations. This would displace some soil; however, the amount of displaced soil is anticipated to be minimal, and not expected to result in soil erosion. No mitigation measures other than adherence to standard procedures for control of site preparation and grading operations would be necessary.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. Seismic-induced settlement is closely related to liquefaction. The primary difference is that the soils that liquefy are deep enough that they manifest themselves at the surface in terms of settlement as opposed to loss of soil support.

Libbey Glass Substation and Access Road Site

Alluvial materials in the upper 5 to 10 feet generally have moderate to high compressibility, and excessive settlement could occur if structures were placed directly on these materials. The upper layers of compressible materials are generally treated by removal and recompaction. Deeper compressible layers, which maybe influenced by any unusually heavy loads, can be treated by other methods such as pressure grouting or heavy tampering. However, in the case of the proposed project, these methods would not be necessary.

For the depth of the groundwater at the substation site (16 to 25 feet), seismic-induced settlement is likely the manifestation of the potential of liquefaction. Seismic-induced settlement could lead to settlement impacts on the proposed electrical substation. However, as noted above, the proposed substation site and relocated sewer line location site are not located in a liquefaction zone. By meeting building safety code specifications and following established safety procedures, seismic-induced settlement impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level. No mitigation measures are necessary.

Temporary and Permanent Overhead Power Lines

Many of the poles for the permanent transmission system would be located in a liquefaction zone but not in an area prone to landslides. The transmission line poles do not present a heavy load-bearing situation and by meeting building safety code specifications and engineering standards, seismic-induced settlement impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level. No mitigation measures are necessary.

d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?

No Impact. Development of the proposed project would be subject to established engineering standards regarding soil compaction. No significant impacts from expansive soils would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

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. Implementation of the proposed project would not require the installation of a septic tank or alternative wastewater disposal system. No significant impacts to the current wastewater disposal system would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

3.7 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

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

No Impact. The proposed project would not use or maintain hazardous materials in its operations. No significant impacts from the transport, use or disposal of hazardous materials would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonable foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?

Less Than Significant Impact. Historically, the Libbey Glass site and the adjacent sewer line location were used as agricultural land. However, according to the review of historical aerial photos, the project site has been vacant, undeveloped land since approximately 1960.

A search of government databases was conducted by Gradient Engineers Inc. using Environmental FirstSearch (FirstSearch) environmental database report system. According to the FirstSearch report, the site was not identified on any of the databases.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) maintains lists of information pertaining to reported leaking underground storage tanks (LUST) in the state. The database search identified one LUST facility within 0.50 miles of the project site. The Walnut valley Water District (4), 271 Brea Canyon Road, is located approximately 0.45 mile to the southwest of the project site. However, the LUST case was closed on October 15, 1996. No evidence of onsite oil wells or oilfield-related facilities was observed on this project site.

No evidence of underground storage tanks (UST), such as vent lines, fill or overfill ports was observed on the substation/access road site. No above ground storage tanks (AST) were observed in these areas, however, one AST was observed immediately southwest of the project site. According to the property owner, this AST contains water and is used for fire suppression at Libbey Glass. The AST was labeled as "water tank" in topographic maps dated 1966, 1972, and 1981.

There was also no evidence of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), waste disposal, or dumping. However, a small area of staining and discolored soil was observed along the railroad spur. The staining appears to be limited to the soil surface.

In 1997, an environmental assessment was conducted at the facility. One soil sample was collected from the project site and analyzed for total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons (TRPH), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA) metals. Thirteen additional soil samples were collected from areas offsite associated with Libbey Glass. None of the 14 samples contained detectable concentrations of TRPH or VOCs, but did contain detectable concentrations of RCRA metals. Gradient Engineering Inc. does not anticipate the former agricultural use of the site to pose a significant risk to human health or the environment based on commercial and/or industrial site use, and the site is suitable for commercial and/or industrial development.

The substation equipment does include the use of sealed oil filled transformers that may contain up to 600 gallons of oil. The concrete pads underneath the transformers would have curbing to contain the oil in the unlikely event of a breach of a transformer as a standard spill prevention measure. Also if treated wooden poles are installed for any portion of the temporary line, the poles would be properly disposed after removal. Furthermore, given the distance of the nearest residences to the permanent power lines and substation site and the relatively low level of power running through this system, hazardous effects on the public or environment would be considered less than significant. No mitigation measures are necessary.

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

No Impact. There are no schools located within one-quarter mile of the permanent transmission line route or the substation project site. Walnut High School, located approximately 0.9 mile to the northeast, is the closest school to the substation site and there are three elementary schools just beyond one quarter mile to the north of the transmission line route in the city of West Covina. No significant impacts to schools would occur as a result of project implementation. No mitigation measures are necessary. No mitigation measures are necessary.

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. Neither the substation project site nor any portion of the permanent transmission line route is included on a list of hazardous materials sites. No impacts would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles or a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?

No Impact. The Libbey Glass substation project site is not located within an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public airport. The nearest airport, Brackett Field in La Verne, is located approximately 5.7 miles to the northeast of the substation site and there are no airports within 2 miles of any portion of the permanent transmission line. No impacts would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?

No Impact. The Libbey Glass project site and the permanent transmission line route are not located in the vicinity of a private airstrip and would not result in any airport-related hazards. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

No Impact. The project would involve the development of an electrical substation on the Libbey Glass property, an access road, permanent power transmission line and the use of temporary power lines. The proposed project would not change the traffic circulation patterns in the project vicinity. The current site design of the substation allows for adequate emergency access and evacuation in the event of emergency. The proposed project would be reviewed by the Los Angeles County Fire Department for adequate emergency access. Therefore, impacts to emergency response plans or emergency evacuation plans would not occur. No mitigation measures are necessary.

h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?

No Impact. There are no wildlands adjacent to the Libbey Glass site or the permanent transmission line. No significant risk of injury, loss, or death involving wildland fires would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

3.8 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?

Less Than Significant Impact. The Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), Los Angeles Region, under authority of the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), has the authority for permitting of waste discharges to land or surface waters (CA Water Code Section 13260). The regulations require specific categories of industrial facilities which discharge storm water to defined waters of the State to obtain a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. Additionally, the NPDES storm water management program also calls for the implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) to the "...maximum extent practicable..." in dealing with non-point sources of pollution. BMPs consist of activities, practices and/or procedures that reduce non-point sources of pollution such as: urban runoff, including automotive by-products, trash, food wastes; landscape and agricultural runoff, including pesticides and fertilizers; and runoff from construction sites.

The regulations also allow authorized states to issue NPDES General Permits for various activities that result in the release of potentially contaminated water into surface or groundwater. In December of 2001, the updated Los Angeles RWQB NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges was adopted. This permit contains some new requirements from the previous permit including the provision that a permit is required for construction activities of projects greater than one acre in size. The previous size limitation was greater that 5 acres. The updated permit requirements are effective as of March 10, 2003. The permit requires: a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) which specifies BMPs that would prevent all construction pollutants from contacting storm water and with the intent of keeping all products of erosion from moving off-site into receiving waters; the elimination or reduction of non-storm water discharges to storm sewer systems and other waters of the State; and a monitoring program to inspect all BMPs.

The SWPPP emphasizes the use of appropriately selected, correctly installed and maintained pollution reduction BMPs. This approach provides the flexibility necessary to establish BMPs that can effectively address source control of pollutants during changing construction activities. The SWPPP must be implemented at the appropriate level to protect water quality at all times throughout the life of the project. Non-storm water BMPs must be implemented year round. The SWPPP shall remain on the site while the

site is under construction, commencing with the initial mobilization and ending with the termination of coverage under the permit.

The SWPPP has two major objectives: (1) to help identify sources of sediment and other pollutants that affect the quality of storm water discharges and (2) to describe and ensure the implementation of BMPs to reduce or eliminate sediment and other pollutants in storm water as well as non-storm water discharges. The SWPPP must include BMPs that address source control and, if necessary, shall also include BMPs that address pollutant control.

Required elements of a SWPPP include: (1) site description addressing the elements and characteristics specific to the site, (2) descriptions of BMPs for erosion and sediment controls, (3) BMPs for construction waste handling and disposal, (4) implementation of approved local plans, (5) proposed post-construction controls, including description of local post-construction erosion and sediment control requirements, and (6) non-storm water management.

The proposed substation and access road would be constructed on an undeveloped parcel greater than 1 acre; therefore, the above-mentioned requirements for a SWPPP are mandatory. With the implementation of the SWPPP, the proposed project would not have a significant impact on water quality. The temporary and permanent transmission line pole locations and the relocated sewer line would not be subject to the above requirements, due to minimal soil disturbance. No mitigation measures are necessary.

b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge, such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed substation and access road sites are currently undeveloped. The access road would be a paved impervious surface and small portions of the substation site would be covered with impervious concrete pads. The increased runoff from the impervious surfaces would slightly reduce overall groundwater recharge. However, the amount would not be considered significant. The small area of development required for the temporary and permanent transmission line poles also would not have a significant effect on groundwater recharge. The area of development for the relocated sewer line would be restored to the pre-construction condition. Therefore, no significant impacts to the local groundwater table level would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner, which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?

Less Than Significant Impact. The main watercourse in the project vicinity is the San Jose Creek, located approximately 700 feet to the northwest of the Libbey Glass substation site. This project site is currently undeveloped, and would be graded toward the south to capture any anticipated runoff in a storm water collection system provided by construction of the new access road and tied to the storm water system in Ferrero Parkway to the south. The substation site currently slopes gently to the northeast but any surface flows are typically directed along the rail line on the northern boundary of the sire and into San Jose Creek. The surface material in the substation area would be mostly gravel, which would slightly reduce the potential runoff from the proposed project but keep the soil in place. However, this amount of runoff including that from the paved access road would be considered negligible, and would not result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site. The permanent transmission line would be located in the

utility right-of-way of either the San Jose Creek channel or Arenth Avenue, which are previously disturbed areas. Portions of the temporary line are also in an existing utility right-of-way. Due to the small area disturbed by the placement of the poles, the permanent transmission and the temporary line would not alter the existing drainage patterns in any substantial way. The development area for the relocated sewer line would be restored to pre-construction condition. No change in the current, course or direction of the San Jose Creek is expected to occur and no substantial erosion or siltation would be created as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- or off-site?

Less Than Significant Impact. As stated in 3.8 (c) above, implementation of the proposed project would result in a slight increase in surface water run-off; however, much of the substation site will not contain impervious surfaces and therefore slow the rate of storm water leaving the site. The site would be appropriately graded to avoid a substantial increase in runoff and the access road would have appropriately sized catch basins to collect storm water and direct it to the existing storm water system in Ferrero Parkway. These measures would insure a less than significant impact. The small area disturbed by the installation of the permanent or temporary transmission systems would not cause a substantial increase in the rate of surface runoff and the area disturbed by the construction of the relocated sewer line would be restored to pre-construction condition. No mitigation measures are necessary.

e) Create or contribute runoff water, which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?

Less Than Significant Impact. Gravel in the substation area would lessen the potential for significant runoff and a storm water collection system is planned to capture that runoff as well as any from the access road. As stated, this storm water collection system would be tied to and existing system located in Ferrero Parkway. Most of the surrounding area is experiencing new development that includes adequately designed off-site storm water collection facilities, which have been addressed in previous CEQA documentation (Industry East Environmental Impact Report). Development of the temporary or permanent transmission lines and the relocated sewer line would not contribute substantial runoff. Therefore, no significant impact would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?

No Impact. Implementation of the proposed project would not directly or indirectly result in a decrease in water quality. No significant impacts would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary of Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?

No Impact. The proposed project does not involve construction of any housing. The project site is not located within a 100-year floodplain as indicated on the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map. No impacts would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures, which would impede or redirect flood flows?

No Impact. The project site is not located within a 100-year floodplain as indicated in Section 3.8 (g) above. No impacts would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?

No Impact. There are dams in the region that could create flooding impacts, however of the thirteen dams in the greater Los Angeles area that moved or cracked during the 1994 Northridge earthquake, none were severely damaged. This low damage level was due in part to completion of the retrofitting of dams and reservoirs pursuant to the 1972 State Dam Safety Act.

There are no levees or dams within close proximity of the project vicinity. No impacts involving flooding due to a levee or dam failure would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?

No Impact. A seiche is a surface wave created when a body of water is shaken, usually by earthquake activity. Seiches are of concern relative to water storage facilities because inundation from a seiche can occur if the wave overflows a containment wall, such as the wall of a reservoir, water storage tank, dam or other artificial body of water. The project site is located several miles inland and there are no substantially large water tanks in the area (i.e. municipal water supply) that could create flooding impacts. No water bodies or mudflow hazards have been identified in the project area. No impacts would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

3.9 LAND USE AND PLANNING

a) Physically divide an established community?

No Impact. The area surrounding the proposed project component sites is primarily industrial and vacant land that has been designated for industrial land uses for many years. No established community would be disrupted or divided by the proposed project. Therefore, no impacts would result from the project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

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

No Impact. The project component sites are currently designated Industrial by the City of Industry General Plan. The current zoning designation is M-Industrial. The proposed project is consistent with existing zoning and land use designations and would not require a General Plan amendment or Zone Change. The project would not conflict with any adopted environmental plans or policies. No significant impacts would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?

No Impact. There is no habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan in the project area. No impacts would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

3.10 MINERAL RESOURCES

a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be a value to the region and the residents of the state?

No Impact. No mineral resources that would be of value to the region or the residents of the state have been identified on the project sites or within their vicinity. No significant impacts would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

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 mineral resource recovery sites on the project sites or within their vicinity have been delineated in the City of Industry General Plan. No significant impacts would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

3.11 NOISE

a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?

Less Than Significant Impact. In the short-term, a temporary increase in noise levels could result from the construction of the proposed project. However, this increase in noise would cease once the substation and access road are completed and the temporary and permanent overhead lines have been installed. Operation of the substation would generate some intermittent low-level noise and occasional noise from maintenance vehicles but the nearest residential use is 1000 feet away and the substation site is surrounded by industrial uses and active railroad lines. Since the noise level increase would be minimal, no significant impacts would occur. No mitigation measures are necessary.

b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

Less Than Significant Impact. Excessive groundborne vibration is typically caused by activities such as blasting used in mining operations, or the use of pile drivers during construction. The project would not require any blasting activities, only typical construction activities, including boring holes and trenching. Therefore, no significant impacts would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project would involve the development of an electrical substation, access road and installation of permanent and temporary overhead power lines. As stated above in Section 3.11 (a) operation of the substation would generate some intermittent low level noise (humming) but would not generate a significant increase in ambient noise levels. Therefore, no

significant impacts would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?

Less Than Significant Impact. As stated in Section 3.11(a) and (b) above the permanent and temporary noise levels would be minimal. No significant impacts would occur. No mitigation measures are necessary.

e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

No Impact. The project sites are not located within an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public airport or public use airport. The nearest airport, Brackett Field in La Verne, is located approximately 15 miles to the northeast of the Libbey Glass site. No mitigation measures are necessary.

f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

No Impact. There are no private airstrips located within two miles of the project sites. No mitigation measures are necessary.

3.12 POPULATION AND HOUSING

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

No Impact. The project proposes the development of an electrical substation, access road and installation of temporary and permanent overhead power lines. No new housing or infrastructure would be created as a result of the proposed project. No significant increase in population growth would occur as a result of the proposed project. In addition, the substation would primarily accommodate industrial development that was previously approved. Therefore, no significant impacts would result from implementation of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

No Impact. The project proposes the development of an electrical substation, access road and installation of temporary and permanent overhead power lines on currently vacant land, and would not displace any housing. Therefore, the proposed project would not require the construction of replacement housing. No significant impacts would occur as result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

No Impact. The project proposes the development of an electrical substation, access road and installation of temporary and permanent overhead power lines. The project would not displace any

people and would therefore not require the construction of replacement housing. No significant impacts would occur as result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

3.13 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:

a) Fire protection?

No Impact. The proposed project would involve the development of an electrical substation, access road and installation of temporary and permanent overhead power lines. The project would be subject to approval by the Los Angeles County Fire Department, which has sufficient personnel to serve the proposed project component sites. No significant impacts would result from project implementation. No mitigation measures are necessary.

b) Police protection?

No Impact. No new public safety issues would result from implementation of the proposed substation and installation of temporary or permanent overhead power lines. The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department would continue to provide service to the project area. No significant impacts would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

c) Schools?

No Impact. The proposed project does not involve residential development and would not increase demand on local schools. No impacts to school attendance would result from the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

d) Parks?

No Impact. The proposed project would have no impact on parks and other recreational facilities since no new residential development is proposed. No mitigation measures are necessary.

e) Other public facilities?

No Impact. The proposed project would not require the use or maintenance of other public facilities. No impacts to other public facilities would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

3.14 RECREATION

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

No Impact. The proposed project would not create an increase in the use of neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities in the project vicinity because the facilities are not manned facilities. No mitigation measures are necessary.

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. The proposed project would not include recreational facilities nor would it require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities. No adverse physical effects on the environment would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

3.15 TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC

a) Cause an increase in traffic, which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system (i.e., result in a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume to capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections)?

No Impact. The proposed project consists of the development of an electrical substation, access road and installation of temporary and permanent overhead power lines. The substation facility would be unmanned, and would not generate significant daily traffic. Intermittently, the facility would be visited for monitoring and maintenance purposes. However, this is anticipated to be infrequent, and could be planned for non-peak hours. The temporary and permanent overhead power lines would not generate any traffic, unless for emergency maintenance. Therefore, the proposed project would not generate substantial operational traffic, and subsequently would not impact the existing traffic load and street capacity. No mitigation measures are necessary required.

b) Exceed, either individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?

No Impact. The substation facility would generate a negligible number of vehicle trips during operation for monitoring and maintenance purposes. Since the proposed project would not substantially increase traffic, Level of Service (LOS) standards would not be exceeded. Therefore, no significant impacts would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?

No Impact. The proposed project would not change air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks. No impacts would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

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

No Impact. The proposed project would not cause any safety hazards resulting from design features. The access road, intersection with Ferrero Parkway and cul-de-sac turn around at the end of the street would be designed to City standards. No mitigation measures are necessary.

e) Result in inadequate emergency access?

No Impact. Implementation of the proposed project would not result in inadequate emergency access. The access road would be designed to City standards that accommodate emergency vehicles. No mitigation measures are necessary.

f) Result in inadequate parking capacity?

No Impact. A small parking area would be provided at the electrical substation to accommodate the occasional monitoring and maintenance trips. Since the facility would not generate daily traffic, the project would not result in inadequate parking capacity. No mitigation measures are necessary.

g) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?

No Impact. The project would not conflict with any adopted policies supporting alternative transportation. No mitigation measures are necessary.

3.16 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?

No Impact. The proposed substation would be unmanned and would not have any facilities contributing to any wastewater treatment system. Therefore, no impacts to wastewater requirements would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?

Less Than Significant Impact. As indicated in Section 3.16 (a), no wastewater would be generated by the project; however, the existing District 21 Outfall Trunk Sewer line would need to be relocated and a new easement established across Libbey Glass property as shown in Figure 6. This relocation would also provide better access to the sewer line for maintenance by moving it to the edge of the adjacent property boundary. The new location would result in a slightly longer length of sewer line through the area. There would be no disruption of the existing sewer system for this relocation and the old segment of sewer line would be capped and left in place. No mitigation measures are necessary.

c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?

No Impact. The proposed project would create a slight increase in surface runoff due to an increase in the impermeable surface of the access road and small concrete pads in the substation area. However, the existing storm drainage system, which has been expanded and improved by recent large scale industrial developments would be sufficient to provide off-site storm water drainage for the proposed substation and access road site. No significant impacts are anticipated as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are required.

d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?

No Impact. Implementation of the proposed project would not affect water supply, and would not require the procurement of additional entitlements. No mitigation measures are required.

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

No Impact. As indicated in Section 3.16 (a), no wastewater would be generated by the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?

No Impact. Implementation of the proposed project would not affect generation of solid waste. No mitigation measures are necessary. No mitigation measures are necessary.

g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

No Impact. The proposed project would comply with all federal, state, and local statutes and regulations relating to solid waste. No impacts would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

3.17 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?

No Impact. No such impacts would occur. No mitigation measures are necessary.

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.)

No Impact. The proposed project would not result in cumulatively considerable impacts. No mitigation measures are necessary.

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

No Impact. The proposed project would not cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly. No mitigation measures are necessary.

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4. *Consultant Recommendation*

Based on the information and environmental analysis contained in this Initial Study, we recommend that the City of Industry adopt a Negative Declaration for this project. We find that the project would not have a significant environmental effect on the environment. We recommend that the first category be selected for the City's determination (see Section 5, *Lead Agency Determination*).

4/2/03
Date

Dwayne S. Mears, AICP for The Planning Center

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5. *Lead Agency 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 or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Signature

APR 0 4 2003
Date

MIKE KISSELL
Printed name

For PLANNING DIRECTOR, City of Industry

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3C

Appendix A

Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation

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A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION FOR THE PROPOSED LIBBEY SUBSTATION IN THE CITY OF INDUSTRY, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

- USGS San Dimas 7.5' Quadrangle (rev. 1981) -

Prepared for:

THE PLANNING CENTER
Attn: Dwayne Mears
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Author and Principal Investigator: Jeanette A. McKenna, M.A., RPA

Job No. 01-03-01-711
January 26, 2003

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

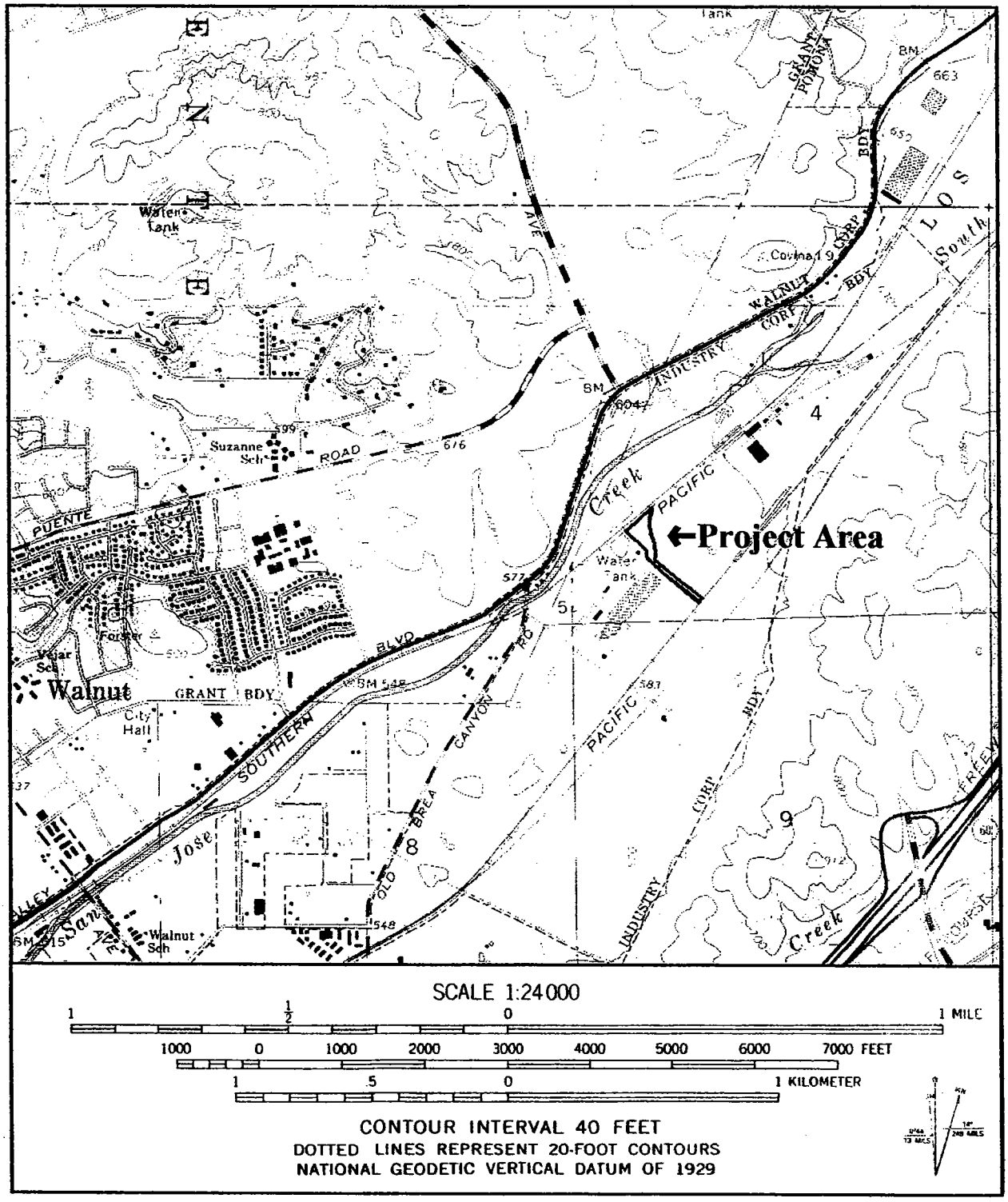

Figure 2. Specific Location of the Project Area (USGS San Dimas Quadrangle, rev. 1981).

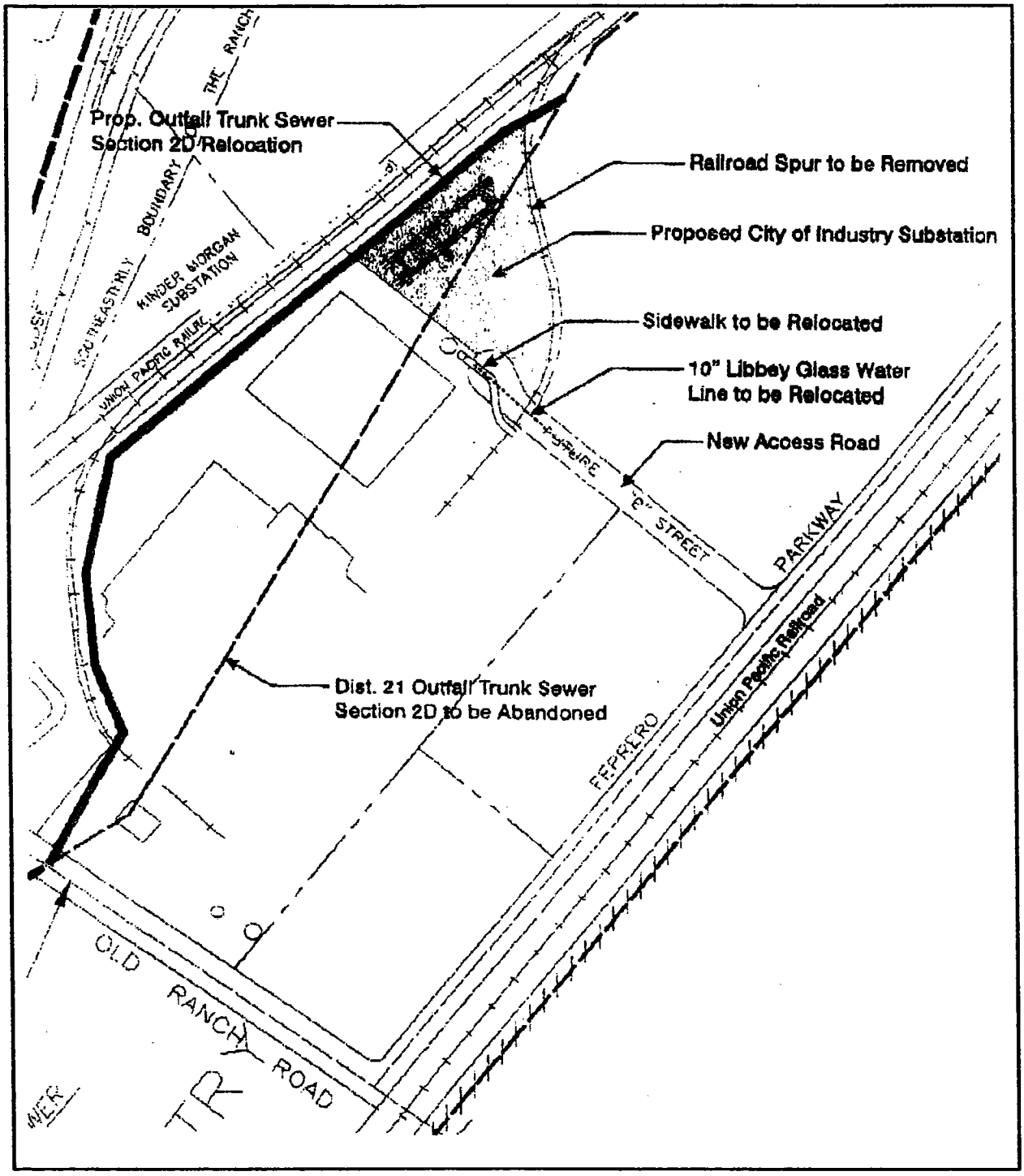

Figure 3. Proposed Development Plan for the Libbey Substation.

Also present in this area is the Puente Formation, a formation of marine siltstone, sandstone, and shale (Mpe; see Bortugno and Spittler 1987; Jennings 1977). Although fossils may be present within the Puente Formation, its relative depth within the current project area would suggest that paleontological materials will not be identified with the project area.

Mathews (1936; see Pinheiro 1960:45) described the geology of the La Puente Valley (this area of eastern City of Industry) as follows:

> A clay bank estimated to be more than 2000 feet in height rises sheer from the bedrock beneath the upper San Gabriel Valley, forming virtually a water-tight dam at the southern and southeastern end.
>
> A bedrock the valley's original floor rises to the west. The incline eastward makes a natural base of the entire valley, with this subterranean lake filling gradually in the rainy season from its low points on the north of the San Jose and Covina hills to the south of the San Gabriel river, and widening to several miles east and west of the Covina and West Covina areas.
>
> There is but one spillway for this reservoir, which is Bartholdi Pass, through which the San Gabriel river flows at an estimated height of nearly a thousand feet above the actual valley floor. The San Dimas, the Big and Little Dalton, and Puddingstone washes find their way to the San Gabriel river, and all wastage goes out through Bartholdi Pass, but at such a high level there is formed an enormous underground lake, the main supply of pump-water for innumerable citrus and walnut ranches and for the territory of Puente.
>
> The rock and detritus of the upper valley as it nears the Sierra Madre range and the deep alluvial soil of Puente and West Covina were deposited by the San Gabriel river and the washes augmented by the runoff from the first range and this deposit was perhaps millions of years in its accumulation. Rising from the valley's bedrock and clay bottom there are clay striations that break the continuity of the lake irregularly, as the water is not obtainable from every surface location, but may be encountered in great quantity over 75% of the area.

The La Puente Valley Journal (1936; see Pinheiro 1960:46) supplemented Mathews' discussion by emphasizing the valuable water supply in the La Puente Valley. This discussion reads:

> Plentiful water supply made possible vast walnut, citrus, avocado orchards instead of thousand of acres of barley fields ... This is, of course, the story of water in the valley in general ...

That, in brief, is the history of crops all over the valley. And in similar manner, the history of water might be succinctly states as : Streams ... Artesian wells ... Pumping.

When the first pioneers settled here there was plenty of water for all their needs. The first farms did not cover the whole valley and only the better land was used, so that fields of barley sprang up all along the stream courses.

But Southern California grew, not only in La Puente Valley but in other valleys, too, and more water was the need everywhere. More ranchers in La Puente Valley meant more diversion ditches from out streams,. Thus alone placed a limit on how much land could be utilized, but added was the fact that the land closer to the sources of the streams was being developed in the same manner so that with a greater need for water in the valley, less of it even got this far.

Fortunately there were available some springs of natural formation, indicating an underground supply of vast dimensions. Ranches were still predominantly along the stream bed and the hills made these natural sites for an artesian supply, man turned to helping Nature again by drilling holes through which this under-water could come to the surface along the valleys and we had an artesian well stage.

This area of Los Angeles County is also associated with the naturally-occurring Coastal Sage Scrub biotic community of the Upper Sonoran Life Zone (Heizer and Elsasser 1980:9). However, historic and modern alterations of the land (e.g. ranching, farming, and diversion of water, etc.) have obliterated much of the evidence of the Coastal Sage Scrub vegetation along the San Jose Creek flood plain.

Coastal sage scrub is usually found within the low hills and/or foothill areas of the coastal mountain ranges of Southern California (Munz 1974:4). Flora typically includes soap plant (*Chlorogalum pomeridianum)*, California Sage Brush (*Artimisia californica*), and Deerweed (*Lotus scoparious*), all known to have been used by Native Californian populations (Heizer and Elsasser 1980:244; Scientific Resource Surveys 1978:8-10; McKenna 1992:12).

Fauna generally associated with the Coastal Sage Scrub community include many large, wide ranging animals (e.g. deer), predatory birds, and several species of lizards and snakes (MacMahon 1987; Blackburn and Anderson 1993). Kirkberg (1972:74) has noted that the Southern California mountains provided a array of resources during prehistoric times. However, it was the Coastal Sage Scrub that provided the native populations with the more plentiful and practical resources (see McKenna 1986:8-9 and 1993:4).

Non-native vegetation now present within the project area includes filaree (*Eriodium circulum*), mustard (*Brassica geniculata*), and Brome grasses (*Bromus spp.*). In addition, there are introduced trees (palms and walnut) and references to historic citrus orchards.

CULTURAL HISTORY BACKGROUND

- Prehistoric Summary -

The study area is located in an ethnographic area associated with the Gabrieliño (*Tongva*) of the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, Rio Hondo, and Santa Ana River drainage (roughly Los Angeles County of today; McCawley 1996:23; Kroeber 1925:621; and Bean and Smith 1978:538).

The Gabrieliño are known as a society identified by Late Prehistoric/Proto-historic ethnographic records and archaeological data identifying Late Prehistoric occupation of Southern California. Changes identified between the earlier periods and the Late Prehistoric are evident in the archaeological record and in variations seen in technologies, social/community patterns and, in some cases, population estimates. Populations preceding the Gabrieliño, and likely directly related to the Gabrieliño, can be archaeologically identified as separate or variant forms of the evolving culture.

Early studies of the Gabrieliño (see Smith and Teggart 1909; Benedict 1924; Bolton 1927; Robinson 1939; and Kroeber 1925) emphasized anthropological/ethnographic studies while more recent investigations have relied on archaeological data (e.g. Drover 1980; Koerper, Drover, and Langenwalter 1983; McKenna 1985 and 1986; Hudson 1969 and 1971; Rice and Cottrell 1976; Wallace 1955; Warren 1968; Greenwood 1978; and Mason et al. 1994). The majority of data currently available to archaeologists can be referenced in publications of the Society for California Archaeology (1990 to 1996).

The term "Gabrieliño" is a reference to the direct association between the Native American population of the San Gabriel Valley and the Mission San Gabriel de Archangel. The Mission was originally located in the Whittier Narrows area but relocated shortly after its founding because of unstable ground along the Rio Hondo/San Gabriel River channels. The ethnographic boundaries for the Gabrieliño are presented by Bean and Smith (1978:538) and refined by McCawley (1996). The Mission San Gabriel serviced the entire San Gabriel Valley; ranging from the coast to the San Gabriel/San Bernardino Mountains and from northern Los Angeles County to just north of San Juan Capistrano. The northern and eastern extent of their territory included the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains and areas generally associated with the Serrano of the mountain and desert regions.

The Gabrieliño utilized numerous plants and animals for food, shelter, and medicines. Citing Kroeber (1976:649-650), they used seeds most often, followed by foliage, shoots, fruits, and berries. Mountain shrubs, ash, elder, and willow were used for shelters and tool materials (e.g. bows). Over twenty plants were used regularly for medicinal purposes. Fauna used as food sources included deer, rabbits, wood rats, squirrels, quail, and ducks. Animals specifically not used were dog, coyote, bear, tree squirrel, pigeon, dove, mud hen, eagle, buzzard, raven, lizards, frogs, and turtles (Kroeber 1976:652). Along the coast, the Gabrieliño regularly exploited the wetlands and ocean resources.

The Gabrieliño used numerous styles of bows, bedrock mortars, portable mortars, pipes, chisels, metates, manos, and various forms of chipped stone tools. Prior to the establishment of the Mission

system, populations tended to live in larger villages with a series of "daughter" or "satellite" sites (limited activity areas) with lesser populations. Seasonal migration was practiced for the exploitation of resources and protection from seasonal weather conditions (Scientific Resource Surveys 1979:7). Habitation structures were constructed of branches, grasses, and mud and interior hearths were used for heat. Cooking was generally conducted outdoors with hearths generally used for food preparation.

Archaeological data and correlations with ethnographic data have resulted in the determination of a generalized chronology for prehistoric Southern California. The project area is located within the inland areas of Gabrieliño territory while chronological data has emphasized coastal occupations. Nonetheless, current archaeological data has indicated that the coastal chronological data derived by Wallace (1955), Warren (1968), and later by Koerper and Drover (1983) can be applied to this region (Mason 1984; McKenna 1986). The coastal chronology generally accepted for Southern California has been as follows:

> Early Man Horizon: Pre-dating 6,000 B.C.; is characterized by the presence of large projectile points and scrapers, suggesting a reliance on hunting rather than gathering;
>
> Milling Stone Horizon: 6,000 to 1,000 B.C.; characterized by the presence of hand stones, milling stones, choppers, and scraper planes; tools associated with seed gathering and shell fish processing with limited hunting activities; evidence of a major shift in the exploitation of natural resources;
>
> Intermediate Horizon: 1,000 B.C to A.D. 750; reflects the transitional period between the Milling Stone and the Late Prehistoric Horizons; little is known of this time period, but evidence suggests interactions with outside groups and a shift in material culture reflecting this contact;
>
> Late Prehistoric Horizon: A.D. 750 to European Contact; characterized by the presence of small projectile points; use of the bow and arrow; steatite containers and trade items, asphaltum; cremations; grave goods; mortars and pestles; and bedrock mortars.

Recent investigation of sites in the Newport Bay/Irvine area of Orange County (Mason and Peterson 1994) have yielded significant data resulting in refinements of the coastal chronological sequences. Mason and Peterson's conclusions were based on the radiocarbon dates from 326 samples representing thirty-one archaeological sites or cultural contexts. Summarizing their results, Mason and Peterson (1994:55) found that the majority of sites were occupied during the Milling Stone (Horizon) period or the Late Prehistoric (Horizon) period "... without much overlap ...". Only four sites yielded results suggesting occupation during more than one cultural period (e.g CA-ORA-64). In a few instances, dates suggested occupation during the Intermediate (Horizon) period.

Mixtures of dates appeared in limited areas and could be directly associated with areas of agricultural activities. The frequency distribution of radiocarbon dates from the Mason and Peterson investigations were grouped in blocks of fifty year intervals and yielded a range from of dates from 200 B.P. (before present) to 9280 B.P. (dates from CA-ORA-246 indicate occupation of the Newport Bay area as early as the Paleo-Coastal period or (Early Man Horizon). Mason and Peterson's conclusions (1994:57) do not necessarily change the basic chronology, but distinguish more individualistic periods of occupation that are not necessarily evident in the analysis of an artifact assemblage. Mason and Peterson's refined chronology is presented in Table 1.

The Mason and Peterson discussions emphasize that the early definitions of "horizons" were based on artifact assemblages and these correlations have not been altered by the redefined chronology. Through the application of radiocarbon dating and comparative site analyses, studies have resulted in identifying relatively discrete subdivisions within the Milling Stone and Late Prehistoric sites. Variations appear within these two horizons/ periods which can be explained by temporally discrete occupations. Future studies of sites yielding statistically valid artifact assemblages and radiocarbon samples can be conducted to further the understanding of Native American activities throughout Southern California. These studies can also assist in understanding the relative lack of data for the Intermediate Horizon/Period.

Table 1. Refined Coastal Chronology as Defined by Mason and Peterson (1994).

Cultural Horizons	Defined 1986	Cultural Periods	Redefined 1994	Temporal Correlations
Paleo-Coastal	Pre-6000 B.C.	Paleo-Coastal	Pre-8000 B.P.	Pre-6000 B.C.
Milling Stone	6000 to 1000 B.C.	Milling Stone 1	8000 to 5800 B.P.	6000 to 3800 B.C.
		Milling Stone 2	5800 to 4650 B.P.	3800 to 2650 B.C.
		Milling Stone 3	4650 to 3000 B.P.	2650 to 1000 B.C.
Intermediate	1000 B.C. to A.D. 750	Intermediate	3000 to 1350 B.P.	1000 B.C. to A.D. 650
Late Prehistoric	A.D. 750 to European Contact	Late Prehistoric 1	1350 to 650 B.P.	A.D. 650 to 1350
		Late Prehistoric 2	650 to 200 B.P.	A.D. 1350 to Contact

- Historic Occupation of the Area -

The earliest known records of European contact with Southern California Native Americans date to the mid-1500s, representing the early explorations of the Spanish. These explorations resulted in the identification of populations from the ships but did not include direct contact. Personal contact was not made until the 1770s, when Father Garces traversed the Mojave Desert and entered coastal Southern California through the Cajon Pass (Walker 1986).

In the 1770s, the Spanish padres, under the direction of Junipero Serra, began the process of establishing a series of missions throughout Alta California, as California was then known. The project area is within the boundaries of lands historically held by the Mission San Gabriel de Archangel. The Mission continued to hold these large tracts until the Mexican government declared its independence from Spain and issued orders for the secularization of the missions (ca. 1824). By 1833-34, the majority of mission lands were taken from the Catholic Church and granted to individuals who had served as either Spanish or Mexican soldiers, settlers, financiers, etc. The Mexican government hoped to initiate a pattern of settlement in Alta California by relocating populations from Mexican settlements to California settlements (Hanna 1951; McWilliams 1973; Dumke 1944; and Scott 1977).

In this case, the study area is basically located within the historic Mission San Gabriel de Arcangel holdings (as the mission claimed all lands in Los Angeles County and into San Bernardino County) and just outside the historic Mexican Rancho Canada de los Nogales (Beck and Haase 1977:37; Avina 1932:80). This rancho was granted in 1844 to Jose Maria Aguilar and consisted of 1,199.56 acres (.5 leagues), and encompassing the right-of-way for San Jose Creek. Being outside any identified rancho property, this portion of Los Angeles County was open for settlement following the Homestead Act of 1862.

Records on file with the Bureau of Land Management, Riverside, have provided data on the relatively early ownership in this area. Specifically, the data showed that small home lots were granted in Section 4, meaning they were available for either homesteading or cash purchases in the late 1800s (Figure 4).

