MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR THE NORTH GLENDORA RESERVOIR REPLACEMENT PROJECT

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October 2025

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This document is an Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) prepared pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the proposed North Glendora Reservoir Replacement Project, which involves the demolishment of an existing 0.3-million-gallon (MG) reservoir and the construction of two new 0.3 MG reservoirs on an approximately 2.0 acre site located at the northern terminus of North Glendora Avenue in the City of Glendora, California (proposed Project, Project). This IS/MND has been prepared in accordance with CEQA, Public Resources Code Sections 21000 et seq., and the Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act (State CEQA Guidelines).

An initial study is conducted by a lead agency to determine if a project may have a significant effect on the environment. In accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064, an environmental impact report (EIR) must be prepared if the initial study indicates that the proposed project under review may have a potentially significant impact on the environment. A negative declaration may be prepared instead, if the lead agency prepares a written statement describing the reasons why a proposed project would not have a significant effect on the environment, and, therefore, why it does not require the preparation of an EIR (State CEQA Guidelines Section 15371). According to State CEQA Guidelines Section 15070, a negative declaration shall be prepared for a project subject to CEQA when either:

(a) The initial study shows there is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the agency, that the project may have a significant effect on the environment, or
(b) The initial study identified potentially significant effects, but:
(1) Revisions in the project plans or proposals made by or agreed to by the applicant before a proposed mitigated negative declaration and initial study are released for public review would avoid the effects or mitigate the effects to a point where clearly no significant effects would occur, and
(2) There is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the agency, that the project as revised may have a significant effect on the environment.

If revisions are adopted into the proposed project in accordance with the State CEQA Guidelines Section 15070(b), a mitigated negative declaration is prepared. This document includes such revisions in the form of mitigation measures. Therefore, this document is a Mitigated Negative Declaration and incorporates all of the elements of an initial study. Hereafter this document is referred to as an IS/MND.

This IS/MND incorporates by reference the City of Glendora General Plan Initial Study and the technical documents that relate to the proposed Project or provide additional information concerning the environmental setting of the proposed Project. The information within in this IS/MND is based on the following technical studies and/or planning documents:

- City of Glendora General Plan

  (https://www.cityofglendora.org/departments/community-development/general-plan-specific-plans)

- City of Glendora General Plan Initial Study

  (Available at 116 E Foothill Boulevard, Glendora, CA 91741)

- City of Glendora Municipal Code

  (https://library.qcode.us/lib/glendora_ca/pub/municipal_code)

- Technical studies, personal communications, and web sites listed in Section 6, *References*

In addition to the websites listed above, all documents are available for review at the City of Glendora, Planning Division, located at 116 E Foothill Boulevard, Glendora, CA 91741 and on the city's website at: https://www.cityofglendora.gov/City-Hall/Public-Notices. This IS/MND serves as the environmental review for the proposed Project. The proposed Project evaluated herein involves demolition of an existing 0.3 MG reservoir and construction of two new 0.3 MG reservoirs on an approximately 2.0-acre site located at the north end of North Glendora Avenue in the City of Glendora, California. The Project site has a General Plan land use designation of Low Density and a zoning designation of Single-Family Estate (E-7).

2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

2.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The Project site is located in the northeastern portion of the City of Glendora, situated within the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains overlooking the San Gabriel Valley to the south. The Project site is located on two adjacent lots on the northerly end of North Glendora Avenue and includes portions of Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 8636-015-902 and -020. Regional access to the Project site is provided via State Route 39 (SR 39) and Interstate 210 (I-210). Local access is provided via North Glendora Avenue. The Project site and surrounding area is shown in Figure 2-1, *Regional Location*, and Figure 2-2, *Local Vicinity*.

2.2 EXISTING PROJECT SITE

The approximately 2.0-acre Project site contains an approximately 0.3-million-gallon (MG) (or 260,000 gallons) reservoir and associated infrastructure located on a concrete pad. The concrete pad is reinforced with an approximately 2-foot-tall concrete masonry unit (CMU) retaining wall along the north and west side. Additionally, a 5-foot-tall chain link fence surrounds the reservoir and pad. Beyond the existing pad, the site consists of exposed dirt and some ruderal vegetation and trees around the perimeter. A 10-foot-wide paved road provides access to the reservoir from North Glendora Avenue. Two antenna towers, a limited power (LP) panel, and a Programmable Logic Controller/Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (PLC/SCADA) panel are located south of the existing reservoir. This equipment is used to transmit live data regarding water levels in the reservoir to the City.

Approximately 150 feet southwest of the reservoir is an existing residence which is currently vacant and unoccupied but owned and maintained by the City. Additionally, approximately 300 feet southeast of the reservoir, there is an additional occupied private residence. Existing surrounding land uses include rural residential development, associated ornamental vegetation and roadways surrounded by expansive native habitat. The Project site's existing conditions are shown in Figure 2-3, *Aerial* and Figure 2-4a-c, *Site Photos*.

2.3 GLENDORA'S WATER SYSTEM

The City of Glendora's water service area covers approximately 11 square miles, which encompasses the majority of the City of Glendora and a portion of the Cities of San Dimas, Azusa, and an unincorporated portion of Los Angeles County, as shown in Figure 2-5, *Glendora Water System*.

The Project site is within pressure zone 3A (Glencoe) (previously known as Zone 19) which generally includes the area north of Palm Drive and west of North Easley Canyon Road and a small, noncontiguous area along Glencoe Heights Drive north of the westerly extension of Cavan Lane. A pressure zone is an area of service supplied by a source or several sources that provides a constant hydraulic gradient. Water supply to Zone 3A is provided by the Glencoe Pump Station located southwesterly of the intersection of North Live Oak Avenue and East Palm Drive.

Zone 3A has three reservoirs: Glencoe A, Glencoe B and North Glendora B. Glencoe A and B are located at the north end of Glencoe Heights Drive and have volumes of 0.125 MG and 0.12 MG, respectively. North Glendora B (North Glendora Reservoir, NGR, or Reservoir B) is located at the northerly end of Glendora Avenue and has an approximate volume of 0.3 MG. Reservoir B provides service to the City's water customers for municipal purposes throughout the reservoir's approximately 156-acre service area.

2.4 EXISTING WATER TANK

Reservoir B is a 0.3 MG above-ground bolted steel reservoir that was constructed in 1998. Reservoir B has a diameter of 47.5 feet, a shell height of 24 feet, and an approximate bottom elevation of 1,390 feet above mean seal level (amsl). NGR's approximate overflow elevation is 1,412 feet amsl. The reservoir has an 8-inch diameter common inlet-outlet pipe with its centerline 18-inches above the tank bottom which allows water to enter and leave the reservoir. Figure 2-6, *Existing Reservoir B*, illustrates the existing reservoir.

It is reported that the tank has been leaking for some time. In 2014 the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Division of Drinking Water's (DDW) conducted a sanitary survey of the tank which identified streams of water running down the side of the tank, water streaks and rust on the bolts. Following the 2014 sanitary survey, the City was asked to address these problems by DDW.

A Sanitary Survey was conducted by DDW in 2018 which indicated that past repair efforts have not been successful and directed the City to refurbish or replace the tank as soon as possible. An additional Sanitary Survey was conducted by DDW in 2021 which requested the City submit a corrective action plan to SWRCB DDW with a schedule for the reservoir's replacement.

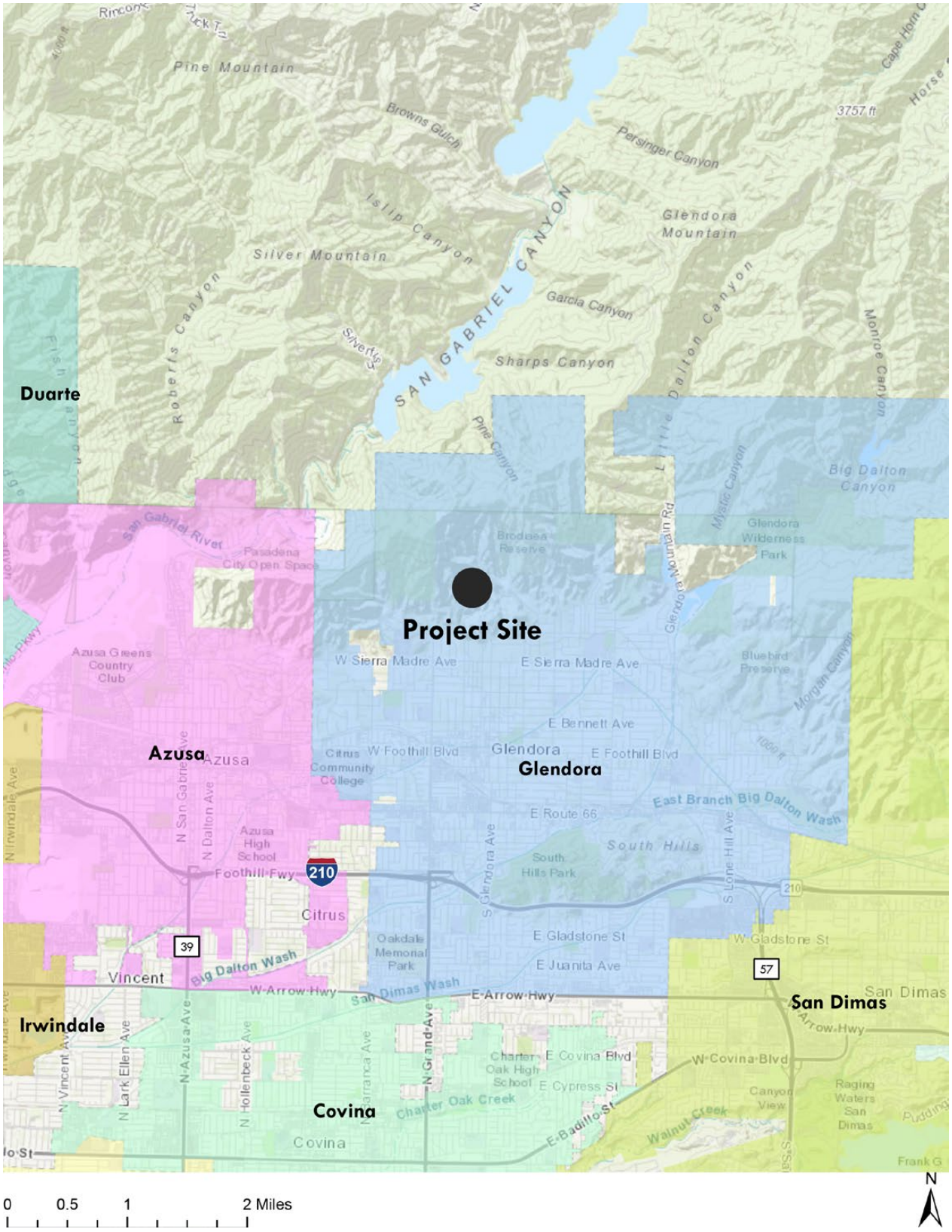
2.5 SURROUNDING GENERAL PLAN AND ZONING DESIGNATIONS

The Project site has a General Plan land use designation of Low Density and a zoning designation of Single-Family Estate (E-7). Approximately 100 feet south of the existing reservoir is a vacant single-family residence that is owned and maintained by the City. Approximately 270 feet southwest of the existing reservoir is an occupied single-family residence that is privately owned. Land uses surrounding the Project site are further described in Table 1.

Table 1: Surrounding Existing Land Use and Zoning Designations

	Existing Land Use	General Plan Designation	Zoning Designation
North	Undeveloped land, foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains	Low Density	Single Family Estates (E-7)
South	Single-Family Residence	Low Density	Single Family Estates (E-7)
West	Undeveloped land, foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains	Low Density	Single Family Estates (E-7)
East	Single-Family Residence followed by foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains	Low Density	Single Family Estates (E-7)

Regional Location



North Glendora Reservoir Replacement Project
City of Glendora

Figure 2-1

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Local Vicinity

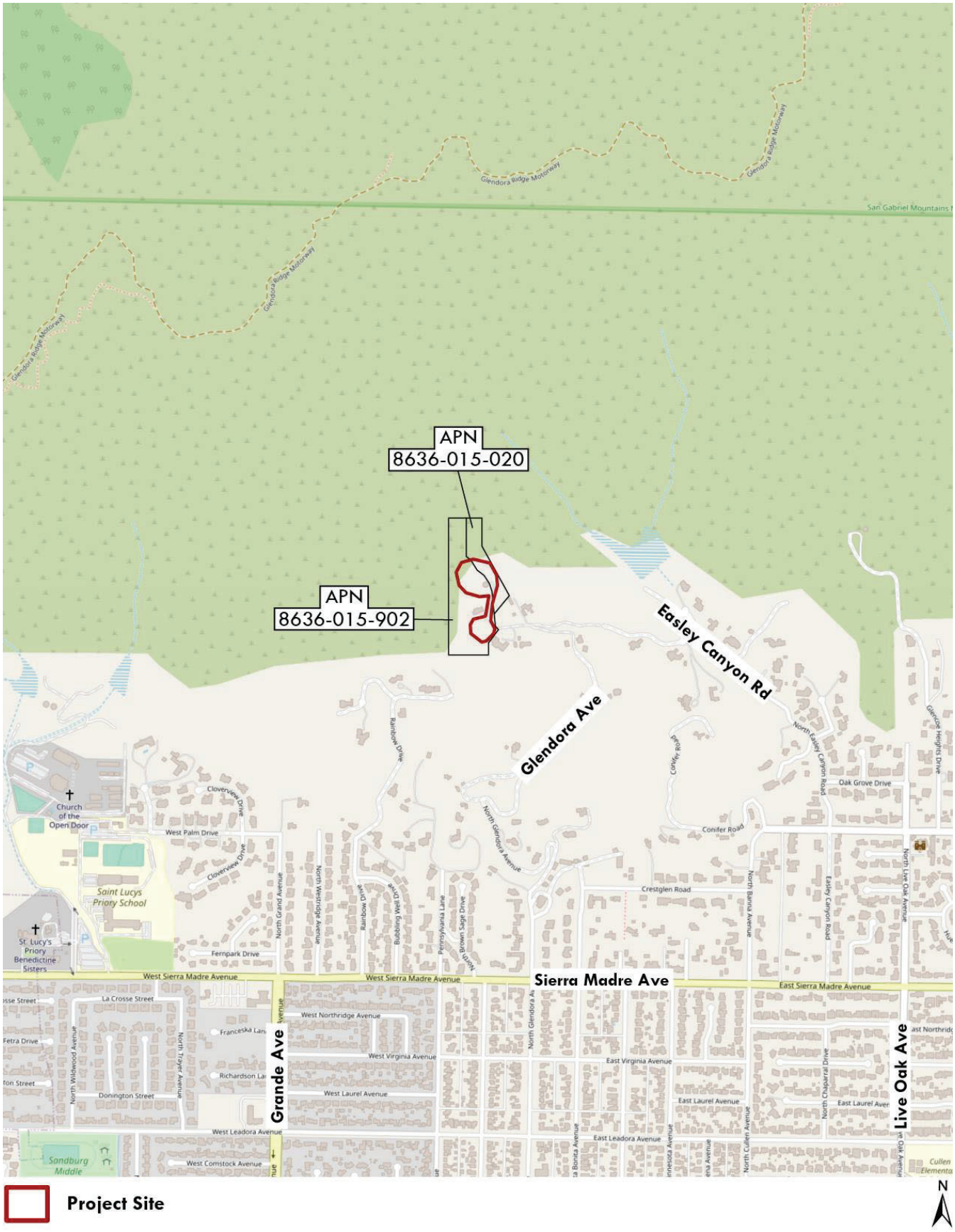

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Figure 2-2

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Aerial View



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Existing Site Photos



Aerial view of the site from the southeast showing the existing water tank, grading area, construction lay down area, and access road.



Closer look at the existing Reservoir 19B.

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Existing Site Photos



View from North Glendora Road looking north at the existing City owned residence at 1160 North Glendora Avenue.



Existing City owned residence (left) and existing reservoir access road (right).

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Existing Site Photos



Reservoir 19B, existing chain link fence, antennas, and communications equipment.



Reservoir 19B, existing fencing, and retaining wall.

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Glendora Water System

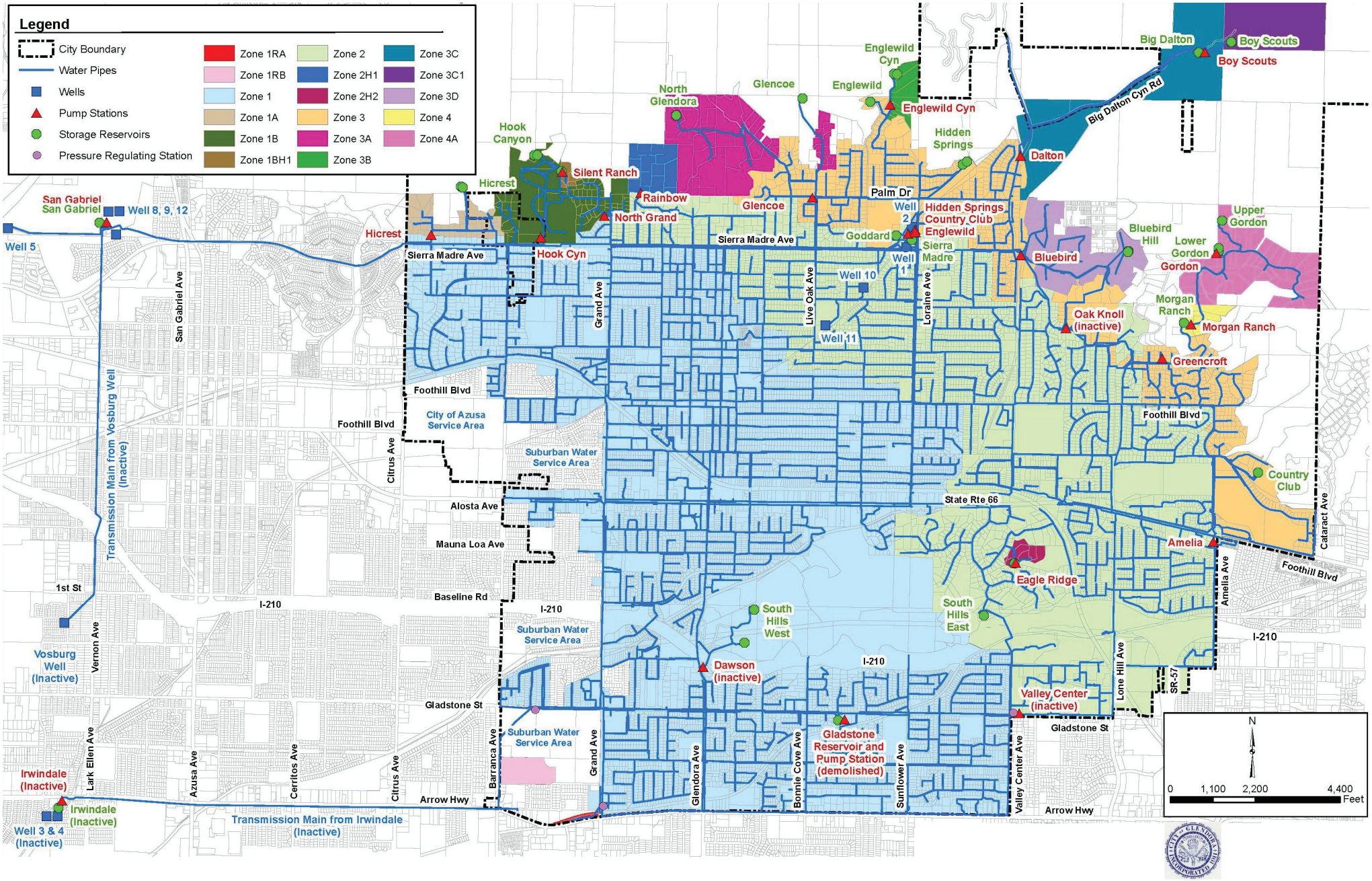

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Figure 2-5

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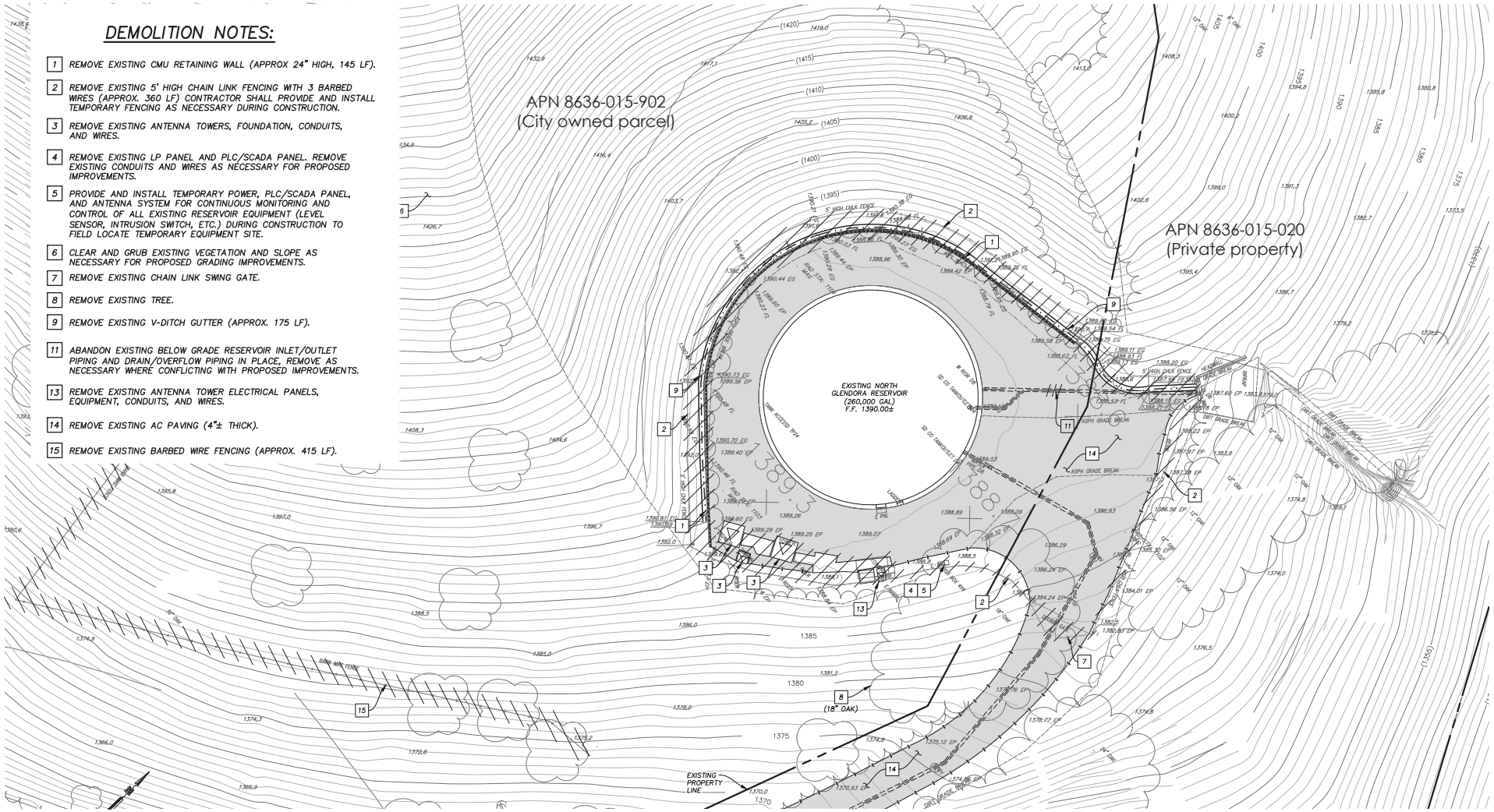
Existing Reservoir B



North Glendora Reservoir Replacement Project
City of Glendora

Figure 2-6

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3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The North Glendora Reservoir Replacement Project (Project, proposed Project) involves the following components on the 2.0-acre Project site: 1) site preparation and grading of a new pad to the west of the existing reservoir pad, 2) construction of new 0.3 MG reservoir (NGR-A), 3) demolition of the existing bolted steel reservoir (North Glendora B [previously known as Reservoir 19B]), and 4) construction of second 0.3 MG reservoir (NGR-B) at approximately the same location as reservoir B. Additional improvements would include construction of inlet/outlet pipelines, overflow and bottom drain pipelines, and widening of the existing reservoir access road. Figure 3-1, *Conceptual Site Plan*, illustrates the site plan as proposed.

