PINK

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
BA FORM 10142022 OFFICIAL COPY

February 18, 2025

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

REQUEST FOR APPROPRIATION ADJUSTMENT

DEPARTMENT OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

AUDITOR-CONTROLLER:

THE FOLLOWING APPROPRIATION ADJUSTMENT IS DEEMED NECESSARY BY THIS DEPARTMENT. PLEASE CONFIRM THE ACCOUNTING ENTRIES AND AVAILABLE BALANCES AND FORWARD TO THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER FOR HER RECOMMENDATION OR ACTION.

ADJUSTMENT REQUESTED AND REASONS THEREFORE
FY 2024-25
4 - VOTES

SOURCES		USES	
PARKS AND RECREATION		PARKS AND RECREATION	
PUENTE HILLS COUNTY REGIONAL PARK DEVELOPMENT		**PUENTE HILLS COUNTY REGIONAL PARK DEVELOPMENT**	
A01-CP-88-8752-65043-69984		A01-CP-6014-65043-69984	
STATE-OTHER / CAPITAL PROJECTS		CAPITAL ASSETS - B & I	
INCREASE REVENUE	**10,000,000**	**INCREASE APPROPRIATION**	**57,167,000**
PARKS AND RECREATION			
PUENTE HILLS COUNTY REGIONAL PARK DEVELOPMENT			
A01-CP-88-8752-65043-69984			
STATE-OTHER / CAPITAL PROJECTS			
INCREASE REVENUE	**12,500,000**		
PARKS AND RECREATION			
PUENTE HILLS COUNTY REGIONAL PARK DEVELOPMENT			
A01-CP-94-9733-65043-69984			
SETTLEMENTS/CP			
INCREASE REVENUE	**34,667,000**		
SOURCES TOTAL	**$ 57,167,000**	**USES TOTAL**	**$ 57,167,000**

JUSTIFICATION

Reflects an increase of $57,167,000 in appropriation to the Puente Hills County Regional Park Development, Capital Project Number 69984, offset with $10,000,000 grant revenue from the California Department of Parks and Recreation, $12,500,000 grant revenue from the State of California Wildlife Conservation Board, and $34,667,000 from Los Angeles County Sanitation District settlement fund deposited in the Puente Hills Regional Park Trust Account, to fully fund the proposed project.

ADOPTED
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
23 February 18, 2025

James Yun
Digitally signed by James Yun
Date: 2025.01.15 15:14:42 -08'00'

AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE JAMES YUN, MANAGER, CEO

BOARD OF SUPERVISOR'S APPROVAL (AS REQUESTED/REVISED)

Edward Yen
EDWARD YEN
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

REFERRED TO THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER FOR---

☐ ACTION
☑ RECOMMENDATION

AUDITOR-CONTROLLER

BY Andrea Turner
Digitally signed by Andrea Turner
Date: 2025.01.15 15:43:10 -08'00'

B.A. NO. 083

DATE 1/15/25

☑ APPROVED AS REQUESTED
☐ APPROVED AS REVISED

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER`

BY Matthew J. Diaz
Digitally signed by Matthew J. Diaz
Date: 2025.01.15 15:57:34 -08'00'

DATE 1/15/25

ENCLOSURE B
February 18, 2025

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT
CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT CORE SERVICE AREA
PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL PARK PROJECT
CONSTRUCTION MANAGER AT RISK
APPROVE APPROPRIATION ADJUSTMENT, PROJECT BUDGET REVISION, AUTHORIZE GUARANTEED MAXIMUM PRICE, PROPERTY DOCUMENTS, AND ARCHITECTURAL/ENGINEERING CONSULTANT SERVICES AGREEMENT AMENDMENT
SPECS. 7969; CAPITAL PROJECT NO. 69984
FISCAL YEAR 2024-25
(SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT 1)
(4-VOTES)

I. PROJECT SCHEDULE

Project Activity	Completion Date
Construction Manager at Risk (CMAR) Award – Phase 1	*Q2 2023
CMAR Construction Services Amendment – Phase 1A	Q1 2025
Construction – Phase 1A	
Phase 1A Substantial Completion	Q3 2026
Phase 1A Project Acceptance	Q3 2026

*Indicates a completed activity.

II. PROJECT BUDGET

Budget Category	Budget
Construction	
CMAR Pre-Construction – Phase 1	$ 4,550,000
CMAR Construction – Phase 1A	$ 61,000,500
Change Orders – Phase 1A	$ 18,599,500
Arts and Culture – Phase 1	$ 1,000,000
Subtotal	$ 85,150,000
Consultant Services – Phase 1A	$ 12,100,000
Miscellaneous Expenditures – Phase 1A	$ 25,000
Jurisdictional Reviews – Phase 1A	$ 2,100,000
County Services – Phase 1A	$ 5,625,000
Design/Preconstruction and Approvals – Phases 1B/1C	$ 31,350,000
Total	**$136,350,000**

SECTION 00 04 35

COMMUNITY BUSINESS ENTERPRISES (CBE) PARTICIPATION FORM

Contractors are required to indicate their good faith effort in CBE participation by indicating on this form their proposed involvement on this project. CBEs are Minority/Women/Disadvantaged/Disabled Veteran/Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, and Questioning owned Business Enterprises (MBE/WBE/DBE/DVBE/LGBTQQ). This form shall be provided to the COUNTY at the time of Proposal submittal and as specified in Article 19, Additional Requirements, of Section 00 07 00, General Conditions, of the Project Manual.

LIST OF CBE PARTICIPATION

The following is a list of certified CBE Subcontractors that the Proposer elects to list as a Subcontractor to perform a portion or portions of this Work, and known suppliers from whom Proposer proposes to procure materials and/or equipment for the Work.

NAME/ADDRESS	TYPE OF WORK OR PRODUCT	INDICATE MBE/ WBE/DBE/ DVBE/LGBTQQ	PERCENTAGE OF BASE PRICE PROPOSAL
E 2 Contracting, INC. 306 West Katella Avenue, STE B, Orange, CA 92867	Earthwork/ Grading	DVBE	2.70%
Final Cleaning Solutions INC. 9023 Jeff St. Bellflower, CA 90706	Final Cleaning	WBE, MBE, DBE	0.12%
Aragon Construction, INC. 5440 Arrow Hwy,Montclair, CA 91763	Entrances and Storefronts	MBE	5.18%
Western Paving Contractors, Inc. 15533 E. Arrow Highway, Irwindale, CA 91706	Asphalt Paving, Pavement Markings	MBE	2.37%
Southwest Fire Protection Co. 215 E. El Sur St., Monrovia, CA 91016	Fire Suppression	DVBE	0.87%
GMAT, inc. DBA Overhead Door of the Inland Empire 12401 S La Cedena Drive, Colton, CA 92324	Overhead Doors	DVBE	0.09%

NAME/ADDRESS	TYPE OF WORK OR PRODUCT	INDICATE MBE/ WBE/DBE/ DVBE/ LGBTQQ	PERCENTAGE OF BASE PRICE PROPOSAL
Lawrence B. Bonas Company 3197-C Airport Loop Dr. Costa Mesa, CA 92626	Painting	MBE	0.43%
Airflow Mechanical 5120 E. La Palma Ave. Suite #203, Anaheim, CA 92807	HVAC	WBE	3.23%
Bali Construction, Inc. 9852 E. Joe Vargas Way So. El Monte CA 91733	Underground Utilities	MBE	8.03%

ENCLOSURE D
February 18, 2025

Puente Hills Landfill Park Project

Addendum No. 1 to the Puente Hills Master Plan Program Environmental Impact Report

Prepared for:

Public Works
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

900 South Fremont Avenue
Alhambra, CA 91803

Prepared by:

AECOM

300 South Grand Avenue, 9th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90071

January 2025

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Assembly Bill
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
BMP	Best Management Practice
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
CalFIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCAP	County of Los Angeles Community Climate Action Plan
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CFGC	California Fish and Game Code
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Data Base
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CO	carbon monoxide
CO_2	carbon dioxide
County	Los Angeles County Public Works
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
EWMP	Enhanced Watershed Management Program
FESA	Federal Endangered Species Act
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
IPaC	Information for Planning and Conservation
LACFCD	Los Angeles County Flood Control District
LACFD	Los Angeles County Fire Department
LARWQCB	Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board
LST	localized significance threshold
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
$MTCO_2e$	metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NO_X	nitrogen oxides
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
O_3	Ozone
PEIR	Program Environmental Impact Report
$PM_{2.5}$	fine particulate matter 2.5 microns or less in diameter
PM_{10}	respirable particulate matter ten microns or less in diameter
Proposed Project	Puente Hills Landfill Park Project
Regional Board	Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board
ROW	right(s)-of-way
RTP/SCS	Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy
SCAB	South Coast Air Basin
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SO_2	sulfur dioxide
SO_X	sulfur oxides
SSC	CDFW species of special concern
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load

US 101	U.S. Route 101
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
VOC	volatile organic compound
WL	CDFW Watch List

CHAPTER 1 PURPOSE AND BACKGROUND

In 2016, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors (LA BOS) certified the Puente Hills Landfill Master Plan Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR or Program) (State Clearinghouse No. 2015121051), a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) to address potentially significant impacts resulting from the project and a Statement of Overriding Considerations (SOC) associated with significant and unavoidable impacts related to Greenhouse Gases (GHG) were adopted as part of the PEIR. Due to project refinements that resulted in different project features from what was analyzed in the 2016 certified PEIR, the County has prepared this CEQA addendum to analyze the design changes which correspond only to the project level analysis within the certified PEIR which have become known since certification of the PEIR. The County of Los Angeles is the Lead Agency under CEQA. It was determined that an Addendum will be the appropriate document as, through the project level analysis the design changes were determined not to result in new significant impacts. This Addendum is prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Cal. Public Resources Code § 21000, et. seq., as amended) and its implementing guidelines (Cal. Code Rs., Title 14, Section 15000 et. seq., 2024).

1.1 Applicability and Use of an Addendum

The County's intent through preparation of this Addendum is to demonstrate whether the previously adopted CEQA document (PEIR 2016), including mitigation measures, remains adequate and valid for the project evaluated in the 2016 PEIR (Approved Project) and the proposed project refinements (Refined Project). Pursuant to the CEQA Guidelines, the County, as the lead agency, must conduct an evaluation of proposed changes to the project in order to determine whether further environmental analysis is required, pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21166 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15162. For a proposed modified project, CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 and 15164 provide that an Addendum to an adopted Final EIR may be prepared if only minor technical changes or additions are necessary, or none of the following conditions calling for the preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred:

1. Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects;

2. Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; or

3. New information of substantial importance which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete or the negative declaration was adopted, shows any of the following:

    a. The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR or negative declaration;

b. Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR;

c. Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measures or alternative; or

d. Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

1.2 Format of This Addendum

The previously certified PEIR serves as the primary environmental compliance document for the Approved Project, and this Addendum provides additional clarification and information about the Refined Project. This Addendum should be read together with the full text of the previously certified PEIR (2016). All applicable mitigation measures from the PEIR would be applicable to the Refined Project and, therefore, are incorporated by reference into this Addendum. This Addendum relies on the use of an Environmental Checklist Form (Checklist), as suggested in Section 15063(d)(3) of the CEQA Guidelines.

1.3 Summary of Findings

Based upon the Notice of Preparation (NOP) and the CEQA Initial Study Checklist prepared for the PEIR, and public comments provided on the PEIR during the 30-day scoping period (see Chapter 3), determined that implementation of the Refined Project would not result in substantial changes requiring major revisions to the previously certified PEIR. Further, the Refined Project would not result in any environmental impacts that have not already been addressed in the PEIR or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant impacts. No new mitigation measures are required for the Refined Project since only minor additions and clarifications are required to the PEIR, and none of the conditions described in Public Resources Code Section 21166 or CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 requiring preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred. The County finds that the preparation of an Addendum to the PEIR is the appropriate CEQA documentation for the Refined Project.

1.4 Lead Agency and Discretionary Approvals

This Addendum and the previously certified PEIR are intended to serve as the environmental documentation for the changes being proposed under the Refined Project. The County is the lead agency under CEQA and Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors would certify this Addendum. No new discretionary items would be required as a result of project refinements.

The PEIR may be used by other public agencies to issue approvals and permits related to the approved PEIR. A list of the anticipated agency approvals required to implement the Approved Project is provided on the Table 1-1 below:

Table 1-1. Discretionary Approving Agencies

Agency	Permit or Approval
Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (DPW)	♦ Sewer service for restrooms/café if wastewater is discharged to a DPW maintained sewer line
Los Angeles County Department of Public Health (DPH), Environmental Health Division, Cross Connection & Water Pollution Control	♦ Plan review approval for recycle water use
Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), Los Angeles Region	♦ Stormwater Construction General Permit (including the development and implementation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan) ♦ Any changes to the landfill environmental control systems or final cover
California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)	♦ PEIR review ♦ Migratory Bird Treaty Act compliance
South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD)	♦ Permit to Construct and Operate
County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors	♦ Certification of the Addendum ♦ Adoption of the Master Plan ♦ Approval of the Amended Joint Powers Agreement
Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County	♦ Approval of the Amended Joint Powers Agreement ♦ Use of non-fill areas ♦ Site improvements (including landfill environmental control systems and final cover) ♦ Will Serve letter for wastewater discharge
CalRecycle and Local Enforcement Agency	♦ Any changes in the landfill post-closure maintenance plan and/or activities

CHAPTER 2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Introduction

On October 25, 2016, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors certified the Puente Hills Landfill Park Master Plan Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR). The PEIR identified and evaluated the potential environmental impacts associated with the implementation of the Approved project, evaluated in the PEIR which entailed planning for the conversion of approximately 142 acres within the 1,365-acres former landfill to a regional park. The Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation (prepared a Master Plan to cooperatively plan and implement a regional park destination for public recreational activities. Per the PEIR determination, future park activities and operations would be compatible with the ongoing maintenance of the landfill. Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts (Sanitation Districts) will remain present and active on the landfill property to maintain and monitor the landfill for public health and safety. The project elements in the approved Master Plan which were evaluated in the PEIR include three major phases of park development over 30 years. Phase I (implemented in years 1 – 5), Phase II (implemented in years 6 – 20), and Phase III (implemented in years 20 and beyond). As of the preparation of this Addendum, no Master Plan activities have been implemented.

Due to recent design refinements proposed to the Approved Project that are different from what was analyzed in the 2016 certified PEIR, the County has prepared this Addendum to analyze the design changes which correspond only to the project level analysis within the certified PEIR and to determine if these changes are consistent with the evaluation presented in the PEIR in compliance with CEQA (Public Resources Code Sections 21000 et seq.) and the CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations Section 15000 et seq.).

Based on a review of the Refined Project design changes, it was determined that preparation of an Addendum under section 15164 for the proposed refinements would be the appropriate level of documentation required for the following reasons: 1.) no substantial changes are proposed that would potentially result in new significant environmental impacts or substantially increase the severity of previously identified significant impacts, 2.) no new information of substantial importance is present which would potentially result in new significant impacts not discussed in PEIR, more severe impacts than discussed in PEIR, or new mitigation measures or alternatives not previously discussed in the PEIR. Design refinements to the Approved Project are discussed in further detail in Section 2.5 Refined Project Description below.

2.2 Background

The Puente Hills Landfill first opened in 1957 as the privately-owned San Gabriel Valley Dump, operating in the Puente Hills canyons. In the mid-1960s, the Sanitation Districts identified the 500-acre dump site as a location to provide the long-term disposal capacity for the southern and eastern portions of Los Angeles County and in 1970, the Sanitation Districts purchased 1,214-acres for a landfill site which included the dump. The Sanitation Districts renamed it the Puente Hills Landfill and operated the Class III sanitary landfill (restricted from liquid, hazardous or radioactive wastes) as a regional solid waste disposal site, ultimately enlarging the site to its present 1,365 acres.

In 1983, the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning approved Conditional Use Permit (CUP) No. 2235-(1) which allowed for the continued operation and expansion of the

Puente Hills Landfill. Notably, Condition No. 21 of the CUP required the Sanitation District to enter into an irrevocable agreement with the County of Los Angeles or alternate public agency to designate the refuse-filled (referred to as "fill") portions of the site as open space in perpetuity. The two entities entered into a Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) in 1987 which required the Sanitation District to offer the County portions of fill areas for park and recreation purposes after they filled at grade and no longer needed for landfill operations.

On October 31, 2013, the Puente Hills Landfill ceased operations after 56 years of receiving trash from homes and businesses in over 60 cities and unincorporated areas within Los Angeles County.

The County completed preparing the Los Angeles Countywide Comprehensive Parks & Recreation Needs Assessment (Parks Assessment) which was integrated into Section 1.7 of the Puente Hills Landfill Master Plan and adopted by the County Board of Supervisors on July 5, 2016. The Parks Assessment determined that various communities adjacent to the Puente Hills Landfill Park site have a "Very High Need" or "High Need" for parks, including the following communities:

- Bassett/West Puente Valley (Unincorporated community)
- Valinda (Unincorporated community)
- Baldwin Park (City)
- El Monte (City)
- La Puente (City)

All of these communities have fewer than one acre of parkland per 1,000 residents, significantly lower than the County average of 3.3 acres per 1,000 residents and the County General Plan goal of four acres per 1,000 residents. Also, the percentage of residents in these communities living with-in one half-mile of a park is below the Countywide average of 49 percent. The Parks Needs Assessment establishes the first-ever framework to assess park needs from a Countywide perspective, and "In initiating the Parks Needs Assessment, the Board of Supervisors has affirmed the importance of parks as essential infrastructure in the County. Healthy, safe communities have thriving parks that contribute to public health and well-being, create a sense of place, increase community cohesion, improve the environment, and boost the economy.

On April 2015, the LACDPR prepared the Puente Hills Master Plan. This long-range plan provides a roadmap to develop and maintain the 142-acre site as a destination park in the San Gabriel Valley for residents of Los Angeles County and beyond. Green design will be incorporated into buildings and landscapes, and park operations will promote the use of renewable energy, reuse and reduction of waste, minimal water use, and multi-modal transportation.

Following preparation of the Master Plan, on July 2016, the LACDPR prepared the Puente Hills Landfill Park Master Plan Draft Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR). The PEIR analyzed construction of a new park on seven distinct park areas totaling 142 acres. Table 2-1 lists the seven areas analyzed in the PEIR:

Table 2-1 PEIR Park Acreage

Park Area	Approximate Acres
Entry Plaza	7.0
Buttress	10.0
Nike Hill	1.0
Western Deck	40.0
Eastern Deck	49.0
Southern Deck	28.0
Flare Site	1.2
Total	**142.0**

The original design analyzed in the PEIR included an Entry Plaza which would be the gateway to the park, consisting of an approximate 8,600 square foot Visitor Center on seven acres with the redesigned 5.8-acre Maintenance and Operation (M&O) area situated east of the proposed Visitors Center. The remaining acres would be dedicated to public recreational activities.

On September 2016, following the public review period of the Draft PEIR, a subsequent Final PEIR was prepared which included response to comments received during the public review period, a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) and a Statement of Overriding Considerations (SOC) for significant and unavoidable Greenhouse Gas impacts that could not be mitigated to levels below significance.

Following preparation of the Final PEIR, on October 25, 2016, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors determined the following:

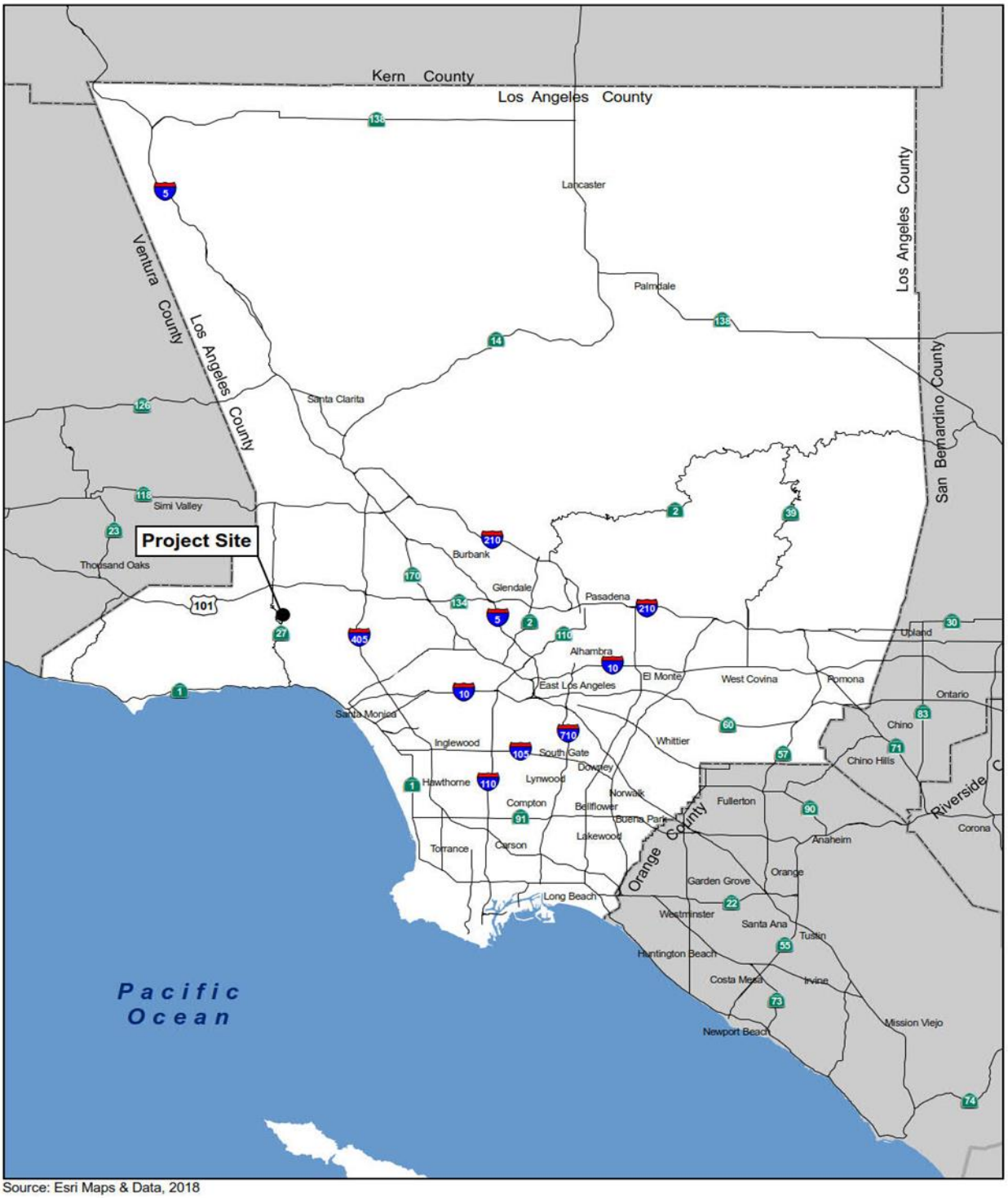
> *The Master Plan has been completed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act and reflects the independent judgment and analysis of Los Angeles County; find the Board of Supervisors has reviewed and considered the information in the Final Environmental Impact Report, including comments received during the public review period prior to approving the Final Environmental Impact Report and adopt the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program; find that the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program is adequately designed to ensure compliance with the mitigation measures during the Puente Hills Landfill Park Master Plan implementation; find that there are no further feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures within the Board's jurisdiction that would substantially lessen or avoid any significant effect that the Puente Hills Landfill Park Master Plan would have on the environment; and determine that the significant adverse effects of the Puente Hills Landfill Park Master Plan have either been reduced to an acceptable level or are outweighed by the specific considerations as outlined in the Findings and Statement of Overriding Considerations, which findings and statement are adopted and incorporated herein by reference. 2. Approve the Puente Hills Landfill Park Master*

Plan as described in the Final Environmental Impact Report and determine that the Puente Hills Landfill Park Master Plan is compatible with and supports the goals and policies of the Los Angeles County General Plan.

2.3 Project Location and Setting

The project site is situated within the boundaries of the Puente Hills Landfill (landfill), located at 13130 Crossroads Parkway South, City of Industry, California 91746 and is owned by the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County. The landfill is approximately 1,365 acres in size and has been closed since 2013. The landfill is located southeast of the intersection of State Route 60 (SR-60) and Interstate 605 (I-605) in unincorporated Los Angeles County (**Figure 2.3-1**-**Regional Vicinity Map**). Access to the landfill is currently available via a single driveway from Crossroads Parkway South. The Puente Hills Landfill contains a series of ridges, hillsides, and canyons that rise up around surrounding valleys to an elevation of 900 feet. The landfill contains a variety of environments, including natural and artificial slopes that support native habitats, restored native habitats, nonnative planted woodlands, actively managed artificial landfill decks, an extensive paved and unpaved road network, and several maintenance buildings (**Figure 2.3-2-Project Location Map**). The landfill decks are still settling as underlying trash decomposes and many of these hillsides are traversed by landfill gas (methane) pipelines ranging in diameter from 12 to 36 inches. The entire landfill is traversed by more than 10 miles of internal roadways of varying widths, which are not open to the public. Landfill closure and maintenance activities and facilities are currently the dominant uses of the project site, including the operation of heavy equipment throughout the site, and the Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) on the northwestern edge of the site. Landfill closure activities are projected to continue for at least 30 years, decreasing over time as deck settling rates and landfill gas production decline. Post-closure landfill operations are currently on-going and meet all of Title 27 requirements of the California Code Regulations related to landfill closures.

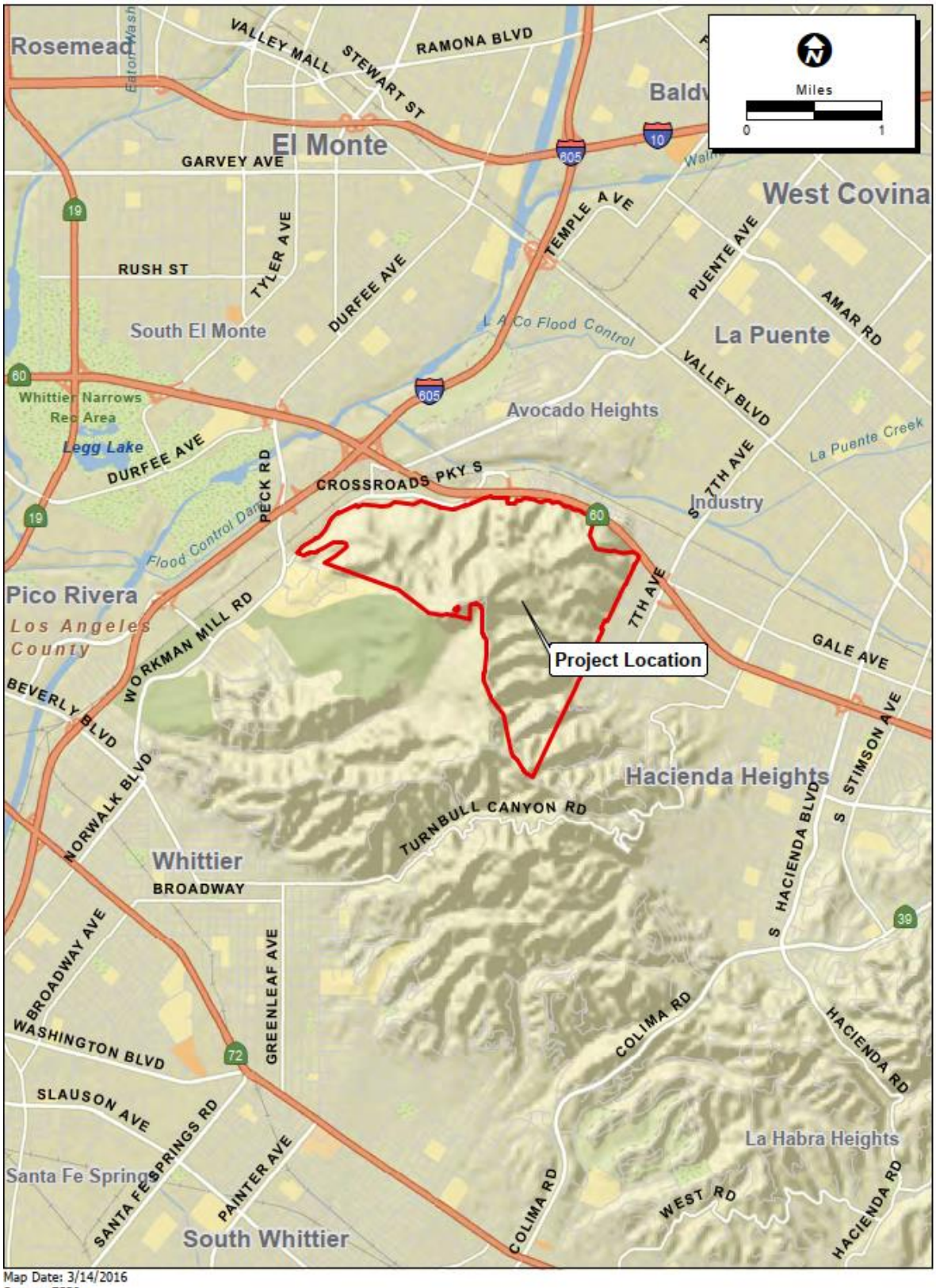
Figure 2.3-1. Regional Vicinity Map



Source: Esri Maps & Data, 2018

Figure 1
Regional Vicinity Map

Figure 2.3-2. Project Location Map



2.4 Project Objectives and Goals

The primary objectives identified in the 2016 PEIR include the following:

- To develop a "Park For All" that offers diverse, healthy, passive, and active recreational experiences and programming for visitors of all ages, abilities, interests, and backgrounds.
- To develop a regional destination park which uniquely reflects the site's history, urban-wildland location, scale, and topography.
- To develop a range of active and passive amenities to meet varied recreational demands and provide outdoor fitness opportunities to help address national trends related to inactivity, obesity, and nature-deficit disorder.
- To attract diverse, new audiences, particularly underrepresented or disadvantaged populations, to inspire connection to outdoor activities, nature, and environmental stewardship.
- To integrate active recreational facilities with natural habitats to enhance and sustain both the recreational and ecological functions of the park.
- To promote and support wildlife movement and habitat connectivity through the Puente Hills Significant Ecological Area (SEA), the Rio Hondo College Wildlife Sanctuary SEA and the San Gabriel River.
- To demonstrate environmentally sustainable design and practices.
- To provide multi-modal, universal access and circulation into and through the park to the extent feasible.
- To incorporate design elements for education and interpretation on the park's unique landfill history and natural environmental features.
- To provide a captivating trail experience within the park which also alleviates the overuse and degradation of the adjacent trail network.
- To balance development of park facilities with landfill maintenance activities to protect public safety, water quality and meet the Sanitation Districts' regulatory requirements.
- To balance multiple project objectives in a manner that considers the complex site constraints, park needs of the overall region, and the competing interests and needs of adjacent entities.

Specific goals identified in the 2016 PEIR guiding the construction of the new regional park on the former landfill include the following:

1) **Infrastructure** – Construct infrastructure needed to support the recreational use for a regional park.
2) **Recreation** – Create, maintain, and enhance recreational opportunities for all segments of the community.

3) **Long-Term Viability** – Develop a park that enables park management to co-manage and coordinate maintenance efforts with the on-going maintenance requirements of the Sanitation Districts site operations.
4) **Access** – Provide adequate vehicular, multi-modal transportation, bicycle, equestrian, and pedestrian access to the park for all current and future users.
5) **Natural Resources** – Protect and enhance natural resources at the park and in the adjacent area.
6) **Educational Opportunities** – Provide educational opportunities for visitors to learn about the waste management stream, site history, wildlife at the park, and adjacent areas.
7) **Phasing** – Implement the park in phases over 30 to 50 years as the land settles and stabilizes.

2.5 Description of the Refined Project

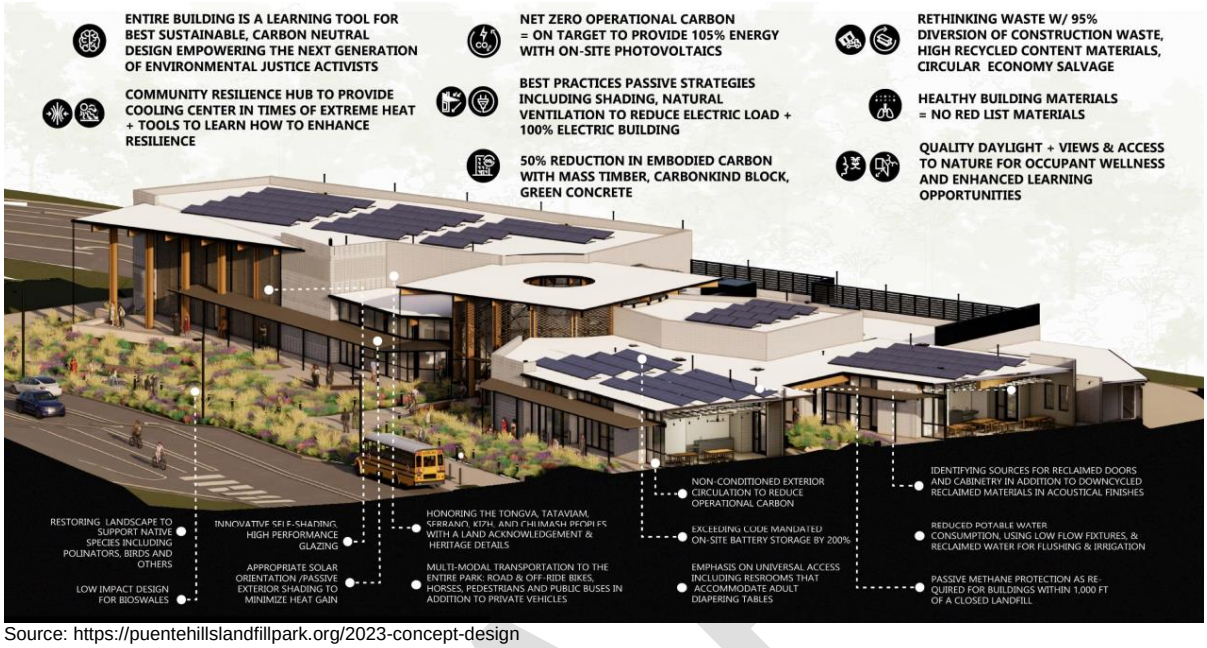
On October 25, 2016, the LA BOS approved the Puente Hills Landfill Park Master Plan (PHLPMP) Final Environmental Impact Report. The PHLPMP is a long-range plan that would guide the development of a regional park on a portion of the closed Puente Hills Landfill. The LACDPR prepared a PEIR that identifies and evaluates the potential environmental impacts associated with the implementation and operation of the Approved Project. Since project approval in 2016, the Approved Project has undergone design refinements that require additional assessment to determine if the proposed refinements warrant further review under CEQA. The proposed design refinements include the following elements:

Environmental Justice Center

The PEIR originally envisioned a Visitor Center as a single exhibition space with a covered outdoor plaza. Since then, the Visitor Center design has been refined with the current design which replaces the Visitor Center with an approximately 22,846-square-foot, single-story "Environmental Justice Center" (EJC), which would range in height from 27-feet to 30-feet at the highest parapet **(Figure 2.3-3).** The proposed EJC would be located along the main entrance to the park, at the northern boundary, immediately south of Crossroads Parkway South and would be accessed through an internal park road. The vision of the EJC is to create an inclusive environmental learning center for all that will empower youth to make a difference. The design reflects the unique history of the site – from native to settlements to current times, with the impacts of the landfill, the fight to close it down, and transformation into a beautiful regional park. The building itself will be net zero operational which is associated with the removal of Greenhouse Gasses (GHG) over time and embodied carbon, which is the GHG produced by the project, healthy building design in its emphasis on indoor/outdoor connectivity, healthy, local, and recycled materials, plus universal design for all. The EJC would also be equipped with a methane collection mitigation system **(Figure 2.3.-4).**

Figure 2.3-3. Environmental Justice Center

Figure 2.3-4. Net Zero Features



Source: https://puentehillslandfillpark.org/2023-concept-design

The EJC would be constructed to accommodate various activities including hands-on, indoor/outdoor learning experiences. The EJC would include an Entry Plaza which would serve as the main entryway to the EJC connecting it to the parking lot and the Entry Courtyard consisting of an open air, 1,153 square foot, 30-foot Rotunda, which would tower over the Courtyard **(Figure 2.3-5 and Figure 2.3-6).**

Figure 2.3-5. Environmental Justice Center Entry Courtyard

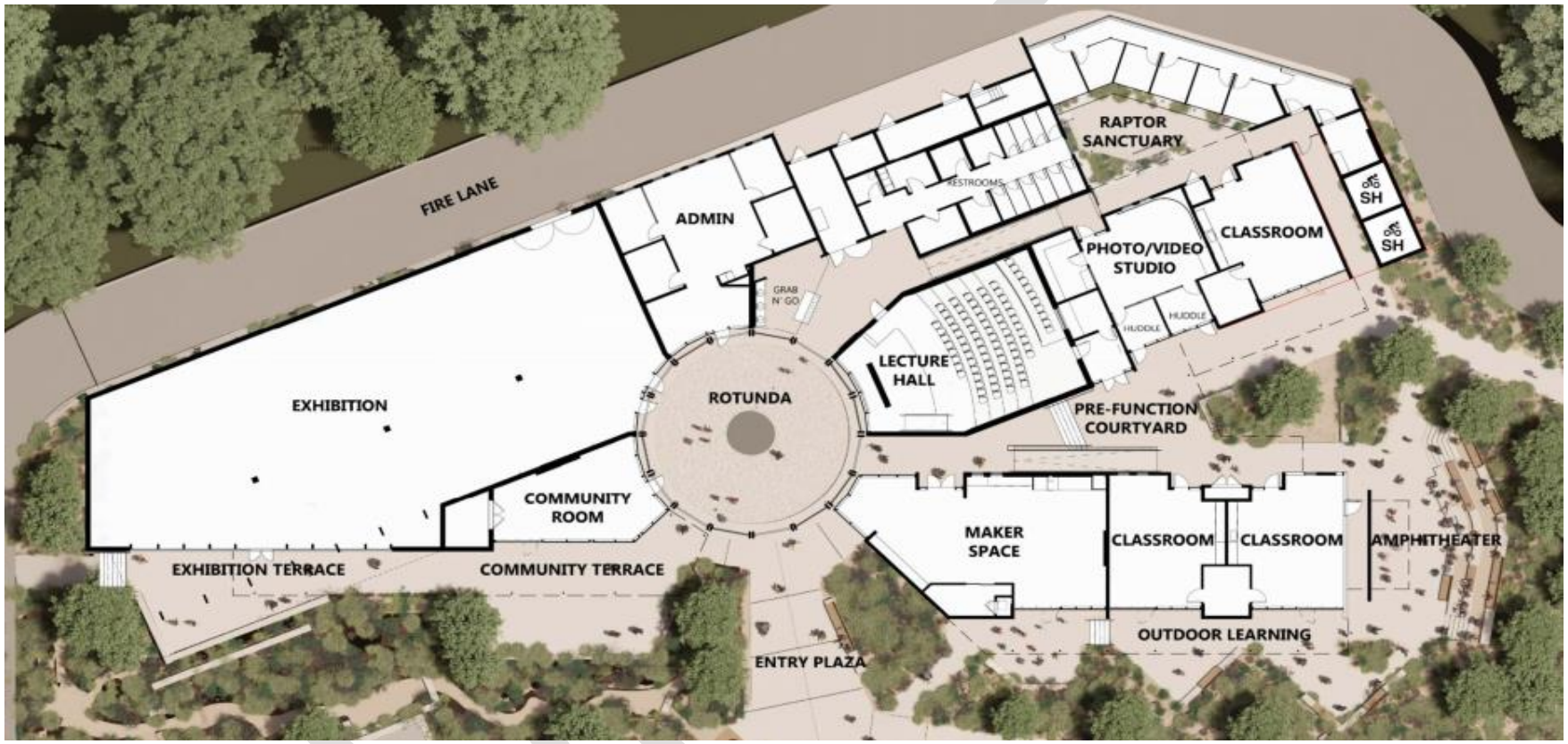
Source: https://puentehillslandfillpark.org/2023-concept-design

Figure 2.3-6. Environmental Justice Center Rotunda

Source: https://puentehillslandfillpark.org/2023-concept-design

The EJC would consist of exhibition rooms with interpretive displays, multi-purpose use classrooms, office space for staff, restrooms, showers, custodial room, and storage rooms **(Figure 2.3-7).** The EJC would be constructed consistent with the requirements of local, county, state, and federal building codes. Table 2.2 provides a summary of the proposed EJC building ground floor space uses.