This general area of Los Angeles County is also associated with the historic occupation by Alvan T. Currier, who settled in the area in the early 1870s. In c. 1870, Alvan T. Currier, a native of Maine, was living in San Francisco and investigating the availability of properties in Southern California. Records recovered from the County Archives (Norwalk; Book of Deeds 21, pages 378-380) illustrate that Alvan T. Currier did purchase properties in 1870, as shown in the following deed reference:

> This Indenture made the Twenty first day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight hundred and Seventy Between **Frank Sox** of the City and County of San Francisco State of California party of the first part and **A.T. Currier** of the same place the party of the second part Witnesseth. That the said party of the first part for and in consideration of the sum of One thousand and five hundred (1500) Dollars gold coin of the United States of America to him in hand paid by the said party of the second part the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged has granted bargained and sold conveyed and conferred and by these presents does grant bargain and sell convey and confirm unto the said party of the second part and to his heirs and assigns ... to wit: **The fractional West half of Section No. Four (4) in Township No. Two (2) South in Range No. Nine (9) West in San Bernardino Meridian and for a more definite description as follows. The East half of the South West quarter and lots No. Six (6) Seven (7) eight (8) Nine (9) and ten (10) all in Section No. (4) four in**

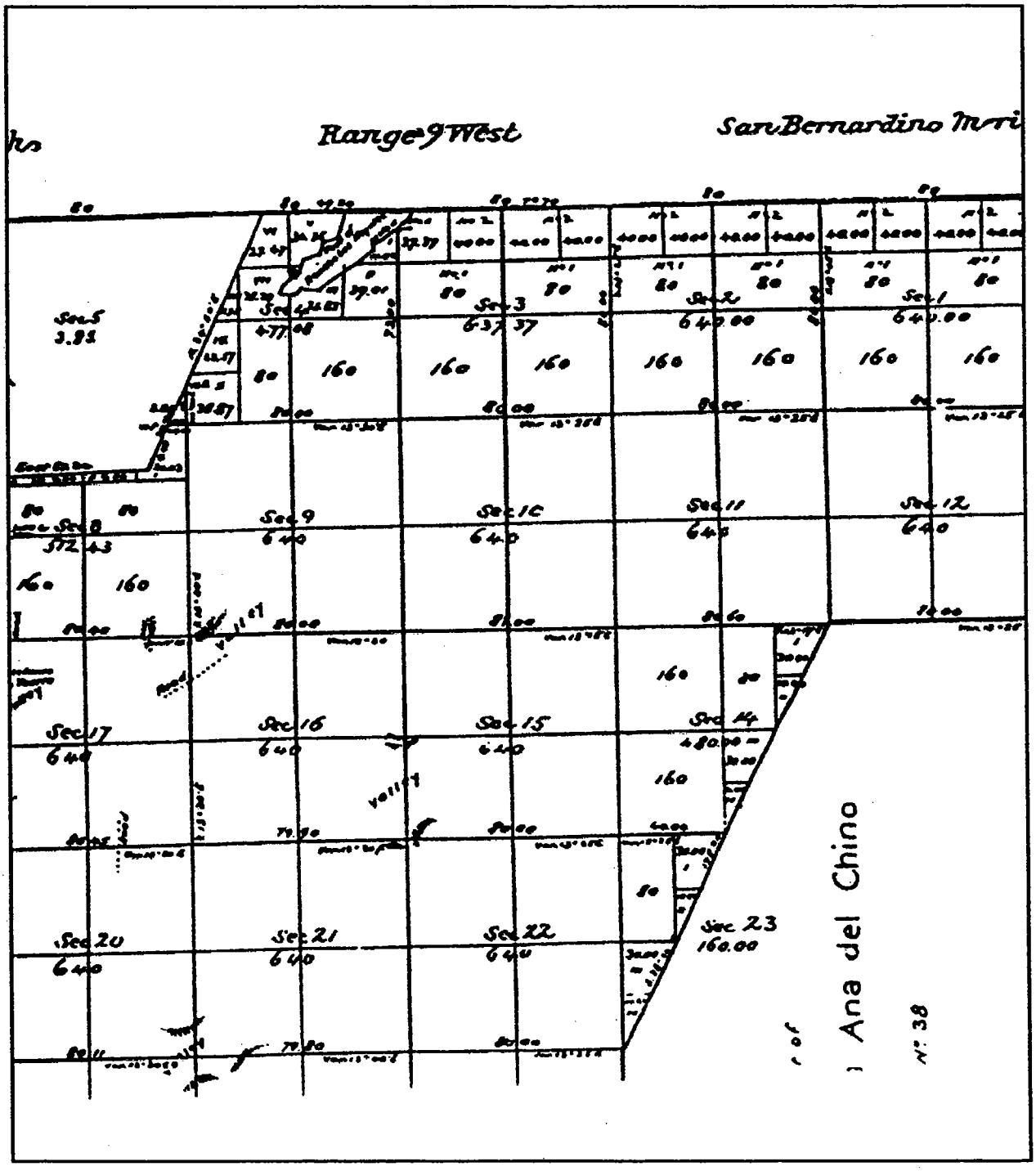

Figure 4. U.S. Government Land Office Survey Map,
Township 2 South, Range 9 West.

said township containing two hundred and fourteen 15/100 (214 9/100) Acres according to the official survey of the U.S. now on file in the office of the Surveyor General of the U.S. for the State of California at San Francisco aforesaid.

Together with all and singular the tenements heredilaments and appurtenances there unto belonging or in any wise appertaining and the reversion and reversions remainder and remainders rents issues and profile and also all the estate right title interest homestead property possession claim and demand whatsoever as well in law as in equity of the said party of the first part of in or to the said premises and every part and parcel thereof with the appurtenances. To have and to hold all and singular the said premises together with the appurtenances unto the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns forever. In Witness whereso the ... party of the ... first part has hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

Currier also purchased surrounding properties. Examples of these purchases were identified at the County Archives in Norwalk (Book of Deeds 21, Pages 383-385; Book of Deeds 26, Pages 164-165; Book of Deeds 21, Pages 386-387; Book of Deeds 21, Pages 449-450).

By the time Alvan T. Currier completed his purchases (c. 1874+), he owned over 2,500 acres of land in the area once referred to as "near Walnut" or "near Pomona" and now known as an eastern portion of the City of Industry, including the current project area (Newmark 1930:531-534). He also owned a 2,500 acre ranch near San Jose, properties in downtown Los Angeles, and Pomona, and allocated a right-of-way for the Southern Pacific Railroad (now the Union Pacific Railroad).

Alvan T. Currier was a relatively early settler in California, arriving in the early 1860s and eventually setting in San Francisco in the late 1860s. His biographical sketches appears in various publications, as he eventually attained the positions of Sheriff of Los Angeles County and State Senator. He owned property in the City of Las Angeles and the City of Pomona. Newmark (1930: 531) states:

> As rugged as the climate of his native State of Main, A.T. Currier,[3] after the usual hazardous life of the pioneer on the plains and in mines, proved his good judgment when, in the late sixties, after riding through California in search of the best place to found a home, he selected a ranch close to that of Louis Phillips. For years, I had pleasant relations with Currier; and I must confess that it was not easy to decide , in 1882, when two such friends as he and Billy Rowland were opposing candidates, how I should vote for Sheriff. Currier was elected.

Emerson and Houghton (n.d.161-165), in "The History of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department 1850-1940", present the following biographical sketch of Alvin [sic] T. Currier:

Alvin [sic] T. Currier – 1883-84

Reared and educated in Maine; Fifteenth Sheriff of the County; of French and English ancestry; Sheriff's term changed to two years; a Pomona Valley rancher; State Senator in 1898; Director of Pomona First National Bank; built and owned the Currier Block in Los Angeles.

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Alvin [sic] T. Currier, the fifteenth Sheriff of Los Angeles County was elected to that office November 7, 1882. The Legislature had changed the length of the term from one to two years. Prior to this the Sheriff and other County Officers had been elected in September, annually.

Opposing Currier in this election, William R. Rowland had stood for re-election. Rowland had just finished a three year period n the office, following an interim of four years between his first incumbency of four years and the second one of three years, making seven years in all that he had served the County as Sheriff. He was a very popular man and had given a very satisfactory account of himself in the administration of the office.

But the political party system of election was still popular in the County and in the contest that year the Republicans were in the ascendency again, consequently the Democratic candidate was defeated and the Republican nominee elected to take his place. Both were capable and worthy men, with only a party name separating them in the public estimation.

Currier was the second Republican to be elected to that high office in the County. The first had been J. F. Burns in 1867. Between Burns' incumbency and that of Currier, Rowland, Alexander and Mitchell, rock ribbed Democrats were successful in defeating their Republican opponents. However it was probably the popularity of the candidates more than partisan connection that carried them into office, for they were all men of wide acquaintance and wide influence in the County.

Mr. Currier was one of the most widely known and influential citizens of California in his day, and did much in developing and upbuilding the resources of Los Angeles County, particularly those of the community in which he resided.

The story of his life is that of a man who came to California, poor in purse, but rich in expectation and hope. He was a man of tireless energy and invincible determination. He was particularly fitted by inherited endowments and early training for large responsibilities in the business world and in public affairs.

Mr. Currier was born April 13, 1840, in Franklin County, Maine. He was the son of Alvin and Nancy (Clough) Currier, both natives of that state. His paternal ancestors were French and on the maternal side they wee of English and Scotch extraction. His father, who was son of Samuel Currier, a very influential citizen of Cobb's Hill, Maine, served as a State Senator in Maine and held several other important official positions. Sheriff Currier was reared and educated in his native state. He attended the public schools and completed his educational training in the academy at Farmington. Following his attendance at Farmington Academy, he taught in the public schools near his home. On attaining his majority he decided to start out and see the world for himself. Horace Greeley's advice saw popular at that time although Hollywood had never been heard of, and young Currier decided to follow it. He turned his face Westward, and during the winter of 1861 and 1862 he saw California for the first time, coming by way of Panama and up the coast in a sailing vessel. However, he did not remain in the state, but went to Idaho, and engaged in gold and silver mining operations until the fall of 1867, when he returned to California.

Shortly after this he returned to Maine to visit his relatives and friends. In the spring of 1868 he came West again, via the Isthmus of Panama, from New York to San Francisco. On his return to California, he traveled all over the state on horseback, for the purpose of selecting a future home, determined to find a healthy climate where the soil was good and where there was an abundance of water.

After making this complete survey of all sections of the State he decided upon the Pomona Valley as the place to settle, and purchased a ranch there in 1889, which he made his home during the remainder of his life.

He occupied the Sheriff's office for one term, two years. Following his retirement from that office he maintained an interest in political activities in the County and was elected State Senator from the Thirty Eighth California District in 1898.

As a legislator he manifested a deep interest in the welfare of his constituents. He labored diligently for such measures as he thought would benefit the people and further the development of the magnificent resources of the State. With the keen, far seeing eye of the pioneer, he discerned the wonderful opportunities of Los Angeles County and the entire state.

Mr. Currier's wife was Mrs. Susan Rubottom, nee Glenn, of Spadra, whom he married on March 20, 1881. Her home was three miles West of Pomona, just off the Southern Pacific railroad, between the stations of Spadra and Lemon. It consisted of a twenty five hundred acre ranch, well stocked with best breeds of cattle and hogs and producing large crops of alfalfa, grain and fruit. It was well watered with artesian wells and through careful supervision and management was made to produce a fortune.

Besides the Los Angeles County ranch Mr. Currier owned in 1889, another ranch of twenty four hundred acres in the San Jose valley, besides other smaller pieces of valuable property in Pomona and Los Angeles. He owned the Currier Block, a large office building at 212 West Third Street, which when constructed, was acclaimed as one of the most modern office buildings in Los Angeles, equipped with all the standard conveniences for such buildings of that day.

In addition to his ownership of real estate properties, he had large interests in business corporations and various other enterprises. He was the principal stockholder in the motor line between Pomona and North Pomona, and also had hotel interests. He was a director of the First National Bank of Pomona, also a Director in the Antonio Fruit Exchange, and was president of the San Antonio Canyon Water Company and President of the Odd Fellows Hall Association of Pomona.

Alvin [sic] T. Currier was a fine example of a man who carefully plans every important step of his career and then determinedly executes his plan. His careful search for a spot in which to establish his home, his final and definite choice of that spot, and the energy he put into making it all he intended it to be, gives a very clear insight into the characteristics of the man.

He had fine political acumen, but only assumed the role of politician as a means of serving the best interests of the County and State. His private life was without a blemish, his business life was honesty and integrity personified, and his official life was without a shadow of suspicion or evidences of a dishonest or selfish motive.

He passed away August thirteenth, 1922, with eighty two years of life, well lived, to his credit. His record as a loyal, substantial and useful citizen, an upright and honorable man of business, a good and generous neighbor, a faithful and sympathetic friend and an honest and capable public official is unexcelled and has rarely be equalled [sic].

Currier's biographical sketch in "An Illustrated History of Los Angeles County, California" (Lewis Publishing Company 1889:415-416) presents the following description of the man prior to his elector to the State Senate:

A.T. Currier, proprietor of "Currier's Ranch," three miles south of Spadra, on the lines of the Southern Pacific Railroad, has been actively identified with the work of improving and building up Los Angeles County for the past twenty years. A brief review of the life of Mr. Currier gives the following facts: He was born in Franklin County, Maine, April 30, 1840. The usual life of a strong, robust, New England boy of not wealthy parentage was his. Reared to a farm life, he was early inured to hard labor, with few play-days. The usual opportunities for schooling were afforded him. Of these he made good use. Pursuing his studies with that energy which has char-

acterized his whole life, he became, before reaching his majority, a teacher of others. Not satisfied with the prospects of life in his native State, in the autumn of 1861, in the flush of young manhood, the subject of this sketch left the old home and came to California, via the Panama route. After a winter spent near Placerville, he engaged in mining in Shoshone county, Idaho, following that pursuit six years, with fair success. In the autumn of 1867 he visited the old home in Main, returning to this State the following spring. The year following he was dealing in stock in Northern California and Southern Oregon. In 1869 he disposed of his stock, and at San Francisco prepared himself for a horseback ride through the better portions of the State, for the purpose of selecting a future home, determined to find first a healthy, equable climate where a good soil, with good weather, could be had. In the autumn, after a summer spent in the northern and middle portions of California, Mr. Currier bought 1,000 acres of the land now making his ranch. He has never regretted his choice. In the fall of 1871 he commenced the improvement of the property. The ranch now comprises 2,400 acres, partly in the beautiful San Jose Valley and partly in the adjoining hills, which are themselves interspersed with valleys. In quality of soil it all ranks number one. Crossing the "Currier Ranch" is a perennial stream of water, the San Jose Creek, which should be mentioned in this connection. It has its fountain head three-quarters of a mile east of Spadra, on the Phillips Ranch. In the first three miles of its flow it is entirely emptied of water by ditches six times, reappearing each time with an increased volume. By actual measurement in midsummer Mr. Currier has for his use sixty-eight miners' inches. This wonderfully beneficent little stream sinks after leaving the ranch only to again reappear and enrich the valley for miles below, before being lost in the San Gabriel River. The "Currier Ranch" is devoted mainly to the production of hay and grain. About eighty head of horses, 200 hogs and 125 head of cattle, are usually kept. An average of 1,000 tons of hay is sold annually, and 500 tons are fed on the ranch. The grain production annually is proportionally large. Mr. Currier, while making no specialty of citrus fruits, prides himself on having land suitable for their culture, excelled by none in the citrus belt. A small orange orchard of only two acres, which came into good bearing in 1884, has, for its first three crops sold to shipping dealers, yielded an average of over $1,000 per year. Mr. Currier owns sixty-six acres of land adjoining the Santa Fe Railroad station grounds on the east and north of Pomona. This he has commenced to improve, fifteen acres being planted to deciduous fruits and oranges, and twelve acres with raisin grapes. In the near future the rest of this land will be in orchard. Mr. Currier also owns valuable city property in Los Angeles and Pomona. He has embarked in many an enterprise, helping to build up the county and its cities. Of the Motor Line between Pomona and North Pomona he is a leading stockholder and director. He is also a stockholder and president of the Palomares Hotel Company at Pomona. Mr. Currier, by his life, has illustrated the fact that fortune favors those who help themselves. He left his native State possessed of only a pittance earned by teaching district school, before twenty-one years of age. In California, while not always successful, by his ambition, energy and courage, backed by good business qualifications, he has been able to acquire a goodly fortune. In public affairs he has always been interested. Politically, he is identified with the

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> Republican party. In Shoshone County, Idaho, he served three years as county treasurer. In 1882, by a vote, flattering to himself, leading the party vote by hundreds, he was elected sheriff of Los Angeles County., He is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity of Pomona. March 20, 1881, Mr. Currier wedded Mrs. Susan Rubottom, *nee* Glenn, widow of James Rubottom. Her family were pioneers of El Monte, from Texas.

What the various biographical sketches of Alvan T. Currier do not emphasize is that California State Senator Alvan T. Currier was the son of a Senator, Maine State Senator Alvan Currier (Powell 1992). Alvan T. Currier married "Aunt Sue" Rubottom, the widow of James Rubottom, "... who came to El Monte as Susan Glenn in the pioneer days ... as well as the universal affection in which she is held by all who have known her ..." (Hickson 1920). The Rubottoms were neighbors of Currier and friends for many years. Married late in life (in their 40s), the Curriers had no children of their own, but assisted in raising nieces and other relatives living in the general area.

In addition to the family, ranching, and political activities, Currier was very active in community services, including serving on the Board of Directors for the First Baptist Church of Pomona, donating land for the Pomona YMCA, and assisting in the establishment of facilities at the University of Redlands (Powell 1992; Gutierrez 1992; Powell and Gutierrez 1999, personal communication).

During the earlier years in the Valley, Alvan T. Currier lived on his property and occupied an adobe structure. He built (or had built) a relatively large barn, bunk house, and other out buildings. These two structures are illustrated on the 1894 USGS 15' Pomona Quadrangle. He planted orchards, ran cattle, and grew barley. He also established the A.T. Currier Water Company and invested in wells. Hickson (1920:52) states:

> ... Senator Currier put down drilling wells and used power pumps, solving his water problems. He was sued by neighboring interests but won the right to use the water on his own land. Senator Currier raised grain and stock and planted both walnut and seedling orange trees, since he had enough water for irrigation. Later he sold portion of his land from time to time but always with the stipulation that the accompanying water shares were appurtenant to the land. Also, his "seven flowing wells" were always mentioned in the deeds even after they were no longer flowing.

During the first forty years in California and thirty years on his property near Walnut, Alvan T. Currier accumulated a considerable amount of wealth and, with his wife, Susan, eventually moved from his adobe house. In c. 1908, Currier's 10,000 square foot, two and a half story "mansion" was constructed on the property (Powell 1992). It was designed with "... beautiful oak floors, carved moldings and mantels, and expansive rooms, it was the center of Senator Currier's private, social, and political life ..." (Powell and Gutierrez 1992).

The adobe remained for many years, eventually disappearing from the complex. Today, there are conflicting reports of the original adobe location. However, according to the map of 1894, the adobe was likely close to the still-standing barn and occupied during the construction of the larger residence. The more recent buildings located on the property have either replaced the abode or obliterated immediate identification of its location. With the exception of some walnut and citrus orchards, the improvements completed by Currier were confined to that portion of his property south of the southern alignment for the Union Pacific Railroad.

Alvan T. Currier passed away in 1922 at the age of 81. Susan Glenn Rubottom Currier passed away in 1928 at the age of 87. Both are buried in the small Spadra Cemetery (Los Angeles County Death Certificates, Docs. 2546 and 14072) located near the present-day 57 Freeway and Valley Boulevard. Swain (1963:252) states:

> In 1962 Ernest Carrey lived on Currier Rd., named for Senator Alvin [sic] T. Currier who once owned the 2400 acres Currier Ranch southeast of Walnut. Howard R. Hunter, who became manager of the ranch in 1906 and operated to for 32 years, said that over 600 acres of the Currier Ranch became Diamond Bar Ranch, where a city was taking shape in 1962. Another part of the ranch was sold in small parcels, and the McMillan Citrus Nursery was developed on part of the land.
>
> The fact that Mr. Hunter remained as manager of the ranch until 1948 illustrates that the ranch was maintained as a working ranch well after the deaths of the Curriers. This was facilitated through Mrs. Susan Currier's wishes. The Citizens National Trust & Savings Bank of Los Angeles (with Carl P. Smith named as Assistant Trust Officer) oversaw Mrs. Currier's estate. Documents read as follows:
>
> This indenture, made this 4th day of September, 1929, at the City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, State of California, by and between Citizens National Trust & Savings Bank of Los Angeles, a National Banking Association, the duly qualified and acting Executor of the Estate of Susan Currier, deceased, the party of the first part, and Louise Currier Ramsey, as to a 12/168th interest, George Currier Wheeler, as to a 12/168th interest, Nancy Estelle Bachelder, as to a 6/168th interest, Clarence Elisha Williams as to a 16/168th interest, Howard Alvan Hunter as to a 4/168th interest, Margie Warren Eston Field as to a 4/168th interest, Josie May Norton as to a 4/168th interest, Currier Carlton Holman, as to a 4/168th int. and Marguerite Holman as to a 4/168th interest, and University of Redlands, a corporation, as to a 112/168th interest, parties of the second part; Witnessth: That whereas, pursuant to notices given thereof, the sais party of the first party, did sell, subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles, the real property hereinafter described, situate in the said County, and at such sale, the said parties of the second part became the purchaser of said real property for the sum of Ninety-Two Hundred Ninety-three ($9,293.00) Dollars; and Whereas, the said Superior Court, upon return of said sale on July 16th, 1928, and

upon notice of at least ten days having been given, did, on the 30th day of July, 1929, make an order confirming said sale and directing conveyance to be executed to the said parties of the second part, a certified copy of which order of confirmation was recorded on August 29th, 1929, in Book 8282, Page 299 of Official Records of said County ...

... all the right, title, interest and estate of Said Susan Currier, deceased, at the time of her death, and also the right, title and interest that the said estate, by operation of law or otherwise, may have acquired, other than, or in addition to, that of said decedent, at the time of her death, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in said County of Los Angeles, State of California, and more particularly described as follows, to wit:

(1) an undivided one-half interest in: That parcel of land situated in the Rancho Los Angeles in the County of Los Angeles, State of California, described as follows: Commencing at a stake in the South-east line of the Right-of-way of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at its intersection with the Southwest line of the Wilson Bach Tract; thence South 32 degrees, 40 min. West along the said right of way of the Southern Pacific Railroad CO. 16 59/100 chains to an iron stake; thence South 41 deg. 32 min. East 6 54/100 chains, more or less, to the line between Rancho de Nogales and lands of A.T. Currier, according to Government Survey Plat and Judicial possession, thence in a North-easterly course along said line between Rancho de Nogales and Currier to the point where the aforesaid line of the Wilson Beach Tract intersects the same; thence along the South-west line of said Wilson Beach Tract, North 41 deg. 32 min. West to the point of beginning, and containing thirteen acres of land as surveyed by W.H. Saunders, Civil Engineer in January 1898, being the same tract of land conveyed to Francisco Reyes, by deed recorded in Book 807, Page 155 of Deeds, records of Los Angeles County, California. Also being the property conveyed to A.T. Currier by deed recorded in Book 845, Page 42 of Deeds, records of Los Angeles County, subject to that certain deed from A.T. Currier and Susan Currier, his wife, to A.T. Currier Water Company, a corporation, recorded in Book 3649, Page 220 of Deeds, records of Los Angeles County.

(2) An undivided ½ interest in that parcel described as follows: Commencing at a point in the South line of the right of way of the Southern [sic] Pacific Railroad Company, said point being distant 16.59 chains from the intersection of the West line of the Wilson Beach Tract of land and with the South line of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company's right of way souther South 32 deg. 40 min. West, said point of commencement is also the North-west corner of the 13 acre tract conveyed to Maria Vejar de Perez and Teodoro Perez to Francisco Reyes by deed recorded in Book 807, Page 155, of Deeds, records of Los Angeles County, California, thence on true course along the South line of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's right-of-way, South 31 deg. 29 min. West 4.046 chains. Thence South 39 deg. 11 min. West 3.0485 chains, more or less to the South line of the Rancho Los Nogales. Thence Easterly along the

South line of the Rancho Los Nogales to the South-west corner of the 13 acre tract hereinbefore referred to. Thence along the South-west line of said 13 acre tract to the point of beginning and containing 7.48 acres of land, more or less. Being the property conveyed to A.T. Currier by deed recorded in Book 846, Page 290 of Deeds, records of Los Angeles County...

The disposition of the Currier Ranch was detailed in the local newspaper following the death of Mrs. Susan Currier (date unknown, copy made available by Powell 1999). The article depicts the Currier House with its surrounding palm trees, Senator and Mrs. Currier, and workmen harvesting oranges in the Currier orchard. The article reads:

The Currier Ranch, located in San Jose Township, about two miles West of Spadra post office, and about one mile East of Walnut post office, was formerly the home of Senator A.T. Currier and his wife, Susan Currier. Senator and Mrs. Currier were truly pioneers in Pomona Valley. Born in Farmington, Maine, April 28, 1840, Senator Currier's early years were spent on a New England farm and in attending the country schools of that time. As a young man in the early seventies he came West to seek his fortune, and after spending three or four years in the mines of Idaho, he come to California. He located on this land about 1871 and continued to live there until his death on August 13, 1921. Senator Currier served as Sheriff of Los Angeles County for one term of two years in the early 80s, and as State Senator in the sessions of 1899 and 1901, and he as also closely identified with many of the business undertakings of Los Angels County.

A.T. Currier, one of the pioneers of Pomona Valley.
Besides carrying on extensive ranch interests, he served as Sheriff of Los Angeles County, as a State Senator, was for many years a director of the First National Bank of Pomona and was a generous benefactor to religious and educational institutions.
He died Aug. 21, 1921.

Mrs. Currier, like the Senator, was also a pioneer, having crossed the plains from Texas in a covered wagon, a mere girl in her teens. On March 20, 1881, she came to the Currier Ranch as the bride of Mr. Currier and for over forty years this ranch was their family home. Her death on May 30, 1928, brought to its close a life characterized by service to others. She was affectionately known throughout Pomona Valley as "Aunt Sue."

Thru the deaths of Mr. And Mrs. Currier the ownership of the property is now divided among nieces and nephews of the former owners, with the University of Redlands holding an undivided interest in a large portion of the acreage.

The acreage of the Currier Ranch, exclusive of what is under contract for sale, comprises about 2,000 acres. Of this approximately 40 acres are in oranges and about forty are in walnuts (not including 13 ½ acres not yet in bearing); about 100 acres are in alfalfa and the balance if the acreage is divided between dry farming land and pasture land, altho [sic] much of the dry farming land could easily be supplied with water and would make excellent orchard land.

Since Mr. Currier's death, two fine groves out of the property have been sold to William O. McClintock and Sons of Walnut, California, and approximately 72 acres have been purchased by Charles S. and Frank B. McMillan, who have built homes on the acreage and have also started a citrus nursery thereon; the soil being excellent for the purpose. Several other smaller portions have been sold off the property and about 120 acres are now under option to group of California citizens who are planning to use it industrially.

A beautiful portion of the Currier Ranch is the back hills along the South border of the property, where the live-oak and wild walnut trees furnish shade and the cool ocean breezes thru Brea Canyon temper the heat of summer. Within a few years these hills will undoubtedly be furnishing beautiful building site for country homes. The proposed Whittier Sky Line Boulevard passes along the crest of these hills.

The location of the Currier Ranch is strategic in many respects. As to accessibility this property is traversed by two trunk line railroads, it being on the main lines of the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific, thus furnishing wonderful transportation facilities for industrial sites. This property is also now traversed by the Valley Boulevard (connecting Pomona with Los Angeles) and by Brea Canyon Boulevard which connects Valley Boulevard with Orange County points. Furthermore, the surveys of the proposed Pomona Fifth Avenue extension (being a link in the trunk line from Southern California to Arizona), and Whittier Sky Line Boulevard both pass through the property.

Unlike many other localities, the soil and climate in this district seem equally well adapted to the growing of citrus fruits and walnuts, and the packing house of the Walnut Fruit Growers' Association is near at hand. This organization is affiliated with both the California Fruit Growers' Exchange and the California Walnut Growers' Association. Both Naval and Valencia oranges do well in this locality. Mt. San Antonio (Old Baldy) furnishes wind protection not found in many other Southern California regions.

The water on the Currier Ranch is supplied by a series of wells and pumping plants which furnish an abundance of water for the land under irrigation. Most of the wells on this property are less than 100 feet in depth so the water lift is easy and inexpensive.

The ranch homestead (see picture), is a beautiful and substantial two-story structure which was erected about 20 years ago. It is well built and finely furnished and commands an excellent view of Old Baldy and the Sierra Madre mountains.

As the present ownership of this property is divided among many different owners scattered from Maine to California, it is very probable that they will ultimately dispose of their holdings.

Based on an interpretation of the data presented above, the majority of the Currier Ranch was intact until 1928 and the death of Susan Currier. Subsequent to her death, a portion of the property was sold to Mr. William McClintock and Charles and Frank McMillan. Although no specific record of the sales was found, it is thought that the properties sold included those orchard areas located north of the main house complex and now between the two railroad right-of-ways, where a small portion of the original groves were still standing in 1999-2000.

The specific property associated with the Libbey Glass facility was originally part of the Currier holdings. The Libbey Glass facility was once known as the Owens Illinois Glass facility, which operated as such well into the 1970s. Owens-Illinois opened its plant in Los Angeles, California in c. 1923 (Toulouse 1971:393-395), suggesting the first plant may have been constructed on land sold by Mrs. Currier following her husband's death. Libbey Glass was founded in Toledo, Ohio, in 1880. Edward Drummond Libbey opened the Toledo Glass Company in 1896. The Libbey Glass Company purchased the Owens Illinois facility in the late 1970s-early 1980s and has operated the facility since its purchase. No evidence was found to suggest any other improvements were made to this property before or after the construction of the facility. The spur from the Southern Pacific railroad (now the Union Pacific right-of-way) was built to accommodate the glass factory.

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

Previously completed studies in the area of the current project area were researched through the University of California, Los Angeles, South Central Coastal Information Center (UCLA-SCCIC), Los Angeles California, and supplemented with data from the California State University, South Central Coastal Information Cetner (CSUF-SCCIC) over the course of the past few years - as other projects within the area have been investigated. This research showed that numerous surveys had been completed in the general area, but the specific project area had not been previously surveyed. Two prehistoric sites (CA-LAN-1414 and CA-LAN-3509) have been recorded in the area, but neither is located within the current project area. The Currier Complex is located south of the project area and will not be impacted by the proposed project.

A review of the National Register of Historic Places listing, the California State Historic Resources Inventory, California Historical Landmarks (1990 listing), and the California Points of Historical Interest listings (c. 1992) failed to identify any significant resources in the area.

McKenna et al. is also aware that studies have been completed along San Jose Creek (Shepard 2001) and that a prehistoric burial was removed from a trench cut near the intersection of Valley Boulevard and Grand Avenue. Overall, the area must be considered sensitive for the presence of both prehistoric and historic cultural resources.

RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION

As a result of the recent investigations, McKenna et al. found no evidence of prehistoric cultural resources. However, given the identification of significant prehistoric resources in the immediate area, McKenna et al. has determined that the project site has a relative level of sensitivity to yield prehistoric remains and, therefore, the proponent of the Libbey Substation project should be aware of the potential for buried resources to be uncovered at the time of any earthmoving activities.

Overall, historic resources were not identified. However, the alignment of the railroad spur is an historic alignment and, therefore, there is a potential for buried historic resources in this area. The identification of historic remains associated with the railroad spur (if present) would not necessarily be considered significant, but other historic remains associated with the Currier complex may be present and, by association, have a relative level of significance. The proponent of the project should be aware of the potential for buried historic resources that may add to the overall history for the area.

Whether or not significant prehistoric or historic resources are identified within the project area will be dependent upon the opportunities to visually inspect the subsurface context of the project area. The relative level of sensitivity for prehistoric and/or historic resources to be present would, therefore, necessitate some level of monitoring to protect potentially significant resources.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

To adequately protect potentially significant resources, McKenna et al. recommends that the development activities pertaining to the proposed Libby Substation and access road project area be monitored by a qualified archaeological monitor. Due to the potential for historic remains, the monitor should have experience working with both prehistoric and historic resources.

The grading plan, duration and extent, can be determined once a grading plan and construction schedule is defined. Such monitoring may vary from spot-checks to full-time monitoring with one or more archaeologists and/or Native American representatives associated with the Gabrielino-Tongva of Los Angeles County.

Any changes to these recommendations will require the written approval of the McKenna et al. Principal Investigator.

Jeanette A. McKenna, Principal, McKenna et al.

1-27-03
Date

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APPENDIX A:

Professional Qualifications

JEANETTE A. McKENNA

Owner and Principal Investigator
McKenna et al., Whittier CA

Ms. McKenna specializes in the field of Cultural Resource Management: prehistoric archaeology, historic archaeology, and history. She is a recent-past member of the Board of Directors for the Society of Professional Archaeologists (SOPA 1993-97) and is certified by the Registry of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) to conduct both prehistoric and historic archaeological studies (1998-Present). Ms. McKenna has 26 years of professional experience as an archaeologist and has served on over 600 projects. The majority of her work has been conducted as a Field Director, Project Manager, and/or Principal Investigator in California and Arizona.

TECHNICAL CAPABILITIES

- Vast experience in the greater Southwest, Great Basin, and Southern California regions. Familiar with the full range of cultural resource investigations and has completed projects within the public and private sectors, including environmental management firms, planning and engineering firms, and State and federal agencies.
- Active in the discipline of Cultural Resource Management since 1976 with over 25 years of experience in Southern California and another 5+ years in Arizona, Nevada and Central and Northern California.
- Particular interest in the desert regions of California and Arizona, with specializations in the Proto-historic and Historic Contact Periods.
- Considerable experience in dealing with prehistoric cultural remains and working directly with Native American groups in archaeological training programs (through Arizona State University and the Southern California Indian Center, Garden Grove.

EDUCATION AND AFFILIATIONS

B.A., Anthropology, 1977, CSU Fullerton
M.A., Anthropology, 1982, CSU Fullerton
Lambda Alpha Lambda Honors Society
Post Graduate Studies, Arizona State University, 1982-85
Post Graduate Studies, History Department
University of California, Riverside, 1991-92
Certification Program: CEQA, Land Use and Environmental Planning, University of California, Riverside, 1997-98

Society of Professional Archaeologists (SOPA)/Registry of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) Certification: Field/ Prehistoric Archaeology and Historical Archaeology (1984 to Present)

Board of Directors, Society of Professional Archaeologists 1993-1997 (American Society of Conservation Archaeologists Representative)
BLM California Permit No. CA-99-01-031
BLM Arizona State Permit No. AZ-000107
Arizona State Museum Antiquities Permit (ASM 1997-72bl)

SELECTED PROJECT EXPERIENCE

- Historic Architectural Studies for Renovation and Restoration of the Greek Theatre, Los Angeles CA
- Evaluation of Cultural Resources within the Burbank and West Hollywood Redevelopment Project Areas, Los Angeles County, CA
- Historic Property Survey for the City of Whittier, Los Angeles County, CA.
- Archaeological Investigations and Resource Evaluations for the Proposed Cajon Pipeline, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, CA
- Archaeological Class I Investigations for the Proposed Mojave Pipeline, San Bernardino County, CA
- Cultural Resources Investigations (Phases I, II, and III) for the RIX/SARI Projects, Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority (SAWPA), San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, CA
- Phase I, II, and III Archaeological Investigations for the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, Puente Hills Landfill Solid Waste Management Facility Expansion Project, Whittier, CA
- Archaeological Mitigation Program, The Phoenix Indian School Track Site Project. Arizona State University Office of Cultural Resource Management and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Phoenix, AZ
- Archaeological and Testing Program for the Hidden Valley Golf Course and Van Buren Golf Course Properties, Riverside County, CA
- Cultural Resources Overview Studies for the Annexation of Unincorporated County Lands to the City of Ontario, CA
- Historic Property Survey Reports: Warner Bros. Main Lot Ranch Lot Properties, Burbank, CA
- Historic Archaeological Investigations for L.A. County Sheriff's Facility, Lancaster, CA.

57

David Brunzell

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EDUCATION, CERTIFICATIONS, AWARDS

2000 McKenna et al. Scholarship Award, 4th Recipient

1998-01 Graduate Program, Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton

1997 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton

1996-99 Lambda Alpha Society, National Collegiate Honors Society for Anthropology.

1994-96 Anthropology/Archaeology Courses, California State University, Fullerton.

1997 CBEST/Qualified Substitute Teacher, California

1998-99 Completed Requirements, M.A., Anthropology/Archaeology. Degree awaits completion of thesis.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

99-2001 Archaeological Field Director, McKenna et al., Whittier, CA

99-2000 Archaeological/ Paleontological Crew Chief, Keith Companies, Costa Mesa, CA

1999 Archaeological Monitor, LSA, Irvine, CA

1999 Anthropological Internship, Department of Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton

1998 Archaeological Associate, McKenna et al., Whittier, CA

1996 Archaeological Field Assistant, EIP Associates, Chino, California.

1995-96 Archaeological Field Assistant, McKenna et al., Whittier, CA

1995 Archaeological Field Assistant, Siskiyou County, Oregon, with the BLM & Pomona College, Claremont, California (Dr. Joanne Mack)

SELECTED PROJECT/FIELD EXPERIENCE

2001

- Historic Property Survey Report: Miles Bridge, Riverside County, California.
- Archaeological Testing of the Harvard Hill Site East of Barstow, San Bernardino County, California.

2000

- Phase I Survey: Cultural Resources Survey of "The Cove" Project Area Near the Community of San Jacinto, Riverside County, CA (McKenna et al.)
- Phase I Survey: Cultural Resources Invest. of GST Fiber Optic Alignment From Ontario, San Bernardino County to Del Mar, San Diego County, CA (McKenna et al.)
- Phase I Historic American Building Survey: Cultural Resources Investigation of the Village at the Park, City of Camarillo, Ventura County, CA (McKenna et al.)
- Phase I Survey: Historic American Building Survey: The Currier Ranch Complex Located in the City of Industry, Los Angeles County, CA. (McKenna et al.)
- Excavation: Phase II Testing For Sites Within The Country Club of the Desert (CCD) Project Area, City of La Quinta, County of Riverside, CA (McKenna et al.)
- Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring: Oak Valley Estates Project Area in Beaumont, Riverside County, CA (McKenna et al.)
- Archaeological Monitoring: California Bio Mass, Inc. Project Area in Victorville, San Bernardino County, CA (McKenna et al.)

1999

- Phase I Survey: Cultural Resources Investigation of the Highlands Specific Plan Project Area, Near Murrieta, Riverside County, CA (McKenna et al.)
- Phase I Survey: Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed Outpost Well Site Located Southwest of Cadiz, San Bernardino County, CA (McKenna et al.)
- Phase I Survey: Cultural Resource Invest. of the Country Club of the Desert Project Area Located Within the City of La Quinta, Riverside County, CA (McKenna et al.)