3.2 PROJECT FEATURES

3.2.1 Overview

The purpose of the proposed Project is to replace the existing bolted steel North Glendora Reservoir with two new welded steel tanks in order to provide the storage required (operational, fire flow, and emergency) for Zone 3A, with consideration of outage of any of the zone's reservoirs or Glencoe Pump Station. The Project would operate two new 323,000-gallon reservoirs each with usable volumes of 242,368 gallons for a total usable capacity of approximately 484,736 gallons. The reservoirs would discharge into City potable water lines and provide service to the City's water customers for municipal purposes throughout the reservoir's approximately 156-acre service area. Operation of the reservoirs would provide increased reliability for existing water customers within the 156-acre service area. Operation would require intermittent maintenance servicing.

3.2.2 Water Tanks

Reservoir NGR-A
Reservoir A would be constructed west of the existing reservoir on a reinforced concrete ring foundation with a 6-inch-thick oiled sand bed inside as shown in Figure 3-2, *Reservoir NGR-A*. The reservoir would be a welded steel structure per American Water Works Association standards (AWWA D100-21) and would sit over approximately two feet of crushed rock. All materials in contact with the water would be National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) 61 certified, consistent with AWWA D102-21. The reservoir would have a diameter of 50 feet and a height of 28 feet. The total usable volume in the reservoir would be approximately 242,368 gallons.

A 12-inch diameter ductile iron inlet-outlet pipe (DIP) would be constructed on the side of the proposed reservoir. The 12-inch DIP would tie into to the City's water system via a proposed 12-inch water line that would be constructed within the access road.

Reservoir NGR-B
Reservoir NGR-B would be identical to Reservoir NGR-A and constructed in approximately the same place as Reservoir B as shown in Figure 3-3, *Reservoir NGR-B*. Reservoir NGR-B would have a diameter of 50 feet and a height of 28 feet. The total usable volume in the reservoir would be approximately 242,368 gallons.

Reservoir NGR-B would include a 12-inch diameter DIP that would connect to the proposed 12-inch water line that would be constructed within the access road. Additionally, reservoir NGR-B would include a connection to the 12-inch diameter PVC drainpipe off reservoir NGR-A, which would allow runoff to outlet to the existing grouted riprap outlet on the east side of the site.

3.2.3 Site Access and Maintenance

During construction, the site would be accessed using either North Easley Canyon Road or North Glendora Road as shown in Figure 3-4, *Access Routes*. Further, in order to facilitate ease of access at the Project site,

a small portion (approximately 270 feet) of the existing 10-foot-wide reservoir access road would be widened to 12 feet. Additionally, in order to utilize North Easley Canyon Road, vegetation along the roadway would need to be trimmed to accommodate large construction equipment.

During Project operation, maintenance vehicles would utilize North Glendora Road to access the site. Access to the reservoirs would be provided via a proposed 14.5-foot-wide paved road that would surround the reservoirs. The pad would gently slope to the middle of the road around the reservoir to prevent water pooling. It is anticipated that public works would access site approximately once a week in the morning to collect residuals.

Additionally, an access easement is proposed on APN 8636-015-020 in order to allow maintenance to access the reservoir site when needed. Owner consent would be required prior to approval of the easement.

3.2.4 Offsite Improvements

Prior to construction of the proposed Project, the proposed access roads would need to be improved in order to maneuver the load of construction equipment travelling to and from the site. Improvements to North Glendora Avenue would consist of widening portions of the 5,280-foot-long roadway to 12.5 feet wide. Improvements to Easley Canyon Road would consist of widening an 800-foot-long portion of the roadway to 14 feet wide.

Prior to these roadway improvements, the City would notify affected residents of the work to be done. Additionally, the City would be required to acquire any access easements that may be needed to perform the roadway improvements.

3.2.5 Fencing and Walls

The Project would remove the existing 5-foot-tall chain link fence that surrounds the perimeter of the existing reservoir pad and construct a new 6-foot-high chain link fence around the perimeter of the reservoir pad.

Additionally, the widening of the access road would require the construction of an approximately two feet tall retaining wall along the west side of the road. Further, in order to reduce the amount of grading and disturbance of the natural slopes, a retaining wall up to 12 feet in height above the pad would be constructed along the north, west, and southwest sides of the pad.

3.2.6 Additional Improvements

The existing antennas and electrical equipment located south of the existing reservoir would be relocated to the southwest corner of the newly constructed pad. Electric service would be provided via the single-phase pole mounted meter to provide power to reservoir tank mixers, site lighting, security camera system, instrumentation, intrusion alarms, PLC/SCADA system, and the gate controller. Additionally, the Project would include a 10kW diesel generator and an automatic transfer switch to provide power to the reservoirs during power outages.

The new reservoirs would be connected to the City's water system via a new 12-inch water line that would be constructed within the access road. The 12-inch water line would tie into the City's water system via a connection to the existing 8-inch water line at the southern end of the access road.

3.3 CONSTRUCTION PHASES

3.3.1 Phase I

Phase I of the proposed Project includes site preparation, grading, construction of the extended pad, and construction of reservoir NGR-A. Phase I would begin with removal of the existing CMU retaining wall, chain link fence, and relocation of the existing antenna towers, LP panel and PLC/SCADA panel to the southwest portion of the extended pad. Additionally, during this process, a temporary power, PLC/SCADA panel, and

antenna system would be installed in the southern portion of the existing pad to continuously monitor and control all existing reservoir equipment during construction.

Following removal of the above components, the northerly and westerly hillsides of the site would be graded at a slope of 1 vertical to 1.5 horizontal from the pad, as shown on Figure 3-5, *Grading Plan*. Grading would extend approximately 130 feet from the pad up to an elevation of approximately 1,480 feet amsl. During this time, a 12-foot-high retaining wall would also be constructed along the north, west and southwest sides of the pad, as shown in Figure 3-6, *Retaining Wall*.

Site runoff would be collected in grated inlets and would flow into a 12-inch diameter PVC drainpipe, which would outlet to the existing grouted riprap outlet on the east side of the site. Site grading and drainage and grading sections are shown in Figure 3-7, *Site Grading and Drainage Plan,* and Figure 3-8, *Grading Sections*.

A permanent standby diesel generator and automatic transfer switch, electrical distribution panel and PLC/SCADA panel would be constructed in the southern corner of the pad.

Following completion of construction, the finished reservoir would be tested and placed into service.

3.3.2 Phase II

Demolition of Reservoir B

The proposed Project includes demolition of the existing 0.3 MG bolted steel water reservoir (B) including its foundation, abandonment of the eight-inch diameter inlet-outlet pipe and closing of the existing gate valve. The demolition of Reservoir B is illustrated in Figure 3-9, *Demolition Plan*.

Construction of Reservoir NGR-B

A new 0.3 MG welded steel reservoir mirroring the new reservoir NGR-A would be constructed at approximately the same location as the demolished reservoir B, as shown in Figure 3-3, *Reservoir NGR-B*. Following completion of construction, Reservoir NGR-B would be tested and placed into service.

3.3.3 Construction Equipment & Timeline

Equipment to be used for demolition activities would include a crane, welding machine, skip loader, excavator, and an air compressor. Truck trips and construction-worker vehicular trips would also occur during construction. Approximately seven to ten construction workers would be present on the Project site on any given day. The construction lay down area would be located approximately 300 feet south of the reservoir area.

Construction activities for the Project would occur over two phases and include demolition, site preparation, grading, construction, and coating. Grading work of soils is expected to result in cut of 9,500 cubic yards (CY) and fill of 1,000 CY of soils for a net export of 8,500 CY of soils. Construction is expected to occur over 22 months and would occur within the hours allowable by Glendora Municipal Code Section 9.44.110, which states that construction shall occur only between the *hours* of 9.00 p.m. of one day and 7:00 a.m. of the next day. However, construction hours for the proposed Project would be limited to weekdays (Monday through Friday) between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.

Project construction would take approximately 22 months, assuming the following phases:

Table 2: Construction Schedule

Activity	Length of Time
Mobilization and access road improvements	3 months
Site preparation and grading	5 months
Construction of Reservoir NGR-A	5 months
Connect Reservoir NGR-A to city's water system	1 month

Demolition of Reservoir B	1 month
Construction of Reservoir NGR-B	5 months
Connect Reservoir NGR-B to city's water system	2 months

3.4 DISCRETIONARY APPROVALS

The following discretionary approvals, permits, and studies are anticipated to be necessary for the implementation of the proposed Project:

City of Glendora

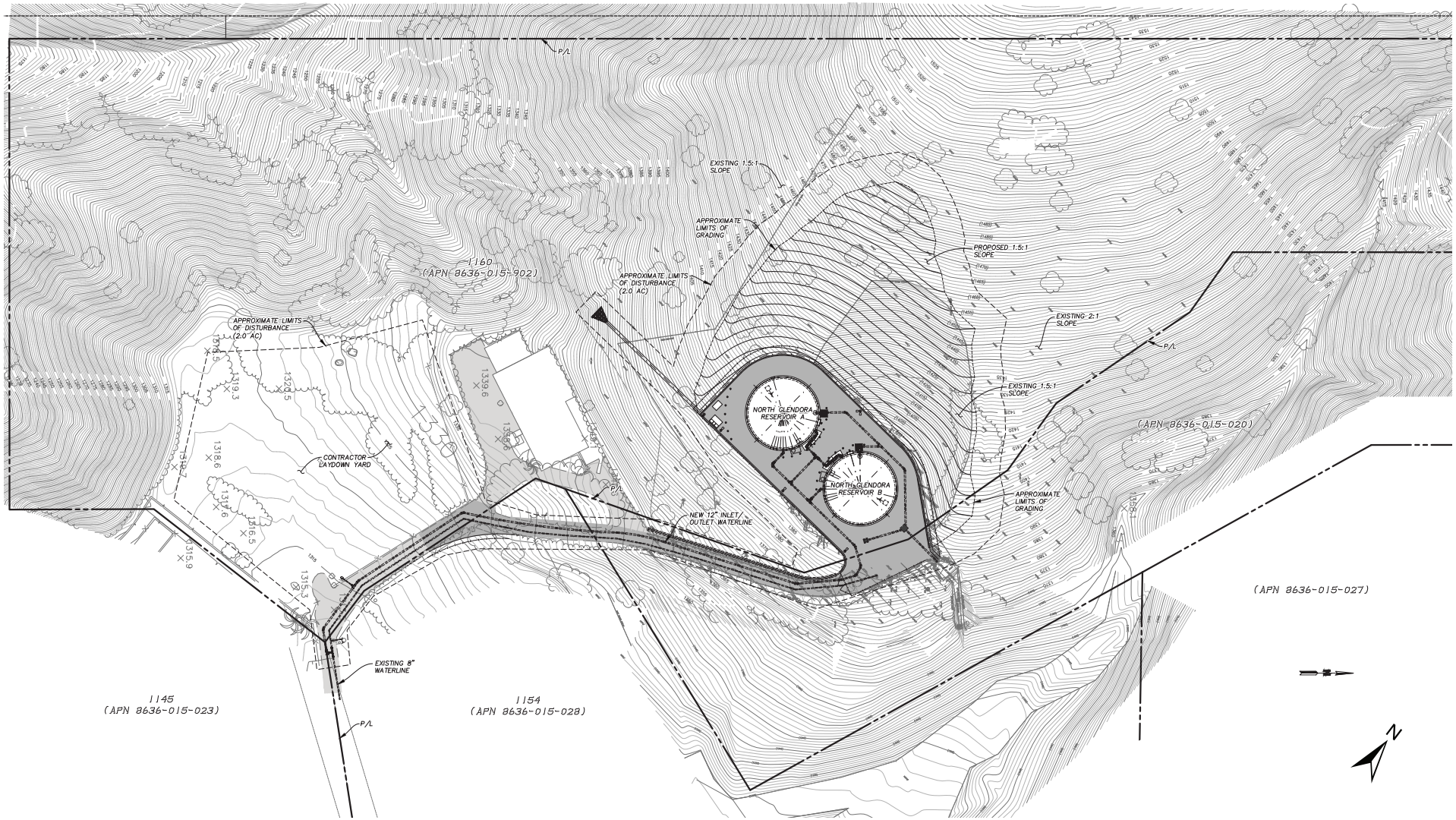
- Approval of Construction Bid
- Adoption of this Mitigated Negative Declaration
- Approvals and permits necessary to execute the proposed Project, including but not limited to, necessary access easements, grading permit, building permit, etc.

Other Agencies

This IS/MND would also provide environmental information to responsible agencies and other public agencies that may be required to grant approvals or coordinate with the City of Glendora as part of Project implementation. These agencies include, but are not limited to the following:

- State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water

Conceptual Site Plan



North Glendora Reservoir Replacement Project
City of Glendora

Figure 3-1

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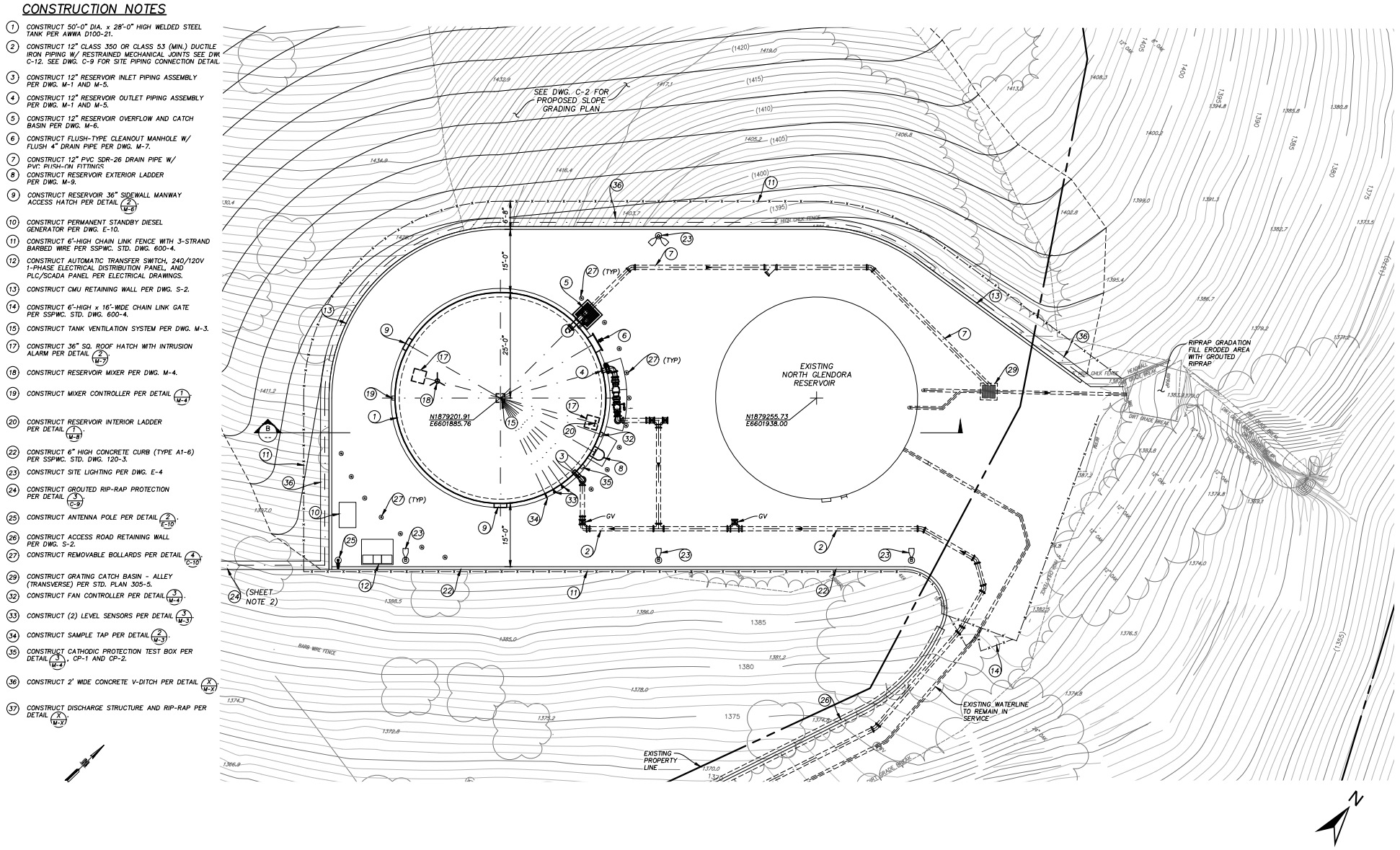
Reservoir NGR-A



North Glendora Reservoir Replacement Project
City of Glendora

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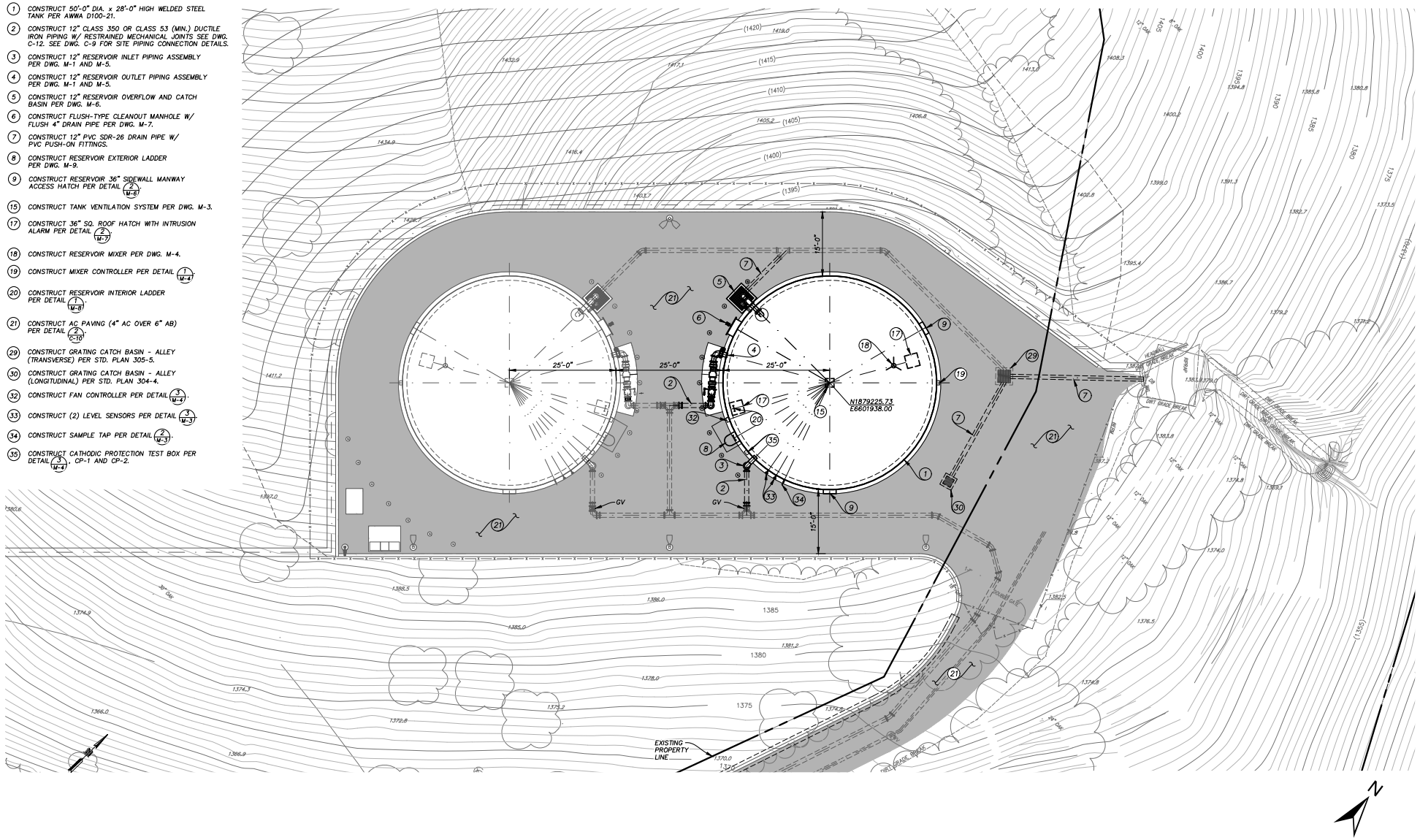
Reservoir NGR-B



North Glendora Reservoir Replacement Project
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Access Routes