Figure 2.3-7. Ground Floor



Source: https://puentehillslandfillpark.org/2023-concept-design

Table 2.2. EJC Proposed Space Uses

Ground Floor
Entry Plaza
Entry Rotunda
Bus Drop Off
Outdoor Exhibition/Community Terraces
Restrooms and Locker/shower rooms
Indoor Auditorium/Lecture Hall
Outdoor Learning Classrooms
Photo/Video Studio
Grab n Go café
Maker Space
Outdoor Amphitheatre
Administrative Offices
Raptor Sanctuary
Storage Rooms
Community Room

Parking Lot

Parking facilities analyzed in the PEIR included 200 parking spaces throughout the park including Lot A at the Entry Plaza (60 parking spaces), Lot B at the M&O building (20 parking spaces), Lot C at the Western Deck (30 parking spaces), Lot D at the Eastern Deck (40 parking spaces), Lot E at the Southern Deck (50 parking spaces). Parking for the refined EJC would provide 82 total parking spaces in primary parking Lot A which includes 70 standard vehicle parking spaces, 8 American with Disabilities (ADA) parking spaces, 2 Electric Vehicle Charing Stations (EVCS) and 2 ADA+EVCS parking spaces totaling 82 parking spaces. The EJC parking lot would include 14 bicycle racks and five bicycle boxes that can accommodate two bikes per box and would provide landscaping, signage, lighting, and pedestrian pathways. Photovoltaic canopies would be installed over the carports in Lot A to provide shade and reduce energy costs. Larger events, which may, draw up to 2,000 to 5,000 people, would require detailed traffic management plans (TMP) to be prepared on a case-by-case basis that identify potential off-site parking locations and ways to transport eventgoers from off-site parking lots to the park. Per the parking requirements in the PEIR for large events, the Refined Project would also require preparation of a TMP for such events. The need for temporary traffic controls will be identified, both on-site and in the vicinity, and the needs of the various users of the Park Access Road will be taken into account and accommodated.

Landscape

The EJC Landscaping Plan specifies the use of indigenous plants and trees to be used as screening and as a low-flow irrigation system, used for landscape irrigation. Water used for irrigation purposes will be 100 percent recycled water provided by the Sanitation District via existing pipelines. Ornamental planting throughout the EJC would include a variety of Sycamore, White Alder, and Coast Live Oak trees, and shrubs which would include a mixture of tecate cypress and common manzanita would be planted throughout the grounds along with a native hydroseed mix of materials including decomposed granite, crushed rock, and granite for ground water filtration. Oak Tree permits would not be required as no Oak trees would be removed **(Figure 2.3-8).**

Figure 2.3-8. ELJ Landscaping

Composting Operation

A new feature of the Approved Project not analyzed in the PEIR, is the addition of a Composting Center Demonstration Area. The LACDPR will partner with LA Compost, a community based non-profit organization that will manage the operation of composting activities at the park. Community members will bring in food scraps collected at local farmers markets once a week (i.e., no public drop-off/collection planned). The Composting Center Demonstration Area is a small operation, intended mostly as an educational program rather than a full-fledged composting facility. The County will host periodic demonstrations and distribution events for the public to learn how to compost and pick up compost to take home for use in their yards. The proposed Composting Center Demonstration Area would be located off an internal service road from Crossroads Parkway South. The proposed 9,178 square foot building would consist of curb side parking along the southern perimeter of the site for compost drop-off, outdoor classrooms, parking spaces, landscaping and an outdoor terrace consisting of a Worm Bin, In-Vessel, Ridan In-Vessel systems **(Figure 2.3.9)**.

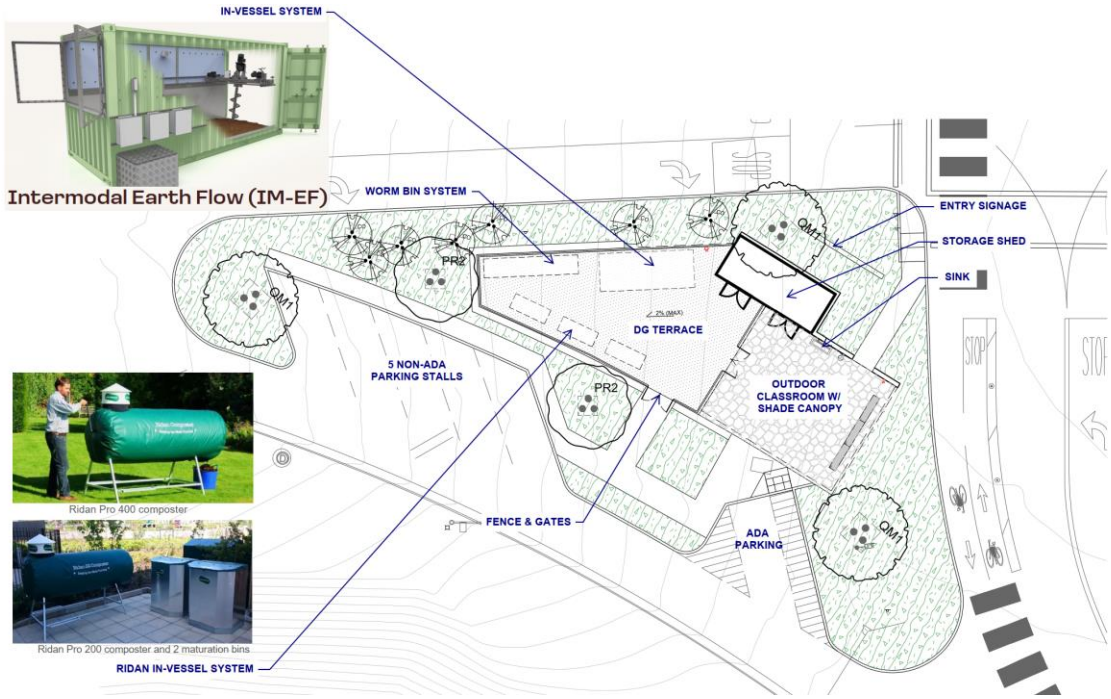
Trail Lift Towers

The Approved Project in the PEIR evaluated ed the construction of a trail lift, which is similar to a gondola that would transport visitors from the base of the hill to the top of the park higher elevations, the trail lift would be supported by four Trail Lift Towers located at the Entry Plaza, Gas-to Energy Facility I, M&O Yard and at Nike Hill. However, due to community input and complications associated with building deep pile foundations on or near the landfill, the Trail Lift and Towers were removed.

Zip Lines

The Approved Project in the PEIR evaluated ed the construction of two zip lines, each 1,300 feet long extending from Nike Hill to Parking Lot B adjacent to the M&O area. However, due to community input and complications associated with building deep pile foundations on or near the landfill, the Zip Lines are no longer included as part of the Refined Project.

Figure 2.3.9. Composting Center Demonstration Area



Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works

Nike Hill Plaza

The Approved Project in the PEIR included Nike Hill, a 6,000- square foot plaza situated on one acre that would serve as a key visitor destination in the park's upper elevations. The Plaza and a 2,000-square foot trail lift tower would support several structures including a mini-café or food truck space, staff office to organize programming, and public restrooms. Up to two zip lines and slides would also be constructed in this area. Nike Hill Plaza design was refined, and the Plaza was increased from 6,000 sq. ft to 10,000 sq. ft. The increase in size was a result of the Plaza moved to be at grade level instead of having to cantilever the observation structure over the edge of the hill.

Sky Bridge

A new project feature not evaluated ed in the 2016 PEIR is a pedestrian pathway bridge known as Skywalk. This pedestrian bridge would range between 250-300 feet in length and would provide an Accessible Path of Travel that would provide pedestrian access from the parking at the base of the buttress to the top of Nike Hill situated approximately 17 feet above ground level. However, due to difficult terrain, Skywalk would not be constructed entirely at grade but rather portions of the bridge would be constructed at elevations which provide views of the San Gabriel Valley. At grade sections of the pathway would provide lookout areas known as overlooks. The pathway would be at a minimum 8-feet wide and provide Americans with

Disability Act (ADA) access from the existing pathways to Nike Hill **(Figure 2.3.10 and Figure 2.3-11).**

Figure 2.3-10. Skywalk

Source: https://puentehillslandfillpark.org/

Figure 2.3-11. Skywalk

Source: https://puentehillslandfillpark.org/

Other Project Components

The Approved Project evaluated in the PEIR included the provision of a mini-café or food truck space, a staff office to organize programming, and public restrooms at Nike Hill Plaza. However, due to a lack of utility (electricity and potable water) connections on Nike Hill, the restrooms, café and offices were removed from Nike Hill Plaza and would locate elsewhere throughout the park. The restrooms would be situated approximately 650-feet west along the existing Skyline Trail. The proposed restrooms would sit on concrete floor slabs, with waste vaults, approximately 9 feet in height and would range between 38 to 59 square feet. Restroom features would include ADA access and adult changing tables in the larger restrooms. and food services would now be provided by mobile food venders at the park which would only operate during regular park hours.

Phasing

The Master Plan envisions three major phases of development over the next 30 years and two additional phases that would be refined as landfill deck settling is completed park operations increase, and landfill maintenance operations decline in approximately year 2043. Sufficient detail is known about the projects to be implemented at the beginning of the Master Plan timeline. These projects are discussed in detail in the PEIR. These include Phase I (Years 1 to 5), and Phase II projects (Years 6 through 20) discussed further below. No further CEQA documentation is anticipated for these projects. However, details of projects that would be implemented in the later stages of Phases III through VI (Years 21 through 75) become speculative. These phases are discussed in the PEIR.

Phase I (Years 1 to 5):

Park building, strategic construction of infrastructure would open the site up to the public. Improvements begin at the Entry Plaza with construction of the EJC, staff offices, parking, and a shuttle drop-off. The main park loop road and adjacent multi-purpose trail would be constructed during this phase to provide access to the Western Deck and Nike Hill and the associated recreational facilities and views. The loop road would provide the circuit from which future park features would expand out from. Consolidation and improvements of existing maintenance areas would include an operations office.

Phase II (Years 6 to 20)

During this second phase of park development, the backbone of park infrastructure at the entry Plaza and the Scenic Overlook would be completed, including supporting parking and access improvements. Park improvements would be largely completed on the Western Deck and begin to expand onto the edges of the Eastern and Southern Decks. Habitat restoration efforts would be expanded. Additional trails and circulation refinements would occur during this phase, especially at the park entrance. Defining the park spaces with plantings would provide the opportunity to enhance wildlife habitat throughout the site and onto the western slopes. Initial landscape plantings during the first phase would be assessed for growth and soil coverage efficacy. New plants would be selectively chosen to provide shade, aesthetics, and habitat.

Additional future phases include proposed park elements that can be implemented once deck settling slows and when environmental systems are no longer required. The park site transformation would be incremental and selective. Each phase is designed to build upon the last in response to public interest for a variety of programs and specific park elements. The landfill is currently closed, and no new development has taken place or would be expected to occur in the near future. As long as conditions at the landfill remain status quo, potential changes in when construction of Phase I begins would not result in new or intensified environmental impacts.

Early investments in jointly used maintenance areas and offices would begin the co-agency (County and Sanitation Districts) transition to manage the site as a public space. Extensive infrastructure such as multi-use trails, roads, utilities, and structures would be laid into the site to accommodate a wide range of future park activities. All phases would include new landscape plantings to establish a complex ecology over time that reflects the soil conditions and continual shifting of the top decks.

Amenities that would be built and opened in Phase I would create the foundation for a distinctive regional park destination where industrial and passive recreation land uses come together. Refinements to project design during Phase I resulted in changes to square footage and location of park features. Table 2.3 below compares what was analyzed in the 2016 PEIR and the proposed refinements during Phase I.

Beyond the infrastructure, distinctive park elements would be strategically located to showcase the assets of the Puente Hills to provide recreation that is unique to the region. The ever-changing parklands must be safe and secure during a lifetime of transition that may take 50 to 75 years as methane production and landfill settlement ceases. Finally, public involvement and stakeholder partnerships throughout all phases would guide and evolve the programming and management of the park.

Table 2.3 Phase I Park Revisions

Park Features	2016 PEIR	2023 Revisions
Entry Plaza	Re-organize the former scales area and establish shared agency (County and Sanitation Districts) facilities.	No change
	Provide parking, controlled access, bus parking, shuttle drop-off, and emergency vehicle turn-around.	No change
	Realign park road with park guard house and island.	No change
	Planting and irrigation.	No change
Park Circulation, Loop Road, and Parking	Build 4-mile-long park loop road plus adjacent multi-use trail.	No change
	Build Parking Lots A (60 spaces), B (20 spaces) & C (20 spaces).	No change
	Construct 0.5-mile switchback trail to Scenic Overlook at Nike Hill (ADA accessible)	No change
	Relocate a 0.5-mile portion of the Schabarum/Skyline Trail just south of the M&O Yard in the buttress area.	No change
	Improve /Skyline trailhead design, signage, wayfinding design and implementation at western entrance from Workman Mill Road.	No change
	Install landscape planting and irrigation.	No change
Structures	Construct 8,600-square foot Visitor Center and shared staff offices (for County and Sanitation Districts).	Construct a 22,846-square foot Environmental Justice Center.
	Place prefabricated 1,650-square foot Maintenance Office; re-organize M&O Yard for co-operations.	No change
	Design and construct 6,000-square foot Nike Hill Plaza and Scenic Overlook at Nike Hill.	Design and construct 10,000 square-foot Nike Hill Plaza.
	Design and construct moveable and light flex park furniture, railings, dividers, and mileage markers throughout the park.	No change
	Construct staff and public restrooms at Visitors Center, Maintenance Building, and Nike Hill Plaza.	Nike Hill Plaza restrooms have been relocated further west along the existing trail path.
	Zip Line	Removed
	Trail Lift Towers	Removed

Table 2.3 Phase I Park Revisions

Park Features	2016 PEIR	2023 Revisions
	Nike Hill Restrooms	Vault-type restroom moved further west along Skytrail at Nike Hill.
	Food services on Nike Hill.	Food services would now be provided by mobile food venders at the park.
Top Deck Development (primarily portions of Western Deck)	Develop 13 acres of the Western Deck for park use – trails, planting, programming, and parking.	No change
	Design and construct an approximate 5-acre bike skills area on the soil stockpile area of the Western Deck.	No change
	Provide a 1.25-mile running loop trail around Eastern Deck.	No change
	Provide a 1-mile running loop trail around Southern Deck.	No change
	Construct a portion of the 2-mile inner loop trail on the Western Deck. The remainder of the inner loop trail on the Eastern and Southern Decks would be built during Phase III.	No change
	Plant trees, shrubs, and grasses compatible with the landfill cover in newly constructed areas for park use.	No change
Park Elements	Design and implement interpretive signage for the Scenic Overlook (at Nike Hill) and Western Deck.	No change
	New Sky Bridge	Sky Bridge would range between 250-300 feet in length and would provide an Accessible Path of Travel pedestrian access from the parking at the base of the buttress to the top of Nike Hill
	Design and construct security fencing and gates.	No change
	Coffee cart at Scenic Overlook & bike rental.	No change

Table 2.3 Phase I Park Revisions

Park Features	2016 PEIR	2023 Revisions

Construction Phasing

Construction during Phase I comprises of three sub-phases; Phase I-A, I-B and Phase I-C. However, details about Phases II through VI are speculative and are not discussed in detail in this Addendum. Phases I-A, I-B and I-C would be expected to begin construction in May 2025 and continue through September 2027, construction of these phases is expected overlap (Table 2.4). Phase I-A would include construction of the EJC/O&M/park entry work and will take approximately 14 months to complete. Phase I-B Phase 1B will include the loop road/Nike Hill/Bike Skills areas, and will take 12-16 months to complete, and Phase I-C will include Western Deck park/landfill gas infrastructure upgrades and should take 6-9 months to complete.

Table 2.4 Construction Schedule

Phases I-A	
Estimated Start Date:	May 2025
Estimated Completion Date:	September 2027
Estimated Number of Months:	14 months
Phase I-B	
Estimated Start Date:	May 2025
Estimated Completion Date:	September 2027
Estimated Number of Months:	12 to 16 months
Phase 1-C	
Estimated Start Date:	May 2025
Estimated Completion Date:	September 2027
Estimated Number of Years:	6 to 9 months
Phase II through VI	
Estimated Start Date:	Unknown
Estimated Completion Date:	Unknown

Estimated Number of Years:	21-through 75

Best Management Practices

An appropriate combination of monitoring and resource impact avoidance would be employed during all the construction activities, including implementation of the following Best Management Practices (BMPs) identified in the PEIR. No new BMP's would result from implementing the Refined Project:

- The project would implement Rule 403 fugitive dust control measures required by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), which requires reasonable precautions to be taken to prevent visible particulate matter from being airborne, under normal wind conditions, beyond the property from which the emission originates. Reasonable precautions include, but are not limited to the following:

    1. Application of water on dirt roads, material stockpiles, and other surfaces that can give rise to airborne dusts; and

    2. Maintenance of roadways in a clean condition.

- The project would implement erosion control BMPs where necessary that may include, but not be limited to, the following:

    1. Minimizing the extent of disturbed areas and duration of exposure

    2. Stabilizing and protecting disturbed areas

    3. Keeping runoff velocities low

    4. Retaining sediment within the construction area

    5. Use of silt fences or straw wattles

    6. Temporary soil stabilization

    7. Temporary drainage inlet protection

    8. Temporary water diversion around immediate work area

    9. Minimizing debris from construction vehicles on roads providing construction access

- The project would implement Rule 402 measures required by the SCAQMD, which prohibits the discharge from any source whatsoever, such quantities of air contaminants or other materials that cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or to the public or which endanger the comfort, repose, health, or safety of any such persons or the public or that cause or have a natural tendency to cause injury or damage to business or property.

- The County would ensure all construction crews have fire-suppression equipment (such as fire extinguishers) on site to respond to the accidental ignition of a fire.

- Spill kits will be available onsite for potential leaks or spills of hazardous materials.

- Per Municipal Code Section 12.08.440, Operating or causing the operation of any tools or equipment used in construction, drilling, repair, alteration or demolition work between weekday hours of 7:00 P.M. and 7:00 A.M., or at any time on Sundays or holidays, such that the sound therefrom creates a noise disturbance across a residential or commercial real-property line, except for emergency work of public service utilities or by variance issued by the health officer is prohibited.

- The County would coordinate with emergency response agencies, including but not limited to the Los Angeles County Fire Department and Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, during final design to ensure that emergency access is maintained during implementation of the project.

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CHAPTER 3 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The certified 2016 PEIR prepared for the overall program included analyses consistent with the checklist contained in Appendix G of the 2016 version of the CEQA Guidelines. The CEQA Guidelines Appendix G checklist was subsequently updated in 2019, and now includes new and/or revised questions and thresholds, as well as additional environmental topics to be assessed. Following each topic section, the analyses of the new environmental topics added in the 2024 CEQA Guidelines update are included. Topics added since certification of the EIR that were not previously covered include tribal cultural resources and wildfire are now addressed at the end of Chapter 3.

The following evaluation assesses the recently determined design changes related to project-specific impacts of the Approved project in light of the analysis completed in the 2016 PEIR. Determinations are made as to whether the Refined Project would result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe effects, which trigger the need for a Subsequent or Supplemental EIR.

3.1 Aesthetics

Issues and Supporting Data Sources	Was Impact Analyzed Prior Environmental Document(s)?	Do Project Modifications Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Prior Environmental Document's Mitigations Implemented or Address Impact?
I. AESTHETICS. Would the project:					
a. Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	Yes	No	No	No	N/A
b. Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to trees, rock outcroppings and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	Yes	No	No	No	N/A
c. Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality the site and its surroundings?	Yes	No	No	No	N/A
d. Create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	Yes	No	No	No	N/A

Discussion:

Environmental Setting:

The project site is located at the Puente Hills Landfill which is currently closed and situated in the San Gabriel Valley within the western end of the Puente Hills in the southern portion of the San Gabriel Valley The majority of the San Gabriel Valley is characterized by built out/urbanized land uses. Scenic vistas include the San Gabriel Mountains to the north, Chino Hills and San Jose Hills to the east, Puente Hills to the south, and San Rafael Hills to the west. The San Gabriel Valley includes more than a dozen incorporated cities, including the City of Industry. A portion of the front entry of the landfill is located within the City of Industry, with the majority of the site located within unincorporated Los Angeles County.

Open spaces in the San Gabriel Valley include the Whittier Narrows Recreation Area in the southern portion of the valley and the Santa Fe Dam Recreation Area in the northern portion of the valley. The northern portion of the valley is characterized by the steep topography and urban wildland associated with the Angeles National Forest (San Gabriel Mountains). Other prominent visual features of the San Gabriel Valley include the presence of several major

highway systems which include Interstate 10 (I-10), Interstate/State Route 210 (I-210/SR-210), and State Route 60 (SR-60) all provide east-west access and Interstate 605 (I-605) provides north-south access. The San Gabriel River runs north-south along I-605. The Rio Hondo runs in a north-south direction also just west of the San Gabriel River. Both rivers come to their closest point to each other in the Whittier Narrows Recreation Area located approximately two miles northwest of the Puente Hills Landfill.

PEIR Checklist Analysis

a. Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

Scenic vistas are typically categorized as either panoramic views (visual access to a large geographic area) or focal views (visual access to a particular object, scene, setting, or feature of interest). The PEIR determined that impacts related to scenic vistas would be less than significant.

As described above, scenic vistas in the project area include the San Gabriel Mountains and Valley to the north and the San Rafael Hills to the west. During construction and operation, the project would not affect scenic vistas of the San Gabriel Mountains or other scenic resources in the region because all of the proposed development would occur within the closed landfill. The Approved Project would be developed in several phases. Some of the project refinements not discussed in the PEIR during Phase I include refinements to the proposed 8,600 sq. ft. Visitor Center; which was redesigned as a 22,846 sq. ft. Environmental Justice Center and the proposed 6,000 sq. ft. Nike Hill Plaza which was increased in size toa 10,000 sq. ft plaza. Additional project features include a new 9,178 sq. ft Composting Center Demonstration Area, development of 13 acres of the Western Desk; a prefabricated Maintenance Office; new trails; landscaping and signage. Phase II includes improving park circulation, trail expansion; landscaping and irrigation. Potential impacts to scenic vistas during future park phases would be assessed during the additional environmental review of each project. However, during construction and operation of the project, scenic vista impacts associated with future phases are expected to be similar as those described for Phases I and II because all of the proposed development would occur within the closed landfill with limited views.

Therefore, because all of the proposed development would occur within the closed landfill, scenic vistas that include parts of the landfill from off-site viewpoints would not be adversely affected with implementation of the Refined Project, which includes the construction of the new EJC, Compost Center Demonstration Area and expansion of Nike Hill in addition to the removal of the Trail Lift Towers and Zip Lines. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; therefore, no new or intensified impacts would occur, and no new mitigation measures are required.

b. Would the project substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to trees, rock outcroppings and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?

The Approved Project evaluated in the PEIR determined that during construction and operation of Phase I, II and future phases, impacts related to scenic resources would not occur as there are no officially designated state scenic highways in the vicinity of the park.. Although not officially designated, a segment of California State Route 57

(SR 57) located east of the project site between State Route 60 (SR 60) and Imperial Highway is not designated as eligible for listing. Therefore, no impacts to scenic highways would occur during construction and operation of the Approved and Refined Project and no new mitigation measures are required. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR that no new or intensified impacts would occur, and no new mitigation measures are required.

c. Would the project substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?

The Approved Project in the PEIR determined that impacts related to visual character and quality would be less than significant.

The project site consists of a closed landfill. The landfill is visible from many public viewpoints in the San Gabriel Valley due to its higher elevation. Current public views of the landfill include terraced slopes that have been largely revegetated as part of the landfill's closure. The terraced landscape, mostly screened by the planted vegetation, is still visible due to the geometric nature of environmental control infrastructure located on the landfill's slopes. Due to the topographically superior top decks, the majority of the public do not have direct views of the decks. However, the top decks are visible to people using the Schabarum-Skyline Trail.

The Approved Project would be developed in several phases. Some of the notable refinements during Phase I include improvements to the Entry Plaza which will include additional parking spaces and changes to circulation associated with the 22,846 sq. ft. EJC; a new 9,178 sq. ft Composting Center, increasing Nike Hill Plaza from 6,000 sq. ft. 10,000 sq. ft., development of 13 acres of the Western Deck; a prefabricated Maintenance Office; new trails; landscaping and signage. Phase II includes improving park circulation, trail expansion; landscaping and irrigation. Potential visual impacts to scenic vistas during construction and operation of future phases would be assessed during the additional environmental review of each project. However, scenic vista impacts associated with future phases are expected to be similar as those described for Phases I and II. The addition of these structures would create additional visual contrast particularly along the ridge of Nike Hill. However, this additional visual contrast would not significantly alter the existing visual character or quality of the site or surroundings. Views from surrounding properties, such as Rose Hills Memorial Park, would be slightly altered as structures would all be similar in form and height to existing facilities at Nike Hill.

During construction, the project site would include heavy construction equipment, grading and earth disturbance equipment, and materials storage facilities. However, impacts associated with construction activities would be temporary and are expected to be similar to existing maintenance and operation activities associated with the landfill closure.

During operation, he visual aesthetics of the project site would be altered in a beneficial way because the new EJC and Compost Center would be designed to enhance the visual character of its natural surroundings buy using earthtone colors and textures on building exteriors. Currently, the closed landfills top decks are barren and void of any vegetation and structures. Implementation of the Refined Project would also add landscaping and park structures to the top decks, changing their existing character.

The design of the new amenities and structures would utilize current architectural standards with design features complementary to the surrounding natural and built environment. The park's landscape plan is designed to be inclusive of the industrial and natural spaces present within the landfill. Additionally, the landscape plan would create shade on the top decks, organize the flexible recreational spaces, move park users through the park from one amenity to another, protect and buffer one use from another, and increase habitat quality and quantity over time. Therefore, during operation, the Approved and Refined Project would improve the visual character and quality of the site, resulting in a beneficial impact.. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the approved PEIR; that no new or intensified impacts would occur, and no new mitigation measures would be required.

d. Would the project create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?

The approved PEIR determined that impacts associated with light and glare during construction and operation would be less than significant. Phase I, II and future phases of the Approved Project would introduce new sources of light including security lighting for the Maintenance and Operations Yard, nighttime lighting for the EJC consisting of lighting for parking lots, pedestrian pathways, building entries and landscape lights.

During construction. no nighttime construction is anticipated that would require nighttime lighting outside of the hours established by the County's noise ordinance (7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., Monday through Friday). Additionally, the project would not affect day or nighttime views because all of the proposed development would occur within the closed landfill.

During operation, new lighting associated with the Approved Project and refinements would be required to comply with existing County ordinances governing light pollution in addition to the County of Los Angeles Park Design Guidelines and Standards regarding lighting. Additionally, the proposed EJC and Compost Center Demonstration Area would use materials and surface treatments with low glare characteristics and would be painted with earthen colors to complement surrounding natural areas and minimize glare sources. Solar Photovoltaic (PV) panels would be installed at parking Lot A, on roofs of buildings and structures. Most solar glass sheets (the glass layer that covers the PV panels) are typically tempered glass treated with an antireflective or diffusion coating that further diffuses (scatters) the intensity of glare produced. This type of diffused glare loses intensity as the distance from the reflection source increases. As such, the proposed PV systems are not expected to generate substantial glare. The Approved or Refined Project would not include new street lighting along the roadways and would not affect day or nighttime views because all of the proposed development would occur within the closed landfill. Therefore, this finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur, and no new mitigation measures would be required.

Updated CEQA Checklist Analysis

Under the 2024 CEQA Guidelines Appendix G checklist, threshold (c) of the 2016 checklist has been expanded to consider a project's potential to conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality if the project is located in an urbanized area. As previously discussed, the project site is located in an area with a closed surrounded by open

space areas used for recreation. The locations of the project structures would be limited to the deck areas mostly visible within the landfill areas. Additionally,, the Approved and Refined Project would be required to comply with existing County ordinances governing light pollution and the County of Los Angeles Park Design Guidelines and Standards. The proposed structures would use materials and surface treatments with low glare characteristics and would be painted with earthen colors to complement surrounding natural areas and minimize glare sources. As such, the Refined Project would not have any additional impacts on aesthetics. The findings for the Refined Project remain consistent with the impact determinations identified in the approved PEIR that no significant impacts would occur.

3.2 Air Quality

Issues and Supporting Data Sources	Was Impact Analyzed Prior Environmental Document(s)?	Do Project Modifications Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Prior Environmental Document's Mitigations Implemented or Address Impact?
II. 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?	Yes	No	No	No	N/A
b. Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	Yes	No	No	No	N/A
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)?	Yes	No	No	No	N/A
d. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
e. Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	Yes	No	No	No	N/A

Discussion:

Environmental Setting:

The Air Quality Impact Analysis prepared by Kunzman Associates for the Approved Project can be found in Appendix B of the PEIR. Air quality is characterized by ambient air

concentrations of seven specific pollutants identified by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to be of concern with respect to health and welfare of the general public. These specific pollutants, known as "criteria air pollutants," are pollutants for which the federal and State governments have established ambient air quality standards, or criteria, for outdoor concentrations to protect public health. The federal ambient concentration criteria are known as the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), and the California ambient concentration criteria are referred to as the California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS). Federal criteria air pollutants include ground-level ozone (O_3), nitrogen oxides (NO_X), carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur oxides (SO_X), respirable particulate matter ten microns or less in diameter (PM_{10}), fine particulate matter 2.5 microns or less in diameter ($PM_{2.5}$), and lead (Pb).

The project site is located within the unincorporated portion of Los Angeles County and lies within the South Coast Air Basin (Basin). The project site is under the jurisdiction of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). The Basin is a 6,600-square-mile coastal plain bounded by the Pacific Ocean to the southwest and the San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto Mountains to the north and east. The Basin includes the non-desert portions of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties, and all of Orange County.

PEIR Checklist Analysis

a. Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

The PEIR determined that no impacts related to consistency with air quality plans during Phases I and II would occur. The following analysis addresses the consistency with applicable SCAQMD and Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) policies, including the SCAQMD's 2012 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) and growth projections within the SCAG's Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS) applicable to both the PEIR analysis and the Refined Project. In accordance with the procedures established in the SCAQMD's CEQA Air Quality Handbook, the following criteria are required to be addressed in order to determine the consistency with applicable SCAQMD and SCAG policies:

1. The SCAQMD CEQA Handbook states, "New or amended General Plan Elements (including land use zoning and density amendments), Specific Plans, and significant projects must be analyzed for consistency with the AQMP." Strict consistency with all aspects of the plan is usually not required. A project should be considered to be consistent with the AQMP if it furthers one or more policies and does not obstruct other policies. The SCAQMD CEQA Handbook identifies two key criteria for consistency: Whether the project will result in an increase in the frequency or severity of existing air quality violations or cause or contribute to new violations or delay timely attainment of air quality standards or the interim emission reductions specified in the AQMP.
2. Whether the project will exceed the assumptions in the AQMP in 2012 or increments based on the year of project buildout and phase.

Construction

Criterion 1 – Increase in the Frequency or Severity of Violations

Based on the air quality modeling analysis prepared for the PEIR, short-term construction impacts would not result in significant impacts based on the SCAQMD regional and local thresholds of significance. The air quality analysis also found that long-term operations impacts would not result in significant impacts based on the SCAQMD thresholds of significance. Therefore, due to the minimal increase in square footage associated with the Refined Project, it is therefore not anticipated to contribute to the exceedance of any air pollutant concentration standards and is found to be consistent with the AQMP for the first criterion.

Criterion 2 – Exceed Assumptions in the AQMP

Consistency with the AQMP assumptions is determined by performing an analysis of the approved project analyzed in the 2016 PEIR with the assumptions in the AQMP. The emphasis of this criterion is to ensure that the analyses conducted for the approved PEIR are based on the same forecasts as the AQMP. The 2012-2035 Regional Transportation/ Sustainable Communities Strategy, prepared by SCAG in 2012, consists of three sections: Core Chapters, Ancillary Chapters, and Bridge Chapters. The Growth Management, Regional Mobility, Air Quality, Water Quality, and Hazardous Waste Management chapters constitute the Core Chapters of the document. These chapters currently respond directly to federal and state requirements placed on SCAG. Local governments are required to use these as the basis of their plans for purposes of consistency with applicable regional plans under CEQA. For the approved PEIR, the County of Los Angeles General Plan defines the assumptions that are represented in the AQMP. The landfill is designated Public and Semi-Public in the County's General Plan Land Use Element. The eastern half of the landfill is located within the Hacienda Heights Community Plan and is designated as Open Space Parks and Recreation (OS-PR). The western half of the landfill is located within the Workman Mill Zoned District and is zoned Heavy Agricultural (A-2-5) with a small portion zoned Light Agricultural (A-1-5). The eastern half of the landfill is located within the Hacienda Heights Zoned District and is zoned Open Space (O-S). The front entry of the landfill is located within the City of Industry. This area is designated as Employment on the City of Industry General Plan Land Use Map. Because the Refined Project would include park facilities, which is a public use and includes passive and active open space uses similar to the project evaluated in the approved PEIR, the Refined Project is therefore consistent with the land use designations in the General Plan. Therefore, the Refined Project would not exceed the AQMP assumptions for the project site and would be consistent with the AQMP for the second criterion.

Project refinements include the redesign of the proposed 8,600 sq. ft. Visitor Center evaluated in the approved PEIR to a larger 22,846 sq. ft. Environmental Justice Center, the addition of a new 9,178 sq. ft. Composting Center Demonstration Area located at the northern entrance along a service road just west of the Environmental Justice Center and removal of the Trail Lift Towers and Zip Lines. A recent review of the 2016 air quality analysis prepared for the PEIR, determined that the Refined Project refinements would not result in new or substantially increase the severity of impacts and analysis in the approved PEIR. During construction and operation of the Refined Project, activities associated with the project would be expected to be minimal and not substantial enough to warrant preparation of a new air quality or revised analysis of the project. This is due primarily to the improvement of construction equipment fleets that have improved over time since the 2016 PEIR was approved resulting in lower overall emissions generated by construction equipment that have

and will continue to improve with time particularly when construction of Phase I of the Refined Project is not anticipated to begin until April 2025. The removal of the Trail Lift Towers and Zip Lines from the Refined Project would also contribute to the reduction in emission during construction. Additionally, it was determined that the construction defaults used in the 2016 PEIR and the air quality study; specifically, air quality modeling defaults were adequate and appropriate for the construction of a building(s) of the proposed sizes of the EJC and Composting Center.

Operation

During operation, the number of visitors using vehicles to access the park would not be expected to increase substantially. Since approval of the project evaluated in the approved 2016 PEIR, the typical visitor/vehicle fleet has also improved over time (cleaner vehicles due to EV integration, CAFE standards, etc.) which would result in lower emissions. Additionally, building design now requires new construction to be built according to the latest Title 24/CalGreen requirements which would result in even more efficient building operations and lower emissions; generated this includes lower emissions for utilities that are also required to comply with Renewables Portfolio Standards (RPS), which would lower energy-related emissions.

Therefore, these findings are consistent with the impact determination in the approved PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur during Phase I, II and future phases and the Refined Project and would not result in an inconsistency with the SCAQMD AQMP. Therefore, impacts would remain less than significant.

b. Would the project violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or project air quality violation?

Construction

As discussed in the approved PEIR and shown on Table 3.1 below, during construction of Phases I, II and future phases, criteria pollutant emissions for each construction-related activity of the project evaluated in the 2016 approved PEIR (at full buildout) would remain very low and would not exceed regional thresholds. Therefore, a less than significant regional air quality impact would occur from construction of the Refined Project.

Based on a recent review of the 2016 air quality analysis prepared for the approved PEIR, it was determined that during construction of the Refined Project, construction and operation activities associated with project refinements would be expected to be minimal, these changes would not be expected to result in new or substantially increase the severity of impacts and analysis identified in the PEIR.

Since approval of the 2016 PEIR, construction equipment fleets have improved over time resulting in lower overall emissions generated by construction equipment and will continue to improve with time particularly when construction of Phase I of the Refined Project is anticipated to begin in April 2025. A review of the 2016 air quality analysis prepared for the approved PEIR, determined that the construction defaults used in the 2016 air quality study; specifically, air quality modeling defaults were adequate and appropriate for the construction of a building(s) of the proposed sizes in the Refined Project. Therefore, with the minor additions in square footage during construction of

Phase I of the Refined Project, construction emissions are anticipated to remain very well below thresholds considering the Refined Project no longer would include construction of the trail lift towers and zip lines.