APPENDIX B:

Photographic Record

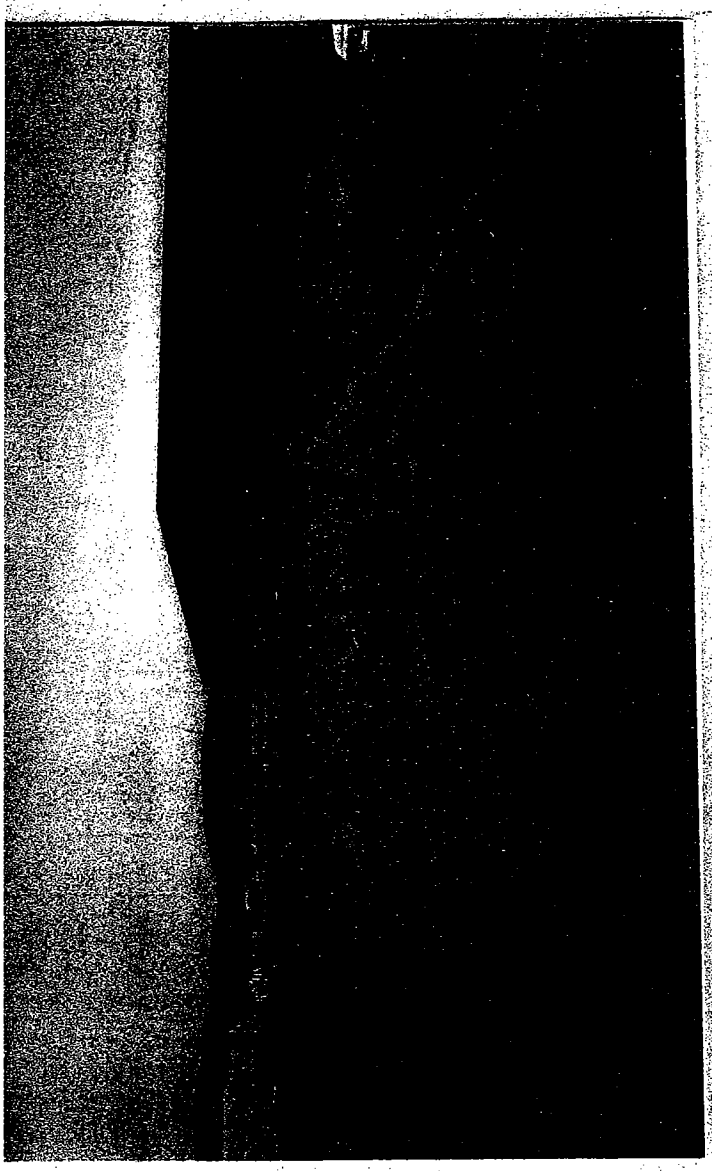
State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

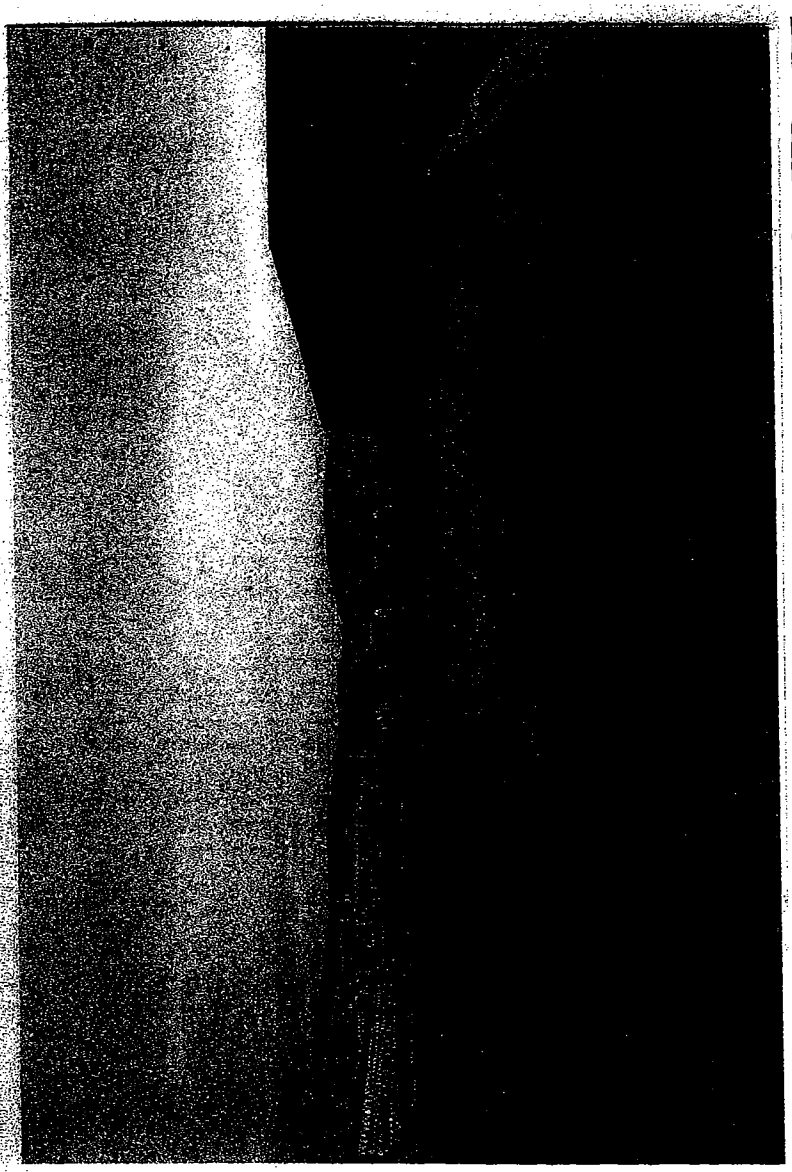
PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

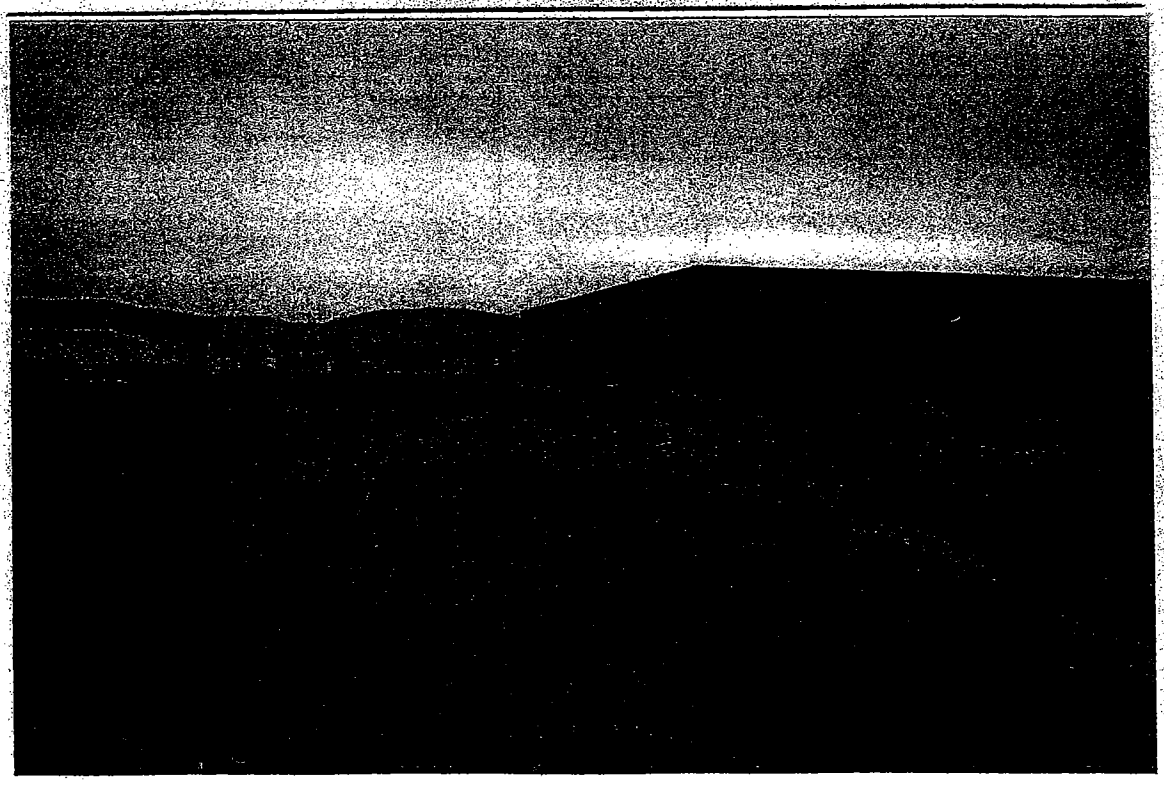
Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

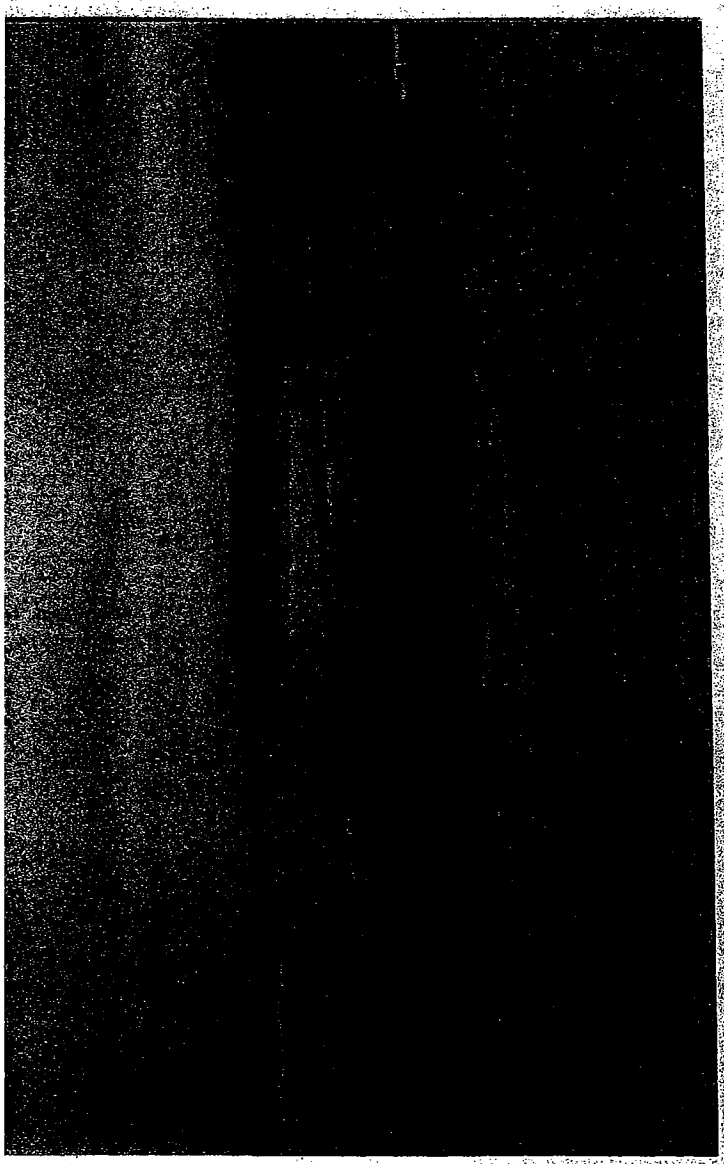
Page 1 of 1 Project Name: Job No. 03.711 - Libby Substation Year 2003
Camera Format: 35 mm Color Prints Lens Size: NA Roll No. 1
Film Type and Speed: 200 ASA Negatives Kept At: McKenna et al., Whittier CA 90601

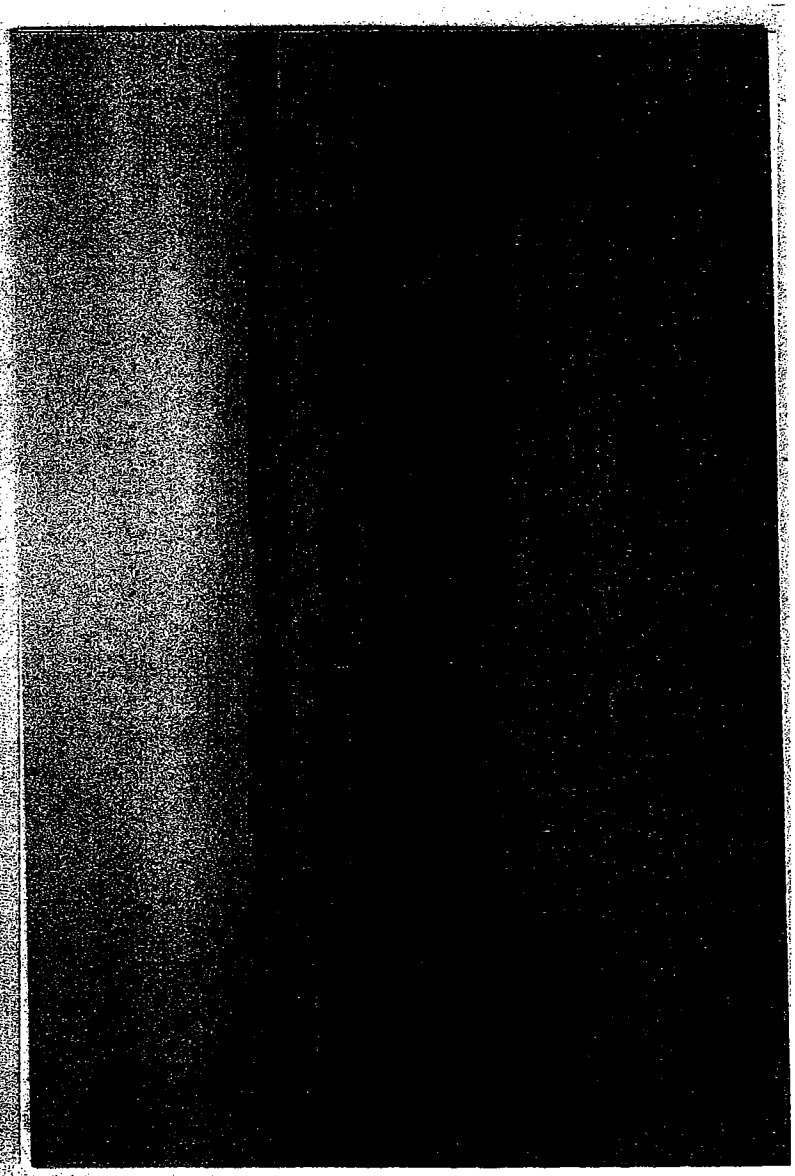
Mo.	Day	Time	Frame	Subject/Description	View	Acc. No.
1	23	PM	00	Road Right of Way Overview (Left of Sidewalk)	ESE	
1	23	PM	0	Road Right of Way Overview	E	
1	23	PM	1	Road Right of Way Overview	ESE	
1	23	PM	2	Spur Overview	N	
1	23	PM	3	Spur Overview (Into Gray Building)	S	
1	23	PM	4	Proposed Road Alignment (With Water Tank)	W	
1	23	PM	5	6 Acre Study Area (With Water Tank)	E	
1	23	PM	6	6 Acre Study Area (With Railroad Spur)	NE	
1	23	PM	7	6 Acre Study Area	N	
1	23	PM	8	Spur Detail	W	

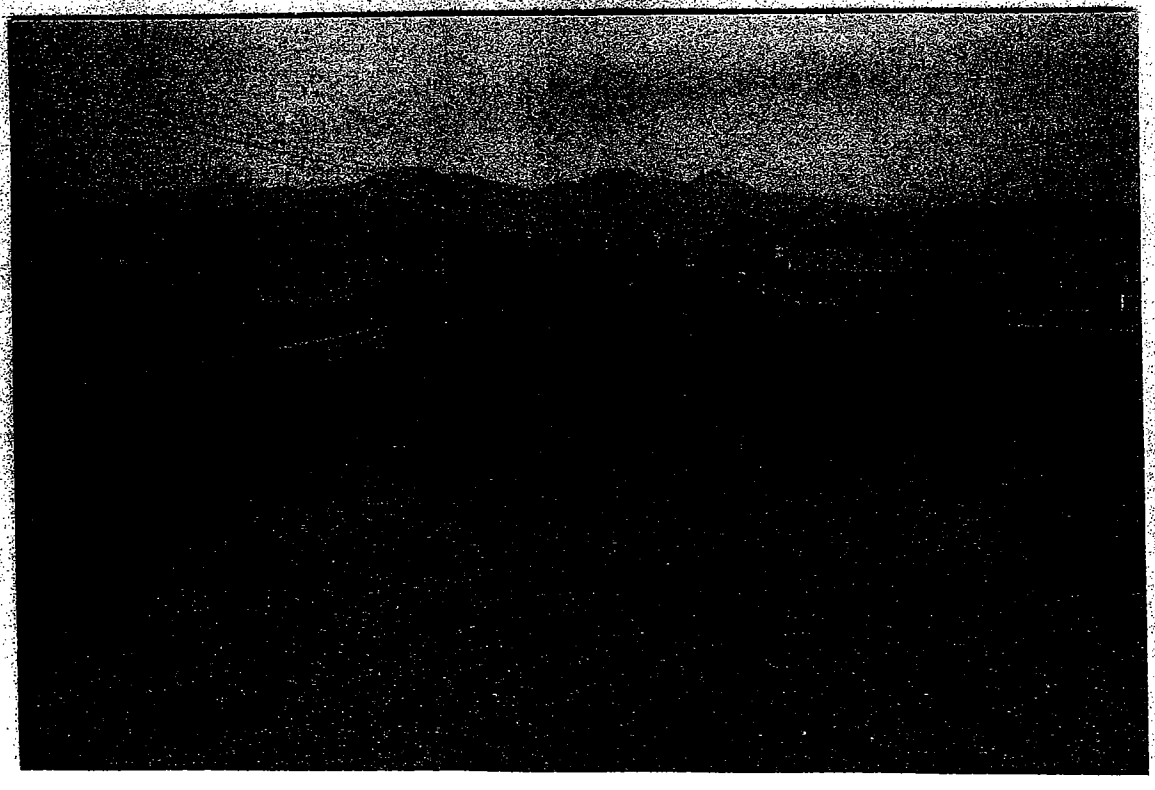


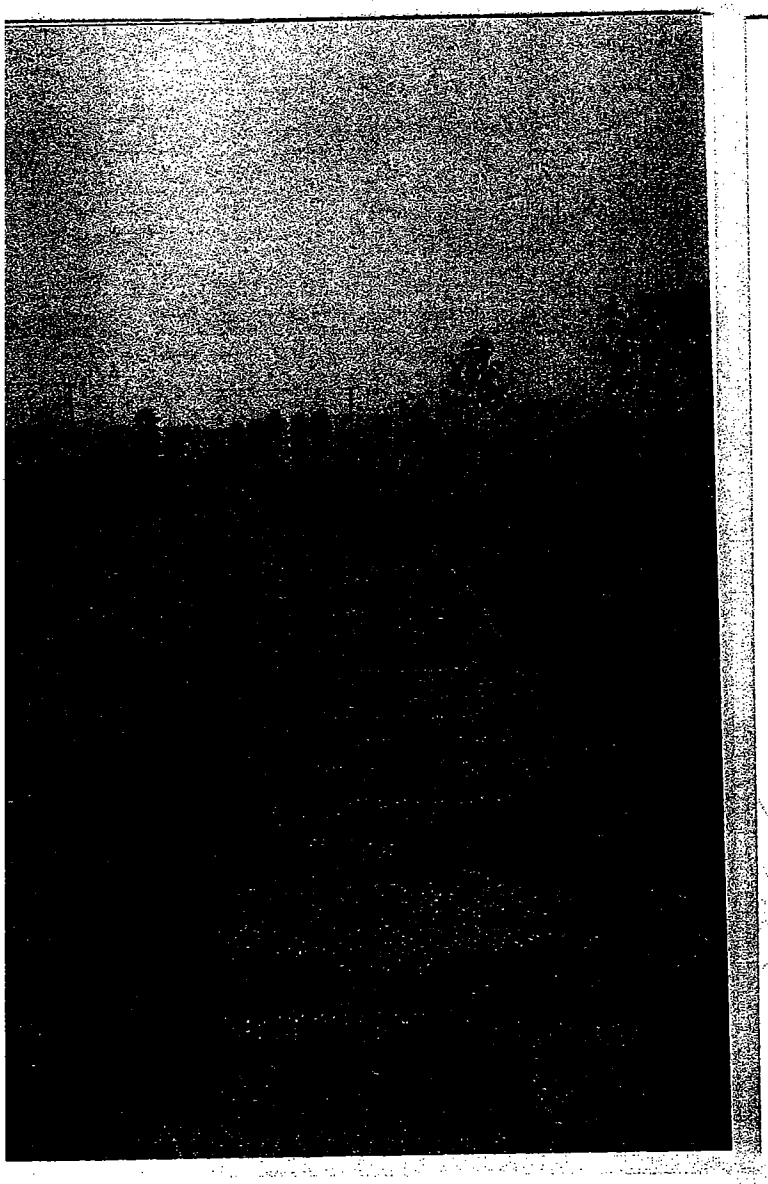












Reclaimed Water

NOTICE OF DETERMINATION

To: Office of Planning and Research
1400 Tenth Street
Room 121
Sacramento, CA 95814

From: City of Industry
15651 East Stafford Street
City of Industry, CA 91744

FILED

NOV 20 2003

County Clerk
County of Los Angeles

CONNY B. McCORMACK, COUNTY CLERK
J. Baker DEPUTY J. Baker

03 0007766

Subject: Filing of Notice of Determination in compliance with Section 21108 or 21152 of the Public Resources Code.

Project Title *(common name where possible)*: Reclaimed Water Backbone Transmission Project

State Clearinghouse Number *(if submitted to State Clearinghouse)*: _____

Contact Person: Mike Kissell **Telephone Number:** (626) 333-2211

Project Location: Various streets within the jurisdiction of the Cities of Industry, West Covina, Diamond Bar and Walnut

Project Description: Expansion of the City of Industry's existing reclaimed water system into various other jurisdictions and water companies. The expansion includes the construction of approximately 105 miles of new pipeline, water reservoirs, high-pressure sustaining valves, wells, and pumping stations.

This is to advise that the City Council (Lead Agency) has approved the above described project and has made the following determinations regarding this project:

1. The project ____ will/ _X_ will not have a significant effect on the environment.
2. _X_ A Negative Declaration was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA. A copy of the Negative Declaration may be examined at City Administrative Offices, 15651 East Stafford Street, City of Industry, CA 91744.

   ____ An Environmental Impact Report was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA, and was reviewed and considered by the decision-making body prior to its decision on the project. A copy may be examined at City Administrative Offices, 15651 East Stafford Street, City of Industry, CA 91744.
3. Mitigation measures ____ were / _X_ were not a condition of approval of the project.
4. A Statement of Overriding Considerations ____ was/ _X_ was not adopted for this project.
5. Findings ____ were/ _X_ were not made pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.

This document is being filed in duplicate. Please acknowledge the filing date and return acknowledged copy in the enclosed, stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Signature: Mike Kissell

Title: Planning Director

Date: November 13, 2003

Date Received for Filing:

THIS NOTICE WAS POSTED
ON NOV 20 2003
UNTIL DEC 22 2003
REGISTRAR-RECORDER/COUNTY CLERK

8604

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

-- CERTIFICATE OF FEE EXEMPTION --

De Minimis Impact Finding

Project Title/Location (include county):

Reclaimed Water Backbone Transmission Project
Various streets in the Cities of Industry, West Covina, Diamond Bar and Walnut
City of Industry
County of Los Angeles

Project Description:

Expansion of the City of Industry's existing reclaimed water system into various other jurisdictions and water companies. The expansion includes the construction of approximately 105 miles of new pipeline, water reservoirs, high-pressure sustaining valves, wells, and pumping stations.

Findings of Exemption (attach as necessary):

An initial study has been completed for the project and no potential adverse environmental impact was found for wildlife resources.

Certification:

I hereby certify that the public agency has made the above finding and that the project will not individually or cumulatively have an adverse effect on wildlife resources, as defined in Section 711.2 of the Fish and Game Code.

Mike Fasel

(Chief Planning Official)

Title: Planning Director

Lead Agency: City of Industry

Date: November 13, 2003

INITIAL STUDY FOR:

INDUSTRY URBAN DEVELOPMENT AGENCY RECLAIMED WATER BACKBONE TRANSMISSION PROJECT

prepared for:

CITY OF INDUSTRY

15651 E. Stafford Street
Industry, CA 91744
626.333.2211

Contact: Michael Kissell, Planning Director

prepared by:

THE PLANNING CENTER

1580 Metro Drive
Costa Mesa, CA 92626
Phone: 714.966.9220

Contact: Dwayne S. Mears, AICP, Principal

IND-01.24E

SEPTEMBER 26, 2003

Table of Contents

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

1. Introduction

Industry Urban Development Agency is requesting Development Plan approval to expand the City of Industry's existing reclaimed water system to include various other jurisdictions and water companies.

This Initial Study has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as amended, to determine if approval of the discretionary action requested and subsequent development could have a significant impact on the environment. This analysis will also provide the City of Industry with information to document the potential impacts of the proposed project.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The proposed project is located in Los Angeles County, as shown in Figure 1, *Regional Vicinity Map*. The pipeline alignment is anticipated to span several cities including the Cities of Walnut, Industry, Diamond Bar, West Covina, and unincorporated Los Angeles County. Additionally, the proposed project is inclusive of three water districts, Walnut Valley Water District, Suburban Water Systems and Rowland Water District. The boundaries of these water districts are shown in Figure 2, *Water District Boundary Map*. The dominant topographic features in the project area are Walnut Creek, the San Jose Hills, San Jose Creek, and the Puente Hills. Walnut Creek and San Jose Creek flow from east to west along the north and south sides, respectively, of the San Jose Hills. These two creeks flow into the San Gabriel River. The Puente Hills rise to elevations of approximately 1,400 feet south and southeast of San Jose Creek. The maximum elevation in the project area is about 1,350 feet in the Puente Hills. The maximum elevation in the project area is 250 feet near the confluence of San Jose Creek with the San Gabriel River.

1.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

1.2.1 Existing Land Use

Existing Reclaimed Water Facilities and Processing

Most of the reclaimed water supplied in the City of Industry is used for irrigation, with secondary uses including industrial and environmental enhancement. The City's existing reclaimed water is supplied by two main sources, the San Jose Creek Water Reclamation Plant (SJCWRP) and the Pomona Water Reclamation Plant (PWRP), which are owned and operated by the Los Angeles County Sanitation District. The reclaimed water flows from the SJCWRP pump station through City-owned pipelines to a 2 MG reservoir near the intersection of Anaheim-Puente Road and Valley Boulevard.

SJCWRP is the largest water reclamation plant in Los Angeles County, providing primary, secondary and tertiary treatment for 100 million gallons (MG) of wastewater per day. The plant serves a largely residential population of approximately one million people. Approximately 35 MG per day of the reclaimed water is reused at 17 different reuse sites. Among the largest amounts, 20 MG is sent to percolation basins for groundwater recharge, 3 MG is sent to the California Country Club for irrigation and 1 MG is used for the Industry Hills Golf Course for irrigation. In 1994, SJCWRP was connected to the E. Thronton Ibbetson Century and Esteban Torres Rio Hondo Water Recycling projects that supply the water recycling needs of more than a dozen cities in the L.A. Basin.

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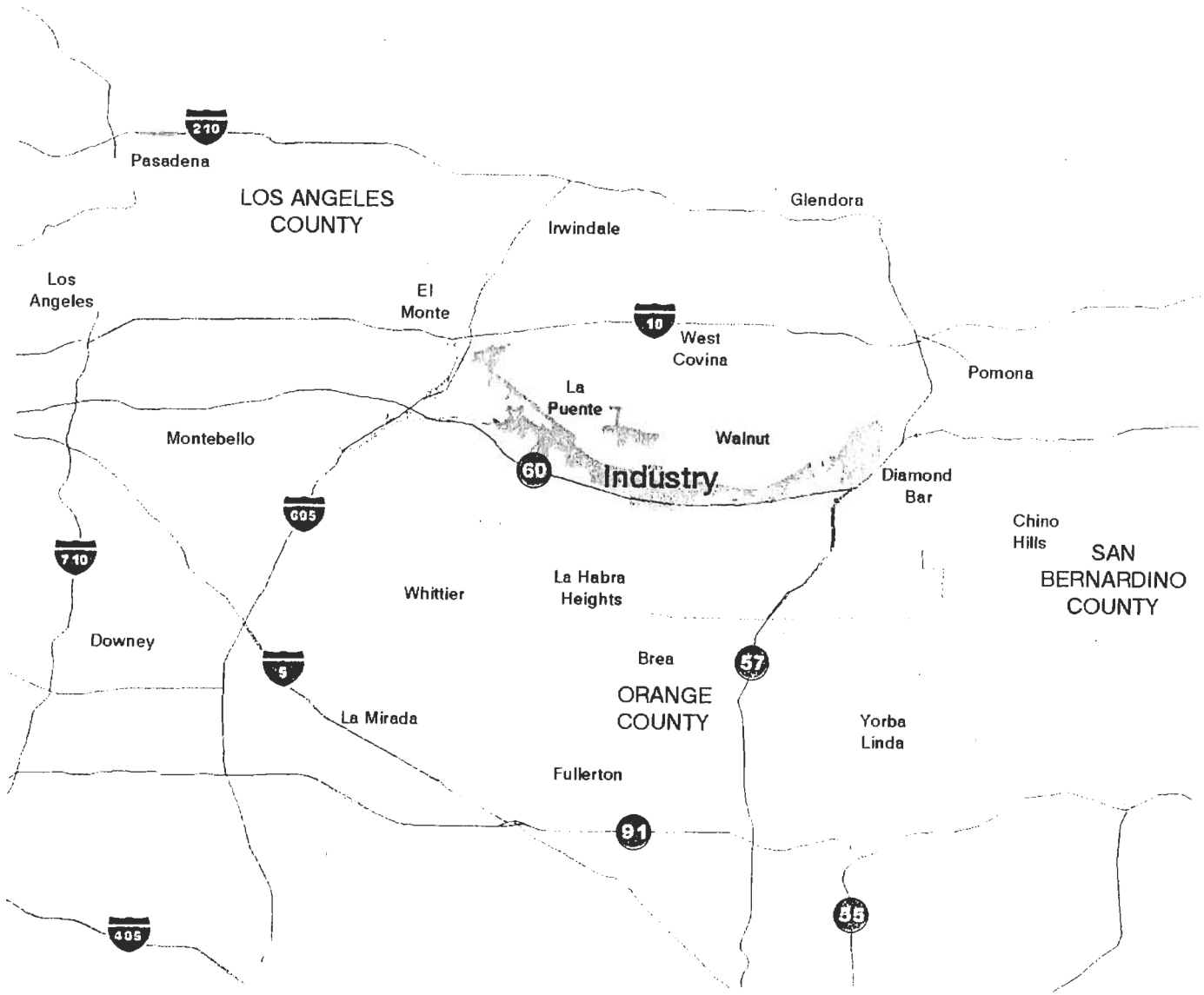
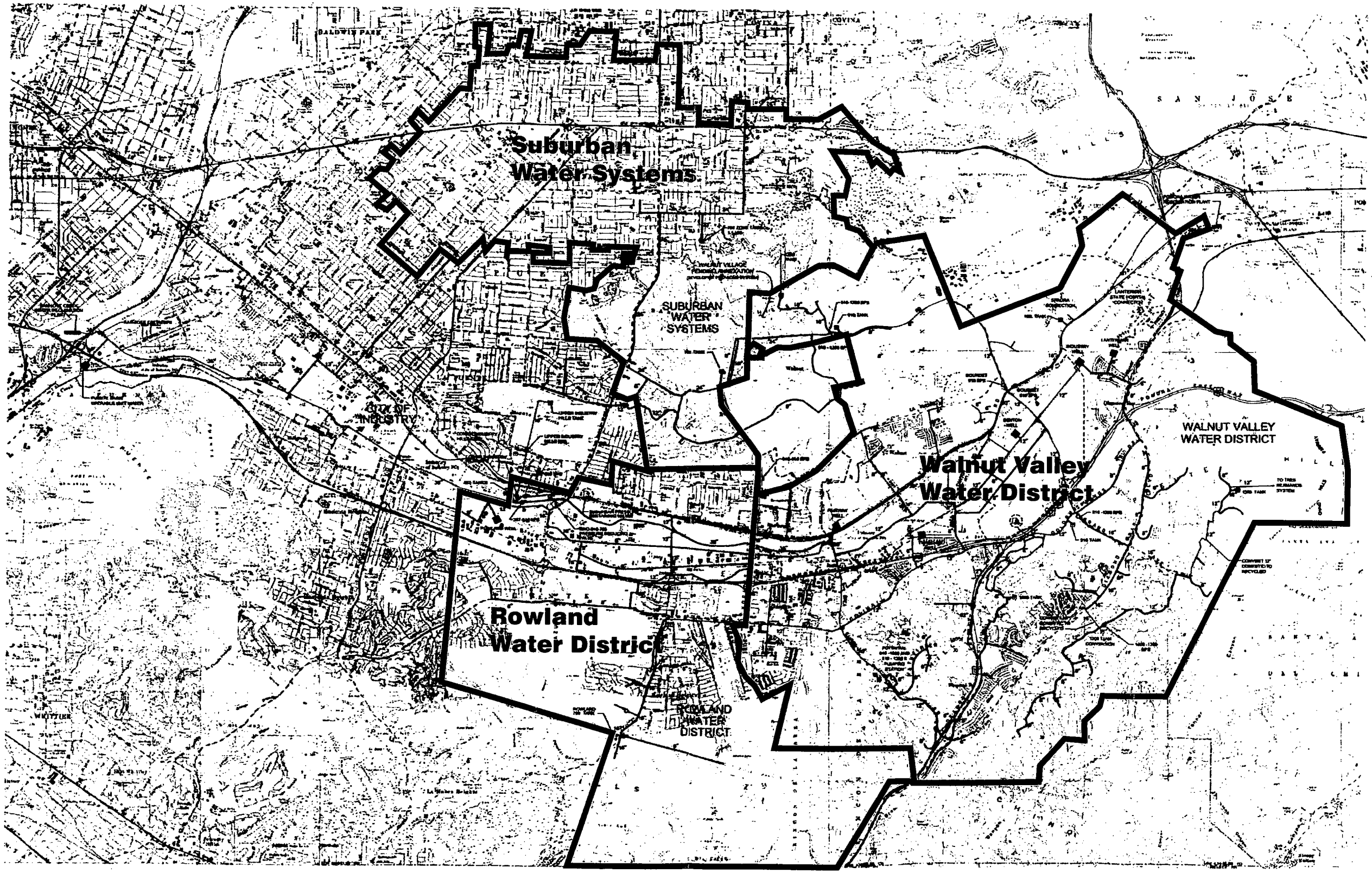
Regional Location



The Planning Center • Figure 1

Water District Boundary Map



The PWRP provides primary, secondary and tertiary treatment for 10 million gallons of wastewater per day. The plant serves a population of approximately 130,000 people. Approximately 8 million gallons per day of the reclaimed water is reused at over 90 different sites, including irrigation of parks, schools, golf courses, landscaping and greenbelts, irrigation and dust control at the Spadra landfill and industrial use by local paper manufacturers. The remainder of the reclaimed water is put back into the San Jose Creek channel where it makes its way to the unlined portion of the San Gabriel River, where it percolates into the ground water.

In addition, the Whittier Narrows Water Reclamation Plant is located in the vicinity of the proposed project, in El Monte. This facility treats 15 million gallons of wastewater per day. The plant serves a population of approximately 150,000 people and produces approximately 8 million gallons of reclaimed water per day, the majority of which is reused as groundwater recharge into the Rio Hondo and San Gabriel Coastal Spreading Grounds or for irrigation at an adjacent nursery.

TABLE 1
RECLAIMED WATER GENERATED PER FACILITY

Facility	Reclaimed Water Produced per Day
Pomona Water Reclamation Plant	9 million gallons
Whittier Narrows Water Reclamation Plant	8 million gallons
San Jose Creek Water Reclamation Plant	35 million gallons

Source: LA County Sanitation District

In 1995, the City of Industry prepared construction drawings to expand its reclaimed water conveyance and storage facilities. This expansion includes a 2.1 million gallon (MG) reservoir and pump station adjacent to the existing reservoir and pump station west of Azusa Avenue and a 36-inch pipeline that links the pump station and reservoir to the existing Walnut Valley Water District reclaimed water pipeline at Fairway Avenue.

Reclaimed Water Availability and Future Demand

Annual reclaimed water demands provided by each agency, as described above, were compared to ensure demands were not double-counted. Table 2, *Regional Reclaimed Water Demand*, provides results of this analysis by agency, for total annual regional demand.

TABLE 2
REGIONAL RECLAIMED WATER DEMAND

Service Area	Annual Demand, AFY		
		Future Expansion	
	Existing	Within Area	Outside Area[1]
WVWD	1,542	4,126	4,126
Industry	1,121	2,801	2,801
RWD	424	2,307	2,307
Suburban	0	2,177	4,773
Total	3,087	11,411	14,007

[1]Includes 2,596 acre feet per year (AFY) outside of Suburban's service area

Current Supply Sources

Adequate reclaimed water supply must be available to satisfy current and projected demand listed above. To meet varying regional reclaimed water demand rates from gross average-annual to peak-month usage, potential supply sources and their availability over these time frames are examined in the following paragraphs. Supply and demand comparisons help determine existing regional supply and storage adequacy, and the need for, and timing of, alternative supply sources and additional storage.

Currently, the region has four supply sources for its reclaimed water distribution system. Three of the sources supply WVWD and a small portion of RWD, and the fourth serves portions of Industry. The primary source for WVWD is treated wastewater from Pomona WRP. Groundwater pumped from WVWDs Fairway Well is a secondary source. Imported treated potable water from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) is used as a supplemental source during reclaimed water supply shortfalls or interruptions in service from Pomona WRP or the NSL. Industry is served by treated wastewater from San Jose Creek WRP. Current production capacities of these sources are shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3
CURRENT SUPPLY SOURCE CAPACITY

Source	Capacity, MGD	COMMENT
Pomona WRP	2.3	Current WVWD contractual agreement is for 2.3 MGD, average; supplies small portion to RWD
Fairway Well	0.4	Relatively inexpensive supply
Potable Water	17.5[1]	Used during Pomona WRP and groundwater supply shortages
San Jose Creek WRP	1.0	Used to supply Industry Hills

[1]Calculated from maximum flow through a 10-inch meter with a combination of pressure reducing valves and an air gap.

Potential Supply Sources

Due to projected supply shortfalls, additional supply capacity or new sources are required to provide reliable, low-cost water for reclaimed use. Production capacities of potential source are shown in Table 4, below.

TABLE 4
POTENTIAL SUPPLY SOURCE CAPACITY

Source	Capacity, MGD	COMMENT
Pomona WRP	5.3	Assumed that 3.0 MGD available from water currently discharged to San Jose Creek in addition to contractual amount
Puente Wells (2)[1]	0.43	Relatively inexpensive supply
Spadra Wells (2)	0.86	Relatively inexpensive supply; no adjudication
Puente Groundwater Basin	0.65	Assumed flow to be constant
San Jose Creek WRP	20.0	Assumed capacity to be negotiated

[1]Based on adjudicated amount of 484 AFY

1.2.2 Affected Water Districts

Currently, of the four proposed agencies' (Industry, WVWD, RWD and Suburban) reclaimed water systems to be integrated into a regional supply system, only the Walnut Valley Water District (WVWD) and the City of Industry have independently-operated existing systems. Some customers within the Rowland Water District are served recycled water through a WVWD-built system. The majority of RWD and all of Suburban's systems are proposed as a part of this project.

Rowland Water District

Walnut Valley Water District (WVWD) currently owns, operates and maintains the distribution system that distributes recycled water to Rowland Water District (RWD) customers. These customers have used up to 424 acre feet per year (AFY) with a maximum dedicated use of 312 AFY. The 2000 RWD Reclaimed Water Study provides several alternatives for RWD to own, operate and expand its own distribution system.

Suburban Water Systems

There is currently no recycled water distribution system within Suburban's service area. However, customers were identified and a preliminary system layout was created by Suburban. Customers were identified within and outside Suburban's service area boundaries. A total demand of 2,177 AFY was calculated for those potential customers located within Suburban's service area. Demand including potential users outside their service area totaled 4,773 AFY. These totals do not include users previously accounted for in Industry and RWD recycled water demands.

Walnut Valley Water District

Recycled water was originally imported into the District in 1928 and was extensively used by local area farmers. As urbanization spread through the region, the use of recycled water shifted from crop irrigation to landscape irrigation and became more widely accepted for use in the irrigation of schools, parks and other public entities.

In 1985, the District constructed a separate 22-mile distribution system, a 4 million gallon per day main pump station, a 1.4 million gallon per day booster pump station, and two, 2 million gallon reservoirs for the utilization of recycled water. This system can deliver up to 2,550 acre-feet of recycled water obtained from the Los Angeles County Sanitation District's Pomona Reclamation Plant. This water is commingled with water pumped from the District's recycled water well and furnished to various local schools, parks and other governmental agencies for landscape irrigation and other related uses.

1.3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.3.1 Proposed Action

The Industry Urban Development Agency (IUDA) proposes expansion of the City of Industry's existing reclaimed water system to include various other jurisdictions and water companies. The proposed extension includes approximately 105 miles of new pipeline, water reservoirs, high-pressure sustaining valves, wells and pumping stations. The majority of the pipeline would be installed in the right-of-way of roads within the jurisdictions of the cities of Industry, West Covina, Diamond Bar and Walnut as well as portions of unincorporated Los Angeles County. Figure 3, *Site Plan*, illustrates the current existing reclaimed water pipeline as well as the pipeline alignment proposed by the project. The proposed project is comprised of several parts including the pipeline route, pumping stations, high-pressure valves, wells and reservoirs. The portion of the proposed project area that follows the pipeline route runs

through the western portion of Walnut, the northern portion of Diamond Bar, the southeastern portion of West Covina, areas of unincorporated Los Angeles County and the central and eastern portions of Industry. The tanks, high-pressure valves, wells and reservoirs are located along different portions of the proposed pipeline route.

The reclaimed water would be supplied mainly from two sources: the Pomona Water Reclamation Plant and the San Jose Creek Water Reclamation Plant. The City of Pomona has first rights to reclaimed water produced by the Pomona Water Reclamation Plant, with the Walnut Valley Water District getting what is left. Reclaimed water from the Pomona Water Reclamation Plant is the preferred source because the plant is located upstream and would not require pumping. The current volume for the Pomona Water Reclamation Plant is 8 million gallons per day.

The San Jose Creek Water Reclamation Plant would provide the remaining amount of reclaimed water equaling approximately 8,000 to 9,000 acre-feet per year. The San Jose Creek Water Reclamation Plant is located downstream, therefore the reclaimed water would require pumping to reach its destination. The current volume of the San Jose Creek Water Treatment Plant is 100 million gallons per day.

1.3.2 Project Phasing

The project would be completed in a single phase upon final approval of required permits and construction drawings.

1.4 EXISTING ZONING AND GENERAL PLAN

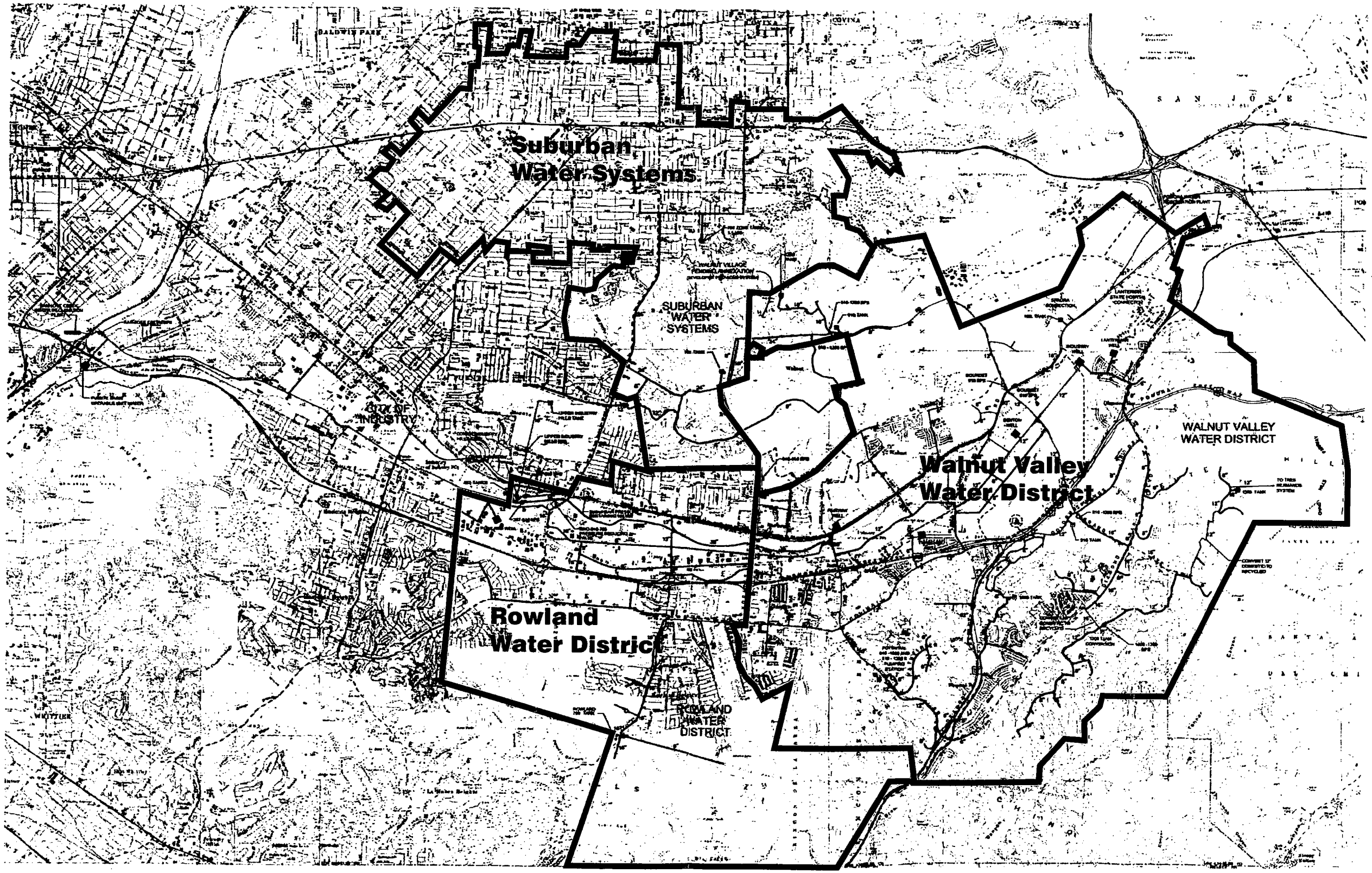
The City of Industry General Plan currently designates the property as Industrial. The current zoning designation is M-Industrial. The proposed project is consistent with the General Plan and zoning designations.

Various zoning designations within the cities of Diamond Bar, Walnut and West Covina. Most of the pipeline would be located within street right-of-ways.