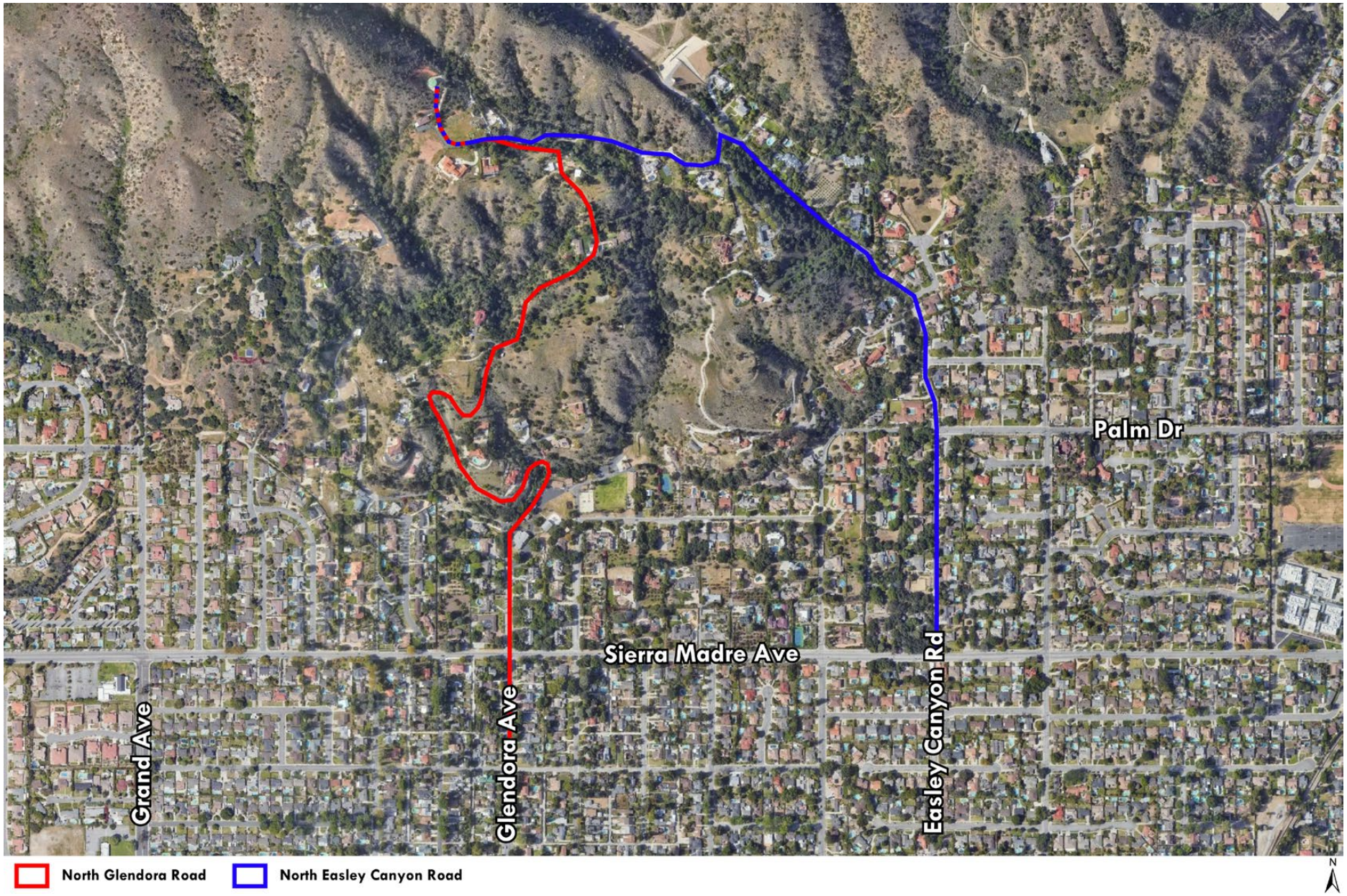

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Figure 3-4

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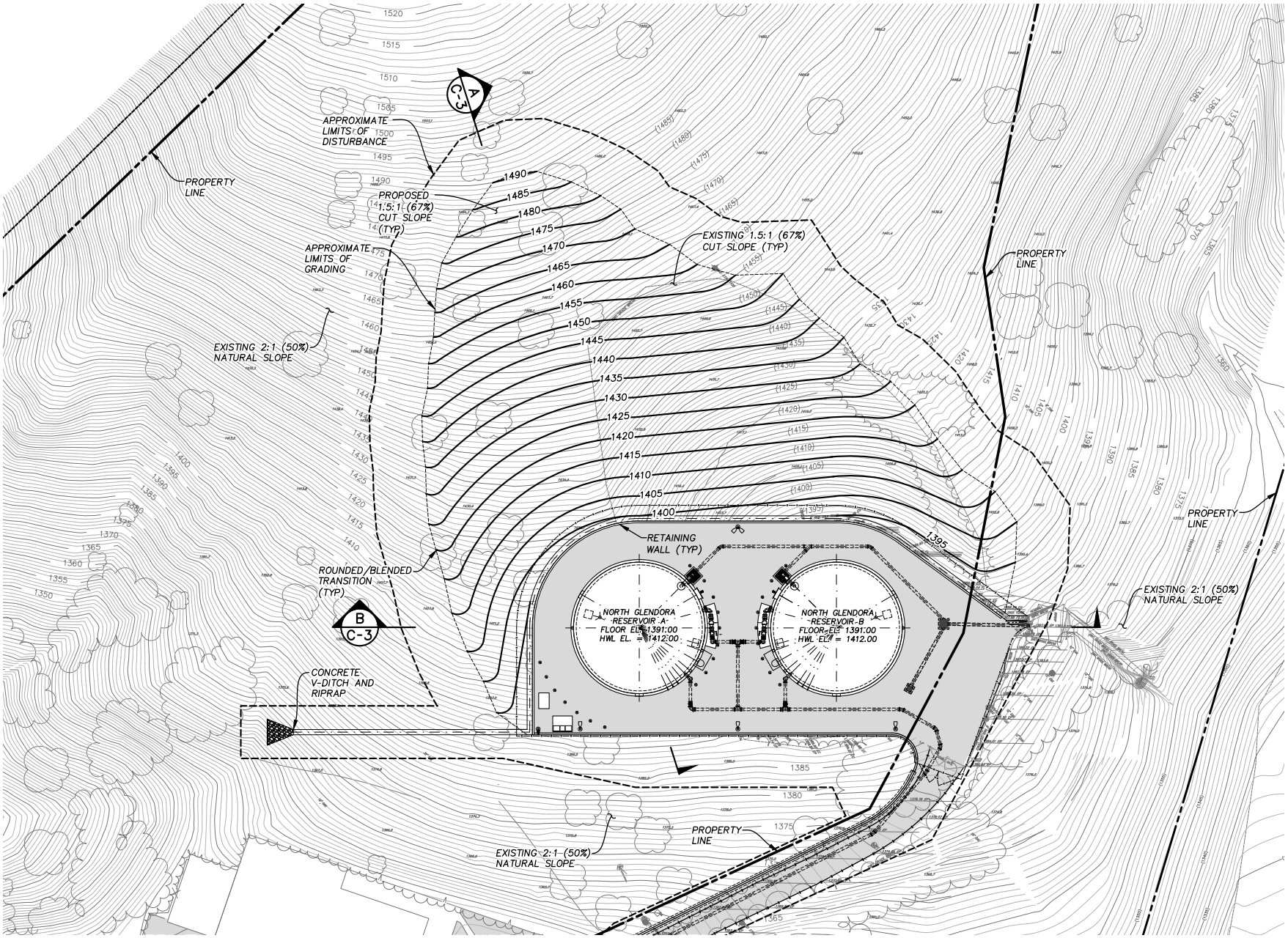
Grading Plan



North Glendora Reservoir Replacement Project
City of Glendora

Figure 3-5

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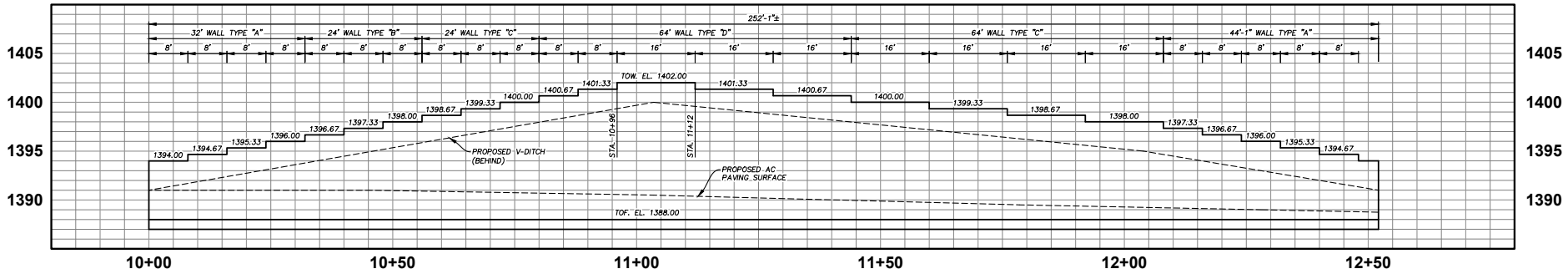
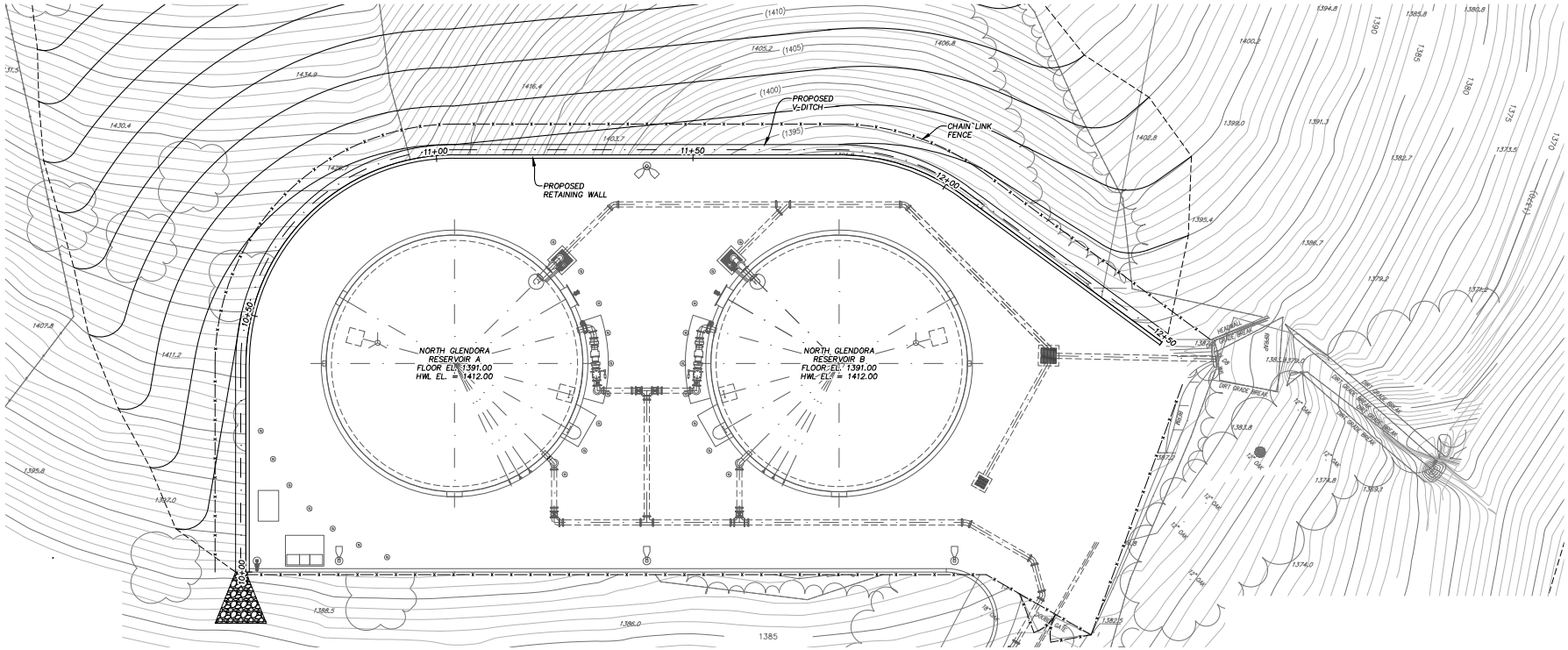
Retaining Wall



RESERVOIR RETAINING WALL PROFILE



RESERVOIR RETAINING WALL PLAN

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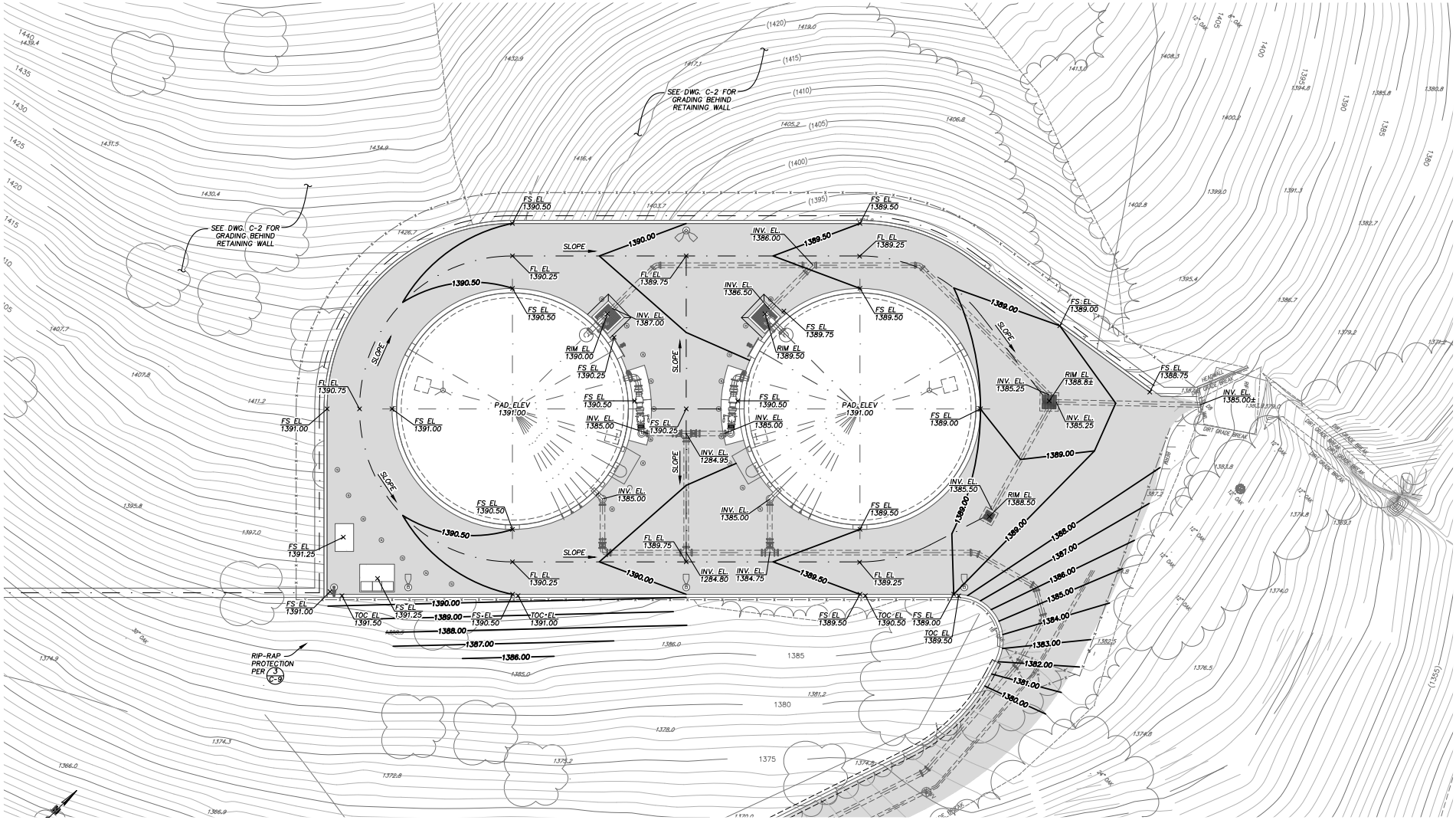
Site Grading and Drainage Plan



North Glendora Reservoir Replacement Project
City of Glendora

Figure 3-7

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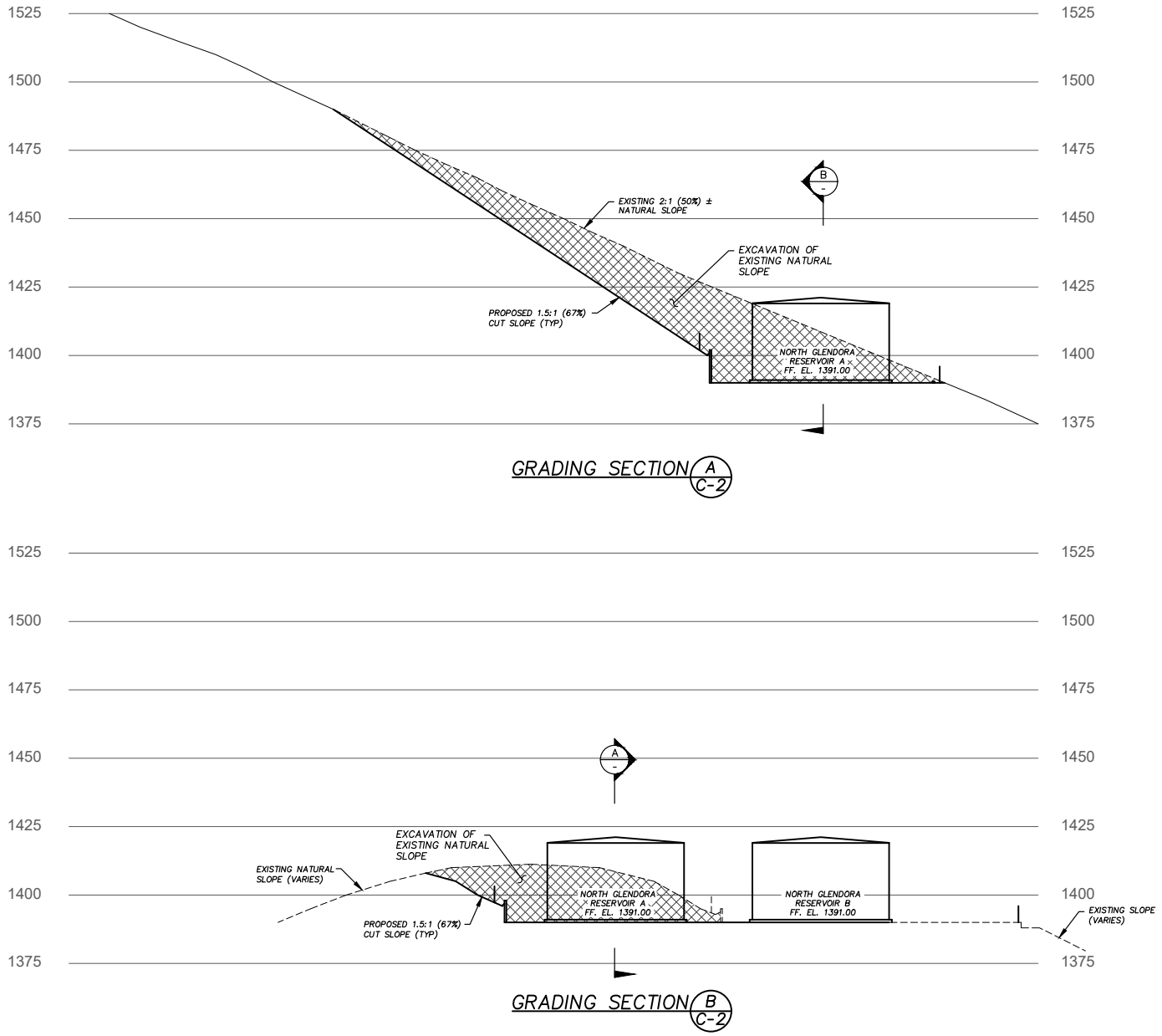
Grading Sections



North Glendora Reservoir Replacement Project
City of Glendora

Figure 3-8

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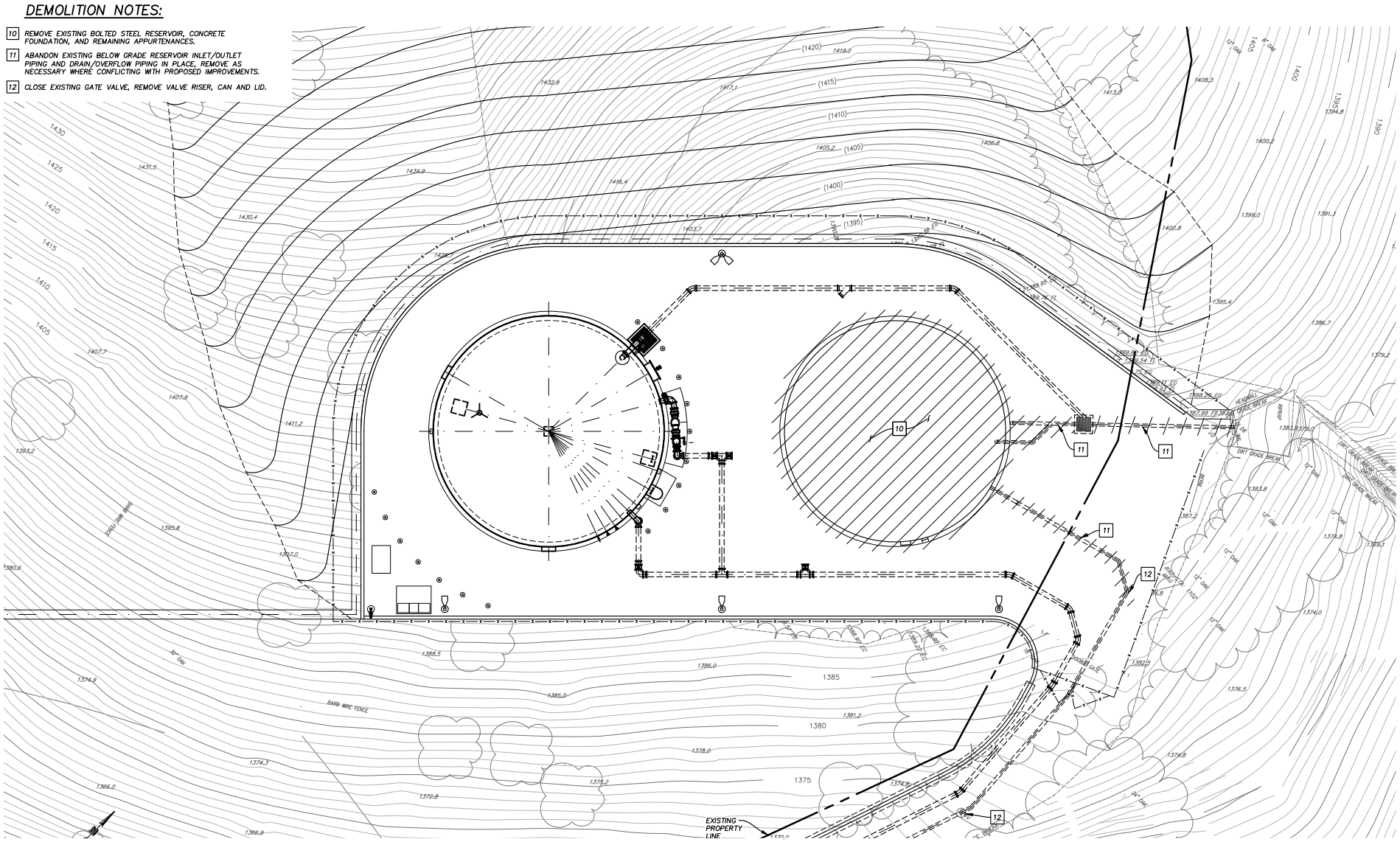
Demolition Plan



North Glendora Reservoir Replacement Project
City of Glendora

Figure 3-9

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4 ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

4.1 BACKGROUND

Date: October 2025
Project Title: North Glendora Reservoir Replacement Project
Lead Agency: City of Glendora, 116 E Foothill Blvd Glendora, CA 91741
Lead Agency Contact: Paul Zampiello, Assistant Public Works Director City of Glendora, Public Works & Engineering pzampiello@cityofglendora.gov (626) 914-8207
Project Location: The 2.0-acre Project site is located in the northeastern portion of the City of Glendora on two adjacent lots (includes portions of APNs 8636-015-902 and -020) on the northerly end of North Glendora Avenue.
Project Sponsor's Name and Address: City of Glendora 116 E Foothill Blvd Glendora, CA 91741
General Plan and Zoning Designation: The Project site has a General Plan land use designation of Low Density and a zoning designation of Single-Family Estate (E-7).
Project Description: The City of Glendora Public Works Division is requesting funding from the City of Glendora City Council to replace an existing 0.3 MG reservoir with two new 0.3 MG reservoirs on the 2.0-acre Project site. Additional improvements would include construction of inlet/outlet pipelines, overflow and bottom drain pipelines, and widening of the existing reservoir access road. Figure 6, C*onceptual Site Plan*, illustrates the site plan as proposed.
Other Public Agencies Whose Approval is Required: State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water

4.2 ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

The environmental factors checked below (☒) would be potentially affected by this Project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" or "Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

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

4.3 DETERMINATION:

(To be completed by the Lead Agency) on the basis of this initial evaluation

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

_____

Signature Date

_____

Printed Name For

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

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

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

3) Once the lead agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate if there is

substantial evidence that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.

4) "Negative Declaration: Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated" applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less Significant Impact." The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level (mitigation measures from "Earlier Analysis," as described in (5) below, may be cross-referenced).

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

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

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

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

6) Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate into the checklist references to information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.

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

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

9) The analysis of each issue should identify: (a) the significance criteria or threshold used to evaluate each question; and (b) the mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significance.

5 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

This section provides evidence to substantiate the conclusions in the environmental checklist.

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

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

Less than Significant Impact. A substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista would occur if the vista was screened from view, the access to a formerly available public viewing position was blocked, or visual resources were obstructed by view or access to them. The Glendora General Plan does not designate any scenic vistas or protected viewsheds. However, the San Gabriel Mountains and foothills are important scenic resources within the City.

The Project site is surrounded by the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains to the north, east and west and residential uses to the south. The residential uses immediately south of the site are situated at a lower elevation than the existing reservoir. The existing reservoir has a diameter of 47.5 feet and a height of 24 feet. The Project consists of the construction of two new welded steel reservoirs that would be 50 feet in diameter and 28 feet in height. The reservoirs would be constructed on an extended pad in approximately the same location as the existing reservoir. As shown in Figures 4a-c, *Existing Site Photos*, views of the Project site from the residential uses to the south are obstructed by vegetation and large ornamental trees on the Project site. Thus, views of and from the Project site would be similar to existing.

Additionally, the top of the proposed reservoirs would sit at an approximate elevation of 1,412 feet amsl while the nearest residence to the south sits at approximately 1,355 feet amsl. Because the proposed reservoirs would be situated behind the existing residences and at a higher elevation than the residences, the reservoirs would not obstruct long distance views into the valley from the residences. Therefore, the Project would not impact any scenic vistas or protected viewsheds and impacts would be less than significant.

b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?

No Impact. The Project site is not near to, nor visible from, any state scenic highways. The closest State Scenic Highway to the Project site is State Route 39 located approximately 2.5 miles west. Due to the topography of the San Gabriel Mountains, the Project site is not visible from SR-39. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings, within a state scenic highway. No impact would occur.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The Project site is located within the City of Glendora and has a land use designation of LDR. The Project site lies within the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains and is surrounded by rural residential development, associated ornamental vegetation and roadways surrounded by expansive native habitat, all of which is also designated as LDR.