Table 3.1. Construction-Related Regional Pollutant Emissions

Activity	Pollutant Emissions (pounds/day)					
	VOC	NOx	CO	SO_2	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Site Prep						
On-Site[2]	4.84	51.75	39.40	0.04	10.04	6.43
Off-Site[3]	0.07	0.09	1.13	0.00	0.20	0.06
Total	**4.91**	**51.84**	**40.53**	**0.04**	**10.25**	**6.49**
Grading						
On-Site[2]	5.29	59.53	42.31	0.06	5.23	3.87
Off-Site[3]	0.07	0.09	1.14	0.00	0.23	0.06
Total	**5.36**	**59.63**	**43.45**	**0.06**	**5.46**	**3.93**
Building Construction						
Activity	Pollutant Emissions (pounds/day)					
	VOC	NOx	CO	SO_2	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
On-Site[2]	2.11	19.08	16.81	0.03	1.11	1.05
Off-Site[3]	12.16	57.88	175.92	0.49	30.19	8.79
Total	**14.27**	**76.97**	**192.73**	**0.52**	**31.30**	**9.83**
Paving						
On-Site[2]	1.38	6.98	15.52	0.03	0.32	0.32
Off-Site[3]	0.02	0.03	0.41	0.00	0.17	0.05
Total	**1.40**	**7.01**	**15.93**	**0.03**	**0.49**	**0.37**
Architectural Coating						
On-Site[2]	0.78	0.86	1.80	0.00	0.02	0.02
Off-Site[3]	0.67	0.84	11.36	0.06	4.82	1.31
Total	**1.45**	**1.70**	**13.16**	**0.07**	**4.84**	**1.33**
Total of overlapping phases[4]	**17.12**	**85.68**	**221.82**	**0.61**	**36.64**	**11.53**
SCAQMD Thresholds	**75**	**100**	**550**	**150**	**150**	**55**
Exceeds Thresholds	no	no	no	no	no	no

[1]Source: CalEEMod Version 2013.2.2
[2]On-site emissions from equipment operated on-site that is not operated on public roads.
[3]Off-site emissions from equipment operated on public roads.
[4]Construction, architectural coatings and paving phases may overlap.

Operation

As discussed in the PEIR, during operation of the project, regional impacts to air quality would be less than significant. The California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) is a statewide land use emissions computer model designed to provide a uniform

platform for government agencies, land use planners, and environmental professionals to quantify potential criteria pollutant and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with both construction and operations from a variety of land use projects. Potential air quality impacts associated with project implementation were analyzed through use of the CalEEMod model. The project operational emissions were based on the year 2035 which would be the anticipated opening year of the project. The CalEEMod analyzed operational emissions from mobile sources, area sources, and energy usage. Mobile sources include emissions from the additional vehicle miles generated were also analyzed. The vehicle trips associated with the project evaluated in the approved PEIR project were obtained from the traffic impact analysis prepared for the PEIR by Fehr & Peers, 2016 (Appendix H) which determined that the project evaluate din the 2016 PEIR p would generate 20 trips per acre.

During operation of the project, energy usage would include natural gas emissions associated with the generation of electricity. The 2013 Title 24 commercial standards are at least 25 percent more efficient than the 2008 Title 24 commercial standards used as the default in CalEEMod calculations. The worst-case conditions during summer or winter VOC, NOx, CO, SO2, PM10, and PM2.5 emissions generated by the project's (worst-case; final buildout) long-term operations were calculated and are summarized below in Table 3.2. which shows that the project evaluated in the 2016 PEIR emissions would not exceed the SCAQMD regional emissions thresholds. Area sources include emissions from consumer products, landscape equipment, and architectural coatings. Landscape maintenance includes equipment that generate fuel combustion emissions from equipment such as lawn mowers, rototillers, shredders/grinders, blowers, trimmers, chain saws, and hedge trimmers, as well as air compressors, generators, and pumps. As specifics were not known about the landscaping equipment fleet, CalEEMod defaults were used to estimate emissions from landscaping equipment.

Table 3.2. Unmitigated Regional Operational Pollutant Emissions

Final Park Concept (Project)						
	Pollutant Emissions (pounds/day)					
Activity	VOC	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10	PM2.5
Area Sources[2]	2.24	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
Energy Usage[3]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mobile Sources[4]	4.46	11.41	50.95	0.23	14.44	4.07
Total Emissions	**6.70**	**11.41**	**50.98**	**0.23**	**14.44**	**4.07**
SCAQMD Thresholds	**55**	**55**	**550**	**150**	**150**	**55**
Exceeds Threshold?	No	No	No	No	No	No

[1]Source: CalEEMod Version 2013.2.2

[2]Area sources consist of emissions from consumer products, architectural coatings, and landscaping equipment. Emissions for consumer products = EF x building area. The default EF in CalEEMod for this area is 1.98 x 10^-5 lbs/SF/day. Building area for the project is 30,950 SF. Therefore, (1.98 x 10^-5 lbs/SF/day) x 30,950 SF = 0.61281 lbs/day. Overall area sources (lbs/day) = 1.6233 + 0.61281+ 0.00293 = 2.24 lbs/day. Building area for the high build Alt is 40,250 SF. Therefore, (1.98 x 10^-5 lbs/SF/day) x 40,250 SF = 0.79695 lbs/day. Overall area sources (lbs/day) = 1.5839 + 0.79695 + 0.00661 = 2.39 bs/day.

[3]Energy usage consists of emissions from on-site natural gas usage.

[4]Mobile sources consist of emissions from vehicles and road dust.

Table 3.2 shows a comparison of the maximum daily emissions to the applicable SCAQMD air quality significance thresholds. Maximum daily emissions of air pollutants that would be generated by Proposed Project construction activities would not exceed any applicable regional or localized threshold values. Therefore, the Proposed Project would result in less than significant impacts.

During operation, the number of visitors using vehicles to access the park would not be expected to increase substantially. Since approval of the project in 2016, the typical visitor/vehicle fleet has also improved over time (cleaner vehicles due to EV integration, CAFE standards, etc.) which would result in lower emissions. Additionally, building design now requires new construction to be built according to the latest Title 24/CalGreen requirements which would result in even more efficient building operations and lower emissions; generated this includes lower emissions for utilities that are also required to comply with Renewables Portfolio Standards (RPS), which would lower energy-related emissions. Considering the minor additions in square footage during operation of Phase I of the refined Proposed Project, operational emissions are anticipated to remain very well below thresholds during construction and operation considering the refined project no longer would include construction of the trail lift towers and zip lines. Therefore, project refinements would not result in new or intensified impacts and no new mitigation measures are required. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR.

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

The PEIR determined that during Phases I and II, less than significant impacts cumulative impacts would result from the Approved Project. Under CEQA Section 15355 of the CEQA Guidelines, a cumulative impact is defined as the condition under

which “two or more individual effects which, when considered together, are considerable or which compound or increase other environmental impacts.

As with most development, the greatest source of emissions associated with the Approved Project is from mobile sources, which travel well out of the local area. Therefore, from an air quality standpoint, the cumulative analysis would extend beyond any local projects and, when wind patterns are considered, would cover an even larger area. Accordingly, the cumulative analysis for the Proposed Project’s air quality must be generic by nature.

The project area is out of attainment for both ozone and particulate matter (PM10). Construction and operation of cumulative projects would further degrade the local air quality, as well as the air quality of the Basin. The greatest cumulative impact on the quality of regional air cell would be the incremental addition of pollutants mainly from increased traffic from residential, commercial, and industrial development and the use of heavy equipment and trucks associated with the construction of these projects. Air quality would be temporarily degraded during construction activities that occur separately or simultaneously. However, in accordance with the SCAQMD methodology, projects that do not exceed the SCAQMD criteria or can be mitigated to less than criteria levels are not significant and do not add to the overall cumulative impact.

Most notable project refinements include the expansion of the proposed 8,600 sq. ft. Visitor Center evaluated in the PEIR to a larger 18,093 sq. ft. Environmental Justice Center and the addition of a new 9,178 sq. ft. Composting Center located at the northern entrance along a service road just west of the Environmental Justice Center. Based on a recent review of the 2016 air quality analysis prepared for the PEIR, it was determined that during construction of the project refinements, activities during construction and operation would be expected to be minimal, these changes would not be expected to result in new or substantially increase the severity of impacts and analysis in the PEIR. Additionally, considering the minor additions in square footage during operation of Phase I of the refined Proposed Project, operational emissions are anticipated to remain very well below thresholds considering the refined project no longer would include construction of the trail lift towers and zip lines. Therefore, the refined Proposed Project would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of nonattainment pollutants during all Phases including project refinements and impacts would be less than significant and new mitigation measures would not be required. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur.

d. Would the project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

The PEIR determined that during Phases I, II and future phases, impacts related to sensitive receptors would be less than significant. A sensitive receptor is defined by SCAQMD as any residence including private homes, condominiums, apartments, and living quarters, schools, preschools, daycare centers and health facilities such as hospitals or retirement and nursing homes.

The local air quality emissions from construction were analyzed using the SCAQMD’s Mass Rate Localized Significant Threshold Look-up Tables and the methodology

described in Localized Significance Threshold Methodology, prepared by SCAQMD, revised July 2008. The Look-up Tables were developed by the SCAQMD in order to readily determine if the daily emissions of CO, NOx, PM10, and PM2.5 from the Proposed Project could result in a significant impact to the local air quality. The emission thresholds were calculated based on the South San Gabriel Valley, source receptor area (SRA) 11 and a disturbance value of five acres per day. According to Localized Significance Threshold Methodology, any receptor located closer than 25 meters (82 feet) shall be based on the 25-meter thresholds. The nearest sensitive receptors lie approximately 345 meters from any construction area; include: the single-family detached residential dwelling units located directly east and southeast of the project boundary along Beech Hill Avenue; the single-family detached residential dwelling units located along Overcrest Drive approximately 0.6 mile southwest of the site, the Wildwood Mobile Country Club located north of SR-60, approximately 0.5 mile northwest of the project boundary; Rio Hondo College athletic fields located approximately 0.25 mile southwest of the site; and Orange Grove Middle School and Palm Elementary School located adjacent to, and 0.38 mile to, the eastern boundary of the site, respectively, the SCAQMD Look-up Tables for 200 meters was used. Table 3.3 details the on-site emissions from the CalEEMod model for the different construction phases and the SCAQMD Localized Significant Threshold emissions thresholds for five acres and a distance of 200 meters. During construction, the maximum number of acres disturbed in a day would be five acres.

Table 3.3. Maximum Number of Acres Disturbed Per Day

Activity	Equipment	Number	Acres/8hr-day	Total Acres
Site Prep	Rubber Tired Dozers	3	0.5	1.5
	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	4	0.5	2
Total per phase		-	-	**3.5**
Site Grading	Graders	1	0.5	0.5
	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	0.5	0.5
	Excavators	2	0.5	1
	Scrapers	2	1	2
	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	0.5	1
Total per phase		-	-	**5**

[1] Source: South Coast AQMD, Fact Sheet for Applying CalEEMod to Localized Significance Thresholds.

As shown on Table 3.4, none of the analyzed criteria pollutants would exceed the calculated local emissions thresholds at the nearest sensitive receptors. Therefore, a less than significant local air quality impact would occur from construction of the project evaluated in the PEIR. Considering the minor additions in square footage which include the EJC, Nike Hill and the Compost Area as well as the reduction of square footage resulting from the removal of the Trail Lift Towers and Zip Lines, during operation operational emissions from the Refined Project are anticipated to remain very well below thresholds.

This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the approved PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur. Impacts associated with Project Refinements during construction and operation would be expected to be minimal, these changes would not be expected to result in new or substantially increase the severity of impacts or result in new mitigation measures.

Table 3.4. Local Construction Emissions at the Nearest Receptors

Phase	On-Site Pollutant Emissions (pounds/day)			
	NOx	CO	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Site Prep	51.75	39.40	10.04	6.43
Grading	59.53	42.31	5.23	3.87
Building Construction	19.08	16.81	1.11	1.05
Paving	6.98	15.52	0.32	0.32
Architectural Coating	0.86	1.80	0.02	0.02
SCAQMD Threshold for 25 meters (82 feet)[2]	**202**	**4,024**	**91**	**34**
Exceeds Threshold?	no	no	no	no

[1]Source: Calculated from CalEEMod and SCAQMD's Mass Rate Look-up Tables for five acres in South San Gabriel Valley Source Receptor Area (SRA 11). Project will disturb a maximum of 5 acres per day (see Table 8).

[2]The nearest sensitive receptors lie approximately 345 meters from any construction work; therefore, the 200 meter threshold was used.

e. Would the project create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?

The approved PEIR determined that impacts related to odors during Phases I, II and future phases would be less than significant. However, construction may include asphalt pavement. The objectionable odors that may be produced during the construction from the asphalt would be short-term in nature and the odor emissions are expected to cease upon the drying or hardening of the odor-producing materials. Due to the short-term nature and limited amounts of odor-producing materials being utilized, impacts related to odors during construction of the project evaluate din the 2016 PEIR and the Refined Project would be less than significant.

Potential sources that may emit odors during construction activities include equipment exhaust. Odors from these sources would be localized and generally confined to the immediate area surrounding the project. typical construction techniques would be used, and the odors would be typical of most construction sites and temporary in nature. Also, land uses typically considered to be associated with odors include wastewater treatment facilities, waste-disposal facilities, and agricultural operations. The project, however, does not include these uses.

The SCAQMD's role is to protect the public's health from air pollution by overseeing and enforcing regulations. The SCAQMD's resolution activity for odor compliance is mandated under California Health & Safety Code Section 41700 and falls under SCAQMD Rule 402. This rule on Public Nuisance Regulation states, "A person shall not discharge from any source whatsoever such quantities of air contaminants or other material which cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or to the public, or which endanger the comfort, repose, health or safety of any such persons or the public, or which cause, or have a natural tendency to cause, injury or damage to business or property. The provisions of this rule shall not apply to odors emanating from agricultural operations necessary for the growing of crops or the raising of fowl or animals." In addition, the project would be required to

conform to the odor requirements of SCAQMD Rule 402. Therefore, odor-related impacts are considered to be less than significant.

During operation of the Refined Project, composting activities associated with the new Composting Center would occur on-site which could be a source of odors and emissions not previously analyzed. However, as with the project evaluated in the PEIR, project refinements would implement BMPs that minimize when in close proximity to sensitive receptors.

This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the approved PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur, and no new mitigation measures would be required for implementation of the Refined Project. However, during planning of structural Best Management Practices (BMPs), implementing agencies shall assess the potential for nuisance odors to affect a substantial number of people. BMPs that minimize odors shall be considered the priority when in close proximity to sensitive receptors.

Updated CEQA Checklist Analysis

The 2024 CEQA Guidelines Appendix G checklist no longer includes threshold (b) of the 2016 checklist as part of the impact analysis for air quality. All other thresholds remain as written in the 2016 checklist version and no new thresholds have been added to this checklist section. As such, the project would not have any additional impacts on air quality. The findings for the Refined Project remain consistent with the impact determinations identified in the PEIR for the approved program.

3.3 Biological Resources

Issues and Supporting Data Sources	Was Impact Analyzed Prior Environmental Document(s)?	Do Project Modifications Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Prior Environmental Document's Mitigations Implemented or Address Impact?
III. 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 US Fish and Wildlife Service?	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
b. Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
c. Have a substantial adverse effect on state or 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,	Yes	No	No	No	N/A

Issues and Supporting Data Sources	Was Impact Analyzed Prior Environmental Document(s)?	Do Project Modifications Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Prior Environmental Document's Mitigations Implemented or Address Impact?
hydrological interruption, or other means?					
d. Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	Yes	No	No	No	N/A
e. Would the project convert oak woodlands (as defined by the state, oak woodlands are oak stands with greater than 10% canopy cover with oaks at least 5 inch in diameter measured at 4.5 feet above mean natural grade) or otherwise contain oak or other unique native trees (junipers, Joshuas, southern California black walnut, etc.)?	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
f. Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, including Wildflower Reserve Areas (L.A. County Code,	Yes	No	No	No	N/A

Issues and Supporting Data Sources	Was Impact Analyzed Prior Environmental Document(s)?	Do Project Modifications Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Prior Environmental Document's Mitigations Implemented or Address Impact?
Title 12, Ch. 12.36), the Los Angeles County Oak Tree Ordinance (L.A. County Code, Title 22, Ch. 22.56, Part 16), the Significant Ecological Areas (SEAs) (L.A. County Code, Title 22, § 22.56.215), and Sensitive Environmental Resource Areas (SERAs) (L.A. County Code, Title 22, Ch. 22.44, Part 6)?					
g. Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	Yes	No	No	No	N/A

Discussion:

Environmental Setting:

This analysis is based on the Biological Technical Report prepared ECORP Consulting for the refined Proposed Project that can be found in Appendix C of the PEIR. The California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) and the California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) on-line Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California were reviewed for the most recent distribution information for special-status plant and wildlife species and sensitive natural communities within the project quadrangle and surrounding nine quadrangles. On June 5, 2015, a field assessment of the project site was conducted to review the locations of the Proposed Project elements and document existing biological resources that occur or have the potential to occur on-site.

The project site is situated in the San Gabriel Valley in eastern Los Angeles County. The San Gabriel Valley is characterized by a built out/urbanized valley surrounded by the San Gabriel

Mountains to the north, the Chino Hills and San Jose Hills to the east, the Puente Hills to the south, and the San Rafael Hills to the west. The project site is located within the Puente Hills in the southern portion of the San Gabriel Valley. To the south and southwest, the project site is border by a mix of uses, including a 230-acre preserve area managed by the Puente Hills Habitat Preservation Authority (Habitat Authority), a cemetery use (Rose Hills Memorial Park), and a Southern California Edison (SCE) ROW that contains two high power overhead electric transmission lines (T/L).

Vegetation Communities and Plants. Plant species observed in the project area during the biological survey were characteristic of California sage scrub, mixed chaparral, coast live oak woodland, California annual grassland, non-native woodland, ruderal, and disturbed and developed habitat. Plants observed within the project area included a wide variety of native and non-native species. Vegetation consisted predominantly of native species, including white sage (Salvia apiana), big saltbush (Atriplex lentiformis), chamise (Adenostoma fasciculatum), California buckwheat (Eriogonum fasciculatum), coast live oak (Quercus agrifolia), and blue elderberry (Sambucus nigra ssp. caerulea); and non-native species like eucalyptus (Eucalyptus sp.), acacia (Acacia sp.), rescue grass (Bromus catharticus), and wild oat (Avena fatua). Many of the species observed in disturbed or developed areas included predominantly non-native species, such as Russian thistle (Salsola tragus), black mustard (Brassica nigra), milk thistle (Silybum marianum), brome grasses, and tree tobacco (Nicotiana glauca). A total of 95 plant species were identified during the biological resources assessment (ECORP 2015b)

Wildlife Corridors. The project site is located at the northern edge of the Puente-Chino Hills Wildlife Corridor which are well-known for their strategic location between large tracts of open space in the San Gabriel and Santa Ana Mountains, providing for a wildlife corridor. The Puente-Chino Hills Wildlife Corridor represent a continuous series of undeveloped open spaces consisting of both private and public lands, extending west from State Route 91 in Orange and Riverside Counties to I-605 in Los Angeles County. Natural areas near the project area include the Habitat Authority Preserve to the southeast (Hacienda Hills), in addition to the Hellman Wilderness Park and Sycamore Park to the west, and Arroyo Pescadero Park to the south. These natural areas connect to the southern edge of the project site. The Preserve is an integral part of the Puente-Chino Hills Wildlife Corridor, an unbroken zone of natural habitat extending nearly 31 miles from the Cleveland National Forest in Orange County to the west end of the Puente Hills above Whittier Narrows. The Puente-Chino Hills Wildlife Corridor supports a wide variety of habitats covering more than 30,000 acres of land. Wildlife linkages and corridors can function to increase the habitat value of blocks of habitat or to mitigate the effects of habitat fragmentation, however there is a limited amount of information on how the mosaic of habitats across the landscape can affect biodiversity patterns and ecosystem processes. Linkages are generally considered to be any connective land between larger blocks of habitat that promotes movement of a variety of species and/or ecosystem processes. These connections can facilitate the movement of larger animals and can serve as “live-in” habitat for smaller species, both of which can improve gene flow among populations.

Special-Status Plant Species.

According to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife’s (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB), the CNPS Inventory of Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plants of California, six sensitive plant species have been documented on the project site or within the vicinity of the site. One federal- and state-listed endangered plant species, Nevin’s barberry and one federal-listed endangered plant species, Braunton’s milk-vetch, along with

nine other sensitive plant species were found to have a moderate to high potential to occur within the Proposed Project. Critical habitat has been designated for Braunton's milk-vetch, and Nevin's barberry. However, the Proposed Project is not located in designated or proposed critical habitat for either of these species. The remaining plants are not federally, or state protected and/or are not likely to occur. No rare, threatened, or endangered plant species were observed within the project area during the biological assessment.

Special-Status Wildlife Species.

The CNDDB lists 17 special status wildlife species that have been documented on the project site or within the vicinity of the site. One federally listed threatened, and state listed Species of Special Concern (SSC) wildlife species, coastal California gnatcatcher, was detected within the project site during the biological resources assessment. One state listed threatened species, Swainson's hawk, has a low potential to occur, and four SSC: American badger, western mastiff bat, western red bat, and western yellow bat; have a moderate to high potential to occur. The remaining species are not federally, or state protected and/or are not likely to occur.

PEIR Checklist Analysis

a. Would the project 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 US Fish and Wildlife Service?

The PEIR determined that no listed, candidate, sensitive, or special status species exist at the site. However, the following have the potential to occur at the project site:

Special-Status Plant Species. Eleven sensitive plant species were identified as having a moderate to high potential to occur and suitable habitat in or adjacent to the project site. The special status species include Braunton's milk-vetch, Nevin's barberry, Catalina mariposa lily, slender mariposa lily, Plummer's mariposa lily, intermediate mariposa lily, many-stemmed dudleya, fragrant pitcher sage, Robinson's peppergrass, ocellated Humboldt lily, and Coulter's matilija poppy, and are associated with coastal sage scrub and grasslands.

Special-Status Wildlife Species. A total of 17 sensitive wildlife species are known to occur within the project region. One federally listed threatened and SSC, coastal California gnatcatcher, was detected within the project area during the biological resources assessment. Five other sensitive species have some potential to occur on the project site; including one state listed endangered species, Swainson's hawk; and four SSC: American badger, western mastiff bat, western red bat, and western yellow bat.

Overall, the Phases I, II, future phases and project refinements of the Approved Project may have substantial indirect impacts on sensitive plant and wildlife species and nesting birds within and adjacent to the project site. However, implementation of Mitigation Measures B-3, B-4, B-5, B-9, B-10, B-11, B-12, and B-13 would reduce indirect impacts to less than significant levels. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur as a result of the

Approved Project or during construction or operation of project refinements and no mitigation measures are required.

b. Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?

Overall, during Phases I, II, future phases and during construction and operation of the Approved Project and project refinements, impacts related to riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities would be less than significant with mitigation.

Construction of the Approved Project may result in impacts to Coastal Sage Scrub and Oak Woodlands. The loss or substantial alteration of the existing coastal sage scrub vegetation, if it were to occur, would constitute an adverse and significant impact The proposed Rose Hills Memorial Park road easement is most likely to impact oak woodlands. Therefore, Mitigation Measures B-3, B-6, B-7, and B-8 would be implemented to reduce this impact to less than significant levels. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur as result of the Approved Project or during construction and operation of project refinements and no new mitigation measures are required.

c. Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on state, or 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?

The PEIR determined that no wetlands or waters of the United States were found on the project site; therefore, no impacts on wetland resources are associated with implementation of the Approved Project during Phases I, II, future phases or during construction and operation of the project refinements.. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur as result of the Approved Project or project refinements and no mitigation measures are required.

d. Would the project interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?

The PEIR determined that impacts related to the implementation of the Approved Project during construction and operation would be less than significant as they are not expected to interfere with wildlife movement or any migratory corridor/linkage and would not be constructed within a native wildlife nursery site.

The project site currently provides poor conditions for wildlife movement as a majority is disturbed/developed at nearly 128 acres out of the total 144.8-acre project site, or 88 percent. As a result of the recent landfill activities, wildlife movement is restricted in those areas due to the lack of vegetative cover. However, most of the non-fill sites and areas adjacent to fill sites in the project area support sufficient vegetative cover and dispersal is likely more prevalent, particularly to mammalian carnivores. This

finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur as result of the Approved and Refined Project and no mitigation measures are required.

f. Would the project convert oak woodlands (as defined by the state, oak woodlands are oak stands with greater than 10% canopy cover with oaks at least 5 inch in diameter measured at 4.5 feet above mean natural grade) or otherwise contain oak or other unique native trees (junipers, Joshuas, southern California black walnut, etc.)?

The PEIR determined that during Phases I and II and future phases, impacts related to local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources would be less than significant during construction with mitigation measures B-7 and B-8 requiring oak trees and other protected trees be avoided to the extent feasible, and obtaining required County or City permits if necessary.

As such, the Approved Project would not conflict with any local policies and ordinances that protect biological resources. No new impacts would occur as a result of project refinements, and no new mitigation measures are required. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur as result of the Approved and Refined Project and no new mitigation measures are required.

g. Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, including Wildflower Reserve Areas (L.A. County Code, Title 12, Ch. 12.36), the Los Angeles County Oak Tree Ordinance (L.A. County Code, Title 22, Ch. 22.56, Part 16), the Significant Ecological Areas (SEAs) (L.A. County Code, Title 22, § 22.56.215), and Sensitive Environmental Resource Areas (SERAs) (L.A. County Code, Title 22, Ch. 22.44, Part 6)?

The PEIR determined that during construction and operation of Phases I and II and future phases, impacts regarding the protection of wildflower reserve areas would not conflict with habitat conservation plans or natural community conservation plans would be less than significant. The Rio Hondo College Wildlife Sanctuary SEA, including Ecology Canyon, a 24-acre area in the western corner of the landfill, is designated as native habitat. The area is used by Rio Hondo College staff and students for biological studies. The Conceptual SEA for the Hacienda Heights community is located within the native preservation area managed by the Puente Hills Habitat Preservation Authority. The project site is immediately adjacent to both SEAs but does not extend into either SEA boundary or neither is located in areas where project refinements would occur. Consequently, no development would occur within either SEA and there would be no direct impacts. Indirect impacts from implementation and use of the project site are expected and would be similar to those described in Sections 3.4.4.1 and 3.4.4.4 in the PEIR. As such, no new impacts would occur, and no new mitigation measures are required. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur as result of the Approved and Refined Project and no mitigation measures are required.

h. Would the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

The project site does is not located within the limits of any Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or approved local, regional, or state conservation plan, therefore construction and operation of Phases I, II and future Phases of the refined Approved and Refined Project would not conflict with existing conservation plans. Should a conservation plan be developed in the future that encompasses all or a portion of the project, the Future Phases of park development would be evaluated for consistency with the plan. A less than significant impact is anticipated.

Cumulative Impacts

As discussed in Section 5.0 Cumulative Impacts of the PEIR, implementation of the project could potentially result in cumulative impacts associated with biological resources when combined with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects in the broader project area. However, as addressed above, the Approved Project's individual impacts related to biological resources would be less than significant with the incorporation of mitigation, and will not directly or indirectly affect any candidate, sensitive, or special-status species plant or wildlife species; any sensitive natural community; any federally protected wetland; wildlife movements or nursery sites; or habitat conservation plan. Despite the increase in square footage resulting from project refinements, this increase would be offset by the reduction in square footage by the removal of the Approved Project features resulting in no greater impacts than what was analyzed in the PEIR. Therefore, the Approved and Refined project's contribution to impacts associated with biological resources are not considered cumulatively considerable, and cumulative biological resources impacts as a whole would be less than significant.

Updated CEQA Checklist Analysis

The 2024 CEQA Guidelines Appendix G checklist does not include any new or updated thresholds for biological resources in comparison to the 2016 checklist used to analyze the program in the PEIR. As such, no new impacts would occur on biological resources and no new mitigation measures are required The findings for the Approved and Refined Project remain consistent with the impact determinations identified in the PEIR.

3.4 Cultural Resources

Issues and Supporting Data Sources	Was Impact Analyzed Prior Environmental Document(s)?	Do Project Modifications Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Prior Environmental Document's Mitigations Implemented or Address Impact?
IV. CULTURAL RESOURCES. Would the Project:					
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?	Yes	No	No	No	N/A
b. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
c. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
d. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a Tribal Cultural Resource as defined in §21074	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
e. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature, or contain rock formations indicating potential paleontological resources?	Yes	No	No	No	Yes

Discussion

Environmental Setting:

This analysis is based on the Cultural Resources Assessment prepared by ECORP for the Approved Project evaluated in the 2016 PEIR can be found in Appendix D of the PEIR. A cultural resources records search was conducted on June 29, 2015, at the South Central Coastal Archaeological Information Center (SCCIC), located at California State University, Fullerton. The purpose of the records search was to determine the extent of previous cultural resources investigations and to identify previously recorded archaeological sites or other historical resources on the landfill property, which contains the survey areas. Materials

reviewed included reports of previous cultural resources investigations, archaeological site records, historical maps, and listings of resources on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historic Places (CRHR), California Points of historical Interest, California Landmarks, and National Historic Landmarks. In addition, a search of the Sacred Lands File was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). Results of the records search conducted at the SCCIC indicate that 15 cultural resources studies have been previously conducted on the landfill property between 1978 and 2011. As a result of these studies, the landfill property, which includes the project survey areas, was previously surveyed. The records search results indicate that 13 cultural resources have been previously documented on the landfill property (PEIR Table 3.5-1).

As part of the previous studies for the landfill, the archaeological sites were recorded and evaluated as not significant. The archaeological sites in the landfill operations area were destroyed by landfill operations, subject to monitoring. Nike Hill and the Southern California Edison transmission lines were not affected by landfill operations.. The current site consists of a guard house and a plaque at the top of Nike Hill. Both of these were moved from their original locations, farther down the hill, in 2000. Nike Hill area has been evaluated as not eligible for the CRHR. The NAHC reported that a search of the Sacred Lands File failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in or near the project area.

The project area is underlain by upper Cenozoic marine formations including the Sycamore Canyon Member of the Puente Formation and the Fernando Formation. These rock units are overlain by Pleistocene alluvium. The Sycamore Canyon Member of the Puente Formation has yielded fish and whale fossils, along with birds, clams, and leaves from 15 plant species. The Fernando Formation has yielded fossils of marine snails, clams, and other invertebrates. Fossilized whale bones have come from the lower member of the Fernando Formation. The Pleistocene alluvium or older alluvium has yielded the remains of many intact late Pleistocene land mammals in the Los Angeles Basin.

Paleontological monitoring of landfill operations has recovered many significant fossils from the Puente Formation and the Fernando Formation. All recovered fossils have been curated at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. Most of the areas proposed for park facilities are on landfill or in areas previously graded and disturbed by landfill operations. There are natural and undisturbed landforms in portions of Nike Hill.

PEIR Checklist Analysis

a. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?

The approved PEIR determined that impacts related to historic resources during construction and operation of Phases I and II and any future phases would not result in significant impacts to any known historical resource.

All previously recorded archaeological sites on the project site have been evaluated as not significant and were destroyed by landfill activities. One small area within Nike Hill remains as a natural slope with the original ground surface intact. No archaeological material more than 50 years old was found during the intensive walk-over archaeological survey of this area. A shack located on Nike Hill (P-19-188496), also located on Nike Hill, is not eligible for the CRHR and is not a historical resource as defined by CEQA.

As such, no new impacts would occur ono historic resources during construction or operation of the Approved Project evaluated in the PEIR or during construction or operation of Project refinements as no new areas of earth disturbance not previously evaluated in the PEIR would be included as part of the Refined Project. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur as result of the Approved of Refined project refinements and no new mitigation measures are required.

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

The approved PEIR determined that impacts related to archaeological resources would be less than significant during construction and operation of Phases I and II and any future phases with mitigation measures as known archaeological resources, as well as unknown and unrecorded archaeological resources may be unearthed during construction activities associated with implementation of structural BMPs. As such, the Approved Project would implement mitigation measures that will reduce impacts to less than significant levels.

Therefore, because there are no known archaeological sites on the project site the Approved Project would not result in significant impacts to any unique archeological resource, as defined in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code. In the unlikely event that archaeological material is found during future phases or during construction of project refinements, implementation of Mitigation Measure CR-1 and CR-2 will reduce impacts to less than significant levels. As such, no new impacts would occur on archeological resources during construction or operation of the project evaluated in the PEIR or during construction or operation of the Refined Project as no new areas of earth disturbance not previously evaluated in the PEIR would be included as part of the Refined Project. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur as result project refinements and no new mitigation measures are required.

c. Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

Although, no human remains or cemeteries within the project site, human remains may occur within residential archaeological sites. However, all archaeological sites were destroyed by landfill activities. In the unlikely event that human remains are found during construction of Phases I, II future phases and during construction of project refinements, implementation of Mitigation Measure CR-3 will reduce impacts to less than significant. As such, no new impacts would occur on human remains during construction of the project evaluated in the PEIR or during construction or operation of the Refined Project no new areas of earth disturbance not previously evaluated in the PEIR would be included as part of the Refined Project. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur as result project refinements and no new mitigation measures are required.

d. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a Tribal Cultural Resource as defined in §21074?

Summary of Tribal Consultation

On July 1, 2015, a request for review of a list of Native American contacts for the Puente Hills County Regional Park Project was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The list of Native American contacts included several Native America tribes including Kizh Nation.

In compliance with Section 15082 of the CEQA Guidelines, on December 18, 2015, the County sent out a Notice of Preparation (NOP) to responsible agencies, interested parties, and trustee agencies responsible for natural resources that may be affected by the Proposed Project. At the request of the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation (Kizh Nation), Assembly Bill (AB 52) consultation was initiated based on an environmental review of the Puente Hills Landfill Park Master Plan under CEQA. Fourteen days following the initiation of CEQA, on November 17, 2015, the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) sent a letter to the Kizh Nation that described the Project and provided a map showing the preferred park concept. DPR invited the Kizh Nation to respond within 30 days to the offer to consult on the Approved Project. Eventually, on May 31, 2016, the Kizh Nation requested consultation. During consultation, the Kizh Nation determined that the project area may be the same area where a prehistoric village was located, therefore, the Kizh Nation requested that as mitigation, a Native American monitor be present during construction for the Approved Project. On April 5, 2016, the Kizh Nation provided the DPR with documentation of the prehistoric village of Juyubit. The village of Juyubit overlaps the project area. After receiving documentation from the Tribe, DPR concluded consultation on May 31, 2016, by sending a formal completion letter to the Kizh Nation.

Consultation determined that the majority of the Tribal Cultural Resource (TCR) located within the project area does not contain enough integrity to be considered significant. However, the Entry Plaza, Maintenance Yard, Nike Hill, and the Flare Site portions of the TCR would impact native soil in a portion of the TCR that is significant. Construction during Phases I, II future phases and project refinements in these areas would involve disturbing native soil and altering the hilltop elevation and viewshed setting of the resource. Therefore, the proposed park construction would have a significant impact to a TCR under CEQA. Implementation of Mitigation Measures TCR-1 and TCR-2 agreed upon by the County and Kizh Nation during the AB 52 Tribal consultation, would reduce potential impacts to less than significant levels. It was also agreed upon, that the County can further lessen the impact to the TCR by dedicating a portion of Nike Hill as Tribal space. Thus, a dedicated Tribal space will be provided on the Western Deck at the Ceremonial Space, and information on indigenous settlement in the area will be presented in the EJC permanent interpretive/exhibition space. The dedicated Tribal space may include native vegetation that will be available for ceremonial use by modern Tribal members and an informational area for the public that contains plaques and/or kiosks about Native American people who lived in and used the Whittier Narrows, Puente Hills, and San Gabriel Valley region. Future excavation in areas undisturbed by past landfill activities could impact the TCR. Implementation of Mitigation Measures TCR-1 and TCR-2 will reduce impacts to less than significant. As such, no new impacts would occur on Tribal Resources during construction and operation of the project evaluated in the PEIR or during construction or operation of the Refined Project no new areas of earth disturbance not previously evaluated in the PEIR would be included as part of the Refined Project. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts

would occur as result project refinements and no new mitigation measures are required.

e. Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

The approved PEIR determined that impacts related to inadvertent discovery of paleontological resources during Phases I and II and any future phases would be less than significant with mitigation measures, which require evaluation of the sensitivity of the project site for paleontological resources and paleontological monitoring during construction, if necessary.

During construction, excavation in the Nike Hill area could encounter and damage or destroy unique paleontological resources in Pleistocene alluvium, the Puente Formation, or the Fernando Formation. Implementation of Mitigation Measure CR-4 will reduce impacts to less than significant.. As such, no new impacts would occur on paleontological resources during construction and operation of the project evaluated in the PEIR or during construction and operation of the Refined Project as no areas of earth disturbance not previously evaluated in the PEIR would be included as part of the Refined Project. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur as result project refinements and no new mitigation measures are required.

Implementation of the Approved Project could potentially result in cumulative impacts associated with cultural resources when combined with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects in the broader project area. However, as addressed above, the project's individual impacts related to cultural resources would be less than significant with the incorporation of mitigation, and the project will not directly or indirectly affect any cultural resources as defined by Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines or designated by the City of Los Angeles.

Cumulative Impacts

As identified in Section 5.0 of the PEIR, cumulative projects would similarly be required to comply with all applicable federal, state, and local requirements that are intended to address and reduce cultural resources impacts. While other planned, pending, or approved projects may lead to damage to cultural, tribal, or paleontological resources in the region, application of Mitigation Measures CR-1 through CR-4 and TCR-1 and TCR-2 would mitigate the Project's contribution to such impacts. Despite the increase in square footage resulting from project refinements, this increase would be offset by the reduction in square footage by the removal of the Approved Project features resulting in no greater impacts than what was analyzed in the PEIR. Further, it is anticipated that similar mitigation measures would be implemented for projects in surrounding jurisdictions that may affect cultural, tribal, or paleontological resources.

Mitigation Measures

CR-1: A worker education awareness program will be enacted to train construction workers about cultural resources. The Kizh Nation shall be provided an opportunity to review and contribute to the Worker Education Program. The program shall be designed to inform construction workers about what cultural resources are, state regulations pertaining to cultural

resources, the authority of the monitors (when present) to halt construction in the event of a find, and penalties and repercussions from non-compliance with the program. Worker education training shall occur prior to initiation of any construction within the Nike Hill project area, and at regular intervals during the course of construction to train new hires and provide refresher training for existing workers, if needed. If appropriate, the worker education program shall be delivered in both English and Spanish.

CR-2: If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural in origin are discovered during construction, then all work must halt within a 200-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist shall be retained to evaluate the significance of the find. Work cannot continue at the discovery site until the archaeologist conducts sufficient research and data collection to make a determination that the resource is either 1) not cultural in origin; or 2) not potentially significant or eligible for listing on the NRHP or CRHR. If a potentially eligible resource is encountered, then the archaeologist, lead agency, and project proponent shall arrange for either 1) total avoidance of the resource, if possible; or 2) test excavations to evaluate eligibility for the CRHR and, if eligible, data recovery as mitigation.

CR-3: If human remains of any kind are found during construction activities, all activities must cease immediately and the Los Angeles County Coroner must be notified, as required by state law (Section 7050.5 of Health and Safety Code). If the coroner determines the remains to be of Native American origin, he or she will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC will then identify the most likely descendant(s) (MLDs) to be consulted regarding treatment and/or reburial of the remains (Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). Work may resume once the MLD's recommendations have been implemented or the remains have been reburied by the landowner if no agreement can be reached with the MLD (Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code).