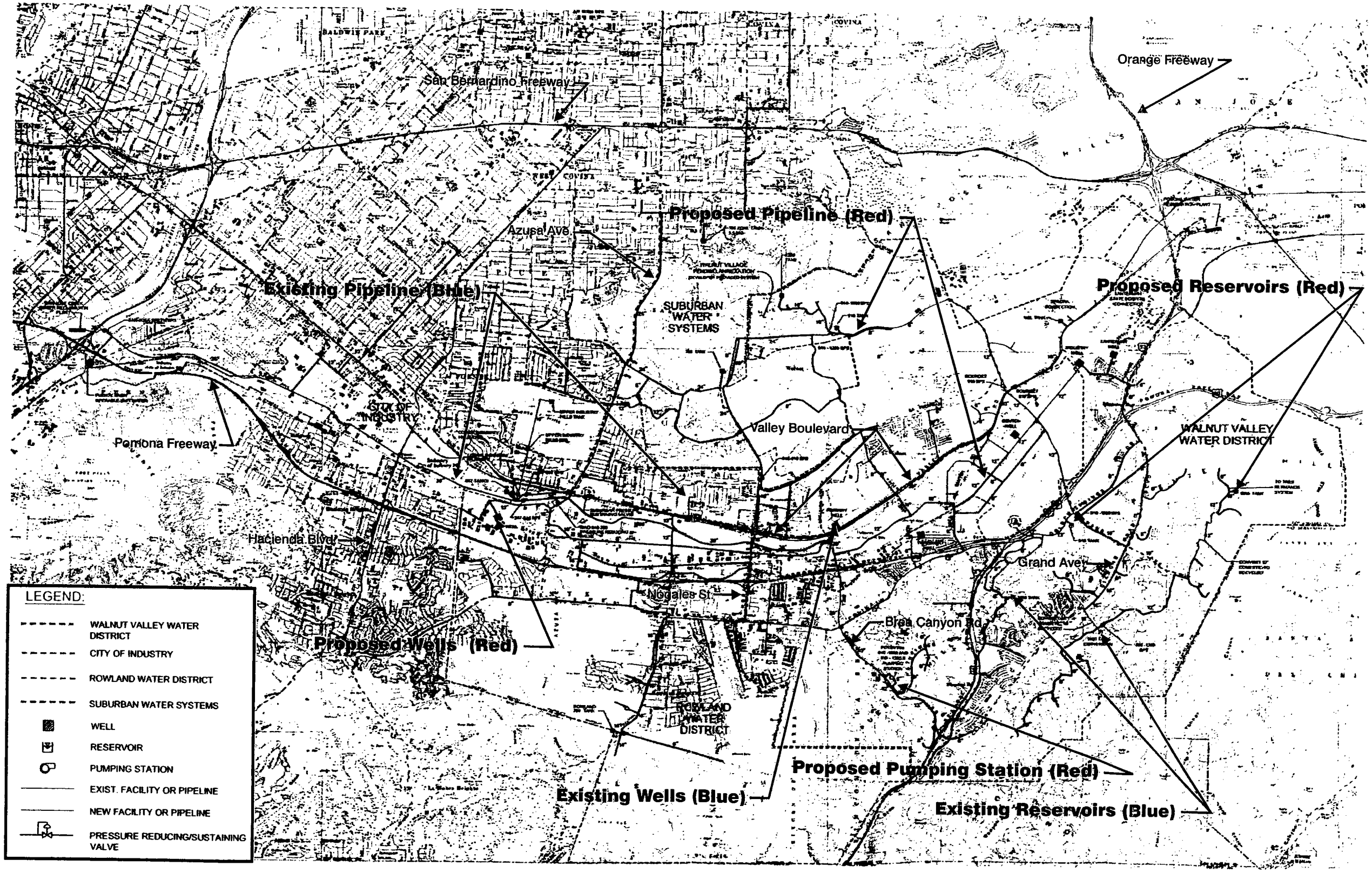
1.5 CITY ACTION REQUESTED

The project applicant is requesting Development Plan approval to allow expansion of the City of Industry's reclaimed water system to include various other jurisdictions and water companies.

Water District Boundary Map



Site Plan



The Planning Center • Figure 3

2. *Environmental Checklist*

2.1 BACKGROUND

1. **Project Title:** Reclaimed Water Backbone Transmission Project

2. **Lead Agency Name and Address:**

   City of Industry
   15651 E. Stafford Street
   City of Industry, CA 91744

3. Contact Person and Phone Number:

   Mr. Michael Kissell, Planning Director
   (626)333-2211

4. **Project Location:** The proposed pipeline would run through several jurisdictions including the Cities of Industry, Walnut, Diamond Bar and West Covina. The majority of the pipeline would be located within the public right of way.

5. **Project Sponsor's Name and Address:**

   Industry Urban Development Agency
   15660 East Stafford Street
   Industry, CA 91744

6. **General Plan Designation:** Various General Plan designations within the jurisdictions of Industry, Walnut, West Covina and Diamond Bar.

7. **Zoning:** Various zoning designations within the jurisdictions of Industry, Walnut, West Covina and Diamond Bar.

8. **Description of Project** (Describe the whole action involved, including but not limited to, later phases of the project, and any secondary, support, or off-site features necessary for its implementation. Attach additional sheets if necessary):

   The Industry Urban Development Agency (IUDA) proposes to expand the City of Industry's existing reclaimed water system to include various other jurisdictions and water companies. The proposed extension includes new pipeline, seven water reservoirs, two high pressure sustaining valves, six wells, and ten pumping stations. The majority of the pipeline would be installed in the public right of way, with a small portion of the pipeline being located in undeveloped areas within the jurisdictions of West Covina, Walnut and Diamond Bar.

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

   The proposed pipeline would run through several jurisdictions, therefore the surrounding land uses numerous and include mainly urban uses. A small portion of the pipeline would be located on undeveloped portions of land within West Covina, Walnut and Diamond Bar.

10. Other Public Agencies Whose Approval is Required (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement):

Los Angeles County Sanitation District
Regional Water Quality Control Board
State of California
Department of Health Services
City of West Covina
City of Diamond Bar
City of Walnut

2.2 ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

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

☒ Aesthetics	☐ Agricultural Resources	☒ Air Quality
☒ Biological Resources	☒ Cultural Resources	☒ Geology / Soils
☒ Hazards & Hazardous Materials	☒ Hydrology / Water Quality	☐ Land Use / Planning
☐ Mineral Resources	☒ Noise	☐ Population / Housing
☐ Public Services	☐ Recreation	☒ Transportation / Traffic
☐ Utilities / Service Systems	☐ Mandatory Findings of Significance	

2.3 EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

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

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

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

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

5) Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration. Section 15063(c)(3)(D). Earlier analyses are discussed in Section XVII at the end of the checklist. In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:

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

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

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

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

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

8) This is only a suggested form, and lead agencies are free to use different formats; however, lead agencies should normally address the questions from this checklist that are relevant to a project's environmental effects in whatever format is selected.

9) The explanation of each issue should identify:

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

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

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
I. AESTHETICS. Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?				X
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?				X
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?			X	
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?		X		
II. AGRICULTURE 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 Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. 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?				X
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?				X
c) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use?				X
III. AIR QUALITY. Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?			X	
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?		X		
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?			X	
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?			X	
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?				X
IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES. Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?		X		

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?			X	
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?			X	
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?			X	
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?			X	
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?				X
V. CULTURAL RESOURCES. Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?			X	
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?		X		
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?		X		
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?		X		
VI. GEOLOGY AND SOILS. Would the project:				
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map, issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.			X	
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?		X		
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?			X	
iv) Landslides?		X		
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?			X	
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?			X	
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?			X	

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?				X
VII. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS. Would the project:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?				X
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonable foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?		X		
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?				X
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?				X
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?				X
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?				X
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?		X		
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?				X
VIII. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY. Would the project:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?		X		
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?				X
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?			X	

Issues		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
d)	Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?		X		
e)	Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?			X	
f)	Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?			X	
g)	Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?				X
h)	Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?				X
i)	Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?			X	
j)	Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?			X	
IX. LAND USE AND PLANNING. Would the project:					
a)	Physically divide an established community? (Ref. 1)			X	
b)	Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect? (Ref. 1, 3, 4, 5)			X	
c)	Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan? (Ref. 1)				X
X. MINERAL RESOURCES. Would the project:					
a)	Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be a value to the region and the residents of the state?				X
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?				X
XI. NOISE. Would the project result in:					
a)	Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?			X	
b)	Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?				X
c)	A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?			X	
d)	A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?			X	

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				X
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				X
XII. POPULATION AND HOUSING. Would the project:				
a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?				X
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X
XIII. 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:				
a) Fire protection?				X
b) Police protection?				X
c) Schools?				X
d) Parks?				X
e) Other public facilities?				X
XIV. RECREATION.				
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?				X
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?				X
XV. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC. Would the project:				
a) Cause an increase in traffic which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system (i.e., result in a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume to capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections)?			X	
b) Exceed, either individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?				X
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?				X
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?		X		

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?		X		
f) Result in inadequate parking capacity?			X	
g) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?		X		
XVI. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS. Would the project:				
a) Exceed waste water treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?				X
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or waste water treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?		X		
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?				X
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?				X
e) Result in a determination by the waste water 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?				X
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?				X
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?				X
XVII. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE				
a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?				X
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.)				X
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?			X	

2.4 REFERENCES

No.	Reference
1.	City of Industry, The General Plan, May 1971.
2.	City of Industry, Noise Element of the General Plan, September 12, 1974.
3.	City of Industry, Housing Element of the City of Industry General Plan, December, 1999.
4.	City of Industry, Zoning Code, December, 1999.
5.	City of Industry, Zoning Map.
6.	City of Industry, Water Purveyor Map.
7.	City of Industry, Topographic Base Maps, Scale: 1" = 200', Date of photography, 1990.

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Section 2.3 provided a checklist of environmental impacts. This section provides an evaluation of the impact categories and questions contained in the checklist, and identifies mitigation measures, if applicable.

3.1 AESTHETICS

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

No Impact. There are no scenic vistas or highways located within or near any portion of the proposed pipeline or facilities. No impacts would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

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

No Impact. Since the proposed pipeline and facilities are not located near a scenic highway, damage to any scenic resources would not occur. No impacts would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?

Less Than Significant Impact. The majority of the project area, the portions located within the City of Industry, are in areas dominated by industrial and commercial uses. A portion of the project area located in the cities of Walnut, West Covina, Diamond Bar and eastern Industry, involve development of vacant land with buried pipeline, wells, reservoirs and/or pumping stations. Vacant sites in Industry are zoned for industrial or commercial use, while vacant sites in West Covina and Walnut are zoned for a variety of uses including residential, commercial and open space.

The evaluation of aesthetic impacts is by nature a subjective exercise due to widely varying personal perceptions. Implementation of the proposed project would alter the views of small portions of the site through the construction of six wells, seven reservoirs and ten pumping stations. While some people may not find the facilities an aesthetically appealing use, others may find the proposed facilities visually interesting and appealing. Although project development would alter the current visual characteristics of the project areas, these alterations would be minor in comparison with their surroundings.

The majority of the aesthetic impacts would be short-term in nature and related to construction activity. During construction of the project, trenches would be left open for several days at a time. A spoil site for excavated materials would also need to be located in close proximity to the construction site. These construction related aesthetic impacts would be temporary and streets would be restored to their pre-project condition upon the completion of construction.

Due to the location of the proposed facilities, the existing and proposed uses in the vicinity of the project and the type of use proposed for the site, aesthetic impacts associated with the proposed project are considered less than significant. No mitigation measures are necessary.

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

Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated. The proposed project would not involve the development of structures containing highly reflective surfaces. Therefore, glare impacts would be less than significant. Additional lighting may be provided on the portions of the project site containing pumping stations, wells and/or reservoirs for safety and security purposes. Residential and open space

uses are located in the vicinity of the proposed above ground facilities, including the reservoirs and pumping stations.

Mitigation Measure

3.1-1 Design, locate and arrange all on-site lighting so as to reflect the light away from surrounding residential properties.

3.2 AGRICULTURE 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 Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland.

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?

No Impact. According to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program, the areas where the pipeline would be installed within the Cities of Industry, West Covina, Diamond Bar and Walnut do not contain Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland or Farmland of Statewide Importance. Furthermore, the proposed facilities would mostly be located in the right of way of roads and not in areas where agricultural uses exist. No mitigation measures are necessary.

b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?

No Impact. The proposed project would not run through areas currently designated for agricultural use or areas covered by a Williamson Act contract. Implementation of the project would not conflict with zoning designations and no conflict with agricultural zoning or a Williamson Act contract would occur. No mitigation measures are necessary.

c) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use?

No Impact. The project would not require any changes to the existing environment that could result in the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses. No impacts would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

3.3 AIR QUALITY

This Air Quality section addresses the effects of the Proposed Project on the ambient air quality and the exposure of people, especially sensitive individuals, to unhealthful pollutant concentrations. Air pollutants of concern include ozone, carbon monoxide, particulate matter and oxides of nitrogen. This section analyzes the type and quantity of emissions that would be generated by the construction and operation of the Proposed Project.

Climate/Meteorology

Air quality is affected by both the rate and location of pollutant emissions and by meteorological conditions that influence movement and dispersal of pollutants. Atmospheric conditions such as wind

speed, wind direction and air temperature gradients, along with local topography, provide the link between air pollutant emissions and air quality.

The project area is located entirely within the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB). The SCAB incorporates approximately 12,000 square miles within four counties -- San Bernardino, Riverside, Los Angeles and Orange – including some portions of what was previously known as the Southeast Desert Air Basin. In May 1996, the boundaries of the South Coast Air Basin (Basin) were changed by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to include the Beaumont-Banning area. The distinctive climate of the SCAB is determined by its terrain and geographic location. The SCAB is a coastal plain with connecting broad valleys and low hills, bounded by the Pacific Ocean to the southwest and high mountains around the rest of its perimeter. The general region lies in the semi-permanent high-pressure zone of the eastern Pacific, resulting in a mild climate tempered by cool sea breezes with light average wind speeds. The usually mild climatological pattern is interrupted occasionally by periods of extremely hot weather, winter storms, or Santa Ana winds.

The vertical dispersion of air pollutants in the SCAB is hampered by the presence of persistent temperature inversions. High-pressure systems, such as the semi-permanent high-pressure zone in which the SCAB is located, are characterized by an upper layer of dry air that warms as it descends, restricting the mobility of cooler marine-influenced air near the ground surface, and resulting in the formation of high-level subsidence inversions. Such inversions restrict the vertical dispersion of air pollutants released into the marine layer and, together with strong sunlight, can produce worst-case conditions for the formation of photochemical smog.

The atmospheric pollution potential of an area is largely dependent on winds, atmospheric stability, solar radiation, and terrain. The combination of low wind speeds and low-level inversions produces the greatest concentration of air pollutants. On days without inversions, or on days of winds averaging over 15 mph, smog potential is greatly reduced.

Air Quality Regulations, Plans and Policies

Federal Clean Air Act Requirements

Air quality in the Basin is regulated by federal, State and regional control authorities. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is involved in local air quality planning through the Federal Clean Air Act (CAA), as amended by the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. The CAA requires plans to provide for the implementation of all reasonably available control measures "as expeditiously as practicable," including the adoption of reasonably available control technology for reducing emissions from existing sources." Emission control innovations in the form of market-based approaches are explicitly encouraged by the CAA. The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) is the first local agency in the country to adopt a market-based approach for controlling stationary source emissions of oxides of nitrogen and sulfur and, in accordance with the pending revisions, is proposing additional market-based control measures. Other federal requirements addressed in the revision include mechanisms to track plan implementation and milestone compliance for ozone and carbon monoxide.

In addition, the 1990 amendments to the CAA requires the SCAQMD to develop the following demonstrations or plans addressed in the 1994 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) (discussed below): (1) an ozone attainment demonstration, (2) a post-1996 rate-of-progress demonstration, and (3) a PM_{10} State Implementation Plan (SIP) (required in 1996) that incorporates best available control measures for fugitive sources.

California Clean Air Act Requirements

In addition to federal requirements, the 1994 AQMP meets California Clean Air Act (CCAA) requirements. According to the CCAA, air pollution control districts must design their air quality attainment plans to achieve a reduction in basin-wide emissions of 5% or more per year (or 15% or more in a 3-year period) for all non-attainment pollutants and their precursors. For emission reduction accounting purposes, the CARB has established a 7-year initial reporting period (1988 to 1994) with reporting intervals every 3 years thereafter. Consequently, the 1994 AQMP was to achieve a 35-percent reduction for the initial period and a 15-percent reduction for every subsequent interval.

The CCAA also requires that the 1994 AQMP control measures reduce overall population exposure to criteria pollutants, with a 40-percent reduction due by the end of 1997 and a 50-percent reduction by the year 2000. This provision is applicable to O_3, CO and NO_2 in the SCAB. The CCAA further requires the SCAQMDs Governing Board to determine that the 1994 AQMP is a cost-effective strategy that will achieve attainment of the State standards by the earliest practicable date. In addition, the 1994 AQMP must include an assessment of the cost-effectiveness of available and proposed measures and a list of the measures ranked from the least cost-effective to the most cost-effective. In addition to cost-effectiveness, other factors must be considered, including technological feasibility, emissions reduction potential, rates of reduction, public acceptability and enforceability.

1997 AQMP

The AQMP is a dynamic document that is updated every 3 years. The most recent version of the AQMP (1997 Air Quality Management Plan) was recently accepted by the EPA for incorporation as the SIP. The 1997 AQMP is based on the 1994 Plan and carries forward most of the strategies included therein. However, with recent findings by nationally recognized health experts, the new Plan puts greater emphasis on PM_{10} particulate matter. In fact, the 1997 Plan is the first Plan required by federal law to demonstrate attainment of the federal PM_{10} ambient air quality standards. The 1997 Plan also updates the demonstration of attainment of ozone and carbon monoxide. Additionally, because the Basin came into attainment of the federal nitrogen dioxide standard since the prior AQMP was prepared, the new Plan includes a maintenance plan to assure continued compliance.

The 1997 AQMP also addresses several State and federal planning requirements and incorporates new scientific data, primarily in the form of updated emissions inventories, ambient measurements, and new air quality models. Expanding on the control strategies included in the 1994 AQMP, the 1997 Plan projects sufficient emissions reductions to meet all federal criteria pollutant standards within the time frames allowed under the federal Clean Air Act.

The 1997 AQMP also addresses notable regulatory rules promulgated since the preparation of the 1994 Plan. These include the implementation of Phase II reformulated fuels in 1996, the replacement of Regulation XV rideshare program with an equivalent emission reduction program, and new incentive programs for generating emission credits. Other highlights of the 1997 Plan are noted below.

- Use of the most current air quality information (1995), including special particulate matter data from the PM_{10} Technical Enhancement Program;
- Improved emissions inventories; especially for motor vehicles, fugitive dust, and ammonia sources;
- A similar, but fine tuned overall control strategy with continuing emphasis on flexible, alternative approaches including intercredit trading;
- A determination that certain control measures contained in the 1994 AQMP, are infeasible, most notably the future indirect source measures;
- Enhanced modeling for particulates;
- Separate analyses for the desert portions within the District's jurisdiction: the Coachella Valley

within the newly designated Salton Sea Air Basin; and the Antelope Valley within the Mojave Desert Air Basin;

- Attainment to the federal Post-1996 Rate-of-Progress Plan and the Federal Attainment Plans for ozone and carbon monoxide;
- A Maintenance Plan for nitrogen dioxide; and
- An attainment demonstration and State Implementation Plan Revision for PM_{10}.

The 1997 revision is fully approved by the EPA and serves at the current AQMP.

Air Pollution Constituents

Both the State of California and the federal government have established health based Ambient Air Quality Standards (AAQS) for six air pollutants. As shown in Table 5, these pollutants include ozone, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, suspended particulate matter (PM_{10}) and lead. ($PM_{2.5}$ particulate matter has also recently been added to this listing; however, the SCAQMD does not currently have data as to document ambient conditions or quantify these emissions.) In addition, the State has set standards for sulfates, hydrogen sulfide, vinyl chloride, and visibility reducing particles. These standards are designed to protect the health and welfare of the populace with a reasonable margin of safety. In addition to primary and secondary ambient air quality standards, the State of California has established a set of episode criteria for ozone, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide and particulate matter. These criteria refer to episode levels representing periods of short-term exposure to air pollutants that actually threaten public health. Health effects are progressively more severe as pollutant levels increase from Stage One to Stage Three.

TABLE 5
AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS FOR CRITERIA POLLUTANTS

Pollutant	Averaging Time	California Standard	Federal Primary Standard	Pollutant Health and Atmospheric Effects	Major Pollutant Sources
Ozone (O_3)	1 hour	0.09 ppm	0.12 ppm	High concentrations can directly affect lungs, causing irritation. Long-term exposure may cause damage to lung tissue.	Motor vehicles.
	8 hours	*	0.08 ppm		
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	1 hour	20 ppm	35 ppm	Classified as a chemical asphyxiant, CO interferes with the transfer of fresh oxygen to the blood and deprives sensitive tissues of oxygen.	Internal combustion engines, primarily gasoline-powered motor vehicles.
	8 hours	9.0 ppm	9 ppm		
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)	Annual Average	*	0.05 ppm	Irritating to eyes and respiratory tract. Colors atmosphere reddish-brown.	Motor vehicles, petroleum-refining operations, industrial sources, aircraft, ships, and railroads.
	1 hour	0.25 ppm	*		
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)	Annual Average	*	0.03 ppm	Irritates upper respiratory tract; injurious to lung tissue. Can yellow the leaves of plants, destructive to marble, iron, and steel. Limits visibility and reduces sunlight.	Fuel combustion, chemical plants, sulfur recovery plants, and metal processing.
	1 hour	0.25 ppm	*		
	24 hours	0.04 ppm	0.14 ppm		

TABLE 5
AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS FOR CRITERIA POLLUTANTS

Pollutant	Averaging Time	California Standard	Federal Primary Standard	Pollutant Health and Atmospheric Effects	Major Pollutant Sources
Suspended Particulate Matter (PM_{10} $PM_{2.5}$)	Annual Geometric Mean	30 µg/m³ (PM_{10})	65 µg/m³ ($PM_{2.5}$)	May irritate eyes and respiratory tract, decreases in lung capacity, cancer and increased mortality. Produces haze and limits visibility.	Dust and fume-producing industrial and agricultural operations, combustion, atmospheric photochemical reactions, and natural activities (e.g. wind-raised dust and ocean sprays).
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	*	50 µg/m³ (PM_{10})		
	24 hours	50 µg/m³ (PM_{10})	150 µg/m³ (PM_{10}) 15 µg/m³ ($PM_{2.5}$)*		
Lead (Pb)	Monthly	1.5 µg/m³	*	Disturbs gastrointestinal system, and causes anemia, kidney disease, and neuromuscular and neurologic dysfunction (in severe cases).	Present source: lead smelters, battery manufacturing & recycling facilities. Past source: combustion of leaded gasoline.
	Quarterly	*	1.5 µg/m³		
Sulfates (SO_4)	24 hours	25 µg/m³	*	Decrease in ventilatory functions; aggravation of asthmatic symptoms; aggravation of cardio-pulmonary disease; vegetation damage; degradation of visibility; property damage.	Industrial processes.

ppm: parts per million; ug/m³: micrograms per cubic meter
* = standard has not been established for this pollutant/duration by this entity.

Areas are classified under the Federal Clean Air Act as either "attainment" or "non-attainment" areas for each criteria pollutant based on whether the NAAQS have been achieved or not. The South Coast Air Basin is designated as a non-attainment area for O_3, CO and PM_{10}.

Existing Air Quality

The proposed project alignment is located within Source/Receptor Area (SRA) 10 (Pomona/Walnut Valley). This SRA is one of 27 monitored areas under SCAQMD jurisdiction. The communities within a given SRA are expected to have similar climatology. Additionally, similar traffic levels and the presence of local point sources contribute emissions to these areas. Subsequently, similar ambient air pollutant concentrations are expected within any given SRA. The most current five years of data monitored at this station are included in Table 6.

TABLE 6
AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING SUMMARY,
POMONA/WALNUT VALLEY MONITORING STATION
(NUMBER OF DAYS STANDARDS WERE EXCEEDED AND MAXIMUM LEVELS DURING SUCH VIOLATIONS [1])

Pollutant/Standard	Number of Days Threshold Were Exceeded and Maximum Levels During Such Violations				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Ozone (O3)					
State 1-Hour ≥ 0.09 ppm	44	30	41	19	18
Federal 1-Hour > 0.12 ppm	16	7	18	2	3
Federal 8-Hour > 0.08 ppm	NS [2]	10	21	10	5
Max. 1-Hour Conc. (ppm)	0.19	0.16	0.18	0.14	0.15
Max. 8-Hour Conc. (ppm)	NS	0.12	0.13	0.10	0.12
Carbon Monoxide (CO)					
State 8-Hour > 9.1 ppm	0	0	0[3]	0	0[3]
State 1-Hour > 20 ppm	0	0	0[3]	0	0[3]
Federal 8-Hour > 9.5 ppm	0	0	0[3]	0	0[3]
Federal 1-hour > 34 ppm	0	0	0[3]	0	0[3]
Max 1-Hour Conc. (ppm)	8	8	10	10	7
Max. 8-Hour Conc. (ppm)	5.0	5.0	73.3	6.7	4.9
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2)					
State 1-Hour ≥ 0.25 ppm	0	0	0	0	0
Max. 1-Hour Conc. (ppm)	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.14
Inhalable Particulates (PM_{10})[4]					
State 24-Hour > 50 $\mu g/m^3$	11/61	6/31 [3]	NM	NM	NM
Federal 24-Hour > 150 $\mu g/m^3$	0/61	0/34 [3]	NM	NM	NM
Max. 24-Hour Conc. ($\mu g/m^3$)	103	67 [3]	NM	NM	NM

[1] With the exception of inhalable particulates (PM10) and visual range, all values are based on 365 days per year.
[2] NS – No standard in existence
[3] Less than 12 full months of data and may not be representative.
NM – Not monitored
ppm: parts per million; $\mu g/m^3$: micrograms per cubic meter
Source: South Coast Air Quality Management District

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project involves the expansion of the City of Industry's existing reclaimed water system to include additional jurisdictions and water companies. The only portion of the proposed project that would involve energy use and potential emissions are the pumping stations. Ten pumping stations are proposed for construction and operation. However, the pumping stations are relatively small and therefore expected to generate negligible amounts of air pollutants.

Additionally, the project would not involve growth-inducing impacts or cause an exceedance of established population or growth projections. The project is consistent with the Air Quality Management Plan as well as the goals of the City of Industry's General Plan and would not produce long-term significant quantities of criteria pollutants or violate ambient air quality standards. No significant impacts would result from the development of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are required.

b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?

Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated. The proposed project involves the expansion of the City of Industry's existing reclaimed water system to include additional jurisdictions and water companies. New development would generate pollutant emissions due to project construction. During the construction phase of the project, construction vehicles and activities would also generate emissions. Air pollutant emissions associated with the project could occur over the short-term for site preparation and construction activities to support the proposed land use. Very few emissions are expected to result from long-term operation of the proposed reclaimed water expansion project.

Short-Term Construction-Related Impacts

Air quality impacts may occur during site preparation activities, including excavation and backfilling of soils on-site. Major sources of emissions during this phase include exhaust emissions from construction vehicles and equipment and fugitive dust generated as a result of construction vehicles and equipment traveling over exposed surfaces, as well as soil disturbances from excavation and backfilling.

Fugitive Dust

Fugitive dust emissions are associated with demolition, land clearing, exposure, and cut and fill operations. Dust generated during construction activities would vary substantially depending on the level of activity, the specific operations, and weather conditions. Nearby sensitive receptors and workers may be exposed to blowing dust, depending upon prevailing wind conditions. A limited amount of debris may be exported from the project area generating exhaust emissions from haul trucks and dust from soil transfer.

The project would be required by law to comply with regional rules, which would assist in reducing short-term air pollutant emissions. Fugitive dust would be reduced in compliance with SCAQMD Rule 403, which requires the implementation of best available control measures. It is estimated that implementation of the SCAQMD recommended mitigation measures to the extend possible would reduce PM10 emissions by anywhere from 50% to 75%.

Mitigation Measures

3.3-1 Construction equipment shall be selected considering emission factors and energy efficiency. All equipment shall be properly tuned and maintained.

3.3-2 Electric or diesel-powered equipment shall be utilized in lieu of gasoline-powered engines where feasible.

3.3-3 Ridesharing and transit incentives for the construction crew shall be encouraged.

Long-Term Air Quality Impacts

Long-term air quality impacts are those associated with the change in permanent usage of the project site. Because of the nature of the project, neither stationary sources nor mobile sources would have long term effects. Stationary sources include any on-site emissions and emissions at the power plant associated with the electrical requirements of the project. Mobile source emissions result from vehicle trips associated with the proposed project. None of these would occur as a result of the project. The only possible long term emissions would be associated with infrequent maintenance or repair work. These emissions would be temporary and negligible. No mitigation measures are required.

Microscale Projections

An assessment of project-related impacts on localized ambient air quality requires that future ambient air quality levels be projected. Because the proposed project would not add any regular trips to future traffic volumes in the project vicinity, no deterioration in the level of service at adjacent intersections would occur as a result of the proposed project. Therefore, no localized CO hot spot analysis is required. No mitigation measures are required. No mitigation measures are required.

c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?

Less Than Significant Impact. Because of the extremely low quantities of emissions anticipated from the proposed project, emissions would not be in excess of State or Federal ambient air quality standards. The mitigation measures provided above would ensure that project impacts would be less than significant. No further impacts would result from the development of this project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Less Than Significant Impact. Some land uses are considered more sensitive to air pollution than others due to the types of population groups or activities involved. Sensitive population groups include children, the elderly, the acutely ill and the chronically ill, especially those with cardio-respiratory diseases.

Residential areas are also considered to be sensitive to air pollution because residents (including children and the elderly) tend to be at home for extended periods of time, resulting in sustained exposure to any pollutants present. Recreational land uses are considered moderately sensitive to air pollution. Although exposure periods are generally short, exercise places a high demand on respiratory functions, which can be impaired by air pollution. In addition, noticeable air pollution can detract from the enjoyment of recreation. Industrial and commercial areas are considered the least sensitive to air pollution. Exposure periods are relatively short and intermittent, as the majority of the workers tend to stay indoors most of the time. In addition, the working population is generally the healthiest segment of the public.

Because the proposed pipeline traverses many miles within the jurisdictions of several cities, a number of sensitive receptors, including schools, residences and hospitals, are located in the vicinity of the proposed alignment.

e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?

No Impact. Odors are one of the most obvious forms of air pollution to the general public. Odors can present significant problems for both the source and the surrounding community. Although offensive odors seldom cause physical harm, they can cause agitation, anger and concern to the general public. Most people determine an odor to be offensive (objectionable) if it is sensed longer than the duration of a human breath, typically 2 to 5 seconds.

Potential odors associated with the proposed project would occur due to the application of asphalt and paint during construction periods. These odors, if perceptible, are common in the environment and would not create major odor sources. It is anticipated that any odor impacts would not be construed as significant. No mitigation measures are necessary.

3.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

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?

Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated. Psomas and Associates completed a Biological Assessment dated January 15, 2002 that documents the biological evaluation of the proposed project alignment for the installation of a reclaimed water pipeline. To aid the biological evaluation, a search of the California Department of Fish and Game's (CDFG), California natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) on the San Dimas, La Habra, Yorba Linda and Baldwin Park USGS 7.5' Quadrangles was conducted. These four quadrangles encompass portions of Los Angeles, Orange, and San Bernardino Counties. However, the project alignment is in Los Angeles County only.

Plant and Wildlife Species

A large portion of the project area consists of the ornamental habitat and bare ground areas found within the western portion of the site, which was occupied by the former Valley Crest nursery site (nursery area). There is also ruderal habitat found along the margin of this facility and in areas east of the former nursery area. Other communities that are found on the project area include annual grassland, orchard/grassland, sycamore alluvial woodland, mulefat scrub and Venturan coastal sage scrub. The following section will describe each of these communities as found on the project area. A list of all of the plant species observed during the field surveys is found in Appendix B.

The CNDDB search revealed that 18 sensitive wildlife species have records of occurrences in the region covered by the four quadrangles. Table 7, *Occurrence Evaluation*, depicts an evaluation of all the species returned by the CNDDB for their potential occurrence along or within the immediate vicinity of the proposed project alignment, based on species habitat requirements, geographic distribution, or previous occurrence. The table also includes a listing of each species current status as of December 2001. Table 8, *Habitat and Distribution*, includes a brief summary of the habitat requirements and geographic range of each of the species considered in this document. Each of these species are considered and evaluated for the potential to occur along or within the vicinity of the proposed project alignment. Of the 18 species, 14 are listed as either federal or state endangered, threatened, fully protected species, or are recognized by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) as rare.

The listed animal species reported by the CNDDB search included western spadefoot toad (*scaphiopus hammondii*), southwestern pond turtle (*clemmys marmorata*), San Diego coast horned lizard (*phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei*), California gnatcatcher (*polioptila californica California*), least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*), and western yellow-billed cukoo (*coccyzus americanus occidentalis*). The listed plant species returned by the CNDDB search included Santa Ana river woolly star (*eriastrum densifolius ssp. Sanctorum*), many-stemmed dudleya (*dudleya multicaulis*), intermediate Mariposa lily (*calochortus weedii var. intermedius*), chaparral sand-verbena (*abronia villosa var. aurita*), Plummer's Mariposa lily (calochortus plummerae, rayless ragwort (*senecio aphanactis*), Coulter's goldfields (*lasthenia glabrata ssp. Coulteri*), and Brand's phacelia (*phacelia stallaris*).

TABLE 7
OCCURRENCE EVALUATION

Species	Occurrence Evaluation	Status
Plants		
Brand's phacelia *Phacelia stellaris*	Low to moderate potential to occur on site, suitable habitat exists	CNPS: List 1B R-E-D: 3-3-2
Chaparral sand-verbena *Abronia villosa var. aurita*	Low potential to occur on site, suitable habitat exists	CNPS: List 1B R-E-D: 2-3-3
Coulter's goldfields *Lasthenia glabrata ssp. Coulteri*	No potential, habitat is absent, nearest occurrence is at West Coyote Hills	CNPS: List 1B R-E-D: 2-3-2
Intermidiate Mariposa lily *Calochortus weedii var. intermedius*	High potential, a population occurs in most northern part of Puente Hills	CNPS: List 1B R-E-D: 2-2-3
Many-stemmed dudleya *Dudleya multicaulis*	High potential, a population occurs in southern part of San Jose Hills and northern point of Puente Hills	CNPS: List 1B R-E-D: 1-2-3
Plummer's Mariposa lily *Calochortus plummerae*	Low to moderate potential to occur on site, suitable habitat exists	CNPS: List 1B R-E-D: 2-2-3
Rayless ragwort Senecia aphanactis	High potential to occur on site, occurrence in San Jose Hills	CNPS: List 2 R-E-D: 3-2-1
Santa Ana River wooly star Eriastrum densifolium ssp. Sanctorum	No potential to occur on site, no suitable habitat exists	Federal: End California: End CNPS: List 1B R-E-D: 3-3-3
Amphibians		
Western spadefoot toad *Scaphiopus hammondii*	Low potential to occur on site, preferred habitat lacking. Occurrence in Puente Hills near Whittier.	Federal: None California: SC,FP
Reptiles		
Coast patch-nosed snake *Salvadora hexalepis virgultea*	Low potential to occur on site, preferred habitat lacking	Federal: None California: SC
Northern red diamond rattlesnake *Crotalus rubber rubber*	Low potential to occur on site, preferred habitat lacking	Federal: None California: SC
San diego coast horned lizard *Phynosoma cornatum blainvillei*	Moderate potential, suitable habitat exists on site, occurrence in Puente Hills	Federal: None California: SC,FP
Southwestern pond turtle *Clemmys marmorata*	No potential, no suitable habitat exists, occurrence in Chino Hills at Tonner Canyon Creek	Federal: None California: SC,FP
Birds		
Burrowing Owl *Athene cunicularia*	Low potential to occur on site, preferred habitat lacking	Federal: None California: SC
Cacuts wren *Campylorhynchus brunneicappillus*	Species was observed during preliminary evaluation in scrub dominated by buckwheat and prickly pear	Federal: None California: SC
California gnatcatcher *Polioptila californica californica*	Moderate potential, occurrences in the Chino Hills north of Brea	Federal: THR California: SC
Golden eagle *Aquila chrusaetos*	Low potential, habitat exists south of project alignment	Federal: None California: SC, FP
Least Bell's vireo *Vireo bellii pusillus*	No potential to occur, no suitable habitat exists	Federal: END California: END
Long-eared owl *Asio otus*	Low potential to occur on site, marginal habitat exists	Federal: None California: SC
Western yellow-billed cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*	No potential to occur on site, no suitable habitat exists	Federal: None California: END
Mammals		
Mountain lion *Felis concolor*	Low potential to occur on site, preferred habitat lacking	Federal: None California: SC, FP

TABLE 8
HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION OF SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES

Plants	Habitat and Distribution
Plants	
Coulter's goldfields *Lasthenia glabrata ssp. Coulteri*	Marshes, swamps (coastal salt), vernal pools, and playas, elevation to 1220 m. Range from San Luis Obispo County south to San Diego County.
Brand's phacelia *Phacelia stellaris*	Coastal dunes and scrub, elevation 5 to 400 m. Range includes Los Angeles and San Diego counties.
Santa Ana River woolly star *Eriastrum densifolium ssp. Sanctorum*	Chaparral and coastal scrub, elevation 150 to 610 m. Its known range is confined to the Santa Ana River.
Many Stemmed dudleya *Dudleya multicaulis*	Chaparral, coastal scrub, grasslands, elevation 15 to 790 m. Range includes Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties.
Intermediate Mariposa lily *Calochortus weedii var. intermedius*	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley/foothill grasslands, elevation 180 to 855 m. Range includes Los Angeles, Orange, and Riverside Counties.
Chaparral sand-verbena *Abronia villosa var. aurita*	Chaparral and coastal scrub, elevation 80 to 1600 m. Range includes Orange, Riverside, and San Diego Counties.
Plummer's Mariposa lily *Calochortus plummerae*	Coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, grassland, chaparral, and woodland, elevation 100 to 1700 m. Range includes Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura counties.
Rayless ragwort *Senecio aphanactis*	Chaparral, coastal scrub, and cismontane woodland, elevation 15 to 800 m. Range includes Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Los Angeles, Merced, Orange, Riverside, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, and San Diego Counties.
Amphibians	
Western spadefoot toad *Scaphiopus hammondii*	Washes, floodplains, alluvial fans, playas, and alkali flats, elevation to 910 m. Range from Coast Ranges south of the Bay area to Baja California.
Reptiles	
Coast patch-nosed snake *Salvadora hexalepis virgultea*	Chaparral and coastal scrub, elevation sea level to around 2130 m. Range is from San Luis Obispo County southward into Baja California.
Northern red diamond rattlesnake *Crotalus rubber rubber*	Chaparral, desert thorn-scrub, woodland, grassland, elevation sea level to 1520 m. Range from San Bernardino County south to Baja County.
San diego coast horned lizard *Phynosoma cornatum blainvillei*	Chaparral, coastal sage, grasslands, riparian woodlands, and coniferous forest, elevation sea level to 2000 m. Range throughout California.
Southwestern pond turtle *Clemmys marmorata*	Ponds and slow streams, elevation sea level to 1830 m. Known from the Mojave River (San Bernardino Co.) and Andreas Canyon (Riverside Co.)
Birds	
Burrowing Owl *Athene cunicularia*	Grasslands, agricultural area particularly along levees and canals, vacant lots, and deserts. Range throughout California.
Cactus wren *Campylorhynchus brunneicappillus*	Cactus, yucca, mesquite, arid brush, and deserts. Range from Kern and Ventura Counties south to Baja California.
California gnatcatcher *Polioptila californica californica*	Coastal sage and chaparral. Range from Los Angeles south to Baja California.
Golden eagle *Aquila chrusaetos*	Mountainous or hilly terrain, hunts over open country, nests on cliffs or in trees. Range throughout California.
Least Bell's vireo *Vireo bellii pusillus*	Riparian forest, oak woods, shrubby thickets, washes, and bottomlands. Range includes Riverside, Santa Barbara, San Diego and Ventura County.
Long-eared owl *Asio otus*	Riparian woods, willow thickets, woodlands, and juniper. Range throughout California.
Western yellow-billed cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*	River thickets, willows, and mesquite. Restricted to upper Sacramento, Feather, Kern, Santa Ana, Amargosa, and lower Colorado Rivers.
Mammals	
Mountain lion *Felis concolor*	Low mountains areas with extensive cover interspersed with rocky outcrops and edge habitat. Range throughout most of California.

The other four species that were reported by the CNDDB are considered species of special concern by the CDFG. The species of special concern include long-eared owl (*asio otus*), cactus wren (*campylorhynchus brunneicappillus*), northern red diamond rattlesnake (*crotalus rubber rubber*), and coast patch-nosed snake (*salvadora hexalepis virgultea*). Golden eagle (*aquila chrysaetos*), burrowing owl (athene cunicularia), and mountain lion (felis concolor) are also considered as part of this evaluation. These three species are known to range throughout the Chino Hills. The Chino Hills are located to the south of the pipeline alignment. The CNDDB also returned four sensitive habitat types. The sensitive habitat types included walnut forest, coast live-oak riparian forest, Riversidian alluvial fan sage scrub, and southern willow scrub.

An evaluation of the proposed project alignment was conducted on December 19 and December 20, 2001. The evaluation consisted of a reconnaissance-level survey along the majority of the project alignment. Natural open space areas were viewed from public roads. No private property was entered. The alignments beyond Sapphire and Shotgun Lane were not surveyed because they are in gated communities with restricted access, but they appear to follow existing roads, as suggested by recent aerial photography (December 2001) and site plan. Additional evaluation was conducted on January 4, 2002. This survey focused on the habitats identified in the earlier reconnaissance. This survey was conducted in order to characterize each of the habitat types within the vicinity of the proposed alignment. Consequent to this evaluation, three wildlife and two plant species that were reported by the CNDDB were considered as having no potential to occur along or within the immediate vicinity of the proposed project alignment. This determination was based upon the species habitat requirements or geographic distribution.

Occurrence Potential

Animals Present in the Project Area

A cactus wren was observed in the area of the proposed alignment north of Amar Road and west of Walnut Ranch Park. The coastal scrub habitat in the area where the cactus wren was observed is dominated by California buckwheat and prickly pear cactus. The cactus wren is considered a species of special concern by the CDFG.

Moderate Potential to Occur

Animal species that have a moderate potential to occur along the proposed alignment include the California gnatcatcher and the San Diego horned lizard. These species occur in chaparral and coastal scrub habitats. Coastal scrub habitat is present in the area of the proposed alignment north of Amar Road, west of Walnut Ranch Park. This area is part of the San Jose Hills and according to the CNDDB there are reported occurrences of the California gnatcatcher and the San Diego coast horned lizard in these hills.

Low Potential to Occur

Animal species with a low potential to occur include western spadefoot toad, coast-patched nose snake, northern red diamond rattlesnake, burrowing owl, long-eared owl, golden eagle, and mountain lion. Both the golden eagle and mountain lion occasionally frequent grasslands and range throughout California. Although degraded and fragmented, the Chino Hills consist of grasslands and are immediately south of the alignment. The long-eared owl also frequents open country while foraging and will roost in wildland habitat. Though marginal, such habitat exists between the Chino Hills and Diamond Bar Boulevard. There is also an occurrence of western spadefoot toad in the Puente Hills northeast of Whittier. This species occasionally frequents grasslands but requires vernal pools or slow moving water for reproduction. While grassland habitat is present along the alignment, no vernal pools or slow moving

water was observed. Burrowing owl, coast-patched nose snake and northern red diamond rattlesnake also frequent grasslands. Although reported to occur in the broad geographic region that includes the project area, there are no reported occurrences within the proposed alignment or at the proposed tank locations and therefore potential for these species to occur at locations affected by the project is considered to be low.

No Potential to Occur

The southwestern pond turtle, least Bell's vireo, and western yellow-billed cuckoo have no potential to occur on site because these species prefer riparian habitats. There is no riparian or wetland habitat that can support these species along the proposed alignment.