The visual character of the Project site and surrounding areas is shown in Figure 3, *Aerial View* and Figures 4a-c, *Existing Site Photos*. As shown, the Project area is dominated by few residential homes and vegetation consisting of grasses, shrubs, and trees. The Project site itself consists of an existing reservoir on concrete pad, a 5-foot-tall chain link fence and some ruderal vegetation with trees around the perimeter.

Proposed reservoir NGR-A would be constructed west of the existing reservoir while reservoir NGR-B would be constructed at approximately the same location as the existing reservoir. Both new reservoirs (NGR-B and NGR-A) would exhibit a diameter of 50 feet and a height of 28 feet. As discussed above, the height of the proposed reservoirs is similar to the existing reservoir which is 24 feet in height. Additionally, similar to the existing reservoir, materials used for the proposed reservoirs would be neutrally toned and would blend the site with the surrounding residences. Thus, implementation of the proposed Project would not substantially alter the character of Project site from existing conditions.

The proposed Project would not substantially degrade the visual quality and character of the site and its surroundings. Because of the nature of the proposed Project and its compatibility with the current use of the site, visual impacts associated with development of the proposed Project would be less than significant.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. Spill light occurs when site lighting fixtures are not properly aimed or shielded to direct light to the desired location and light escapes and partially illuminates a surrounding location. Sensitive uses (e.g., residential uses) surrounding the Project site could be impacted by the light from development within the boundaries of the Project site.

Glare is the result of improperly aimed or blocked lighting sources that are visible against a dark background such as the night sky. Glare may also refer to the sensation experienced looking into an excessively bright light source that causes a reduction in the ability to see or causes discomfort. Glare generally does not result in illumination of off-site locations but results in a visible source of light viewable from a distance. Glare could occur from building materials of the new structures, including glass, concrete, stucco, wood, and other materials.

Construction
Construction activities would occur during weekdays (Monday through Friday) between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Project construction is not anticipated to require nighttime lighting. However, if needed, any construction-related illumination during evening hours would consist of the minimum lighting required for

safety and security purposes only and would occur only for the duration required for the temporary construction process. Due to its limited scope and short duration, light resulting from construction activities would not substantially impact sensitive uses, substantially alter the character of off-site areas surrounding the construction area or interfere with the performance of an off-site activity. Therefore, construction of the proposed Project would not create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area, and light impacts associated with construction would be less than significant. No mitigation would be required.

Operation

The Project site does not currently include any sources of lighting. Existing sources of light in the Project area are associated with the residences (i.e., exterior lighting and lit windows at night) to the south. The proposed Project would install nighttime security lighting. Thus, the proposed Project would introduce new sources of light where such sources do not currently exist.

The Project site would be illuminated with five pole mounted LED light fixtures: three located along the south side of the reservoir pad and two along the north side of the pad. The light poles would be limited to a maximum 15 feet in height, measured from the surface of the pavement to the face of the light fixtures. The light fixtures would remain off during the day and would be motion activated to turn on during nighttime hours when there is movement on site. Additionally, the light fixtures would be shielded downward and towards the Project site to prevent lighting from spilling onto adjacent properties. The lighting would be designed to provide 3 footcandles near the above ground piping located adjacent to the reservoirs and the site entrance, and a minimum of 0.15 footcandles throughout the remainder of the site. Further, the Project site is surrounded by existing vegetation which would further minimize the impact of glare from proposed lighting.

The City's Municipal Code does not include specific light and glare standards. However, as described above, Project site lighting would be designed to eliminate spillover of light onto adjacent properties or create glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area. Therefore, impacts associated with light or glare would be less than significant.

Plans, Programs, or Policies (PPPs)

None.

Mitigation Measures

None.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
5.2 AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES. In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:				
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

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

No Impact. The Project site is developed with an existing reservoir and associated facilities including pipelines and is located within an existing developed residential area. The proposed Project would demolish the existing reservoir and construct two new reservoirs on the 2.0-acre site. There are currently no agricultural activities within or adjacent to the Project site. The Project site is not designated as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance by the California Department of Conservation. In addition, the Project site is identified as "Grazing Land" by the California Department of Conservation's California Important Farmland Finder (FMMP 2022). There would be no impacts related to the conversion of Farmland from the proposed Project.

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

No Impact. The Project site has land use designation of Low Density and a zoning designation of Single Family Estate (E-7). The Project site is not designated or zoned for agricultural use, used for agriculture, or subject to a Williamson Act contract. In addition, the Project site is identified as "Grazing Land" by the California Department of Conservation's California Important Farmland Finder (FMMP, 2022). Therefore, replacement of the existing reservoir with two new reservoirs would not have an impact on agricultural zoning or a Williamson Act contract, and no impact would occur.

c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?

No Impact. The Project site is developed with an existing reservoir and associated facilities including pipelines and is located within an existing developed residential area. There are no forest lands or resources on or in proximity to the Project site. Additionally, the Project site is not designated or zoned for forest or timber land or used for foresting. As such, development of the proposed Project would have no impact on forest land or resources.

d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

No Impact. The Project site is developed with an existing reservoir and associated facilities including pipelines and is located within an existing developed residential area. There are no forest lands or resources on or in proximity to the Project site. Therefore, development of the proposed Project would not cause loss of forest land or convert forest land to non-forest use. No impact would occur to forest land or timberlands.

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

No Impact. The proposed Project includes the demolition of an existing reservoir and the construction of two new reservoirs. The Project is consistent with the land use designation and zoning of the Project site. As previously discussed within this section, the Project site does not contain existing farmland or forest land, and therefore, development of the Project would not convert farmland or forest land. In addition, the Project site is identified as "Grazing Land" by the California Department of Conservation's California Important Farmland Finder. Based on the site location and its urban nature, the proposed Project would not cause conversion of farmland or forest land as the proposed Project would be developed consistent with the intended designated uses. Therefore, the Project would result in no impact.

Plans, Programs, or Policies (PPPs)

None.

Mitigation Measures

None.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
5.3 AIR QUALITY. Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management district or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☒	☐

This section was prepared using the Air Quality, Energy, and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Technical Memorandum prepared by LSA on May 12, 2023 (Appendix A) and the Subsequent Memorandum for the Improvement of Two Access Roads for the Proposed North Glendora Water Tank Project prepared by EPD Solutions on October 12, 2023 (Appendix B).

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The Project site is located in the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB) and is under the jurisdiction of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). The SCAQMD and the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) are responsible for preparing the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP), which addresses federal and state Clean Air Act (CAA) requirements. The AQMP details goals, policies, and programs for improving air quality in the SCAB. In preparation of the AQMP, SCAQMD and SCAG uses regional growth projections to forecast, inventory, and allocate regional emissions from land use and development-related sources. For purposes of analyzing consistency with the AQMP, if a proposed project would result in growth that is substantially greater than what was anticipated, then the proposed project would conflict with the AQMP. On the other hand, if a project's density is within the anticipated growth of a jurisdiction, its emissions would be consistent with the assumptions in the AQMP, and the project would not conflict with SCAQMD's attainment plans (Consistency Criterion 1). In addition, the SCAQMD considers a project consistent with the AQMP if the project would not result in an increase in the frequency or severity of existing air quality violations or cause a new violation (Consistency Criterion 2).

Furthermore, the SCAB is in a non-attainment status for federal ozone standards, and state and federal particulate matter standards. The SCAB has a maintenance status for federal PM_{10} standards. Any development in the SCAB, including the proposed Project, could cumulatively contribute to these pollutant violations. Should construction or operation of the proposed Project exceed these thresholds, a significant impact could occur; however, if estimated emissions are less than the thresholds, impacts would be considered less than significant.

The Project site is within the City of Glendora and has a land use designation of Low Density and a zoning designation of Single-Family Estate (E-7). The proposed Project would redevelop the site by replacing the existing reservoir with two new reservoirs. The use of the site would not change with implementation of the Project. Emissions associated with water reservoir uses are much lower than emissions associated with residential uses. Therefore, the Project is already included in the AQMP projections. Thus, implementation of the Project would not exceed the growth assumptions for the Project site. As a result, the proposed Project would be consistent with Consistency Criterion No. 1.

As discussed below, the emissions generated by the construction and operation of the proposed Project would not exceed applicable thresholds, and the Project would not result in an increase in the frequency or severity of existing air quality violations or cause a new violation. As such, the proposed Project would be consistent with Consistency Criterion No. 2. Therefore, impacts related to conflict with the AQMP from the proposed Project would be less than significant.

b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non- attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard)?

Less than Significant Impact. The SCAB is in non-attainment status for federal ozone standards, and state and federal particulate matter standards. The SCAB is designated as a maintenance area for federal PM_{10} standards. Any development in the SCAB, including the proposed Project, could cumulatively contribute to these pollutant violations. Evaluation of the cumulative air quality impacts of the proposed Project has been completed pursuant to SCAQMD's cumulative air quality impact methodology. SCAQMD states that if an individual project results in air emissions of criteria pollutants (ROG, CO, NOx, SOx, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$) that exceed the SCAQMD's recommended daily thresholds for project-specific impacts, then it would also result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of the criteria pollutant(s) for which the Project region is in non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard. SCAQMD has established daily mass thresholds for regional pollutant emissions, which are shown in Table AQ-1.

Table AQ-1: SCAQMD Regional Daily Emissions Thresholds

Emissions Source	Pollutant Emissions Thresholds (lbs/day)					
	VOCs	NO_X	CO	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	SO_X
Construction	75	100	550	150	55	150

Source: SCAQMD Air Quality Significance Thresholds, April 2019.Website: http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/handbook/scaqmd-air-quality-significance-thresholds.pdf?sfvrsn=2 (accessed May 2023).
CO = carbon monoxide
lbs/day = pounds per day
NO_X = nitrogen oxides
$PM_{2.5}$ = particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in size
PM_{10} = particulate matter less than 10 microns in size
SCAQMD = South Coast Air Quality Management District
SO_X = sulfur oxides
VOCs = volatile organic compounds

Construction

Construction activities associated with the proposed Project would generate pollutant emissions from the following: (1) site preparation, (2) grading, (3) construction of reservoir NGR-A, (4) trenching/below ground piping of reservoir NGR-A, (5) demolition of reservoir B, (6) construction of reservoir NGR-B, and (7) trenching/below ground piping of reservoir NGR-B. The amount of emissions generated on a daily basis would vary, depending on the intensity and types of construction activities occurring. Additionally, the Project would generate emissions related to offsite impacts as well, as described further below.

It is mandatory for all construction projects to comply with several SCAQMD Rules, including Rule 403 for controlling fugitive dust, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$ emissions from construction activities. Rule 403 requirements include, but are not limited to, applying water in sufficient quantities to prevent the generation of visible dust plumes, applying soil binders to uncovered areas, reestablishing ground cover as quickly as possible, utilizing a wheel washing system to remove bulk material from tires and vehicle undercarriages before vehicles exit the Project site, covering all trucks hauling soil with a fabric cover and maintaining a freeboard height of 12-inches, and maintaining effective cover over exposed areas.

Compliance with Rule 403, included as PPP AQ-2, was accounted for in the construction emissions modeling. In addition, implementation of SCAQMD Rule 1113, included as PPP AQ-3, which governs the VOC content in architectural coating, paint, thinners, and solvents was accounted for in construction emissions modeling. As shown in Table AQ-2, the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod)[1] results indicate that construction emissions generated by the proposed Project would not exceed SCAQMD regional thresholds. Therefore, onsite construction activities would result in a less than significant.

Table AQ-2: Project Construction Emissions and Regional Thresholds

Construction Phase	Maximum Daily Regional Pollutant Emissions (lbs/day)							
	VOCs	**NO_X**	**CO**	**SO_X**	**Fugitive PM_{10}**	**Exhaust PM_{10}**	**Fugitive $PM_{2.5}$**	**Exhaust $PM_{2.5}$**
Site Preparation	0.5	15.7	12.5	<0.1	2.5	0.4	1.2	0.4
Grading	0.6	19.9	15.0	<0.1	3.0	0.6	1.4	0.5
Construction of Reservoir NGR-A	0.6	15.1	12.6	<0.1	0.2	0.6	<0.1	0.6
Trenching/Below Ground Piping of Reservoir NGR-A	0.2	3.9	3.5	<0.1	0.1	0.2	<0.1	0.2
Demolition of Reservoir B	0.7	22.6	16.3	<0.1	3.5	0.7	0.6	0.6
Construction of Reservoir NGR-B	0.6	15.1	12.5	<0.1	0.2	0.6	<0.1	0.6
Trenching/Below Ground Piping of Reservoir NGR-B	0.2	3.9	3.5	<0.1	0.1	0.2	<0.1	0.2
Peak Daily Emissions	**1.1**	**35.6**	**27.5**	**<0.1**	**6.5**		**3.5**	
SCAQMD Threshold	**75**	**100**	**550**	**150**	**150**		**55**	
Significant?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**		**No**	

Source: Air Quality, Energy and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Technical Memorandum (Appendix A).
Note = Site preparation and grading would overlap. Values may not appear to add correctly due to rounding.

Offsite Roadway Improvements

Prior to construction of the proposed Project, the proposed access roads would need to be improved in order to maneuver the load of construction equipment travelling to and from the site. As described previously, the Project would utilize either North Glendora Avenue or Easley Canyon Road for access during construction. At the time that this document was released, the City has not yet chosen a preferred route. However, during Project construction, only one route would be utilized. Therefore, in order to provide a conservative analysis, Table AQ-3 below provides the estimated construction emissions that would result from the improvement of both roadways.

Roadway improvements would occur prior to the start of construction of the reservoirs and would include site preparation, grading and paving. Roadway improvements are anticipated to take place over 16 days. Improvements to North Glendora Avenue would consist of widening the 5,280-foot-long roadway to 12.5 feet wide. Improvements to Easley Canyon Road would consist of widening the 800-foot-long roadway to 14 feet wide.

Table AQ-3 shows the anticipated emissions generated from offsite improvements. As demonstrated in Table AQ-3, the proposed roadway improvements would result in less than significant regional air quality impacts. As the construction would occur prior to the construction analyzed in the previous analysis, the Project would continue to have a less than significant impact on regional air quality.

[1] Note: The Air Quality, Energy, and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Technical Memorandum was prepared using a previous version of the Project construction schedule in which Project construction was anticipated to take 14 months rather than 22 months. Thus, the modeling contained herein is conservative because it assumes a shorter construction period.

Table AQ-3: Offsite Roadway Improvement Construction Emissions and Regional Thresholds

Construction Activity	Maximum Daily Regional Emissions (pounds/day)					
	ROG	NO_x	CO	SO_2	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
2024						
Site Prep	1.8	16.7	15.1	0.0	2.9	1.7
Grading	2.5	43.8	26.7	0.1	8.5	3.5
Paving	0.9	7.1	8.6	0.0	0.6	0.4
Peak Daily Emission	**2.5**	**43.8**	**26.7**	**0.1**	**8.5**	**3.5**
SCAQMD Threshold	75	100	550	150	150	55
Significant?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**

Source: Subsequent Memorandum for the Construction of Two Access Roads for the Proposed North Glendora Water Tank Project (Appendix B).

Operation

The Project would not generate substantial air quality emissions in connection with the operation of the reservoirs. The water reservoirs are unmanned. Additionally, the site is already occupied by a water reservoir, thus the use of the site would not change with implementation of the Project. Maintenance trips associated with the proposed Project would be infrequent and negligible. Therefore, operation of the proposed reservoirs would not result in generation of air quality emissions that would conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan, and impacts would be less than significant.

c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Less than Significant Impact. The SCAQMD's *Final Localized Significance Threshold Methodology* (SCAQMD 2008) recommends the evaluation of localized NOx, CO, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$ construction-related impacts to sensitive receptors in the immediate vicinity of the Project site. Such an evaluation is referred to as a localized significance threshold (LST) analysis. According to the SCAQMD's *Final Localized Significance Threshold Methodology*, "off-site mobile emissions from the Project should not be included in the emissions compared to the LSTs" (SCAQMD 2008). SCAQMD has developed LSTs that represent the maximum emissions from a project that are not expected to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the most stringent applicable federal or state ambient air quality standards, and thus would not cause or contribute to localized air quality impacts. LSTs are developed based on the ambient concentrations of NOx, CO, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$ pollutants for each of the 38 source receptor areas (SRAs) in the Basin. The City of Glendora is located within SRA 9 (East San Gabriel Valley).

Sensitive receptors can include residences, schools, playgrounds, childcare centers, athletic facilities. The nearest sensitive receptor is the vacant single family residence[2] located approximately 150 feet (46 meters) south of the Project site. As the existing residences are located approximately 46 meters from the Project site, the 46-meter receptor distance is used for evaluation of localized impacts. Table AQ-3 lists the localized significance thresholds that apply during Project construction.

Table AQ-4: Localized Significance Thresholds

Emissions Source Category	Pollutant Emissions (lbs/day)			
	NO_X	CO	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Construction (3.5-acre site, 150 feet to sensitive receptor)	185.0	1,745.0	29.0	8.6

Source: SCAQMD (2008).

Construction

Construction of the proposed Project may expose nearby residential sensitive receptors to airborne particulates as well as a small quantity of construction equipment pollutants (i.e., usually diesel-fueled vehicles

[2] The residence located southwest of the Project site is currently vacant, thus there are no sensitive receptors present within the residence. However, out of an abundance of caution, the modeling conservatively uses this residence as the closest sensitive.

and equipment). However, construction contractors would be required to implement measures to reduce or eliminate emissions by following SCAQMD's standard construction practices. Rule 402 requires implementation of dust suppression techniques to prevent fugitive dust from creating a nuisance off site. Rule 403 requires that fugitive dust be controlled with best available control measures so that the presence of such dust does not remain visible in the atmosphere beyond the property line of the emission source. As shown in Table AQ-4, Project construction-source emissions would not exceed SCAQMD LSTs and impacts would be less than significant.

Table AQ-4: Localized Significance Summary of Construction Emissions

Emissions Sources	Pollutant Emissions (lbs/day)			
	NO_X	CO	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
On-Site Emissions	35.6	27.5	6.5	3.5
SCAQMD LST	**185.0**	**1,745.0**	**29.0**	**8.6**
Exceeds Threshold?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**

Source: Air Quality, Energy and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Technical Memorandum (Appendix A).

Offsite Roadway Improvements

Table AQ-5 shows the estimated localized construction emissions associated with the construction of offsite roadway improvements that would occur prior to the construction of the reservoirs. The emission and emission thresholds include the access road construction emissions generated just from onsite sources. As demonstrated in Table AQ-5, the construction roadway improvements would result in less than significant localized air quality impacts. As the construction would occur prior to the construction analyzed in the previous analysis, the Project would continue to have a less than significant impact on localized air quality.

Table AQ-5: Localized Significance Summary of Offsite Improvement Emissions

Construction Activity	Maximum Daily Regional Emissions (pounds/day)			
	NO_x	CO	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
2024				
Site Preparation	16.6	14.6	2.8	1.7
Grading	19.5	17.1	3.2	1.9
Paving	7.1	7.8	0.0	0.4
Maximum Daily Emission	**19.5**	**17.1**	**3.2**	**1.9**
SCAQMD Significance Thresholds	185.0	1,745.0	29.0	8.6
Threshold Exceeded?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**

Source: Subsequent Memorandum for the Construction of Two Access Roads for the Proposed North Glendora Water Tank Project (Appendix B).

e) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?

Less than Significant Impact. The proposed Project would not generate other emissions, not described previously. The Project site does not contain land uses typically associated with emitting objectionable odors. According to the SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook, land uses associated with odor issues include agricultural uses, wastewater treatment plants, food processing plants, chemical plants, composting activities, refineries, landfills, dairies, and fiberglass molding operations. The proposed Project would develop and operate two water reservoirs, which would not involve the types of uses that lead to odors.

Potential odor sources associated with the proposed Project may result from construction equipment exhaust and the application of asphalt (utilized for the access road widening) during construction activities. Standard construction requirements would minimize odor impacts from construction. The construction odor emissions would be temporary, short-term, and intermittent in nature and would cease upon completion of construction; no impact would occur.

The proposed Project would also be required to comply with SCAQMD Rule 402 (included as PPP AQ-1) to prevent occurrences of public nuisance odors. Therefore, the Project would result in a less than significant impact related to other emissions (such as those leading to odors) that could adversely affect a substantial number of people.

Plans, Programs, or Policies (PPPs)

PPP AQ-1: Rule 402. The Project is required to comply with the provisions of South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Rule 402. The Project 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.

PPP AQ-2: Rule 403. The Project is required to comply with the provisions of South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Rule 403, which includes the following:

- All clearing, grading, earth-moving, or excavation activities shall cease when winds exceed 25 mph per SCAQMD guidelines in order to limit fugitive dust emissions.
- The contractor shall ensure that all disturbed unpaved roads and disturbed areas within the project are watered, with complete coverage of disturbed areas, at least 3 times daily during dry weather; preferably in the mid-morning, afternoon, and after work is done for the day.
- The contractor shall ensure that traffic speeds on unpaved roads and project site areas are reduced to 15 miles per hour or less.

PPP AQ-3: Rule 1113. The Project is required to comply with the provisions of South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule (SCAQMD) Rule 1113. Only "Low-Volatile Organic Compounds" paints (no more than 50 gram/liter of VOC) and/or High Pressure Low Volume (HPLV) applications shall be used.

Mitigation Measures

None.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
5.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES. Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	☐	☒	☐	☐
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☐	☒	☐
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

This section was prepared using the Biological Letter Report prepared by Blackhawk Environmental in June 2023 (Appendix C).

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

Less than Significant with Mitigation. A Biological Letter Report (BLR) was prepared by Blackhawk Environmental for the proposed Project, which included an initial field survey conducted on August 25, 2022, and a follow up biological resource survey and focused rare plant survey conducted on June 1, 2023 (Appendix C). According to the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), California Native Plant Society (CNPS), eBird and USFWS Information for Planning and

Consultation (IPAC), a total of 13 special-status plant species and 10 special-status wildlife species occurrences have the potential to occur on or within the vicinity of the Project site. These include those species listed or candidates for listing by the USFWS, California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and CNPS. All habitats with the potential to be used by sensitive species were evaluated during the field surveys for their presence or potential presence.

Sensitive Plant Species

Table BIO-1 shows the 13 special-status plant species that have been reported to historically or presently occur within three miles of the Project site. During the initial biological resource assessment in August 2022, seven special-status plant species were determined to have a potential to occur within the Project impact area. These include many-stemmed dudleya, Greata's aster, white rabbit-tobacco, Parry's spineflower, San Gabriel Bedstraw, thread-leaved brodiaea (state and federally-listed) and slender mariposa lily. One June 1, 2023, a focused rare plant survey was conducted to determine if any of these species occur within the Project site. Based on the findings of the focused rare plant survey, no rare plants were found present within the Project site. Therefore, the seven rare plant species are considered absent from the site. Additionally, none of the species identified in the literature review were observed at the time of the survey and are therefore considered absent from the Project Site.

Table BIO-1: Potentially Occurring Plant Species

Species Name	Potential for Occurrence
California satintail (*Imperata brevifolia*)	Absent
Chaparral ragwort (*Senecio aphanactis*)	Absent
Greata's aster (*Symphyotrichum* greatae)	Absent
Many-stemmed dudleya (*Dudleya multicaulis*)	Absent
Mesa horkelia (*Horkelia cuneata var. puberula*)	Absent
Parry's spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi*)	Absent
San Gabriel Bedstraw (*Galium grande*)	Absent
San Gabriel Mountains dudleya (*Dudleya densiflora*)	Absent
Slender horned spineflower (*Dodecahema leptoceras*)	Absent
Slender mariposa lily (*Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis*)	Absent
Sonoran maiden fern (*Thelypteris puberula var. sonorensis*)	Absent
Thread-leaved brodiaea (*Brodiaea filifolia*)	Absent
White rabbit-tobacco (*Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum*)	Absent

Temporary Impacts to Special-status Plants

Special-status plant species were found absent from the Project site and the 200-foot Survey Buffer; however, several special-status plant species are known to occur within the region and may exist beyond the Project site. Therefore, temporary indirect impacts to special-status plant species may occur as a result of offsite sedimentation and erosion, pollution, debris, dust and/or unauthorized construction activities occurring beyond the proposed impact limits.