CR-4: In the Nike Hill area, a qualified paleontological monitor under the supervision of a qualified vertebrate paleontologist shall monitor excavations into the Pleistocene alluvium, as well as any deeper excavations into the Puente Formation and the Fernando Formation. Sediment samples shall be collected and processed to determine the small fossil potential in the project area. The monitor will be equipped to recover fossils and sediment samples during excavation and will have the authority to temporarily halt or divert equipment to allow for recovery of large or numerous fossils. Any fossils recovered during monitoring shall be prepared to a point of identification and preservation and be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution. A report detailing the findings with an appended itemized inventory of identified specimens shall be prepared by a qualified vertebrate paleontologist. The report and inventory shall be submitted to the Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) and the scientific institution where the fossils are deposited. When DPR receives the report, inventory, and verification of acceptance of the specimens by the scientific institution, mitigation will be complete.

TCR-1: Ground-disturbing activities within the non-fill portions of the project area (Entry Plaza, Maintenance Yard, Nike Hill, and the Flare Site) shall be monitored by a qualified archaeological monitor. The archaeological monitor shall have the authority to temporarily halt construction operations within 50 feet of an archaeological resource to determine if significant or potentially significant resources will be adversely affected by continuing construction operations. The archaeological monitor shall use flagging tape, rope, or some other means, as necessary, to delineate the area of the find within which construction shall halt, and the procedures outlined below shall apply. Construction shall not take place within the delineated find area until the County consults on appropriate treatment. The County shall have ultimate

authority over the treatment of new finds while complying with all rules and regulations. Any work in other areas of the project area, which involves earth-moving activity in previously undisturbed native soils, should be monitored by at a minimum, workers that have received cultural resource training pursuant to a cultural resources management plan and worker education and awareness program. If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction, then all work must halt within a 50-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology, shall be retained to evaluate the significance of the find, and shall have the authority to modify the no-work radius as appropriate, using professional judgment. The following notifications shall apply, depending on the nature of the find: If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does not represent a cultural resource, then work may resume immediately, and no agency notifications are required. If the qualified professional archaeologist determines that the find does represent a cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, then he or she shall immediately notify the County of Los Angeles. If the find is considered eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and impacts to the resource cannot be avoided, then Project Archaeologist will notify the County and will recommend appropriate mitigation measures in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and federal regulations, if applicable (up to and including possible data recovery). The agencies shall consult on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures. No construction can occur within the flagged-off area until the professional archaeologist determines that either the site is not significant or that the treatment measures, as determined through consultation between the professional archaeologist and the County, have been completed to their satisfaction. If the find represents a Native American or potentially Native American or tribal cultural resource that does not include human remains, then the County shall further notify the Kizh Nation. The agencies shall consult with the tribe on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures if the find is determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR. Work cannot resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the site either: 1) is not eligible for the CRHR; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to the satisfaction of the consulting parties. If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, then the professional archaeologist shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (per AB 2641). The archaeologist shall notify the Los Angeles County Coroner (per Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code, and Assembly Bill 2641 will be implemented. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime, then the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the project (Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code), which may or may not be a representative of the Kizh Nation. The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, then the NAHC can mediate (Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the County (AB 2641). Work cannot resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.

TCR-2: Ground-disturbing activities within the non-fill portions of the project area (Entry Plaza, Maintenance Yard, Nike Hill, and the Flare Site) shall be monitored by one tribal monitor representing the Kizh Nation. The tribal monitor shall have the authority to temporarily halt construction operations within 50 feet of a TCR or a potential TCR to determine if significant or potentially significant resources will be adversely affected by continuing construction operations. The tribal monitor shall use flagging tape, rope, or some other means, as necessary, to delineate the area of the find within which construction shall halt and the procedures in TCR-1 shall apply. Construction shall not take place within the delineated find area until the County consults on appropriate treatment. Tribal monitors may suggest options for treatment of finds for consideration. Tribal monitors must obtain permission from the County to harvest native plants in a sustainable manner within the project area that are deemed important to the Kizh Nation. The County shall have ultimate authority over the treatment of new finds while complying with all rules and regulations.

Impacts After Mitigation

After implementation of the above mitigation measures, the Approve Project and refinements would result in less than significant impacts to cultural and paleontological resources.

Updated CEQA Checklist Analysis

The 2024 CEQA Guidelines Appendix G checklist no longer includes threshold (c) of the 2015 checklist as part of the impact analysis for cultural resources; rather, this threshold is analyzed in regard to Cultural Resources. All other thresholds are unchanged, and no new thresholds have been added to the current checklist regarding cultural resources. As such, no new impacts would occur on cultural resources as a result of Approved Project or project refinements, and no new mitigation measures are required The findings for the Refined Project remain consistent with the impact determinations identified in the PEIR for the approved project.

3.5 Geology and Soils

Issues and Supporting Data Sources	Was Impact Analyzed Prior Environmental Document(s)?	Do Project Modifications Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Prior Environmental Document's Mitigations Implemented or Address Impact?
V. GEOLOGIC AND MINERAL RESOURCES. Would the Project:					
a. Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:	Yes	No	No	No	N/A
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.	Yes	No	No	No	N/A
ii. Strong seismic ground shaking?	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
iii. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	Yes	No	No	No	N/A
iv. Landslides?	Yes	No	No	No	N/A
b. Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	Yes	No	No	No	N/A

Issues and Supporting Data Sources	Was Impact Analyzed Prior Environmental Document(s)?	Do Project Modifications Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Prior Environmental Document's Mitigations Implemented or Address Impact?
d. Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	Yes	No	No	No	N/A

Discussion:

Environmental Setting:

A geologic and soils analysis for the PEIR was prepared in 2016 by Ninyo & Moore and referenced throughout this chapter and can found in Appendix E on the PEIR. The project site is located at the northwestern end of the Puente Hills, which are bounded on the north and northwest by the floodplain of the San Gabriel River, on the east and northeast by the San Jose Creek floodplain, and on the south by a series of alluvial fans. The Puente Hills are at the northern end of the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province of California, which, together with the San Jose Hills, form the northern end of the Santa Ana Mountains.

Prior to landfill use, slopes were typically rounded and gently to moderately sloping except where cut by steep-walled canyons. Landslides were common features of these slopes and included large ancient slope features and younger slumps and debris flows. Solid waste fill capping comprises 602 acres of the 1,365-acre site. The highest point in the project site is Nike Hill, located on the southern portion of the landfill, at about 1,160 feet above mean sea level (amsl). Much of the project site has been terraced by past landfill operations. The landfill side slopes rise approximately two feet horizontal to one foot vertical (2:1), with drainage maintenance benches at approximately 40-vertical-foot intervals; each bench typically supports a concrete swale that captures runoff that is carried to corrugated metal or high-density polyethylene down drainpipes that lead to either an energy dissipater at the base of the landfill or a drainage channel adjacent to the internal road. From these two sources, the water flows to one of 11 debris basins located at the lower elevations of the landfill to remove debris and sediment before being released into the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW) storm drain system (County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County 2001; PACE 2016).

The fill area is generally divided into the western, eastern, and southern fill areas for management purposes. Active settlement of the landfill surface is ongoing as the fill beneath decomposes. The rate of settlement will be greater in some areas than others, causing differential settlement, which is typical for landfills. The majority of the settlement is expected to occur in the first 30 years after closure, but some settlement occurs beyond that. Mission Canyon Landfill and Palos Verdes Landfill, which were closed over 30 years ago by the Sanitation Districts, are still experiencing settlement on parts of the landfill. Unlike landfills that

are built on flat terrain, Puente Hills Landfill is a canyon fill. The canyon areas are filled with refuse, allowing the height of the refuse to be considerable. At closure, the depth of refuse in some locations was as much as 500 to 600 feet below the landfill surface, making it one of the largest and deepest landfills in the country. This also means that the landfill surface will experience significant settlement as the hundreds of feet of underlying refuse decomposes and settles. Approximately 13 acres of the Western Deck has settled the most due to soil stockpiling which has accelerated settlement. It is anticipated that these 13 acres will settle a maximum of 10 feet over the next 30 years. The areas that had the most recent fill include Eastern and Southern Landfill Decks. The top decks of these fill areas may settle 120 feet or more in the next 30 years.

The project site and all of southern California is considered to be a seismically active region. The region has numerous active, potentially active, and inactive faults. California Geological Survey's Earthquake Zones of Required Investigation of the El Monte Quadrangle that includes the project site, shows Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones and Seismic Hazards Zone. The San Andreas Fault is approximately 30 miles north of the project site. The San Andreas Fault has a Maximum Probable Earthquake (MPE) of 7.4 magnitude on the Richter scale (M). An MPE is defined as the maximum earthquake that is likely to occur during a 100-year interval. Because of its length and ability to cause ground shaking for extended periods of time, the San Andreas Fault system is considered a major potential seismic hazard for the project site. Other faults that are considered to be a seismic hazard for the project site are the Whittier and the Elsinore faults. The Whittier Fault is located approximately 2 miles south of the project site and has a M6.0 MPE. The Elsinore Fault is located about 10 miles south of the project site and has an M6.6 MPE (County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County 2001). The project site is not located within an Alquist-Priolo Special Study Zone Area.

Liquefaction involves the sudden loss in strength of saturated, cohesionless soil caused by the build-up of pore water pressure during cyclic loading, such as produced by an earthquake. Liquefaction can cause vertical and lateral ground displacements, slope instability, lateral spreading, and bearing failure. The most likely strata to become saturated is alluvium, most of which has been removed as part of constructing the landfill facilities. Therefore, liquefaction is not considered to be a significant risk at the project site. The portion of the project site located beyond the landfill waste limits is underlain by bedrock, which is not susceptible to liquefaction (Ninyo & Moore 2016).

Landslides occur when masses of rock, earth, or debris move down slope. Landslides are caused by disturbances in the natural stability of a slope. They can accompany heavy rains or follow droughts, earthquakes, or volcanic eruptions. A small area in the western portion of the project site is located within an Earthquake-Induced Landslide Zone. The landfill fill areas have been stabilized as part of the landfill operation and closure process, and landslide hazards are not anticipated.

Collapsible soils consist of loose dry materials that collapse and compact under the addition of water or excessive loading. Collapsible soils are prevalent throughout the southwestern United States, specifically in areas of young alluvial fans. Soil collapse occurs when the land surface is saturated at depths greater than those reached by typical rain events. The majority of the project site is closed landfill covered by a final monolithic cover composed of a five-foot-thick layer of cover soil from on-site soils consisting of siltstone and claystone materials excavated during landfill expansion activities. Such soils were selected to minimize potential for water percolation and intrusion into underlying refuse fill material to avoid adverse water quality impacts. Thus, the 130 acres of landfill decks are underlain by soils that are somewhat

impervious, and which result in ponding of rainwater and/or need for surface stormwater collection facilities. The final cover meets Title 27 requirements including isolating the waste from precipitation and irrigation water and affords sufficient protection against water quality impairment. The final cover was approved by the RWQCB and CalRecycle (formerly the California Integrated Waste Management Board) and is maintained by the Sanitation Districts as part of the ongoing maintenance and monitoring requirements for the closed landfill.

Land subsidence is the loss of surface elevation due to the removal of subsurface support. Land subsidence is caused by activities that contribute to the loss of support materials within the underlying soils, such as agricultural practices or the overdraft of an aquifer. The uses at the project site do not include the types of activities that would contribute to the loss of subsurface support.

PEIR Checklist Analysis

a. (i, ii, iii) Would the project expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving: 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 active fault trace; strong seismic ground shaking; seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction and lateral spreading; and/or landslides?

The approved PEIR determined that during construction and operation of Phases I, II and any future phases, impacts related to seismic hazards would be less than significant. The project site is not located within an Alquist-Priolo Special Study Zone Area. Nonetheless, the project would be located near active faults which include the Whittier Fault (2 miles south), the Elsinore Fault (10 miles south) and the San Andreas Fault (30 miles north). If movement occurred along any of these faults, the project site could be subject to strong ground shaking. Phases I and II include construction or installation of park amenities; there is no housing proposed. However, park-related structures (e.g., the EJC, Composting Center Demonstration Area, Maintenance Office) could be subject to strong ground shaking or surface rupturing. There is no realistic way in which the seismic shaking hazard can be avoided; however, design and placement of structures in accordance with current County Building Code standards would reduce the effects of ground shaking. Structures would be designed and constructed in accordance with the latest version of the applicable federal, state, and local codes relative to seismic criteria, including the current California Building Code and County of Los Angeles Low Impact Development Standards. Furthermore, the p project evaluated in the PEIR does not include the development of any habitable structures. Similar to the Approved Project, compliance with existing regulations and mitigation measure G-1 would be required for project refinements to ensure a less than significant impact related to fault rupture. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur, and impacts would be less than significant.

The approved PEIR determined that liquefaction is not considered to be a hazard for the project because of the depth to groundwater and the low moisture content of the solid waste fill and monolithic final cover. The non-fill areas do not contain soils with a high liquefaction potential. Therefore, no impact from liquefaction is expected. This

finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur, and no new mitigation measures are required.

The approved PEIR determined that the former landfill area is composed of terraced decks that have up to 2:1 slope. The majority of the park improvements would be constructed on the landfill top decks, which are largely flat. Some amenities would be constructed at the Entry Plaza, which is not located on fill areas. An approved project to stabilize the Nike Hill slopes using a soil buttress is expected to be completed in 2017. This project is not part of the project evaluated in the PEIR but is part of the landfill closure and maintenance requirements. However, landfill settling over time may affect the stability of slopes for future projects. Impacts would be less than significant with incorporation of Mitigation Measure G-1. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur as result of the Approved or Refined Project and no new mitigation measures are required.

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

The PEIR determined that during construction and operation of Phases I, II and any future phases, impacts related to expansive soils would be less than significant. Expansive soils are clay-based soils that tend to expand (increase in volume) as they absorb water and shrink (lessen in volume) as water is drawn away. If soils consist of expansive clays, foundation movement and/or damage can occur if wetting and drying of the clay does not occur uniformly across the entire area. The projects nonfill areas are comprised of Hanford silt loam and Altamont clay loam. Hanford soils contain between six and eight percent clay, while Altamont soils contain between 35 and 60 percent clay. The landfill final cover was constructed of native soil that was excavated during landfill operations and contains clay that can expand and contract, potentially affecting the stability of park structures. Implementation of Mitigation Measure G-1 would ensure that risks to park structures would be less than significant. Similar to the Approved Project, impacts related to expansive soils would be less than significant, and no mitigation measures are required. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur as result of the Approved or Refined Project and no new mitigation measures are required.

c. Would the project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

The PEIR determined that during construction and operation of Phases I, II and future phases, the Entry Plaza and EJC would be constructed along with the loop road and parking, various structures, a multi-use trail, landscaping, and other park improvements (signage, park furniture, railings, etc.). Development would occur at the entry area; portions of the Western, Eastern and Southern Decks; Nike Hill; and at the park loop road. Soil erosion can occur through natural processes such as water and wind, and through man's activities, such as farming and other soil disturbing activities.

During construction of Phases I, II and future phases, disturbance of soil, vegetation, and/or hardscapes during construction would expose bare earth and can cause unstable conditions, resulting in soils that are easily disturbed by wind and water. Additionally, construction activities that take place on steep slopes in areas that are underlain by unstable geology or sensitive soils are more susceptible to erosion impacts. These areas include the slopes leading to the top decks and Nike Hill. During

construction, Best Management Practices (BMPs), included as part of the project's Storm Water Pollution and Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that would be prepared for the project, would be in place.

During operation, the majority of the site surfaces accessible to the public would be stabilized by landscaping or hardscaping. The top deck groundcover plant mix is a low water mix to minimize water impacts to the landfill final cover. Because these surfaces would be stabilized, they would not be subject to substantial soil erosion or loss of topsoil. The proposed new loop road would contain its own channelized stormwater conveyance that would connect to a proposed debris basin located west of the M&O area. This basin would allow suspended sediment and debris to settle before the water continues through the existing drainage network. Ultimately, the water would be drained to an existing debris basin located to the west of the existing Gas to Energy facility where it would be used to recharge the existing 650,000-gallon recycled water tank located southwest of the Gas to Energy facility.

Similar to the Approved Project, implementation of erosion control BMPs would ensure that soil erosion impacts during construction of the Refined Project would be less than significant. No new mitigation measures are required. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur as result of the Approved and Refined Project and no new mitigation measures are required.

Cumulative Impacts

As discussed in Section 5.0 Cumulative Impacts of the PEIR, implementation of the project could potentially result in cumulative impacts associated with geology and soils when combined with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects in the broader project area. However, as addressed above, the project's individual impacts related to geology and soils would be less than significant with the incorporation of mitigation, and the project will be required to comply with all applicable engineering and construction requirements set forth by the current CBC. Additionally, other related cumulative projects would similarly be required to comply with all applicable engineering and construction standards that are intended to address and reduce geotechnical impacts. Geotechnical impacts are generally site-specific, and rarely extend beyond the footprint of the particular development site. Therefore, With compliance to the County Building Code and incorporation of Mitigation Measure G-1, cumulative impacts would be less than significant. the project's contribution to impacts associated with geology and soils are not considered cumulatively considerable, and cumulative geology and soils impacts as a whole would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

G-1: A qualified geotechnical firm shall conduct site-specific geotechnical investigations during the design of each project component. Activities related to the geotechnical investigation shall be coordinated with the Sanitation Districts to avoid conflicts with landfill operations and maintenance activities. The geotechnical firm shall review the site and grading plans for each project as the PHLPMP is implemented and to determine the specific geotechnical hazards for each project. Geotechnical investigations shall 1) evaluate the subsurface conditions at the site; 2) provide site-specific data regarding potential geologic hazards and geotechnical constraints; and 3) provide information pertaining to the engineering

characteristics of earth materials with regard to project improvements and building and tower foundation design 4) provide recommendations for earthwork, foundations, pavements and other pertinent geotechnical design considerations. The detailed geotechnical evaluation may include the following, as applicable:

- Large-diameter bucket auger borings to evaluate geologic conditions for slope stability at the Entry Plaza, locations, and Flare Site, and to evaluate geotechnical engineering properties for tower foundation design;

- Backhoe test pits to evaluate the presence of landfill waste materials in the area of the new structures where they are near the boundary of the waste limits;

- Slope stability analyses to evaluate the stability of the adjacent graded and natural slopes near proposed structural improvements, including the evaluation of possible effects to the western Nike Hill slope buttress; and

- Geotechnical engineering analyses to develop pile foundation parameters for buildings..

Updated CEQA Checklist Analysis

The 2024 CEQA Guidelines Appendix G checklist does include assessment criteria for mineral resources including assessment criteria within the geology and soils section for potential impacts to unique paleontological resources or sites or unique geologic features. Previously, this threshold was included under cultural resources. The PEIR determined that impacts related to inadvertent discovery of paleontological resources would be less than significant with mitigation measures, which require evaluation of the sensitivity of the project site for paleontological resources and paleontological monitoring during construction, if necessary. No unique geologic features are located within the project site. Additionally, no known paleontological resources are located within the project site. The findings for the Refined Project remain consistent with the impact determinations identified in the PEIR for the Approved Project.

3.6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Issues and Supporting Data Sources	Was Impact Analyzed Prior Environmental Document(s)?	Do Project Modifications Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Prior Environmental Document's Mitigations Implemented or Address Impact?
VI. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS. Would the Project:					
a. Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
b. Conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	Yes	No	No	No	N/A

Discussion:

Environmental Setting:

This analysis is based on the Greenhouse Gas Impact Assessment prepared in 2016 by Kunzman & Associates for the Approved Project evaluated in the PEIR and can be found in Appendix B of the PEIR and is limited to the full (following the construction and during operation of all of the phases simultaneously). The analysis does not provide a breakdown of Phases I and II only; however, GHG emissions for Phases I and II would be similar to the full buildout condition of the project. Therefore, the analysis below for Phases I and II are based on the worst-case scenario (full buildout). (PEIR Appendix B). Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions refer to a group of emissions that are generally believed to affect global climate conditions. The greenhouse effect compares the Earth and the atmosphere surrounding it to a greenhouse with glass panes. The glass panes in a greenhouse let heat from sunlight in and reduce the amount of heat that escapes. GHGs, such as carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), and nitrous oxide (N_2O), keep the average surface temperature of the Earth close to 60°F. Without the natural greenhouse effect, the Earth's surface would be about 61°F cooler.

In addition to CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O, GHGs include hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6), black carbon (black carbon is the most strongly light-absorbing component of particulate matter emitted from burning fuels such as coal, diesel, and biomass), and water vapor. CO_2 is the most abundant pollutant that contributes to climate change through fossil fuel combustion. The other GHGs are less abundant but have higher global warming potential than CO_2. To account for this higher potential, emissions of other GHGs are frequently expressed in the equivalent of CO_2, denoted

as CO_2e. CO_2e is a measurement used to account for the fact that different GHGs have different potential to retain infrared radiation in the atmosphere and contribute to the greenhouse effect. This potential, known as the global warming potential of a GHG, is dependent on the lifetime, or persistence, of the gas molecule in the atmosphere.

PEIR Checklist Analysis

a. Would the project generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

The PEIR determined that impacts during construction of Phases I, II and future phases related to generation of greenhouse gas emissions would be significant and unavoidable. The project would generate GHG emissions from construction equipment and vehicular traffic. California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) was used to prepare estimates of annual GHG emissions.

The following table below shows that the project evaluated in the approved 2016 PEIR (following the operation of all of the phases simultaneously) would generate unmitigated GHG emissions of 5,123.58 MTCO2e per year. The majority of emissions are sourced from construction of the project and from mobile sources from the patrons visiting the park. According to the SCAQMD thresholds of significance, a cumulative global climate change impact would potentially occur if the GHG emissions created from the on-going operations would exceed the SCAQMD draft screening threshold of 3,000 MTCO2e per year for GHG emissions for all uses. Therefore, the project including the Refined Project would result in significant impacts related to GHG emissions.

FINAL PARK CONCEPT (PROJECT)						
	GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS (METRIC TONS/YEAR)					
CATEGORY	BIO-CO2	NONBIO-CO2	CO2	CH_4	N_2O	CO_2E
Area Sources2	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
Energy Usag3	0.00	20.15	20.15	0.00	0.00	20.23
Mobile Sources4	0.00	2,602.07	2,602.07	0.07	0.00	2,603.53
Solid Waste5	2.01	0.00	2.01	0.12	0.00	4.51
Water6	0.00	436.39	436.39	0.02	0.00	438.10
Construction7	0.00	2,055.26	2,055.26	0.09	0.00	2,057.21
Total Emissions	2.01	5,113.87	5,115.88	0.30	0.00	**5,123.58**
SCAQMD Draft Screening Threshold						**3,000**
Exceeds Threshold?						Yes

[1]Source: CalEEMod Version 2013.2.2
[2] Area sources consist of GHG emissions from consumer products, architectural coatings, and landscape equipment.
[3] Energy usage consist of GHG emissions from electricity and natural gas usage.
[4] Mobile sources consist of GHG emissions from vehicles.
[5] Solid waste includes the CO_2 and CH_4 emissions created from the solid waste placed in landfills.
[6] Water includes GHG emissions from electricity used for transport of water and processing of wastewater.
[7] Construction GHG emissions based on a 30 year amortization rate.

A review of the 2016 air quality analysis prepared for the Approved Project was conducted by AECOM in August 2024. The purpose of the review was to determine if the construction air quality defaults that were used in the air quality analysis for the 2016 PEIR would be applicable to the Refined Project during construction and

operation. Under project refinements, the footprint of the EJC would increase from 8,600 sq. ft. to 22,846 sq. ft. while the footprint of Nike Hill Plaza would increase from 6,00 sq. ft. to 10,000 sq. ft. and the new Composting Center Demonstration Area would add an additional 9,178 sq. ft of building area. However, this increase in square footage would be offset by the reduction in square footage due to the project refinements which no longer would include the Trail Lift Towers and Zip Lines. Additionally, since approval of the 2016 PEIR, any construction in future years would more realistically result in fewer emissions for the same level of activity due to fleet turnover over time, in which older equipment and vehicles are replaced by those with new engines meeting more recent and more stringent emission standards. The typical visitor/vehicle fleet has improved (cleaner vehicles due to EV integration, CAFE standards, etc.) which would result in even lower emissions which would help offset the increase in square footage. Additionally, building design now requires new construction to be built according to the latest Title 24/CalGreen requirements which would result in even more efficient building operations and lower emissions generated, this includes lower emissions for utilities that are also required to comply with Renewables Portfolio Standards (RPS), which would lower energy-related emissions. Therefore, despite the increase in square footage resulting from project refinements, this increase would be offset by the reduction in square footage by the removal of project features (Trail Lift Towers, Zip Lines), in addition to improvements in building requirements and cleaner vehicles and construction equipment due to EV integration resulting in an overall negligible increase in GHG emissions during construction and operation. Demonstration Area Thie above finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; there are no feasible mitigation measures that would effectively reduce emissions from mobile and construction sources that can reduce impacts to less than significant levels. Therefore, impacts from GHGs would remain significant and unavoidable for the project evaluated in the PEIR and the Refined Project..

b. Would the project conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?

The PEIR determined that impacts related to conflict with applicable plans, policies, or regulations adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs would be less than significant with mitigation. The analysis for the project is consistent with the PEIR, which includes a discussion of Assembly Bill (AB) 32, the California Air Resources Board Scoping Plan, and the County of Los Angeles Community Climate Action Plan (CCAP).

Year 2010 unmitigated emissions for the Approved Project (worst-case; full buildout) are shown in the table below:

FINAL PARK CONCEPT (PROJECT)						
	GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS (METRIC TONS/YEAR)					
CATEGORY	BIO-CO2	NONBIO- CO2	CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2E
Area Sources[2]	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
Energy Usage[3]	0.00	20.15	20.15	0.00	0.01	20.23
Mobile Sources[4]	0.00	3,337.55	3,337.55	0.22	0.00	3,342.16
Solid Waste[5]	2.01	0.00	2.01	0.12	0.00	4.51
Water[6]	0.00	436.39	436.39	0.02	0.00	438.10
Construction[7]	0.00	2,055.26	2,055.26	0.09	0.00	2,057.21
Total Emissions	2.01	5,849.36	5,851.37	0.45	0.01	**5,862.21**

[1] Source: CalEEMod Version 2013.2.2 year 2010 unmitigated emissions
[2] Area sources consist of GHG emissions from consumer products, architectural coatings, and landscape equipment.
[3] Energy usage consist of GHG emissions from electricity and natural gas usage.
[4] Mobile sources consist of GHG emissions from vehicles.
[5] Solid waste includes the CO_2 and CH_4 emissions created from the solid waste placed in landfills.
[6] Water includes GHG emissions from electricity used for transport of water and processing of wastewater.
[7] Construction GHG emissions based on a 30 year amortization rate.

While Year 2020 mitigated emissions for the 2016 PEIR (worst-case; full buildout) are shown in the following table, the project's Year 2020 mitigated emissions provide a reduction of 17 percent from 2010 baseline project emissions.

FINAL PARK CONCEPT (PROJECT)						
	GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS (METRIC TONS/YEAR)					
CATEGORY	BIO-CO2	NONBIO-CO2	CO2	CH_4	N_2O	CO_2E
Area Sources2	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
Energy Usag3	0.00	20.15	20.15	0.00	0.00	20.23
Mobile Sources4	0.00	2,602.07	2,602.07	0.07	0.00	2,603.53
Solid Waste5	2.01	0.00	2.01	0.12	0.00	4.51
Water6	0.00	436.39	436.39	0.02	0.00	438.10
Construction7	0.00	2,055.26	2,055.26	0.09	0.00	2,057.21
Total Emissions	2.01	5,113.87	5,115.88	0.30	0.00	**5,123.58**
SCAQMD Draft Screening Threshold						**3,000**
Exceeds Threshold?						Yes

[1]Source: CalEEMod Version 2013.2.2
[2] Area sources consist of GHG emissions from consumer products, architectural coatings, and landscape equipment.
[3] Energy usage consist of GHG emissions from electricity and natural gas usage.
[4] Mobile sources consist of GHG emissions from vehicles.
[5] Solid waste includes the CO_2 and CH_4 emissions created from the solid waste placed in landfills.
[6] Water includes GHG emissions from electricity used for transport of water and processing of wastewater.
[7] Construction GHG emissions based on a 30 year amortization rate.

The construction year modeled was 2025. Not only is this level of construction in a single year a conservative assumption, but modeling for the year 2025 also results in a conservative estimate of construction-related emissions over the construction period, because any construction in future years would more realistically result in fewer emissions for the same level of activity due to fleet turnover over time, in which older equipment and vehicles are replaced by those with new engines meeting more recent and more stringent emission standards. Modeled construction-related emissions are compared to the applicable SCAQMD thresholds to determine significance.

A review of the 2016 air quality analysis prepared for the approved PEIR, was conducted by AECOM in August 2024. The purpose of the review was to determine if the construction air quality defaults that were used in the air quality analysis for the 2016 PEIR would be applicable to the Refined Project during construction and operation.

Under project refinements, the footprint of the EJC would increase from 8,600 sq. ft. to 22,846 sq. ft. while the footprint of Nike Hill Plaza would increase from 6,00 sq. ft. to 10,000 sq. ft. and the new Composting Center Demonstration Area would add an additional 9,178 sq. ft of building area.

However, this increase in square footage would be offset by the reduction in square footage due to the project refinements which no longer would include the Trail Lift Towers and Zip Lines. Additionally, since approval of the 2016 PEIR, the typical visitor/vehicle fleet has improved (cleaner vehicles due to EV integration, CAFE standards, etc.) which would result in lower emissions which would help offset the increase in square footage.

Additionally, building design now requires new construction to be built according to the latest Title 24/CalGreen requirements which would result in even more efficient building operations and lower emissions generated, this includes lower emissions for utilities that are also required to comply with Renewables Portfolio Standards (RPS), which would lower energy-related emissions.

Therefore, despite the increase in square footage resulting from project refinements, this increase would be offset by the reduction in square footage by the removal of project features (Trail Lift Towers, Zip Lines), improvements in building requirements and cleaner vehicles and construction equipment due to EV integration resulting in an overall negligible increase in GHG emissions during construction and operation.

Therefore, with incorporation of mitigation, the project evaluated in the 2016 PEIR would meet the requirements of the CCAP, and the PEIR project including the proposed refinements would not conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHG emissions.

Similar to the Approved Project, the Refined Project would also result in a significant and unavoidable impact, and no new additional mitigation measures are required. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur, and no new mitigation measures are required.

Mitigation Measures

Phases I, II, and future phases of the Approved Project and refinements would be required to implement the following mitigation measures to reduce GHG emissions:

GHG-1: The Proposed Project will include trails/sidewalks within the project boundary that will connect to roads leading off-site.

GHG-2: All building structures will be required to meet or exceed 2013 Title 24, Part 6 Building Energy Efficiency Standards and meet Green Building Code Standards.

GHG-3: All faucets, toilets, and showers to be installed in the proposed structures will be required to utilize low-flow fixtures to reduce indoor water demand by at least 20 percent per CalGreen Standards.

GHG-4: ENERGY STAR-compliant appliances will be installed where appliances are required on-site.

GHG-5: The Proposed Project will include recycling programs that will reduce waste to landfills by a minimum of 50 percent (up to 75 percent by 2020 per AB 341).

Updated CEQA Checklist Analysis

The 2024 CEQA Guidelines Appendix G checklist does not include any new or updated thresholds related to greenhouse gas emissions in comparison to the 2016 checklist. As such, the Approved Project including the Refined Project would not have any additional impacts on greenhouse gas emissions, and no new mitigation measures are required. These findings remain consistent with the impact determinations identified in the PEIR for the approved project; impacts would be significant and unavoidable.

3.7 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Issues and Supporting Data Sources	Was Impact Analyzed Prior Environmental Document(s)?	Do Project Modifications Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Prior Environmental Document's Mitigations Implemented or Address Impact?
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?	Yes	No	No	No	N/A
b. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
c. Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving conflicts between landfill maintenance activities or systems and park activities or systems?	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
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?	Yes	No	No	No	N/A

Issues and Supporting Data Sources	Was Impact Analyzed Prior Environmental Document(s)?	Do Project Modifications Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Prior Environmental Document's Mitigations Implemented or Address Impact?
e. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	Yes	No	No	No	N/A
f. Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving fires?	Yes	No	No	No	N/A
g. Would the project constitute a potentially dangerous fire hazard?	Yes	No	No	No	N/A

Discussion:

Environmental Setting:

A hazardous material is defined as any material that, because of quantity, concentration, or physical or chemical characteristics, poses a significant present or potential hazard to human health and safety or to the environment if released into the workplace or the environment (Health and Safety Code §25501(o)). The term "hazardous materials" refers to both hazardous substances and hazardous wastes. Under federal and state laws, any material, including wastes, may be considered hazardous if it is specifically listed by statute as such or if it is toxic (causes adverse human health effects), ignitable (has the ability to burn), corrosive (causes severe burns or damage to materials), or reactive (causes explosions or generates toxic gases).

Hazardous wastes are hazardous substances that no longer have practical use, such as materials that have been spent, discarded, discharged, spilled, contaminated, or are being stored until they can be disposed of properly (22 CCR Section 66261.10). Soil that is excavated from a site containing hazardous materials is a hazardous waste if it exceeds specific 22 CCR criteria. While hazardous substances are regulated by multiple agencies, cleanup requirements of hazardous wastes are determined on a case-by-case basis according to the agency with lead jurisdiction over the project.

Stormwater and urban runoff may also pick up hazardous pollutants, including but not limited to, fuels, oils, grease, and chemicals from motor vehicles and mechanized equipment; fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides from landscaping and gardens; viruses, bacteria, and nutrients from pet waste and septic systems; road salts; and heavy metals from various sources.

A Hazardous Materials Assessment was prepared for the project site during the Master Plan process (Ninyo & Moore 2015). This section summarizes the findings of this report.

Background

The San Jose Development Company began landfill operations at the Puente Hills Landfill in 1957. The Sanitation Districts acquired the Puente Hills Landfill in 1970. In May 1981, an additional 151 acres was purchased on the northern portion of the property. The Main Canyon began receiving waste in 1957. Canyon 9 began receiving waste in 1990, and the eastern canyons began receiving waste in 1995. The landfill was a Class III landfill, which is a municipal landfill that is not allowed to receive any hazardous wastes. A load inspection program was in effect at the landfill to ensure that hazardous materials and wastes were diverted to the appropriate facility. In addition to hazardous wastes, other types of wastes that could be recycled or reused were diverted to conserve landfill space such as asphalt, treated ash, green waste, metallic waste such as household appliances, and electronics. The Puente Hills Landfill ceased accepting waste from the public on October 31, 2013. Closure activities involving final cover construction, drainage facilities, landscape and irrigation systems, environmental systems, and structure removal have been completed.

Inspection and Maintenance Programs

Materials Recovery Facility (MRF).

Although the landfill is closed, post-closure landfill activities include the ongoing MRF which is an eight-acre site encompassing a portion of the entrance station area. The MRF will remain in operation at this location in the foreseeable future. The purpose of the MRF is to provide waste diversion and transfer capacity for the County. This facility helps the County meet the 50 percent diversion rate required under California law while providing for cost-effective transfer of municipal solid waste to landfills, currently by truck and eventually by rail. The MRF does not accept hazardous materials or wastes and has a load inspection program to ensure these wastes are not received at the facility. During the first quarter of 2015, the MRF received an average of 566 loads per day.

Water Quality Protection

The Sanitation Districts has installed groundwater quality protection systems at the landfill. The closed landfill is covered by a final monolithic cover composed of a five-foot-thick layer of soil from on-site soils consisting of siltstone and claystone materials excavated during landfill expansion activities. The final cover meets Title 27 requirements including isolating the waste from precipitation and irrigation water and affords sufficient protection against water quality impairment. The final cover was approved by the RWQCB and CalRecycle (formerly the California Integrated Waste Management Board) and is maintained by the Sanitation Districts as part of the ongoing maintenance and monitoring requirements for the closed landfill. The landfill also has a groundwater protection system consisting of five cement-bentonite surface barriers and associated groundwater extraction systems as well as two composite liner systems. Groundwater extraction wells have been installed up-gradient of each barrier. The passive barriers and active extraction wells are groundwater containment features that minimize the off-site migration of groundwater. Groundwater monitoring wells have also been installed down-gradient of each barrier to monitor groundwater quality. Groundwater monitoring is performed by the Sanitation Districts and is independently reviewed and regulated by the RWQCB. Low Levels of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were detected

in the Main Canyon area groundwater in the early 1990s. Two extensive hydrogeologic investigations conducted from 1994 to 1998 indicated low levels of VOCs from landfill gas contact. In 1999, the RWQCB approved a Corrective Action Plan for the Main Canyon to address the detected VOCs in groundwater. In 2006, the Corrective Action Plan was extended to the entire landfill. Trend analyses conducted to date have shown that VOCs in groundwater are stabilizing or decreasing. Water quality data have provided evidence of natural attenuation of VOCs over time (Ninyo & Moore 2015).

Surface water drainage facilities are used to handle, divert, and control stormwater runoff at the closed landfill. These facilities include top deck conveyance channels, engineered benches, down drains, culverts and storm drain connection pipelines, open channels, energy dissipaters, and debris basins. These structures eventually discharge into the LACDPW flood control and storm drain system. All drainage structures are designed for the hydraulic design capacity of the off-site receiving structures.

Landfill Gas Systems.

Landfill gas is contained by low gas permeability liners that line the bottom and walls of the landfill. About 1,500 landfill gas collection wells at depths of 60 to 100 feet collect gas from the perimeter and slopes of the landfill. Horizontal trenches 100 to 260 feet apart made of 15- to 18-inch-diameter pipes collect gas that is drawn through the openings between the pipes into header pipes. Subsurface header pipes approximately 30 feet below the top decks are placed every 150 to 200 feet to collect gas. As the gas extracts from the waste and enters the cooler landfill gas collection system, the water vapor in the gas condenses. Landfill gas condensate is collected, treated, and discharged to the sewer system from the Canyon 9 Liquid Collection and Removal System (LCRS) and the Eastern Canyons LCRS. About 60 megawatts (MW) of electricity are created onsite by combusting the gas in the Puente Hills Gas to Energy facilities and the remaining gas is burned in existing flares. Landfill gas environmental monitoring is conducted at the site in accordance with applicable regulations. One sample is collected from each major header pipeline entering the landfill gas disposal facility and analyzed for major gas constituents (methane, nitrogen, oxygen, and carbon dioxide), heating value, toxic air contaminants, and reduce sulfur species.

Surface Water Drainage System.

Sanitation Districts personnel annually perform a physical inspection of each facility, describe any areas where repairs to the drainage facilities are required, and determine corrective measures to remedy deficiencies. Routine maintenance activities are generally performed during the summer prior to the onset of wet weather and, if necessary, following major storm events. Debris basins are inspected annually during dry weather and once following each major storm. Any needed repairs and maintenance are implemented prior to the next storm. During dry weather, debris is removed from the basins.