Plants Having High Potential to Occur

Many-stemmed dudleya, rayless ragwort, and intermediate Mariposa lily all have a high potential to occur in the project area. According to the CNDDB there are occurrences of many stemmed dudleya and rayless ragwort in the San Jose Hills and the Puente Hills. However, none of these species are on federal or state lists as endangered, threatened, or rare.

Low to Moderate Potential to Occur

Plummer's Mariposa lily, chaparral sand-verbena, and brand's phacelia have a low to moderate potential to occur along the proposed pipeline alignment. These species may occur in the coastal scrub habitat north of Amar Road. Plummer's Mariposa lily may also occur in the woodland and grassland habitats. However, none of these species are on federal or state lists as endangered, threatened, or rare.

No Potential to Occur

Coulter's goldfields and the Santa Ana River wooly star have no potential to occur. Coulter's goldfields occur in marshes, swamps, vernal pools, and playas, which do not exist along or within the potential zone of the proposed pipeline alignment or tank locations. The Santa Ana River wooly star occurs in coastal scrub and chaparral habitats in sandy soils on floodplains or terraced fluvial deposits. Its known range is confined to the Santa Ana River. There are no floodplains or terraced fluvial deposits occurring along or within the vicinity of the proposed alignment.

There is a potential for some of the species mentioned in this section to occur along or within the immediate vicinity of the proposed project alignment, particularly north of Amar Road, west of Walnut Ranch Park. The alignment in this area passes through coastal scrub habitat. The species with potential to occur within the region include western spadefoot toad, San Diego coast horned lizard, coast-patched nose snake, northern red diamond rattlesnake, California gnatcatcher, burrowing owl, long-eared owl, many-stemmed dudleya, rayless ragwort, intermediate Mariposa lily, chaparral sand-verbena, and Brand's phacelia. Mountain lion and golden eagle were identified as having a low potential to occur within the vicinity of the proposed project alignment. However, these two species do not have to be considered for further evaluation, as they would not be impacted by the proposed project. With the exception of California gnatcatcher, none of these species are on federal or state lists as endangered, threatened, or rare.

Threatened and Endangered Species

The following section shall discuss the federally or state listed species potentially occurring in the study area. The California Department of Fish and Game's California's Wildlife, Volumes I-III and the CNPS'

and Calflora databases were consulted for in-depth information on specific habitat requirements, behavior, and life cycle of these species.

Plants

Santa Ana River Wooly Star (*Eriastrum densifolius ssp. sanctorum*). A dicot in the family Polemoniaceae, it is a perennial herb that is native endemic to California. The species occurs in Chaparral and Coastal scrub at elevations between 150 and 610 meters. This species ran includes Orange County, Riverside County, and San Bernardino County. Its known range is restricted to the Santa Ana River. It blooms between June and September.

Many-stemmed dudleya (*Dudleya multicaulis*). A dicot in the family Crassulaceae, it is a perennial herb that is a native endemic to California. The species occurs in coastal scrub, chaparral, and valley and foothill grasslands and is often associated with clay soils at an elevation between 15 and 790 meters. The species range includes Los Angeles County, Orange County, Riverside County, San Bernardino County, and San Diego County. It blooms between April and July. The nearest occurrence to the proposed project alignment is at the northern end of the Puente Hills, north of the alignment where they meet the San Jose Hills.

Intermediate Mariposa lily (Calochortus weedii car. intermedius). A monocot in the family Liliaceae, it is a perennial herb (bulb) that is a native endemic to California. It occurs in coastal scrub, chaparral, and rocky valley and foothill grassland at an elevation between 180 and 855 meters. The species range includes Los Angeles County, Orange County and Riverside County. It blooms between May and July. The nearest occurrence to the proposed project alignment is at the northern end of the Puente Hills, north of the alignment.

Chaparral sand-verbena (*Abronia villosa var. aurita*). A dicot in the family Nyctaginaceae, it is an annual herb that is a native endemic to California. It occurs in chaparral and coastal scrub in association with sandy soils at an elevation between 80 and 1600 meters. The species range includes Orange County, Riverside County, and San Diego County. It blooms between January and August.

Plummer's Mariposa lily (*Calochortus plummerae*). A monocot in the family Liliaceae, it is a perennial herb (bulb) that is a native endemic to California. It occurs in coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, chaparral cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland in association with granitic rocky soils at an elevation between 100 and 1700 meters. The species range includes Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura counties. It blooms between may and July.

Rayless ragwort (*Senecio aphanactis*). A dicot in the family Asteraceae, is an annual herb that is native to California and occurs from California to Baja California. The species occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub in association with alkaline soils at an elevation between 15 and 800 meters. The species range in California includes Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Los Angeles, Merced, Orange, Riverside, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, and San Diego Counties. It blooms between January and April. The nearest occurrence to the proposed project alignment is in the San Jose Hills. The north central part of the alignment is within the San Jose Hills.

Coulter's goldfields (*Lasthenia glabrata ssp. Coulteri*). A dicot in the family Asteraceae, is an annual herb that is native to California and occurs from California to Baja California. It occurs in marshes, swamps (coastal salt), vernal pools, and playas at elevations between 1 and 1220 meters. The species range in California includes Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, San Diego, and San Luis Obispo counties. It blooms between February and June.

Brand's phacelia (*Phacelia stellaris*). A dicot in the family Hudrophyllaceae, is an annual herb that is native to California and occurs from California to Baja California. It occurs in coastal dunes and coastal scrub at elevations between 5 and 400 meters. This species range includes Los Angeles County and San Diego County. It blooms between March and June.

Wildlife

Western spadefoot toad (*Scaphiopus hammondii*). The Western spadefoot toad ranges from the vicinity of Redding, Shasta County, southward into northwestern Baja California, Mexico. Its known elevation range extends from near sea level to 1363 meters. The species primarily inhabits the lowlands, frequenting washes, floodplains of rivers, alluvial fans, playas, and alkali flats, but it also ranges into the foorhills and mountains. They prefer areas of open vegetation and short grasses where the soil is sandy or gravelly and is typically found in valley and foothill grasslands, open chaparral, and pine-oak woodlands. This species needs vernal pools or slow moving streams for breeding. The nearest occurrence to the proposed project alignment is in the Puente Hills northeast of Whittier. This area is to the west of the proposed alignment, where the alignment terminates at Fullerton Road.

Southwestern pond turtle (*Clemmys marmorata*). In California, the western pond turtle was historically present in most Pacific drainage systems between the Oregon and Mexican borders. The species is now known from only two drainage's on the desert slope in California; the Mojave Riber (San Bernardino County) and Andreas Canyon (Riverside County). This species breeds from April to May but is highly variable depending on location. Females migrate from the water to adjacent upland habitats to lay eggs in May or June. The southwestern pond turtle is found in ponds, small lakes with abundant vegetation, marshes, reservoirs, seasonal standing or slow-moving streams, and occasionally in brackish water. Sufficient cover and basking sites are important components of suitable habitat. The nearest occurrence to the proposed project alignment is in Tonner Canyon, which is south of the proposed project alignment beyond the Los Angeles and San Bernardino County boundary.

San Diego coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei*). The species was historically distributed from the Transverse Ranges in Kern, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and Ventura counties southward throughout the Peninsular Ranges of southern California to Baja California, Mexico as far south as San Vicente. The known elevation range for the species is from 10 to 2130 meters.

The San Diego coast horned lizard is found in a wide variety of habitats including coastal sage, annual grassland, chaparral, oak woodland, riparian woodland, and coniferous forest. The key elements of such habitats are loose, fine soils with a high sand fraction; and abundance of native ants or other insects; and open areas with limited over-story for basking and low, but relatively dense shrubs for refuge. The nearest occurrence to the proposed project alignment is to the west of Hacienda Boulevard, which is beyond the proposed project alignment.

California Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*). The California gnatcatcher, which is non-migratory, nests and forages in moderately dense stands of coastal sage scrub occurring on arid hillsides, mesas, and washes. Coastal sage scrub communities dominated by California sagebrush, California buckwheat, and white sage is preferred by this species. Loss of suitable habitat for this species and fragmentations of habitat from expanding development and agriculture has been a major factor in the declining numbers of this species in Southern California. It appears, at the present time, that California gnatcatchers may vary in abundance from fairly common to quite rare in those regions where they still persist. In addition, California gnatcatchers may or may not occur in areas of apparently ideal habitat. In general, this species is rarely found above 1400 feet in elevation, although they have been found up to 2500 feet in rare instances. The nearest occurrence to the proposed project alignment is at forest Lawn Memorial Park, which is just north of the proposed project alignment.

Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*). This species typically inhabits mountainous or hilly terrain, where it hunts over the open country for small mammals, snakes, birds, and carrion. Secluded cliffs with overhanding ledges and large trees are used for cover. Nesting usually takes place on a rocky ledge or crag rather than in a tree. With the exception of the Central Valley, golden eagles are an uncommon resident and migrant throughout California and range from sea level to 3833 meters. Typical habitat includes rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and deserts.

Least Bell's Vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*). It is a vocal species and can be easily detected from some distance by its unique song, which is given repeatedly. Least Bell's vireo is migratory and only occurs in this region during the breeding season. The males arrive sometime in late March to April and establish breeding territories and the females arrive shortly thereafter. Nests are constructed usually in willow trees about three to four feet off the ground. Least Bell's vireo usually return to their winter ground sometime in August to September. Preferred habitat is willow riparian woodland that supports dense under-story thickets of scrubby willows and mulefat. Adjacent upland areas such as coastal sage scrub and chaparral habitats may be used for foraging. Found mostly in San Benito and Monterey counties in coastal southern California from Santa Barbara County south along the western edge of the deserts in desert riparian habitat. They are a rare, local, summer resident below about 600 meters. The nearest occurrence to the proposed project alignment is near Irwindale west of West Covina, which is to the northwest well outside of the proposed project alignment.

Western yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*). The California yellow-billed cuckoo is a rare visitor and breeder in California that inhabits open woods, orchards, and streamside willow thickets and alder groves. Although the cuckoo nests in walnut and almond orchards in California, its natural nesting habitat is in cottonwood-tree willow riparian forest. The nest typically is on the horizontal branch of a willow tree. Historically, the cuckoo was known to breed in all regions of California except the central and northern Sierra Nevada, the Great Basin, and the Colorado Desert. Now, the bird is found along the upper Sacramento Valley portion of the Sacramento, the Feather, the south fork of the Kern, the Santa Ana, the Amargosa, and lower Colorado Rivers.

Due to a long history of site disturbance and past land uses, significant alterations to the historical landscape have occurred and it is anticipated that most of the species identified as having documented occurrences in these habitats do not currently exist along the proposed pipeline alignment or have only a low probability of occurring. Habitat within the region is encroached by a number of developments, including residential, commercial, industrial and infrastructure.

The proposed project would involve the development of a pipeline project. All of the proposed pipeline would be buried, with the majority of the pipeline being located under public streets. A small portion of the pipeline would be located within disturbed, easement areas (Union Pacific Rail Road/Southern California Edison), as well as undeveloped areas. Installation of the pipeline in undeveloped areas could potentially disturb biological resources in undeveloped areas.

The following mitigation measures will reduce adverse effects to biological resources, including plant and wildlife species, from the Proposed Project to a level of less than significant:

Mitigation Measures:

3.4-1 A focused survey the California gnatcatcher shall be conducted to determine the existence of the gnatcatcher within undeveloped areas of the project area, particularly those locations north of Amar Road, west of Walnut Ranch Park. The survey must be conducted following the guidelines set by the US Fish and Wildlife Service (1997) and be performed by a permitted biologist. The surveys should follow the guidelines set for presence/absence surveys for jurisdictions outside an approved or interim Natural Communities Conservation Program Area.

3.4-2 Surveys for special status species should be performed in the spring or early summer.

3.4-3 A oak tree survey shall be conducted in any of the proposed development areas, to determine the exact number of oak trees that would have to been removed by the proposed development.

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?

Less Than Significant Impact. Sensitive habitats as reported by the CNDEB do not occur along or within the immediate vicinity of the proposed pipeline alignment. Habitat that does exist along the proposed alignment includes annual grasslands, oak woodlands, oak and walnut woodland, and coastal scrub, as illustrated in Figure 4, *Vegetation Map*.

Annual Grasslands. There are three grassland areas crossed by the proposed pipeline alignment. The grasslands are dominated by annual exotic species that were introduced throughout southern California in the 1800s for cattle forage. The dominant species of the grasslands includes wild oats (*Avena* ssp.), Wile barley (*Hordeum* ssp.), and wild brome (*Bromus* ssp.).

Grasslands support animal species that require or prefer a more open community. Dry conditions usually associated with grasslands make it a relatively poor habitat for most amphibians. However, reptiles, especially snakes, can be abundant. Many birds are adapted specifically to grassland habitats where they nest and spend most of their time foraging. Grasslands provide excellent foraging habitat or a variety of raptors and predatory mammals.

Species observed during the preliminary surveys included song sparrow, mourning dove, and white-crowned sparrow. Species considered in this evaluation with a potential to occur in the grasslands

include western spadefoot toad, coast-patched nose snake, northern red diamond rattlesnake, burrowing owl, long-eared owl, golden eagle, and mountain lion.

Oak Woodland. The oak woodlands are isolated stands, dominated by coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*). Annual grasslands surround the oak stands. This community exists at the extreme southwest end of the project area, where the pipeline alignment roughly parallels Pathfinder Road heading east from Fullerton Road. The proposed alignment in this area is directly below high voltage power lines.

Landscaped Hillside. Another oak community exists between Ridgeline Road and Diamond Bar Boulevard. This community has been disturbed by recent development and is in the process of being revegetated. The revegetation effort is evident from the irrigation lines and concrete drainage channels that are in place. The oak trees in this community are scattered and have an understory consisting of shrubs, forbs, grasses, and exotics. Species that dominate the understory include toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), and California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum* ssp. *Fasciculatum*). Other species include laurel sumac (*Rhus laurina*), acacia (*Acacia* ssp.), eucalyptus (*Eucaluptus* ssp.) and mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*). Animal species observed during the preliminary surveys included ruby-crowned kinglet (*Regulus calendula*), bushtit (*Psaltriparus minimus*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), Say's phoebe (*Sayornis saya*), spotted towhee (*Pipilo erythrophtalmus*), Californian towhee (*Pipilo fuscus*), yellow-rumped warbler (*Dendroica coronata*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), house finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*), song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*), and white-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*). Species considered in this evaluation with a potential to occur in the oak communities include western spadefoot toad and long-eared owl.

Vegetation Map

Legend

Vegetation Types

- 1 Bare Soil & Weeds
- 2 Coastal Scrub & Grass
- 3 Annual Grassland
- Grassland w/ Oak Woodland
- Oak/Walnut Woodland
- 6 Landscaped Hillside (mixed natives & exotics)

Note: Only proposed project locations are mapped for vegetation

NOT TO SCALE

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Oak and Walnut Woodland. This community is dominated by coast live oak and has a few scattered California walnut (*Juglans californica).* The understory consists of toyon, monkeyflower (*Mimulus* ssp.), holly red berry (*Rhamnus ilicifolia*), and exotics. Nesting and foraging birds common to this area will use oak and walnut woodlands extensively. Species observed while conducting the preliminary survey included Californian towhee, spotted towhee, yellow-rumped warbler, northern mockingbird, song sparrow, white-crowned sparrow, bushtit, and Anna's hummingbird.

Coastal Scrub. Associations of plant species in these communities form a mosaic resulting from fire history, grazing, slope aspect, and soil type. Depending on location, the coastal scrub community is compromised of solid single-species stands of California buckwheat and prickly pear cactus. Between these stands exist open grassland areas with scattered oak and various other trees. Other plant species in the area include scented goldenbrush (*Ericameria pinifolia*), and coastal goldenbush (*Ericameria ericoides*). Animal species observed in this area included cactus wren, wrentit (*Chamaea fasciata*), Californian towhee, northern mockingbird, song sparrow, bushtit, and Anna's hummingbird. The cactus wren is considered a species of special concern by the CDFG.

Species considered in this evaluation with a potential to occur in the sage scrub habitat are California gnatcatcher, San Diego coast horned lizard, many-stemmed dudleya, rayless ragwort, intermediate Mariposa lily, Plummer's Mariposa lily, chaparral sand-verbena, and Brand's phacelia.

Aquatic Habitats. The proposed pipeline alignment crosses San Jose Creek at a number of points within the City of Industry. The creek is concrete lined and does not support any riparian vegetation. No sensitive species were reported for San Jose Creek by the CNDDB and neither would it be expected that any should occur due to the creek's current condition.

Due to a long history of site disturbance and past land uses, significant alterations to the historical landscape have occurred and it is anticipated that most of the species identified as having documented occurrences in these habitats do not currently exist along the proposed pipeline alignment or have only a low probability of occurring. Habitat within the region is encroached by a number of developments, including residential, commercial, industrial and infrastructure.

The proposed project would involve the development of a pipeline project. All of the proposed pipeline would be buried, with the majority of the pipeline being located under public streets. A small portion of the pipeline would be located within disturbed, easement areas (Union Pacific Rail Road/Southern California Edison), as well as undeveloped areas. Installation of the pipeline in undeveloped areas could potentially disturb biological resources within these areas.

The mitigation measures from Section 3.4(a) would mitigate the potentially significant adverse effects to sensitive habitats to a less than significant level. These mitigation measures would reduce their levels of effect to less than significant. No mitigation measures are required.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The pipeline alignment does not cross any surface water bodies. Additionally, there are no jurisdictional wetlands on or in the vicinity of the proposed pipeline alignment. No significant impacts would result from implementation of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

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?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project would not impact any migration patterns or impede the use of any native wildlife nursery sites. No significant impacts would occur as a result of development of the site. No mitigation measures are necessary.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. A number of trees exist along the proposed pipeline alignment. These trees could be impacted by construction of the proposed project. The mitigation measures from Section 3.4(a), particularly 3.4-3, would mitigate the potentially significant adverse effects to biological resources to a less than significant level. These mitigation measures would reduce their levels of effect to less than significant. No mitigation measures are required.

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. The project proposes expansion of the City of Industry's existing reclaimed water system to include various other jurisdictions and water companies. There are no local, regional or state Habitat Conservation Plans (HCP) or Natural Community Conservation Plans (NCCP) located within or near the proposed facilities. No impacts would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

3.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?

Less Than Significant Impact. See response below.

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

Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated. See response below.

c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated. See response below.

d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated.

Regulatory Setting

Section 10564.5 defines historic resources as resources listed or determined to be eligible for listing by the State Historical Resources Commission, a local register of historical resources, or the lead agency. Generally a resource is considered to be "historically significant", if it meets one of the following criteria:

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

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

3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or

4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (§15064.5)

Section 15064.5 defines a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as any action affecting the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance would be materially impaired. Material impairment is further defined as the alteration of those physical characteristics of the resource that convey its historical significance and/or justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in, any of the aforementioned historical resource lists.

Results of Identification and Evaluation

Results of literature searches, field surveys and tribal consultation are coordinated with the SHPO staff. 36 CFR Part 800.4(d) stipulates that when an agency finds that either there are no historic properties present or there are historic properties present but the undertaking will have no effect upon them, then the agency will make a "no historic properties affected" determination. If the agency finds that there are historic properties that may be affected by the undertaking, the agency will make a "historic properties affected" determination.

Cultural Background

Prehistoric Background

The three major periods of prehistory for the greater Los Angeles Basin region have been refined by recent research using radiocarbon dates from archaeological sites in coastal southern California (Koerper and Drovr 1983; Mason and Peterson 1994):

- Millingstone Period (6,000 – 1,000 B.C., or about 8,000 – 3,000 years ago)
- Intermediate Period (1,000 B.C. – A.D. 650, or 3,000 – 1,350 years ago)
- Late Prehistoric Period (A.D. 650 – about A.D. 1800, or 1,350 – 200 years ago)

The Millingstone Period represents a long period of time characterized by smaller, more mobile groups compared with later periods. These groups likely relied on a seasonal round of settlement that included both inland and coastal residential bases (Mason, Koerper, and Langenwalter 1997). Seeds from sage

and grasses, rather than acorns, provided calories and carbohydrates. Although fewer projectile points occur (compared with later periods), faunal remains indicate that similar animals were hunted (Mason and Peterson 1994). Inland Millingstone sites, such as CA-SBR-421 near Cajon Pass, CA-SBR-901 near Rancho Cucamonga, and CA-RIV-6467 near Corona, are characterized by numerous manos metates, and hammerstones (Kowta 1969). Shell middens are common at coastal Millingstone sites. Coarse-grained lithic materials, such as quartzite and rhyolite, are more common than fine-grained materials in flaked stone tools from this time (Mason and Peterson 1994).

During the Intermidiate Period, mortars and pestles appeared, indicating the beginning of acorn exploitation (Koerper and Drover 1983). Use of the acorn – a high-calorie, storable food source – probably allowed greater sedentism and a more complex level of social organization. Large projectile points indicate that the bow and arrow, a hallmark of the Late Prehistoric Period, had not yet been introduced, and hunting was likely accomplished using the atlatl (spear thrower) instead. Settlement patterns during this time are not well understood. The semi-sedentary settlement pattern characteristic of the Late Prehistoric Period may have begun during the Intermediate Period, although territoriality may not yet have developed because of lower population densities (Mason and Peterson 1994).

The project area is located within territory occupied by the Gabrielino (also known as the Tongva) Native American group when the Spanish began to establish missions along the coast in A.D. 1769). Gabrielino settlement and subsidence systems may extend back in time to the beginning of the Late Prehistoric Period about A.D. 750. The Gabrielino were semi-sedentary hunters and gatherers. One of the most important food resources for inland groups were acorns gathered from oak groves in canyons, drainages, and foothills. The nuts were pounded into flour using stone mortars and pestles, and then cooked as soup or gruel. Seeds from sage, grasses, goosefoot, and buckwheat were collected and ground with stone manos and matates. Protein was supplied by hunting deer, rabbits, and other animals using the bow and arrow, as well as with various traps and snares. Coastal Gabrielino collected shellfish and fished for estuary, nearshore, and kelp bed species. Dried fish and shellfish were exchanged for inland products such as acorns (Mason and Peterson 1994).

The Gabrielino lived in villages of up to 200 people located near permanent water sources and a range of food resources (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996). The village acted as the center of a territory from which resources were gathered. Groups left the village to hunt, fish, and gather plant foods and to collect raw materials for tools, housing, and other utilitarian needs. While away from the village, they established residential bases, field camps, and resource processing locations. Archaeologically, resource processing locations are marked by bedrock mortars for acorn processing, manos and metates for seed processing, and flaked lithic scatters indicating the manufacturing or maintenance of stone tools (usually of chert) used in hunting or butchering. Overnight stays in field camps are indicated by fire-affected rock resulting from hearths. Residential bases have artifacts and subsistence remains indicating that most activities were performed at these sites, but cemeteries and evidence for some ceremonial activities occur only in villages (Mason and Peterson 1994).

At the time of contact with Europeans, the Gabrielino occupied the southern Channel Islands, the Los Angeles basin, part of Orange County, and extended east through the San Gabriel and Pomona Valleys to the western San Bernardino Valley. Gabrielino society was organized by kinship groups based on patrilineal affiliations. Structures were domed, circular, and made from thatched tule or other available wood (Bean and Smith 1978).

By the early nineteenth century at the end of the Spanish mission period, Gabrielino population had significantly dwindled due to lack of resistance to introduced Old World diseases. Gabrielino communities disintegrated as individuals moved or were taken to the Spanish missions, fled to region, or died. Later, many of the Gabrielino worked on Euro-American cattle ranches. By the early 1900s, few

Gabrielino people had survived and much of their culture had been lost (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996).

Historic Background

The earliest Spanish explorers of the Alta California coat arrived by ship and included Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542, Pedro du Unamuno in 1587, Sebastian Rodriguez Cermeno in 1595, and Sebastian Vizcaino in 1602. The first land expedition was led by Gaspar de Portola in 1769. Portola traveled through what is now Orange County and entered what is now Los Angeles County on July 30, 1769, by crossing Puente Hills and camping on the banks of San Jose Creek. The Spanish government, due to the fear of foreign intrusion by Russians and British from the north, was anxious to establish missions, presidios, and pueblos in order to colonize Alta California.

Missions were established by the Spanish Government to establish outposts on the northwestern frontier of their New World colonies and to educate and convert Native Americans to Christianity. Under the leadership of the Franciscan Father Junipero Serra, a total of 21 coastal missions were built, between 1769 and 1823, within a day's journey apart. Many of the Native Americans living in the Los Angeles area were "missionized" at the Mission San Gabriel, founded in 1771.

In 1781, a group of soldiers, priests, and eleven families from Sonora, Mexico headed by Governor Felipe de Neve, traveled from Mission San Gabriel de Archangel to establish the pueblo of Los Angeles then named "El Pueblo de Nuestra Senora La Reina de Los Angeles de Porciuncula." Los Angeles pueblo was established near the Gabrielino Indian village of Yanga. Yanga was at the time a center of trade amongst the Native American peoples. Establishment of this town along the Los Angeles River reaffirmed Spain's claim over the territory. Pueblos were secular settlements of families most from Baja California. These families were willing to relocate and were provided houses with farm lots plus other benefits. The pueblos were required to sell surplus products to the presidios (military posts). The nearest presidios were located at San Diego and Santa Barbara. El Pueblo de Nuestra Senora La Reina de Los Angeles de Porciuncula was one of the three pueblos in Alta California established with the above mentioned conditions and benefits.

By 1790 Los Angeles had 28 households and by 1800 there were 70 households and a population of 315. Governor Neve arranged for the baptism of several of the Yanga residents. However, in 1828 a German immigrant purchased land which included the village of Yanga and the remaining Native Americans were evicted.

The area now occupied by Diamond Bar, Walnut, the City of Industry and West Covina were colonized during the Mexican land grant period between 1834 and 1846. Three of the major Mexican land grants issued in the study area were Rancho San Jose, granted to Ricardo Vejar and Ygnacio Palomares; Rancho de Los Nogales, issued to Jose de la Cruz Linares; and Rancho la Puente, issued to John Rowland and William Workman.

Rancho la Puente was one of the largest Mexican land grants awarded. Its name comes from the bridge (Puente) which was built over San Jose Creek by Gaspar de Portola's expedition from San Diego to Monterey in 1769. In 1842 the land was granted to John Rowland and William Workman as co-owners. After the annexation of California by the United States in 1848, the validity of the grant was confirmed by the federal government. After the death of Rowland and Workman, the ranch was partitioned among the heirs. These smaller parcels were then subdivided to form portions of present-day communities of Baldwin Park, Covina, West Covina, La Puente, Walnut, Basset, Industry, Hacienda Heights and Rowland Heights.

The Walnut area was included as part of one of the 24 ranchos belonging to the San Gabriel Mission. In 1840, one of the former mission ranchos, Rancho Nogales (Ranch of Walnut Trees), comprising 4,340 acres, was granted to Jose de la Cruz Linares by Governor Juan Alvarado. Seven years later Linares died and his wife sold Rancho Nogales to Ricardo Vejar, grantee of Rancho San Jose, located in now what is the Pomona area. Rancho Nogales encompassed the upper portion of the San Jose Creek drainage where the cities of Walnut, Industry, Pomona, and Diamond Bar now meet. The combination of Rancho San Jose and Rancho Nogales made Vejar the fifth largest landowner in California, owning over 10,000 acres.

However, after California became part of the United States, the Mexican land grants were challenged in the courts. As a result, the federal government confirmed only 646 acres of Rancho Nogales to Vejar. By 1856, a large portion of Diamond Bar reverted to public domain and was available for homesteading. The area was still used primarily for cattle and sheep ranching. Due to the 1860s drought Vejar had to borrow large sums of money at high interest rates to feed his cattle. He borrowed money from the Los Angeles merchants Isaac Schlesinger and Hyman Tischler. Vejar could not repay to loan and Rancho Nogales passed to Schlesinger to Tischler. In 1866, the land was sold to Louis Phillips who, in turn, sold a portion of the ranch to William Rubottom who operated a tavern and stage station. This became the nucleus for the first community in the Diamond Bar-Pomona area, known as Spadra. It was named after Rubottom's hometown in Arkansas. In 1918, the area south of Spadra became part of Diamond Bar Ranch, owned by Fred Lewis who operated it as a cattle ranch. The Bartholome Corporation bought the ranch in 1943, and the land continued to be a cattle ranch. The Bartholome Corporation sold the ranch to the Christian Oil Corporation and Capital Company, which later became part of Transamerica. During the 1960s, Transamerica developed the former ranch into commercial, residential, and recreational areas which were later incorporated as the City of Diamond Bar.

The project area became developed as urbanization expanded eastward from Los Angeles during the twentieth century. This is reflected in the incorporation dates of the cities of West Covina (1923), La Puente (1956), City of Industry (1957), Walnut (1959), and Diamond Bar (1989).

Methods

A records search was conducted for the proposed project at the South Central Coastal Information Center, located at California State University, Fullerton in January 2002. The search identified all properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and/or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), as well as all archaeological sites and previous cultural resources investigations located within a one-mile radius of the project area. This search was conducted in accordance with the California Office of Historic Preservation policy.

In addition, a letter was sent to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) notifying them of the proposed project activities. The NAHC was also asked to conduct a search of the Sacred Lands File and to make a recommendation as to which local Native American groups should be contacted regarding their concerns about potential impacts to cultural resources resulting from implementation of the proposed project.

A project-specific archaeological field survey of the proposed new pipeline construction route and associated facilities, such as wells, tanks, and pumping stations was performed. A windshield survey was conducted for the paved portions of the route and an on-foot survey was conducted on all unpaved areas of the proposed new construction, as shown in Table 7. A corridor 100 feet (30 meters) wide was intensively inspected along unpaved portions of the proposed pipeline alignment where topography permitted. However, portions of the route follow dirt roads cuts into steep slopes. In these cases, only the road was surveyed.

Results

Records Search Results

The records search results indicate that at least 100 archaeological investigations have been completed in and within one mile of the project area (all of the results can be found in Appendix B of this document). Tables 9 and 10 summarize the archaeological and historical resources recorded directly adjacent to, and within a one-mile radius of the proposed pipeline project. Resources directly adjacent to the pipeline route are indicated with an asterisk and are shown on Table 9.

El Monte, Baldwin Park, La Habra and San Dimas Quads

19-186112 – Union Pacific Railroad. In 1999, S. Ashkar of Jones and Stokes Associates, Inc. recorded two parallel lines of the Union Pacific Railroad (historically the Southern Pacific Railroad, and the Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad) as site 19-186112. Features associated with the railroad include railroad stations, sidings, spurs and rail yards. The Southern Pacific was constructed throughout the Los Angeles area in the 1870s. It ran through Watts, Compton to Wilmington , and east from Los Angeles, San Gabriel Puente Pomona, and on to Colton before heading to Yuma, Arizona. The railroad is associated with many historic figures including Mark Hopkins, Collis P. Huntington, Leland Stanford, and Charles Crocker and for that reason is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and B. In 1901 the San Pedro, Los Angeles, and Salt Lake Railroad Company were formed. Opening in 1905, the line extended from Los Angeles, to Las Vegas, to Salt lake City. Some lines ran from Los Angeles to Las Vegas, to Salt lake City. Some lines ran from Los Angeles south to Wilmington via Bells and Workman, and east from Los Angeles through Pico, Clayton, paralleling the Southern Pacific line through Walnut, Spadra, and Ontario, and then to Riverside. In 1916 the line was renamed the Los Angeles to Salt Lake, and in 1921 the line became the southwestern part of the Union Pacific Railroad. The Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific merged in 1996, keeping the Union Pacific name. Now both parallel lines are part of the union Pacific system.

TABLE 9
PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES RECORDED WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

SCCIC Designation	Quad	Initially Recorded	Site Type	Destroyed	Site Description
LAN-519	Baldwin Park	05/26/72	Habitation/camp	Unknown	Milling stone, site was buried, no surface artifacts observed.
LAN-520	Baldwin Park	03/11/72	Camp Site	X	Minor shell concentration with one utilized flake.
LAN-967	Baldwin Park	10/02/78	Camp Site	X	Sparse lithic collection that includes a mano, metate frag., flakes, and a flake tool.
LAN-1045*	Baldwin Park	11/20/79	Camp Site	X	Locus A: ground stone, a lithic scatter with midden. Locus B: ground stone and mortar frag. with midden. Site surrounds a natural tar seep.
LAN-1046B*	Baldwin Park	1985	Habitation Site	X	Ground stone, mortars, pestles, cogged stone, and a burial.
LAN-1066	Baldwin Park	08/21/79	Camp Site	X	Chipping station located along a ridge top, cobble out crop on site, hammer stones and flakes located on the site.
LAN-179*	La Habra	1967	Lithic scatter	X	A scatter of artifacts and debitage

TABLE 9
PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES RECORDED WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

SCCIC Designation	Quad	Initially Recorded	Site Type	Destroyed	Site Description
LAN-791	La Habra	10/1/77	Campsite	X	Manos, flakes, and a chopper
P-19-120031*	La Habra		Shell and Mano		Small amounts of shell and a mano.
P19-120051	La Habra	Unknown	Quarry Site	Unknown	Quartzite and igneous core materials.
P19-120032	San Dimas	01/06/73	Camp Site	X	Heavily disturbed site (2 feet of top soil removed). Cogged stone, mano and hammerstone artifacts recorded.
LAN-522	San Dimas	01/06/73	Camp Site	X	Milling stones (mano and hammerstone)
LAN-852	San Dimas	09/21/76	Camp Site	X	Artifacts: two chert cores, one chert flake
LAN-853	San Dimas	09/21/78	Lithic Scatter	X	Small lithic scatter: two cores and 10+ flakes
LAN-854	San Dimas	09/21/76	Lithic Scatter	X	Small lithic scatter: two cores and five flakes
LAN-1044*	San Dimas	12/01/79	Midden Discoloration	X	No artifacts were observed; site described as a soil color change.
LAN-1070	San Dimas	12/01/79	Campsite/Lithic Scatter	X	Two manos and one hammerstone
LAN-1071	San Dimas	12/01/79	Camp Site	X	Sparse lithic scatter: manos, pestles and hammerstones
LAN-1072	San Dimas	12/01/79	Camp Site	X	Metate, pestle, hammerstone, mano
LAN-1414	San Dimas	01/19/88	Buried Deposit	X	Tarring pebble, flake, two manos, pestle, bowl frag.
LAN-1704	San Dimas	06/27/80	Lithic Scatter		Chopper, mano fragment, metate fragment, hammerstone
P19-002805*	San Dimas	May 2000	Habitation Site	X	400 artifacts, milling stones, discoidals, stone balls, choppers, hammerstone and cores, six FAR features, choppers, hammerstones, and cores

*Directly within the pipeline route.

The proposed pipeline route crosses the Union Pacific Railroad right-of-way in at least 15 places. All of these areas are in the City of Industry and are located on the San Dimas, Baldwin Park, La Habra, and San Dimas Quads. These locations are illustrated in Table 11.

Baldwin Park Quad

Six prehistoric sites and three historic properties have been previously been recorded within a one mile radius of the pipeline route. These include LAN-519, LAN-520, LAN-967, LAN-1045, LAN-1066, and LAN-1046A and LAN-1046B. Archaeological sites LAN-1046A, LAN-1046B, and LAN-1045 are directly adjacent to the proposed pipeline route.

TABLE 10
RESOURCES FROM THE HISTORICAL PERIOD
RECORDED WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Site	Quad	Site Type	Site Description
P19-180742, NR#s 7400519 and 7400520	Baldwin Park	Workman Adobe and Cemetery	1800s residence and cemetery built by William Workman on Rancho La Puente. Both are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
NR#73000403	Baldwin Park	Rowland Home	The 1855 adobe residence of John Rowland. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
P19-120033	La Habra	Farm Machinery	Farm machinery ca. 1900; Schroeder/Geyser/Stark farmstead site.
P19-120034	La Habra	House	Ca. 1920
P19-120035	La Habra	Oil Facility	A pad and piping associated with the oil field.
P19-120036	La Habra	Oil Well	Vandalized monument; possibly the first oil well drilled in the Puente Hills field.
P19-120037	La Habra	Farm Machinery	Horse-drawn farm implements.
P19-186112*	San Dimas, La Habra, Baldwin Pak, El Monte	Railroad	Southern Pacific, Los Angeles, and Salt Lake Railroad.
P19-001040	San Dimas	Adobe House (site)	Vejar Adobe built in 1844 and used as a station during Butterfield Stage operations 1858-1861.
LAN-1046*a	San Dimas	House	Farm house built in 1924, plus other farm buildings.
P19-186579	San Dimas	William R. Rowland Adobe Redwood Ranch House	Built in 1883, the adobe redwood ranch house is one of the few remaining original redwood and adobe structures left. Historic Place of Interest.
PHI# LAN-022	Yorba Linda	Banning Home	Historic Place of Interest in Diamond Bar

*Directly within the pipeline route.

LAN-519 and LAN-520. In 1972, Delmar E. Sanburg Jr. recorded two sites designated as LAN-519 and LAN-520. Sanburg notes in the site recorded that "youngsters" found LAN-519 after digging two to three feet below surface in a walnut orchard. The buried deposit consisted of milling stones. LAN-520 was found in a citrus orchard and was described as a campsite consisting of an unutilized flake and a minor shell concentration. Site LAN-520 was destroyed by housing development.

LAN-967. LAN-967 was recorded adjacent to the San Jose Creek Channel (Quenette and Dickman 1978). It is located near a school west of 5th Avenue in the City of Industry. Quenette and Dickman recorded the site as a dark midden with a light scatter of manos, metate fragments, quartz flakes, and a large flake tool. The site was destroyed in 1978.

TABLE 11
LOCATION OF THE PIPELINE ROUTE WITH RESPECT TO THE RAILROAD RIGHTS OF WAY (RR ROW)

Quad	City	Intersection
Baldwin Park	City of Industry	Route crosses RR ROW at Bixby Drive and a spur of the route crosses RR ROW east of Bixby Drive.
Baldwin Park	City of Industry	Route follows RR RW north of Chestnut Street and West of Azusa Avenue.
Baldwin Park	City of Industry	Route crosses RR ROW at Hatcher Avenue.
Baldwin Park	City of Industry	Route crosses RR ROW at California Avenue.
Baldwin Park/La Habra	City of Industry	Route crosses RR ROW twice on Nogales Avenue.
Baldwin Park/La Habra	City of Industry	Route crosses RR ROW three times on Fullerton Road.
Baldwin Park/La Habra	City of Industry	Route crosses RR ROW twice on Azusa Avenue.
San Dimas	City of Industry	Route follows RR ROW between Brea Canyon Road and Old Ranch Road.
San Dimas	City of Industry	Route crosses RR ROW at Brea Canyon Road.
San Dimas	City of Industry	Route crosses RR ROW on the continuation of Cheryl Lane.
San Dimas	Boundary between the City of Industry and Walnut	Route crosses RR ROW northwest of Sunset Crossing Road.

LAN-1046A, LAN-1046B. LAN-1046 is located in the triangle formed by Azusa Avenue, Anaheim and Puente Road, and San Jose Creek. Archaeological Associates first recorded the site in 1979 (Colquehoun 1979). The site is comprised of two loci. The two loci were identified as Locus A, situated south of Chestnut Avenue, which bisects the property, and Locus B to the north and closer to the San Jose Creek Channel. Locus A is a house and barn that was built in 192 Locus A is a house and barn that was built in 1924. It is a wood frame house with a foundation of natural stone cobbles and two red brick-lined chimneys. Other farm out-buildings, which were built about the same time period, are still present and in good condition. A human burial was reported by an "informer" who claimed that when the foundation of the house was excavated, human bones were encountered. The burial was reburied on the property in an unmarked location. Locus B was described as a dark midden deposit, with ground stone fragments, mortars, pestles, and a cogged stone. The pipeline route runs directly adjacent to LAN-1046 on Azusa Avenue and Anaheim and Puente Road.

LAN-1045. LAN-1045 is located on a knoll approximately 1 ½ mile southwest of LAN-1046 and 3500 feet west of Nogales Street. Also recorded by Colquehoun in 1979, it was described as consisting of two loci. Locus A was situated on the slope of a hill, with a dark midden-like deposit containing ground stone and a lithic scatter. Locus B was located between Locus A and the channel. Like Locus A, it also had a dark midden deposit with ground stone and a mortar. A tar seep was reported to have surrounded the site. LAN-1045 was later destroyed (Cottrell et al. 1985:30). The pipeline route passes through the recorded location of LAN-1045.

LAN-1066. LAN-1066 is within a mile of the pipeline route. It is located on an east-west running ridge. It was recorded in 1979 by Clevenger, Schroth, and Cottrell and was described as a chipping station consisting of three hammerstones and several flakes. They also found two manos, a hammerstone, and three cores within 150 meters southwest of the chipping station.

Three historic properties were previously recorded within a mile of the pipeline route on the Baldwin Park Quad. The William Workman Home and the Workman Family Cemetery are located in the City of Industry at 15415 Don Julian Road and the Rowland House, built in 1955, is located at 16021 East Gale

Avenue in the City of Industry. The three sites are listed on the National Register of Historic Places and are California State Historical Landmarks.

William Workman Home and Workman Family Cemetery (P19-180742, NR#-74000519, -520 and SHL 874). The Workman Home and Cemetery are located at 15415 East Don Julian Road, City of Industry. Ion 1841, William Workman and John Rowland organized the first wagon train of permanent immigrants from the east to southern California. They acquired Rancho La Puente, 48,790 acres of land, as a land grant from the Mexican government. William Workman began building his home in 1842. The original residence was an adobe structure, which was remodeled in 1872 by architect E.F. Kysor to resemble an English manor house. The Workman family raised cattle on the ranch until the 1860s drought, after which they turned to farming, mainly grapes and wheat.

The Workman Family Cemetery, El Campo Santa, was established in the early 1880s and is one of the oldest cemeteries in Southern California. The one-half acre cemetery includes a neoclassical mausoleum, a gothic Revival brick chapel and a small cemetery plot surrounded by a Gothic Revival cast iron fence. Graves of the Workman, Rowland, and Temple facilities, as well as Pio Pico and Ygnacia Pico, the last governor of Mexican California and his wife, were buried in the cemetery. The cemetery was abandoned in the early 1900s and was later destroyed by fire. In 1917 Walter Temple bought the cemetery and surrounding land for restoration. Temple replaced the chapel with a cast stone neoclassical mausoleum and moved his families' remains inside, as well as those of Pio and Ygnacia Pico. The William Workman Home and Workman Family Cemetery are California State Historical Landmark 874 and are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, according to the Office of Historic Preservation's Historic Property Data File.

John Rowland House (NR #73000403). A historic house and the site of a no longer existent adobe house are located at 16021 East Gale Avenue in the City of Industry. The site of the John Rowland adobe house is marked by two ash trees and an olive tree that he planted in 1850. John Rowland was a leader of the first wagon train to reach southern California in 1841. A two story brick house, which he built in 1855, still stands (Hoover, Rensch and Rensch 1966). The house is behind the buildings of the Hudson School District on Gale Avenue. The 1855 house is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NO #73000403), according to the Office of Historic Preservation's Historic Property Data File.

La Habra Quad

Five archaeological sites (LAN-179, LAN-791, P19-120031, P19-120032, and P19-120051) and seven historical sites (P-19120033, P19-120034, P19-120035, P19-120036, P19-120037, P19-1200277, and P19-186122) have been previously recorded within one mile of the proposed pipeline route. Two of the archaeological sites (LAN-179 and P19-120031) are located along the pipeline route.