In order to minimize temporary impacts to special-status plant species, Mitigation Measure BIO-1 is incorporated into the Project to require prior to the commencement of ground disturbing activities, the boundaries of Project site be clearly delineated with stakes, fencing or other conspicuous boundary markings, which would be maintained until the completion of construction activities, to prevent the unauthorized impact of habitat outside of Project site.

Impacts related to fugitive dust as a result of construction activities would be reduced through PPP AQ-2. As described further in Section 5.4, *Air Quality*, the Project would comply with South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Rule 403 which requires that fugitive dust be controlled with best available

control measures so that the presence of such dust does not remain visible in the atmosphere beyond the property line of the emission source (PPP AQ-2).

Impacts related to sedimentation and erosion would be reduced through PPP WQ-1. As described further in Section 5.10, *Hydrology and Water Quality*, the proposed Project be required to obtain coverage under the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Storm Water Permit. The permit would require a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) which is required to identify all potential sources of pollution that are reasonably expected to affect the quality of storm water discharges from the construction site (PPP WQ-1).

The focused rare plant survey determined special-status plants were absent from Project impact areas and the Survey Buffer, therefore temporary or long-term direct impacts to special-status plant species are not anticipated as a result of Project. Additionally, the Project design incorporates stormwater conveyance systems that would prevent potential long-term indirect impacts from offsite sedimentation and erosion, pollution, debris and dust, that could affect undocumented special-status plants that may occur beyond the Study Area. Therefore, all other potential impacts to special-status plant species are not anticipated and considered less than significant.

With implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1, PPP AQ-2 and PPP WQ-1, temporary indirect impacts to the special-status plants would be reduced to less than significant.

Permanent Impacts to Special-status Plants
As discussed previously, the Project impact area does not contain special-status plant species. Therefore, Project implementation would not result in the loss of any portion of a special-status plant population, thereby preventing any potential indirect impact to range wide plant populations. Furthermore, the Project design incorporates stormwater conveyance systems that would prevent potential long-term indirect impacts from offsite sedimentation and erosion, pollution, debris and dust, that could affect undocumented special-status plants that may occur beyond the Study Area. Therefore, long-term indirect impacts to special-status plant would be less than significant.

Sensitive Wildlife Species
Table BIO-2 shows the 10 special-wildlife plant species that have been reported to historically or presently occur within three miles of the Project site. During the field survey, one special-status wildlife species was identified in the Study Area: Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow. The coastal California gnatcatcher was determined to have a low potential for occurrence. Pallid bat and western mastiff bat were determined to be absent for nursery roosts, with the pallid bat having a low potential to forage and western mastiff bat having a moderate potential to forage within the Project impact areas. Big free-tailed bat was determined to have a low potential for roosting and foraging. All other special-status species evaluated for the Project are presumed absent. There were no narrow endemic, federal or state-listed wildlife species observed within the Survey Area.

Table BIO-2: Potentially Occurring Wildlife Species

Species Name	Potential for Occurrence
Arroyo chub (*Gila orcuttii*)	Absent
Big free-tailed bat (*Nyctinomops macrotis*)	Low
Coast range newt (*Taricha torosa*)	Absent
Coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*)	Low
Pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*)	Absent (nursery roosts), Low (foraging)

Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps canescens*)	Present
Southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*)	Absent
Two-striped gartersnake (*Thamnophis hammondii*)	Absent
Western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*)	Absent (nursery roots), Moderate (foraging)
Western yellow bat (*Lasiurus xanthinus*)	Absent (nursery roosts and foraging)

Temporary Impacts to Special-status Wildlife

The BLR estimates Project construction activities would temporarily impact a combined total of 0.87 acres of suitable habitat for Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow, therefore, temporary indirect impacts to this species are anticipated from temporary loss of nesting and foraging habitat during construction activities. However, the BLR notes that there is existing expansive habitats surrounding the Project site that would provide high-quality, suitable habitat for this species to temporarily relocate and utilize for the duration of temporary construction impacts. Therefore, temporary indirect impacts to this Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow are considered less than significant.

Temporary indirect impacts to other special-status wildlife species and birds protected under the MBTA that were determined to have potential for occurrence within the Study Area may occur as a result of increased noise, lighting, construction dust, increased predator pressure, and loss of foraging habitat. Furthermore, several special status wildlife species, known to occur within the region, could occupy areas beyond the Study Area. Therefore, temporary indirect impacts to special-status wildlife species may result in stormwater discharges of sediment laden water to downstream drainages that has the potential to modify and/or degrade downstream special-status wildlife habitat located outside of the Project limits and Study Area. Other potential indirect impacts as a result of Project implementation may also include non-stormwater discharges resulting from spills or leaks that could pollute adjacent habitat. With implementation of Mitigation measures BIO-1, BIO-2, PPP AQ-1 and PPP WQ-1, potential temporary indirect impacts to special-status species wildlife species and birds protected under the MBTA would be reduced to less than significant.

Permanent Impacts to Special-status Wildlife

Long-term impacts to habitat for the Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow would be offset through implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-3 which would require temporary impact areas to be restored and enhanced to through the preparation, approval and implementation of a Habitat Restoration Plan. Additional direct impacts to Southern California rufous-crowned sparrows and migratory birds that may occur to individuals, nests or roosts, during vegetation, soil and debris removal would be reduced to less than significant with implementation of Mitigation measures BIO-1, BIO-2, and PPP AQ-1.

Potential for long-term indirect impacts to species occupying adjacent native habitat from increased noise and light associated the proposed permanent structures is not anticipated. Once the proposed Project is constructed, noise and light levels are expected to be consistent with ambient levels that currently exist at the water facility. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume wildlife species occupying adjacent lands have become accustomed to a similar level of anthropogenic disturbance and therefore these impacts are not considered to be significant.

With implementation of the Mitigation Measures and PPP's outlined above, the Project would result in less than significant impacts related to special status plant and wildlife species.

b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

Less than Significant with Mitigation. Riparian habitats are those occurring along the banks of rivers and streams. Sensitive natural communities are natural communities that are considered rare in the region by regulatory agencies, known to provide habitat for sensitive animal or plant species, or known to be important wildlife corridors. As described in the BLR, no riparian habitat was documented within the Project impact area. Therefore, impacts to riparian habitats would not occur with implementation of the Project.

The records search review conducted as part of the BLR identified a total of four CDFW special-status vegetation community (natural communities) occurrences within a three-mile radius of the Project site. These include the following: Canyon Live Oak Ravine Forest, Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub, Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest, and Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland. Of the four special-status vegetation communities, only one, Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest, was determined to occur within the 200-foot Survey Buffer. However, the BLR confirmed implementation of the Project would not result in construction or permanent impacts to this vegetation type. All other vegetation communities within the Project survey area are not considered to be of special status according to USFWS or CDFW. Therefore, no impacts to state or federally designated special status vegetation communities would occur.

Temporary Impacts
The City of Glendora considers woodlands and sage scrub communities to be sensitive habitats pursuant to the Conservation Element of their General Plan. Implementation of the Project would result in temporary impacts to 0.04 acre of Open Coast Live Oak Woodland, 0.07 acre of Coastal Sage-Chaparral Transition, 0.47 acre of Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub, 0.75 acre of Disturbed, 0.18 acre of Flat-topped Buckwheat, and 0.19 acre of Urban/Developed vegetation community.

However, the temporarily impacted areas (Coastal Sage Scrub and Woodlands) would be restored to conditions equal to or better than existing following Project construction. Onsite restoration and enhancement of temporary impact areas would be facilitated through implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-3. Mitigation Measure BIO-3 would require a qualified biologist prepare a Conceptual Restoration Plan (CRP) that would detail requirements for mitigating temporary and permanent impacts to Open Coast Live Oak Woodland and Diegan Coastal Sage scrub, deemed sensitive within the Glendora Community Plan. With implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-3, onsite restoration of temporary impact areas would provide a 30 percent net increase of total habitat area within the Project site (mitigation at a 1.3:1 ratio). Habitat enhancement would ensure that the future habitat would be provided at equal or better function compared to existing habitat. Therefore, temporary impacts to locally-protected sensitive natural community would be less than significant.

Permanent Impacts
The Project would include expansion of existing reservoir footprint, which would include the grading and permanent pavement of additional reservoir pad. Implementation of the Project would result in permanent impacts to 0.07 acre of Coastal Sage-Chaparral Transition, 0.08 acre of Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub, 0.02 acre of Disturbed, and 0.19 acre of Urban/Developed vegetation community.

However, permanent loss of sensitive habitat (Coastal Sage Scrub and Woodlands) as a result of Project implementation would be offset through enhancement of areas within the Project footprint where existing conditions are identified as disturbed, degraded, or otherwise non-sensitive habitat. Mitigation Measure BIO-3 would require a qualified biologist prepare a Conceptual Restoration Plan (CRP) that would detail requirements for mitigating impacts to Open Coast Live Oak Woodland and Diegan Coastal Sage scrub, deemed sensitive within the Glendora Community Plan. With implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-3, onsite restoration of temporary impact areas would provide a 30 percent net increase of total habitat area within the Project site (mitigation at a 1.3:1 ratio). Habitat enhancement would ensure that the future habitat

would be provided at equal or better function compared to existing habitat. Therefore, permanent impacts to locally-protected sensitive natural community would be less than significant.

According to the BLR, habitat onsite is currently degraded from fire damage. Therefore, through restoration and enhancement efforts, temporary impact areas are expected to provide higher quality habitat than that which currently exists. Therefore, with implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-3, temporary and permanent impacts to native habitat types would be adequately offset through enhancement and would not pose a significant impact to the ecological balance of the region. Therefore, with implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-3, impacts related to sensitive natural communities would be less than significant.

c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

No Impact. As discussed in the BLR, the Project site does not include any wetlands or vernal pools. In addition, there are no CDFW, United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), or Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) jurisdictional waters within the Project site boundaries. Therefore, the Project would not impact federally protected wetlands and no impacts would occur.

d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?

Less than Significant with Mitigation. Wildlife corridors are linear features that connect areas of open space and provide avenues for the migration of animals and access to additional areas of foraging. The Project is located within a region that is largely surrounded by native habitat where wildlife movement is unrestricted with the exception of urban development of Glendora. According to the BLR, the Project site does not contain, or is not adjacent to, any wildlife corridors. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in impacts related to established native resident or migratory wildlife corridor.

The Project site contains shrubs and trees that can be utilized by nesting birds and raptors during the nesting bird season of February 15 through September 15. Therefore, if vegetation is required to be removed during nesting bird season, Mitigation Measure BIO-2 has been included to require a nesting bird survey to be conducted prior to initiating vegetation clearing. With the implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-2, impacts related to nesting birds would be reduced to a less than significant level.

e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources?

Less than Significant Impact. Implementation of the Project is subject to all applicable federal, State, and local policies and regulations related to the protection of biological resources and tree preservation. The BLR documented one mature coast live oak and three Southern California black walnut within the Project impact area. One Southern California black walnut showed significant signs of damage from the 2014 Colby Fire and is in a stage of recovery. Removal of these two native tree species (four individuals) is considered less than significant and is unlikely to impact the overall regional quality of woodlands that occur adjacent to the Project. Additionally, according to the BLR, the majority of native tree species identified were outside of the proposed impact limits of the Project and would not be impacted by Project construction. Furthermore, these species are not protected under Federal, State or Local Regulations. Native trees occurring on the Project do not qualify as parkway trees and are not located on private property, therefore are not protected under Glendora City Urban Forestry Manual Chapter 16.14 "Tree Removal."

Nonetheless, the Project would comply with the goals and policies of the Glendora Community Plan which prioritize the preservation and conservation of natural resources and sensitive habitats. Consistent with Policy CON-9.5 *Ensure land use decisions consider the preservation of sensitive plant and animal species, critical*

habitat, wildlife corridors and biologically sensitive areas, trees and native shrubs would be preserved in place to the extent feasible during construction to avoid possible disruption.

Additionally, as described previously, impacts to sensitive vegetation communities "Coastal Sage Scrub and Woodlands" per the Glendora Community Plan 2025 Conservation Element would be offset through implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-3. Therefore, Project implementation would not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources and impacts would be less than significant.

f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

No Impact. A BLR was prepared for the proposed Project, which included a field survey conducted on August 25, 2022, and June 1, 2023 (Appendix C to this IS/MND). The proposed Project site is not located within a Habitat Conservation Plan or Natural Community Conservation Plan, and therefore, would not conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan. As such, no impacts would occur.

Plans, Programs, or Policies (PPPs)

PPP AQ-2: Rule 403. The Project is required to comply with the provisions of South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Rule 403, which includes the following:

- All clearing, grading, earth-moving, or excavation activities shall cease when winds exceed 25 mph per SCAQMD guidelines in order to limit fugitive dust emissions.
- The contractor shall ensure that all disturbed unpaved roads and disturbed areas within the project are watered, with complete coverage of disturbed areas, at least 3 times daily during dry weather; preferably in the mid-morning, afternoon, and after work is done for the day.
- The contractor shall ensure that traffic speeds on unpaved roads and project site areas are reduced to 15 miles per hour or less.

PPP WQ-1: SWPPP. Prior to grading permit issuance, the project developer shall have a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) prepared by a QSD (Qualified SWPPP Developer) pursuant to the Municipal Code Chapter 21.03.090(K). The SWPPP shall incorporate all necessary Best Management Practices (BMPs) and other City requirements to comply with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requirements to limit the potential of polluted runoff during construction activities. Project contractors shall be required to ensure compliance with the SWPPP and permit periodic inspection of the construction site by City of Glendora staff or its designee to confirm compliance.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Delineation of Project Impact Areas. Prior to the commencement of ground disturbing activities, the boundaries of proposed Project impact areas shall be clearly delineated with stakes, fencing or other conspicuous boundary markings, which will be maintained until the completion of construction activities, to prevent the unauthorized impact of habitat outside of Project impact areas discussed in this report. All employees shall be instructed that their activities, vehicles, equipment and construction materials are restricted to the proposed Project footprint.

Mitigation Measure BIO-2: Conduct Vegetation Clearing/Initial Grading Outside of the Bird Nesting Season OR Conduct Pre-Construction Nesting Bird Surveys. Project construction and grading plans shall state that ground-disturbing and vegetation-clearing activities should occur outside of the breeding season (February 15 – September 15). If vegetation removal or initial grading occurs during the breeding season, nesting bird surveys shall be conducted by a qualified biologist for nesting raptors and migratory birds and within an additional 100-foot survey buffer (for passerines) and 300-foot buffer for raptors within 3 days

of construction. If nests of listed birds, migratory birds, raptors, or other sensitive species are documented, active nests will be avoided, and a nest buffer will be designated around each nest. Nest buffers will be determined at the discretion of the qualified biologist based on the location and species occupying the nest. Species that are not covered by the MBTA (such as European starling, house sparrow, Eurasian collared dove, etc.) will not require a nest buffer. The perimeter of this nest buffer will be clearly demarcated, and all construction activities will be prohibited within the delineated area until a qualified biologist has determined that the nest has either successfully fledged, been depredated, or failed due to other causes. Construction activities may proceed within the non-disturbance buffer if a qualified biologist is present to monitor active nests and determines that construction activities are not causing indirect or direct disturbance to a nest.

Mitigation Measure BIO-3: Restore Temporary Impact Areas. Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the Project proponent shall have a qualified biologist prepare a Habitat Restoration Plan that will detail requirements for mitigating impacts to Open Coast Live Oak Woodland [CLOW] and Diegan Coastal Sage scrub [DCSS], deemed sensitive within the Glendora Community Plan. The plan will require that temporary impact areas are restored with native vegetation to include plant species currently found on site and will be maintained until the vegetation is self-sustaining without supplemental irrigation or additional planting. Temporary impact areas containing sensitive (DCSS and CLOW) and non-sensitive habitat types (Coastal Sage – Chaparral Transition [CSCT] and Flat-topped Buckwheat Scrub [FTBS]), shall be restored/enhanced with DCSS and CLOW to provide mitigation ratio of sensitive habitat 1.3:1 ratio. Total vegetation cover should be equal to or greater than pre-construction levels. Nonnative species shall not be used during restoration planting. Weed species within the restoration area shall be controlled until the site is adequately restored per the requirements outlined in the CRP.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
5.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES. Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to in § 15064.5?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	☐	☐	☒	☐

This section was prepared using the Cultural Resources Study prepared by Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. on January 12, 2023 (Appendix D).

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

Less Than Significant Impact. According to the *State CEQA Guidelines*, a historical resource is defined as something that meets one or more of the following criteria: (1) listed in, or determined eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources; (2) listed in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5020.1(k); (3) identified as significant in a historical resources survey meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(g); or (4) determined to be a historical resource by the Project's Lead Agency. Implementation of the proposed Project would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines, as there are no eligible historical resources on the Project site.

The California Register of Historical Resources defines a "historical resource" as a resource that meets one or more of the following criteria: (1) associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns or local or regional history of the cultural heritage of California or the United States; (2) associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; (3) embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or (4) has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

A Cultural Resources Study was conducted for the proposed Project to locate and record any historical resources that may be present within the Project site (Appendix D). A field survey of the Project site was conducted on August 25, 2022, which did not identify the presence of any historic or prehistoric cultural resources as defined by CEQA within the Project site. Aerial photographs indicate a residential property was constructed between 1953 and 1964 at 1160 North Glendora, just south of the Project site. However, this residence is outside of the Project site boundaries and would not be impacted by the Project. Therefore, since no historical resources were identified on the Project site, the Project would not cause an adverse change in the significance of a historic resource pursuant to §15064.5.

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

Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. As described previously, the Project site has been previously disturbed through the construction of the existing reservoir. The Cultural Resources Assessment included an archaeological records search conducted through the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at Cal State University, Fullerton (CSU Fullerton) on September 30, 2022. The results of the records search did not identify any resources within the Project site; however, three previously recorded resources were identified within one mile of the Project boundaries. The resources identified are all historic and consist of the Angeles National Forest, the Glendora Ridge Motorway, and the Albourne Rancho/Rubel Castle Property. Additionally, the records search indicated that seven previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within a one mile of the Project site, none of which included the Project site. In addition to the records search, a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC responded on September 29, 2022, stating the SLF search was positive for previously known tribal cultural resources or sacred lands within one mile of the Project site. Additional outreach has been conducted by the City of Glendora under the official AB 52 Native American consultation process and is discussed in Section 5.18, *Tribal Cultural Resources*.

The field survey did not identify any archaeological resources within the Project site. According to the Cultural Resources Assessment, the steep topography of the Project site and lack of any features such as exposed bedrock or natural water sources directly within the Project indicate the site was not suitable for prehistoric occupation or resource exploitation. Therefore, it is unlikely that any resources are present within the Project site (BFSA Environmental Services 2023). However, Mitigation Measure CUL-1 is included in the event that any historic or prehistoric cultural resources are inadvertently discovered during construction. Mitigation Measure CUL-1 would require all construction work within 60 feet of the inadvertent discovery to stop, and for a qualified archaeologist to be engaged to discuss the discovery and determine if further mitigation measures are warranted. With implementation of Mitigation Measure CUL-1, impacts related to archaeological resources would be less than significant.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The Project site has not been previously used as a cemetery. Thus, human remains are not anticipated to be uncovered during project construction. In addition, California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, CEQA Section 15064.5, and Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, included as PPP CUL-1, mandate the process to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains. Specifically, California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that if human remains are discovered, disturbance of the site shall remain halted until the coroner has conducted an investigation into the circumstances, manner, and cause of death, and made recommendations concerning the treatment and disposition of the human remains to the person responsible for the excavation, or to his or her authorized representative, in the manner provided in Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code (included as PPP CUL-1). If the coroner determines that the remains are not subject to his or her authority and if the coroner has reason to believe the human remains to be those of a Native American, he or she shall contact, by telephone within 24 hours, the Native American Heritage Commission. Compliance with existing law would ensure that impacts to human remains would be less than significant.

Plans, Programs, or Policies (PPPs)

PPP CUL-1: Human Remains. Should human remains or funerary objects be discovered during project construction, the project would be required to comply with State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, which states that no further disturbance may occur in the vicinity of the body (within a 100-foot buffer of the find) until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine the identity of and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD must complete the inspection within 48 hours of being granted access to the site.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure CUL-1: Inadvertent Discoveries. Prior to the issuance of any permits for ground-disturbing activities that cause excavation of soils (including as grading, excavation, and trenching), the City of Glendora shall ensure that all Project grading and construction plans include specifications stating that in the event that potential cultural or archaeological resources are discovered during excavation, grading, or construction activities, work shall cease within 60 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist from the City or County List of Qualified Archaeologists has evaluated the find to determine whether the find constitutes a "unique archaeological resource," as defined in Section 21083.2(g) of the California Public Resources Code. Work on the other portions of the Project outside of the buffered area may continue during this assessment period. Any resources identified shall be treated in accordance with California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(g).

Additionally, as detailed within Mitigation Measures TCR-1 through TCR-4, both the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (YSMN) and Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation shall be contacted regarding any tribal cultural resources finds and be provided information after the archaeologist makes his/her initial assessment of the nature of the find, so as to provide Tribal input with regards to significance and treatment.

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

This section was prepared using the Air Quality, Energy, and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Technical Memorandum prepared by LSA on May 12, 2023 (Appendix A).

a) Result in potentially significant environmental impacts due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?

Less than Significant Impact.

Construction

Construction of the Project would require energy for the manufacture and transportation of building materials and for site preparation, grading activities and reservoir construction. During construction of the proposed Project, petroleum fuels (e.g., diesel and gasoline) would be the primary source of energy for these activities. Therefore, the analysis of energy use during construction focuses on fuel consumption. Construction trucks and vendor trucks hauling materials to and from the Project site would be anticipated to use diesel fuel, whereas construction workers traveling to and from the Project site would be anticipated to use gasoline-powered vehicles.

Estimates of fuel consumption from construction equipment, construction trucks, and construction worker vehicles were based on default construction equipment assumptions and trip estimates from CalEEMod and fuel efficiencies from EMFAC2021. Table E-1 details the construction fuel usage over the Project's construction period.

Table E-1: Energy Consumption Estimates during Construction

Fuel Type	Total Fuel Consumption	Percentage of Increase Countywide
Gasoline (total gallons)	4,077.0	0.01
Diesel Fuel (total gallons)	58,618.3	<0.01

Source: Air Quality, Energy, and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Technical Memorandum (Appendix A).

As shown in Table E-1, construction of the Project would consume approximately 58,618.3 gallons of diesel fuel and approximately 4,077.0 gallons of gasoline. Based on fuel consumption obtained from EMFAC2021, approximately 608.6 million gallons of diesel and approximately 3,921.8 million gallons of gasoline will be consumed from vehicle trips in Los Angeles County in 2023. Therefore, construction of the proposed Project would increase the annual construction generated fuel use in Los Angeles County by approximately 0.01 percent for diesel fuel usage and by approximately less than 0.01 percent for gasoline fuel usage. As such, Project construction would have a negligible effect on local and regional energy supplies. Furthermore, impacts related to energy use during construction would be temporary and relatively small in comparison to Los Angeles County's overall use of the State's available energy resources. There are no unusual Project

characteristics that would cause the use of construction equipment that would be less energy efficient compared with other similar construction sites in other parts of the state. Therefore, construction-related fuel consumption by the Project would not result in inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary energy use compared with other construction sites in the region, and impacts would be less than significant.

Operation

The Project proposes the replacement of a water reservoir with two new reservoirs and would not have any long-term effects on an energy provider's future energy development or future energy conservation strategies. Once operational, the Project would generate demand for electricity as well as diesel fuel for the back-up generator and gasoline for maintenance vehicles. Operational use of energy includes security lighting, operation of electrical systems, and the transport of electricity and water to the site. This use of energy is typical for urban development, and no operational activities or land uses would occur that would result in extraordinary energy consumption. Overall energy use during operation would be negligible.

Therefore, construction and operations-related fuel consumption by the Project would not result in inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary energy use compared with other construction sites in the region, and impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less than Significant Impact. As discussed above, construction and operation of the proposed reservoirs would use minimal energy (i.e., no natural gas and minimal electricity). The proposed water tanks would also be required to build to California Building Code standards, Title 24 energy efficiency standards, and CALGreen code, which includes design provisions to minimize wasteful energy consumption, thereby improving the efficiency of the overall Project. As a result, the Project would comply with existing State energy standards and would not conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. As such, the Project would have less than significant impacts related to energy.