Groundwater Monitoring.

Groundwater monitoring programs at the landfill follow the Waste Discharge Requirements issued by the RWQCB. The landfill is currently under a Corrective Action Plan to address areas with known releases to meet applicable state and federal requirements. The Corrective Action Plan evaluates compliance by monitoring water quality parameters at various groundwater monitoring wells throughout the landfill. Water quality monitoring results are summarized, analyzed, and reported to the RWQCB on a semiannual basis. An annual water

quality monitoring report is submitted to the RWQCB that summarizes water quality data for the most recent five-year monitoring period.

Landfill Gas System

In accordance with SCAQMD requirements, the Sanitation Districts conducts quarterly monitoring of ambient air, surface gas, landfill gas, perimeter probes, combustion efficiency, component leak checking, and wellhead monitoring. Whenever monitoring identifies an exceedance in allowable pollutant concentration levels, a series of remedial actions is initiated for remediation of the emission. There is also a general inspection and maintenance program for routine inspection of all gas wells, wellhead connections, gas trench connections, valves, pitot tubes, flow meters, and header lines. The RWQCB requires samples of LCRS liquids from the Canyon 9 and Eastern Canyons in October of each year. Results of LCRS monitoring are reported quarterly to the RWQCB.

Existing Emergency Response Plans

The Sanitation Districts has developed and implemented several emergency response plans following regulatory requirements for specific activities related to the Puente Hills Landfill post-closure activities. These include an Emergency Action/Fire Prevention Plan, a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan (SPCC), a Hazardous Materials Business Plan, and a SWPPP, which contains a Liquid Discharge Emergency Response Plan for release of landfill liquids to surface water. These plans are described in more detail below.

Emergency Action/Fire Protection Plan.

A site-specific Emergency Action/Fire Protection Plan is in place for landfill maintenance and monitoring activities to minimize injuries, loss of life, and/or loss of property during emergencies. The plan outlines incident command systems and assigns emergency management roles to on-site personnel including the designation of an Emergency Coordinator. Contingencies for fires or explosions related to the gas collection system are included in this plan. The plan covers personal protective equipment, emergency egress, and hazard communications.

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

In accordance with the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System general permit, the site maintains an Industrial SWPPP for maintenance and monitoring activities at the landfill, which contains a Liquid Discharge Emergency Response Plan for release of landfill liquids to surface water. These liquids, including landfill gas condensate, liquid from liner systems, and extracted groundwater, are associated with the extensive environmental control systems at the site.

Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCCP)

The SPCC Plan was developed as a BMP and is designed to meet the general requirements of 40 CFR Section 112. The SPCC Plan contains a Liquid Emergency Response Plan for the release of any petroleum containing liquids to surface water. These liquids include, but are not limited to, hydraulic fluids, transmission oil, grease, gasoline, diesel fuel, and used/waste oil.

Hazardous Materials Business Plan

A Hazardous Materials Business Plan for the site has been developed which describes the types, quantities, and locations of hazardous materials that are stored/used on-site. Such hazardous materials include lubricants and fuels. It also contains emergency response procedures.

Fire Hazard Severity Zones

The project site is located within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone as shown in the Los Angeles County General Plan. The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) maps areas of significant fire hazards throughout California. These Fire Hazard Severity Zones are mapped based on fuels, terrain, weather, and other relevant factors. Fire Hazard Severity Zones identify fire hazard, not fire risk. Hazard is based on the physical conditions that give a likelihood that an area will burn over a 30- to 50-year period without considering modifications such as fuel reduction efforts. Fire Hazard Severity Zone maps are intended to be used for implementing wildland-urban interface building standards for new construction; natural hazard real estate disclosure at time of sale; 100-foot defensible space clearance requirements around buildings; property development standards such as road widths, water supply and signage; and consideration in city and county general plans (CAL FIRE 2007). New construction within Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones is required to use ignition resistant methods and materials and to follow the County's Fuel Modification Plan Guidelines.

PEIR Checklist Analysis

a. Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?

The PEIR determined that impacts related to the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials would be less than significant.

Construction

Construction activities for the approved PEIR, during Phases I, II and future phases, would include ground-disturbing activities such as excavation and would use hazardous materials typical of construction (i.e., fuel for construction equipment, materials for road construction). However, the transport, use, and disposal of construction-related hazardous materials would comply with applicable laws and regulations for such activities.

Operation

Once operational, the project would primarily use passive treatment techniques that capture stormwater and then reduce pollutant loads and stormwater volumes through containment, filtration, infiltration, and/or treatment techniques. The project would likely require the use hazardous materials such as paints, fertilizers, and pesticides. These hazardous materials, however, would be stored in the County maintenance yard and would be used in limited quantities during maintenance activities. County park maintenance personnel are trained in use and storage of hazardous materials. Compliance with existing hazardous material regulations would result in less than

significant impacts related to the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials during maintenance activities.

Similar to the Approved P, impacts related to the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials would be less than significant with the Project refinements. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur as result of the Approved Project or project refinements and no mitigation measures are required.

b. Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?

The PEIR determined that impacts related to the accidental release of hazardous materials into the environment would be less than significant with mitigation, which requires the development of a report that details the measures recommended to minimize possible landfill gas intrusion and prevent explosive concentrations of decomposition gases within or under enclosed portions of the building or structure.

Construction

Construction activities during Phases I and II for the Approved Project would involve the limited transport, storage, use, or disposal of hazardous materials, such as fuel for construction equipment and materials for road construction. These types of materials, however, are not acutely hazardous, and all storage, handling, and disposal of these materials would comply with existing regulations. Compliance with regulations would ensure a less than significant impact related to creating a significant hazard to the public through reasonably foreseeable upset or accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment with regard to construction of the Proposed Project. Future phases would include the construction of additional park amenities and the Rose Hill Memorial Park access road. Construction of these facilities would involve heavy equipment that would use some hazardous materials such as diesel fuel. As with Phases I and II, all equipment would be maintained and operated in accordance with all state regulations and would be removed after construction is completed. During operation, the new facilities would have similar maintenance requirements for paints, fertilizers, and pesticides as with Phases I and II. The County would continue to comply with applicable hazardous material use and storage regulations.

Operation

During operation, facility maintenance activities would likely require the use hazardous materials such as paints, fertilizers, and pesticides. These hazardous materials would be stored in the County maintenance yard and would be used in limited quantities during maintenance activities. County park maintenance personnel are trained in use and storage of hazardous materials. Compliance with existing hazardous material regulations would result in less than significant impacts related to the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials during maintenance activities.

After the park has opened to the public, the MRF would continue to operate. As discussed above, the MRF does not accept hazardous wastes or materials and has a

load checking program that ensures that hazardous wastes and materials are not included in the loads accepted at the MRF. Additionally, MRF unloading, separation/recovery, and loading facilities are separated from park facilities and would not be accessible to the public. It is not anticipated that operation of the park and the MRF at the same time would create a significant hazard from the routine use, transport, or disposal of hazardous materials and no impact would occur.

This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur as result of the PEIR, or project refinements and no mitigation measures are required.

c. Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving conflicts between landfill maintenance activities or systems and park activities or systems?

During construction and operation of Phases I and II, park infrastructure would be constructed including the main park loop road and adjacent multipurpose trail. Proposed design refinements would be made to the Entry Plaza to separate MRF traffic and park traffic, and to provide a shared agency office building/EJC. Development of the Western Deck, a portion of the Eastern Deck and Nike Hill would also occur. As these park amenities are being constructed and after they are opened to the public, MRF activities would occur, and maintenance and monitoring of the closed landfill will also continue. The monolithic clay cap does not contain hazards, and no hazards were identified on the non-fill areas of the project area. Construction of the park amenities and operation of the park is not anticipated to expose workers or the general public to contaminants resulting from soil disturbance.

Landfill Settling.

Landfill settling could result in uneven terrain or cracked paving on the parking areas, loop road, and trails. Landfill settling could also affect structures with foundations, such as the proposed buildings. The PHLPMP has phased the park construction to develop the non-fill and older fill portions of the landfill in the first two phases. Additionally, as discussed in the Geology and Soils section, geotechnical studies would be prepared for each project during the design process (Mitigation Measure G-1) and the amended Joint Power Agreement (JPA) between the Sanitation Districts and DPR would specify a monitoring and maintenance schedule to identify hazards from settling, exclude the public as appropriate, and repair park amenities. Impacts would be less than significant with the implementation of Mitigation Measure G-1.

Unauthorized Access to Non-Public Areas

The Sanitation Districts are required to conduct inspection, monitoring, and maintenance activities at the closed landfill. These activities could require the Sanitation Districts to access any area of the landfill property at any time. Should access to the public park areas of the site be required, the area would be temporarily closed to the public using a system of temporary custom railings that would be designed to block public access and direct and contain the public to those areas and trails that would be available to them to use. Temporary signage would also be used as needed. Access to the MRF would be separated from access to the park through

the design of the Entry Plaza and EJC. A three-way intersection with a stop signage and crosswalks would separate park traffic from MRF trucks. Additionally, landfill environmental systems, such as landfill gas piping and stormwater drainage facilities, are located throughout the landfill including adjacent to the park loop road. The MRF is also located on the landfill property. The MRF is currently staffed and open to the public. No changes to MRF operations would occur as a result of the park. These areas would be off-limits to the public; however, there is a potential hazard should park users gain unauthorized entry to nonpublic areas of the site. These hazards include vandalism to landfill environmental systems and structures and hazards resulting from the operation of heavy equipment. The PHLPMP contains several methods to minimize unauthorized access to nonpublic areas of the landfill: These methods can be found in the Hazards and Hazardous Materials chapter of the 2016 PEIR.

Landfill Gas Release

An uncontrolled landfill gas release could expose on-site employees and park users to increased explosion and fire risks. In sufficient quantities and under certain conditions, landfill gas, which contains methane, can be flammable or explosive. As discussed above, the closed landfill has a landfill gas collection system to prevent landfill gas from accumulating on-site and migrating off-site. The collection system consists of trenches and wells that collect the gas from the solid waste. The gas is combusted for electricity generation or flared off. The Sanitation Districts has a comprehensive monitoring and maintenance system to ensure that accidental releases of landfill gas are avoided. Collection system piping, wells, and trenches are monitored regularly to check for leaks. Ambient air sampling is conducted to monitor surface gas emissions. Additionally, the system has been designed to withstand the maximum probable earthquake (MPE without damage to the foundation or to the structures that control leachate, surface drainage or erosion, or gas (27 CCR §20370). An MPE is defined as the maximum earthquake that is likely to occur during a 100-year interval. In the unlikely event that an emergency release occurs, the Sanitation Districts has developed an Emergency Action/Fire Protection Plan for potential emergencies such as fire, explosion, accidents, and earthquakes. Contingencies for fires or explosions related to the gas collection system are included in this plan. As part of the JPA between the Sanitation Districts and the DPR, a similar emergency action plan would be developed for the park use that would include the roles of park staff, evacuation routes, and communication protocols in the event of an emergency. Impacts related to emergency access on the shared loop road are discussed in Section 3.14, Transportation/Traffic in the PEIR. A less than significant impact would occur.

As such, no new impacts would occur as a result of the Approved Project or project refinements, and no new mitigation measures are required. The findings for the Approved Project remain consistent with the impact determinations identified in the PEIR; impacts would be less than significant..

d. Would the project 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?

The PEIR determined that the Approved Project is listed on several databases searched during the Hazardous Materials Assessment (Ninyo & Moore 2015) but is not listed on the list of hazardous materials compiled pursuant to Government Code

Section 65962.5. The landfill is listed as a hazardous waste generator on the RCRA Generators List. Inclusion on this list is for permitting purposes and is not indicative of a release. The landfill was listed as a large quantity generator of several chemicals typically used in landfill operations and maintenance including corrosives, solvents, and pesticides. Violations were not found. The landfill was also listed on the State EnviroStor database related to the groundwater monitoring system's detection of VOCs in the groundwater in the early 1990s. The site is also listed on the State's Solid Waste Landfill Site database and other landfill databases as a closed landfill. The MRF is listed on the Leaking Underground Storage Tank database; this leaking tank was removed, and the case was closed in 2014. None of these listings were identified as recognized environmental concerns (Ninyo & Moore 2015). Therefore, based on these findings, the Proposed Project would not expose workers or the public to hazardous materials during Phases I, II or future phases.

As such, no new impacts would occur as a result of project refinements, and no new mitigation measures are required. The findings for the Approved Project remain consistent with the impact determinations identified in the PEIR; impacts would be less than significant.

e. Would the project impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

The PEIR determined that impacts associated with impairing or interfering with an adopted emergency response or evacuation plan during project construction and operation would be less than significant. During Phase I, II and future phases, construction of the Approved Project, requires implementation of several emergency response plans following regulatory requirements for specific activities related to the Puente Hills Landfill post-closure activities. These include an Emergency Action/Fire Prevention Plan, SPCC Plan, Hazardous Materials Business Plan, and SWPPP, which contains a Liquid Discharge Emergency Response Plan for release of landfill liquids to surface water. Ongoing post-closure maintenance of the landfill, including compliance with these emergency plans, is integral to the PHLPMP, and would be enforced with a JPA between the Sanitation Districts and DPR. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur as result of the Approved Project, or the project refinements and no new mitigation measures are required.

f. Would the project expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving fires?

The PEIR determined that impacts related to risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires during construction and operation would be less than significant. The project site is located within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, as identified by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CalFire). However, new construction within Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones is required to use ignition resistant materials as described in the CBC and to follow the County's Fuel Modification Plan Guidelines. Compliance with these regulations and requirements would improve the site's defensible space, reduce the likelihood of the loss of structures to fire, and would reduce the risk of injury or death from fire. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts

would occur as result of the Approved Project or project refinements and no new mitigation measures are required.

g. Would the project constitute a potentially dangerous fire hazard?

The PEIR determined that during construction and operation of park amenities including circulation and parking, trails, landscaping, play areas, and a Visitor Center and offices would not constitute a potentially dangerous fire hazard. The proposed design refinements would not be anticipated to create additional fire hazards as the design changes would not be significant enough to create potential fire hazards. The conversion of the landfill into a park use would increase the human presence at the site, especially during peak park use times and special events. However, park design features such as limiting parking to paved areas, limiting park users to public areas only, and compliance with fuel modification guidelines would reduce the potential for fire hazards. A less than significant impact would occur. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur during Phases I, II and future phases as a result of project refinements, and no new mitigation measures are required.

Cumulative Impacts

As discussed in Section 5.0 Cumulative Impacts of the PEIR, implementation of the project could potentially result in cumulative impacts associated with hazards and hazardous materials when combined with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects in the broader project area. However, as addressed above, the Approve Project's individual impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials would be less than significant with the incorporation of mitigation, and the project will be required to comply with all applicable policies and programs set forth by all applicable federal, state, and local agencies and regulations. Despite the increase in square footage resulting from project refinements, this increase would be offset by the reduction in square footage by the removal of some Approved Project features resulting in no greater impacts than what was analyzed in the PEIR.

Additionally, other related cumulative projects would similarly be required to comply with all applicable standards that are intended to address and reduce hazards and hazardous materials impacts. Depending on the size, scope, location, and historical use of the particular related cumulative project, remediation activities or other hazardous materials mitigation may also be required to further reduce the potential of risk to people and the environment as a result of various hazardous materials considerations. Therefore, the project's contribution to impacts associated with hazards and hazardous materials are not considered cumulatively considerable, and cumulative hazards and hazardous materials impacts as a whole would be less than significant.

Updated CEQA Checklist Analysis

The 2024 CEQA Guidelines Appendix G checklist does not include any new or updated thresholds for hazards and hazardous materials. As such, the Approved Project would not have any additional impacts on hazards and hazardous materials, and no new mitigation measures are required. The findings for the Approved Project remain consistent with the impact determinations identified in the PEIR; impacts would be less than significant..

Mitigation Measures

HAZ-1: During the design process for any new building or structure, the County shall prepare a report in accordance with the most recent version of the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (DPW) Landfill Gas Protection Policy. At a minimum, the report shall detail the measures recommended to minimize possible landfill gas intrusion and prevent explosive concentrations of decomposition gases within or under enclosed portions of the building or structure. This report shall be prepared by a California Registered Civil Engineer. At the time of final inspection, the civil engineer shall furnish a signed statement attesting that the building or structure has been constructed in accordance with the civil engineer's recommendation. Methane detectors and monitoring equipment shall be installed in structures as required by the most recent version of DPW Landfill Gas Protection Policy and the site-specific report. Monitoring and reporting shall occur by DPR at the frequency recommended the most recent version of DPW Landfill Gas Protection Policy and the site-specific report.

HAZ-2: If groundwater is encountered during construction, all construction activities in the vicinity shall immediately cease until a construction dewatering discharge permit can be obtained from the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board.

HAZ-3: Prior to construction of each phase, a Soil Management Plan and site-specific health and safety plan, detailing worker safety, vapor monitoring, soil testing, and soil removal shall be prepared for the project.

3.8 Hydrological Resources

Issues and Supporting Data Sources	Was Impact Analyzed Prior Environmental Document(s)?	Do Project Modifications Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Prior Environmental Document's Mitigations Implemented or Address Impact?
VIII. HYDROLOGICAL RESOURCES. Would the Project:					
a. Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	Yes	No	No	No	N/A
b. Would the project 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)?	Yes	No	No	No	N/A
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?	Yes	No	No	No	N/A

Issues and Supporting Data Sources	Was Impact Analyzed Prior Environmental Document(s)?	Do Project Modifications Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Prior Environmental Document's Mitigations Implemented or Address 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?	Yes	No	No	No	N/A
e. Would the project add water features or create conditions in which standing water can accumulate that could increase habitat for mosquitoes and other vectors that transmit diseases such as the West Nile virus and result in increased pesticide use?	Yes	No	No	No	N/A
f. Would the project 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?	Yes	No	No	No	N/A

Issues and Supporting Data Sources	Was Impact Analyzed Prior Environmental Document(s)?	Do Project Modifications Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Prior Environmental Document's Mitigations Implemented or Address Impact?
g. Would the project generate construction or post-construction runoff that would violate applicable stormwater NPDES permits or otherwise significantly affect surface water or groundwater quality?	Yes	No	No	No	N/A
h. Would the project conflict with the Los Angeles County Low Impact Development Ordinance (L.A. County Code, Title 12, Ch. 12.84)?	Yes	No	No	No	N/A
i. Would the project result in point or nonpoint source pollutant discharges into State Water Resources Control Board-designated Areas of Special Biological Significance?	Yes	No	No	No	N/A
j. Would the project use on-site wastewater treatment systems in areas with known geological limitations (e.g., high groundwater) or in close proximity to surface water (including, but not limited to, streams, lakes, and drainage course)?	Yes	No	No	No	N/A

Issues and Supporting Data Sources	Was Impact Analyzed Prior Environmental Document(s)?	Do Project Modifications Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Prior Environmental Document's Mitigations Implemented or Address Impact?
k. Would the project otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	Yes	No	No	No	N/A
l. Would the project place structures in areas subject to inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	Yes	No	No	No	N/A

Discussion:

Environmental Setting:

The project site is located in the Puente Hills within the San Gabriel River Watershed. This watershed is drained by the San Gabriel River, which at its closest point to the project site is located approximately one mile to the northwest. Stormwater runoff collected from the surface of the landfill enters the San Gabriel River south of the Whittier Narrows Dam via a large reinforced concrete storm drain, and north of SR-60 via the San Jose Creek Flood Control Channel. The Puente Hills Landfill is located in a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map Zone C. Zone C is designated for areas absent of a substantial flood hazard. There are no floodways or floodplain within the project site.

Groundwater

The project site is located on the western end of the Puente Hills. Puente Hills is bounded to the north by flood plain deposits (including San Jose Creek and the San Gabriel Groundwater Basin); to the west by the Whittier Narrows area and the San Gabriel River areas; and to the southwest by the Central Basin. The landfill is underlain by non-water bearing geologic units. Potable water supplied to the landfill comes from the San Gabriel Groundwater Basin. The rocks or geologic units of the western Puente Hills area, which include the landfill, are considered non-water bearing by the Department of Water Resources (DWR) because they do not contain or store groundwater in economically recoverable quantities. Natural groundwater found in the western Puente Hills contains high levels of minerals (as measured by total dissolved solids) and metals. Because of the poor natural water quality and limited quantities, this groundwater is not considered to be a suitable drinking water supply. These characteristics make the groundwater found at the Puente Hills Landfill very different from that in the adjacent groundwater basins. The Puente Hills are a major barrier to groundwater flow and separate the San Gabriel Groundwater

The low permeability material of Avocado Heights, located north of the landfill, provides a natural barrier for any on-site groundwater at the landfill to flow into the San Gabriel Groundwater Basin to the north. The San Gabriel Groundwater Basin lies beneath

approximately 170 square miles of the San Gabriel Valley and is the primary drinking water source for more than one million people in the County of Los Angeles. It consists of very permeable sands and gravel originating from the San Gabriel Mountains and is capable of transmitting groundwater at high rates. Recharge to the San Gabriel Groundwater Basin occurs by percolation of rainfall and stream flow, principally from the San Gabriel River, Rio Hondo, and San Jose Creek. Artificial recharge also takes place in the San Gabriel Groundwater Basin. San Gabriel Groundwater Basin discharge occurs by groundwater pumping and outflow at the Whittier Narrows area at the southwest corner of the basin. Through the Whittier Narrows area and San Gabriel River the groundwater from the San Gabriel Groundwater Basin drains into the Central Basin.

To protect groundwater quality near the Puente Hills Landfill and to impede landfill-affected groundwater from migrating off-site, the Sanitation Districts have installed composite liner systems and subsurface barrier systems at the landfill. In addition, an extensive network of monitoring wells and piezometers surround the site and are monitored to detect any potential impacts.

Local Drainage

The project site generally drains to the north and east into San Jose Creek and to the west directly into the lower reaches of the San Gabriel River. Drainage is conveyed into San Jose Creek via a series of concrete storm drains which carry water north beneath adjacent development, SR-60, and the Union Pacific railroad into the creek. San Jose Creek in this region transitions from an open concrete channel into a rip rap-lined channel with a natural earthen bottom that supports mature riparian woodland of cottonwoods and willows for 1.5 miles upstream of its confluence with the San Gabriel River. Open water appears to be present in this channel much of the year due to discharges from the San Jose Creek Water Reclamation Plant and urban runoff. The San Gabriel River in this region transitions from an open channel with concrete-lined banks that also supports mature riparian woodland of cottonwoods and willows for one mile downstream of its confluence with San Jose Creek. There, it broadens into the Whittier Narrows Recreation Area and Whittier Narrows Reservoir, which both support important riparian woodland and open floodplain scrub habitats. Open water appears to be present in these natural areas much of the year. The San Gabriel River in the immediate area downstream from the Whittier Narrows area continues as a rip rap-lined channel with a natural earthen bottom and areas of riparian habitat, while the Whittier Narrows Reservoir drains into a concrete-lined channel of Rio Hondo Creek.

Existing Site Drainage

The landfill has an extensive surface water drainage system to help manage stormwater runoff during the landfill's closure process. The landfill's drainage system is designed to avoid pooling of water on the landfill decks and percolation into fill, to convey water down slope to minimize erosion, and to discharge stormwater into adjacent public storm drains. Precipitation on the top decks and slopes of the landfill flows into engineered flow lines and V-shaped ditches, which line all access roads and benches on landfill slopes and convey water to larger down drainpipes made of corrugated metal or high-density polyethylene pipe built on the side slopes. To prevent ponding, the top decks are constructed at grades of about three percent. Crossing each V-ditch benches are conveyance pipes that collect water from the low points of the V-ditches. V-ditch benches are constructed to be about a ten percent cross slope and are built every 40 vertical feet on the landfill slopes making the length of the slopes approximately 100 feet. Water in the down drainpipes flows to either an energy dissipater at

the base of the landfill or a roadside drainage channel. From these two sources, the water flows to a debris basin to remove debris and sediment before travelling to the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (DPW) flood control and storm drains which eventually lead to the San Gabriel River.

Water Quality

Water quality management is an important issue at the project site due to its past use as a landfill in addition to the presence of sensitive receiving waters within San Jose Creek and the San Gabriel River that support important natural resources. The Sanitation Districts operates extensive environmental controls to protect water quality from potential contaminants that can originate from the landfill as it ages. To protect water quality, the Sanitation Districts manages and monitors surface runoff water.

As stated in Section 3.9.1.2 of the PEIR, runoff water is controlled through grading of the landfill and conveyed through an extensive drainage system of v-ditches and pipes. Runoff water is then directed to 11 debris basins to remove debris and sediment before flowing offsite into San Jose Creek and the San Gabriel River. Groundwater quality is managed through the use of composite liner and subsurface barrier systems. Composite liner systems prevent the potential migration of liquid from the solid waste (leachate) and the migration of landfill gas into the soil layers beneath the fill. The composite liner system consists of (from bottom to top) an underdrain, a clay liner, a synthetic liner, a liquids collection and removal system, a geotextile filter, and a protective soil layer. In addition, an extensive network of monitoring wells and piezometers surround the landfill and are monitored semiannually to detect any potential impacts offsite. Groundwater extraction wells are also installed immediately up gradient of the barriers to automatically remove any water that could accumulate behind the barriers. Any water pumped from behind the barriers is discharged into the sewer system pursuant to Industrial Waste Discharge Permits.

PEIR Checklist Analysis

a. Would the project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?

The PEIR determined that impacts related to water quality standards or waste discharge requirements would be less than significant during Phases I, II and future phases.

Construction

Construction activities have the potential to degrade water quality through the exposure of surface runoff to exposed soils, dust, and other debris, as well as from runoff from construction equipment. However, consistent with the approved program, the project would comply with National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II requirements and implement construction BMPs.

Operation

As the project would install pretreatment and biofiltration units to improve the quality of stormwater runoff entering the existing storm drain system, it would minimize the off-site transport of typical urban runoff pollutants during operation. Similar to the

approved program, the proposed project refinements would result in less than significant impacts related to water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, and no mitigation measures are required. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur as result of the project refinements and no new mitigation measures are required.

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

The PEIR identified that the Approved Project would use mostly use native and drought-tolerant natural plants, which would have minimal watering requirements. It is estimated that the Western Deck at Nike Hill would require approximately 15,316,556 gallons of recycled water per year at full buildout while the EJC would require approximately 1,260,037 gallons of recycled water each year at full buildout. It is anticipated that the existing reclaimed water distribution system would be expanded and raised with booster pumping to supply irrigation water to the top deck plantings and other non-potable uses. The top decks do not require irrigation as the established hydroseed/plant cover is adequately sustained naturally. Plants included in the landscaping of the top decks would be picked based on their ability to establish and survive on the final cover based on the cover's soil composition and approved irrigation.

Furthermore, to address the increase demand of recycled water from the project site, stormwater runoff would be captured and reused. The water captured in Basin T (proposed) would be conveyed into Basin A (existing). After the water has settled, it would be filtered and used to recharge the 650,000-gallon tank that is located to the southwest of the Gas-to-Energy Facility. The proposed recharge system would reduce the demand of recycled water needed from the San Jose Creek Water Reclamation Plant. No potable water would be provided at the top decks of the park. The proposed restrooms would not require potable water, instead, they would be vault-type restrooms where water is pumped in and then wastewater is pumped out. The location for drinking water fountains is yet to be determined. Therefore, the Approved p Project and the Refined Project would not result in the depletion of groundwater. Impacts would be less than significant.

The project site does not provide significant groundwater recharge due to its past use as a landfill. Fill areas contain barrier systems to prevent groundwater recharge to minimize the potential for leachate contamination of groundwater. Surface flows would be directed to the landfill's drainage system. Improvements to the existing drainage system would be completed to accept additional runoff and pollutants that would result from the Approved and Refined projects while meeting Sanitation Districts' regulatory requirements for the management of the landfill's closure. Improvements to the drainage system would include the construction of a gutter drain to convey stormwater runoff from the proposed park loop road, a new debris basin (Basin T), and a new connection to the existing drainage facilities conveying stormwater into Basin A. Therefore, the impact to groundwater recharge would be less than significant during Phases I, II and future phases. The proposed project refinements would also be

required to meet the Sanitation Districts' regulatory requirements. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur as result of the Approved Project, or the project refinements and no new mitigation measures are required.

c. Would the project 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?

The PEIR determined that during Phases I, II and future phases, the Approved Project would not be anticipated to substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the project site due to the Sanitation Districts' need to precisely manage stormwater runoff from the landfill. As stated in the Section 3.9.4.3 in the PEIR, final grade of the landfill has been designed to avoid ponding and to direct runoff to the landfill's extensive drainage system. A registered civil engineer would design the project's grading plan and drainage systems to comply with the landfill's regulatory requirements regarding the protection of water quality and to safely retain, detain, and or convey stormwater runoff. Capacity and water quality improvements to the landfill's stormwater system would be completed, as needed, to accept additional stormwater capacity demands created by the proposed regional park. However, it should be noted that the existing stormwater control facilities at the landfill have been designed to handle a 100-year 24-hour storm, as required by regulations governing waste management facilities. The Approved Project would construct new drainage facilities to handle the additional stormwater runoff that would be generated by the park loop road, specifically the newly paved portion of the road near the southern boundary of the project site in the buttress area. Improvements include a gutter drain to convey water into a new debris basin (Basin T). Basin T would be connected to an existing debris basin (Basin A). The drainage study completed for the Approved Project found that the existing detention basins within the landfill would see negligible changes in volumes and peak flows due to the minimal impervious area added within the park by the Approved Project. The proposed project design refinements drainage systems would also be required to comply with the landfill's regulatory requirements regarding the protection of water quality and to safely retain, detain, and or convey stormwater runoff. Therefore, no other improvements other than Basin T and associated drainage facilities would be constructed. No additional mitigation measures are required. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur as result of the Approved Project, or the Refined Project and no new mitigation measures are required.

d. Would the project 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?

The PEIR determined that impacts related to alteration of drainage patterns at the project site resulting in flooding would be less than significant during Phases I, II and future phases. The Approved Project's grading plan and drainage systems would be designed to comply with the landfill's regulatory requirements regarding the protection of water quality. The Approved Projects drainage system would be designed to prevent erosion and siltation on- and off-site. Furthermore, the Approved Project would implement a SWPPP, including BMPs during and after construction. These BMPs

would help minimize or eliminate potential sources of polluted runoff including erosion and/or siltation. Similar to the approved program, the Refined Projects structures would include a grading plan and drainage systems would be designed to comply with the landfill's regulatory requirements regarding the protection of water quality. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant, and no new mitigation measures are required. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur as result of the Approved or Refined Project.

e. Would the project add water features or create conditions in which standing water can accumulate that could increase habitat for mosquitoes and other vectors that transmit diseases such as the West Nile virus and result in increased pesticide use?

The PEIR determined that impacts related to stormwater drainage systems would be less than significant during Phases I, II and future phases. The Approved Project do not include water features that could potentially increase habitat for mosquitoes and other vectors. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant, and no new mitigation measures are required. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur.

f. Would the project create or contribute runoff water, which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?

The PEIR determined that impacts related to exceeding the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems would be less than significant. Development included in Phases I, II and future phases would retain permeable surfaces for the majority of the project areas to be developed in these two phases. However, the construction of structures and access infrastructure in areas with existing permeable surfaces would result in an increase of stormwater runoff which includes the proposed an increase in stormwater resulting from construction of the Approved Project. However, stormwater runoff that is collected from these project areas would be conveyed to the landfill's existing drainage system. The Approved Project would improve the landfill's existing drainage system, if warranted due to capacity or water quality constraints. The existing stormwater control facilities at the landfill have been designed to handle a 100-year 24-hour storm. The Approved Project would improve the landfill's drainage system to accommodate additional stormwater runoff generated by the Refined Project.. Similar to the Approved Project, the Refined Project would result in less than significant impacts related to substantially degrading water quality. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur, and no new mitigation measures are required.

g. Would the project generate construction or post-construction runoff that would violate applicable stormwater NPDES permits or otherwise significantly affect surface water or groundwater quality?

The PEIR determined that during Phases I, II and future phases no impact would occur related to violating applicable stormwater NPDES permits. As discussed previously in the Hydrological Resources section of this addendum, the Approved Project and the proposed Refined Project design changes would comply with National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II requirements and implement

construction BMPs. As the Approved Project would install pretreatment and biofiltration units to improve the quality of stormwater runoff entering the existing storm drain system, it would minimize the off-site transport of typical urban runoff pollutants during operation. No impact would occur, and no new mitigation measures are required. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur, and no new mitigation measures are required.

h. Would the project conflict with the Los Angeles County Low Impact Development Ordinance (L.A. County Code, Title 12, Ch. 12.84)?

The PEIR determined that less than significant impacts would occur related to the project conflicting with the Los Angeles County Low Impact Development (LID) Ordinance.

The Approved Project and the Refined Project design changes would comply with the LID ordinance by reducing stormwater runoff into natural bodies of water through the use of properly designed LID strategies and Best Management Practices (BMPs) throughout construction and operation. Therefore, no impact would occur, and no new mitigation measures are required. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur, and no new mitigation measures are required.

i. Would the project result in point or nonpoint source pollutant discharges into State Water Resources Control Board-designated Areas of Special Biological Significance?

The PEIR determined that there are no SWRCB designated Areas of Special Biological Significance in the project vicinity. Therefore, no impact would occur, and no new mitigation measures are required. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur with project refinements, and no new mitigation measures are required.

j. Would the project use on-site wastewater treatment systems in areas with known geological limitations (e.g., high groundwater) or in close proximity to surface water (including, but not limited to, streams, lakes, and drainage course)?

The PEIR concluded that impacts related to wastewater treatment systems during Phases I, II and future phases would be less than significant. Wastewater generated from the EJC and O&M restrooms would be conveyed through an existing sewer line to the municipal sewer system. No wastewater would be generated from the restrooms at the Western Deck, Nike Hill and Bike Skills areas as the restrooms provided there would be vault-type restrooms which require water to be pumped in and then the wastewater pumped out. No treatment systems are included in the Approved Project nor would wastewater systems be included in the proposed Refined Project design changes. Similar to the approved Project, impacts associated with project refinements would be less than significant, and no new mitigation measures are required. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur, and no new mitigation measures are required.

k. Would the project otherwise substantially degrade water quality?

Please see the response under the water quality standards threshold at the beginning of this section. Similar to the Approved Project, impacts would be less than significant, and no new mitigation measures are required. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur, and no new mitigation measures are required.

l. Would the project place structures in areas subject to inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?

The PEIR concluded that impacts related to inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow during Phases I, II and future phases would be less than significant. The project site is not located in a coastal zone and, thus, is not susceptible to tsunami. Furthermore, the project site is not located in proximity to an enclosed body of water that could produce a seiche. The project site consists of subterranean improvements and low-profile features that are generally not considered susceptible to substantive damage from these hazards. Similar to the Approved Project, impacts would be less than significant, and no new mitigation measures are required. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur with the Refined Project, and no new mitigation measures are required.

Updated CEQA Checklist Analysis

While the 2024 CEQA Guidelines Appendix G checklist has reorganized the thresholds contained in the 2016 checklist regarding hydrological resources, all thresholds of the current checklist are addressed within the 2016 checklist. The Approved Project is designed to capture stormwater for treatment and discharge to the existing storm drain at the project site. As such, the Approved Project nor the proposed Refined Project design changes would not conflict with or obstruct a water quality control or sustainable groundwater management plan. No impacts would occur in light of these new thresholds. As such, the Approved Project would not have any additional impacts on hydrological resources with the proposed Refined Project changes, and no new mitigation measures are required. The findings for the Approved Project remain consistent with the impact determinations identified in the PEIR for the approved program; impacts would be less than significant.

3.9 Land Use and Planning

Issues and Supporting Data Sources	Was Impact Analyzed Prior Environmental Document(s)?	Do Project Modifications Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Prior Environmental Document's Mitigations Implemented or Address Impact?
IX. LAND USE AND AGRICULTURE. Would the project:					
a. Would the project be inconsistent with the County zoning ordinance as applicable to the subject property?	Yes	No	No	No	N/A
b. Would the project Conflict with Hillside Management criteria, Significant Ecological Areas conformance criteria, or other planned beneficial land uses, particularly public facilities criteria?	Yes	No	No	No	N/A

Discussion:

Environmental Setting:

The project site is situated in the San Gabriel Valley in eastern Los Angeles County. The San Gabriel Valley is characterized by a built out/urbanized valley surrounded by the San Gabriel Mountains to the north, the Chino Hills and San Jose Hills to the east, the Puente Hills to the south, and the San Rafael Hills to the west. The project site is located within the Puente Hills in the southern portion of the San Gabriel Valley.

The Approved Project site would be located within the boundaries of the Puente Hills Landfill (landfill), which is owned by the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County. The landfill is approximately 1,365 acres in size and has been closed since 2013. The landfill is located southeast of the intersection of SR-60 and I-605 in unincorporated Los Angeles County. Although the landfill site is not located in the City of Industry, the address of the landfill front entry is 13130 Crossroads Parkway South, City of Industry, CA 91746. Full vehicular access to the site is currently available via a single driveway from Crossroads Parkway South.

The site is bordered by a mix of land uses, with highly developed urban land uses generally bordering the site to the north, east and west and lower intensity development and open

spaces uses to the south. Key adjacent land uses include single family residential neighborhoods with the community Hacienda Heights that border the site to the east, the 1,400-acre Rose Hills Memorial Park and lands managed by the Puente Hills Habitat Preservation Authority to the south, along with the Rio Hondo Community College Campus. The project site itself supports a varied mix of land uses ranging from natural landscaped and native habitat open space areas to heavy industrial uses.

PEIR Checklist Analysis

a. Would the project be inconsistent with the County zoning ordinance as applicable to the subject property?

The PEIR determined that during Phases I, II and future phases, no impact would occur associated with inconsistencies with the County zoning ordinance as applicable to the subject property. Recreational uses are allowed within Public and Semi-Public and Parks and Recreation land use designations. Recreational uses are also a permitted use under Heavy Agricultural and Open Space zones (L.A. County Code Title 22, § 22.24.120 and 22.40.410). Riding and hiking trails, excluding trails for motor vehicles, are an allowed use subject to the Director of Regional Planning's review and approval under Light Agricultural zones (L.A. County Code Title 22, § 22.24.090). Only a small area of the landfill east of the main entrance is zoned Light Agricultural. The only project components that would be located in this area are sections of the multi-use trail, one-way loop road, and selective use two-way road. The Proposed Project including the proposed design refinements would comply with the review and approval requirements listed in Title 22, § 22.24.090 of the Los Angeles County Code. Therefore, the Proposed Project would be consistent with the County's General Plan land use designation and zoning ordinance. The Approved Project would be consistent with the County of Los Angeles applicable General Plan policies listed in Section 3.10.2.4 of the PEIR.