LAN-179. In 1967, Blackburn recorded LAN-179 as consisting of chipping waste, a flake scraper, and a mano. It was located on a hill north of San Jose Creek in the City of Industry. The site was destroyed by the construction of San Jose Road and commercial buildings. The pipeline route passes through the recorded location of LAN-179.

P19-120051. Site P19-120051, a quarry site, is located between the 820 to 900 foot contour levels of a hill and lower ridge of the Puente Hills. Artifacts recorded were cores and flakes of metamorphic quartzites and igneous rock. The community of Rowland Heights is located to the east of the site. The date recorded and recorder of this site are not stated on the site record form.

LAN-791. LAN-791 is located approximately 1 ¾ miles north of P19-120031 and P19-130032 near Alvarado Hot Springs. In 1977, John Douglas recorded the site location on a low knoll at the base of the

Puente Hills. In the site record, Douglas reported two manos, a unifacial chopper, and a flake found on the site surface. The site was destroyed during housing construction.

P19-120031 and P19-120032. Ron Bissell recorded sites P19-120031 and P19-120032. These sites are located 1 ¾ miles southwest of LAN-791. P19-120031 was recorded as a unifacial mano and three marine shells located near Fullerton Road. Bissell suspected that the mano and shell were brought in as part of the fill used to construct Fullerton Road. P19-120031 is most likely not a site. The location of P19-120031 is directly adjacent to the pipeline route. P19-120032 is located less than ½-mile southeast of P19-120031. Bissell described the site as an "ancient trail" that could be followed for 250 meters and may be a link between the San Gabriel Valley and the Los Angeles Basin.

P19-120033, P19-120034, P19-120035, P19-120036, P19-120037, P19-10277 and P19-186122. Sites P19-120033, P19-120034, P19-120035, P19-120036, P19-120037, P19-10277 and P19-186122 were all recorded by Ron Bissell. Southeast of P19-120031 was found a complete, but rusted, gasoline powered hay baler which was designated P19-120033. South of P19-120033 is P19-120034, which was recorded by Bissell as a deteriorating 1920s style house. Southwest of P19-120034 is a damaged monument (P19-120036). An "informant" stated that the plaque was a California State Historical Monument commemorating the first oil well to be drilled in the Puente Hills field. The site, however, is not in the listing of California Historical Landmarks and may have been placed there by a local organization. Site P19-120035, which is near the monument, consists of remnants of a pad and piping associated with the oil field. Site P19-120037, also recorded by Bissell, is south of P19-120034, and is comprised of horse drawn farm implements. Also south of P19-120034 is P19-100277, which consists of several ceramic fragments.

San Dimas Quad

A total of 12 prehistoric sites (LAN-521, -522, -552, -553, -554, -1070, -1071, -1072, -1414, -1044, -1704, and P19-002805) were recorded within a one mile radius of the project area and were previously recorded on the San Dimas Quad. These sites are summarized in Table7. Of these twelve sites, only one site, P19-002805, is located on the pipeline route.

P19-002805. P19-002805 is located in the City of Diamond Bar on the San Dimas Quad. It was recorded by Joan Brown of RMW Paleo Associates prior to monitoring grading of the property. P19-002805 was located on a large knoll covered with chaparral and non-native grasses. Six features, mostly comprised of fine-affected rock, were recorded. Also, approximately 400 artifacts were inventoried including milling stones, stone balls, discoidals, choppers hammer stones, and cores. P19-002805 was subsequently destroyed during housing and road construction. The pipeline route passes through the former location of P19-002805.

LAN-521 and –522. LAN-521 and LAN-522 were both located northeast of P19-002805. Delmar Sanburg Jr. recorded LAN-521 and –522 in 1973. Over two feet of topsoil had been removed from LAN-521 when the site was found. Artifacts noted include a mano, a hammerstone, and a cogged stone. The site was destroyed with the removal of 10 feet of soil for a housing tract. LAN-522 was described as a campsite, located near San Jose Creek, consisting of a mano and a hammerstone. LAN-522 has been destroyed as a result of construction.

LAN-852, -853, and –854. Sites LAN-852, -853, and -854 are located near each other on small knolls and ridges southwest of P19-002805 between Springs Drive, Grand Avenue, and South Diamond Bar Boulevard. These sites were recorded in 1976 by D. Whitley and described as small campsites. All three sites have since been destroyed. LAN-852 consisted of two chert flakes, LAN-853 was described as a small lithic scatter consisting of two cores and approximately 10 flakes, and LAN-854 was also described as a small lithic scatter consisting of a core and five flakes.

LAN-1070, -1071, and –1072. LAN-1070, -1071 and –1072, located northeast of P19-002805, were first recorded by Tom Banks in 1979. All three sites were tested by Scientific Resource Surveys and later destroyed by residential development. All three sites consisted of milling stones including manos, hammerstone, and pestles.

LAN-1414. LAN-1414 is a buried deposit located on a terrace above Diamond Bar Creek. Laurie White recorded the site in 1980; she reported the presence of milling stones, including pestles, mortars, and tarring pebbles, in the escarpment of Diamond Bar Creek.

LAN-1704. LAN-1704 is located in the City of Industry on a small knoll on the northwest side of Tonner Canyon and east of P19-002805. Murray, Brock, and Van Horn recorded the site in 1980. Brock described it as a temporary milling activity station consisting of a light artifact scatter. Artifacts noted include a chopper, mano fragment, metate fragment, and possible hammer stones.

The record search also showed that two historic site locations have been recorded within one mile of the proposed pipeline on the San Dimas Quad. These two historic sites are P19-001040 and P19-186579, the Vejar Adobe and the William R. Rowland Adobe. Neither of these two sites are within or directly adjacent to the proposed pipeline.

Vejar Adobe Site (P19-001040b). P19-001040b is the Vejar Adobe site, which was first recorded in 1979 by Ken Daly. Data recovery was performed in 1984 by Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. (King 1984). In 1837, Ricardo Vejar and Ignacio Palomares obtained the land grant known as Rancho San Jose from Governor Juan Bautista Alvarado. The San Jose land grant included much of the Pomona Valley. Between the years 1844 and 1847, Vejar moved his family to what is now Walnut, where he built an adobe residence. In 1847 Vejar purchased the Los Nogales grant along San Jose Creek from the widow of Linares. Vejar assumed his house site was within the Los Nogales land grant, but when the land grant boundaries were surveyed and confirm by the United States, Vejar's house was located within Rancho La Puente, owned by Workman and Rowland, who allowed Vejar to remain. Vejar was in the cattle and horse business and also portioned tracts for dry farming. After 1848the adobe was a political and religious center for San Jose Township. Due to the strategic location of the Vejar Adobe, it was selected as a subsidized changing station on the transcontinental stage route that became the Butterfield Stage Line (1858-1861). Ricardo Vejar died in 1882, but the Vejar family continued to live there until about 1890. The Vejar adobe structure burned in 1918. E.R. Forster purchased the property prior to 1900 and constructed a stucco house on the property about 1922.

William R. Rowland Adobe Redwood Ranch House (P19-186579, PHI-LAN-021). The William Rowland Adobe was built in 1883 as a ranch house. The Rowland Ranch, which is located at 130 Avenida Alipaz near Lemon Creek in the City of Walnut, is one of the remaining original ranch style redwood and adobe structures in the region. It is a state Point of Historical Interest (PHI-LAN-021), but has been evaluated as not eligible for the National Register, according to the Office of Historic Preservation's Historic Property Date File. William R. Rowland was the son of John Rowland and was the sheriff of Los Angeles County in the 1870s and 1880s. John Rowland and William Workman were awarded the Rancho La Puente land grant in 1842. The two owners divided the land. John Rowland owned the eastern half, which included the western portion of what is today the City of Walnut. He used the land for raising cattle and growing grapes, wheat, and fruit trees.

Yorba Linda Quad

No archaeological sites are recorded immediately adjacent to or within a one mile radius of the project area on the Yorba Linda Quad. One historical site, the Captain William Banning Home, is located within a 1 mile radius, but not adjacent to the project area.

Captain William Banning Home. The Captain William Banning Home is located at 20800 East Colima Boulevard in the City of Walnut and is a state Point of Historical Interest (PHI-LAN-022). It has been evaluated as not eligible for the National Register, according to the Office of Historic Preservation's Historic Property Data File.

Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)

The search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC did not indicate the presence of Native American sacred sites or other traditional cultural properties in the immediate project area. A list of non-Federally-recognized tribes, organizations, and/or individuals was included in the NAHC response. Correspondence between Chambers Group and the NAHC can be found in Appendix B of this document. Letters informing NAHC listed contacts about the proposed project were sent, along with a map of the project area. Comments about the project were solicited. Only one response was received. Samuel Dunlap recommended monitoring of construction by an archaeologist and monitoring by a Native American in specific locations where Native American cultural resources could be affected. Letters to and from Native Americans are also provided in Appendix B.

Field Survey Results

The locations of the six previously recorded archaeological sites that are located in or directly adjacent to the proposed pipeline route were visited during the survey. These sites are LAN-179, LAN-1045, LAN-1046, LAN-1044, P19-002805, and P19-120031. Sites LAN-179, LAN-1045, and LAN-1044 were all located near San Jose Creek and, except for LAN-1046, have been destroyed by commercial and residential development. P19-002805, which was located on top of a large knoll in Diamond Bar, was found, mitigated, and destroyed during a monitoring project for a housing and road construction project. P19-120031 was recorded as a site, but it is suspected that the observed artifacts were redeposited during the construction of Fullerton Road. The artifacts originally observed are no longer present.

LAN-1046 remains undeveloped and remains as described on the site record form. The site is located in the triangle formed by Azusa Avenue, Anaheim and Puente Road, and San Jose Creek in the City of Industry. It consists of a prehistoric component with reported burials (Locus B) along the south side of San Jose Creek and a historic component (house and barn) (Locus A) along the south side of Chestnut Street, which bisects the parcel. The pipeline route follows Azusa Avenue and Anaheim and Puente Road. Only areas directly adjacent to these two roads were surveyed for the current project because the site is on private property. No artifacts were observed during the survey. The house in Locus A is located at 804 S. Azusa Avenue. It is Craftsman in style and was built in 1924, according to DataQuick PropertyFinder (an online real estate database with information from assessor's records). There is also a house in Locus B that was not mentioned on the site record form. The address of the house is 762 Anaheim and Puente Road. It was built in 1920, according to DataQuick.

During the present survey of the proposed pipelines, no new archaeological sites were found immediately adjacent to the project area. Nine residential structures greater than 50 years old were noted along the pipeline route and are listed in Table 12. Year built for most structures was obtained from DataQuick. Because DataQuick did not provide a year built for 18800 Railroad Street, the period of construction was based on architectural style. The age of Currier Ranch was obtained for a report (McKenna 1999).

TABLE 12
STRUCTURES OF HISTORIC AGE ADJACENT TO THE PIPELINE ROUTE

Address	City	Year Built
209 S. 8th Street	La Puente	1942
2544 East Cameron Avenue	West Covina	1936
650 Brea Canyon Road	Walnut	1958
231 North Barranca Avenue	Covina	1924
237 North Barranca Avenue	Covina	1928
Currier Ranch at end of Old Ranch Road	City of Industry	1908
804 South Azusa Avenue (LAN-1046A)	City of Industry	1924
762 Anaheim and Puente Road (LAN-1046B)	City of Industry	1920
18800 Railroad Street	Rowland Heights (unincorporated)	1890s (estimate)

Except for Currier Ranch, the proposed pipeline route is in street or road rights-of-way adjacent to the properties that contain these houses.

The property at 18800 Railroad Street is a 14 acre parcel between Railroad Street on the north and Gale Avenue on the south. The house visible from the street has wood siding, narrow casement windows, and a clipped hip roof. It appears to date from the late nineteenth century, probably the 1890s. An air photo shows that there is another structure on the property that is not visible from the street. The property is owned by the John A. Rowland Jr. Trust, likely the heirs of the John Rowland that owned half of Rancho La Puente in the nineteenth century. The proposed route for the pipeline, as shown on the route map supplied by the City of Industry, passes through this parcel. However, the base map is the USGS La Habra Quad, photorevised in 1981, which does not show Gale Avenue, the intended route of the pipeline. If the pipeline remains in the Gale Avenue right-of-way, pipeline construction would not affect any structures of historic age on the adjacent parcel.

Currier Ranch is located at the end of Old Ranch Road on a large parcel of land near San Jose Creek in the eastern part of the City of Industry. The parcel is owned by the City of Industry. This parcel contains a complex of structures, including a house (main residence), a carriage house, a pump house, two barns, stables, and a bunkhouse. The house is a two and a half story 10,000 square foot mansion built in 1908 by Alvin Currier, a former Los Angeles County Sheriff and state senator (McKenna 1999). Currier bought the property in 1869 and built an adobe house, the barns, and stables. Currier and his wife lived in the adobe house until the "mansion" was completed in 1908. The adobe house was then allowed to disintegrate. The exact location of the adobe house is not known, but is thought to be near the barns (McKenna 1999). Although a cultural resources survey report and a site record form have been completed and submitted to the Information Center, the Information Center does not have the report and form on file and has not assigned a resource number. Hence, the records search did not show this property as a previously recorded resource.

In the EIR for the Industry East Project (The Planning Center 2000), an industrial development planned by the City of Industry, the City found that the Currier Ranch complex is eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources as a district. However, all structures, except the main residence and the carriage house, were found to be non-contributing because of lack on integrity. The main residence would be moved to Pomona where it will be maintained by the Historical Society of the Pomona Valley (Rodriguez 2002). The historic residence would not exist in this place at the time the pipeline is installed.

There is a potential for encountering subsurface archaeological deposits from the historic period in the Currier Complex. Refuse deposits buried in provides or trash pits associated with the nineteenth century Currier adobe residence could be located near the barns. Mitigation Measure 5.4-4 of the EIR requires

monitoring of "any demolition of ancillary structures, trenching, or construction activities that take place within the Currier Complex" by a "qualified cultural resources consultant meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Standards" (The Planning Center 2000). The proposed pipeline route is located in a future street right-of-way proposed for the industrial development. The street would run between the Currier main residence and the barns. Thus, trenching to install the pipeline in the Currier Complex area could affect archaeological resources from the historical period.

Construction of the proposed pipeline has the potential to affect buried archaeological resources in the vicinity of LAN-1046, the parcel at 18800 Railroad Street, and in the Currier Ranch Complex. Deposits of historic age could be encountered at LAN-1046. Although surface indications of LAN-179, LAN-1044, and LAN-1045 have been destroyed by development, it is possible that intact buried deposits of prehistoric age are still present and could be encountered during pipeline construction.

Although the pipeline route crosses the former Southern Pacific Railroad right-of-way and crosses and follows the Union Pacific right-of-way (P19-186112), the rail ties, and ballast would not be affected by pipeline installation. The structures of historic age, listed in Table 10, would not be affected by the proposed project, because pipeline installation would be confined to adjacent street or road rights-of-way.

Because the proposed pipeline is in the conceptual planning stages, it is recommended that the pipeline be diverted to avoid cultural resources within the current alignment, including 18800 Railroad Street, the Currier Ranch and LAN-1045. Avoidance of these resources would ensure that the Proposed Project would have no effect on any buried cultural resources or as well as any National Register listed or eligible properties. In addition, the following mitigation measure would ensure that impacts due implementation of the proposed project remain less than significant.

Mitigation Measure:

3.5-3 Qualified archaeologists shall monitor all ground disturbing activities.

3.6 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:

i. Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning map, issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.

Less Than Significant Impact. Fault rupture impacts occur when a structure sits on top of an active fault that displaces in two separate directions during an earthquake. No portions of the project site is not located within an Alquist-Priolo Zone, nor is it sitting on any known active fault. Potentially active faults in the vicinity of the project site include the Whittier, San Jose, Raymond, Sierra Madre and Chino faults. Compliance with the Uniform Building Code would mitigate impacts related to seismic activity. No further mitigation measures are necessary.

ii. Strong seismic ground shaking?

Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated. The project area is located within the Puente Hills area of the Los Angeles Basin where Cenozoic marine sediment overlies

basement crystalline rocks. Locally, these sediments consist of shales, siltstone, sandstone and conglomerate, predominantly Miocene in age. The regional active faults that are capable of producing earthquakes with high peak ground accelerations at the site include the Whittier, San Jose, Raymond, Sierra Madre and Chino faults.

The active fault closest to the project area is the Whittier fault, located north of the proposed facilities. The Whittier fault, a major structural component of the Los Angeles Basin, comprises a wide zone of faulting and deformation on the south flank of the Puente Hills. Although the fault has had as much as 4.3 km of vertical displacement during its existence since mid to late Miocene time, the current mode of movement is predominantly right lateral. Several recent paleoseismic studies have uncovered faulting in young surficial soils, thereby demonstrating the active nature of this fault. The active state of the fault is also demonstrated by dramatic offset or distortion of the modern landforms it transects. These and other recent studies have resulted in a decision by the State of California to include most of the Whittier fault trace in an Alquist-Priolo Special Studies Zone.

The San Jose fault is one of several northeast-striking, left-lateral faults that splay off the frontal fault system at the base of the San Gabriel Mountains and is considered to be an important part of the ongoing deformation of the mountains and the Los Angeles Basin. Analysis of seismic data indicates that the 1998 and 1990 Upland earthquakes occurred on adjacent or possibly overlapping segments of the San Jose fault. The data also suggest that these earthquakes did not significantly alter the state of stress on the fault and that a 22.5 mile long seismic patch exists southwest of the earthquake epicenters. These findings conclude that future earthquakes along this part of the fault are very likely, although it is not possible, at this time, to predict when this might occur. It is estimated that such an earthquake would have a magnitude in the range of 6.0 to 6.7. Other major active and potentially active faults that could produce significant ground shaking at the site include the Chino, Sierra Madre, San Andreas, Cucamonga, and Raymond faults.

Similar to the rest of Southern California, the site would be subject to ground shaking and potential damage during a seismic event. The impacts associated with ground shaking would not be substantially greater than at other sites in seismically active Southern California. All structures are required to meet uniform Building Code requirements for construction.

During construction, large, deep trenches would be exposed for several days or weeks. In the event of earthquake activity, there may be some potential for ground failure. A geotechnical report would be required prior to construction to analyze the stability of existing soils and recommend any measures required to ensure slope stability. Adherence to the specifications recommended in the geotechnical report for trenching, shoring and backfilling and adherence to applicable UBC standards would significantly reduce potential construction related impacts.

The following mitigation measures would reduce seismic impacts to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measures:

3.6-1 A geotechnical study shall be prepared and approved by the Industry Urban Development Agency prior to construction. The study shall identify soil conditions and recommend trench stability and shoring techniques. The contractor shall implement all recommendations contained in the geotechnical report.

3.6-2 Standard mitigation for ground shaking and potential fault rupture is provided through enforcement of structural and non-structural seismic design provisions in the Uniform Building Code and related City codes and regulations. These codes are updated regularly and, through this update process, will incorporate new design provisions as needed. Integration of these provisions into the design of the pipeline and its associated facilities will mitigate any potential effects on the facility from fault rupture to a less than significant level.

iii. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

Less Than Significant Impact. Liquefaction refers to loose, saturated sand or gravel deposits that lose their load supporting capability when subjected to intense shaking. Similar to much of the available land in the City of Industry, the proposed project area is located in an area of consolidated and unconsolidated sediments consisting of silts, sands and gravel. The depth of these sediments at the project area has not been determined. Unconsolidated silts, sands and gravel may produce surface cracking, differential settlement, and, depending upon groundwater depth, liquefaction during high intensity ground shaking.

The California Department of Conservation is mandated by the Seismic Hazards Act of 1990 to identify and map the state's most prominent earthquake hazards, including areas where earthquakes are likely to cause shaking, liquefaction or other ground failure. The California Department of Conservation Division of Mines and Geology has recently updated existing seismic hazard maps for portions of southern California, including the area covering the cities of Industry, Walnut, West Covina and Diamond Bar. The official maps were released by the State Geologist March 25, 1999. Cities and counties, or other local permitting authority, must regulate certain development "projects" within these seismic hazard zones. If a project area is located in one of these zones, development permits must be withheld until the geological and soil conditions of the project area are investigated and appropriate mitigation measures, if any, are incorporated into development plans.

The updated maps that cover the project area (Baldwin Park, La Habra and Yorba Linda 7.5 minute Quadrangles) indicate that portions of the project area are located in a liquefaction zone, which is defined as follows: Areas where historic occurrence of liquefaction, or local geological, geotechnical and groundwater conditions indicate a potential for permanent ground displacements. The City of Industry is required by the Seismic Hazards Mapping Act to ensure that a geotechnical report defining and delineating any seismic hazard is prepared prior to development approval for a project within the City. Copies of the report must be submitted to the State Geologist after approval by the local government. The project applicant is required to comply with the findings in the report, including any appropriate mitigation measures that have been incorporated into the report. These existing requirements are adequate to address the potential hazard associated with the placement of the proposed project within a liquefaction zone. No further mitigation is necessary.

iv. Landslides?

Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated. The California Department of Conservation is mandated by the Seismic Hazards Act of 1990 to identify and map the state's most prominent earthquake hazards, including hazard areas that are at risk for earthquake induced landslides. As stated in Section 3.6a (iii) above, seismic hazard maps have been updated for areas in Southern California, including the cities of Industry, Walnut, West Covina and Diamond Bar. If the project site were located in one of the landslide hazard areas, the applicable city or cities would be required to prepare a geotechnical report

defining and delineating landslide hazards in the project area. Portions of the proposed project site in Walnut and West Covina are identified as a landslide hazard area.

Additionally, excavation would involve the creation of deep trenches that could remain exposed for several days or weeks. Landslides could be created by unstable soil conditions and mudflows could be caused by a combination of unstable soils and significant amounts of water draining into open trenches or percolating into the ground in the vicinity of the construction area. Adherence to the specifications for trenching, shoring and backfilling outlined in the geotechnical report required by Mitigation Measure 3.6-, would reduce potential impacts from landslides to a less than significant level. In addition, in order to reduce impacts from mudflows to a less than significant level, the contractor would be required to take measures to prevent significant storm water flows from entering trenches. The following mitigation measure would reduce mudflow impacts to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measure

3.6-2 The contractor shall employ measures, including the use of sandbags and tarps, to prevent significant amounts of rain or storm water runoff from entering open trenches.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed expansion of the City of Industry's reclaimed water system would occur in areas designated for industrial, residential and commercial uses. All pipelines would be installed underground, therefore erosion would only occur during the installation phase. During construction of the proposed project, loose soil would be exposed to potential wind and water erosion. Transport of this material to local waterways could temporarily increase suspended sediment concentrations and release pollutants attached to sediment particles into local waterways. The proposed project would be required to prepare a Construction Activity SWPPP (see Section 3.8(a) in the *Hydrology and Water Quality* section. This section provides mitigation measures to mitigates potential erosion impacts. The project would not involve the loss of any sensitive topsoil. No additional mitigation measures are necessary.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed reclaimed water facilities would involve the excavation of deep trenches in existing streets as well as in some undeveloped areas. These trenches would remain open for several days or weeks. Depending on soil conditions located along the proposed project route, there may be some potential for trench wall collapse during excavation activities. However, adherence to the specifications for trenching, shoring and backfilling outlined in the geotechnical report required by Mitigation Measure 3.6-1 would reduce potential impacts from unstable soil conditions to a level of insignificance. During excavation, unsuitable soil would be removed from the project site and remaining suitable soil would be used for backfill. No significant impacts would result from project development. No additional mitigation measures are necessary.

d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?

Less Than Significant Impact. Development that may occur as a result of the proposed project includes expansion of the City of Industry's reclaimed water system to include additional jurisdictions

and water companies. Development of the proposed project would be subject to established engineering standards regarding soil compaction. Additionally, the project would be required to adhere to Uniform Building Code (UBC) standards as well as specifications outlined in the geotechnical report required by mitigation measure 3.6-1. No significant impacts from expansive soils would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?

No Impact. Implementation of the proposed project would not require the installation of a septic tank or alternative wastewater disposal system. No significant impacts to the current wastewater disposal system would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

3.7 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

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

No Impact. The proposed project is not anticipated to use or maintain hazardous materials in its operations. No impacts from the transport, use or disposal of hazardous materials would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonable foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?

Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated. The proposed project would not involve the use of hazardous substances. However, during project construction it is possible that an accidental break in existing gas lines could occur. An accident could result in an explosion and/or a release of gas into the atmosphere. The implementation of standard safety measures, such as the relocation or temporary encasement of exposed gas lines, should reduce potential impacts to a less than significant level. The contractor would be required to follow all fire department safety requirements and to comply with operational and safety procedures established by impacted utility companies.

The main health hazard created by the proposed project would be related to the existence of open trenches during the construction phase of the project. These trenches could pose a danger to pedestrians, motor vehicles and could also be an attractive nuisance to children living in surrounding residential areas. To ensure the safety of the construction area, the contractor would be required to monitor exposed trenches during construction activity and place barrier fencing around the facility at night or during periods when no construction personnel are available to monitor the site. In addition, traffic safety devises should be utilized to indicate any full or partial road closures as necessary.

During excavation activities, it is also possible that rats or other disease carriers living in existing sewer lines would create a danger to construction personnel and nearby residents. Therefore, it is recommended that a vector control plan be implemented 30 days prior to the commencement of construction activities. Extermination activities should reduce potential exposure of people to disease carrying agents to a less than significant level. No other significant health hazards would be created by the proposed project. The following mitigation measures would reduce project impacts to a level of insignificance.

Mitigation Measures:

3.7-1 A vector control plan shall be approved by the County of Orange Health Department and implemented in the vicinity of impacted street segments 30 days prior to the commencement of construction activities.

3.7-2 When construction personnel are not available to monitor open trenches, security fencing shall be provided around the perimeter of the excavated area to restrict non-authorized access. Signs shall also be posted and traffic safety devices shall be utilized, as necessary, to warn people to stay away from the construction area.

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

No Impact. The proposed project would not involve the emission or handling of hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances or waste. No significant impacts would result from project development. No mitigation measures are necessary.

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 portions of the proposed project site have been identified as a hazardous materials site. No significant impacts would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles or a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?

No Impact. No portions of the project site are located within an airport use plan and no portions of the project site are located within two miles of a public airport. No impacts would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?

No Impact. There are no private airstrips located within the vicinity of the project site. No impacts would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated. The proposed project would involve the temporary closure of some streets and restricted access to some residences. Prior to commencement of construction, the contractor would be required to provide the City with construction plans, a construction schedule and plans for the closure of streets and the placement of construction materials and equipment. The contractor would be required to comply with all City recommendations for reducing impacts to emergency response or evacuation plans. The following mitigation measure would reduce project impacts to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measures:

3.7-3 Prior to the commencement of construction, the contractor shall provide the City with the following: construction plans; construction schedule; street closure and detour information; and plans for the placement of construction materials and equipment. The contractor shall comply with all City safety requirements and recommendations.

h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?

No Impact. There are no wildlands adjacent to the project site. No significant risk of injury, loss, or death involving wildland fires would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

3.8 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?

Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated. The proposed pipeline alignment would be located mainly within the rights-of-way of existing public roads. A small portion of the pipeline alignment would traverse undeveloped areas including small portions of Edison and Union Pacific Rail Road easements, and undeveloped areas in eastern Industry, Walnut and Diamond Bar.

In 1972, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (also referred to as the Clean Water Act [CWA]) was amended to provide that the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States from any point source is unlawful unless the discharge is in compliance with an NPDES permit. The 1987 amendments to the CWA added Section 402(p), which establishes a framework for regulating municipal and industrial storm water discharges under the NPDES Program. On November 16, 1990, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) promulgated rules establishing Phase I of the NPDES storm water program for specified categories of industries. These regulations provide that discharges of storm water to waters of the United States from construction projects that encompass five (5) or more acres of soil disturbance are effectively prohibited unless the discharge is in compliance with an NPDES Permit.

In 1992, the Ninth Circuit court remanded for further proceedings portions of EPA's existing Phase I storm water regulation related to discharges from large construction activity (NRDC v. EPA, 966 F.2d at 1292). EPA responded to the court's decision by designating under Phase II storm water discharges from construction activity disturbing less than 5 acres as sources that should be regulated to protect water quality. The Phase II Rule designates these sources as "storm water discharges associated with *small construction* activity," rather than as another category under "storm water associated with *industrial* activity." Phase II became final on December 8, 1999 with small construction permit applications due by March 10, 2003

This Construction General Permit for Small Construction Activities requires all dischargers where construction activity disturbs one (1) to five (5) acres or more to:

1. Develop and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that specifies Best Management Practices (BMPs) that would prevent all construction pollutants from contacting storm water and with the intent of keeping all products of erosion from moving off site into receiving waters.

2. Eliminate or reduce nonstorm water discharges to storm sewer systems and other waters of the nation.

3. Perform inspections of all BMPs.

The SWPPP emphasizes the use of appropriately selected, correctly installed and maintained pollution reduction BMPs. This approach provides the flexibility necessary to establish BMPs that can effectively address source control of pollutants during changing construction activities. The SWPPP must be implemented at the appropriate level to protect water quality at all times throughout the life of the project. Non-storm water BMPs must be implemented year round. The SWPPP shall remain on the site while the site is under construction, commencing with the initial mobilization and ending with the termination of coverage under the permit.

The SWPPP has two major objectives: (1) to help identify sources of sediment and other pollutants that affect the quality of storm water discharges and (2) to describe and ensure the implementation of BMPs to reduce or eliminate sediment and other pollutants in storm water as well as nonstorm water discharges. The SWPPP must include BMPs that address source control and, if necessary, shall also include BMPs that address pollutant control.

Required elements of a SWPPP include: (1) site description addressing the elements and characteristics specific to the site, (2) descriptions of BMPs for erosion and sediment controls, (3) BMPs for construction waste handling and disposal, (4) implementation of approved local plans, (5) proposed post-construction controls, including description of local post-construction erosion and sediment control requirements, and (6) nonstorm water management.

The Proposed Project is subject to the requirements of the City issued NPDES permit (No. CAS614001), including preparation of the Stormwater Pollution and Prevention Plan (SWPPP) which in general addresses material storage and handling procedures; equipment operation; storage, maintenance, and repair procedures, construction site cleanliness, and erosion control measures. Most importantly it includes a discussion of the Best Management Practices the Proposed Project must adhere to. Adherence to the BMPs would ensure that significant sediment loadings in local surface waters do not occur.

Operation of the proposed project would not require the use or storage of hazardous materials so water quality effects during operation would primarily be limited to contaminants (oil, grease and particulates) from motor vehicles. No water quality standards would be violated as a result of the proposed site improvements.

Operation of the proposed project would not involve the discharge of stormwater runoff, or result in the drainage of chemicals or hazardous waste. The following mitigation measures would reduce potential project impacts to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measures:

3.8-1 The Proposed Project is subject to the requirements of the City's National Pollutant Discharge and Elimination System (NPDES) permit during both construction and operation. In order to comply with the NPDES program, a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) detailing how runoff will be handled and mitigated will also be prepared.

3.8-2 Standard construction practices designed to prevent erosion and siltation both on- and off-site would be used during grading and construction. In addition, the Proposed Project would be required to implement the City's standard Best Management Practices (BMPs) for

construction sites. Implementation of required BMPs would substantially reduce erosion, deposition, and other related effects.

b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge, such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?

No Impact. The proposed project is located in the San Gabriel Valley Hydrologic Sub-unit. Groundwater levels in the San Jose Creek area have risen in the last few years since pumping of well water for domestic and irrigation purposes has decreased. Springs reportedly occurred at the turn of the last century near the intersection of the Union Pacific Railroad right-of-way and the City of Industry boundary. Springs could occur again in the same area, if pumping from wells is discontinued. Groundwater levels are also expected to vary seasonally, with high groundwater levels most likely occurring during or immediately following the rainy season.

Neither construction of the proposed pipeline alignment, nor operation of the Proposed Project would result in groundwater withdrawal. However, a small portion of the reclaimed water could be used to recharge groundwater within the San Gabriel Valley Hydrologic Sub-unit.

The proposed project would not involve an increase in groundwater usage. The proposed project would not involve interceptions or cuts in aquifers or any other impacts to groundwater quantity. Likewise, the proposed project would not involve the discharge of any hazardous or potentially hazardous substances into local groundwater bodies or in any way alter the quality of any groundwater.

Based on the information above, it is not anticipated that development of the Proposed Project would adversely deplete groundwater supplies or interfere with groundwater recharge. No significant impacts are anticipated as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?

Less Than Significant Impact. The primary surface drainage for the project area, in general, is San Jose Creek, which is one tributary in the larger San Gabriel River system. The channelization of San Jose Creek, which travels through much of the project area, eliminated many of the previous severe flooding problems in the City. Throughout much or the project area, surface runoff occurs as overland or sheet flow that drains into the San Jose and South San Jose Creek Channels.

The majority of the proposed pipeline would be installed in the rights-of-way of existing public streets. Because the pipeline would be buried, the project would not increase the amount of impervious surfaces in the project area. Additionally, because the pipeline would be buried, the drainage pattern of the project area would not be altered as a result of the Proposed Project.

Construction activities, including site preparation, could temporarily increase the amount of soil erosion and siltation into the area drainage system. Limiting the amount of construction at any one time will decrease the potential for silt to enter the drainage system. The proposed project would involve trenching various portions of the project area as the pipeline is installed and the pumping plants and reservoirs are built. However, runoff would be controlled during construction by employing standard construction techniques, and once completed, no further erosion or siltation would occur. No mitigation measures are necessary.

d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?

Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated. The proposed project involves the expansion of the City of Industry's existing reclaimed water system to include various other jurisdictions and water companies. This proposed project is a backbone project and would expand current facilities to provide an additional 18,000 acre feet of water per year. In the long-term, the proposed project would not alter the existing drainage pattern in such a way as to result in flooding on or off-site.

However, project construction would consist of digging large trenches and laying pipeline, as well as installing wells and reservoirs. The contractor would be required to prevent significant amounts of storm water from entering open trenches. The following mitigation measure would reduce project impacts to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measures:

3.8-6 Any water entering open trenches shall be removed by the contractor as soon as possible to prevent flooding and loss of trench stability.

e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?

Less Than Significant Impact. Implementation of the proposed project would introduce additional impervious surfaces (e.g. roofs, pavement), resulting in a minor increase in the amount of surface water run-off. The project would be constructed to minimize potential surface run-off impacts and changes in absorption rates are not expected to be significant. San Jose Creek has been identified as a significant watercourse in the project vicinity. San Jose Creek is a concrete channel that provides drainage for the area's storm run-off. The existing storm drain facilities located in the vicinity of the project site would not be significantly impacted by project development. No significant impacts would result from the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project involves the expansion of the City of Industry's existing reclaimed water system to include various other jurisdictions and water companies. This project would expand current facilities to provide an additional 18,000 acre feet of water per year. Implementation of the proposed project would not directly or indirectly result in a decrease in water quality. No impacts would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood hazard Boundary of Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?

No Impact. The proposed project involves the expansion of the City of Industry's existing reclaimed water system to include various other jurisdictions and water companies. This project would expand current facilities to provide an additional 18,000 acre feet of water per year. The project does not propose construction of any housing developments. No impacts would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?

No Impact. The proposed project involves the expansion of the City of Industry's existing reclaimed water system to include various other jurisdictions and water companies. The proposed project would not involve the development of housing or place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area. No impacts would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?

Less Than Significant Impact. Catastrophic dam failure or flooding along the Los Angeles or San Gabriel River systems could generate flooding impacts to the proposed project. However, the planned improvements to the existing flood control systems would significantly reduce the potential for a flood hazard at the project site. In addition, compliance with established building standards would reduce the risk of structural damage due to flooding. Therefore, the risk from exposure of people and structures to flooding at the project site is considered less than significant. No mitigation measures are necessary.

j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?

Less Than Significant Impact. A seiche is a surface wave created when a body of water is shaken; usually by earthquake activity. Seiches are of concern relative to water storage facilities because inundation from a seiche can occur if the wave overflows a containment wall, such as the wall of a reservoir, water storage tank, dam or other artificial body of water. There are dams in the region that could create flooding impacts. Thirteen dams in the greater Los Angeles area moved or cracked during the 1994 Northridge earthquake. However, none were severely damaged. This low damage level was due in part to completion of the retrofitting of dams and reservoirs pursuant to the 1972 State Dam Safety Act.

The proposed project would be subject to potential water hazards, particularly seiches, due to the construction of water reservoirs. Each reservoir would likely be a large, enclosed steel tank. Although the tank would be enclosed, there is the potential that it would rupture due to strong seismic activity.

Specific details regarding the construction of the water tanks is not available due to the conceptual nature of the project. However, based on past projects involving water tanks, several details can be inferred. Each tank is expected to be approximately 30 feet tall with a total capacity of one to three million gallons (existing reclaimed water tanks in Industry contain 1-3 million gallons each). Each of the tanks would be of modern design and constructed of pre-stressed concrete, wrapped in steel with vertical steel enforcements. The amount of water in the tank would vary throughout the day, depending on the varying water needs. These reservoirs would be constructed to meet applicable seismic safety standards.

3.9 LAND USE AND PLANNING

a) Physically divide an established community?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project is located in Los Angeles County and spans several cities including the Cities of Walnut, Industry, Diamond Bar, West Covina, and unincorporated Los Angeles County. The dominant topographic features in the project area are Walnut Creek, the San Jose Hills, San Jose Creek, and the Puente Hills. Walnut Creek and San Jose Creek flow from east to west along the north and south sides, respectively, of the San Jose Hills. These two creeks flow into the San Gabriel River. The Puente Hills rise to elevations of approximately 1,400 feet south and southeast of

San Jose Creek. The maximum elevation in the project area is about 1,350 feet in the Puente Hills. The maximum elevation in the project area is 250 feet near the confluence of San Jose Creek with the San Gabriel River.

The proposed pipeline route is approximately 105 miles in length. The proposed route is discontinuous because it will connect to existing pipelines. The majority of the proposed alignment would be located within the existing right-of-way of public streets. These streets pass through a variety of land uses including industrial, commercial, residential, and open space areas. Exceptions include an undeveloped portion of the San Jose Hills in northwest Walnut north of Amar Road, an undeveloped portion of the Puente Hills in the southern part of the project area where the route follows a transmission line easement, and an undeveloped portion of the Puente Hills in the eastern part of the project area where the route follows dirt roads. In the northeastern part of the City of Industry, two parallel routes follow the Union Pacific Railroad right-of-way and right-of-way for a road that has not yet been built.

Because the pipeline would be located underground and the remaining facilities would be single structures such as above ground reservoirs, wells and pumping stations, the proposed project would not divide an established community. No mitigation measures are necessary.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed reclaimed water facilities are located in a variety of jurisdictions including Walnut, West Covina, Industry, Diamond Bar, and unincorporated Los Angeles County. The proposed pipeline would be located mostly in the rights of way of public streets. Additional portions of the pipeline would be located within Southern California Edison Easement and Union Pacific Rail Road Easement areas. Finally, small sections of the pipeline alignment would be located in undeveloped areas of Walnut, Diamond Bar and unincorporated Los Angeles County.

The portions of the pipeline alignment that traverse the City of Diamond Bar include areas zoned and designated for residential, commercial, light industrial and open space uses. Additionally, a small portion of the pipeline alignment is proposed for Planning Area 2 within the City.

Portions of the pipeline traverse the City of West Covina through Planning Areas 10, Galaxie Area, 11, Woodside Area, and 14, BKK Landfill. Planning Area 10 is located in the southern extremity of the City, south of La Puente Road. This Planning Area is surrounded on three sides by the City of Walnut and unincorporated Los Angeles County. It is characterized by a variety of land use and zoning designations including residential, commercial and light industrial uses. Planning Area 11, the Woodside Area, is located directly north of Planning Area 10. This Planning Area is the Planned Community Development Number 1 area within the City. Woodside is presently a master planned area containing residential, commercial and recreational uses. Planning Area 14 contains the 583-acre BKK Landfill site. The size and uniqueness of the landfill warranted the Landfill its own Planning Area. Because of these factors, as well as the potential for various types of development, this area has been given the designation "Planned Development."

The portions of the pipeline alignment that traverse the City of Walnut include areas zoned and designated for residential, commercial, and light industrial uses.

The City of Industry would work together with the surrounding cities and water districts to coordinate the exact placement of all facilities within those jurisdictions. No mitigation measures are necessary.

c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?

No Impact. No locally designated habitat conservation plans or natural community conservation plans have been implemented, or are planned for any portion of the proposed project area. Therefore, no conflict with any plans would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

3.10 MINERAL RESOURCES

a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be a value to the region and the residents of the state?

No Impact. No mineral resources that would be of value to the region or the residents of the state have been identified on the project site, or within the project vicinity. No impacts would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

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 mineral resource recovery sites on the project site or within the site's vicinity have been delineated in the Cities of Industry, Walnut, Covina or Diamond Bar General Plans. No significant impacts would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

3.11 NOISE

Sound intensity is measured in decibels (dBA) that are A-weighted to correct for the relative frequency response of the human ear. That is, an A-weighted noise level includes a de-emphasis on low frequencies of sound similar to the human ear's de-emphasis of these frequencies. The zero on the decibel scale is based on the lowest sound level that the healthy, unimpaired human ear can detect. Unlike linear units (e.g., inches or pounds), decibels are measured on a logarithmic scale, representing points on a sharply rising curve.

The decibel scale increases as the square of the change, representing the sound pressure energy. While 10 decibels are 10 times more intense than 1 decibel, 20 decibels is 100 times more intense and 30 decibels is 1,000 times more intense. A sound as soft as human breathing is about 10 times greater than zero decibel. The decibel system of measuring sound gives a rough connection between the physical intensity of sound and its perceived loudness to the human ear. A 10-decibel increase in sound level is perceived by the human ear as only doubling of the loudness of the sound. Ambient sounds generally range from 30 dBA (very quiet) to 100 dBA (very loud).

Sound levels are generated from a source and their decibel level decreases as the distance from that source increases. This phenomenon is known as "spreading loss." Sound dissipates exponentially with distance from the noise source. For a single point source, sound level decays approximately 6 decibels for each doubling of distance from the source. If noise is produced by a line source, such as highway traffic, the sound decreases by 3 decibels for each doubling of distance in a hard site environment. Line source noise in a relatively flat environment with absorptive vegetation decreases by 4.5 decibels for each doubling of distance. Most areas actually contain both hard and soft elements and the spreading loss is usually between these two values.

The predominant rating scales for human communities in the State of California are the Equivalent-Continuous Sound Level (L_{eq}) and the Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) based on A-weighted

decibels (dBA). The L_{eq} is the total sound energy of time-varying noise over a sample period. The CNEL is the time-varying noise over a 24-hour period with a weighting factor applied to noises occurring during evening hours from 7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. (relaxation hours - weighting factor of 5 decibels) and at night from 10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. (sleeping hours - weighting factor of 10 decibels). Another noise rating scale of importance when assessing annoyance factor is the maximum noise level, L_{max}, which is the highest exponential-time-average sound level that occurs during a stated time period.

The noise environments discussed in this report are specified in terms of the L_{eq} noise levels, as well as CNEL. The CNEL scale is used by the City of Commerce for assessment of effects on schools as well as increases in ambient noise on community receptors.