Plans, Programs, or Policies (PPPs)

None.

Mitigation Measures

None.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
5.7 GEOLOGY AND SOILS. Would the project:				
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42?	☐	☐	☒	☐
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iv) Landslides?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☐	☐	☒

This section was prepared using the Geotechnical Investigation prepared by Ninyo & Moore on May 5, 2023 (Appendix E) and the Paleontological Assessment prepared by Brian F. Smith & Associates on September 12, 2022 (Appendix F).

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

i. Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault?

Less Than Significant Impact. A Geotechnical Investigation was conducted by Ninyo and Moore for the Project site (see Appendix E). As described in the Geotechnical Investigation, the Project site is within a seismically active zone. Because the Project site is in a seismically active region of Southern California, occasional seismic ground shaking is likely to occur within the lifetime of the proposed Project. However, according to the California Department of Conservation California Geologic Survey, the Project site is not within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. The closest active faults are the Sierra Madre Fault which is located approximately 0.78 mile southwest of the site and the Duarte Fault, which is located approximately 1.44 miles southwest of the site (California Department of Conservation 2015). As the Project site does not contain an earthquake fault, it is not affected by a state-designated Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. Thus, impacts would be less than significant.

ii. Strong seismic ground shaking?

Less Than Significant Impact. As mentioned previously, the Project site is located within a seismically active region of Southern California. The closest active faults are the Sierra Madre Fault which is located approximately 0.78 mile southwest of the site and the Duarte Fault, which is located approximately 1.44 miles southwest of the site. Thus, moderate to strong seismic ground shaking can be expected at the site. The amount of motion can vary depending upon the distance to the fault, the magnitude of the earthquake, and the local geology. Greater movement can be expected at sites located closer to an earthquake epicenter, which consist of poorly consolidated material such as alluvium, and in response to an earthquake of great magnitude.

Structures built in the city are required to be built in compliance with the California Building Code (CBC [California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 2]), adopted under Municipal Code Chapter 19.02.010, which provides provisions for earthquake safety based on factors including occupancy type, the types of soils onsite, and the probable strength of the ground motion. Compliance with the CBC would include the incorporation of: 1) seismic safety features to minimize the potential for significant effects as a result of earthquakes; 2) proper building footings and foundations; and 3) construction of the building structures so that it would withstand the effects of strong ground shaking. Implementation of CBC standards would be verified by the City during the plan check and permitting process. Because the proposed Project would be constructed in compliance with the CBC, the proposed Project would result in a less than significant impact related to strong seismic ground shaking.

iii. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

Less Than Significant Impact. Liquefaction occurs when soil is transformed from a solid state into a liquefied state due to increased pressure. Liquefaction is most likely to occur when soils of higher porosity (i.e., clay) become saturated and subjected to seismic activity. Effects of liquefaction can include sand boils, settlement, and structural foundation failures. Soils that are most susceptible to liquefaction are clean, loose, saturated, and uniformly graded fine-grained sands in areas where the groundwater table is within approximately 50 feet below ground surface.

The Geotechnical Investigation (Appendix E) conducted for the Project site did not encounter groundwater during the field investigation estimates groundwater to be more than 100 feet deep in the hillside terrain. However, fluctuations in groundwater could occur due to seasonal variations in precipitation and other factors. Additionally, the Geotechnical Investigation determined due to the relatively dense nature of the site's underlying native earth materials and the presence of bedrock, risks associated with liquefaction would be considered "low" (Ninyo & Moore 2023). Furthermore, according to the City of Glendora General Plan

Safety Element Figure SAF-4: *Potential Seismic Hazards*, the Project site is not located in an area mapped for high susceptibility to liquefaction. Thus, the soils underlying the Project site would not be considered at risk for liquefaction. Additionally, all structures built in the City are required to be developed in compliance with the CBC (California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 2), which is adopted as Chapter 19.02 of the City Municipal Code. Compliance with the CBC, included as a condition of approval and verified by the City's review process would ensure that impacts related to liquefaction are less than significant.

iv. Landslides?

Less Than Significant Impact. Landslides are the downhill movement of masses of earth and rock and are often associated with earthquakes; but other factors such as slope, moisture content of the soil, composition of the subsurface geology, heavy rains, and improper grading can influence the occurrence of landslides. According to the Geotechnical Investigation, the State of California Seismic Hazards Zones Maps indicate that the site is located adjacent to areas that are mapped as susceptible to seismically induced landslides. However, the area where the existing cut slope would be expanded, and the slope that descends below the reservoir site to the east, are not located within the seismic-induced landslide hazard zone. Earthquake induced landslides tend to occur along weak bedding or other planes of weakness that are adversely oriented with respect to the exposed slope face. Based on regional geologic maps, field mapping and subsurface exploration, the Geotechnical Investigation found that the Project site's formational materials consist of granitic bedrock. The Geotechnical Investigation did not observe evidence of significant slope instability such as existing landslides, scarps or tension cracks during site exploration and geologic mapping.

The Geotechnical Investigation conducted a slope stability analysis which consisted of an evaluation of geologic mapping data, field measurements of geologic structure, preparation of representative geologic cross sections and computer modeling. The stability of slopes comprised of granitic bedrock vary depending on the slope inclinations, slope directions, rock weathering and fracturing. Steeper slopes generally involve higher risk of instability depending on the integrity of the rock. Additionally, fractures or intersecting fractures that dip toward the face of a slope may cause instability. The slope was modeled as a 100-foot-high slope with a 33-degree inclination. A total of 32 discontinuities, including joints (fracture present in a rock along which there has been no displacement) and foliation (repetitive layering in metamorphic rocks) were considered in the analysis. Results of the slope stability analysis indicated the proposed cut rock slope is stable (Ninyo & Moore 2023). Given the results of the slope stability analysis, the Project would not be susceptible to landslides. Additionally, as discussed previously, a 12-foot-tall retaining wall would be constructed along the north, west, and southwest sides of the pad which would provide additional stability to the adjacent slopes. Impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed Project includes the site preparation and grading of a new pad to the west of the existing reservoir pad, and construction of two reservoirs. The Project would involve earthmoving activities that would disturb soil and leave exposed soil on the ground surface. As such, the proposed Project would be required to comply with the City's grading standards and erosion control measures, included in Municipal Code Section 21.03.090. To comply, the Project developer shall submit an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan/Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (ESCP/SWPPP) for review and approval by the City (PPP WQ-1).

The proposed Project would also be subject to the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitting regulations, including implementation of a SWPPP and associated Best Management Practices (BMPs). BMPs may include a combination of mitigative construction methods to reduce, prevent, or minimize soil erosion from project-related grading and construction activities. Additionally, the Construction General Permit (CGP; Order No. R8-2002-0011) issued by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), regulates construction activities to minimize water pollution, including sediment. With compliance with City Municipal Code stormwater management requirements, Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)

SWPPP requirements, and installation of BMPs, which would be ensured by the City's project review by the Department of Building and Safety, construction impacts related to erosion and loss of topsoil would be less than significant. Additionally, following completion of grading and construction activities, graded areas would be revegetated which would eliminate the potential loss of topsoil. Impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. As described above, the Geotechnical Investigation conducted a slope instability analysis which found that the proposed cut rock slope is stable. Thus, on or off-site landslides would not occur from implementation of the Project.

Lateral spreading is a type of liquefaction induced ground failure associated with the lateral displacement of surficial blocks of sediment resulting from liquefaction in a subsurface layer. Once liquefaction transforms the subsurface layer into a fluid mass, gravity plus the earthquake inertial forces may cause the mass to move downslope towards a free face (such as a river channel or an embankment). Lateral spreading may cause large horizontal displacements and such movement typically damages pipelines, utilities, bridges, and structures. Groundwater was not encountered during onsite borings and is estimated to exist at a depth in excess of 100 feet (Ninyo & Moore 2023). Additionally, the Geotechnical Investigation determined that due to the relatively dense nature of the site's underlying native earth materials and the presence of bedrock, risks associated with liquefaction would be considered "low" (Ninyo & Moore 2023). Similarly, the site is not susceptible to liquefaction.

In addition, the Geotechnical Investigation identified that due to the relatively dense nature of the underlying soils and the presence of bedrock, onsite soils are considered to have a low risk for subsidence. As described previously, compliance with the requirements of the CBC is required as part of the building plan check and development permitting process and would reduce potential impacts related to on- or offsite landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse to a less than significant level. Additionally, as discussed previously, a 12-foot-tall retaining wall would be constructed along the north, west, and southwest sides of the pad which would provide additional stability to the adjacent slopes. Overall, impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. Expansive soils contain certain types of clay minerals that shrink or swell as the moisture content changes; the shrinking or swelling can shift, crack, or break structures built on such soils. Arid or semiarid areas with seasonal changes of soil moisture experience, such as southern California, have a higher potential of expansive soils than areas with higher rainfall and more constant soil moisture.

The Geotechnical Investigation determined that near-surface soils onsite consist of moist, loose to medium dense, silty sand with gravel and no appreciable clay content. These materials are considered to be non-expansive. Accordingly, the Project site does not contain expansive soils and as such, would not create substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property associated with the presence of expansive soils. In addition, the Project would be required to be constructed in compliance with the CBC and the City's Municipal Code, that require appropriate back fill, compaction of soils, and foundation design to ensure stable soils, which would be verified through the City's plan check and permitting process. Thus, impacts related to expansive soils would be less than significant.

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

No Impact. The proposed Project would not use septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems. As a result, impacts related to septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems would not occur from implementation of the proposed Project.

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

No Impact. Paleontological resources, or fossils, are the remains of ancient plants and animals that can provide scientifically significant information about the history of life on Earth. Paleontological "sensitivity" is defined as the potential for a geologic unit to produce scientifically significant fossils. This sensitivity is determined by rock type, past history of the rock unit in producing significant fossils, and fossil localities that are recorded from that unit. Paleontological sensitivity is assigned based on fossil data collected from the entire geologic unit, not just a specific site.

A Paleontological Assessment was prepared for the Project by Brian F. Smith Associates (Appendix F). The Paleontological Assessment describes that the Project site is underlain by granitic rocks, which do not yield fossils. Further, a paleontological literature review and collections and records search was conducted for the Project. The records search indicated that no known fossil localities are present within the project boundaries. Additionally, a search of published literature also indicated that the closest-known fossil locality is located about five to six miles southwest of the Project in Irwindale, consisting of the remains of a Pleistocene mastodon.

Based on the results of the Paleontological Assessment, the Project site is considered to have no paleontological sensitivity and construction activities have no potential to impact significant paleontological resources. As such, there would be no impacts related to paleontological resources.

Plans, Programs, or Policies (PPPs)

None.

Mitigation Measures

None.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
5.8 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS. Would the project:				
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	☒	☐

This section was prepared using the Air Quality, Energy, and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Technical Memorandum prepared by LSA on May 12, 2023 (Appendix A) and the Subsequent Memorandum for the Improvement of Two Access Roads for the Proposed North Glendora Water Tank Project prepared by EPD Solutions on October 12, 2023 (Appendix B).

GHG Thresholds

SCAQMD: SCAQMD does not have approved thresholds; however, SCAQMD does have draft thresholds that provide a tiered approach to evaluate greenhouse gas (GHG) impacts. The current interim SCAQMD thresholds consist of the following:

- Tier 1 consists of evaluating whether or not the project qualifies for any applicable exemption under CEQA.
- Tier 2 consists of determining whether the project is consistent with a GHG reduction plan. If a project is consistent with a qualifying local GHG reduction plan, it does not have significant GHG emissions.
- Tier 3 consists of screening values, which the lead agency can choose, but must be consistent with all projects within its jurisdiction. A project's construction emissions are averaged over 30 years and are added to the project's operational emissions. If a project's emissions are below one of the following screening thresholds, then the project is less than significant:
    - Residential and Commercial land use: 3,000 MTCO2e per year
    - Industrial land use: 10,000 MTCO2e per year
    - Based on land use type: residential: 3,500 MTCO2e per year; commercial: 1,400 MTCO2e per year; or mixed use: 3,000 MTCO2e per year
- Tier 4 has the following options:
    - Option 1: Reduce business as usual emissions by a certain percentage; this percentage is currently undefined.
    - Option 2: Early implementation of applicable AB 32 Scoping Plan measures
    - Option 3, 2020 target for service populations (SP), which includes residents and employee: 4.8 MTCO2e/SP/year for projects and 6.6 MTCO2e/SP/year for plans;
    - Option 3, 2035 target: 3.0 MTCO2e/SP/year for projects and 4.1 MTCO2e/SP/year
- Tier 5 involves mitigation offsets to achieve target significance threshold.

In addition, SCAQMD methodology for a project's construction emissions are to average them over 30-years and then add them to the project's operational emissions to determine if the project would exceed the screening values listed above (Appendix A).

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

Less Than Significant Impact. Construction activities produce combustion emissions from various sources, such as site excavation, grading, utility engines, heavy-duty construction vehicles onsite, equipment hauling materials to and from the site, asphalt paving, and motor vehicles transporting the construction crew. Additionally, offsite improvements would be conducted that would contribute to the generation of GHG, which have been included in Project analysis of GHG as well. Exhaust emissions from onsite construction activities would vary daily as construction activity levels change. The estimated construction GHG emissions that would be generated from implementation of the proposed Project are shown in Table GHG-1. As shown in Table GHG-1, construction of the Project would generate an estimate of 455.8 MT of CO_2e. When amortized over the 30-year life of the Project, annual emissions would be 15.2 MT of CO_2e.

Table GHG-1: Construction Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Activity	Annual GHG Emissions ($MTCO_2e$)
2024 (Roadway Improvements)	49.0
2024 (Water Tank Demo and Construction)	394.0
2025	12.8
Total Project Emissions	**455.8**
Construction Emissions Amortized over 30 years	**15.2**
SCAQMD Threshold	3,000
Threshold Exceeded?	**No**

Source: Air Quality, Energy, and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Technical Memorandum (Appendix A) and Subsequent Memorandum for the Improvement of Two Access Roads for the Proposed North Glendora Water Tank Project (Appendix B).
Note: Numbers may not appear to add correctly due to rounding.
CO_2e = carbon dioxide equivalent

SCAQMD has not established a threshold of significance for GHGs emitted during construction. However, lead agencies are required to quantify and disclose GHG emissions that would occur during construction. Thus, this analysis utilizes the SCAQMD Tier 3 threshold of 3,000 MT CO2e emissions per year. The SCAQMD then recommends that construction GHG emissions be amortized over the life of the Project, defined as 30 years), added to the operational emissions, and compared to the applicable GHG significance threshold tier. However, the Project is not expected to generate any net GHG emissions during ongoing operation. Routine maintenance is expected to result in a negligible number of trips. In the event that an additional vehicle trip to the Project site above one trip per day is occasionally made as a result of the Project, the resultant GHGs generated would be of insignificant quantities.

Additionally, construction emissions are temporary and would cease to occur after the construction period; therefore, the Project would not result in the generation of substantial GHG emissions during construction. Therefore, demolition and construction activities would not generate a significant amount of GHG emissions and impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. In 2006, the California State Legislature adopted AB 32, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. AB 32 requires CARB to adopt rules and regulations that would achieve GHG emissions equivalent to statewide levels in 1990 by 2020 through an enforceable statewide emission cap, which was phased in starting in 2012. In 2022, CARB updated their Scoping Plan to reflect a reduction target for 2030 at 40 percent below 1990 levels. Therefore, as the proposed Project meets the current interim emissions targets/thresholds established by SCAQMD, it would also be on track to meet the

reduction target of 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030, as mandated by the State. Furthermore, all of the post-2020 reductions in GHG emissions are addressed via regulatory requirements at the State level, and the proposed Project would be required to comply with these regulations as they come into effect. Therefore, the proposed Project would not conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases. Impacts would be less than significant.

Plans, Programs, or Policies (PPPs)

None.

Mitigation Measures

None.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
5.9 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	☐	☐	☒	☐

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

Less Than Significant Impact. Development of the Project would require standard transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials and wastes. If the use of these materials does not adhere to established federal, state, and local laws and regulations, workers, building occupants and residents, the public, and/or the environment could be exposed to hazardous materials.

Construction

Heavy construction equipment (e.g., dozers, excavators, tractors) would be operated for development of the Project. The equipment would be fueled and maintained by petroleum-based substances such as diesel fuel, gasoline, oil, and hydraulic fluid, which are considered hazardous if improperly stored, handled, or transported. Other materials used—such as paints, adhesives, and solvents—could also result in accidental releases or spills that could pose risks to people and the environment. These risks are standard; however, on all construction sites, and the Project would not cause greater risks than would occur on other similar construction sites.

Construction contractors would be required to comply with federal, state, and local laws and regulations regarding the transport, use, and storage of hazardous materials. Applicable laws and regulations include CCR, Title 8 Section 1529 (pertaining to ACM) and Section 1532.1 (pertaining to LBP); CFR, Title 40, Part 61, Subpart M (pertaining to ACM); CCR, Title 23, Chapter 16 (pertaining to UST); CFR, Title 29 - Hazardous Waste Control Act; CFR, Title 49, Chapter I; and Hazardous Materials Transportation Act requirements as imposed by the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT), California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (CalOSHA), California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) and Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). Additionally, construction activities would require a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), which is mandated by the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Construction Permit (included as PPP WQ-1 herein) and enforced by the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (SARWQCB). The SWPPP will include strict onsite handling rules and Best Management Practices (BMPs) to minimize potential adverse effects to workers, the public, and the environment during construction, including, but not limited to:

- Establishing a dedicated area for fuel storage and refueling activities that includes secondary containment protection measures and spill control supplies;
- Following manufacturers' recommendations on the use, storage, and disposal of chemical products used in construction;
- Avoiding overtopping construction equipment fuel tanks;
- Properly containing and removing grease and oils during routine maintenance of equipment; and
- Properly disposing of discarded containers of fuels and other chemicals.

Mandatory compliance with applicable laws and regulations related to the routine transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials during construction activities at the Project site would limit potentially significant hazards to construction workers, the public, and the environment. Additionally, all construction equipment would be staged within the construction staging area as shown on Figure 3-1, *Conceptual Site Plan*, which would eliminate the need for daily transport of equipment through the surrounding residential area. Impacts would be less than significant.

Operation

The Project site would be developed with two water reservoirs. Operation of the reservoirs would not involve the use, storage, or transport of hazardous materials that could result in the risk of release or emission of hazardous emissions. The Project would include a 10kW diesel generator and an automatic transfer switch to provide power to the reservoirs during power outages. However, all fuel needed to operate the generator would be properly stored and maintained. Thus, impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less Than Significant.

Construction

Accidental Releases. While the routine use, storage, transport, and disposal of hazardous materials in accordance with applicable regulations during construction activities would not pose health risks or result in significant impacts; improper use, storage, transportation and disposal of hazardous materials and wastes could result in accidental spills or releases, posing health risks to workers, the public, and the environment. To avoid an impact related to an accidental release, the use of BMPs during construction are implemented as part of a SWPPP as required by the NPDES General Construction Permit. Implementation of an SWPPP would minimize potential adverse effects to workers, the public, and the environment. Construction contract specifications would include strict onsite handling rules and BMPs that include, but are not limited to:

- Establishing a dedicated area for fuel storage and refueling and construction dewatering activities that includes secondary containment protection measures and spill control supplies;
- Following manufacturers' recommendations on the use, storage, and disposal of chemical products used in construction;
- Avoiding overtopping construction equipment fuel tanks;
- Properly containing and removing grease and oils during routine maintenance of equipment; and
- Properly disposing of discarded containers of fuels and other chemicals.

Therefore, Project construction would result in less than significant impacts related to hazards to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment.

Operation

The Project site would be developed with two water reservoirs. Operation of the reservoirs would not require the use of hazardous materials that could result in the release of hazardous materials into the environment. Thus, impacts would be less than significant.

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

No Impact. St. Lucy's Priory High School is located approximately 0.81-mile from the Project site. Furthermore, as noted in Sections 5.9(a) and 5.9(b), the proposed Project is not anticipated to release hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or wastes in significant quantities. Therefore, the proposed Project would not emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school. As such, no impact would occur.

d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?

No Impact. The Project site is not included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5, as maintained by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). According to the DTSC's publicly accessible database, EnviroStor, the Project site is not listed as a hazardous materials site nor are there any hazardous material sites listed within a 1,500-foot radius of the site (DTSC 2025). Therefore, no impact would occur.

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

No Impact. The proposed Project site is located approximately 6.37 miles northwest of Brackett Airfield and is outside the boundaries of the Bracket Field Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (Los Angeles Airport

Land Use Commission 2015). Therefore, the proposed Project would not result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the Project area. No impact would occur.

f) Impair implementation of an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

No Impact. The City of Glendora has prepared a Multi-Hazard Functional Plan (MHFP) for emergency response within the City. The City also complies with the Los Angeles County Emergency Management Plan. Additionally, the General Plan Safety Element identifies Foothill Boulevard and Grand Avenue as the City's designated emergency evacuation routes. The proposed Project involves the continuation of an existing use and would not impair implementation of, or physically interfere with, the City's emergency response plans. The Project site does not contain any emergency facilities, nor does it serve as an emergency evacuation route. During construction and long-term operation, the proposed Project would be required to maintain adequate emergency access for emergency vehicles as required by Los Angeles County Fire Department and the City. Because the Project would not impede any existing emergency vehicle access or evacuation routes and would not otherwise conflict with the City's emergency response plans, there is no impact related to the Project impairing the implementation of an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.

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

Less than Significant Impact. According to the CAL FIRE Hazard Severity Zone map, the Project site is within a Very Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VFHSZ) (CALFIRE 2025). However, the Project does not include construction of habitable structures and no people would reside at the site. Thus, the Project would not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires and impacts would be less than significant.

Plans, Programs, or Policies (PPPs)

None.

Mitigation Measures

None.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
5.10 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY. Would the project:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:	☐	☐	☒	☐
i) result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;	☐	☐	☒	☐
ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite;	☐	☐	☒	☐
iii) create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or	☐	☐	☒	☐
iv) impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality?

Less Than Significant Impact.

Construction

Construction of the Project would require grading and excavation of soils, which would loosen sediment, and then have the potential to mix with surface water runoff and degrade water quality. Pollutants of concern

during Project construction include sediments, trash, petroleum products, concrete waste (dry and wet), sanitary waste, and chemicals. During construction activities, excavated soil would be exposed, and there would be an increased potential for soil erosion and transport of sediment downstream compared to existing conditions. During a storm event, soil erosion could occur at an accelerated rate. In addition, construction-related pollutants, such as chemicals, liquid and petroleum products (e.g., paints, solvents, and fuels), and concrete-related waste, could be spilled, leaked, or transported via stormwater runoff into adjacent drainages and into downstream receiving waters.

The proposed Project would disturb more than one acre of soil. As a result, the Project would be required to obtain coverage under the RWQCB NPDES General Storm Water Permit. The permit would require a SWPPP which is required to identify all potential sources of pollution that are reasonably expected to affect the quality of storm water discharges from the construction site (PPP WQ-1). The SWPPP would include construction BMPs such as:

- Perimeter gravel bags or silt fences to prevent off-site transport of sediment;
- Storm drain inlet protection (filter fabric gravel bags and straw wattles), with gravel bag check dams within paved roadways;
- Regular sprinkling of exposed soils to control dust during construction and soil binders for forecasted wind storms;
- Specifications for construction waste handling and disposal;
- Contained equipment wash-out and vehicle maintenance areas;
- Erosion control measures including soil binders, hydro mulch, geotextiles, and hydro seeding of disturbed areas ahead of forecasted storms;
- Construction of stabilized construction entry/exits to prevent trucks from tracking sediment on City roadways;
- Construction timing to minimize soil exposure to storm events; and
- Training of subcontractors on general site housekeeping.

Adherence to the existing requirements and implementation of the appropriate BMPs as ensured through the City's construction permitting process, which would ensure that the Project would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, potential water quality degradation associated with construction activities would be minimized, and impacts would be less than significant.