Similar to the Approved Project, the Refined Project would not be inconsistent with the County zoning ordinance. No impact would occur, and no mitigation measures are required. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur with project refinements, and no new mitigation measures are required.

b. Would the project Conflict with Hillside Management criteria, Significant Ecological Areas conformance criteria, or other planned beneficial land uses, particularly public facilities criteria?

The PEIR determined that Approved Project would be consistent with the following major design categories as specified in the Hillside Design Guidelines which include guidelines for Site Planning, Grading and Facilities, Road Circulation, Building Design, and Landscaping. The Approved Project would be designed and constructed in compliance with the Hillside Management Area Ordinance (L.A. County Code Title 22, § 22.56.217). No impact would occur.

The Significant Ecological Area (SEA) program, part of the County General Plan Conservation and Natural Resources Element, designates areas where the County deems it important to facilitate balance between development and resource conservation. One adopted SEA (Rio Hondo Wildlife Sanctuary SEA) and one

conceptual SEA (Conceptual SEA for the Hacienda Heights Community) are located within the landfill property. However, the Approved Project nor the proposed design refinements are not proposing any recreational facilities within the Rio Hondo Wildlife Sanctuary (Ecology Canyon) or within the Conceptual SEA (Habitat Authority). Recreational uses such as hiking and wildlife watching are compatible by definition with the long-term sustainability of biological resources within SEAs (County of Los Angeles 2015). Potential consistency impacts may occur from the proposed Rose Hills Memorial Park easement and the Conceptual SEA. Alternative 1 of the Rose Hills Memorial Park easements would be the closest to the Conceptual SEA. No direct impacts to the Conceptual SEA from the proposed Rose Hills Memorial Park easement are expected because the Approved Project does not propose any development within the boundaries of this SEA.

Similar to the Approved Project, the Refined Project would result in no impact, and no mitigation measures are required. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur with the Approved Project or the proposed Project Refinements, and no new mitigation measures are required.

Updated CEQA Checklist Analysis

The 2024 CEQA Guidelines Appendix G checklist no longer includes threshold (c) of the 2016 checklist as part of the impact analysis for land use and planning. Prior to 2019, threshold (c) under land use and planning was similar to threshold (f) from the biological resources analysis. Therefore, the 2024 update eliminated that redundancy, but the topic remains covered in the biological resources analysis. As such, the refined Approved Project would not have any additional impacts on land use and planning, and no new mitigation measures are required. The findings for the Refined Project remain consistent with the impact determinations identified in the PEIR for the approved program; impacts would be less than significant.

3.10 Noise

Issues and Supporting Data Sources	Was Impact Analyzed Prior Environmental Document(s)?	Do Project Modifications Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Prior Environmental Document's Mitigations Implemented or Address Impact?
X. 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?	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
b. A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project, including noise from parking areas?	Yes	No	No	No	N/A
c. A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project, including noise from amplified sound systems?	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
d. Would the project result in exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	Yes	No	No	No	N/A

Issues and Supporting Data Sources	Was Impact Analyzed Prior Environmental Document(s)?	Do Project Modifications Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Prior Environmental Document's Mitigations Implemented or Address Impact?
e. Would the project result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	Yes	No	No	No	N/A
f. Would the project result in a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	Yes	No	No	No	N/A
g. 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?	Yes	No	No	No	N/A
h. For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	Yes	No	No	No	N/A

Discussion:

Environmental Setting:

Existing Land Uses and Sensitive Receptors

The noise impact analysis in this section is based on the analysis prepared in 2016 by Kunzman & Associates and can be found in Appendix E of the PEIR.

The project site is largely bordered by developed urban uses. Surrounding land uses include office and light industrial uses to the west and north; residential and open space/preserve properties to the east and south; and Rose Hills Memorial Park, Rio Hondo College, and a Southern California Edison (SCE) electrical transmission line right-of-way (ROW) to the south and west. SR-60 borders the site to the northeast. Multi-use trails constructed and maintained by the Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) adjoin and cross the site connecting east to west over the former landfill. The northern boundary of the project site is bordered by SR-60. North of SR-60 lies the Wildwood Mobile Home Park, commercial centers, light industrial uses, and both channelized and relatively natural segments of San Jose Creek. To the east, the project site is bordered by a 3,400-foot-wide open space corridor that inks the site to native habitats in the Hacienda Hills. The eastern boundary of the project site is bordered by the unincorporated community of Hacienda Heights, which includes a single-family residential neighborhood, Orange Grove Middle School, and Orange Grove Park. To the south and southwest, the project site is bordered by a mix of uses, including a 230-acre preserve area managed by the Puente Hills Habitat Authority, a cemetery use (Rose Hills Memorial Park), and an SCE right-of-way (ROW) that contains two high power overhead electric transmission lines. The manicured lawns of Rose Hills Memorial Park extend for approximately one mile along the southwestern boundary of the project site. This shared boundary includes areas of open undeveloped grassland, which have been approved for cemetery expansion. An SCE ROW is located between Rose Hills Memorial Park and the project site. This SCE ROW contains two high power overhead electric transmission lines; a 220-kilovolt (kV) transmission line and a 500-kv transmission line suspended from lattice towers.

To the west, the project site is bordered by Rio Hondo College, a community college with a mix of uses, including extensive surface parking lots, classroom and administration buildings, and the native habitats of Ecology Canyon. Beyond Rio Hondo College to the west, there are light industrial and commercial uses, I-605, and the San Gabriel River. The State of California defines sensitive receptors as those land uses that require serenity or are otherwise adversely affected by noise events or conditions. Schools, libraries, churches, hospitals, single and multiple-family residential, including transient lodging, motels, and hotel uses make up the majority of these areas. Sensitive receptors that may be affected by project-generated noise include the single-family detached residential dwelling units located to the west, east, and south; the multi-family attached residential dwelling units located to the west; and Orange Grove Elementary School and Palm Elementary School located to the east.

PEIR Checklist Analysis

a. Would the project expose persons to, or generation of, noise levels in excess of standards established in the County General Plan or noise ordinance (Los Angeles County Code, Title 12, Chapter 12.08), or applicable standards of other agencies?

b. Would the project cause a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project, including noise from parking areas?

c. Would the project cause a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project, including noise from amplified sound systems?

The PEIR determined that noise impacts during Phases I, II and future phases related to construction and operation of the Approved Project would be less than significant with mitigation. The following analyzes the CEQA Checklist noise-related topics for a, b and c.

The County's General Plan Noise Element establishes goals intended to protect residents from the harmful effects of noise from mechanical equipment and trucks. The majority of the project site including structures associated with the proposed Refined Project are located at distance greater than 300 feet from any sensitive receptor. As demonstrated by the construction noise calculations, the construction noise level is below the City of Industry's/County's 75 dBA construction noise limit and therefore is consistent with the City's/County's General Plan Noise Element goals.

Construction is anticipated to occur during the permissible hours according to the County's Municipal Code and not exceed 75 dBA thresholds at nearest sensitive receptors. Construction noise would have a temporary or periodic increase in the ambient noise levels above the existing within the project vicinity. Pursuant to Municipal Code Section 12.08.440, construction activities may occur between the hours of 7:00 A.M. and 7:00 P.M. on weekdays and is prohibited on Sundays and federal holidays. These permitted hours of construction are included in the code in recognition that construction activities undertaken during daytime hours are a typical part of living in an urban environment and do not cause a significant disruption. Compliance with the County's ordinance, as well as implementation of Mitigation Measure N-1 would reduce potential construction noise impacts to nearby sensitive receptors to a less than significant level.

During operation, Sensitive receptors that may be affected by Approved Project operational noise include the residences to the east, west, and south and the elementary schools to the east. The worst-case stationary noise was modeled utilizing the SoundPLAN model. The proposed park is anticipated to operate during daytime hours, which falls within the City's/County's daytime allowable hours of 7 A.M. to 10 P.M. for noise limits. Future operational noise levels (which includes typical live concert events at the amphitheater with approximately 2,000 people) are expected to range from 21.8 to 41.6 dBA Leq at the evaluated sensitive noise receptors. Noise associated with project operations will not exceed the City's most strict exterior daytime standard of 50 dBA. Similar to the PEIR, impacts would be less than significant with mitigation

measures. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur as result of the Approved Project including design changes in the proposed Refined Project and no new mitigation measures are required.

d. Would the project result in exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

The PEIR determined that during Phases 1, II and future phases, impacts related to vibration would be less than significant. Construction activity can generate varying degrees of vibration, depending on the procedure and equipment. Operation of construction equipment generates vibrations that spread through the ground and diminish in amplitude with distance from the source. The effect on buildings located in the vicinity of a construction site often varies depending on soil type, ground strata, and construction characteristics of the receiver building(s). The results from vibration can range from no perceptible effects at the lowest vibration levels, to low rumbling sounds and perceptible vibration at moderate levels, and to slight damage at the highest levels. In most cases, the primary concern regarding construction vibration relates to damage.

The City allows vibration from temporary construction; however, this analysis provides the potential vibration impact for quantitative purposes. The nearest existing structure to the project site is located at a distance greater than 300 feet. In addition, the County of Los Angeles Municipal Code Section 12.08.560 prohibits the operation of any device that creates vibration that is above the vibration perception threshold of any individual at or beyond the property boundary of the source. As previously stated, construction equipment is anticipated to be located at least 300 feet or more from any existing sensitive receptor. Vibration impacts would be short-term and would only occur during site grading and construction activities.

As such, project-related vibration levels would not exceed the standard in the Noise Ordinance. Similar to the Approved Project, the Refined Project would result in a less than significant impact related to vibration. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur as result of the Approved Project or the proposed Refined Project design changes and no new mitigation measures are required.

Cumulative Impacts

As discussed in Section 5.0 Cumulative Impacts of the PEIR Implementation of the project could potentially result in cumulative impacts associated with noise when combined with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects in the broader project area. However, as addressed above, the project's individual impacts related to noise will be less than significant and project implementation would not exceed applicable noise standards established by the City or result in either a permanent or temporary increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity.

Significant noise impacts to offsite receptors would occur if the project resulted in a substantial increase in ambient noise levels contributing to a cumulative noise impact in the project area. As previously addressed above, construction is anticipated to occur during the permissible hours according to the County's Municipal Code and not exceed

75 dBA thresholds at nearest sensitive receptors that may be affected by Approved Project operational noise include the residences to the east, west, and south and the elementary schools to the east. The worst-case stationary noise was modeled utilizing the SoundPLAN model. The proposed park is anticipated to operate during daytime hours, which falls within the City's/County's daytime allowable hours of 7 A.M. to 10 P.M. for noise limits. Future operational noise levels (which includes typical live concert events at the amphitheater with approximately 2,000 people) are expected to range from 21.8 to 41.6 dBA Leq at the evaluated sensitive noise receptors. Noise associated with project operations will not exceed the City's most strict exterior daytime standard of 50 dBA. Additionally, despite the increase in square footage resulting from project refinements, this increase would be offset by the reduction in square footage by the removal of some Approved Project features resulting in no greater impacts than what was analyzed in the PEIR. other related cumulative projects would similarly be required to comply with all applicable standards that are intended to address and reduce noise impacts. Therefore, in combination with existing and reasonably foreseeable future projects, the proposed project would not contribute to a cumulatively considerable impact to noise.

Mitigation Measures

N-1: In addition to adherence to the City of Industry's policies found in the Safety Element and Municipal Code (the City's policies are more stringent than the County's policies) limiting the construction hours of operation, the following measures shall be applied to reduce construction noise and vibrations, emanating from the Approved Project:

- During all project site excavation and grading on-site, construction contractors shall equip all construction equipment, fixed or mobile, with properly operating and maintained mufflers, consistent with manufacturer standards.

- The contractor shall place all stationary construction equipment so that emitted noise is directed away from the noise sensitive receptors nearest the project site.

- Equipment shall be shut off and not left to idle when not in use.

- The contractor shall locate equipment staging in areas that will create the greatest distance between construction-related noise/vibration sources and sensitive receptors nearest the project site during all project construction.

- Jackhammers, pneumatic equipment, and all other portable stationary noise sources shall be shielded, and noise shall be directed away from sensitive receptors.

Updated CEQA Checklist Analysis

The 2024CEQA Guidelines Appendix G checklist has reorganized and condensed the thresholds contained within the 2016 checklist used in the PEIR to assess impacts to noise; however, the 2016 checklist encompasses the analyses for all current thresholds, and no additional thresholds have been added. As such, the Approved Project and the Refined Project design changes\ would not have any additional impacts on noise, and no new mitigation measures are required. The findings for the Approved Project remain consistent with the impact determinations identified in the PEIR for the approved program; impacts would be less than significant.

3.11 Public Services and Recreation

Issues and Supporting Data Sources	Was Impact Analyzed Prior Environmental Document(s)?	Do Project Modifications Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Prior Environmental Document's Mitigations Implemented or Address Impact?
XII. PUBLIC SERVICES AND RECREATION. 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?	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
b. Police protection?	Yes	No	No	No	N/A
c. Schools?	Yes	No	No	No	N/A
d. Parks?	No	No	No	No	N/A
e. Other public facilities?	No	No	No	No	N/A
f. 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?	Yes	No	No	No	N/A
g. Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	Yes	No	No	No	N/A

Discussion:

Environmental Setting:

As identified in the PEIR, during construction and operation of Phases I, II and future phases of the Approved Project would increase the demand of fire and sheriff protection required at the project site. However, with implementation of mitigation measures, impacts would be reduced to levels below significance.

The project site is currently a closed landfill and mostly closed to the public with the exception of the Schabarum/Skyline Trail located along the southern boundary of the landfill that is open

to the public. The Approved Project would include infrastructure that would allow public access to the site. It is projected that an average of 32,200 park users per month would access the park upon full buildout. In addition, it is estimated that up to 25 special events would be held annually with up to 5,000 visitors in attendance at each event. The projected park users to the area previously closed to the public, would create an increase in the demand for fire and sheriff protection services.

PEIR Checklist Analysis

a. Would the project create capacity or service level problems, or result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives?

Fire Protection Services

The Approved Project is located within the boundaries of the Puente Hills Landfill in unincorporated Los Angeles County with the main entry to the proposed park located within the City of Industry. Fire protection services to the landfill are provided by the Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACFD). The LACFD provides fire protection services to more than four million residents in 58 cities and all unincorporated communities within the County. Fire protection for the City of Industry is provided by LACFD Battalion 87. The nearest fire station to the project site is Fire Station 87, located at 140 South Second Avenue in the City of Industry, approximately 4.8 miles northeast of the project site (LACFD 2024).

Because the project site is located in an urbanized setting, the LACFD has three existing stations within a five-mile radius of the site, therefore, LACFD already has resources in place to provide protection services for the region. The Approved Project nor the Refined Project design changes are not anticipated to induce population growth because it does not include housing or a substantial number of new jobs or housing. Therefore, it is anticipated that during Phases I, II and future phases, regular park operations the Approved and Refined Project would not require the expansion of fire stations in the area. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur as result of the project and no new mitigation measures are required.

Police Protection Services

The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD) provides sheriff protection services to the project site. LASD serves the County of Los Angeles, an area that encompasses approximately 3,087 square miles and includes 42 contract cities and 140 unincorporated communities. LASD currently employs 18,000 employees that include 9,800 sworn officers. The Industry Sheriff Station, located at 150 North Hudson Avenue in the City of Industry, currently serves the project site. The Industry Station's jurisdiction encompasses approximately 4,000 square miles and a population of more than 10,000,000 residents (LASD 2024).

The LASD estimates that at full build out of Phases I, II and future phases, of the Approved Project, approximately 32,200 visitors per month would visit the site. The LASD would provide two deputies, two security officers, and one Sergeant per shift

(day and night) to provide law enforcement services to the park. The Sergeant may be responsible for liaison collateral duties. The early morning shift may require additional Parks Bureau personnel depending on the phasing and construction schedule. The need for two additional patrol vehicles and office space at the park security office was also identified. During construction it would be necessary to provide patrol checks because often times when a new park facility is being constructed there are reports/calls regarding burglaries and/or vandalism to the facility. These staffing estimates are preliminary based on the number of anticipated visitors and may be adjusted due to deployment of patrol deputies based on seven days a week with a relief factor. A staffing assessment and safety plan will be prepared by the LASD to determine the demand for additional sheriff personnel and support services for each phase of the Approved Project which includes the proposed Refined Project design changes which would include new structures at the site, whereby DPR would be responsible to fund its proportionate share of financial impacts for the increased costs of public services provided by LASD, per Mitigation Measure PS-5. With the implementation of Mitigation Measure PS-5 impacts would be less than significant. Special events can potentially result in a substantial increase in sheriff protection demand. This substantial increase would result in a significant impact on fire sheriff protection services. With implementation of Mitigation Measures PS-1, PS-2, and PS-3 impacts would be less than significant.

The PEIR analyzed the completion of the Rose Hills Memorial Park access road that would have incrementally increased the demand for both sheriff protection services and landfill maintenance. Therefore, completion of the Rose Hills Memorial Park Access Road would substantially increase demand for park law enforcement and traffic management services, which would be considered a potentially significant impact. Therefore, Mitigation Measure PS-4 requires Rose Hills Memorial Park to maintain the access road, the exact criteria for maintenance, frequency of such maintenance, and responsibility for monitoring and timely completion would be required.

As discussed above, the LACFD and LASD already have resources in the area providing fire and sheriff protection. The gradual increase of park visitors as new areas is developed is not anticipated to result in a significant increase in the demand for fire and sheriff protection services. Therefore, it is anticipated that future phases, and the addition of new park features resulting from design refinements would not require the expansion of fire or sheriff stations in the area. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur as result of the Approved or Refined Project and no new mitigation measures are required.

Schools

The nearest schools to the project site are Rio Hondo College locate dt 3600 Workman Mill Road, Whittier, CA, approximately 1.1 miles west of the landfill and Andrews Junior High School located at 1010 South Caraway Drive, Whittier, CA approximately four miles northeast of the landfill. The Proposed Project and project refinements include the development of a recreational facility and does not include residential units that would increase the permanent population in the region requiring the provision of schools. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur as result of the Approved Project and no mitigation

measures are required. Therefore, as analyzed in the PEIR, impacts to schools resulting from the Approved Project would be less than significant.

Parks

The Approved Project would not result in an increase in permanent population, and thus, would not increase the demand for park facilities. The Approved Project and the refined Project include recreational facilities and would therefore increase the availability of recreational opportunities in the region. No impact would occur, and no mitigation measures are required. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur, and no new mitigation measures are required.

Other Public Facilities

The Approved Project nor the Refined Project design changes would result in an increase in permanent population, and thus, would not increase the demand for other public facilities. No impact would occur, and no mitigation measures are required. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur, and no new mitigation measures are required.

Cumulative Impacts

As discussed in Section 5.0 Cumulative Impacts of the PEIR implementation of the project could potentially result in cumulative impacts associated with public services and recreation when combined with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects in the broader project area. However, as addressed above, the project's individual impacts related to public services and recreation would be less than significant, and the project will be required to comply with all applicable requirements set forth by the State and City, including the mandatory payment of impact fees, school facility fees and in-lieu fees.

Additionally, other related cumulative would similarly be required to comply with all applicable City standards that are intended to address and reduce public services and recreation impacts. Depending on the type of development project, these related cumulative projects would also be required to pay similar development impact fees and/or dedicate parkland. The payment of such fees, as well as the dedication of parkland, would help to offset the construction and expansion of facilities and the need for further resources and capital, brought about by the population growth associated with the related cumulative projects. Despite the increase in square footage resulting from project refinements, this increase would be offset by the reduction in square footage by some removal of the Approved Project features resulting in no greater impacts than what was analyzed in the PEIR. Therefore, the project's contribution to impacts associated with public service and recreation are not considered cumulatively considerable, and cumulative public service and recreation impacts as a whole would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

PS-1: The special event operator will coordinate with the Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACFD) in its preparation and implementation of a Fire Incident Plan describing the fire inspection and protection services to be provided by the LACFD and identifying the number of fire department personnel to be provided, including fire suppression/emergency medical service (EMS), fire prevention (fire inspectors), emergency communications, and supervisory personnel. The special event operator shall reimburse the County of Los Angeles (County) for fire inspection and protection services provided under the Fire Incident Plan, pursuant to the reimbursement agreement with the County to be entered into in connection with the special event permit. The Fire Incident Plan will also identify fire suppression equipment, supplies and other services to be provided by the special event operator during future festivals, including the number of fire suppression mobile carts. The number of fire suppression mobile carts required will be determined by the LACFD based on the site plan for future special events.

PS-2: Prior to the commencement of each special event, the special event operator will prepare and submit a Private Security Plan for review and approval by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD) describing all private security services to be provided and paid for by the special event operator. The Private Security Plan will identify the number of private security personnel to be provided and how these resources will be deployed and supervised.

PS-3: The special event operator will coordinate with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD) in its preparation and implementation of an Operations Plan establishing the sheriff protection services to be provided by the County of Los Angeles to supplement the private security being provided by the special event operator. The special event operator will reimburse the County for sheriff protection services provided under the Operations Plan, pursuant to the reimbursement agreement with the County to be entered into in connection with the special event permit.

PS-4: Prior to the construction and use of the park access road by Rose Hills Memorial Park, the County, the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, and Rose Hills Memorial Park will enter into a tri-party agreement (as more fully described under Mitigation Measure T-1) which will include a means for Rose Hills Memorial Park to fund in perpetuity its proportionate share of financial impacts of the increased costs for public services provided by the LASD Park Bureau, and DPR to ensure protection of public safety, ease of public access to the Park, and minimal interference with park uses

PS-5: A staffing assessment and safety plan will be prepared by the LASD to determine the demand for additional sheriff personnel and support services for each phase of the Proposed Project, whereby DPR will be responsible to fund its proportionate share of financial impacts for the increased costs of public services provided by LASD. The staffing assessment and safety plan shall be reevaluated at the commencement of each project phase.

Updated CEQA Checklist Analysis

The 2024 CEQA Guidelines Appendix G checklist does not include any new or updated thresholds for public services and recreation in comparison to the 2016 checklist used to analyze the PEIR. As such, the Approved Project nor the proposed Refined Project design changes have any additional impacts on public services and recreation, and no new mitigation measures are required. The findings remain consistent with the impact determinations identified in the PEIR for the approved program, impacts would be less than significant.

3.12 Transportation and Circulation

Issues and Supporting Data Sources	Was Impact Analyzed Prior Environmental Document(s)?	Do Project Modifications Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Prior Environmental Document's Mitigations Implemented or Address Impact?
XIII. TRANSPORTATION AND CIRCULATION. Would the project:					
a. Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
b. Would the project conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise. decrease the performance or safety of such facilities.	Yes	No	No	No	N/A

Issues and Supporting Data Sources	Was Impact Analyzed Prior Environmental Document(s)?	Do Project Modifications Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Prior Environmental Document's Mitigations Implemented or Address Impact?
c. Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	Yes	No	No	No	N/A
d. Would the project substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	Yes	No	No	No	N/A
e. Result in inadequate emergency access?	Yes	No	No	No	Yes

Discussion:

Environmental Setting:

This analysis is based on the Transportation Analysis Report (TAR) prepared by Fehr and Peers for the Approved Project and can be found in Appendix H of the PEIR. Since preparation of the 2016 TAR, the Approved Project has gone through several design changes, most notably, the proposed 8,600 sq. ft. Visitor Center analyzed in the 2016 PEIR has been refined to a 22,846 sq. ft Environmental Justice Center (EJC); the square footage for Nike Hill Plaza has been increased from 6,000 sq. ft to 10,000 sq. ft, and a new 9,178 sq. ft. Composting Center Demonstration Area would be located off an internal service road from Crossroads Parkway South. AECOM conducted a review of the 2016 TAR prepared by Fehr and Peers and the proposed design refinements to determine if the refinements would result in new and significant impacts during construction and operation of the EJC and Composting Center Demonstration Area and Nike Hill Plaza. Although existing traffic data used in the previous

2016 PEIR may no longer accurately reflect current conditions, the trip generation analysis was based on the overall project size of 117 acres which remains unchanged, therefore, vehicle trip generation with the new proposed structures would be expected to remain consistent with the analysis of the 2016 PEIR. Additionally, the land use type, categorized as a Regional Park, also remains the same as in 2016 and consequently, the trip distribution patterns is also expected to the same as those outlined in the 2016 EIR. The EJC would be meant as an educational center for all including children who would visit the EJC via school buses. Through the use of buses to transport visitors to the park, helps reduce the number of vehicles accessing the park. During construction, mitigation measures T-6, preparation of a TMP would be required to designate the routes for entry and exit, signage placement along these routes, temporary street closures and other special traffic management procedures, such as use of traffic control personnel to direct traffic at key intersections during construction.

The Puente Hills Landfill Park Master Plan Initial Study determined that there are no airports in the vicinity of the project site. Furthermore, the Approved Project nor the proposed Refine Project design changes propose structures that would require changes to air traffic patterns due to height. These issues are not analyzed further in this section.

The study area selected for the traffic analysis extends from the San Gabriel River to the northwest, Rose Hills Road to the south, Peck Road to the east, and Crossroads Parkway North to the west. The streets in the study area are under the jurisdiction of the City of Industry and Los Angeles County. Freeways and freeway ramps in the study area are under the jurisdiction of the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). There are four bus transit lines in the vicinity of the project site. These routes are operated by the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro), Norwalk Transit, and Foothill Transit.

The existing arterial and transportation system at the project site include the following:

Interstate 605 (I-605, San Gabriel River Freeway) is a north/south freeway that extends north from I-405 in Long Beach to I-210 in Duarte.

State Route 60 (SR-60, Pomona Freeway) is an east/west freeway that extends between Los Angeles and Riverside Counties.

Crossroads Parkway South is generally an east/west minor arterial roadway in the project study area that runs north of the project site between Workman Mill Road and Crossroads Parkway North. Crossroads Parkway South connects with the entrance to the landfill access road, which provides access to the project site and the existing Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility (MRF).

Crossroads Parkway North is an east/west minor arterial roadway in the project study area that runs north of the project site.

Workman Mill Road is an arterial roadway in the study area that generally runs northeast and southwest of the project site. Between Crossroads Parkway North and Pellissier Place, Workman Mill Road runs east/west, then shifts to the north/south direction between Pellissier Place and Crossroads Parkway South.

Pellissier Place is a minor arterial roadway in the study area that runs northwest of the project site.

Peck Road is a north/south arterial roadway in the study area that runs west of the project site.

Metro Line 270 provides local service between the cities of Norwalk and Monrovia through Santa Fe Springs, Whittier, South El Monte, El Monte, Irwindale, and Los Angeles. This line runs west of the project site along Workman Mill Road.

Metro Line 577 provides local service between the cities of Long Beach and El Monte through Cerritos, Norwalk, Downey, Pico Rivera, and Los Angeles. This line runs west of the project site along Workman Mill Road.

Norwalk Transit Line 1 is a north/south line that provides service between Norwalk and the City of Industry through Santa Fe Springs, Whittier, and Los Angeles County. This line runs west and north of the project site along Workman Mill Road and Crossroads Parkway South.

Foothill Transit Line 274 is generally a north/south line that provides service between Whittier to Baldwin Park through the City of Industry and West Covina. This line runs north of the project area along Workman Mill Road and Crossroads Parkway South.

Bicycle Facilities: There are no bicycle facilities on roads bordering the project site. There is a Class I Bicycle Path in the study area north of the project site. The bicycle path is situated between Workman Mill Road and 7th Avenue and extends approximately two miles.

Pedestrian Facilities: A developed network of pedestrian facilities exists around the project area, though sidewalks are not present on both sides of each street. Crossroads Parkway South near the project site does not have a sidewalk on the south side of the street, though a sidewalk is present on the north side.

PEIR Checklist Analysis

a. Would the project conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?

The PEIR determined that during construction of Phases I, II and future phases, impacts to the external circulation system would be temporary and less than significant with implementation of mitigation measure T-6. However, potential conflicts may occur with existing landfill maintenance vehicles, park users, the future Rose Hills Memorial Park roadway easement, and emergency vehicles. These temporary construction-related impacts would be minimized with implementation of a Construction Traffic Management Plan (TMP), to be prepared and approved by the County prior to construction of any park improvements. The Construction TMP would require prior notices, adequate signposting, detours, phased construction and temporary driveways where necessary to reduce construction-related impacts that may result from the Approved Project.

The existing plus project traffic volumes were analyzed in the PEIR during Phase I, II and future phases to determine the projected volume-to-ratio (V/C) and level of service

(LOS) for each intersection. The analysis determined that all intersections were found to operate at LOS D or better with the addition of project traffic. Additionally, cumulative base conditions and cumulative (2035) traffic conditions with the project traffic determined that all but one of the study intersections analyzed in the traffic study are projected to continue operating at LOS D or better. The exception is the intersection of Peck Road & Pellissier Place, which is projected to operate at LOS E in the AM peak hour. It should be noted that this intersection would still operate at LOS E without the Proposed Project in the year 2035.

Since preparation of the 2016 TAR, the Approved Project has gone through several design changes, most notably, the proposed 8,600 sq. ft. Visitor Center analyzed in the 2016 PEIR has been refined to a 22,846 sq. ft Environmental Justice Center (EJC); the square footage for Nike Hill Plaza has been increased from 6,000 sq. ft to 10,000 sq. ft, and a new 9,178 sq. ft. Composting Center Demonstration Area would be located off an internal service road from Crossroads Parkway South. The 2016 TAR trip generation analysis was based on the overall project size of 117 acres which remains unchanged, therefore, vehicle trip generation with the new proposed structures would be expected to remain consistent with the analysis of the 2016 PEIR. Additionally, during construction, mitigation measures T-6, preparation of a TMP would be required to designate the routes for entry and exit, signage placement along these routes, temporary street closures and other special traffic management procedures, such as use of traffic control personnel to direct traffic at key intersections during construction.

Therefore, the project would result in a less than significant impact during construction. Nonetheless, as the Approved Project requires partial lane closures during construction, consistent with the approved program, the Approved and Refined Project would implement mitigation measure T-1, which includes the preparation of a traffic control plan during construction. Potential project-specific elements for the traffic control plan could reduce traveler delay and enhancing traveler safety. No additional new mitigation measures are required. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur as result of the Approved Project or project refinements and no new mitigation measures are required.

b. Would the project conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?

The PEIR determined that implementation of the Approved Project would not directly or indirectly eliminate existing or planned alternative transportation corridors or facilities (bicycle paths, lanes, bus turnouts, etc.), include changes in policies or programs that support alternative transportation, or construct facilities in locations in which future alternative transportation facilities are planned.

Since approval of the 2016 PEIR, the Approved Project has gone through several design changes, most notably, the proposed 8,600 sq. ft. Visitor Center analyzed in the 2016 PEIR has been refined to a 22,846 sq. ft Environmental Justice Center (EJC); the square footage for Nike Hill Plaza has been increased from 6,000 sq. ft to 10,000 sq. ft, and a new 9,178 sq. ft. Composting Center Demonstration Area would be located off an internal service road from Crossroads Parkway South. The Entry Plaza and EJC would be a key focal point of visitor activities and gateway to the park. It would serve as the information and transit hub for the park, as well as providing

administrative offices. Multi-modal access to this gateway area from Crossroads Parkway South would be provided by a multi-purpose trail (including an ADA-compliant ramp) that would serve local and regional park visitors arriving via public transit, bicycle, or on foot. Other on-site circulation improvements included in the PHLPMP are provisions for new bus stops on Crossroads Parkway South near the park entrance to improve regional transit access, the striping of crosswalks on the internal access roads, the addition of a traffic signal or a roundabout where the main access road branches between the park site and the Sanitation Districts facilities, paving of an internal loop road through the park site, provision of five parking lots through the park, the expansion of existing trails within the site, the development of a multi-purpose trail alongside the primary vehicular circulation system, and additional hiking trails throughout the park.

The Approved Project would be accessible via existing and planned public transit systems and organized school trips where visitors would access the site via buses. The EJC would provide new bicycle and pedestrian trails. These park amenities would be designed according to adopted policies, plans, and programs and would not decrease the performance or safety of the existing circulation network. Impacts would be less than significant with project refinements. As such, the Approved Project would not conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities during Phases I, II and future phases. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur as result of the Approved Project nor the proposed project refinements and no new mitigation measures are required.

c. Would the project conflict with an applicable congestion management program (CMP), including, but not limited to, level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the CMP for designated roads or highways?

The PEIR determined that during construction and operation of Phases I, II and future phases, impacts related to conflicts with a CMP would be less than significant. The CMP freeway monitoring stations closest to the project site are on I-605 north of SR-60 and on SR-60 east of SR-57. The nearest CMP arterial monitoring intersection is Rosemead Boulevard and Whittier Boulevard, over four miles southwest from the project site. According to the project trip generation and trip distribution estimates for the Approved Project, would add fewer than 150 peak hour vehicles to the nearest CMP freeway monitoring locations and fewer than 50 peak hour vehicles to the nearest arterial monitoring intersection.

Since approval of the 2016 PEIR, the Approved Project has gone through several design changes, most notably, the proposed 8,600 sq. ft. Visitor Center analyzed in the 2016 PEIR has been refined to a 22,846 sq. ft Environmental Justice Center (EJC); the square footage for Nike Hill Plaza has been increased from 6,000 sq. ft to 10,000 sq. ft, and a new 9,178 sq. ft. Composting Center demonstration Area would be located off an internal service road from Crossroads Parkway South. Although the existing traffic data used in the PEIR may no longer accurately reflect current conditions, the trip generation analysis conducted in 2016 was based on the overall project size of 117 acres, therefore, since the project size remains unchanged, the trip generation is expected to remain consistent with the 2016 PEIR and a CMP freeway and arterial intersection analyses are not required and similar to the approved program, the impact

would be less than significant with project refinements, and no mitigation measures are required. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur as result of the Approved Project or project refinements and no new mitigation measures are required.

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

The PEIR determined that during Phases I, II and future phases, impacts related to hazardous design features would be less than significant. The Approved Project would involve upgrading existing roads and constructing new roads within the park. All roads will be designed to comply with Los Angeles County Fire Department requirements regarding minimum roadway widths and maximum grades, and with relevant design standards followed by Los Angeles County regarding turning radii, maximum grades and grade changes, pavement type, fencing, lighting, signage, grade separations, etc. At locations within the park where vehicular traffic would cross the multi-use trail or the Schabarum-Skyline Trail, best practices will be employed to minimize the potential for conflicts. Therefore, similar to the Approved Project, no impact would result from implementing the Refined Project design changes.. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur as result of the Approved Project, or the Refined Project changes and no new mitigation measures are required.

e. Would the project result in inadequate emergency access?

The PEIR determined that impacts related to inadequate emergency access during construction and operation of Phases I, II and future phases would be less than significant with mitigation. During construction and operation, adequate emergency access would be maintained. The existing main entrance off of Crossroads Parkway South and the entrance station would continue to serve as the primary emergency ingress and egress. Two additional ingress and egress sites are located on the west and south park boundaries, they include the Rio Hondo College entrance road and the Rose Hills Memorial Park road. Additionally, during Phase I, the Approved Project includes construction of the park loop road which would provide emergency access to all proposed park facilities.

During emergencies, all the bench roads within the landfill area, not open to the public, would be made available for emergency vehicle use. Emergency vehicles (in unusual or extreme disaster situations) may be able to access the Puente Hills MRF area located on the former landfill site via the existing gated access road and/or a new internal off-street access road.

During construction activities, temporary partial closures on roadways within the project area would be necessary however, upon completion of construction activities, access to the roadways would be fully restored.

Over the long term, potential exists that park traffic would obstruct narrow segments park roads and emergency vehicle access, delaying emergency responders with resultant impacts to public health, safety, and welfare. Implementation of Mitigation Measure T-6 would reduce these impacts to a less than significant levels which

requires the County to prepare and implement a Traffic Management Plan (TMP) which will identify the primary routes of travel to ensure efficient vehicle traffic movement and control between the I-605, SR-60, and adjacent roadways and the Proposed Project.

The PEIR analyzed the proposed use of the internal roadway system in the park by funeral processions from the Rose Hills Memorial Park The potential for delays to emergency service vehicles by funeral processions on the segments of the internal roadway system that lack adequate passing space represents a potentially significant impact. A potential emergency access impact would also occur on other roadway segments that are planned to have only one lane in each direction. The proposed use of the internal roadway system in the park by funeral processions would result in a potentially significant emergency access impact, due to the prolonged blockages they would cause. The traffic generated by these processions is unlike other traffic expected to occur within the park because processions extend over substantial distances (up to 3,000 feet for a 60-vehicle procession). Proposed funeral processions would travel uphill on the eastern portion of the park loop road, which would have limited sight distance and would provide only one lane in each direction, making safe passing infeasible. While motorists are required to pull over or otherwise yield for emergency vehicles using a siren and red lights, the physical constraints on the internal roadway (e.g., lack of a useable shoulder) make it difficult for motorists to comply and for emergency vehicle drivers to safely pass. Implementation of Mitigation Measures T-1, T-2, T-3, T-4, T-5, and PS-4 would reduce these impacts to a less than significant level. Therefore, similar to the Approved Project, impacts would be less than significant with the Refined Project and no new mitigation measures are required. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur as result of the Approved Project or project refinements.

This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur, and no new mitigation measures are required.

Mitigation Measures

T-1: Prior to the construction and use of the access road by Rose Hills Memorial Park, the County, the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (Sanitation Districts), and Rose Hills Memorial Park (Rose Hills) will enter into a tri-party agreement setting forth each of the parties rights and responsibilities for the construction, maintenance, and use of the access road and any extension or modifications thereto. The tri-party agreement will include funding for public service expenses per Mitigation Measure PS-4, as well as related access road management issues including, but not limited to:

- The number of proposed funeral processions that would utilize the Rose Hills Memorial Park access road easement, the size of such processions, and the allowable schedule for all such processions.

- Traffic management measures for all such funeral processions designed to ensure compatibility with park uses, including avoidance of peak park use periods.

- Roadway maintenance protocols such as inspections, maintenance actions, scheduling, and other factors designed to allocate cost to all parties proportionally based on their share of impact on the road.

- Offset the impacts of Rose Hills Memorial Park traffic on shared portions of the access road.

- Improvements to the park entrance to minimize traffic and operational conflicts with the Sanitation Districts and Rose Hills, such as signage, lighting, and roadway improvements.

T-2: No Rose Hills funeral processions shall occur on the shared access road on days with scheduled performance events (e.g., concerts, festivals) to avoid traffic congestion at the park entry and to improve safety to park users. Performance events are estimated to occur up to 25 times per year. The County shall inform Rose Hills of such events pursuant to the terms of the tri-party agreement.