Another noise metric also widely used in noise standards is measured in terms with percentile noise levels. For example, the L_{10} noise level represents the noise level that is exceeded 10% of the time. The L_{50} noise level represents the median noise level. Half the time the noise level exceeds this level and half the time the noise level is less than this level. The L_{90} noise level represents the noise level exceeded 90% of the time and is considered the lowest noise level experienced during the monitoring period. For a relatively constant noise source, the L_{eq} and L_{50} are approximately the same.

Regulatory Environment

Noise effects can be broken down into three categories. The first is "audible" effects, which refer to increases in noise level that are perceptible to humans. Audible increases in noise level generally refer to a change of 3 dBA or more since this level has been found to be barely perceptible in exterior environments. This increase is also used by the City of Los Angeles as the threshold for significant increase. The second category, "potentially audible," refers to a change in noise level between 1 and 3 dBA. This range of noise levels was found to be noticeable to sensitive people in laboratory environments. The last category is changes in noise level of less than 1 dBA that are typically "inaudible" to the human ear except under quiet conditions in controlled environments. The assumptions described previously for analyzing decreases in noise level due to distance were also utilized to analyze the effects of on-site noise generating activities.

Applicable noise standards include criteria established by the City of Industry, as well as State regulations [Health and Safety Code Section 46000 et seq.] and federal regulations applicable to the Proposed Project.

City of Industry/County of Los Angeles Noise Standards

The City of Industry has not adopted long-tern noise criteria for land use compatibility consideration. The City of Industry General Plan Noise Element (September 1974) provides goals and policies pertaining to noise. The short-term goals and policies include maintaining a low profile of noise sources, continuing compatible land uses assessing the cost of noise abatement and conducting a continuing community noise study. The long-term goals and policies are to protect quiet areas from future noise impacts, to minimize noise levels from fixed point noise sources, to update the Noise Element and to study the noise ordinance prepared by the League of Cities for use by the City.

The City of Industry uses the County of Los Angeles Noise Ordinance and Community Noise Guidelines for short-term environmental noise assessments. The County Noise Ordinance (Section 12.08.430) limits construction operations that create noise levels across real property lines in excess of 75 dBA in single family residential areas, 80 dBA in multi-family residential areas and 85 dBA in semi-residential and commercial areas from 7:00 AM and 8:00 PM Monday through Saturday, with the exception of public holidays. The County Noise Ordinance is included by reference in the Industry Municipal Code. The standards are identified for residential properties with a base of 50 dBA for daytime and 45 dBA for

nighttime hours. Commercial properties are subject to daytime and nighttime standards of 60 and 55 dBA, respectively. The base standard for industrial properties is 70 dBA. In all cases, these levels are increased by 5 dBA for 15 minutes (L25), 10 dBA for 5 minutes (L08), and 15 dBA for 1 minute (L02). The levels are not to be exceeded by 20 dBA for any period of time. Note that these standards are applicable to noise sources under City jurisdiction and do not include pre-empted sources such as vehicles while traveling on public roads.

City of Walnut Noise Standards

The City of Walnut General Plan Noise Element (1978) summarizes the City's noise standards. As stated in the City's Noise Element, "...the ambient noise level standards quantify the goals and objectives of the City with respect to acceptable noise levels." The City does not provide any additional noise standards in its Municipal Code in that specific noise standards for various land uses within the City have not been established. Therefore, the County of Los Angeles' noise standards, as described above, would apply to the project within the City of Walnut.

City of Diamond Bar Noise Standards

The Public Health and Safety Element of the General Plan (July 1995) summarizes the noise standards within the City. According to the Public Health and Safety Element, the maximum allowable exterior noise level for residential uses is 65 dBA, while the maximum allowable exterior noise level for commercial, industrial and office areas is 70 dBA.

City of West Covina Noise Standards

The Noise Element of the General Plan (September 1985) summarizes the noise standards within the City. According to the Noise Element, the maximum allowable exterior noise level for residential uses is 60 dBA, while the maximum allowable exterior noise level for commercial is 65 dBA and Industrial is 70 dBA.

State of California Standards

The California Office of Noise Control has set acceptable noise limits for sensitive uses. Sensitive-type land uses, such as schools and homes, are "normally acceptable" in exterior noise environments up to 65 dBA CNEL and "conditionally acceptable" in areas up to 70 dBA CNEL. As with the City Noise Element, a "conditionally acceptable" designation implies that new construction or development should be undertaken only after a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements for each land use type is made and needed noise insulation features are incorporated in the design. By comparison, a "normally acceptable" designation indicates that standard construction can occur with no special noise reduction requirements.

a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project involves the expansion of the City of Industry's reclaimed water system to include other jurisdictions and water companies. The project could be divided into four sections: pipeline, pumping stations, wells and reservoirs. All pipelines would be buried, therefore, their operation would not add to existing noise levels.

The reservoirs and wells are stationary objects used for water storage, and would, therefore, not add to the existing noise levels. However, ten pumping stations are anticipated for construction, which would add to existing noise levels. Exact design specifications have not yet been determined for the pumping

plants, which would be located in the Cities of Industry and West Covina. However, the pumping equipment will be enclosed in a concrete building that would block out the majority of the noise generated by the pumping equipment.

No significant impacts are anticipated as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

No Impact. The proposed project involves the expansion of the City of Industry's existing reclaimed water system to include various other jurisdictions and water companies. The reclaimed water system is not expected to generate excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise, therefore no excessive groundborne vibrations or noise would be created by the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project involves the expansion of the City of Industry's reclaimed water system to include other jurisdictions and water companies. The project could be divided into four sections: pipeline, wells, pumping plants and reservoirs.

Long-Term Operational Effects

Long-term noise effects are those associated with both mobile and stationary sources. Effects on existing land uses may be produced from the addition of project-generated vehicle traffic as well as from on-site activities. Additionally, the Proposed Project could result in a significant noise effect if it sited a sensitive land use in an incompatible area.

The longer-term operational noise impacts would be generated from above ground pumping stations. Currently, the pumping stations would be located in three areas. The first pumping station would be locate in an industrially zoned area east of Azusa Avenue and south of the Union Pacific Railroad switch yard within the City of Industry. No residences are located within a close proximity of this station.

An additional pumping station would be located on the east side of Fullerton Road with in the Rowland Heights area of unincorporated Los Angeles County. This area is predominantly residential. However, all pumping equipment would be located within a brick or concrete building, which would muffle the noise produced by the equipment.

A final pumping station would be located northeast of the intersections of Brea Canyon Drive and Pathfinder Road within unincorporated Los Angeles County. This is a currently undeveloped area and therefore there are currently no residences located within close proximity of this pumping station.

No significant impacts are anticipated as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?

Less Than Significant Impact. Noise levels associated with construction activities would be higher than the ambient noise levels in the project area today, but would subside once construction of the proposed project is completed.

Short-Term, Construction-Related Effects

Noise levels associated with construction activities would be higher than the ambient noise levels in the project area today, but would subside once construction of the Proposed Project is completed. Two types of noise effects could occur during the construction phase. First, the transport of workers and equipment to the construction site would incrementally increase noise levels along site access roadways. Even though there could be a relatively high single event noise exposure potential with passing trucks (a maximum noise level of 86 dBA at 50 feet), the increase in noise would be less than 1 dBA when averaged over a 24-hour period, and would therefore have a less than significant effect on noise receptors along the truck routes.

The second type of effect is related to noise generated by on-site construction operations where local residents and other sensitive land uses would be subject to elevated noise levels due to the operation of this equipment. Construction activities are carried out in discrete steps, each of which has its own mix of equipment, and consequently its own noise characteristics. These various sequential phases would change the character of the noise levels surrounding the construction site as work progresses. Despite the variety in the type and size of construction equipment, similarities in the dominant noise sources and patterns of operation allow noise ranges to be categorized by work phase. Table 13 lists typical construction equipment noise levels recommended for noise effect assessment at a distance of 50 feet.

The grading and site preparation phase tends to create the highest noise levels, because the noisiest construction equipment is found in the earthmoving equipment category. This category includes excavating machinery (backfillers, bulldozers, draglines, front loaders, etc.) and earthmoving and compacting equipment (compactors, scrapers, graders, etc.). Typical operating cycles may involve 1 or 2 minutes of full power operation followed by 3 to 4 minutes at lower power settings. Noise levels at 50 feet from earthmoving equipment range from 73 to 96 dBA while L_{eq} noise levels range up to about 89 dBA. The later construction of structures is somewhat reduced from these values and the physical presence of the structure may break up line-of-sight noise propagation.

TABLE 13
NOISE ASSOCIATED WITH TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

Type of Equipment	Range of Sound Levels Measured (dBA at 50 feet)	Suggested Sound Levels for Analysis (dBA at 50 feet)
Pile Drivers, 12,000-18,000 ft-lb/blow	81-96	93
Rock Drills	83-99	96
Jack Hammers	75-85	82
Pneumatic Tools	78-88	85
Pumps	68-80	77
Dozers	85-90	88
Tractor	77-82	80
Front-End Loaders	86-90	88
Hydraulic Backhoe	81-90	86
Hydraulic Excavators	81-90	86
Graders	79-89	86
Air Compressors	76-86	86
Trucks	81-87	86

Source: Noise Control for Buildings and Manufacturing Plants, BBN 1987.

Noise ranges have been found to be similar during all phases of construction, although the erection phase tends to be less noisy. Noise levels range up to 89 dBA at 50 feet during the erection phase of construction, which is approximately 2 dBA lower than other construction phases. The grading and site preparation phase tends to create the highest noise levels, because the noisiest construction equipment is found in the earthmoving equipment category. This category includes excavating machinery (backfillers, bulldozers, draglines, front loaders, etc.) and earthmoving and compacting equipment (compactors, scrapers, graders, etc.). Typical operating cycles may involve one or two minutes of full power operation followed by three to four minutes at lower power settings. Noise levels at 50 feet from earthmoving equipment range from 73 to 96 dBA.

Construction of either the Proposed Project would be required to conform the rules and restrictions included within each jurisdiction's Noise Ordinance ensuring that any potential construction effects remain less than significant. Any pumping station constructed in close proximity to a residential area would be required to conform to the noise standards and ordinance of that jurisdiction. Conformance with these measures would ensure that no significant impacts would occur. No mitigation measures are necessary.

e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

No Impact. The proposed project does not fall within an airport use plan and is not located within two miles of any other public airport. Implementation of the proposed project would not expose people working or residing in the vicinity of the proposed project to excessive noise levels. No mitigation measures are necessary.

f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

No Impact. There are no private airstrips located within the vicinity of the proposed project site, therefore the proposed project would not result in any significant safety hazards from airstrip/airport related activity. No mitigation measures are necessary.

3.12 POPULATION AND HOUSING

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

No Impact. The proposed project involves expansion of the City of Industry's existing reclaimed water system to include various other jurisdictions and water companies. No new housing would be created as a result of the proposed project and reclaimed water is not generally used for residential purposes. No significant increase in population growth would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

No Impact. The project proposes expansion of the City's existing reclaimed water system to include various other jurisdictions and water companies. Proposed facilities would be located underground and in vacant areas, therefore the project would not require the construction of replacement housing. No impacts would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

No Impact. The project proposes expansion of the City's existing reclaimed water system to include various other jurisdictions and water companies. The proposed project would not displace people and would therefore not require the construction of replacement housing. No impacts would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

3.13 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:

a) Fire protection?

No Impact. The proposed project involves expansion of existing reclaimed water facilities to include other jurisdictions and water companies. Proposed pipeline would be located primarily in the public right of way and would not interfere with any structures above the surface of the ground.

Construction of the pumping plants and reservoirs would lead to a slight increase in demand for fire protection services. The proposed project would be required to comply with all Los Angeles County Fire Department requirements for fire safety and emergency access. The Fire Department would be able to

meet the needs of the proposed project without a significant impact of the provision of fire protection services. No mitigation measures are necessary.

b) Police protection?

No Impact. The proposed project involves expansion of existing reclaimed water facilities to include other jurisdictions and water companies. Proposed pipeline would be located under existing streets and would not interfere with anything above the surface of the ground.

Construction of the pluming plants and reservoirs wold lead to a slight increase in demand for fire protection services. The Police Department would be able to meet the needs of the proposed project without a significant impact of the provision of police services. No mitigation measures are necessary.

c) Schools?

No Impact. The proposed project does not involve residential development. The employment created by the proposed development would be limited to construction related employment and would not generate an increase in school enrollment. The proposed project would be required to pay applicable school development fees. No significant impacts to area schools are anticipated. No mitigation measures are necessary.

d) Parks?

No Impact. The proposed project would not involve park development or displacement. No recreational opportunities would be provided and utilization of any nearby parks would not change as a result of the proposed project. No impacts would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

e) Other public facilities

No Impact. The proposed project would not require the use or maintenance of other public facilities. No impact would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

3.14 RECREATION

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

No Impact. As stated in Section 3.13 (d) above, the proposed project would not involve park development or displacement. No recreational opportunities would be provided and utilization of any nearby parks would not change as a result of the proposed project. No impacts would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

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. The proposed project does not provide any recreational opportunities and would not require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities. No impacts would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

3.15 TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC

a) Cause an increase in traffic, which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system (i.e., result in a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume to capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections)?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project would involve the expansion of Industry's reclaimed water system to include additional jurisdictions and water companies. The pipeline associated with the project would be located mostly in the public right of way. The additional structures, such as the wells, reservoirs and pumping stations, would not have any permanent employees, and would therefore generate very few trips. The proposed project would not cause an increase in traffic in the vicinity of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

b) Exceed, either individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?

No Impact. Project impacts would be limited to the construction phase of the project. Upon completion of construction, no increase in traffic volumes would result from the proposed project. The proposed project would not increase the traffic load, therefore, Level of Service (LOS) standards would not be exceeded. No impacts would occur as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?

No Impact. Implementation of the proposed project would not result in any changes to air traffic patterns. Nor would construction of the proposed project result in any substantial safety risks related to aircraft traffic. No mitigation measures are necessary.

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

Potentially Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated. Construction of the reclaimed water system would involve installation of underground pipeline as well as construction of a series of pumping plants, wells and pressure valves. The project is not anticipated to generate additional traffic once project construction is completed, therefore, the project would not substantially increase hazards due to a design feature or incompatible uses.

However, project construction could present short-term traffic hazards. The main construction hazard are open trenches in or near the roadway prior to the installation of the pipeline. Open trenches have the potential to create a hazard for automobiles, pedestrians or bicyclists using the area. The trenches would be monitored during the day by construction personnel and the trenches would be covered during the night for safety purposes. The following mitigation measure would reduce construction related impacts to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measures

3.15-1 Traffic control shall be consistent with the CAL TRANS manual of Traffic Control Devices for Construction and Maintenance Work Zones as well as the WATCH handbook for construction and maintenance zones.

e) Result in inadequate emergency access?

Potentially Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated. The residences that front streets under construction must have emergency and pedestrian access to their residences during construction. However, vehicular access may be restricted due to construction along their frontage, provided that adequate on-street parking is provided within a reasonable distance or affected residences.

Based on the size of the work area (trench plus construction equipment), two way traffic may be maintained if a minimum clear street width of 20 feet is provided and parking temporarily removed adjacent to the work area. If the minimum 20 feet of clear street width can not be maintained but a minimum of 12 feet can be maintained, then one lane of traffic should be provided for two-way traffic, with flagmen at each end of the construction area pursuant to the WATCH handbook. If a minimum 12 feet of clear street width cannot be provided, then the street would have to be closed, provided that pedestrian and emergency vehicle access is maintained, with an approved detour in accordance with CAL TRANS standards that does not utilize any local residential streets as the primary detour route.

To allow emergency services providers, other local public and private agencies and affected residents to better plan for impacts from construction activities, the project contractor should provide a construction schedule to all affected agencies and residences.

The following mitigation measures would reduce project impacts to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measures

3.15-2 Streets that have no alternative access routes shall remain open at all times to accommodate emergency and pedestrian access and remain open after construction each day for vehicular access.

3.15-3 Emergency and pedestrian access shall be maintained to residences that front construction areas. Vehicular access may be restricted due to construction along street frontages, provided that adequate on-street parking is provided within 500 feet of affected residences except during periods of construction.

3.15-4 Throughout the duration of the construction project, the contractor shall keep the city/cities, ambulance services, the Postal Service, the school districts and the waste management services informed on a weekly basis as to the exact location of construction activities and equipment staging areas. Any change in construction schedule or location shall require notification prior to the commencement of work.

3.15-5 Residents shall be notified by the contractor at least two weeks in advance of construction operations adjacent to or within 100 feet of their properties.

f) Result in inadequate parking capacity?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project would involve short term construction activities. Parking would be required for workers and vehicles transporting construction equipment. Residential uses in the construction area may or may not currently utilize on-street parking capacity along the project route. Sufficient parking would be available along affected street segments for project personnel since most residents would have adequate parking available at their homes during the construction period. Some residents may also need to park on the street for short time periods while driveways are difficult to access. However, there would be ample parking in the vicinity to accommodate both residential uses and project personnel.

Some construction vehicle staging may also be required on local streets. Construction vehicle staging may occur on the same side of the street as trenching provided that vehicle access and safety is maintained.

The proposed project would return existing streets to pre-construction conditions upon the completion of the project. No long term parking impacts would result from the proposed project. No significant impacts would result from the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

g) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?

Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated. Bicycle and pedestrian safety can be maintained by following the traffic control recommendations consistent with the CAL TRANS Manual of Traffic Control Devices for Construction an Maintenance Work Zones as well as the WATCH handbook for construction and maintenance zones. Most of the streets along the project route have sidewalks, but in areas where sidewalks are not provided, measures to either safely cross pedestrians to the other side where sidewalks exist, or installation of barricades to provide significant protection adjacent to trenching must be provided. The following mitigation measure would reduce project impacts to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measures:

3.15-6 In areas where sidewalks are not provided along the construction route, measures to either safely cross pedestrians to a sidewalk on the other side of the street, or installation of barricades to provide significant protection adjacent to trenching shall be provided.

3.16 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

a) Exceed waste water treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?

No Impact. The proposed project would expand the City of Industry's reclaimed water system to include additional jurisdictions and water companies. The proposed project does not involve the treatment of wastewater. No significant impacts are anticipated as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

b) Require or result in the construction of new water or waste water treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?

Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated. The proposed project involves expansion of the City of Industry's reclaimed water system to include other jurisdictions and water companies. The proposed project would not involve the development of new wastewater generators and so would not have significant impacts on wastewater treatment facilities. However, existing sewer lines are located beneath City streets and could be impacted by project development. Several of these sewer lines would either have to be temporarily relocated during project operations or permanently relocated. Long term disruption of sewer lines is not anticipated since sewage flows can be rerouted through a temporary outflow system. In the event of a sewage line disruption, the contractor would be required to notify any residents affected by the disruption. All sewer lines would be relocated prior to the installation of each segment of the pipeline. Impacts generated by the proposed project would be short term and are not considered significant. The following mitigation measure would reduce project impacts to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measures:

3.16-1 The contractor shall provide residents with 48 hours notice in the event that sewer line disruptions are anticipated to affect residences in the vicinity of construction. In the event of an unplanned residential impact, the contractor shall provide affected residents with an estimate of the required repair time as quickly as possible.

c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?

No Impact. The proposed project would not affect storm water drainage facilities. No significant impacts would result from the proposed project. No mitigation measures are required.

d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?

No Impact. The proposed project would not significantly impact local or regional water suppliers or water supplies. No significant impacts would result from the proposed project. No mitigation measures are required.

e) Result in a determination by the waste water 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. The proposed project would not involve an increase in wastewater generation. Therefore, no significant impacts to wastewater capacity would result from project development. No mitigation measures are necessary.

f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?

No Impact. The existing solid waste system would be sufficient to provide solid waste disposal services, which are expected to be minimal because all portions of the proposed project site are unmanned. No significant impacts are anticipated as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures are necessary.

g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

No Impact. Because all portions of the project site are unmanned, trash generation is expected to be minimal. The proposed project would comply with federal, state and local statutes an regulations related to solid waste. No mitigation measures are necessary.

3.17 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?

No Impact.

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.)

No Impact.

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

Less Than Significant Impact.

Based on the information and environmental analysis contained in this Initial Study, we recommend that the City of Industry adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration for this project. We find that the project would not have a significant effect on the environment. We recommend that the second category be selected for the City's determination (See Section 5, *Lead Agency Determination*).

9/26/03
Date

Dwayne S. Mears, AICP for The Planning Center

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5. *Lead Agency 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 or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Signature

SEP 30 2003
Date

Mike Kissell
Printed name

Planning Director
For City of Industry

5. *Lead Agency Determination*

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Appendix A Application and Environmental Information Form

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CITY OF INDUSTRY
APPLICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT PLAN APPROVAL

1. Location of proposed new development: Various streets within the jurisdiction of the cities of Industry, West Covina, Diamond Bar and Walnut
(street) (zip code)

2. Name of proposed new development: Reclaimed Water Backbone Transmission Project

3. Person to be contacted regarding this project: Carl M. Burnett Telephone: (626) 333-1480

15660 East Stafford Street City of Industry, CA 91744
(street) (city/state) (zip code)

4. Property owner: Industry Urban-Development Agency Telephone: (626) 333-1480

Address: 15660 East Stafford Street City of Industry, CA 91744
(street) (city/state) (zip code)

5. Project Information:

	building area	land area	landscape area	parking spaces
existing:	N/A			
proposed:				

6. Describe, in detail, proposed work. If exterior work, include proposed materials and colors:

Expansion of the City of Industry's existing reclaimed water system to include various other jurisdictions and water companies.

7. Valuation of proposed work: $50,000,000.00

8. Occupancy (check one): ☐ Spec building ☐ Build to suit ☐ Applicant to occupy N/A

9. Architect/Engineer or Builder: N/A Telephone: ( )

Address:
(street) (city/state) (zip code)

Representative: Telephone: ( )

10. Attached hereto and made a part of this application are:

- ☒ Two (2) sets - site plans
- ☐ Two (2) sets - floor plans
- ☐ Two (2) sets - elevations (one set must be colored)
- ☐ Two (2) sets - 8" x 10" vicinity map
- ☒ Environmental Processing Fee: $1,000.00
  (If the cost exceeds $1,000.00, the applicant will be billed for the remaining cost.)
- ☒ Environmental Information Form
- ☐ Development Plan Supplement signed by the City of Industry Disposal Company

Date: May 18, 2000

(owner or agent)*

Carl M. Burnett
(type or print name)

A-1

*If other than owner, please submit an affidavit of owner's approval with this application.

(6/99)

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION FORM

(All Questions Must Be Answered)

Date Filed May 18, 2000

General Information

1. Name and address of developer or project sponsor: Industry Urban-Development Agency

   15660 East Stafford Street (street) City of Industry, CA (city/state) 91744 (zip code)

2. Address of project: Various locations in the cities of West Covina, Industry, Walnut, (street) and Diamond Bar (zip code)

3. Assessor's Block and Lot Number: N/A

4. Name of person to be contacted concerning this project: Carl M. Burnett

   Telephone: (626) 333-1480

   Address: 15660 East Stafford Street (street) City of Industry, CA (city/state) 91744 (zip code)

5. List and describe any other related permits and other public approvals required for this project, including those required by city, regional, state and federal agencies: Los Angeles County Sanitation District, Department of Health Services, State of California, Cities of West Covina, Walnut, Diamond Bar and Industry.

6. Existing zoning district: N/A

7. Proposed use of site (describe the proposed project): N/A

Project Description (attach additional sheets as necessary)

8. Site size: N/A acres _____ sq.ft.

9. Number of buildings: N/A

10. Building square footage (total): N/A

    If more than (1) building, provide square footage of each building: _____

11. Number of floors of construction: N/A

12. Amount of off-street parking provided: N/A

13. Proposed scheduling of construction: August of 2000

14. List any associated projects: N/A

15. Anticipated incremental development (additional phases): N/A

16. If commercial, indicate the type, whether neighborhood, city or regionally oriented, square footage of sales area, and loading facilities:
N/A

16. If industrial, indicate type, estimated employment per shift, and loading facilities:
N/A

17. If institutional, indicate the major function, estimated employment per shift, estimated occupancy, loading facilities, and community benefits to be derived from the project:
N/A

18. If the project involves a variance, conditional use permit or rezoning application, state this and indicate clearly why the application is required: N/A

Are the following items applicable to the project or its effects?
Discuss below all items checked yes (on a separate sheet).

		Yes	No
19.	Change in existing features of any bays, tidelands, beaches, or hills, or substantial alteration of any ground contours.	____	X
20.	Change in scenic views or vistas from existing residential areas or public lands or roads.	____	X
21.	Change in pattern, scale or character of the general area of project.	____	X
22.	Significant amounts of solid waste or litter.	____	X
23.	Change in dust, ash, smoke, fumes, or odors in the vicinity.	____	X
24.	Change in ocean, bay, lake, stream or ground water quality or quantity, or alteration of existing drainage patterns.	____	X
25.	Substantial change in existing noise or vibration levels in the vicinity.	____	X
26.	Site on filled land or on slope of 10 percent or more.	____	X

		Yes	No
27.	Use or disposal of potentially hazardous materials, such as toxic substances, flammables or explosives.	____	X
28.	Substantial change in demand for municipal services (police, fire, water, sewage, etc.).	____	X
29.	Substantial increase in fossil fuel consumption (electricity, oil, natural gas, etc.).	____	X
30.	Relationship to a larger project or series of projects.	____	X

Environmental Setting

31. Describe the project site as it exists before the project, including information on topography, soil stability, plants and animals, and any cultural, historical or scenic aspects. Describe any existing structures on the site, and the use of the structures. Attach photographs of the site. Snapshots or polaroid photos will be accepted.

32. Describe the surrounding properties (north, east, south, and west of the project site), including information on plants and animals and any cultural, historical or scenic aspects. Indicate the type of land use (residential, commercial, etc.), intensity of land use (one-family, apartment houses, shops, department stores, etc.), and scale of development (height, frontage, setback, rear yard, etc.). Attach photographs of the vicinity. Snapshots or polaroid photos will be accepted.

Certification

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this initial evaluation to the best of my ability, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

May 18, 2000
Date

Signature

For_____

(6/99)

Appendix B Cultural Resources Report

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CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH AND SURVEY REPORT FOR THE RECLAIMED WATER BACKBONE TRANSMISSION PROJECT LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

By:

Patricia A. Peterson
Report Author

Roger D. Mason, Ph.D., RPA
Principal Investigator

Prepared For:

The Planning Center
1580 Metro Drive
Costa Mesa, California 92626

Prepared By:

Chambers Group, Inc.
17671 Cowan Avenue, Suite 100
Irvine, California 92614

August 2002

...mas, El Monte, Baldwin Park, Yorba Linda, La Habra Quads

...05 miles (169 km)

Chambers Group

Table of Contents

51

List of Tables

List of Figures

INTRODUCTION

A cultural resources investigation was conducted by Chambers Group, Inc. for the Reclaimed Water Backbone Project (RWBP), a pipeline system proposed by the Industry Urban Development Agency (IUDA) of the City of Industry. This initial plan for the expansion of the City of Industry's existing reclaimed water system includes various other jurisdictions and water companies including Walnut Valley Water District (WVWD), Rowland Water District (RWD), and Suburban Water Systems. The reclaimed water backbone transmission pipeline will be located mostly within public right of ways within the cities of Industry, Walnut, West Covina, and Diamond Bar. A small portion of the pipeline will be located in undeveloped areas. The proposed extension includes new pipeline, seven water reservoirs, two high pressure sustaining valves, six wells, and ten pumping stations. The investigation included an archaeological record search and literature review, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File, and a field survey. These investigations were performed to identify archaeological sites and historic properties that could be affected by the proposed project, as required by the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The IUDA is requesting funding for the project from the Bureau of Reclamation in the United States Department of the Interior. Use of federal funds would make the project a federal undertaking. Because the project would be a federal undertaking, cultural resources that could be affected by the project must be identified, evaluated, and, if determined eligible for the National Register Of Historic Places, treated in accord with regulations (36 CFR 800) implementing Section 106 of the NHPA. This report provides information for the identification stage of the Section 106 Process.

A formal records search was completed by Richard Shepard, M.A., RPA, and the field survey was headed by Richard Shepard and he was assisted by Patricia Peterson and Jay Sanders, M.A. Roger D. Mason, Ph.D., served as Principal Investigator (see resumes in Appendix A). Richard Houck produced maps of the project route with the use of the mapping program DeLorme.X Map®.

LOCATION AND SETTING

The RWBP is located in southeastern Los Angeles County, California (Figure 1), in the cities of West Covina, Walnut, City of Industry, Diamond Bar, La Puente, and Pomona. Portions of the project area also fall within unincorporated Los Angeles County. As shown on the El Monte, Baldwin Park, La Habra and Yorba Linda U.S. Geological Survey 7.5' maps (Figure 2 in rear pocket), the project is located in the Townships, Ranges, Sections or Land Grants listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Township, Range, Section, or Land Grant by Quadrangle for the Project.

Quad	Township	Range	Section	Land Grant
El Monte	T1S	R11W	non-sectioned	La Puente
El Monte	T2S	R11W	non-sectioned	La Puente
Baldwin Park	T2S	R11W	non-sectioned	La Puente
Baldwin Park	T1S	R10W	non-sectioned	La Puente
Baldwin Park	T1S	R11W	non-sectioned	La Puente
Baldwin Park	T2S	R10W	non-sectioned	La Puente
La Habra	T2S	R10W	non-sectioned	La Puente
Yorba Linda	T2S	R9W	14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 28, 29	
Yorba Linda	T2S	R9W	non-sectioned	Santa Ana del Chino
Yorba Linda	T2S	R9W	non-sectioned	Rincon de la Brea
San Dimas	T2S	R10W	non-sectioned	La Puente
San Dimas	T1S	R10W	non-sectioned	La Puente
San Dimas	T2S	R9W	non-sectioned	Los Nogales
San Dimas	T1S	R9W	non-sectioned	Los Nogales
San Dimas	T2S	R9W	3, 10, 11, 12,14, 15	

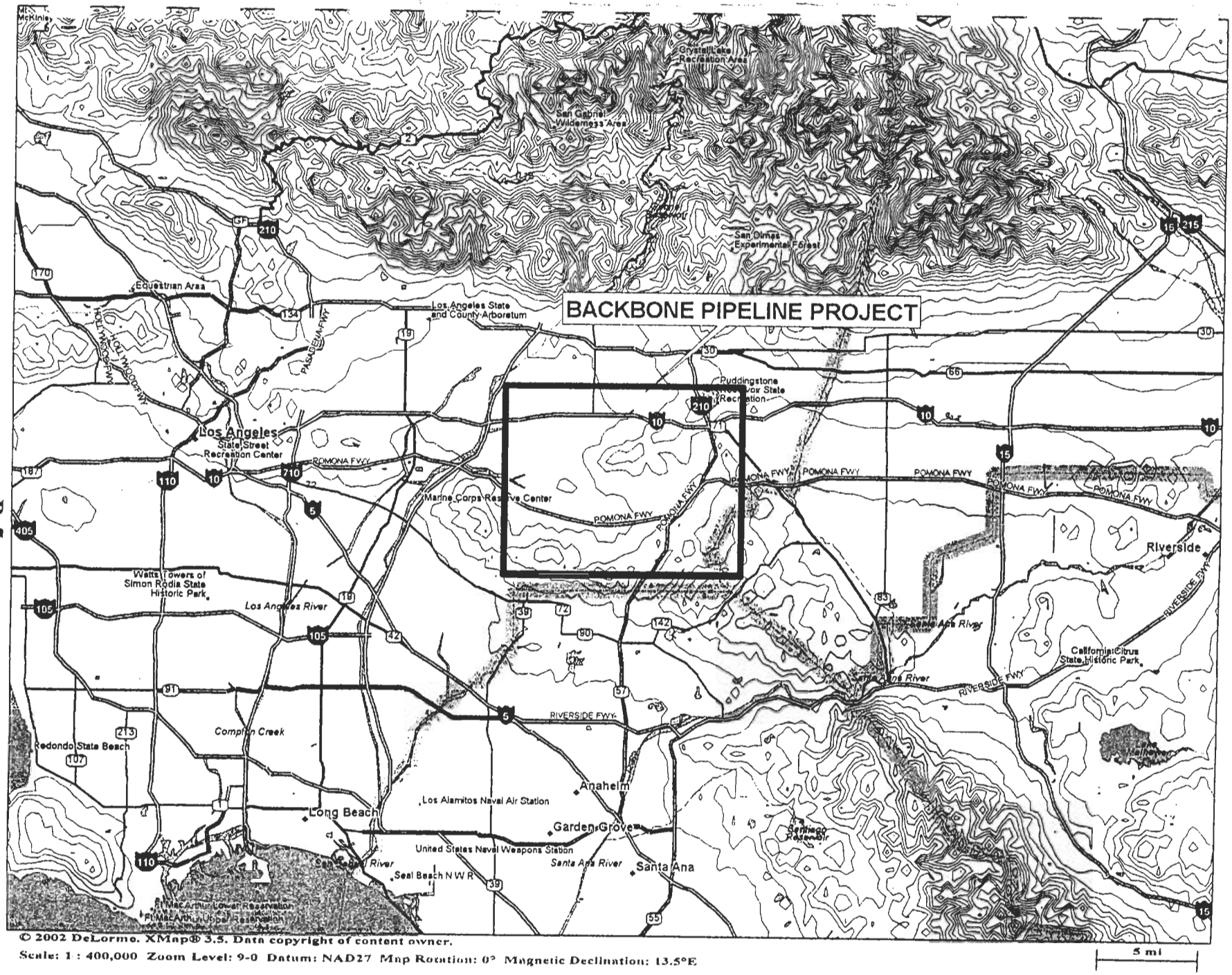

Figure 1: Map Showing the Backbone Project Area.

The dominant topographic features in the project area are Walnut Creek, the San Jose Hills, San Jose Creek, and the Puente Hills (Figure 2). Walnut Creek and San Jose Creek flow from east to west along the north and south sides, respectively, of the San Jose Hills. These two creeks flow into the San Gabriel River. The Puente Hills rise to elevations of approximately 1,400 feet south and southeast of San Jose Creek. The maximum elevation in the project area is about 1,350 feet in the Puente Hills. The maximum elevation in the San Jose Hills portion of the project area is 1,289 feet. The minimum elevation in the project area is 250 feet near the confluence of San Jose Creek with the San Gabriel River.

The proposed pipeline route is approximately 105.1 miles (169.1 kilometers) long. The proposed route is discontinuous because it will connect to existing pipelines. The route is mostly within paved city streets and county roads in developed areas. Exceptions include an undeveloped portion of the San Jose Hills in northwest Walnut north of Amar Road, an undeveloped portion of the Puente Hills in the southern part of the project area where the route follows a transmission line easement, and an undeveloped portion of the Puente Hills in the eastern part of the project area where the route follows dirt roads. In the northeastern part of the City of Industry, two parallel routes follow the Union Pacific Railroad right-of-way and a right-of-way for a road that has not yet been built.

CULTURAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric Background

The three major periods of prehistory for the greater Los Angeles Basin region have been refined by recent research using radiocarbon dates from archaeological sites in coastal southern California (Koerper and Drover 1983; Mason and Peterson 1994):

- **Millingstone Period** (6,000–1,000 B.C., or about 8,000–3,000 years ago)
- **Intermediate Period** (1,000 B.C.–A.D. 650, or 3,000–1,350 years ago)
- **Late Prehistoric Period** (A.D. 650–about A.D. 1800, or 1,350–200 years ago).

The **Millingstone Period** represents a long period of time characterized by smaller, more mobile groups compared with later periods. These groups likely relied on a seasonal round of settlement that included both inland and coastal residential bases (Mason, Koerper, and Langenwalter 1997). Seeds from sage and grasses, rather than acorns, provided calories and carbohydrates. Although fewer projectile points occur (compared with later periods), faunal remains indicate that similar animals were hunted (Mason and Peterson 1994). Inland Millingstone sites, such as CA-SBR-421 near Cajon Pass, CA-SBR-901 near Rancho Cucamonga, and CA-RIV-6467 near Corona, are characterized by numerous manos, metates, and hammerstones (Kowta 1969). Shell middens are common at coastal Millingstone sites. Coarse-grained lithic materials, such as quartzite and rhyolite, are more common than fine-grained materials in flaked stone tools from this time (Mason and Peterson 1994).

During the **Intermediate Period**, mortars and pestles appeared, indicating the beginning of acorn exploitation (Koerper and Drover 1983). Use of the acorn – a high-calorie, storable food source – probably allowed greater sedentism and a more complex level of social organization. Large projectile points indicate that the bow and arrow, a hallmark of the Late Prehistoric Period, had not yet been introduced, and hunting was likely accomplished using the *atlatl* (spear thrower) instead. Settlement patterns during this time are not well understood. The semi-sedentary settlement pattern characteristic of the Late Prehistoric Period may have begun during the Intermediate Period, although territoriality may not yet have developed because of lower population densities (Mason and Peterson 1994).

The project area is located within territory occupied by the Gabrielino (also now known as the Tongva) Native American group when the Spanish began to establish missions along the coast in A.D. 1769. Gabrielino settlement and subsistence systems may extend back in time to the beginning of the **Late Prehistoric Period** about A.D. 750. The Gabrielino were semi-sedentary hunters and gatherers. One of the most important food resources for inland groups were acorns gathered from oak groves in canyons, drainages, and foothills. The nuts were pounded into flour using stone mortars and pestles, and then

cooked as soup or gruel. Seeds from sage, grasses, goosefoot, and buckwheat were collected and ground with stone manos and metates. Protein was supplied by hunting deer, rabbits, and other animals using the bow and arrow, as well as with various traps and snares. Coastal Gabrielino collected shellfish and fished for estuary, nearshore, and kelp bed species. Dried fish and shellfish were exchanged for inland products such as acorns (Mason and Peterson 1994).

The Gabrielino lived in villages of up to 200 people located near permanent water sources and a range of food resources (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996). The village acted as the center of a territory from which resources were gathered. Groups left the village to hunt, fish, and gather plant foods, and to collect raw materials for tools, housing, and other utilitarian needs. While away from the village, they established residential bases, field camps, and resource processing locations. Archaeologically, resource processing locations are marked by bedrock mortars for acorn processing, manos and metates for seed processing, and flaked lithic scatters indicating the manufacturing or maintenance of stone tools (usually of chert) used in hunting or butchering. Overnight stays in field camps are indicated by fire-affected rock resulting from hearths. Residential bases have artifacts and subsistence remains indicating that most activities were performed at these sites, but cemeteries and evidence for some ceremonial activities occur only in villages (Mason and Peterson 1994).

At the time of contact with Europeans, the Gabrielino occupied the southern Channel Islands, the Los Angeles basin, part of Orange County, and extended east through the San Gabriel and Pomona Valleys to the western San Bernardino Valley. Gabrielino society was organized by kinship groups based on patrilineal affiliations. Structures were domed, circular, and made from thatched tule or other available wood (Bean and Smith 1978).

By the early nineteenth century at the end of the Spanish mission period, Gabrielino population had significantly dwindled due to lack of resistance to introduced Old World diseases. Gabrielino communities disintegrated as individuals moved or were taken to the Spanish missions, fled the region, or died. Later, many of the Gabrielino worked on Euro-American cattle ranches. By the early 1900s, few Gabrielino people had survived and much of their culture had been lost (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996).

HISTORIC BACKGROUND

The earliest Spanish explorers of the Alta California coast arrived by ship and included Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542, Pedro de Unamuno in 1587, Sebastian Rodriguez Cermeño in 1595, and Sebastián Vizcaíno in 1602. The first land expedition was led by Gaspar de Portolá in 1769. Portolá traveled through what is now Orange County and entered what is now Los Angeles County on July 30, 1769, by crossing Puente Hills and camping on the banks of San Jose Creek. The Spanish government, due to the fear of foreign intrusion by Russians and British from the north, was anxious to establish missions, presidios, and pueblos in order to colonize Alta California.

Missions were established by the Spanish Government to establish outposts on the northwestern frontier of their New World colonies and to educate and convert Native Americans to Christianity. Under the leadership of the Franciscan Father Junipero Serra, a total of 21 coastal missions were built, between 1769 and 1823, within a day's journey apart. Many of the Native Americans living in the Los Angeles area were "missionized" at the Mission San Gabriel, founded in 1771.

In 1781, a group of soldiers, priests, and eleven families from Sonora, Mexico headed by Governor Felipe de Neve, traveled from Mission San Gabriel de Archangel to establish the pueblo of Los Angeles then named "El Pueblo de Nuestra Señora La Reina de Los Angeles de Porciuncula". Los Angeles pueblo was established near the Gabrielino Indian village of Yanga. Yanga was at the time a center of trade amongst the Native American peoples. Establishment of this town along the Los Angeles River reaffirmed Spain's claim over the territory. Pueblos were secular settlements of families mostly from Baja California. These families were willing to relocate and were provided houses with farm lots plus other benefits. The pueblos were required to sell surplus products to the *presidios* (military posts). The nearest presidios were located at San Diego and Santa Barbara. El Pueblo de Nuestra Señora La Reina de Los Angeles de Porciuncula was one of three pueblos in Alta California established with the above mentioned conditions and benefits.

By 1790 Los Angeles had 28 households and by 1800 there were 70 households and a population of 315. Governor Neve arranged for the baptism of several of the Yanga residents. However, in 1828 a German immigrant purchased land which included the village of Yanga and the remaining Native Americans were evicted.

The area now occupied by Diamond Bar, Walnut, the City of Industry and West Covina were colonized during the Mexican land grant period between 1834 and1846. Three of the major Mexican land grants issued in the study area were Rancho San Jose, granted to Ricardo Vejar and Ygnacio Palomares; Rancho de Los Nogales, issued to Jose de la Cruz Linares; and Rancho la Puente, issued to John Rowland and William Workman.

Rancho la Puente was one of the largest Mexican land grants awarded. Its name comes from the bridge (*puente*) which was built over San Jose Creek by Gaspar de Portolá's expedition from San Diego to Monterey in 1769. In 1842 the land was granted to John Rowland and William Workman as co-owners. After the annexation of California by the United States in 1848, the validity of the grant was confirmed by the federal government. After the death of Rowland and Workman, the ranch was partitioned among the heirs. These smaller parcels were then subdivided to form portions of the present-day communities of Baldwin Park, Covina, West Covina, La Puente, Walnut, Basset, Industry, Hacienda Heights, and Rowland Heights.

The Walnut area was included as part of one of the 24 ranchos belonging to the San Gabriel Mission. In 1840, one of the former mission ranchos, Rancho Nogales (Ranch of Walnut Trees), comprising 4,340 acres, was granted to Jose de la Cruz Linares by Governor Juan Alvarado. Seven years later Linares died and his wife sold Rancho Nogales to Ricardo Vejar, grantee of Rancho San Jose, located in now what is the Pomona area. Rancho Nogales encompassed the upper portion of the San Jose Creek drainage where the cites of Walnut, Industry, Pomona, and Diamond Bar now meet. The combination of Rancho San Jose and Rancho Nogales made Vejar the fifth largest landowner in California, owning over 10,000 acres.