Operation
Since the onsite uses would be the same as existing conditions, implementation of the Project would alter the type or amount of pollutants in the runoff from the Project site. Additionally, drainage runoff from the Project site would be adequately handled by the proposed Project's drainage system. Onsite drainage would be collected via grated catch basins located adjacent to each reservoir before flowing into a 12-inch diameter PVC drain pipe, which would outlet to the existing grouted riprap outlet on the east side of the site. Therefore, implementation of the Project would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality.

b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?

Less Than Significant Impact. The Project site is within the service area of the City of Glendora Water Division. In June 2021, the City updated their Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) which provides information on the City's current and future water supplies and demands. As described in the 2020 UWMP, the City's primary source of water supply is groundwater from the San Gabriel Groundwater Basin (Main Basin). The City has 9,393 AF of adjudicated water rights from the Main Basin.

As discussed previously, groundwater was not encountered during subsurface geotechnical exploration and is anticipated to be more than 100 feet deep in the hillside terrain (Ninyo & Moore 2023).

Development of the proposed Project would introduce additional impervious surfaces to the site through the extension of the concrete pad. The small increase in impermeable surface would have negligible impacts on groundwater recharge or groundwater supplies. Additionally, although the Project is adding a second reservoir to the site, the second reservoir would be used for reliability purposes within the existing 156-acre service area and would not result in growth inducing impacts. Therefore, water use would not increase with implementation of the Project. As a result, the proposed Project would not decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge; and the Project would not impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin. Thus, the proposed Project would have a less than significant impact.

c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would:

i. Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?

Less Than Significant Impact.

Construction

Construction of the Project would require grading and excavation of soils, which would loosen sediment and could result in erosion or siltation. However, as described previously, construction of the proposed Project requires City approval of a SWPPP prepared by a Qualified SWPPP Developer, as included in PPP WQ-1. The SWPPP is required during the City's plan check and permitting process and would include construction BMPs to reduce erosion or siltation. Typical BMPs for erosion or siltation, include use of silt fencing, fiber rolls, gravel bags, stabilized construction driveway, and stockpile management (as described in the previous response above). Adherence to the existing requirements and implementation of the required BMPs per the plan check and permitting process would ensure that erosion and siltation associated with construction activities would be minimized, and impacts would be less than significant.

Operation

The amount of impervious surface on the site would increase with implementation of the Project. However, since the onsite uses would be the same as existing conditions, implementation of the Project would not result in a substantial increase in the rate or amount of runoff from the site that would result in substantial erosion of siltation onsite or off-site. Site runoff would be collected via grated catch basins located adjacent to each reservoir before flowing into a 12-inch diameter PVC drain pipe, which would outlet to the existing grouted riprap outlet on the east side of the site. The reservoir pad would be sloped away from the reservoirs to eliminate the possibility of standing water near the reservoirs. Additionally, graded areas would be revegetated following grading which would reduce the potential for soil erosion. Therefore, impacts related to erosion or siltation onsite or offsite would be less than significant.

ii. Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- or off-site?

Less Than Significant Impact. As discussed in Section 5.10(a) above, during construction, a SWPPP would be implemented to control drainage and maintain drainage patterns across the proposed Project. Since the onsite uses would be the same as existing conditions, implementation of the Project would not result in a substantial increase in the rate or amount of runoff from the site that would cause flooding onsite or offsite. It would also not involve the construction of any uses that would alter the type or amount of pollutants in the runoff from the Project site. Additionally, drainage runoff from the Project site would be adequately handled by the proposed Project's drainage system. Onsite drainage would be collected via grated catch basins located adjacent to each reservoir before flowing into a 12-inch diameter PVC drain pipe, which would outlet to the existing grouted riprap outlet on the east side of the site. Therefore, the Project would not result in flooding on- or off-site, and impacts would be less than significant.

iii. **Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?**

Less Than Significant Impact. As described in the previous responses, the proposed Project would be required to implement a SWPPP during construction that would implement BMPs, such as the use of silt fencing, fiber rolls, and gravel bags, that would ensure that runoff would not substantially increase during construction, and that pollutants would not discharge from the Project site, which would reduce potential impacts to drainage systems and water quality to a less than significant level.

Since the onsite uses would be the same as existing conditions, implementation of the Project would not result in a substantial increase in the rate or amount of runoff from the site that would cause an increase in erosion or flooding. It would also not involve the construction of any uses that would alter the type or amount of pollutants in the runoff from the Project site. Therefore, development of the proposed Project would not create or contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff and impacts would be less than significant.

iv. **Impede or redirect flood flows?**

Less Than Significant Impact. According to the FEMA FIRM map #06037C1440F, the Project site is zoned as Flood Zone D, area with flood risk due to levee. As discussed previously, since the onsite uses would be the same as existing conditions, implementation of the Project would not result in a substantial increase in the rate or amount of runoff from the site that would cause an increase in erosion or flooding. Additionally, drainage runoff from the Project site would be adequately handled by the proposed Project's drainage system. Onsite drainage would be collected via grated catch basins located adjacent to each reservoir before flowing into a 12-inch diameter PVC drain pipe, which would outlet to the existing grouted riprap outlet on the east side of the site. Further, the City would review the Project permit applications to ensure the proposed development would not be subject to significant flood hazard and structures would be floodproofed. Thus, the proposed Project would not impede or redirect flood flows, and impacts would not occur.

d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?

Less Than Significant Impact. As discussed in Response 5.10 c)(iv), the Project site is classified as Flood Zone D, area with flood risk due to levee. However, a SWPPP would be prepared and implemented as part of the Project to ensure pollutants are contained and would not be released from the Project site during construction. Since the onsite uses would be the same as existing conditions, implementation of the Project would not alter the type or amount of pollutants in the runoff from the Project site. Additionally, drainage runoff from the Project site would be adequately handled by the proposed Project's drainage infrastructure. Therefore, implementation of the Project would not risk the release of pollutants due to Project inundation in a flood hazard zone.

The Project site is located approximately 40 miles inland from the Pacific Ocean. Additionally, there are no bodies of water near the Project site with the potential to generate a seiche event. Therefore, the Project is not located within a tsunami zone or a seiche zone and no impacts would occur.

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

No Impact. As described previously, the Project would be required to have an approved SWPPP, which would include construction BMPs to minimize the potential for construction related sources of pollution. With implementation of the construction source and treatment control BMPs that would be required by the City during the permitting and approval process, potential pollutants would be reduced to the maximum extent

feasible, and implementation of the proposed Project would not obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan.

Plans, Programs, or Policies (PPPs)

PPP WQ-1: SWPPP. Prior to grading permit issuance, the project developer shall have a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) prepared by a QSD (Qualified SWPPP Developer) pursuant to the Municipal Code Chapter 21.03.090(K). The SWPPP shall incorporate all necessary Best Management Practices (BMPs) and other City requirements to comply with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requirements to limit the potential of polluted runoff during construction activities. Project contractors shall be required to ensure compliance with the SWPPP and permit periodic inspection of the construction site by City of Glendora staff or its designee to confirm compliance.

Mitigation Measures

None.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
5.11 LAND USE AND PLANNING. Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☐	☐	☐	☒

a) Physically divide an established community?

No Impact. The proposed Project consists of demolition of an existing reservoir and the construction of two new reservoirs. The Project site is surrounded by residential uses to the south and the San Gabriel Mountains to the north. In addition, the Project does not involve development of roadways or other infrastructure that could divide a community. Vehicular access to the Project would continue to be provided via the existing access drive. The Project would not result in the closure of any public rights-of-way or otherwise impede movement in the area. The use of the reservoir site for water storage purposes would remain the same with the proposed Project, would be compatible with the surrounding community, and would not physically divide an established community. Therefore, the proposed Project would not disrupt or divide the physical arrangement of an established community, and no impact would occur.

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

No Impact. The Project site has a land use designation of Low Density and a zoning designation of Single-Family Estate (E-7). The proposed Project would replace the existing water reservoir with two new reservoirs, and the land use and zoning designations of the site would not change. Therefore, with adherence to all applicable plans, policies or regulations, no impact would be anticipated.

Plans, Programs, or Policies (PPPs)

None.

Mitigation Measures

None.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
5.12 MINERAL RESOURCES. Would the project:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐

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

Less than Significant Impact. According to Mineral Land Classification Maps from the California Geological Survey, the Project site is not within a Mineral Resource Zone (MRZ) where geologic data indicate that significant mineral resources are present[3]. Additionally, the Glendora Community Plan 2025 does not indicate that significant mineral resources exist within the City. There are no known mineral resources onsite, and the Project site is not utilized and has never been utilized for mineral extraction. The proposed Project would replace an existing water reservoir onsite with two new reservoirs and would not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource. Therefore, there would be no impacts related to mineral resources.

b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on the general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?

Less than Significant Impact. As discussed above, the Project site is not located within an area where geologic data indicate that significant mineral resources are present. Additionally, the Glendora Community Plan 2025 does not identify the Project site as an important mineral resource recovery site. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site as delineated on a local plan. Thus, development of the proposed Project would not have a significant impact on mineral resources. No impact would occur.

Plans, Programs, or Policies (PPPs)

None.

Mitigation Measures

None.

[3] California Department of Conservation. Kohler, Susan L. 2010. Plate 1: San Gabriel Valley P-C Region Showing MRZ-2 Areas and Active Mine Operations. In Special Report 209: Update of Mineral Land Classification for Portland Cement Concrete-Grade Aggregate in the San Gabriel Valley P-C Region, Los Angeles County. California Geological Survey.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
5.13 NOISE. Would the project result in:				
a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☒	☐

This section was prepared using the Noise and Vibration Impact Analysis prepared by LSA, on May 25, 2023 (Appendix G).

City of Glendora General Plan

The Noise Element of the City of Glendora General Plan (Community Plan 2025) (2008) is intended to identify sources of noise and provide objectives and policies that ensure that noise from various sources does not create an unacceptable noise environment. Overall, the City's Noise Element describes the noise environment (including noise sources) in the City; addresses noise mitigation regulations, strategies, and programs; and delineates federal, State, and City jurisdiction relative to rail, automotive, aircraft, and nuisance noise.

The City has adopted goals and policies to consider noise sources in the planning process to minimize the impacts of noise on residents. The goals and policies applicable to the project include the following:

- **Planning Consideration:** Non-transportation noise sources, including those generated from commercial/industrial activities, construction equipment and various community activities, have the potential of introducing undesirable impacts within the City. Development policy and regulatory standards should consider the reduction of these non-transportation noise impacts and mitigate them to a less than significant level.
- **Goal N-2:** Reduced noise impacts from non-transportation sources.
- **Policy N-2.2:** Strive to resolve existing and potential conflicts between noise generating uses and human activities.
- **Policy N-2.3:** Prohibit significant noise generating activities from locating adjacent to residential neighborhoods and near schools.
- **Policy N-2.4:** Ensure that construction noise does not cause an adverse impact to the residents of the City by requiring that noise mitigation techniques be incorporated into all construction-related activities.

City of Glendora Municipal Code

The City of Glendora Municipal Code Chapter 9.44, *Noise Regulation*, establishes criteria and noise standards for the regulation of noise levels within the community. Section 9.44.110, Construction of buildings and projects, states that:

> "it is unlawful for any person within a residential zone, or within a radius of five hundred feet therefrom, to operate equipment or perform any outside construction or repair work on buildings, structures or projects or to operate any pile driver, power shovel, pneumatic hammer, derrick, power hoist or any other construction type device (between the hours of 9 p.m. of one day and 7 a.m. of the next day) in such a manner that a reasonable person of normal sensitiveness residing in the area is caused discomfort or annoyance unless beforehand a permit therefor has been duly obtained from the city."

Although the City's Municipal Code allows construction to occur daily between the hours of 7 a.m. and 9 p.m., construction hours for the proposed Project would be limited to weekdays (Monday through Friday) between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.

Federal Transit Administration (FTA) Manual

Because the City does not have construction noise level limits, construction noise for the Project was assessed using criteria from the Federal Transit Administration's (FTA) Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment Manual (FTA 2018). Table N-1 presents the FTA's general assessment daytime construction noise criteria.

Table N-1: Federal Transit Administration Daytime Construction Noise Criteria

Land Use	Daytime 1-hour L_{eq} (dBA)
Residential	80
Commercial	85
Industrial	90
Source: Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment Manual (FTA 2018)	

FTA Vibration Standards

Vibration standards included in the FTA Manual are used in this analysis for ground-borne vibration impacts on human annoyance. The criteria for environmental impact from ground-borne vibration and noise are based on the maximum levels for a single event. Table N-2 provides the criteria for assessing the potential for interference or annoyance from vibration levels in a building.

Table N-2: Vibration Annoyance Criteria

Land Use	Max L_v (VdB)[1]	Description of Use
Workshop	90	Vibration that is distinctly felt. Appropriate for workshops and similar areas not as sensitive to vibration.
Office	84	Vibration that can be felt. Appropriate for offices and similar areas not as sensitive to vibration
Residential Day	78	Vibration that is barely felt. Adequate for computer equipment and low-power optical microscopes (up to 20×).
Residential Night and Operating Rooms	72	Vibration is not felt, but ground-borne noise may be audible inside quiet rooms. Suitable for medium-power microscopes (100×) and other equipment of low sensitivity.

Source: Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment Manual (FTA 2018)

The City's Municipal Code does not include specific criteria for assessing vibration impacts associated with damage. Therefore, for the purpose of determining the significance of vibration impacts experienced at sensitive uses surrounding the Project site, the guidelines within the 2018 FTA Manual have been used to

determine vibration impacts. Table N-3 lists the potential vibration building damage criteria associated with construction activities, as suggested in the FTA Manual. FTA guidelines show that a vibration level of up to 0.5 peak particle velocity (PPV) (in/sec) is considered safe for buildings consisting of reinforced concrete, steel, or timber (no plaster), and would not result in any construction vibration damage. For non-engineered timber and masonry buildings, the construction building vibration damage criterion is 0.2 PPV (in/sec). Therefore, to be conservative, the 0.2 PPV (in/sec) threshold has been used when evaluating vibration impacts at the nearest structures to the site.

Table N-3: Vibration Damage Criteria

Building Category	PPV (in/sec)
Reinforced concrete, steel or timber (no plaster)	0.50
Engineered concrete and masonry (no plaster)	0.30
Non-engineered timber and masonry buildings	0.20
Buildings extremely susceptible to vibration damage	0.12

Source: Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment Manual (FTA 2018)

a) Generation of substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?

Less than Significant Impact.

Construction

Noise generated by construction equipment would include a combination of equipment delivery and construction worker commutes and Project construction activities. Construction activities for the Project would occur over two phases and include demolition, site preparation, grading, construction, and coating. The Project construction noise would be temporary in nature as the operation of each piece of construction equipment would not be constant throughout the construction day, and equipment would be turned off when not in use.

Table N-4 below lists typical construction equipment noise levels based on a distance of 50 feet between the equipment and a noise receptor. As shown, noise levels generated by heavy construction equipment can range from approximately 74 dBA to 95 dBA when measured at 50 feet.

Table N-4: Typical Construction Equipment Noise Levels

Equipment Description	Acoustical Use Factor[1] (percent)	Maximum Noise Level (L_{max}) at 50 feet
Compressor	100	81
Concrete Mixer	40	85
Concrete Pump	40	85
Crane	16	83
Dozer	40	80
Forklift	20	75
Front [End] Loader	40	79
Generator	100	78
Grader	8	85
Impact Pile Drivers	20	95
Scraper	40	88
Welder	40	74

Source: Noise from Construction Equipment and Operations, Building Equipment, and Home Appliances (USEPA 1971); Roadway Construction Noise Model (FHWA 2006).
Note: Noise levels reported in this table are rounded to the nearest whole number
[1] Usage factor is the percentage of time during a construction noise operation that a piece of construction equipment is operating at full power.
Lmax = maximum instantaneous sound level

For the purposes of the Noise Impact Analysis, the closest off-site sensitive receiver to the Project site is the existing vacant residence[4], approximately 150 feet southwest from the existing reservoir. Table N-5 below shows the nearest sensitive use to the Project site, their distance from the center of construction activities, and composite noise levels expected during construction. As shown, construction noise at the nearest receiver location would approach 78 dBA Leq during daytime hours, which would not exceed the 80 dBA 1-hour construction noise level criteria for daytime construction noise level criteria as established by the FTA for residential land uses. Additionally, these noise level projections do not consider intervening topography or barriers. Therefore, actual construction noise may be lower than these projections due to topography surrounding the Project site.

Table N-5: Construction Noise Levels at Sensitive Receivers

Receptor (Location)	Composite Noise Level (dBA Leq) at 50 feet[1]	Distance (feet)	Construction Noise Threshold (dBA Leq)	Composite Noise Level (dBA Leq)
Residence (southwest)	88	150	80	78

Source: Noise and Vibration Impact Analysis (Appendix G)
[1] The composite construction noise level represents the demolition phase which is expected to result in the greatest noise level as compared to other phases.
dBA L_{eq} = average A-weighted hourly noise level

Offsite Roadway Improvements

As described previously, the Project would utilize either North Glendora Avenue or Easley Canyon Road for access during construction. At the time this document was released, the City had not yet chosen a preferred route. However, during Project construction, only one route would be utilized. Improvements to the roadway would occur prior to the start of construction and would include site preparation, grading and paving. Roadway improvements are anticipated to take place over 16 days. Prior to these roadway improvements, the City would notify affected residents of the work to be done. Additionally, the City would be required to acquire any access easements that may be needed to perform the roadway improvements.

Improvements to North Glendora Avenue would consist of widening portions of the 5,280-foot-long roadway from approximately to 12.5 feet wide. Improvements to Easley Canyon Road would consist of widening an 800-foot-long portion of the roadway from approximately 10-12 feet wide to 14 feet wide.

As described above, Municipal Code Section 9.44.110 exempts construction noise between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m. However, all Project construction activities, including offsite roadway improvements prior to construction, would be limited to weekdays (Monday through Friday) and occur between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Thus, the Project would comply with the City's construction hours regulations. Therefore, Project construction would result in less than significant impacts on substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels.

Operation

Onsite Operational Noise. Implementation of the Project would not result in any new noise generating sources. Although the Project includes a backup generator, this would only be used to provide power to the site during electrical outages and would not run continuously. Overall, impacts related to operational noise would be less than significant.

[4] The residence located southwest of the Project site is currently vacant, thus there are no sensitive receptors present at the residence. However, out of an abundance of caution, the modeling conservatively uses this residence as the closest sensitive.

Off-Site Traffic Noise. The proposed Project would not generate traffic related noise from operation beyond existing weekly maintenance trips that already occur with operation of the existing reservoir. Therefore, traffic noise impacts from Project related traffic on off-site sensitive receptors would be less than significant.

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

Less Than Significant Impact.

Construction

Construction activity can cause varying degrees of ground vibration, depending on the equipment and methods used, the distance to receptors, and soil type. Construction vibrations are intermittent, localized intrusions. The use of heavy construction equipment, particularly large bulldozers, and large loaded trucks hauling materials to or from the site generate construction-period vibration impacts.

The Noise and Vibration Impact Analysis (Appendix G) uses vibration standards in the FTA Manual to analyze ground-borne vibration impacts on human annoyance. The Analysis discusses the level of human annoyance using vibration levels in VdB and assesses the potential for building damages using vibration levels in PPV (in/sec). Vibration levels calculated in VdB are best for characterizing human response to building vibration, while vibration level in PPV is best for characterizing potential for damage. The FTA guidelines indicated that for a non-engineered timber and masonry building, the construction vibration damage criterion is 0.2 in/sec in PPV. The threshold at which vibration levels would result in annoyance would be 78 VdB for daytime residential uses. Table N-6 shows the PPV and VdB values at 25 feet from the construction vibration source.

Table N-6: Vibration Source Amplitudes for Construction Equipment

Equipment	Reference PPV/L_v at 25 ft	
	PPV (in/sec)	L_v (VdB)[1]
Pile Driver (Impact), Typical	0.644	104
Pile Driver (Sonic), Typical	0.170	93
Vibratory Roller	0.210	94
Hoe Ram	0.089	87
Large Bulldozer	0.089	87
Caisson Drilling	0.089	87
Loaded Trucks	0.076	86
Jackhammer	0.035	79
Small Bulldozer	0.003	58

[1] RMS vibration velocity in decibels (VdB) is 1 µin/sec.
µin/sec = microinches per second; ft = foot/feet; in/sec = inch/inches per second; L_v = velocity in decibels; PPV = peak particle velocity; VdB = vibration velocity decibels
Source: Noise and Vibration Impact Analysis (Appendix G)

Table N-7 shows the summary of vibration annoyance levels due to construction equipment to the closest structure to the Project site. The distance to the nearest building for vibration impact analysis is measured between the nearest off-site buildings and the Project construction boundary. Using the following formula, the Noise and Vibration Impact Analysis calculated anticipated vibration levels at the nearest structure and sensitive receptors.

$$L_vdB\ (D) = L_vdB\ (25\ feet) - 30\ Log\ (D/25)$$
$$PPV_{equip} = PPV_{ref} \times (25/D)^{1.5}$$

The closest structure to the Project site is the residential use located approximately 33 feet from the limits of construction disturbance. At a distance of 33 feet, the structure would experience vibration levels of 0.059 PPV (in/sec) from the use of heavy equipment at the limits of construction disturbance. Therefore, vibration levels experienced at the closest structure to the limits of construction disturbance would not exceed the 0.2 PPC (in/sec) damage threshold. Vibration levels at all other structures near the Project site would be lower

due to increases in distance. Therefore, construction would result in a less than significant impact related to vibration damage.

The existing residential use to the southwest of the Project site is the nearest sensitive receptor at approximately 150 feet from the center of the Project site. The Noise and Vibration Impact Analysis estimates the nearest residence would experience vibration levels approaching 64 VdB, which is below the threshold of 78 VdB for residential uses during the day. Therefore, Project construction would not result in vibration levels that would typically result in human annoyance. Impacts would be less than significant.

Operation

Once operational, the Project would not be a significant source of groundborne vibration. Groundborne vibration surrounding the Project currently result from heavy-duty vehicular travel (e.g., refuse trucks, heavy duty trucks, delivery trucks, and transit buses) on the nearby local roadways. Operations of the Project would not involve heavy duty trucks but would involve weekly maintenance vehicles visiting the site. Due to the rapid drop-off rate of ground-borne vibration and the short duration of the associated events, vehicular traffic-induced ground-borne vibration is rarely perceptible beyond the roadway right-of-way, and rarely results in vibration levels that cause damage to buildings in the vicinity. Additionally, since the use of the Project would not change with implementation of the proposed Project, maintenance trips associated with operation of the proposed reservoirs would not increase beyond those that are already occurring. Therefore, the Project would result in less than significant impacts related to ground born vibration.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed Project site is located approximately 6.37 miles northwest of Brackett Airfield and is outside the boundaries of the Bracket Field Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan and thus is located outside of the 60 dBA CNEL noise contours of Brackett Airfield (Los Angeles Airport Land Use Commission 2015). Therefore, the proposed Project would not expose people residing or working in the Project area to excessive noise levels from airports. Impacts would be less than significant.

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

a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly or indirectly?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed Project would demolish an existing reservoir and construct two new reservoirs. The Project would not create permanent jobs but would require a temporary minimal labor force during construction. These construction workers are anticipated to come from the local workforce within the region. Additionally, although the Project is adding a second water reservoir to the site, the second reservoir would be utilized for reliability purposes and would not induce growth. Therefore, impacts related to unplanned population growth from the Project would be less than significant.

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

No Impact. There is an existing residence within APN 9636-015-902; however, this residence is outside of the Project site boundaries and would not be impacted by the Project. This residence is owned by the City and is currently vacant. No changes to the residence are proposed, and the residence will remain in place and can be reoccupied in the future. Therefore, implementation of the Project would not displace any existing numbers of people. Thus, no impact would occur.

Plans, Programs, or Policies (PPPs)
None.