T-3: Prior to the construction by Rose Hills of any extension to the shared access road to connect to the Rose Hills property, Rose Hills shall fund the design and construction of a trail overcrossing at the intersection with the Schabarum-Skyline Trail to permit trail users to safely bypass funeral processions and vehicular traffic. The trail overcrossing shall be designed to be wide enough and of a gentle grade to safely accommodate equestrians, other trail users, and wildlife passage as appropriate. Safety fencing, landscape screening, earthen surfaces or other non-slip materials, and other techniques shall be employed to ensure trail user safety. The overpass shall be designed per the County of Los Angeles Trail Manual (adopted May 17, 2011). The Trail Manual includes plans for both at-grade crossings and grade-separated crossings of multi-use trails with roadways. The design shall be approved by the County's Department of Public Works and Department of Parks and Recreation prior to construction of the trail overcrossing. The requirements of this mitigation measure may become part of the tri-party agreement to be entered to among the County, the Sanitation Districts, and Rose Hills.

T-4: Rose Hills shall provide at least 24 hours advance notice to DPR staff for funeral processions that will travel through the Park to reach the Rose Hills property, including the estimated time of arrival. Rose Hills shall fund deployment of County traffic enforcement personnel to ensure protection of public safety, ease of public access to the Park, and minimal interference with Park users. These measures shall apply to Alignment Alternatives 1, 2, and 3 for the Rose Hills access road. The requirements of this mitigation measure may become part of the tri-party agreement to be entered to among the County, the Sanitation Districts, and Rose Hills.

T-5: To maintain emergency access and minimize potential conflicts with park users, the park access road between Crossroads Parkway South and the Visitor Center, and between the Visitor Center and the point at which the park loop road begins, shall be configured to accommodate shoulder space for inbound vehicles to pull over and allow emergency service vehicles to safely pass. The Rose Hills access road shall be designed to appropriate County standards, Fire Department requirements, which shall be subject to review and approval by the Department of Public Works and the Department of Parks and Recreation. These measures shall apply to Alignment Alternatives 1, 2 and 3 for the Rose Hills access road. At the narrow section between the Visitor Center and the point at which the park loop road begins, the presence of methane collection systems adjacent to the road makes it impossible to provide two inbound lanes or to provide a similar pavement width, accordingly, a funeral procession could not pull over sufficiently to allow an inbound emergency vehicle to pass. To address this limitation, when funeral processions are passing at the same time that emergency access is needed, the multi-use trail surface will be designed and constructed to allow for

inbound vehicles to temporarily pull over onto the trail to allow emergency vehicles to pass or, alternatively, a traffic control officer shall be stationed uphill from that narrow segment to halt outbound traffic when an emergency vehicle is arriving. These measures apply to Alignment Alternatives 1, 2 and 3 for the Rose Hills access road.

T-6: The County shall prepare and implement a Traffic Management Plan (TMP) which will identify the primary routes of travel to ensure efficient vehicle traffic movement and control between the I-605, SR-60, and adjacent roadways and the Proposed Project. The plan will designate the routes for entry and exit, signage placement along these routes, temporary street closures and other special traffic management procedures, such as use of traffic control personnel to direct traffic at key intersections. The staffing levels and locations of law enforcement officers, including security, traffic, and parking personnel will also be identified to assist with the control of the roadways. Each TMP shall be tailored to the specific special event(s) and approved prior to the start of the event. The TMP will also identify potential off-site parking locations and ways to bring eventgoers from there to the park. A Construction Traffic Management Plan (TMP) shall also be prepared and approved by the County prior to construction of any park improvements. The Construction TMP shall require prior notices, adequate signposting, detours, phased construction and temporary driveways where necessary to reduce construction-related impacts that may result from the Proposed Project. The Construction TMP shall also identify any haul routes for earth, concrete, or construction materials and equipment. The Construction TMP shall be subject to review and approval by the following County departments: Public Works, Fire, Regional Planning, and Sheriff prior to issuance of grading or building permits.

Updated CEQA Checklist Analysis

The 2024 CEQA Guidelines Appendix G checklist now includes assessment criteria for potential impacts related to CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3. CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3 establishes vehicle miles traveled (VMT) as the primary measure of transportation impacts. VMT refers to the amount and distance of automobile travel attributable to a project. The VMT assessment is intended to focus on the long-term, permanent transportation impacts related to the generation of automobile trips and the opportunities for alternative modes of transportation. (public transit, walking, bicycling) associated with a development project. A VMT analysis was included in the 2016 PEIR Transportation Analysis Report. The refinements to the Approved Project will not result in additional net new trips and the programming was already taken into account in the previous PEIR. In addition, certain elements of the Approved Project would be omitted such as the trail lift and others that may have attracted trips. As such, the refinements to the Approved Project would not have any additional impacts on transportation and circulation, and no new mitigation measures are required."

3.13 Utilities Service Systems and Energy

Issues and Supporting Data Sources	Was Impact Analyzed Prior Environmental Document(s)?	Do Project Modifications Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Prior Environmental Document's Mitigations Implemented or Address Impact?
XIV. UTILITIES, SERVICE SYSTEMS, AND ENERGY. Would the project:					
a. Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board or result in the construction of new treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities if the wastewater treatment provider has inadequate capacity to serve the Proposed Project?	Yes	No	No	No	N/A
b. Would the project create water or wastewater system capacity problems, 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?					N/A
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?	Yes	No	No	No	N/A

Issues and Supporting Data Sources	Was Impact Analyzed Prior Environmental Document(s)?	Do Project Modifications Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Prior Environmental Document's Mitigations Implemented or Address Impact?
d. Require ne4ewrcw or expanded water supply resources or entitlements, or require or result in the construction of new water facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	Yes	No	No	No	N/A
e. Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs, or comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	Yes	No	No	No	N/A
f. Require additional energy use that could result in wasteful consumption, affect local and regional energy supplies, or conflict with applicable energy efficiency policies or standards?	Yes	No	No	No	N/A

Discussion:

Environmental Setting:

Water Supply

Water supply at the landfill includes both potable and recycled water. Potable water is supplied by the San Gabriel Valley Water Company (SGVWC) and recycled water is supplied by the San Jose Creek Water Reclamation Plant (San Jose Creek WRP).

Wastewater Collection

The Los Angeles County Consolidated Sewer Maintenance District (CSMD) is administered by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (DPW), and contracts with various jurisdictions to provide and maintain public sewer systems. The CSMD provides sewer services to the unincorporated areas of Los Angeles that are part of the Proposed Project, as well as the City of Industry. An eight-inch sewer line is supplied from Crossroads Parkway that splits to the scales area using a six-inch line and an eight-inch line running up to the Gas to Energy Facility.

Wastewater Treatment

The Sanitation Districts operates a Joint Outfall System (JOS), which is an interconnected system of facilities that provides sewage treatment, reuse, and disposal for residential, commercial, and industrial users. There are two water reclamation plants located within the vicinity of the Proposed Project. These include the San Jose Creek WRP and the Whittier Narrows Water Reclamation Plant (Whittier Narrows WRP). The San Jose Creek WRP supplies recycled wastewater to the Puente Hills Landfill. The recycled wastewater is pumped from the San Jose Creek WRP to a 650,000-gallon tank located above Puente Hills Energy-Recovery-from-Gas (PERG) facility and then to a 1,200,000-gallon tank located in the Rose Hills Memorial Park. Recycled water at the landfill is used for irrigation, dust control, cooling tower water, and other non-potable uses.

Solid Waste

The Approved Project is located within the boundaries of the Puente Hills Landfill, which is owned by the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County. The landfill is approximately 1,365 acres in size and has been closed since 2013. The Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) is located within the landfill property and has a maximum permitted throughput of 4,400 tons per day (County of Los Angeles 2014). The Sanitation Districts has developed the Puente Hills Intermodal Facility that would serve as the dedicated intermodal yard located in close proximity to the Puente Hills MRF. The Puente Hills Intermodal Facility is a component of the Sanitation Districts Waste by Rail System. Once online, waste would be transported via train to the Mesquite Regional Landfill. This 4,250-acre site is permitted for 20,000 tons per day, with a total capacity of 600 million tons. The project life of the Mesquite Regional Facility is approximately 100 years.

Energy (Electrical)

Southern California Edison (SCE) provides electricity to meet the existing electrical needs of the landfill. The SCE network within the landfill consists of electrical poles and subterranean

feeds. SCE transmission lines run along the southern edge of the landfill. The landfill also contains a Gas-to-Energy Facility that generates electricity.

PEIR Checklist Analysis

a. Would the project exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board or result in the construction of new treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities if the wastewater treatment provider has inadequate capacity to serve the Proposed Project?

The PEIR determined that impacts associated with the construction or expansion of new wastewater treatment facilities during Phases I, II and future phases would be less than significant. Phase I would establish access infrastructure to open the landfill for the public and develop recreational facilities, such as trails and a bike skills area. The Refined Project would generate wastewater from restrooms provided for visitors and staff at the proposed EJC restrooms in Phase I and II would be connected to an existing six-inch sewer lateral located at the Administration Building which would drain into the sewer main at Crossroads Parkway South. Because the Refined Project would introduce additional people (park visitors and staff) to the landfill, an increase in the wastewater currently being generated at the landfill is expected. All wastewater generated by the refined project would be discharged to the sanitary sewer at two potential locations. The increase of wastewater by the Refined Project is not expected to exceed wastewater treatment requirements for the Los Angeles RWQCB and impacts would be less than significant. Similar to the Approved Project, impacts would be less than significant with project refinements. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur as result of the Approved or Refined Project, and no new mitigation measures are required.

b. Would the project create water or wastewater system capacity problems, 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?

During Phases I, II and future phases, the Approved Project would require water for drinking and restroom facilities and for landscape irrigation. Wastewater would be generated from restroom facilities. Projects included in Phases I and II would establish access infrastructure and begin the development of recreational facilities and establishment of landscaping on the top decks. During these two phases, development would be focused on the Western Deck; however, some small-scale development would occur within the Eastern and Southern Decks. The Approved Project's greatest demand for water would be for landscape irrigation. Potable water would also be required for drinking and restroom facilities at the EJC and O&M. SGVWC provides the potable water supply for the landfill. To meet the potable water needs of the Approved Project, the potable water line currently located at the Administration Building would be extended to the existing water line. The project would also expand the landfill's recycled wastewater distribution system to meet its needs. The proposed recycled water system would be connected to the existing 18-inch pipe. Due to the minimal potable water needs of the regional park including the potentially minimal increase in visitors resulting from the project refinements, it is anticipated that SGVWC would have sufficient capacity to meet the potable water needs of the Approved and Refined Project and that increased demands upon the SGVWC would not be

substantial and would not exacerbate overdraft or other groundwater conditions of concern. Similar to the Approved Project impacts would be less than significant and no new mitigation measures are required. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur, and no new mitigation measures are required.

c. Would the project 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?

The PEIR analyzed impacts associated with improvements to existing storm drainage facilities during Phases I, II and future phases as well as new storm drain facilities within the project site. The PEIR determined that individual projects would improve existing storm drainage facilities, and impacts would be less than significant.

The Approved Project is designed to divert any precipitation or tributary runoff and prevent ponding and percolation of water. Implementation of Phases I and II would include the construction of a new drainage system to safely collect stormwater runoff from the project areas. The Approved Project would not substantially alter the grade of the top decks. The top decks must be maintained at a minimum three percent slope to shed surface water and prevent ponding. The drainage study completed for the Approved Project found that the existing detention basins within the landfill would see negligible changes in volumes and peak flows due to the minimal impervious area added within the park by the Approved Project. Therefore, the only proposed drainage facilities to be constructed or improved by the Approved Project would be Basin T and associated conveyance facilities, as discussed above. It is anticipated that the existing drainage system, along with modifications to integrate the Refined Project design changes, would have sufficient capacity. Therefore, similar to the Approved Project, impacts would be less than significant with project refinements, and no new mitigation measures are required. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur, and no new mitigation measures are required.

d. Would the project require new or expanded water supply resources or entitlements, or require or result in the construction of new water facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?

The PEIR determined that impacts associated with new or expanded water supply resources or entitlements, or the construction or expansion of new water facilities during Phases I, II and future phases would be less than significant. The Approved Project would require water for drinking and restroom facilities and for landscape irrigation. Landscape irrigation would create the greatest demand for water. Potable water would be needed for drinking and restroom facilities while recycled water could be used for landscape irrigation. At full buildout, the project would demand approximately 0.841 percent of the recycled water produced daily by the San Jose Creek WRP. As such, the project would not create water capacity problems due to irrigation. It is anticipated that the Approved Project would require approximately 500 gallons of potable water per day for restroom and water fountains and would not be expected to increase significantly due to the project refinements. Therefore, due to the minimal potable water needs of the regional park, it is anticipated that SGVWC would

have sufficient water supplies to meet the potable water needs of the project. Similar to the approved program, impacts associated with water supply associated the project refinements would be less than significant and no new mitigation measures are required. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur, and no new mitigation measures are required.

e. Would the project be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs, or comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

The PEIR determined that during Phases I, II and future phases, impacts related to landfill capacity and federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste would be less than significant. Construction of Phases I and II would occur over a 20-year period, activities associated with the Approved Project would generate construction debris and waste, including excavated soils, asphalt, and concrete. Trash would also be generated during operation. Trash generated by the Approved Project would be collected by a County approved waste collector and taken to the Puente Hills MRF, located on the landfill property, where it would be processed. The MRF is designed specifically for the salvage of recyclable materials. Trash processed through the MRF is trucked to various regional landfills, which include the Olinda Alpha Sanitary Landfill and the Frank Bowerman Landfill. The Olinda Alpha Sanitary Landfill has a remaining capacity of 36,589,707 cubic yards (cy). The Frank Bowerman Landfill has a remaining capacity of 205,000,000 cy (CalRecycle 2016). The Sanitation Districts is also developing a Waste-by-Rail system to transport waste via train to the Mesquite Regional Landfill. The Mesquite Regional Landfill is a 4,250-acre site that is permitted for 20,000 tons per day, with a total capacity of 600 million tons (Sanitation Districts 2016a). As such, implementation of Phases I, II and construction of the Approved and Refined Project would not affect landfill capacity. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant with project refinements. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur, and no new mitigation measures are required.

f. Would the project require additional energy use that could result in wasteful consumption, affect local and regional energy supplies, or conflict with applicable energy efficiency policies or standards?

The PEIR determined that during Phases I, II and future phases, impacts related to energy use, supply, and policies or standards would be less than significant. The Approved and Refined Project would require the use of non-renewable energy in the form of gasoline and diesel for construction equipment and vehicle trips. Limitations on idling of vehicles and equipment and requirements that equipment be properly maintained would result in fuel savings. Additionally, California regulations limit idling from both on-road and off-road diesel-powered equipment. Given the cost of fuel, contractors and owners have a strong financial incentive to avoid wasteful, inefficient, and unnecessary consumption of energy during construction. Due to the temporary nature of construction and the financial incentives for developers and contractors to use energy-consuming resources in an efficient manner, the construction phase of the project would not result in wasteful, inefficient, and unnecessary consumption of energy.

Electricity would be required for proposed buildings, safety, and security lighting, and for facilities like the trail lift. Park development would include recreational elements that support sustainable technologies. The park would include solar technology, electric car hook-ups, and a Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Gold certified building (Environmental Justice Center). Structures built would be energy neutral or energy producers. Solar power generated by EJC would be modeled to make it a net-positive energy building. It is anticipated that the project would not create energy utility system capacity problems. Similar to the approved program, impacts would be less than significant with project refinements and no mitigation measures are required. This finding is consistent with the impact determination in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur, and no new mitigation measures are required.

Updated CEQA Checklist Analysis

The 2024 CEQA Guidelines Appendix G checklist has altered the 2016 checklist either by rewording and reorganizing, expanding upon, or adding new thresholds for utilities and service systems. The current CEQA Guidelines Appendix G checklist now includes assessment criteria for potential impacts related to the relocation or construction of new or expanded electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities.. All other thresholds for utilities and service systems within the 2016 checklist encompass the thresholds within the current checklist. As such, the Approved and Refined Project would not have any additional impacts on utilities and service systems, and no new mitigation measures are required. The findings remain consistent with the impact determinations identified in the PEIR for the Approved Project that impacts would remain less than significant; no new or intensified impacts would occur, and no new mitigation measures are required.

NEW 2024 CHECKLIST ENVIRONMENTAL TOPICS

The 2024 CEQA Guidelines Appendix G checklist includes additional environmental resource topics not addressed in the 2016 version of the checklist. The current checklist provides thresholds for tribal cultural resources and wildfire, the impacts related to which were not previously assessed in the 2016 PEIR (please see discussion of energy in utilities section above). The following discussion analyzes the Approved Project's potential impacts on these resources in order to determine if an Addendum, Subsequent or Supplemental EIR is required.

3.14 Tribal Cultural Resources

Issues and Supporting Data Sources	Was Impact Analyzed Prior Environmental Document(s)?	Do Project Modifications Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Prior Environmental Document's Mitigations Implemented or Address Impact?
XV. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:					
a. Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k), or	No	No	No	No	N/A
b. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the	No	No	No	No	Yes

Issues and Supporting Data Sources	Was Impact Analyzed Prior Environmental Document(s)?	Do Project Modifications Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Prior Environmental Document's Mitigations Implemented or Address Impact?
significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe?					

Discussion:

Environmental Setting:

This analysis is based on the Cultural Resources Survey prepared for the Approved Project evaluated in the 2016 PEIR (PEIR Appendix D). A cultural resources records search was conducted on June 29, 2015, at the South Central Coastal Archaeological Information Center (SCCIC), located at California State University, Fullerton. The purpose of the records search was to determine the extent of previous cultural resources investigations within a 0.5-mile (800-meter) radius of the project area, and whether any previously recorded archaeological sites or other historical resources exist within or near the project area. Materials reviewed included reports of previous cultural resources investigations, archaeological site records, historical maps, and listings of resources on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Points of Historical Interest, California Landmarks, and National Historic Landmarks.

Fieldwork was conducted by an ECORP archaeologist on July 7, 2015, and consisted of visiting each of the 10 areas to determine whether any undisturbed soil was present that could be surveyed. All undisturbed areas were surveyed for the presence of cultural material more than 50 years old.

search of the Sacred Lands File was conducted for the Approved Project with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in Sacramento, California. The search was requested to determine whether there are sensitive or sacred Native American resources in the vicinity of the project area that could be affected by the project. In addition, the NAHC provided a list of Native American contacts for the project area. Letters were sent to the Native American contacts to inform them of the project and to request their input regarding the identification of potential effects to cultural resources, sacred lands, or other heritage sites within the project area. Copies of correspondence between ECORP, the NAHC, and Native American groups are provided in Appendix D in the PEIR.

The NAHC reports that a search of the Sacred Lands File failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in or near the project area. Letters were sent to the Tribal contacts on the list provided by the NAHC. On August 22, 2015, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors received a letter from the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation (Kizh Nation) requesting consultation under AB 52 for the Puente Hills Landfill Park Master Plan Project. On November 3, 2015, the Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation initiated environmental review of the Puente Hills Landfill Park Master Plan Draft EIR (PEIR) under CEQA. Fourteen days following the initiation of CEQA, on November

17, 2015, DPR sent a letter to the Kizh Nation that described the project and provided a map showing the preferred park concept. DPR invited the Kizh Nation to respond within 30 days to the offer to consult on the PEIR. On November 17, 2015, DPR received an email from the Kizh Nation, indicating that the Kizh Nation accepted the offer to consult on the PEIR.

. A formal on-site meeting was scheduled with the Kizh Nation for January 13, 2016. Attendees included representatives from the DPR, Kizh Nation, ECORP Consulting, Inc. (the EIR preparer for the Proposed Project), and the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts. Topics discussed during this meeting included but were not limited to the locations of several nearby Gabrieleño villages; depth of fill at the site, previous cultural studies conducted on the property, native vegetation, and possible prehistoric ceremonial uses of the area. In addition, the Kizh Nation requested that a Native American monitor be present during construction for the Proposed Project. Consultation activities continued via multiple emails through which the DPR requested that the Kizh Nation provide information on any TCRs within the project area. On April 5, 2016, the Kizh Nation provided the DPR with documentation of the prehistoric village of Juyubit which overlaps the project area. During consultation, it was determined that the Entry Plaza, Maintenance Yard, Nike Hill, and the Flare Site portions of the TCR would impact native soil in a portion of the TCR that is significant. Construction in these areas would involve disturbing native soil and altering the hilltop elevation and viewshed setting of the resource and construction would have a significant impact to a TCR under CEQA. It was greed that in order to reduce potential impacts to levels below significance, implementation of Mitigation Measures TCR-1 and TCR-2 that would require on-site monitoring by a qualified archeologist during excavation be implemented. Additionally, a dedicated Tribal space at Nike Hills would be required that will be available for ceremonial use by modern Tribal members and an informational area for the public that contains plaques and/or kiosks about Native American people who lived in and used the Whittier Narrows, Puente Hills, and San Gabriel Valley region. DPR concluded consultation on May 31, 2016, by sending a formal completion letter to the Kizh Nation. Because the proposed project refinements would be situated in the same locations as the project analyzed in the PEIR, a new cultural resources records search and a new search of the Sacred Lands File would not be required. Additionally, AB 52 consultation would not be required for preparation of this Addendum due to the Refined Project situated in the same locations as the project analyzed in the PEIR.

2024 Checklist Analysis

a. Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k)?

The Puente Hills Landfill is a manufactured landscape. The existing canyons were filled with refuse and the refuse was covered with soil taken from elsewhere on the Landfill property. The engineered slopes that contain the covered refuse were terraced and trees (pine, eucalyptus, and pepper) and bushes were planted on the terraces. This artificial landscape was created between 1970 and 2013 and was not in its final form until circa 2013. Because it is not yet 50 years old, the landscape cannot yet be considered as a historical resource.

Results of the records search conducted at the SCCIC indicate that 15 cultural resources studies have been previously conducted within a 0.5-mile (800-meter) radius of the project area between 1978 and 2011. The landfill property, which includes the project area, has been surveyed. All of the survey areas, except for a portion of

Area 11 consisting of a guard shack are graded, disturbed, or covered by landfill. The small area of natural slopes in Area 11 was surveyed and no cultural material more than 50 years old was found. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant, and no new mitigation is required.

b. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe?

The PEIR determined that impacts related to historic resources would be less than significant with implementation of mitigation measures. Tribal cultural resources include sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe. The majority of the TCR located within the project area does not contain enough integrity to be considered significant. However, the Entry Plaza (EJC), Maintenance Yard, Nike Hill, and the Flare Site portions of the TCR would impact native soil in a portion of the TCR that is significant. Construction during Phases I, II and future phases in these areas would involve disturbing native soil and altering the hilltop elevation and viewshed setting of the resource. Therefore, the proposed park construction would have a significant impact to a TCR under CEQA. Implementation of Mitigation Measures TCR-1 and TCR-2 will reduce the impacts to less than significant. The County can further lessen the impact to the TCR by dedicating a portion of Nike Hill as Tribal space. A dedicated Tribal space may include native vegetation that will be available for ceremonial use by modern Tribal members and an informational area for the public that contains plaques and/or kiosks about Native American people who lived in and used the Whittier Narrows, Puente Hills, and San Gabriel Valley region. With implementation of mitigation measures TCR-1 and TCR-2, impacts related to tribal cultural resources would be less than significant. This finding is consistent with the impact determinations in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur, and no new mitigation measures are required.

Mitigation Measures

TCR-1: Ground-disturbing activities within the non-fill portions of the project area (Entry Plaza, Maintenance Yard, Nike Hill, and the Flare Site) shall be monitored by a qualified archaeological monitor. The archaeological monitor shall have the authority to temporarily halt construction operations within 50 feet of an archaeological resource to determine if significant or potentially significant resources will be adversely affected by continuing construction operations. The archaeological monitor shall use flagging tape, rope, or some other means, as necessary, to delineate the area of the find within which construction shall halt, and the procedures outlined below shall apply. Construction shall not take place within the delineated find area until the County consults on appropriate treatment. The County shall have ultimate authority over the treatment of new finds while complying with all rules and regulations. Any work in other areas of the project area, which involves earth-moving activity in previously undisturbed native soils, should be monitored by at a minimum, workers that have received cultural resource training pursuant to a cultural resources management plan and worker education and awareness program. If subsurface deposits believed to be

cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction, then all work must halt within a 50-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology, shall be retained to evaluate the significance of the find, and shall have the authority to modify the no-work radius as appropriate, using professional judgment. The following notifications shall apply, depending on the nature of the find: If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does not represent a cultural resource, then work may resume immediately, and no agency notifications are required. If the qualified professional archaeologist determines that the find does represent a cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, then he or she shall immediately notify the County of Los Angeles. If the find is considered eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and impacts to the resource cannot be avoided, then Project Archaeologist will notify the County and will recommend appropriate mitigation measures in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and federal regulations, if applicable (up to and including possible data recovery). The agencies shall consult on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures. No construction can occur within the flagged-off area until the professional archaeologist determines that either the site is not significant or that the treatment measures, as determined through consultation between the professional archaeologist and the County, have been completed to their satisfaction. If the find represents a Native American or potentially Native American or tribal cultural resource that does not include human remains, then the County shall further notify the Kizh Nation. The agencies shall consult with the tribe on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures if the find is determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR. Work cannot resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the site either: 1) is not eligible for the CRHR; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to the satisfaction of the consulting parties. If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, then the professional archaeologist shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (per AB 2641). The archaeologist shall notify the Los Angeles County Coroner (per Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code, and Assembly Bill 2641 will be implemented. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime, then the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the project (Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code), which may or may not be a representative of the Kizh Nation. The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, then the NAHC can mediate (Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the County (AB 2641). Work cannot resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.

TCR-2: Ground-disturbing activities within the non-fill portions of the project area (Entry Plaza, Maintenance Yard, Nike Hill, and the Flare Site) shall be monitored by one tribal monitor representing the Kizh Nation. The tribal monitor shall have the authority to temporarily halt construction operations within 50 feet of a TCR or a potential TCR to determine if significant or potentially significant resources will be adversely affected by continuing construction operations. The tribal monitor shall use flagging tape, rope, or some other means, as necessary, to delineate the area of the find within which construction shall halt and the procedures in TCR-1 shall apply. Construction shall not take place within the delineated find area until the County consults on appropriate treatment. Tribal monitors may suggest options for treatment of finds for consideration. Tribal monitors must obtain permission from the County to harvest native plants in a sustainable manner within the project area that are deemed important to the Kizh Nation. The County shall have ultimate authority over the treatment of new finds while complying with all rules and regulations.

3.15 Wildfire

Issues and Supporting Data Sources	Was Impact Analyzed Prior Environmental Document(s)?	Do Project Modifications Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Prior Environmental Document's Mitigations Implemented or Address Impact?
XVI. WILDFIRE. If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:					
a. Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	No	No	No	No	N/A
b. Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	No	No	No	No	N/A
c. Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	No	No	No	No	N/A
d. Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	No	No	No	No	N/A

Discussion:

Environmental Setting:

The project site is located within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone as shown in the Los Angeles County General Plan (Los Angeles County 2015a). The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) maps areas of significant fire hazards throughout California. These Fire Hazard Severity Zones are mapped based on fuels, terrain, weather, and other relevant factors. Fire Hazard Severity Zones identify fire hazard, not fire risk. Hazard is based on the physical conditions that give a likelihood that an area will burn over a 30- to 50-year period without considering modifications such as fuel reduction efforts. Fire Hazard Severity Zone maps are intended to be used for implementing wildland-urban interface building standards for new construction; natural hazard real estate disclosure at time of sale; 100-foot defensible space clearance requirements around buildings; property development standards such as road widths, water supply and signage; and consideration in city and county general plans. New construction within Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones is required to use ignition resistant methods and materials and to follow the County's Fuel Modification Plan Guidelines.

The Los Angeles County Building Code provides requirements for structures constructed in Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones. Specifications for roofing, venting, exterior wall and eave construction, windows and doors, decking and accessory structures are provided to minimize fire hazard. All new construction, remodeling, and subdivision/developments within areas designated as Fire Hazard Severity Zones require a Fuel Modification Plan. The objective of the Fuel Modification Plan is to create defensible space to allow firefighters to defend structures in the event of wildfire. Fuel Modification Plans consist of vegetation thinning, landscape planting, and installation of hardscape to create defensible space and such plans must follow the County's Fuel Modification Plan Guidelines and be approved by the County of Los Angeles Fire Department.

2024 Checklist Analysis

a. Would the project substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

The PEIR determined that impacts associated with impairment of and adopted emergency response plan would be less than significant. A site-specific Emergency Action/Fire Protection Plan is in place for landfill maintenance and monitoring activities during construction and operation of Phase I, II and future phases to minimize injuries, loss of life, and/or loss of property during emergencies. The plan outlines incident command systems and assigns emergency management roles to on-site personnel including the designation of an Emergency Coordinator. Contingencies for fires or explosions related to the gas collection system are included in this plan. The plan covers personal protective equipment, emergency egress, and hazard communications. Similar to the approved program, impacts would be less than significant with project refinements and no new mitigation measures are required. This finding is consistent with the impact determinations in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur, and no new mitigation measures are required.

b. Would the project, due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?

The PEIR determined that impacts associated with the project exacerbating fire risks during Phase I, II and future phases would be less than significant. The project site is located within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone as shown in the Los Angeles County General Plan (Los Angeles County 2015a). There would be an incremental increase in exposure of people and structures to fire risk due to the development of the site and increased human presence from park users. The number of park visitors would ebb and flow with the time of the week and with the scheduling of special events. New construction within Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones is required to use ignition resistant materials as described in the CBC and to follow the County's Fuel Modification Plan Guidelines. Compliance with these regulations and requirements would improve the site's defensible space, reduce the likelihood of the loss of structures to fire, and would reduce the risk of injury or death from fire. Impacts would be less than significant. Similar to the approved program, impacts would be less than significant and no new mitigation measures are required. This finding is consistent with the impact determinations in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur, and no new mitigation measures are required.

c. Would the project require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?

The conversion of the landfill into a park use would increase the human presence at the site, especially during peak park use times and special events. Park design features such as limiting parking to paved areas, limiting park users to public areas only, and compliance with fuel modification guidelines would reduce the potential for fire hazards. No fuel breaks, emergency water sources, or power lines would be installed as part of the Approved Project nor Refined Project. However, the construction of an access road for Rose Hills Memorial Park and the use of that access road for funeral processions would potentially interfere with emergency evacuation. This issue is discussed in the Transportation/Traffic section of the PEIR. No impact would occur. As such, no new or intensified impacts would occur as a result of project refinements, and no new mitigation measures are required.

d. Would the project expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?

The PEIR determined that impacts associated with the project exacerbating fire risks during Phase I, II and future phases would be less than significant the Approved Project nor the proposed refinements are not anticipated to substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the project site due to the Sanitation Districts' need to precisely manage stormwater runoff from the landfill. final grade of the landfill has been designed to avoid ponding and to direct runoff to the landfill's extensive drainage system. The Approved Project's grading plan and drainage systems would be designed by a registered civil engineer to comply with the landfill's regulatory requirements regarding the protection of water quality and to safely retain, detain, and

or convey stormwater runoff. Therefore, due to the environmental controls in place and the landfill's engineered slopes and cap, mudflow is a low concern for the project site. Similar to the approved program, impacts would be less than significant with project refinements no new mitigation measures are required. This finding is consistent with the impact determinations in the PEIR; no new or intensified impacts would occur, and no new mitigation measures are required.

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CHAPTER 4 MITIGATION MEASURES

A listing of applicable mitigation measures for the Approved Project are presented below. The mitigation measures listed are the same as the measures in the Final EIR and would be applicable to the Approved Project and the Refined Project. No new mitigation measures are required as a result of implementing the project refinements. The County, as the CEQA lead agency, adopted the following mitigation measures and is responsible for implementing the approved mitigation.

Air Quality

AIR-4: During planning of structural BMPs, implementing agencies shall assess the potential for nuisance odors to affect a substantial number of people. BMPs that minimize odors shall be considered the priority when in close proximity to sensitive receptors.

Biological Resources

B-1: Conduct preconstruction surveys for State and federally Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, Petitioned, and Candidate plants and avoid any located occurrences of listed plants.

Prior to grading of each development phase, focused surveys shall be conducted during the prior flowering season for the many-stemmed dudleya, slender and intermediate mariposa lilies to determine the presence or absence of those special-status plants. If no specimens are found within the Proposed Project, then no additional mitigation is required.

In the event that the many-stemmed dudleya, slender and/or intermediate mariposa lilies are identified within the o, the County shall prepare special-status plant restoration plan. Target sites for mitigation shall be sampled for soil type and habitat criteria sufficient for the establishment and growth of the affected special-status species. The plan shall additionally include, but not be limited to, the following components:

1) Performance criteria (i.e., what is an acceptable success level of revegetation to mitigate past impacts);

2) Monitoring effort (who is to check on the success of the revegetation plan, and how frequently);

3) Contingency planning (if the effort fails to reach the performance criteria, identify the remediation steps need to be taken); and

4) Irrigation method/schedule (how much water is needed, where, and for how long).

B-2: Conduct surveys for State and federally Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, Petitioned, and Candidate plants and avoid any located occurrences of listed plants.

Prior to issuance of a grading permit and future phase approval, the County shall conduct surveys for federally and state listed Threatened and Endangered, Proposed, Petitioned, and Candidate plants in all areas subject to ground-disturbing activity. The surveys shall be conducted during the appropriate blooming period(s) by a qualified plant ecologist/biologist according to protocols established by the USFWS, CDFW, and CNPS. If none of the listed plants are found, no further mitigation is required.

In the event a listed plant is discovered onsite, the current and anticipated future distribution of the species shall be mapped by a qualified biologist. The CDFW, USFWS and County shall be formally notified and consulted regarding the presence of either the federal and/or state listed species onsite. A preservation and management plan shall be prepared for the species by a qualified biologist and shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

1) The County will provide a buffer between development and any listed plant that may be found onsite as required by CDFW. This buffer zone shall be designated with appropriate fencing to exclude construction vehicles and public access, but not wildlife access;

2) The size of the buffer depends upon the use of the immediately adjacent lands and includes consideration of the plant's ecological requirements (e.g., sunlight, moisture, shade tolerance, edaphic physical and chemical characteristics) that are identified by a qualified plant ecologist and/or botanist. At minimum, the buffer shrub species shall be equal to twice the drip line (i.e., two times the distance from the trunk to the canopy edge) in order to protect and preserve the root systems of the plant. The buffer for herbaceous species shall be, at minimum, 50 feet from the perimeter of the population or the individual. A smaller buffer may be established, provided there are adequate measures in place to avoid the take of the species, with the approval of the USFWS and/or CDFW;

3) Stormwater runoff, irrigation runoff, and other drainage from developed areas shall not pass through areas populated by the listed species;

4) Listed species areas shall not be artificially shaded by structures or landscaping within the adjacent development areas;

5) Pesticide use shall not be permitted within listed plants areas;

6) The County will be responsible for monitoring the listed plant areas during construction and after project completion shall be identified and the frequency and extent of monitoring shall be determined. In the event it is determined that Proposed Project could potentially affect listed plants, the CDFW shall be contacted to determine the need for a "take permit" under the California Endangered Species Act. Appropriate mitigation required to minimize or mitigate impacts to the listed plants shall be implemented and may include the following: the creation of a preserve, establishment of vegetated buffers or other setbacks, drainage modification of the adjacent areas, revegetation, and monitoring to ensure the success of the mitigation.

B-3: Pre-construction surveys and biological monitoring.

Qualified biological monitor(s) shall be assigned to the project. Pre-construction biological clearance surveys shall be performed to minimize impacts on sensitive plants or wildlife species. The monitors will be responsible for ensuring that impacts to sensitive species, native vegetation, wildlife habitat, or unique resources will be avoided to the fullest extent possible. Where appropriate, monitors will flag the boundaries of areas where activities need to be restricted to protect native plants and wildlife, or sensitive species. These restricted areas shall be monitored to ensure their protection during construction.

B-4: Conduct protocol surveys for California gnatcatcher and avoid occupied habitat.

Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the County shall conduct protocol surveys for California gnatcatcher. A qualified biologist who is permitted by the USFWS to conduct surveys for California gnatcatcher shall conduct surveys in areas of suitable habitat prior to construction or site-preparation activities in these areas. The surveys shall be conducted in accordance with the accepted USFWS survey protocol. If California gnatcatchers are identified within proposed work areas, agency coordination may be required.

If construction activities occur during the breeding season in known occupied habitat for California gnatcatcher, focused surveys shall be conducted within the project site and adjacent areas within 500 feet. The surveys shall be of

adequate duration to verify potential nest sites. These surveys may be modified through the coordination with the agencies based on the condition of habitat, the observation of the species, or avoidance of coastal sage scrub areas during the breeding season.

If a territory or nest is confirmed, a 500-foot disturbance-free buffer shall be established and demarcated by fencing or flagging. This buffer may be adjusted provided noise levels do not exceed 60 dB(A) hourly Leq at the edge of the nest site as determined by a qualified biologist in coordination with a qualified acoustician. If the noise meets or exceeds the 60 dB(A) Leq threshold, or if the qualified biologist determines that the construction activities are disturbing nesting activities, the qualified biologist shall have the authority to halt the construction and shall devise methods to reduce the noise and/or disturbance in the vicinity. This may include methods such as, but not limited to, turning off vehicle engines and other equipment whenever possible to reduce noise, installing a protective noise barrier between the nest site and the construction activities, and working in other areas until the young have fledged. If noise levels still exceed 60 dB(A) Leq hourly at the edge of nesting territories and/or a no-construction buffer cannot be maintained, construction shall be deferred in that area until the nestlings have fledged. All active nests shall be monitored on a weekly basis until the nestling's ledge. No construction shall occur within this buffer during the breeding season for these species.

B-5: Conduct nesting bird surveys to ensure that there would be not significant impacts to nesting birds and no violation of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the County shall conduct nesting bird surveys. A qualified biologist shall conduct nesting bird surveys prior to construction or site-preparation activities occurring during the nesting and breeding season of native bird species (typically February through August). The survey area shall include all potential bird nesting areas, including grasslands, scrub habitat, woodlands, and isolated trees that are within 500 feet of construction activities. The survey shall be conducted no more than three days prior to commencement of construction activities (i.e., grubbing or grading).

If active nests of bird species protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and/or the CFGC (2008) (which, together, apply to all native nesting bird species) are present in the construction zone or within 500 feet of the construction zone, a temporary buffer fence shall be erected a minimum of 300 feet around the nest site. This temporary buffer may be greater or lesser depending on the bird species and construction activity, as determined by the qualified biologist and/or applicable regulatory agency permits.

Vegetation clearing and construction within temporarily fenced areas shall be postponed or halted until juveniles have fledged and there is no evidence of a second nesting attempt. The qualified biologist shall serve as a Construction Monitor during those periods when construction activities will occur near active nest areas to ensure that no inadvertent impacts on these nests will occur.

B-6: Protection of sensitive vegetation communities.

Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the County shall document the community type and acreage of vegetation that would be subject to project disturbance. Disturbance or removal of native vegetation shall not exceed the minimum necessary to complete operations. Every effort would be made to minimize vegetation removal and permanent loss at construction sites. If necessary, native vegetation would be flagged for protection. A project revegetation plan would be prepared for areas of native habitat temporarily affected during construction.

B-7: Protection of oak trees.

An oak tree permit will be obtained prior to cutting, destroying, removing, relocating, inflicting damage, or encroaching into the protected zone of any oak trees with a diameter at breast height (dbh) of eight inches or more. All protection and replacement measures shall be consistent with the Los Angeles County Oak Tree Ordinance.

B-8: Preparation of a landscaping plan.

Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the County shall prepare a landscaping plan for the Proposed Project as part of the Master Plan. It shall include a plant palette derived from the existing Sanitation Districts approved plant palette for

the landfill. The plant palette shall be composed of non-invasive species that are adapted to the conditions found on the project site and do not require high irrigation rates. The landscaping plan will also include a list of invasive plant species (e.g., California Invasive Plant Inventory Database online at http://www.cal-ipc.org/paf/) prohibited from being planted on the project site. In addition, retail sales of these invasive plant species will be prohibited at any businesses (nurseries) located within the project site. Landscape plans shall encourage planting of local natives typical of native vegetation within ten miles of the project site.

B-9: Placement of wildlife proof receptacles.

Prior to issuance of a building permit the County shall provide waste and recycling receptacles and educational signage that discourage foraging by wildlife species adapted to urban environments. The receptacles shall be installed in common areas (i.e., any area where public trash receptacles would be placed, such as picnic areas, parking areas, and walking trails) throughout the project site. Additionally, educational signs shall be placed throughout the project site regarding: the importance of not feeding wildlife and information stating that trash (containing food) shall not be accessible to wildlife.

B-10: Implementation of public awareness program.

Prior to issuance of a building permit, a public awareness program shall be designed and implemented in an effort to restrict public access to the native habitat areas on the project site to designated trails and to prevent unleashed domestic animals from entering these areas by the County. This program shall include signs that identify the boundaries of ecologically sensitive areas; the use of temporary fencing around sensitive areas that appear to be receiving a high level of disturbance until the disturbance is reversed; and promotion of public education and awareness of such areas.

Only passive recreational activities shall be permitted within the designated natural open space areas and shall be restricted to trails. Some areas may allow slightly greater impacts if designated as picnic areas. All dogs shall be required to be leashed while in the native habitats and natural open space areas. A plant nursery will be part of the educational component. Native and drought tolerant plants will be grown to actively replace and replant park areas requiring patching, repair, or re-construction due to landfill settling and bio-gas production. Ideal locations for bird observation and wildlife observation will be marked along particular trails. The public will be educated on the on-going functions of the landfill and the landfill slopes would be preserved, restored, and/or enhanced for wildlife.

B-11: Maternity colony or hibernaculum surveys for roosting bats.

Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the County shall conduct maternity colony or hibernaculum survey for roosting bats. A pre-activity (e.g., vegetation removal, grading) survey for roosting bats within 200 feet of project activities shall be conducted within 15 days prior to any grading of rocky outcrops or removal of trees (particularly trees 12 inches in diameter or greater at 4.5 feet

above grade with loose bark or other cavities) within 200 feet of project activities.

Conduct surveys for roosting bats during the maternity season (March 1 to July 31) within 300 feet of project activities. Trees and rocky outcrops shall be surveyed by a qualified bat biologist. Surveys shall include a minimum of one day and one evening.

If active maternity roosts or hibernacula are found, the rock outcrop or tree occupied by the roost shall be avoided (i.e., not removed) by the Proposed Project, if feasible. For active roosts or hibernacula that are present in the construction zone or within 300 feet of the construction zone, a temporary buffer fence shall be erected a minimum of 100 feet around the roost or hibernacula site. This temporary buffer may be greater or lesser depending on the bat species and construction activity, as determined by the qualified biologist and/or applicable regulatory agency permits.

If avoidance of the maternity roost is not feasible, the qualified bat biologist shall survey (through the use of radio telemetry or other CDFW approved methods) for nearby alternative maternity colony sites. If the qualified bat biologist determines in consultation with and with the approval of CDFW that there are alternative roost sites used by the maternity colony and young are not present then no further action is required, and it will not be necessary to provide alternate roosting.

If impacts to the potential bat roosting habitat are unavoidable, or if the size, configuration, or complexity of a potential roost warrants additional surveys as determined by the qualified biologist, a one-night emergence survey (acoustic survey) will be conducted per roost to assess the species and population size. Note that night emergence surveys to determine absence cannot be performed during the inactive period (between November 1 and February 15). All observations of sensitive species and occupied bat roosts will be reported to the County.

Should a maternity roost be identified within the disturbance footprint and impacts cannot be avoided, and no alternative maternity roosts are in use near the site, substitute roosting habitat for the maternity colony will be provided on, or in close proximity to, the project site no less than 3 months prior to the eviction of the colony. Should a hibernaculum (i.e., non-breeding roost) be identified within the disturbance footprint and impacts cannot be avoided, passive humane eviction will be conducted in coordination with CDFW.

B-12: Conduct pre-construction surveys for American badgers and passively relocate during the nonbreeding season.

Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the County shall implement pre-construction surveys for American badgers within suitable habitat. If present, occupied badger dens shall be flagged and ground-disturbing activities avoided within 50 feet of the occupied den avoided. Maternity dens shall be avoided during pup-rearing season (February 15 through July 1) and a minimum 200-foot buffer established. Buffers may be modified with the

concurrence of CDFW. Maternity dens shall be flagged for avoidance, identified on construction maps, and a biological monitor shall be present during construction. Any relocation of badgers shall occur only after consultation with the CDFW. A written report documenting the badger removal shall be provided to CDFW within 30 days of relocation.

B-13: Prepare a Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP).

Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the County shall prepare a WEAP. All construction crews and contractors shall be required to participate in WEAP training prior to starting work on the project. The WEAP training will include a review of the sensitive species and other biological resources that could exist in the project area, the locations of the sensitive biological resources, their legal status and protections, and measures to be implemented for avoidance of these sensitive resources. A record of all personnel trained will be maintained.

Cultural Resources

CR-1: A worker education awareness program will be enacted to train construction workers about cultural resources. The Kizh Nation shall be provided an opportunity to review and contribute to the Worker Education Program. The program shall be designed to inform construction workers about what cultural resources are, state regulations pertaining to cultural resources, the authority of the monitors (when present) to halt construction in the event of a find, and penalties and repercussions from non-compliance with the program. Worker education training shall occur prior to initiation of any construction within the Nike Hill project area, and at regular intervals during the course of construction to train new hires and provide refresher training for existing workers, if needed. If appropriate, the worker education program shall be delivered in both English and Spanish.

CR-2: If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural in origin are discovered during construction, then all work must halt within a 200-foot radius of the discovery.

A qualified professional archaeologist shall be retained to evaluate the significance of the find. Work cannot continue at the discovery site until the archaeologist conducts sufficient research and data collection to make a determination that the resource is either 1) not cultural in origin; or 2) not potentially significant or eligible for listing on the NRHP or CRHR. If a potentially eligible resource is encountered, then the archaeologist, lead agency, and project proponent shall arrange for either 1) total avoidance of the resource, if possible; or 2) test excavations to evaluate eligibility for the CRHR and, if eligible, data recovery as mitigation.

CR-3: If human remains of any kind are found during construction activities, all activities must cease immediately and the Los Angeles County Coroner must be notified, as required by state law (Section 7050.5 of Health and Safety Code). If the coroner determines the remains to be of Native American origin, he or she will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).

The NAHC will then identify the most likely descendant(s) (MLDs) to be consulted regarding treatment and/or reburial of the remains (Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). Work may resume once the MLD's recommendations have been implemented or the remains have been reburied by the landowner if no agreement can be reached with the MLD (Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code).

TCR-1: Ground-disturbing activities within the non-fill portions of the project area (Entry Plaza, Maintenance Yard, Nike Hill, and the Flare Site) shall be monitored by a qualified archaeological monitor.

The archaeological monitor shall have the authority to temporarily halt construction operations within 50 feet of an archaeological resource to determine if significant or potentially significant resources will be adversely affected by continuing construction operations. The archaeological monitor shall use flagging tape, rope, or some other means, as necessary, to delineate the area of the find within which construction shall halt, and the procedures outlined below shall apply. Construction shall not take place within the delineated find area until the County consults on appropriate treatment. The County shall have ultimate authority over the treatment of new finds while complying with all rules and regulations. Any work in other areas of the project area, which involves earth-moving activity in previously undisturbed native soils, should be monitored by, at a minimum, workers that have received cultural resource training pursuant to a cultural resources management plan and worker education and awareness program.

If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction, then all work must halt within a 50-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology, shall be retained to evaluate the significance of the find, and shall have the authority to modify the no-work radius as appropriate, using professional judgment. The following notifications shall apply, depending on the nature of the find:

If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does not represent a cultural resource, then work may resume immediately, and no agency notifications are required. If the qualified professional archaeologist determines that the find does represent a cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, then he or she shall immediately notify the County of Los Angeles. If the find is considered eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and impacts to the resource cannot be avoided, then Project Archaeologist will notify the County and will recommend appropriate mitigation measures in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and federal regulations, if applicable (up to and including possible data recovery). The agencies shall consult on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures. No construction can occur within the flagged-off area until the professional archaeologist determines that either the site is not significant or that the treatment measures, as determined through consultation between the professional archaeologist and the County, have been completed to their satisfaction. If the find represents a Native American

or potentially Native American or tribal cultural resource that does not include human remains, then the County shall further notify the Kizh Nation. The agencies shall consult with the tribe on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures if the find is determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR. Work cannot resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the site either: 1) is not eligible for the CRHR; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to the satisfaction of the consulting parties.

If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, then the professional archaeologist shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (per AB 2641). The archaeologist shall notify the Los Angeles County Coroner (per Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code, and Assembly Bill 2641 will be implemented. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime, then the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the project (Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code), which may or may not be a representative of the Kizh Nation. The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, then the NAHC can mediate (Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the County (AB 2641). Work cannot resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.

TCR-2: Ground-disturbing activities within the non-fill portions of the project area (Entry Plaza, Maintenance Yard, Nike Hill, and the Flare Site) shall be monitored by one tribal monitor representing the Kizh Nation.

The tribal monitor shall have the authority to temporarily halt construction operations within 50 feet of a TCR or a potential TCR to determine if significant or potentially significant resources will be adversely affected by continuing construction operations. The tribal monitor shall use flagging tape, rope, or some other means, as necessary, to delineate the area of the find within which construction shall halt and the procedures in TCR-1 shall apply. Construction shall not take place within the delineated find area until the County consults on appropriate treatment. Tribal monitors may suggest options for treatment of finds for consideration. Tribal monitors must obtain permission from the County to harvest native plants in a sustainable manner within the project area that are deemed important to the Kizh Nation. The County shall have ultimate authority over the treatment of new finds while complying with all rules and regulations.

CR-4: In the Nike Hill area, a qualified paleontological monitor under the supervision of a qualified vertebrate paleontologist shall monitor excavations into the Pleistocene alluvium, as well as any deeper excavations into the Puente Formation and the Fernando Formation. Sediment samples shall be collected and processed to determine the small fossil potential in the project area.

The monitor will be equipped to recover fossils and sediment samples during excavation and will have the authority to temporarily halt or divert equipment to allow for recovery of large or numerous fossils.

Any fossils recovered during monitoring shall be prepared to a point of identification and preservation and be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution. A report detailing the findings with an appended itemized inventory of identified specimens shall be prepared by a qualified vertebrate paleontologist. The report and inventory shall be submitted to the Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) and the scientific institution where the fossils are deposited. When DPR receives the report, inventory, and verification of acceptance of the specimens by the scientific institution, mitigation will be complete.

Geology and Soils

G-1: A qualified geotechnical firm shall conduct site-specific geotechnical investigations during the design of each project component.

- Large-diameter bucket auger borings to evaluate geologic conditions for slope stability at the Entry Plaza, Trail Lift Tower locations, and Flare Site, and to evaluate geotechnical engineering properties for tower foundation design;
- Backhoe test pits to evaluate the presence of landfill waste materials in the area of the new structures where they are near the boundary of the waste limits;
- Slope stability analyses to evaluate the stability of the adjacent graded and natural slopes near proposed structural improvements, including the evaluation of possible effects to the western Nike Hill slope buttress; and Geotechnical engineering analyses to develop pile foundation parameters for buildings and trail lift towers.

Greenhouse Gases

GHG-1: The Proposed Project will include trails/sidewalks within the project boundary that will connect to roads leading off-site.

GHG-2: All building structures will be required to meet or exceed 2013 Title 24, Part 6 Building Energy Efficiency Standards and meet Green Building Code Standards.

GHG-3: All faucets, toilets, and showers to be installed in the proposed structures will be required to utilize low-flow fixtures to reduce indoor water demand by at least 20 percent per CalGreen Standards**.**

GHG-4: ENERGY STAR-compliant appliances will be installed where appliances are required on-site.

GHG-5: The Proposed Project will include recycling programs that will reduce waste to landfills by a minimum of 50 percent (up to 75 percent by 2020 per AB 341).

Hazards and Hazardous Materials

HAZ-1: During the design process for any new building or structure, the County shall prepare a report in accordance with the most recent version of the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (DPW) Landfill Gas Protection

Policy. At a minimum, the report shall detail the measures recommended to minimize possible landfill gas intrusion and prevent explosive concentrations of decomposition gases within or under enclosed portions of the building or structure. This report shall be prepared by a California Registered Civil Engineer. At the time of final inspection, the civil engineer shall furnish a signed statement attesting that the building or structure has been constructed in accordance with the civil engineer's recommendation. Methane detectors and monitoring equipment shall be installed in structures as required by the most recent version of DPW Landfill Gas Protection Policy and the site-specific report. Monitoring and reporting shall occur by DPR at the frequency recommended the most recent version of DPW Landfill Gas Protection Policy and the site-specific report.

HAZ-2: If groundwater is encountered during construction, all construction activities in the vicinity shall immediately cease until a construction dewatering discharge permit can be obtained from the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board.

HAZ-3: Prior to construction of each phase, a Soil Management Plan and site-specific health and safety plan, detailing worker safety, vapor monitoring, soil testing, and soil removal shall be prepared for the project.

Noise

N-1: In addition to adherence to the City of Industry's policies found in the Safety Element and Municipal Code (the City's policies are more stringent than the County's policies) limiting the construction hours of operation, the following measures are recommended to reduce construction noise and vibrations, emanating from the Proposed Project:

1. During all project site excavation and grading on-site, construction contractors shall equip all construction equipment, fixed or mobile, with properly operating and maintained mufflers, consistent with manufacturer standards.

2. The contractor shall place all stationary construction equipment so that emitted noise is directed away from the noise sensitive receptors nearest the project site.

3. Equipment shall be shut off and not left to idle when not in use.

4. The contractor shall locate equipment staging in areas that will create the greatest distance between construction-related noise/vibration sources and sensitive receptors nearest the project site during all project construction.

5. Jackhammers, pneumatic equipment, and all other portable stationary noise sources shall be shielded, and noise shall be directed away from sensitive receptors.

Public Services

PS-1: The special event operator will coordinate with the Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACFD) in its preparation and implementation of a Fire Incident Plan describing the fire inspection and protection services to be provided by the LACFD and identifying the number of fire department personnel to be provided, including fire suppression/emergency medical service (EMS), fire prevention (fire inspectors), emergency communications, and supervisory personnel.

The special event operator shall reimburse the County of Los Angeles (County) for fire inspection and protection services provided under the Fire Incident Plan, pursuant to the reimbursement agreement with the County to be entered into in connection with the special event permit. The Fire Incident Plan will also identify fire suppression equipment, supplies and other services to be provided by the special event operator during future festivals, including the number of fire suppression mobile carts. The number of fire suppression mobile carts required will be determined by the LACFD based on the site plan for future special events.

PS-2: Prior to the commencement of each special event, the special event operator will prepare and submit a Private Security Plan for review and approval by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD) describing all private security services to be provided and paid for by the special event operator. The Private Security Plan will identify the number of private security personnel to be provided and how these resources will be deployed and supervised.

PS-3: The special event operator will coordinate with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD) in its preparation and implementation of an Operations Plan establishing the sheriff protection services to be provided by the County of Los Angeles to supplement the private security being provided by the special event operator. The special event operator will reimburse the County for sheriff protection services provided under the Operations Plan, pursuant to the reimbursement agreement with the County to be entered into in connection with the special event permit.

PS-4: Prior to the construction and use of the park access road by Rose Hills Memorial Park, the County, the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, and Rose Hills Memorial Park will enter into a tri-party agreement (as more fully described under Mitigation Measure T-1) which will include a means for Rose Hills Memorial Park to fund in perpetuity its proportionate share of financial impacts of the increased costs for public services provided by the LASD Park Bureau, and DPR to ensure protection of public safety, ease of public access to the Park, and minimal interference with park uses.

PS-5: A staffing assessment and safety plan will be prepared by the LASD to determine the demand for additional sheriff personnel and support services for each phase of the Proposed Project, whereby DPR will be responsible to fund its proportionate share of financial impacts for the increased costs of public services provided by LASD. The staffing assessment and safety plan shall be reevaluated at the commencement of each project phase.

Traffic and Transportation

T-1: Prior to the construction and use of the access road by Rose Hills Memorial Park, the County, the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (Sanitation Districts), and Rose Hills Memorial Park (Rose Hills) will enter into a tri-party agreement setting forth each of the parties rights and responsibilities for the construction, maintenance, and use of the access road and any extension or modifications thereto. The tri-party agreement will include funding for public service expenses per Mitigation Measure PS-4, as well as related access road management issues including, but not limited to:

- The number of proposed funeral processions that would utilize the Rose Hills Memorial Park access road easement, the size of such processions, and the allowable schedule for all such processions.
- Traffic management measures for all such funeral processions designed to ensure compatibility with park uses, including avoidance of peak park use periods.
- Roadway maintenance protocols such as inspections, maintenance actions, scheduling, and other factors designed to allocate cost to all parties proportionally based on their share of impact on the road.
- Offset the impacts of Rose Hills Memorial Park traffic on shared portions of the access road.
- Improvements to the park entrance to minimize traffic and operational conflicts with the Sanitation Districts and Rose Hills, such as signage, lighting, and roadway improvements.

T-2: No Rose Hills funeral processions shall occur on the shared access road on days with scheduled performance events (e.g., concerts, festivals) to avoid traffic congestion at the park entry and to improve safety to park users. Performance events are estimated to occur up to 25 times per year. The

County shall inform Rose Hills of such events pursuant to the terms of the tri-party agreement.

T-3: Prior to the construction by Rose Hills of any extension to the shared access road to connect to the Rose Hills property, Rose Hills shall fund the design and construction of a trail overcrossing at the intersection with the Schabarum-Skyline Trail to permit trail users to safely bypass funeral processions and vehicular traffic. The trail overcrossing shall be designed to be wide enough and of a gentle grade to safely accommodate equestrians, other trail users, and wildlife passage as appropriate. Safety fencing, landscape screening, earthen surfaces or other non-slip materials, and other techniques shall be employed to ensure trail user safety. The overpass shall be designed per the County of Los Angeles Trail Manual (adopted May 17, 2011). The Trail Manual includes plans for both at-grade crossings and grade-separated crossings of multi-use trails with roadways. The design shall be approved by the County's Department of Public Works and Department of Parks and Recreation prior to construction of the trail overcrossing. The requirements of this mitigation measure may become part of the tri-party agreement to be entered to among the County, the Sanitation Districts, and Rose Hills.

T-4: Rose Hills shall provide at least 24 hours advance notice to DPR staff for funeral processions that will travel through the Park to reach the Rose Hills property, including the estimated time of arrival. Rose Hills shall fund deployment of County traffic enforcement personnel to ensure protection of public safety, ease of public access to the Park, and minimal interference with Park users. These measures shall apply to Alignment Alternatives 1, 2, and 3 for the Rose Hills access road. The requirements of this mitigation measure may become part of the tri-party agreement to be entered to among the County, the Sanitation Districts, and Rose Hills.

T-5: To maintain emergency access and minimize potential conflicts with park users, the park access road between Crossroads Parkway South and the Visitor Center, and between the Visitor Center and the point at which the park loop road begins, shall be configured to accommodate shoulder space for inbound vehicles to pull over and allow emergency service vehicles to safely pass. The Rose Hills access road shall be designed to appropriate County standards, Fire Department requirements, which shall be subject to review and approval by the Department of Public Works and the Department of Parks and Recreation. These measures shall apply to Alignment Alternatives 1, 2 and 3 for the Rose Hills access road.

At the narrow section between the Visitor Center and the point at which the park loop road begins, the presence of methane collection systems adjacent to the road makes it impossible to provide two inbound lanes or to provide a similar pavement width, accordingly, a funeral procession could not pull over sufficiently to allow an inbound emergency vehicle to pass. To address this limitation, when funeral processions are passing at the same time that emergency access is needed, the multi-use trail surface will be designed and constructed to allow for inbound vehicles to temporarily pull over onto the trail to allow emergency vehicles to pass or, alternatively, a traffic control officer shall be stationed uphill from that narrow segment to halt outbound traffic when

an emergency vehicle is arriving. These measures apply to Alignment Alternatives 1, 2 and 3 for the Rose Hills access road.

T-6: The County shall prepare and implement a Traffic Management Plan (TMP) which will identify the primary routes of travel to ensure efficient vehicle traffic movement and control between the I-605, SR-60, and adjacent roadways and the Proposed Project**.** The plan will designate the routes for entry and exit, signage placement along these routes, temporary street closures and other special traffic management procedures, such as use of traffic control personnel to direct traffic at key intersections.

The staffing levels and locations of law enforcement officers, including security, traffic, and parking personnel will also be identified to assist with the control of the roadways. Each TMP shall be tailored to the specific special event(s) and approved prior to the start of the event. The TMP will also identify potential off-site parking locations and ways to bring eventgoers from there to the park.

A Construction Traffic Management Plan (TMP) shall also be prepared and approved by the County prior to construction of any park improvements. The Construction TMP shall require prior notices, adequate signposting, detours, phased construction and temporary driveways where necessary to reduce construction-related impacts that may result from the Proposed Project. The Construction TMP shall also identify any haul routes for earth, concrete, or construction materials and equipment. The Construction TMP shall be subject to review and approval by the following County departments: Public Works, Fire, Regional Planning, and Sheriff prior to issuance of grading or building permits.

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CHAPTER 5 LIST OF PREPARERS AND RESUMES

LEAD AGENCY

County of Los Angeles by the Department of parks and Recreation Planning and Development Agency

Yugal K Lall, Senior Project Manager

PREPARED BY

AECOM (Addendum)

Shannon Ledet, Principal/Environmental Planning Manager

John Moreno, Deputy Project Manager

Shannon Ledet

Principal Environmental Planner

Key Skills
California Environmental Quality Act Environmental Documents Preparation
National Environmental Policy Act, Environmental Documents Preparation
Aesthetics/Visual Quality Analyses

Education
MUP, Master of Urban Planning, University of Southern California, 2005
BA, Sociology, California State University - Long Beach, 2003

Years of Experience
19 years

Years with AECOM
15 years

Professional Associations
Association of Environmental Professionals
American Planning Association

Shannon manages and prepares initial studies, environmental assessments, negative declarations, environmental impact reports, statements of overriding considerations/findings of fact, and aesthetics/visual quality analyses.

Professional history

Shannon is a principal environmental planner with experience in both the public and private sectors. Her experience includes management and preparation of various California Environmental Quality Act and National Environmental Policy Act environmental documents; technical visual/aesthetic and lighting studies; and alternatives analyses for major transit/transportation projects. She also has planning experience including management and preparation of environmental documents and technical studies for transit/transportation, mixed-use, retail, and institutional projects. Shannon specializes in aesthetics and visual quality analyses.

Selected project experience

City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering, Echo Park Lake Rehabilitation Project EIR, Los Angeles, CA. Project Manager for the preparation of an EIR analyzing the impacts of the draining and rehabilitation of the existing Echo Park Lake. Key issues included aesthetics, cultural resources, water quality, construction traffic, and air quality. This project is now in operation.

California Department of Parks and Recreation, Los Angeles State Historic Park Master Development Plan Phase I Implementation Project EIR, Los Angeles, CA. Project Manager for the preparation of an EIR for the expansion of the current Los Angeles State Historic Park (Cornfields) to cover the entire 32-acre site located north of downtown Los Angeles. Key issues included aesthetics, cultural resources, and noise. This project is now in operation.

City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Elysian Park-Downtown Water Recycling Project EIR & EA, Los Angeles, CA. Project Manager for the preparation of the EIR and EA analyzing the construction of a new recycled water pipeline in the Elysian Hills and downtown areas of Los Angeles, as well as adjacent to several local schools. These documents have been certified.

City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering, Paseo Del Mar Permanent Restoration Project EIR, Los Angeles, CA. Project Manager for the preparation of an EIR analyzing the impacts of the restoration of the Paseo Del Mar roadway near White Point in the community of San Pedro, due to a landslide which destroyed a portion of the roadway in 2011. Key issues include aesthetics, cultural resources, geology, construction traffic, and air quality. This document has been certified.

City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering, Asilomar Boulevard Stabilization Project EIR, Los Angeles, CA. Project Manager for the preparation of an EIR analyzing the impacts of the stabilization of the Asilomar Boulevard roadway in the Pacific Palisades neighborhood of the City of Los Angeles, due to an ongoing landslide. Key issues include aesthetics, recreation, geology, construction traffic, noise, and air quality. This document has been certified.

City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Roscoe Trunk Line Replacement Project IS/MND, Los Angeles, CA. Project Manager for the preparation of a CEQA IS/MND analyzing the

replacement of approximately 21,000 linear feet of the existing Roscoe Trunk Line water pipeline. The project would be beneath Roscoe Boulevard from Mason Avenue on the west to Louise Avenue of the east, in the west San Fernando Valley area of the City of Los Angeles.

City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Topham Trunk Line Replacement Project IS/MND, Los Angeles, CA. Project Manager for the preparation of a CEQA IS/MND analyzing the proposed 23,300 linear foot of a 36-inch diameter underground pipeline along Victory Boulevard, Topham Street, and Oxnard Street, in the west San Fernando Valley area of the City of Los Angeles.

City of Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering - Compton Creek Low Flow Diversion Project, Los Angeles, CA. CEQA Task Manager for the preparation of various technical studies analyzing the impacts of the Compton Creek Low Flow Diversion Project, which would divert dry-weather flow from stormwater outfall LACC-155 to a sanitary sewer for treatment at the Hyperion Treatment Plant to assist the City to meet water quality compliance standards. AECOM is supporting the City's preparation of a CEQA categorical exemption.

City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, San Fernando Valley Water Recycling Project IS/MND, Los Angeles, CA. Project Manager for the preparation of the IS/MND analyzing the construction of several segments of new recycled water pipelines in the San Fernando Valley area of Los Angeles.

City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Inyo County Creeks Projects Environmental Documentation, Inyo County, CA. Project Manager for the preparation of CEQA documentation and cultural resources reports for three creek projects in Inyo County. The Talus Creek and Olancha Creek Diversion Projects both involve the diversion of the entire or partial flow of the Talus Creek into the Los Angeles Aqueduct (LAA). In addition, a small portion of both the Division Creek and Talus Creek cross onto U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands. The Division Creek Pipeline Replacement Project involves the replacement of the Division Creek Pipeline located on primarily City of Los Angeles property and crossing an Inyo County Road right-of way.

LADWP North Haiwee Dam 2 Project Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Assessment, Inyo County, CA. Task manager involved in preparation and quality assurance/quality control of a joint CEQA/NEPA document (EIR/EA) for the North Haiwee Dam 2 Project. The project proposes construction of a new dam to the north of the existing North Haiwee Dam in order to provide sufficient seismic reliability for the North Haiwee Reservoir, maintain the function of an essential water conveyance infrastructure component for the Los Angeles region, and protect local populations from a hazardous flooding event. This project is currently in construction and AECOM is completing various construction monitoring activities.

City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power Groundwater Replenishment Project Environmental Impact Report, Los Angeles, CA. Task Manager for the preparation of the EIR aesthetics analysis for the proposed Los Angeles Groundwater Replenishment Project. The project proposed up to 30,000 acre-feet per year of recycled water from the Donald C. Tillman water reclamation plant be further treated and used for groundwater replenishment into the San Fernando Groundwater Basin, including the construction of a new advanced water purification facility.

City of Los Angeles Departments of Water and Power, and Recreation and Parks, Lakeside Park Project Environmental Impact Report, Los Angeles, CA. Senior Environmental Analyst for the preparation of the aesthetics and technical lighting analysis of an EIR for the construction of a new park in an existing water detention basin in the Sylmar community of Los Angeles. Key issues included aesthetics, lighting, traffic, and utilities.

Water Replenishment District of Southern California, Groundwater Reliability Improvement Program (GRIP) Recycled Water Project EIR, Lakewood, CA. Task manager for preparation of the EIR aesthetics analysis for a groundwater replenishment project. The project consists of

construction of an Advanced Water Treatment Plant to further treat up to 21,000 acre-feet per year (AFY) of recycled water for groundwater replenishment via the Montebello Forebay.

City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering, Taylor Yard River Parcel G2 Project IS/MND, Los Angeles, CA. Project Manager for the preparation of an IS/MND for the acquisition, site remediation, and further development of the 41-acre Taylor Yard Parcel G2 site located in the community of Cypress Park of the City of Los Angeles. The proposed parkland and open space would include bicycle paths and pedestrian trails.

John Moreno

Environmental Planner

Education
BA, Urban and Regional Planning, California State University, Northridge, 1993

Years of Experience
With AECOM: <1
With Other Firms: 17

Training/Certifications
Noise and Vibration Analysis Workshop and Training, Navcon Engineering
Writing Effective CEQA Documents, UC San Diego Extended Studies

Professional Affiliations
Association of Environmental Professionals

Summary

John is an initiative-taking Environmental Planner III at AECOM with a wealth of experience crafting meticulous environmental compliance documents in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), catering to a diverse clientele from both public and private sectors. John's primary role at AECOM is to assist with preparing environmental compliance documents and to ensure projects follow CEQA and NEPA requirements, which include initial studies, environmental assessments, negative declarations, EIRs, and statements of overriding considerations. Proficient in various Microsoft Office programs, John also boasts familiarity with AutoCAD, ArchiCAD, and Arch GIS 8.

Prior to AECOM, John worked as an Environmental Planner/Project Manager at various consulting firms primarily in Northern and Southern California, where he managed and prepared environmental compliance documents and reviewed technical studies for infrastructure, institutional, transit/transportation, mixed-use, and retail projects. His responsibilities included managing and/or the preparation of various CEQA and NEPA environmental documents, technical shade/shadow and wind studies, alternatives analysis as well as feasibility studies. John's prior experience also includes assisting City of Moreno Valley Planning Department staff with processing development entitlement permits and reviewing project plans to ensure compliance with city zoning and municipal codes.

Project Experience

Policy Documents

City of Shafter, Housing Element Update, Shafter, CA. John assisted with the preparation of various sections of the Shafter Housing Element, which included researching existing conditions, demographics, housing constraints, and ensuring compliance with the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Act. 05/2022-03/2024.

City of Wasco, Housing Element Update, Wasco, CA. John assisted with the preparation of various sections of the Wasco Housing Element, which included researching existing conditions, demographics, housing constraints, and ensuring compliance with the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Act. 01/2024-4/2024.

Development

City of Bakersfield, Planning Department, Hageman Industrial Park General Plan Amendment and Zone Change, Bakersfield, CA. John served as the Project Manager for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report for a general plan amendment and zone change for a 79-acre industrial site in the City of Bakersfield. 01/2023-4/2024

City of Long Beach Planning Department, Long Beach Memorial Medical Center and Miller Children's Hospital, Expansion EIR, Long Beach, CA. John served as the Deputy Project Manager for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report for the expansion of the Long Beach Memorial Medical Center and the Miller Children's and Women's Hospital, tasks included tracking budgets, managing schedules, and consultants authoring various sections of the EIR. 1/1/2005-1/1/2006.

Los Angeles County, Fire Department Headquarters EIR, Los Angeles, CA. John was the Project Manager for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report for the expansion of the L.A. County Fire Department Headquarters, tasks included tracking budgets, schedules, and consultants reviewing technical studies in support of the project. 1/1/2005-1/1/2006.

Signature Properties, Northshore at Marina Bay IS/MND, Richmond, CA. John was the Deputy Project Manager and prepared the Mitigated Negative Declaration for development of a mixed-use residential consisting of 133 residences, commercial, and retail development on approximately 10.87 acres. Key issues included impacts associated with development in the waterfront harbour. 1/1/2003-1/1/2004.

County of Los Angeles, Vasquez Rocks Natural Area Park Interpretive Center EIR, Ague Dulce, CA. John assisted with the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report for the development of a 2,700 sq. ft Interpretive Center with associated parking. Key issues included disturbance of native plant species and potential destruction of animal habitats. 1/1/2005-1/1/2006.

City of San Francisco Planning Department, Neighbourhood Planning, 1140 Howard Street Shade/Shadow Analysis, San Francisco, CA. John managed the preparation a technical memorandum to

(Sunshine Ordinance). ArchiCAD and Arc GIS software were used to create shade/shadow simulations. 09/2003-11/2003.

Berkeley Unified School District, Franklin Adult School IS/MND, Berkeley, CA. John served as Deputy Project Manager and prepared a Mitigated Negative Declaration for the conversion of an elementary school to an adult school located in the Berkeley Unified School District. No changes to the existing Franklin School classroom configuration would were proposed but included two new elevator towers, parking, walkways, and landscaping. 1/1/2003-1/1/2004

Los Angeles Unified School District, Valley Region High School No. 5 EIR, San Fernando, CA. John served as the day-to-day Project Manager for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report for construction of a high school within the Los Angeles Unified School District. Project Manager tasks included monitoring consultant progress in preparation of the EIR, tracking budgets, schedules, reviewing consultant deliverables to ensure compliance with District policies, conducting public scoping meetings to collect public input on the project and EIR and conducting on-site mitigation monitoring during all phases of construction. 01/01/2006-12/01/2008.

Los Angeles Unified School District, Valley Region Span School No. 1 EIR, Los Angeles, CA. John served as the day-to-day Project Manager for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report for construction of a kindergarten through eighth grade school within the Los Angeles Unified School District. Project Manager tasks included monitoring consultant progress in preparation of the EIR, tracking budgets, schedules, reviewing consultant deliverables to ensure compliance with District policies, conducting public scoping meetings to collect public input on the project and EIR and conducting on-site mitigation monitoring during all phases of construction. 01/01/2006-12/01/2008.

Los Angeles Unified School District, Valley Region Elementary School No. 10 EIR, Los Angeles, CA. John served as the day-to-day Project Manager for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report for construction of an elementary school within the Los Angeles Unified School District. Project Manager tasks included monitoring consultant progress in preparation of the EIR, tracking budgets, schedules, reviewing consultant deliverables to ensure compliance with District policies, conducting public scoping meetings to collect public input on the project and EIR and conducting on-site mitigation monitoring during all phases of construction. 01/2009-09/2011

Los Angeles Unified School District Valley Region Elementary School No. 9 EIR, Los Angeles, CA. John served as the day-to-day Project Manager for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report for construction of an elementary school within the Los Angeles Unified School District. 01/2009-09/2011

City of Moreno Valley, Sunset Crossings Housing Development, Moreno Valley, CA. John served as augment city staff member with Deputy Project Manager duties which included processing development entitlement permits and reviewing project plans to ensure compliance with city zoning and municipal codes for the development of 134 single-family detached residential units on an approximately 28.2-gross-acre (23.1-net-acre) site, the project aslo required a General Plan Amendment and a Change of Zone from and approval of a Tentative Tract Map. 04/2022-004/2024.

Martin Luther King North Parking Structure and Drop-In Center, Los Angeles, CA
Deputy Project Manager with AECOM who assisted the project manager with coordinating and preparing two Phase I reports for planning and designing a six-level parking garage with space for 1,430 vehicles, serving the needs of the growing hospital and surrounding facilities. 05/2024-09/2024.

Puente Hills Landfill Park Addendum, Puente Hills, CA
Deputy Project Manager with AECOM who assisted the Project Manager with authoring a CEQA Addendum for the development of a recreational facility for the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works. 06/2024-Present

High Speed Rail Station Area Plan - Golden State Specific Plan, Burbank, CA
Environmental planner with AECOM who assisted with authoring sections of the corresponding Draft Environmental Impact Report to support the preparation of a High-Speed Rail Station Area Plan, specifically the Golden State Specific Plan.05/2024-Present.

Canyon Tunnel Rehabilitation Hetch Hetchy Canyon Tunnel Hetchy Adit Rehabilitation and O'Shaughnessy Bridge Project, Yosemite Valley, CA
Environmental planner with AECOM who authored sections of an Initial Study for the replacement of a bridge for the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission. These services were carried out within the framework of a multi-year task order contract. 06/2024-07/2024.

Water Resources

Contra Costa County, Contra Cost Water District Storage Facilities EIR, Concord, CA. John assisted with the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report for the expansion of the Water Agency's storage facilities throughout Contra Costa County. Specific tasks included authoring various sections of the EIR in support of these facilities. 1/1/2003-1/1/2004

Transportation

California High Speed Rail Authority, California High Speed Train Project Burbank to Los Angeles and Los Angeles to Anaheim Segments, Los Angeles County, CA. John conducted the peer review of various sections of the California High Speed Rail EIR/EIS Burbank to Los Angeles and Los Angeles to Anaheim segments. 1/1/2018-11/30/2019

Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART), On-Call Environmental Services-Various Rail Facilities, San Francsico Bay Area, CA. John prepared numerous Categorical Exemptions for the expansion of existing rail facilities in support of BART operations. 1/1/2018-11/30/2019

Westside Metro Purple Line Extension, Los Angeles, CA. John provided environmental compliance support to the

project contractor to ensure their compliance with project mitigation measures, Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, noise abatement, cultural resource monitoring, and traffic control measures. 1/1/2018-11/30/2019

Amador County Department of Transportation and Public Works, Shenandoah Road/ Fiddletown Road Intersection I IS/MND, Fiddletown, CA. John served as the Deputy Project Manager for the preparation of a Mitigated Negative Declaration to improve safety at an intersection by changing roadway geometrics by improving intersection visibility and maximizing sight distance through the area. 1/1/2005-1/1/2006

Professional / Work History

AECOM, Environmental Planner, 4/29/2024-Present

Infrastructure Engineers Bowman Group Company, Environmental Planner III, 4/23/2022-4/26/2024

STV, Inc., Planner III, 1/1/2018-11/30/2019

Los Angeles Unified School District/Questa Environmental, CEQA/NEPA Project Manager/Consultant

Sapphos Environmental, Environmental Analyst /Consultant, 1/1/2005-1/1/2006

Environmental Science Associates, Associate Planner I, 1/1/2003-1/1/2004

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