However, after California became part of the United States, the Mexican land grants were challenged in the courts. As a result, the federal government confirmed only 646 acres of Rancho Nogales to Vejar. By 1856, a large portion of Diamond Bar reverted to public domain and was available for homesteading. The area was still used primarily for cattle and sheep ranching. Due to the 1860s drought Vejar had to borrow large sums of money at high interest rates to feed his cattle. He borrowed money from to Los Angeles merchants Isaac Schlesinger and Hyman Tischler. Vejar could not repay the loan and Rancho Nogales passed to Schlesinger and Tischler. In 1866, the land was sold to Louis Phillips who, in turn, sold a portion of the ranch to William Rubottom who operated a tavern and stage station. This became the nucleus for the first community in the Diamond Bar-Pomona area, known as Spadra. It was named after Rubottom's hometown in Arkansas. In 1918, the area south of Spadra became part of Diamond Bar Ranch, owned by Fred Lewis who operated it as a cattle ranch. The Bartholome Corporation bought the ranch in 1943, and the land continued to be a cattle ranch. The Bartholome Corporation sold the ranch to the Christian Oil Corporation and Capital Company, which later became part of Transamerica. During the 1960s Transamerica developed the former ranch into commercial, residential, and recreational areas which were later incorporated as the City of Diamond Bar.

The project area became developed as urbanization expanded eastward from Los Angeles during the twentieth century. This is reflected in the incorporation dates of the cities of West Covina (1923), La Puente (1956), City of Industry (1957), Walnut (1959), and Diamond Bar (1989).

METHODS

A records search was conducted for the proposed project by Richard Shepard at the South Central Coastal Information Center, located at California State University, Fullerton in January 2002. The search identified all properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and/or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), as well as all archaeological sites and previous cultural

resources investigations located within a one-mile radius of the project area (Appendix B). This search was conducted in accordance with the California Office of Historic Preservation policy.

In addition, Chambers Group sent a letter to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) notifying them of the proposed project activities. The NAHC was also asked to conduct a search of the Sacred Lands File and to make a recommendation as to which local Native American groups should be contacted regarding their concerns about potential impacts to cultural resources resulting from implementation of the proposed project (Appendix C).

A project-specific archaeological field survey of the proposed new pipeline construction route and associated facilities, such as wells, tanks, and pumping stations was performed. A windshield survey was conducted for the paved portions of the route and an on-foot survey was conducted on all unpaved areas of the proposed new construction (see Figure 2). A corridor 100 feet (30 meters) wide was intensively inspected along unpaved portions of the proposed pipeline alignment where topography permitted. However, portions of the route follow dirt roads cut into steep slopes. In these cases, only the road was surveyed. The survey was directed by Richard Shepard, M.A., RPA. He was assisted by Patricia Peterson and Jay Sander, M.A.

RESULTS

Records Search Results

The records search results indicate that at least 100 archaeological investigations have been completed in and within one mile of the project area (see Appendix B). Tables 2 and 3 are summaries of the archaeological and historical resources recorded directly adjacent to, and within a one-mile radius from the proposed pipeline project. Resources directly adjacent to the pipeline route are indicated with an asterisk and are shown on Figure 2.

Table 2: Prehistoric Archaeological Sites Recorded Within One Mile of the Project Area.

SCCIC Designation	Quad	Initially Recorded	Site Type	Destroyed	Site Description
LAN-519	Baldwin Park	05/26/72	Habitation/camp	?	Milling stone, site was buried, no surface artifacts observed.
LAN-520	Baldwin Park	03/11/72	Camp Site	X	Minor shell concentration with one utilized flake
LAN-967	Baldwin Park	10/02/78	Camp Site	X	Sparse lithic collection that includes a mano, metate frag., flakes, and a flake tool.
LAN-1045*	Baldwin Park	11/20/79	Camp Site	X	Locus A: ground stone, a lithic scatter with midden. Locus B: ground stone and mortar frag. with midden. Site surrounds a natural tar seep.
LAN-1046b*	Baldwin Park	1985	Habitation Site	X	Ground stone, mortars, pestles, cogged stone, and a burial.
LAN-1066	Baldwin Park	08/21/79	Camp site	X	Chipping station located along a ridge top, cobble out crop on site, hammer stones and flakes located on the site.
LAN-179*	La Habra	1967	Lithic scatter	X	A scatter of artifacts and debitage
LAN-791	La Habra	10/01/77	Campsite	X	Manos, flakes, and a chopper
P19-120031*	La Habra		Shell and Mano		Small amounts shell and a mano.
P19-120051	LA Habra	unknown	Quarry Site	unknown	Quartzite and igneous core materials.
P19-120032	La Habra		Trail		Trail
LAN-521	San Dimas	01/06/73	Camp site	X	Heavily disturbed site (2 feet of top soil removed). Cogged stone, mano and

					hammerstone artifacts recorded.
LAN-522	San Dimas	01/06/73	Campsite	X	Milling stones (mano and hammerstone)
LAN-852	San Dimas	09/21/76	Camp site	X	Artifacts: 2 chert cores, one chert flake
LAN-853	San Dimas	09/21/76	Lithic scatter	X	Small lithic scatter: two cores and 10+ flakes
LAN-854	San Dimas	09/21/76	Lithic Scatter	X	Small lithic scatter: two cores and 5 flakes
LAN-1044*	San Dimas	10/09/79	Midden Discoloration	X	No artifacts were observed; site described as a soil color change.
LAN-1070	San Dimas	12/01/79	Campsite/Lithic scatter	X	2 manos and 1 hammerstone
LAN-1071	San Dimas	12/01/79	Campsite	X	Sparse lithic scatter: manos, pestles and hammerstones
LAN-1072	San Dimas	12/01/79	Campsite	X	Metate, pestle, hammerstone, mano.
LAN-1414	San Dimas	04/19/88	Buried Deposit	X	Tarring pebble, flake, 2 manos, pestle, bowl frag.
LAN-1704	San Dimas	06/27/80	Lithic Scatter	?	Chopper, mano fragment, metate fragment, hammerstone.
P19-002805*	San Dimas	May,2000	Habitation Site	X	400 artifacts, milling stones, discoidals, stone balls, choppers, hammerstone and cores, six FAR features, choppers, hammer stones, and cores.

*** Directly within the pipeline route.**

Table 3: Resources From the Historical Period Recorded Within One Mile of the Project Area.

Site	QUAD	Site Type	Site Description
P19-180742, NR#,s 7400519 and 7400520	Baldwin Park	Workman Adobe and Cemetery	1800s residence and cemetery built by William Workman on Rancho La Puente. Both are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
NR# 73000403	Baldwin Park	Rowland Home	The 1855 adobe residence of John Rowland. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
P19-120033	La Habra	Farm Machinery	Farm machinery ca. 1900; Schroeder/Geyser/Stark farmstead site
P19-120034	La Habra	House	ca. 1920
P19-120035	La Habra	Oil Facility	A pad and piping associated with the oil field.
P19-120036	La Habra	Oil Well	Vandalized monument; possibly the first oil well drilled in the Puente Hills field.
P19-120037	La Habra	Farm Machinery	Horse-drawn farm implements
P19-186112*	San Dimas, La Habra, Baldwin Park, El Monte	Railroad	Southern Pacific, Los Angeles, and Salt Lake Railroad
P19-001040	San Dimas	Adobe House (site)	Vejar Adobe built in 1844 and used as a station during Butterfield Stage operations 1858-1861.
LAN-1046*a	San Dimas	House	Farm house built in 1924, plus other farm buildings.
P19-186579	San Dimas	William R. Rowland Adobe Redwood Ranch House	Built in 1883, the adobe redwood ranch house is one of the few remaining original redwood and adobe structures left. Historic Place of Interest.
PHI# LAN-022	Yorba Linda	Banning Home	Historic Place of Interest in Diamond Bar

*** Directly within the pipeline route.**

El Monte, Baldwin Park, La Habra, and San Dimas Quads

19-186112-Union Pacific Railroad. In 1999, S. Ashkar of Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc. recorded two parallel lines of the Union Pacific Railroad (historically the Southern Pacific Railroad, and the Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad) as site 19-186112. Features associated with the railroad include railroad stations, sidings, spurs, and rail yards. The Southern Pacific was constructed throughout the Los Angeles area in the 1870s. It ran through Watts, Compton to Wilmington, and east from Los Angeles, San Gabriel, Puente, Pomona, and on to Colton before heading to Yuma, Arizona. The railroad is associated with many historic figures including Mark Hopkins, Collis P. Huntington, Leland Stanford, and Charles Crocker and for that reason is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and B. In 1901 the San Pedro, Los Angeles, and Salt Lake Railroad Company were formed. Opening in 1905, the line extended from Los Angeles, to Las Vegas, to Salt Lake City. Some lines ran from Los Angeles south to Wilmington via Bells and Workman, and east from Los Angeles through Pico, Clayton, paralleling the Southern Pacific line through Walnut, Spadra, and Ontario, and then to Riverside. In 1916 the line was renamed the Los Angeles to Salt Lake, and in 1921 the line became the southwestern part of the Union Pacific Railroad. The Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific merged in 1996, keeping the Union Pacific name. Now both parallel lines are part of the Union Pacific system.

The proposed pipeline route crosses the Union Pacific Railroad right-of-way in at least 15 places. All of these areas are in the City of Industry and are located on the San Dimas, Baldwin Park, La Habra, and San Dimas Quads (see Table 4 for locations).

Table 4. Location of the Pipeline Route with Respect to the Railroad Rights of Way (RR ROW).

Quad	City	Intersection
Baldwin Park	City Of Industry	Route crosses RR ROW at Bixby Drive and a spur of the route crosses RR ROW east of Bixby Drive.
Baldwin Park	City Of Industry	Route follows RR ROW north of Chestnut Street and West of Azusa Avenue.
Baldwin Park	City Of Industry	Route crosses RR ROW at Hatcher Avenue.
Baldwin Park	City Of Industry	Route crosses RR ROW California Avenue.
Baldwin Park/La Habra	City Of Industry	Route crosses RR ROW twice on Nogalas Avenue.
Baldwin Park/La Habra	City Of Industry	Route crosses RR ROW three times on Fullerton Road.
Baldwin Park/La Habra	City Of Industry	Route crosses RR ROW twice on Azusa Avenue.
San Dimas	City Of Industry	Route follows RR ROW between Brea Canyon Road and Old Ranch Road.
San Dimas	City Of Industry	Route crosses RR ROW at Brea Canyon Road.
San Dimas	City Of Industry	Route crosses RR ROW on the continuation of Cheryl Lane.
San Dimas	Boundary Between the City of Industry and Walnut	Route crosses RR ROW northwest of Sunset Crossing Road.

Baldwin Park Quad

Six prehistoric sites and three historic properties have been previously recorded within a one mile radius of the pipeline route. These include LAN-519, LAN-520, LAN-967, LAN-1045, LAN-1066 and LAN-1046A and LAN-1046B. Archaeological sites LAN-1046A, LAN-1046B, and LAN-1045 are directly adjacent to the proposed pipeline route.

LAN-519 and LAN-520. In 1972, Delmar E. Sanburg Jr. recorded two sites designated as LAN-519 and LAN-520. Sanburg notes in the site record that "youngsters" found LAN-519 after digging two to three feet below surface in a walnut orchard. The buried deposit consisted of milling stones. LAN-520 was found in a citrus orchard and was described as a campsite consisting of an unutilized flake and a minor

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Appendix C Biological Resources Report

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DRAFT

Reclaimed Water Backbone Transmission Project

Prepared for:

The Planning Center

Prepared by:

Psomas and Associates

January 15, 2002

DRAFT

Reclaimed Water Backbone Transmission Project

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January 15, 2002

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to document the biological evaluation of the proposed project alignment for the installation of a new water transmission system. The biological evaluation was conducted in order to assess the potential effects of project construction on sensitive plant and animal species occurring along the alignment. The purpose of the biological evaluation is to support an Initial Study document required for a grant application.

2.0 PROJECT LOCATION

The proposed project is located in Los Angeles County and spans several cities including the City of Walnut, Rowland Heights, City of Industry, Diamond Bar, Covina, West Covina, La Puente, and Hacienda Heights. The San Jose and the Puente Hills largely coincide with the project area. The Chino Hills are located to the south of the project area. State highways 57 and 60 bisect the alignment (Figure 1- Vicinity Map).

3.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The majority of the proposed alignment is within the existing right-of-way and passes through industrial, business, residential, and mixed-use streets. Some isolated patches of habitat exist in undeveloped areas including coastal scrub, oak woodland, mixed oak and walnut woodland, and annual grasslands. The project alignment roughly corresponds to areas of the Puente Hills and the San Jose Hills. The Chino Hills lie to the south of the proposed project alignment. The region is characterized by rolling hills, valleys, and canyons. No seeps, wet meadows, streambeds, or any jurisdictional wetlands were observed along the proposed alignment. However, the alignment does cross San Jose Creek. The creek is concrete-lined and does not support any riparian vegetation.

4.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

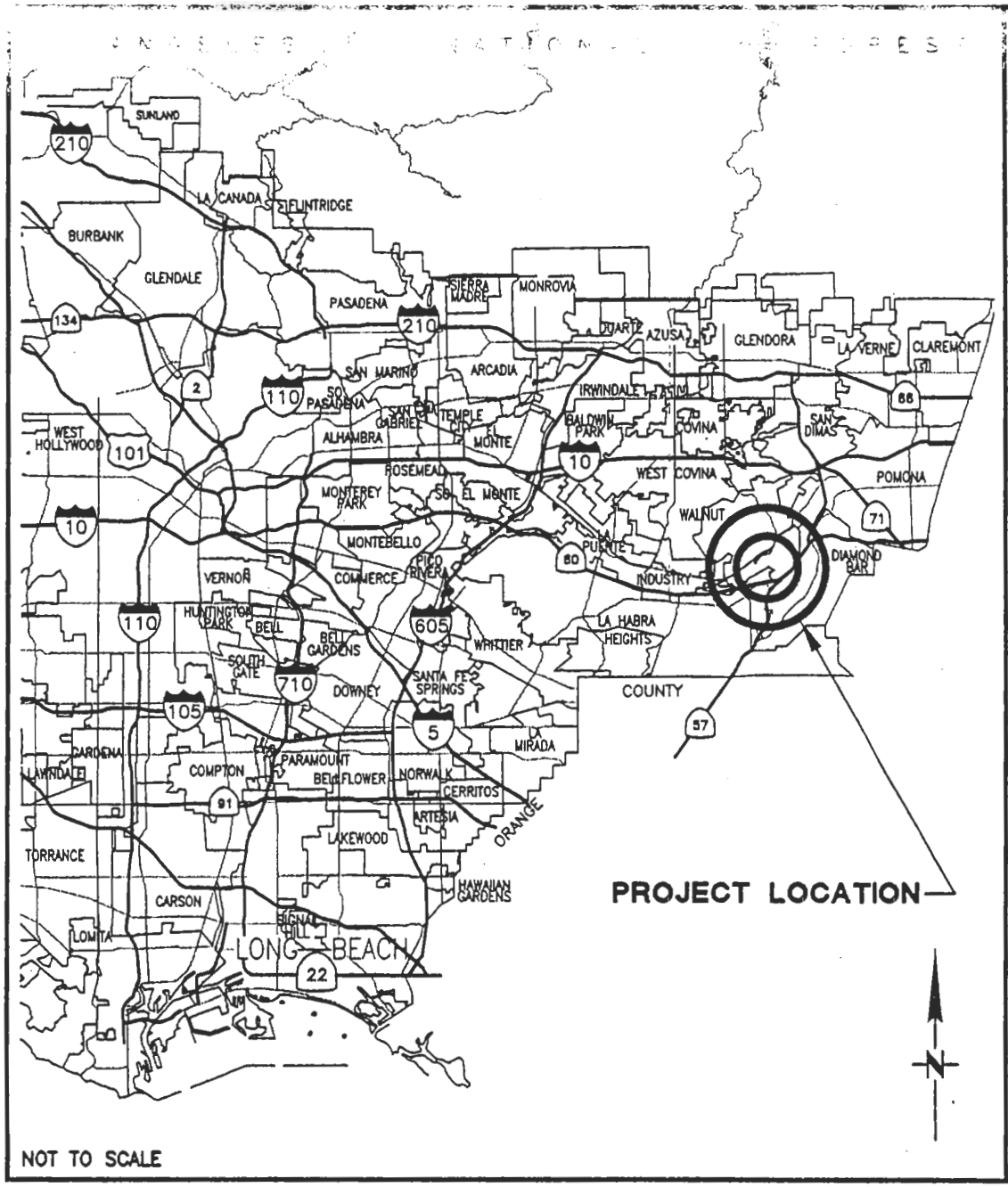
The proposed project involves the construction of additional reclaimed water transmission pipelines and upgrades to existing transmission systems. Currently, there are four water agencies within the region with separate water systems. The agencies are Industry, Rowland Water District, Suburban Water Systems, and the Walnut Valley Water District. Construction will include pipelines, seven reservoirs, two high-pressure sustaining valves, ten pump stations, and six wells. The purpose of the reclaimed transmission pipeline is to satisfy current and projected demands and to provide reliable low-cost water for reclaimed uses and to integrate the four separate systems into one regional supply system.

5.0 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Data Compilation

To aid the biological evaluation, a search of the California Department of Fish and Game's (CDFG), California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) on the San Dimas, La Habra, Yorba Linda, and Baldwin Park USGS 7.5' Quadrangles was conducted. These four quadrangles encompass portions of Los Angeles, Orange, and San Bernardino counties. However, the project alignment is in Los Angeles County only.

The CNDDB search revealed that 18 sensitive wildlife species have records of occurrences in the region covered by the 4 quadrangles. Each of these species are considered and evaluated for the potential to occur along or within the vicinity of the proposed project alignment. Of the 18 species, 14 are listed as either federal or state endangered, threatened, fully protected species, or are recognized by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) as rare.



RECLAIMED WATER BACKBONE TRANSMISSION PROJECT

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCE ANALYSIS

FIGURE 1
PROJECT VICINITY MAP

PSOMAS
3187 Red Hill Avenue
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Costa Mesa, CA 92626
(714) 751-7373 Fax(714) 545-8883

JOB NO. 2TPC011000 DATE: 01-15-02

Mountain lion *Felis concolor*	Low potential to occur on site, preferred habitat lacking.	Federal: None California: SC, FP

Table 2: Habitat and Distribution of Special Status Species

Species	Habitat and Distribution
Plants	
Coulter's goldfields *Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri*	Marshes, swamps (coastal salt), vernal pools, and playas, elevation to 1220 m. Range from San Luis Obispo County south to San Diego county.
Brand's phacelia *Phacelia stellaris*	Coastal dunes and scrub, elevation 5 to 400 m. Range includes Los Angeles and San Diego counties.
Santa Ana River woolly star *Eriastrum densifolium ssp. sanctorum*	Chaparral and coastal scrub, elevation 150 to 610m. Its known range is confined to the Santa Ana River.
Many-stemmed dudleya *Dudleya multicaulis*	Chaparral, coastal scrub, grasslands, elevation 15 to 790m. Range includes Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego counties.
Intermediate Mariposa lily *Calochortus weedii var. intermedius*	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley/foothill grasslands, elevation 180 to 855m. Range includes Los Angeles, Orange, and Riverside counties.
Chaparral sand-verbena *Abronia villosa var. aurita*	Chaparral and coastal scrub, elevation 80 to 1600m. Range includes Orange, Riverside, and San Diego counties.
Plummer's Mariposa lily *Calochortus plummerae*	Coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, grassland, chaparral, and woodland, elevation 100 to 1700m. Range includes Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura counties.
Rayless ragwort *Senecio aphanactis*	Chaparral, coastal scrub, and cismontane woodland, elevation 15 to 800m. Range includes Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Los Angeles, Merced, Orange, Riverside, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, and San Diego counties.
Amphibians	
Western spadefoot toad *Scaphiopus hammondii*	Washes, floodplains, alluvial fans, playas, and alkali flats, elevation to 910m. Range from Coast Ranges south of the Bay area to Baja California.
Reptiles	
Coast patch-nosed snake *Salvadora hexalepis virgultea*	Chaparral and coastal scrub, elevation sea level to around 2130 m. Range is from San Luis Obispo County southward into Baja California.
Northern red diamond rattlesnake *Crotalus rubber rubber*	Chaparral, desert thorn-scrub, woodland, grassland, elevation sea level to 1520 m. Range from San Bernardino County south to Baja California.
San Diego coast horned lizard *Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei*	Chaparral, coastal sage, grasslands, riparian woodlands, and coniferous forest, elevation sea level to 2000m. Range throughout California.
Southwestern pond turtle *Clemmys marmorata*	Ponds and slow streams, elevation sea level to 1830m. Known from the Mojave River (San Bernardino Co.) and Andreas Canyon (Riverside Co.).
Birds	
Burrowing Owl *Athene cunicularia*	Grasslands, agricultural areas particularly along levees and canals, vacant lots, and deserts. Range throughout California.
Cactus wren *Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus*	Cactus, yucca, mesquite, arid brush, and deserts. Range from Kern and Ventura counties south to Baja California.
California gnatcatcher *Polioptila californica californica*	Coastal sage and chaparral. Range from Los Angeles south to Baja California.
Golden eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*	Mountainous or hilly terrain, hunts over open country, nests on cliffs or in trees. Range throughout California.
Least Bell's vireo *Vireo bellii pusillus*	Riparian forest, oak woods, shrubby thickets, washes, and bottomlands. Range includes Riverside, Santa Barbara, San Diego, and Ventura co.
Long-eared owl *Asio otus*	Riparian woods, willow thickets, woodlands, and juniper. Range throughout California.

Western yellow-billed Cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*	River thickets, willows, and mesquite. Restricted to upper Sacramento, Feather, Kern, Santa Ana, Amargosa, and lower Colorado rivers.
Mammals	
Mountain lion *Felis concolor*	Low mountains areas with extensive cover interspersed with rocky outcrops and edge habitat. Range throughout most of California.

6.1 Occurrence Potential

For the purposes of this document, it was not required to perform focused surveys for any special status species. The purpose of the document is to provide an evaluation for the potential occurrence of listed or other special status species to occur along or within the immediate vicinity of the proposed project alignment.

6.1.1 Animals

Present

A cactus wren was observed in the area of the proposed alignment north of Amar Road and west of Walnut Ranch Park. The coastal scrub habitat in the area where the cactus wren was observed is dominated by California buckwheat and prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia littoralis*). The cactus wren is considered a species of special concern by the CDFG.

Moderate Potential to Occur

Animal species that have a moderate potential to occur along the proposed alignment include the California gnatcatcher and San Diego coast horned lizard. These species occur in chaparral and coastal scrub habitats. Coastal scrub habitat is present in the area of the proposed alignment north of Amar Road, west of Walnut Ranch Park. This area is part of the San Jose Hills and according to the CNDDB there are reported occurrences of the California gnatcatcher and the San Diego coast horned lizard in these hills.

Low Potential to Occur

Animal species with a low potential to occur include western spadefoot toad, coast-patched nose snake, northern red diamond rattlesnake, burrowing owl, long-eared owl, golden eagle, and mountain lion. Both the golden eagle and mountain lion occasionally frequent grasslands and range throughout California. Although degraded and fragmented, the Chino Hills consist of grasslands and are immediately south of the alignment. The long-eared owl also frequents open country while foraging and will roost in woodland habitat. Though marginal, such habitat exists between the Chino Hills and Diamond Bar Boulevard. There is also an occurrence of western spadefoot toad in the Puente Hills northeast of Whittier. This species occasionally frequents grasslands but requires vernal pools or slow moving water for reproduction. While grassland habitat is present along the alignment no vernal pools or slow moving water was observed. Burrowing owl, coast-patched nose snake and northern red diamond rattlesnake also frequent grasslands. Although reported to occur in the broad geographic region that includes the project area, there are no reported occurrences within the proposed alignment or at the proposed tank locations and therefore potential for these species to occur at locations affected by the project is considered to be low.

No Potential to Occur

The southwestern pond turtle, least Bell's vireo, and western yellow-billed cuckoo have no potential to occur on site because these species prefer riparian habitats. There is no riparian or wetland habitat that can support these species

along the proposed alignment.

6.1.2 Plants

High Potential to Occur

Many-stemmed dudleya, rayless ragwort, and intermediate Mariposa lily all have a high potential to occur in the project area. According to the CNDDB there are occurrences of many-stemmed dudleya and rayless ragwort in the San Jose Hills. The intermediate Mariposa lily is listed as having occurrences in the Puente Hills. The proposed project alignment largely coincides with the San Jose Hills and the Puente Hills. However, none of these species are on federal or state lists as endangered, threatened, or rare.

Low to Moderate Potential to Occur

Plummer's Mariposa lily, chaparral sand-verbena, and Brand's phacelia have a low to moderate potential to occur along the alignment. These species may occur in the coastal scrub habitat north of Amar Road. Plummer's Mariposa lily may also occur in the woodland and grassland habitats. However, none of these species are on federal or state lists as endangered, threatened, or rare.

No Potential to Occur

Coulter's goldfields and the Santa Ana river woolly star have no potential to occur. Coulter's goldfields occur in marshes, swamps, vernal pools, and playas, which do not exist along or within the potential zone of the proposed alignment or tank locations. The Santa Ana river woolly star occurs in coastal scrub and chaparral habitats in sandy soils on floodplains or terraced fluvial deposits. Its known range is confined to the Santa Ana River. There are no floodplains or terraced fluvial deposits occurring along or within the vicinity of the proposed alignment.

6.1.3 Habitats

Sensitive habitats reported by the CNDDB do not occur along or within the immediate vicinity of the project alignment. Habitat that does exist along the proposed alignment includes annual grasslands, oak woodlands, oak and walnut woodland, and coastal scrub (Figure 2 – Vegetation Map).

Annual Grasslands

There are 3 grassland areas crossed by the proposed pipeline alignment. The grasslands are dominated by annual exotic species that were introduced throughout southern California in the 1800s for cattle forage. The dominant species of the grasslands included wild oats (*Avena* ssp.), wild barley (*Hordeum* ssp.), and wild brome (*Bromus* ssp.).

Grasslands support animal species that require or prefer a more open community. Dry conditions usually associated with grasslands make it a relatively poor habitat for most amphibians. However reptiles, especially snakes, can be abundant. Many birds are adapted specifically to grassland habitats where they nest and spend most of their time foraging. Grasslands provide excellent foraging habitat for a variety of raptors and predatory mammals.

The grassland community at the extreme southwest end of the project area, where the alignment roughly parallels Pathfinder Road heading east from Fullerton Road, must be further evaluated. The alignment in this area is directly below high voltage power lines. At the time of the preliminary survey, permission to access the property was not obtained. Therefore, detailed evaluation must take place in this area during further surveys.

Species observed during the preliminary surveys included song sparrow, mourning dove, and white-crowned sparrow. Species considered in this evaluation with a potential to occur in the grasslands include western spadefoot toad, coast-patched nose snake, northern red diamond rattlesnake, burrowing owl, long-eared owl, golden eagle, and mountain lion.

Oak Woodland

The oak woodlands are isolated stands, dominated by coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*). Annual grasslands surround the oak stands. This community exists at the extreme southwest end of the project area, where the alignment roughly parallels Pathfinder Road heading east from Fullerton Road. The alignment in this area is directly below high voltage power lines. At the time of the preliminary survey, permission to access the property was not obtained. Therefore, further evaluation must take place during further surveys.

Landscaped Hillside

Another oak community exists between Ridgeline Road and Diamond Bar Boulevard. This community has been disturbed by recent development and is in the process of being revegetated. The revegetation effort is evident from the irrigation lines and the concrete drainage channels that are in place. The oak trees in this community are scattered and have an understory consisting of shrubs, forbs, grasses, and exotics. Species that dominate the understory include toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), and California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum* ssp. *fasciculatum*). Other species include laurel sumac (*Rhus laurina*), acacia (*Acacia* ssp.), eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* ssp.) and mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*). Animal species observed during the preliminary surveys included ruby-crowned kinglet (*Regulus calendula*) bushtit (*Psaltriparus minimus*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), Say's phoebe (*Sayornis saya*), spotted towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*), Californian towhee (*Pipilo fuscus*), yellow-rumped warbler (*Dendroica coronata*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), house finch (*Carpodacus* mexicanus), song sparrow (*Melospiza* melodia), and white-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*). Species considered in this evaluation with a potential to occur in the oak communities include western spadefoot toad and long-eared owl.

Oak and Walnut Woodland

This community is dominated by coast live oak and has a few scattered California walnut (*Juglans californica*). The understory consists of toyon, monkeyflower (*Mimulus* ssp.), holly leaved red berry (*Rhamnus ilicifolia*), and exotics. Nesting and foraging birds common to this area will use oak and walnut woodlands extensively. Species observed while conducting the preliminary survey included Californian towhee, spotted towhee, yellow-rumped warbler, northern mockingbird, song sparrow, white-crowned sparrow, bushtit, and Anna's hummingbird.

Coastal Scrub

Associations of plant species in these communities form a mosaic resulting from fire history, grazing, slope aspect, and soil type. Depending on location, the coastal scrub community is comprised of solid single-species stands of California buckwheat and prickly pear cactus. Between these stands exist open grassland areas with scattered oak and various other trees. Other plant species in the area include pine scented goldenbush (*Ericameria pinifolia*), and coastal goldenbush (*Ericameria ericoides*). Animal species observed in this area included cactus wren, wrentit (*Chamaea fasciata*), Californian towhee, northern mockingbird, song sparrow, bushtit, and Anna's hummingbird. The cactus wren is considered a species of special concern by the CDFG.

Species considered in this evaluation with a potential to occur in the sage scrub habitat are California gnatcatcher, San Diego coast horned lizard, many-stemmed dudleya, rayless ragwort, intermediate Mariposa lily, Plummer's Mariposa lily, chaparral sand-verbena, and Brand's phacelia.

Aquatic Habitats

The proposed alignment crosses San Jose Creek at a number of points within the City of Industry. The creek is concrete lined and does not support any riparian vegetation. No sensitive aquatic species were reported for San Jose Creek by the CNDDB and neither would it be expected that any should occur due to the creek's current condition.

6.1.4 Wildlife Corridors

When evaluating the significance of any biological resources occurring within a given area, it is necessary to determine importance within the region as a whole, particularly in relation to wildlife corridors. A wildlife corridor is generally considered as a linear feature that connects at least two fragments of habitat. Wildlife corridors are generally surrounded by development or are otherwise degraded areas of natural habitat. The function of a wildlife corridor is to facilitate movement and as such may be critical to the long-term health of fragmented habitats. The San Jose Hills and the Puente Hills largely coincide with the project alignment. However, the hills are highly fragmented and are isolated from larger regional core habitat areas. There are no recognized wildlife corridors within the project area. Furthermore, the project involves the placement of subsurface structures that would not impede any wildlife movement. Other above ground structures (tanks) constructed in connection with the project would not impede wildlife movement.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

There is potential for some of the species mentioned in this document to occur along or within the immediate vicinity of the proposed project alignment, particularly north of Amar Road, west of Walnut Ranch Park. The alignment in this area passes through coastal scrub habitat. The species with potential to occur within the region include western spadefoot toad, San Diego coast horned lizard, coast-patched nose snake, northern red diamond rattlesnake, California gnatcatcher, burrowing owl, long-eared owl, many-stemmed dudleya, rayless ragwort, intermediate Mariposa lily, Plummer's Mariposa lily, chaparral sand-verbena, and Brand's phacelia. Mountain lion and golden eagle were identified as having a low potential to occur within the vicinity of the proposed project alignment. However, these two species do not have to be considered for further evaluation, as they would not be impacted by the proposed project. With the exception of California gnatcatcher, none of these species are on federal or state lists as endangered, threatened, or rare.

While it is possible that adjustments could be made in the proposed pipeline alignments and tank locations so as to avoid impacts to coastal scrub, it is probable that resource and CEQA lead agencies will require focused surveys for California gnatcatcher. The California gnatcatcher surveys must be conducted following the guidelines set by the US Fish and Wildlife Service (1997) and be performed by a permitted biologist. The surveys should follow the guidelines set for presence/absence surveys for jurisdictions outside an approved or interim Natural Communities Conservation Program Area.

A complete evaluation of impacts to special status plant species will require surveys during the appropriate time of year. The flowering period for these species ranges from January through September, but centers around April through July. Surveys should be performed in the spring or early summer.

An oak tree survey may be required by Los Angeles County to identify any trees that may be impacted from construction activities. Oak trees exist along part of the pipelines alignments. The oak tree survey would comply

with the Los Angeles County Oak Tree Ordinance. The Ordinance states that a person shall not cut destroy, remove, damage, or encroach into the protected zone of any oak tree more than 8 inches in diameter. The protected zone is the area from the trunk to at least 5 feet beyond the dripline or 15 feet from the trunk whichever is greater. If impacts to oak trees are anticipated an oak tree permit must be obtained from Los Angeles County.

Due to a long history of site disturbance and past land uses, significant alterations to the historical landscape have occurred and it is anticipated that most of the species identified as having documented occurrences in the region do not currently exist along the proposed alignment or have only a low probability of occurring. Habitat within the region is encroached by a number of developments, including residential, business, industry, and freeways.

It is probable that the project could be designed to avoid impacts to biological resources – these adjustments, if needed, will need to be based on an updated site-specific biological survey conducted at the appropriate time of year (April-July).

8.0 REFERENCES

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Appendix A

Species Descriptions

All listed species are briefly discussed below. The California Department of Fish and Game's, California's Wildlife, Volumes I-III and the CNPS' and Calflora databases were consulted for in-depth information on specific habitat requirements, behavior, and life cycle of these species.

Federal and State Listed Species

AMPHIBIANS

Western spadefoot toad *(Scaphiopus hammondii)*

The Western spadefoot toad ranges from the vicinity of Redding, Shasta County, southward into northwestern Baja California, Mexico. Its known elevation range extends from near sea level to 1363 meters. The species primarily inhabits the lowlands, frequenting washes, floodplains of rivers, alluvial fans, playas, and alkali flats, but it also ranges into the foothills and the mountains. They prefer areas of open vegetation and short grasses where the soil is sandy or gravelly and is typically found in valley and foothill grasslands, open chaparral, and pine-oak woodlands. This species needs vernal pools or slow moving streams for breeding. The nearest occurrence to the proposed project alignment is in the Puente Hills northeast of Whittier. This area is to the west of the proposed alignment, where the alignment terminates at Fullerton Road.

REPTILES

Southwestern pond turtle *(Clemmys marmorata)*

In California, the western pond turtle was historically present in most Pacific drainage systems between the Oregon and Mexican borders. The species is now known from only two drainage's on the desert slope in California; the Mojave River (San Bernardino County) and Andreas Canyon (Riverside County). This species breeds from April to May but is highly variable depending on location. Females migrate from the water to adjacent upland habitats to lay eggs in May or June. The southwestern pond turtle is found in ponds, small lakes with abundant vegetation, marshes, reservoirs, seasonal standing or slow-moving streams, and occasionally in brackish water. Sufficient cover and basking sites are important components of suitable habitat. The nearest occurrence to the proposed project alignment is in Tonner Canyon, which is south of the proposed project alignment beyond the Los Angeles and San Bernardino County boundary.

San Diego coast horned lizard *(Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei)*

The species was historically distributed from the Transverse Ranges in Kern, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and Ventura counties southward throughout the Peninsular Ranges of southern California to Baja California, Mexico as far south as San Vicente. The known elevation range for the species is from 10 to 2130 meters.

The San Diego coast horned lizard is found in a wide variety of habitats including coastal sage, annual grassland, chaparral, oak woodland, riparian woodland, and coniferous forest. The key elements of such habitats are loose, fine soils with a high sand fraction; an abundance of native ants or other insects; and open areas with limited over-story for basking and low, but relatively dense shrubs for refuge. The nearest occurrence to the proposed project alignment is to the west of Hacienda Boulevard, which is beyond the proposed project alignment.

BIRDS

California gnatcatcher *(Polioptila californica californica)*

The California gnatcatcher, which is non-migratory, nests and forages in moderately dense stands of coastal sage scrub occurring on arid hillsides, mesas, and washes. Coastal sage scrub communities dominated by California sagebrush, California buckwheat, and white sage is preferred by this species. Loss of suitable habitat for this species and fragmentation of habitat from expanding development and agriculture has been a major factor in the declining numbers of this species in Southern California. It appears, at the present time, that California gnatcatchers may vary in abundance from fairly common to quite rare in those regions where they still persist. In addition, California gnatcatchers may or may not occur in areas of apparently ideal habitat. In general, this species is rarely found above 1400 feet in elevation, although they have been found up to 2500 feet in rare instances. The nearest occurrence to the proposed project alignment is at Forest Lawn Memorial Park, which is just north of the proposed project alignment.

Golden eagle *(Aquila chrysaetos)*

This species typically inhabits mountainous or hilly terrain, where it hunts over the open country for small mammals, snakes, birds, and carrion. Secluded cliffs with overhanging ledges and large trees are used for cover. Nesting usually takes place on a rocky ledge or crag rather than in a tree. With the exception of the Central Valley, golden eagles are an uncommon resident and migrant throughout California and range from sea level to 3833 meters. Typical habitat includes rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and deserts.

Least Bell's vireo *(Vireo bellii pusillus)*

It is a vocal species and can be easily detected from some distance by its unique song, which is given repeatedly. Least Bell's vireo is migratory and only occurs in this region during the breeding season. The males arrive sometime in late March to April and establish breeding territories and the females arrive shortly thereafter. Nests are constructed usually in willow trees about three to four feet off the ground. Least Bell's vireo usually return to their winter ground sometime in August to September. Preferred habitat is willow riparian woodland that supports dense under-story thickets of scrubby willows and mulefat. Adjacent upland areas such as coastal sage scrub and chaparral habitats may be used for foraging. Found mostly in San Benito and Monterey counties in coastal southern California from Santa Barbara County south and along the western edge of the deserts in desert riparian habitat. They are a rare, local, summer resident below about 600 meters. The nearest occurrence to the proposed project alignment is near Irwindale west of West Covina, which is to the northeast well outside of the proposed project alignment.

Western yellow-billed cuckoo *(Coccyzus americanus occidentalis)*

The California yellow-billed cuckoo is a rare visitor and breeder in California that inhabits open woods, orchards, and streamside willow thickets and alder groves. Although the cuckoo nests in walnut and almond orchards in California, its natural nesting habitat is in cottonwood-tree willow riparian forest. The nest typically is on the horizontal branch of a willow tree. Historically, the cuckoo was known to breed in all regions of California except the central and northern Sierra Nevada, the Great Basin, and the Colorado Desert. Now, the bird is found along the upper Sacramento Valley portion of the Sacramento, the Feather, the south fork of the Kern, the Santa Ana, the Amargosa, and lower Colorado rivers.

MAMMALS

6C

Mountain lion *(Felis concolor browni)*

Mountain lions are widespread yet uncommon permanent residents ranging from sea level to alpine meadows. Found in nearly all habitats, except xeric regions of the Mojave and Colorado deserts that do not support mule deer populations and croplands in the Central Valley. Caves, Natural cavities and thickets in brush and timber provide cover. They also require extensive areas of riparian vegetation and brushy stages of various habitats, with irregular terrain, rocky outcrops, and tree or brush edges.

PLANTS

Santa Ana River woolly star (*Eriastrum densifolium ssp. sanctorum*)

A dicot in the family Polemoniaceae, it is a perennial herb that is a native endemic to California. The species occurs in Chaparral and Coastal scrub at elevations between 150 to 610 meters. This species range includes Orange County, Riverside County, and San Bernardino County. Its known range is restricted to the Santa Ana River. It blooms between June and September.

Many-stemmed dudleya (*Dudleya multicaulis*)

A dicot in the family Crassulaceae, it is a perennial herb that is a native endemic to California. The species occurs in coastal scrub, chaparral, and valley and foothill grasslands and is often associated with clay soils at an elevation between 15 and 790 meters. The species range includes Los Angeles County, Orange County, Riverside County, San Bernardino County, and San Diego County. It blooms between April and July. The nearest occurrence to the proposed project alignment is at the northern end of the Puente Hills, north of the alignment where they meet the San Jose Hills.

Intermediate Mariposa lily *(Calochortus weedii var. intermedius)*

A monocot in the family Liliaceae, it is a perennial herb (bulb) that is a native endemic to California. It occurs in coastal scrub, chaparral, and rocky valley and foothill grassland at an elevation between 180 and 855 meters. The species range includes Los Angeles County, Orange County, and Riverside County. It blooms between May and July. The nearest occurrence to the proposed project alignment is at the northern end of the Puente Hills, north of the alignment.

Chaparral sand-verbena *(Abronia villosa var. aurita)*

A dicot in the family Nyctaginaceae, it is an annual herb that is a native endemic to California. It occurs in chaparral and coastal scrub in association with sandy soils at an elevation between 80 and 1600 meters. The species range includes Orange County, Riverside County, and San Diego County. It blooms between January and August.

Plummer's Mariposa lily *(Calochortus plummerae)*

A monocot in the family Liliaceae, is a perennial herb (bulb) that is a native endemic to California. It occurs in coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, chaparral cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland in association with granitic rocky soils at an elevation between 100 and 1700 meters. The species range includes Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura counties. It blooms between May and July.

Rayless ragwort (*Senecio aphanactis*)

A dicot in the family Asteraceae, is an annual herb that is native to California and occurs from California to Baja California. The species occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub in association with alkaline soils at an elevation between 15 and 800 meters. The species range in California includes Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Los Angeles, Merced, Orange, Riverside, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, and San Diego counties. It blooms between January and April. The nearest occurrence to the proposed project alignment is in the San Jose Hills. The north central part of the alignment is within the San Jose Hills.

Coulter's goldfields *(Lasthenia glabrata ssp. Coulteri)*

A dicot in the family Asteraceae, is an annual herb that is native to California and occurs from California to Baja California. It occurs in marshes, swamps (coastal salt), vernal pools, and playas at elevations between 1 and 1220 meters. The species range in California includes Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, San Diego, and San Luis Obispo counties. It blooms between February and June.

Brand's phacelia *(Phacelia stellaris)*

A dicot in the family Hydrophyllaceae, is an annual herb that is native to California and occurs from California to Baja California. It occurs in coastal dunes and coastal scrub at elevations between 5- 400 meters. This species range includes Los Angeles County and San Diego County. It blooms between March and June.

67

Appendix B

Table Definitions

Federal designations: Federal Endangered Species Act, US Fish and Wildlife Service

END: Federally listed, endangered.
THR: Federally listed, threatened.
PROP: Proposed for the federal status shown.
CAND: Candidate for federal listing.
SC: Federal Species of Concern.

State designations: California Endangered Species Act, California Dept. of Fish and Game

END: State listed, endangered.
THR: State listed, threatened.
RARE: State listed as rare.
PROP: Proposed for the state status shown.
SC: California Species of Special Concern.
FP: Fully protected under §3511, §4700, §5050, and §5515 of the California Fish and Game Code.

CNPS designations: Lists 1B and 2 meet THR or END criteria under §1901 of the California Fish and Game Code.

List 1A: Plants presumed extinct in California.
List lB: Plants rare and endangered in California and throughout their range.
List 2: Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California but common elsewhere in their range.
List 3: Plants about which we need more information; a review list.
List 4: Plants of limited distribution; a watch list.

CNPS R-E-D Code:

Rarity
1: Rare, but distribution and numbers sufficient that potential for extinction or extirpation is low.
2: Confined to several populations or one extended population.
3: Limited to one or a few restricted populations, or are in small numbers and rarely reported.

Endangerment
1: Not endangered.
2: Endangered in a portion of its range.
3: Endangered throughout its range.

Distribution
1: More or less widespread outside California.
2: Rare outside California.
3: Endemic to California (i.e., does not occur outside California).