Mitigation Measures
None.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
5.15 PUBLIC SERVICES.				
a) 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:				
Fire protection?	☐	☐	☒	☐
Police protection?	☐	☐	☒	☐
Schools?	☐	☐	☒	☐
Parks?	☐	☐	☒	☐
Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☒	☐

a) Fire Protection and Emergency Services

b) Police Protection

c) School Services

d) Parks

e) Other Public Facilities

Less Than Significant Impact. Construction of the proposed water tanks would not create significant additional demand for, or alteration of, government facilities or services (including fire and emergency services, police protection, schools, parks, or other public facilities). The Project would facilitate the provision of water and fire protection in the water service area by replacing a failing water reservoir with two new reservoirs. The proposed Project would not result in an increase in the City's population and the site would be used for the same purposes as existing conditions. It should also be noted that the City's budget to fund the Project would include funding for the operation and maintenance of the facility.

The Los Angeles County Fire Department already provides fire suppression and emergency medical services to the site and surrounding area and would continue to provide these services with implementation of the Project. The closest fire station to the Project site is Los Angeles County Fire Dept. Station 151, located approximately 1.25 miles south of the site. Additionally, the Glendora Police Department already provides police services to the site and surrounding area and would continue to provide these services with

implementation of the Project. The Glendora Police Department is located approximately 1.5 miles south of the Project site.

During Project construction, there could be occasional calls for fire protection, emergency services, or police protection, in the cases of medical emergency or construction equipment theft. However, because these calls for service would be temporary, if they occur, and because the site would not be occupied at Project completion such that calls for service are generated, impacts would be less than significant.
Additionally, reservoir B would be online during the construction of reservoir NGR-A, thus, adequate fire protection would be available to the area if needed. Overall, impacts related to public services would be less than significant.

Plans, Programs, or Policies (PPPs)

None.

Mitigation Measure

None.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
5.16 RECREATION.				
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒

a) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that physical deterioration of the facility would be accelerated?

No Impact. The proposed Project involves the demolishing of an existing water reservoir, the construction of two new reservoirs within the same Project site and associated onsite pipeline improvements. The proposed Project would not increase population or housing in the area, which drives the demand for recreational facilities. Therefore, there would not be an increased demand for recreational facilities and no physical deterioration of existing recreational facilities in the area would occur.

b) Require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

No Impact. As stated above, the proposed Project involves the demolishing of an existing water reservoir, the construction of two new reservoirs within the same Project site and associated onsite pipeline improvements. The Project would not construct any residential facilities, nor create an additional need for housing. The Project would not directly increase the residential population of the City or generate additional need for parkland. The Project does not include or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which could negatively impact the environment, and no offsite parks or recreational improvements are proposed or required as part of the Project. Thus, no impacts would occur.

Plans, Programs, or Policies (PPPs)

None.

Mitigation Measures

None.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
5.17 TRANSPORTATION. Would the project:				
a) Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☒	☐

a) Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?

Less Than Significant Impact.

Construction.
The Project site would replace the existing reservoir with two new reservoirs. The existing use on the site would not change upon Project implementation. Construction activities associated with the Project would generate vehicular trips from construction workers traveling to and from the Project site, delivery of construction supplies and import materials to, and export of debris from, the Project site. However, these construction activities would be temporary in nature and only occur during the anticipated 22-month construction period. Additionally, all construction equipment would be staged within the construction staging area as shown on Figure 3-1, *Conceptual Site Plan*, which would eliminate the need for daily transport of equipment through the surrounding residential area. Impacts related to a temporary increase in traffic due to construction would be less than significant.

Operation
Operation of the Project is not expected to generate any additional trips. Since the use of the site would not change with implementation of the Project, the existing routine maintenance trips would not increase with operation of the new reservoirs. Impacts related to operational trips would be less than significant.

Alternative Transportation
The Project is not anticipated to generate pedestrian or bicycle traffic or transit usage due to the nature of the Project and the isolated location. The Project would not conflict with alternative transportation and Project impacts to transit, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities would be less than significant.

b) Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?

No Impact. Senate Bill (SB) 743 was signed by Governor Brown in 2013 and required the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) to amend the State CEQA Guidelines to provide an alternative to LOS for

evaluating transportation impacts. SB743 specified that the new criteria should promote the reduction of GHGs, the development of multimodal transportation networks and a diversity of land uses. In response, Section 15064.3 was added to the CEQA Guidelines beginning January 1, 2019. Section 15064.3(c) states that the provisions of the section shall apply statewide beginning on July 1, 2020. State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3 - Determining the Significance of Transportation Impacts states that VMT is the most appropriate measure of transportation impacts and provides lead agencies with the discretion to choose the most appropriate methodology and thresholds for evaluating VMT.

The Project would replace an existing water reservoir with two new reservoirs. The Project would not change the use of the site and the use is not a traffic generating land use. The Project would require a maintenance vehicle to travel to the site on an approximately weekly basis. However, trips required during operation would be negligible and would not increase vehicle miles traveled. For the reasons above, the Project would not conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA transportation guidelines and no impacts related to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, Subdivision (b) would occur

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

Less Than Significant Impact. Access to the site would be improved by widening the existing access road off North Glendora Avenue to increase safety of maintenance vehicle access to the site. Additionally, prior to demolition and construction of the reservoirs, North Glendora Avenue or Easley Canyon Road would be improved and widened in order to adequately handle construction equipment and vehicles travelling to the site. Compliance with existing regulations would be ensured through the City's development permitting process. The proposed Project would not substantially increase hazards due to a design feature or incompatible uses. Therefore, there would be a less than significant impact related to increased hazards, and no mitigation measures would be required.

d) Result in inadequate emergency access?

Less Than Significant Impact.

Construction
The proposed construction activities, including equipment and supply staging and storage, would occur within the Project site which includes an approximately 0.25-acre staging area located 150 feet southwest of the existing reservoir pad (see Figure 3-1, *Conceptual Site Plan*), and would not restrict access of emergency vehicles to the Project site or adjacent areas. The widening of the offsite construction access route, existing reservoir access road, and connections to existing infrastructure systems that would be implemented during construction of the proposed Project could require the temporary closure of one side or portions of North Glendora Avenue and/or Easley Canyon Road for a short period of time (i.e., hours or a few days). However, the construction activities would be required to ensure emergency access in accordance with Section 503 of the California Fire Code (Title 24, California Code of Regulations, Part 9), which would be ensured through the City's permitting process. Thus, implementation of the Project through the City's permitting process would ensure existing regulations are adhered to and would reduce potential construction related emergency access impacts to a less than significant level.

Operation
As described previously, the proposed Project site would be accessed on a weekly basis for maintenance purposes from North Glendora Road. Once in operation, the proposed reservoirs would not result in inadequate emergency access at the Project site or in the local vicinity. Impacts would be less than significant.

Plans, Programs, or Policies (PPPs)

None.

Mitigation Measures

None.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
5.18 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)?	☐	☒	☐	☐
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 Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe?	☐	☒	☐	☐

a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is 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)?

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. The Project is required to comply with AB 52 regarding tribal consultation. Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014 (i.e., AB 52), requires that Lead Agencies evaluate a project's potential to impact "tribal cultural resources." Such resources include sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are eligible for inclusion in the California Register or included in a local register of historical resources (PRC Section 21074). AB 52 also gives Lead Agencies the discretion to determine, supported by substantial evidence, whether a resource falling outside the definition stated above nonetheless qualifies as a "tribal cultural resource." Also, per AB 52 (specifically PRC 21080.3.1), Native American consultation is required upon request by a California Native American tribe that has previously requested that the City provide it with notice of such projects.

An archaeological records search was completed in order to identify any previously recorded archaeological sites within the Project boundary or in the immediate vicinity. According to the records search

three resources were identified within a one-mile radius, none of which are located on the Project site. Additionally, on August 24, 2022, Brian F. Smith and Associates requested a SLF search from the NAHC. On September 29, 2022, the NAHC responded that the SLF search yielded positive results for known tribal cultural resources or sacred lands within a one-mile radius of the Project site. Pursuant to the requirements of AB 52, on April 4, 2023, the City sent informational letters about the proposed Project and requests for consultation to the tribes who may have traditional and cultural affiliation with the Project site. The City received responses from the following tribes:

- Fort Yuma Quechan Indian Tribe responded on April 12, 2023, and stated they do not have comments on the Project and defer to more local tribes.
- Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (YSMN) (formerly known as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians) responded on May 1, 2023, and stated they do not have concerns with the Project's implementation. YSMN provided mitigation measures to be incorporated into the Project.
- Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation responded on April 17, 2023, requesting consultation. Consultation occurred on May 10, 2023, where Gabrieleño provided local tribal knowledge of the Project area and provided mitigation measures to be incorporated into the Project.

Mitigation Measures TCR-1, TCR-2, TCR-3, and TCR-4 have been included to require both YSMN and Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation to be contacted in the event of a tribal cultural resource discovery. Coordination with both tribes on potential tribal cultural resource discoveries and would ensure proper precaution and handling of such resources, and further, minimize potential impacts to resources. Therefore, with implementation of Mitigation Measures TCR-1, TCR-2, TCR-3, and TCR-4, impacts to tribal cultural resources would be less than significant.

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

Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. As discussed above, to avoid potential adverse effects to tribal cultural resources, Mitigation Measures CUL-1, TCR-1, TCR-2, TCR-3 and TCR-4 have been included to require coordination with YSMN and Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation to avoid potential impacts to tribal cultural resources that may be unearthed by Project construction activities. During consultation, Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation provided information to the Lead Agency indicating the potential of uncovering tribal cultural resources on the Project site. However, with implementation of Mitigation Measures CUL-1, TCR-1, TCR-2, TCR-3 and TCR-4, impacts related to these potentially discovered resources would be reduced to less than significant.

Additionally, as described previously California Health and Safety Code, Section 7050.5, included as PPP CUL-1, requires that if human remains are discovered in the Project site, disturbance of the site shall halt and remain halted until the coroner has conducted an investigation. If the coroner determines that the remains are those of a Native American, he or she shall contact, by telephone within 24 hours, the Native American Heritage Commission. Therefore, with implementation of Mitigation Measures TCR-1, TCR-2 and Mitigation Measure CUL-1, impacts to TCRs would be less than significant.

Plans, Programs, or Policies (PPPs)

PPP CUL-1, as described in Section *5.5, Cultural Resources.*

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure TCR-1: Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation. The Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation Cultural Resources Department (YSMN) shall be contacted, as detailed in CUL-1, of any pre-contact and/or historic-era cultural resources discovered during Project implementation and be provided information regarding the nature of the find, so as to provide Tribal input with regards to significance and treatment. Should the find be deemed significant, as defined by CEQA (as amended, 2015), a cultural resource Monitoring and Treatment Plan shall be created by the archaeologist, in coordination with YSMN, and all subsequent finds shall be subject to this Plan. This Plan shall allow for a monitor to be present that represents YSMN for the remainder of the project, should YSMN elect to place a monitor onsite.

Mitigation Measure TCR-2: Dissemination to YSMN. Any and all archaeological/cultural documents created as a part of construction of the Project (isolate records, site records, survey reports, testing reports, etc.) shall be supplied to the applicant and Lead Agency for dissemination to YSMN. The Lead Agency and/or applicant shall, in good faith, consult with YSMN throughout the life of the Project.

Mitigation Measure TCR-3: Retain a Native American Monitor Prior to Commencement of Ground-Disturbing Activities.

a. The Project Applicant/Lead Agency shall retain a Native American Monitor from or approved by the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation. The monitor shall be retained prior to the commencement of any "ground-disturbing activity" for the Project at all Project locations (i.e., both on-site and any off-site locations that are included in the Project description/definition and/or required in connection with the Project, such as public improvement work). "Ground-disturbing activity" shall include, but is not limited to, demolition, pavement removal, potholing, auguring, grubbing, tree removal, boring, grading, excavation, drilling, and trenching.
b. A copy of the executed monitoring agreement shall be submitted to the Lead Agency prior to the commencement of any ground-disturbing activity, or the issuance of any permit necessary to commence a ground-disturbing activity.
c. The monitor will complete daily monitoring logs that will provide descriptions of the relevant ground-disturbing activities, the type of construction activities performed, locations of ground-disturbing activities, soil types, cultural-related materials, and any other facts, conditions, materials, or discoveries of significance to the Tribe. Monitor logs will identify and describe any discovered TCRs, including but not limited to, Native American cultural and historical artifacts, remains, places of significance, etc., (collectively, tribal cultural resources, or "TCR"), as well as any discovered Native American (ancestral) human remains and burial goods. Copies of monitor logs will be provided to the Project Applicant/Lead Agency upon written request to the Tribe.
d. On-site tribal monitoring shall conclude upon the latter of the following (1) written confirmation to the Kizh from a designated point of contact for the Project Applicant/Lead Agency that all ground-disturbing activities and phases that may involve ground-disturbing activities on the Project site or in connection with the Project are complete; or (2) a determination and written notification by the Kizh to the Project Applicant/Lead Agency that no future, planned construction activity and/or development/construction phase at the Project site possesses the potential to impact Kizh TCRs.

TCR-4: Unanticipated Discovery of Tribal Cultural Resource Objects (Non-Funerary/Non-Ceremonial). Upon discovery of any TCRs, all construction activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery shall cease (i.e., not less than the surrounding 60 feet) and shall not resume until the discovered TCR has been fully assessed by the Kizh monitor and/or Kizh archaeologist. The Kizh will recover and retain all discovered TCRs in the form and/or manner the Tribe deems appropriate, in the Tribe's sole discretion, and for any purpose the Tribe deems approprincludeincluding for educational, cultural and/or historic purposes.

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

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

Less Than Significant Impact.

Water Infrastructure

The Project site is currently served by City of Glendora Water Division's water infrastructure. The Project proposes the replacement of one water reservoir with two new reservoirs which would increase the overall reliability of the City's existing water system. During construction, the existing reservoir would be kept online and operational to provide water service to the surrounding community. The proposed reservoirs would tie into to the City's water system via a proposed 12-inch water line that would be constructed within the access road. The proposed 12-inch waterline would then be connected to the existing 8-inch waterline in North Glendora Avenue (see Figure 3-1, *Conceptual Site Plan*).

No expansion of the water pipelines that convey water to the surrounding community would be required. Installation of the new water distribution lines would only serve the proposed Project and would not provide new water supplies to any off-site areas.

The construction activities related to the onsite water infrastructure that would be needed to serve the proposed Project is included as part of the Project and would not result in any physical environmental effects beyond those identified throughout this IS/MND. For example, analysis of construction emissions from excavation and installation of the water infrastructure is included in Sections 3, *Air Quality* and 8, *Greenhouse Gas Emissions*. Therefore, the proposed Project would not result in the construction of new water facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects, and impacts would be less than significant.

Wastewater
Similar to existing conditions, the proposed Project would not utilize wastewater services. Therefore, the Project would not require or result in the construction of new or expanded wastewater treatment facilities.

Storm Drainage
Site runoff would be collected in grated inlets and would flow into a 12-inch diameter PVC drainpipe, which would outlet the existing grouted riprap outlet on the east side of the site. Due to the appropriate sizing of the onsite drainage features, as ensured through the Project permitting process, operation of the proposed Project would not substantially increase stormwater runoff, and the Project would not require or result in the construction of new offsite storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing offsite facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects. The required installation of the proposed drainage features is included as part of the proposed Project and would not result in any physical environmental effects beyond those identified in other sections of this IS/MND. Overall, impacts related to stormwater drainage facilities would be less than significant.

Electric Power
The Project would connect to the existing Southern California Edison facilities adjacent to the Project site. Electric service for the Project would be obtained from the existing single phase pole mounted meter south of the reservoir site which would be relocated to the southwest corner of the improved pad. The meter would provide power to tank mixers, site lighting, security camera system, instrumentation, intrusion alarms, PLC, SCADA system, and the gate controller. Additionally, a 10kW diesel generator and an automatic transfer switch would be included to provide power during outages of the Southern California Edison system. The Project would not require the construction of new electrical facilities. Overall, impacts related to electric power would be less than significant.

Natural Gas
The Project would not utilize natural gas. Therefore, the Project would not require or result in the construction of new or expanded natural gas facilities.

Telecommunications
Data and alarms from the site would be transmitted to the City's central SCADA system through radio communication. The Project would not require the construction of new telecommunications facilities.

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

No Impact. The proposed Project would improve the City's water supply system by replacing a failing water reservoir with two new reservoirs. No water supply is necessary to serve the Project because the Project itself would not involve the increase of population or consumption of water. Therefore, there would be no impact with regard to having sufficient water supplies to serve the proposed Project.

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

No Impact. As with existing conditions, the proposed reservoirs would not generate wastewater and would not demand any wastewater treatment capacity. Therefore, there would be no impact.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. Athens Services provides solid waste collection and recycling services to the City of Glendora. The refuse is collected and hauled to Athens Material Recovery Facility in the City of Industry. Prior to being transported to the landfill, the waste is processed to separate recyclables from the waste stream.

Construction
The proposed Project involves demolition of an existing reservoir and construction of two new reservoirs. Demolition of the proposed Project is expected to result in approximately 2,538.5 tons of debris (Appendix A). According to the City of Glendora *2006 General Plan Initial Study*, solid waste in the City would be disposed of at the Puente Hills Landfill, the Mesquite Regional Landfill or the Eagle Mountain Landfill. However, upon further research, it was found that all of those landfills have either been permanently closed or are currently inactive.

The next closest landfill to the Project site is Scholl Canyon Landfill in the City of Glendale. The Scholl Canyon Landfill is permitted to accept 3,400 tons of solid waste per day and has a remaining capacity of 3,500,000 tons (CalRecycle 2025). Since the Project would be required to recycle a minimum of 50 percent of the Project's construction and demolition debris, the remaining solid waste in need of disposal would be easily accommodated by Scholl Canyon Landfill.

Therefore, compliance with the City's Municipal Code requirements and with all federal, State, and local regulations related to solid waste, the Project would not generate solid waste in excess of State and local standards. Impacts would be less than significant.

Operation
Similar to existing conditions, operation of the new reservoirs would not generate solid waste. No significant impacts would occur, and no mitigation is required.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed Project would result in temporary demolition and construction activities that would generate an increased amount of solid waste. All solid waste-generating activities within the City are subject to the requirements set forth in Section 5.408.1 of the 2022 California Green Building Standards Code that requires demolition and construction activities to recycle or reuse a minimum of 65 percent of the nonhazardous construction and demolition waste. In addition, the proposed Project would be required to comply with all federal, State, and local regulations related to solid waste. Therefore, the proposed Project is anticipated to result in less than significant impacts related to potential conflicts with federal, State, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations pertaining to solid waste.

Plans, Programs, or Policies (PPPs)

None.

Mitigation Measures

None.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
5.20 WILDFIRES. If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:				
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	☐	☐	☒	☐

a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

Less Than Significant Impact. According to the CAL FIRE Hazard Severity Zone map, the Project site is within a Local Responsibility Area (LRA) and within an area identified as a VFHSZ (CALFIRE 2025). Additionally, as stated in Section 5.9 of this IS/MND, the proposed Project would not physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. The proposed Project does not include any characteristics (e.g., permanent road closures or long-term blocking of road access) that would substantially impair or otherwise conflict with an emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. Further, the proposed Project would not obstruct or alter any transportation routes that could be used as evacuation routes during emergency events.

During construction, construction worker parking and equipment staging would occur on the area in front of the existing City-owned single-family residence, approximately 300 feet southwest of the reservoir area. Thus, construction of the Project would not impair access to North Glendora Avenue.

During operation of the proposed Project, the reservoirs would be accessed on a weekly basis to collect residuals and maintain the site. Maintenance operators would access the site via the existing access road off North Glendora Avenue.

Additionally, access to and from the Project site for emergency vehicles would be reviewed and approved by the Los Angeles County Fire Department and the City as part of the Project approval process to ensure the proposed Project is compliant with all applicable codes and ordinances for emergency vehicle access. Further, the nearest fire station to the Project site is Los Angeles County Fire Dept. Station 151, located

approximately 1.25 miles south of the site. Since the Project is required to comply with all applicable City codes, as verified by the City, any potential impacts related to an emergency response or evacuation (if any) would be less than significant.

b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollution concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?

Less than Significant Impact. As stated previously, the Project site is located within a VHFHSZ. However, the proposed Project would not change existing land uses on the Project site. As such, the Project would not introduce habitable structures or change activities at the Project site such that new hazards associated with wildfire would be introduced.

During construction of the Project, heavy duty equipment and machinery would be used to demolish the existing reservoir, install replacement reservoirs, and implement utility improvements along the access road from North Glendora Avenue. In accordance with PRC Section 4442, the use of spark arrestors is mandated on earth-moving and portable construction equipment with internal combustion engines operating on any forest-covered, brush-covered, or grass-covered land, to prevent the emission of flammable debris from exhaust. In addition, PRC Section 4431 specifies standards for conducting construction activities on days when a burning permit is required, and PRC Section 4428 requires construction contractors to maintain fire suppression equipment during the highest fire danger period (April through November) when operating on or near any forest-covered, brush-covered, or grass-covered land, such as the adjacent open space. Strict adherence to PRC standards during construction (incorporated into the Project as PPP W-1, PPP W-2, and PPP W-3, respectively) would further reduce the risk of wildfire. Therefore, Project construction would not exacerbate wildfire risk. Impacts would be less than significant.

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 Impact. The Project does not require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (including roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines, or other utilities) that would exacerbate fire risk or that would result in impacts to the environment. During construction of reservoir NGR-A, the existing reservoir B would remain in operation, thus sufficient water would be available for firefighting purposes during Project construction. While the Project includes widening of the access road off North Glendora Avenue within the Project site, the Project does not include any changes to public or private roadways that would exacerbate fire risk or that would result in impacts to the environment. Additionally, the onsite and offsite roadway improvements proposed as part of the Project would be reviewed by the Los Angeles County Fire Department prior to implementation. Further, although utility improvements, including construction of inlet/outlet pipelines, overflow and bottom drain pipelines proposed as part of the Project, these utility improvements would be underground and would not exacerbate fire risk. Project design and implementation of utility improvements would be reviewed and approved by the City as part of the Project approval process to ensure the proposed Project is compliant with all applicable design standards and regulations. Therefore, the proposed Project would not include infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines, or other utilities), that would exacerbate fire risk or that would result in impacts to the environment and no impacts would occur.

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?

Less Than Significant Impact. According to the FEMA FIRM map #06037C1440F, the Project site is zoned as Flood Zone D, area with flood risk due to levee.

The Project consists of the construction of two new 0.3 MG reservoirs. The proposed reservoirs would be designed and constructed in accordance with the AWWA Standard D100-21 and the most current version of the CBC. This would safeguard against major structural failures. Adherence to these standards would reduce potential impacts associated with new construction to a less than significant level.
As established in Section 5.10 of this IS/MND, during Project construction soil would be compacted and drainage patterns would be temporarily altered due to grading, and there would be an increased potential for flooding compared to existing conditions. However, construction BMPs would be identified and implemented as part of the proposed Project. Implementation of construction BMPs would control and direct surface runoff to prevent flooding, and as such, Project construction would not expose people or structures to significant risks related to downslope and downstream flooding. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

During operation, the proposed Project would not substantially alter the existing onsite drainage patterns. Additionally, drainage runoff from the Project site would be adequately handled by the proposed Project's drainage system. Onsite drainage would be collected via grated catch basins located adjacent to each reservoir before flowing into a 12-inch diameter PVC drain pipe, which would outlet to the existing grouted riprap outlet on the east side of the site. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

As established in Section 5.7 of this IS/MND, the risk of slope failure represents a limited level of concern on the Project site. Further, projects in the City of Glendora are required to comply with the CBC, which would include the incorporation of: 1) seismic safety features to minimize the potential for significant effects as a result of earthquakes; 2) proper building footings and foundations; and 3) construction of the building structures so that it would withstand the effects of strong ground shaking. These features would reduce potential impacts related to landslides to a less than significant level. Therefore, with implementation of the CBC, the Project would not expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream landslides, and impacts (if any) would be less than significant.

Plans, Programs, or Policies (PPPs)

PPP W-1: PRC Section 4442. The Project is required to comply with the provisions of California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 4442 which states no person shall use, operate, or allow to be used or operated, any internal combustion engine which uses hydrocarbon fuels on any forest-covered land, brush-covered land, or grass-covered land unless the engine is equipped with a spark arrester.

PPP W-2: PRC Section 4431: The Project is required to comply with the provisions of California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 4431 which specifies that during any time of the year when burning permits are required, no person shall use or operate any portable saw, auger, drill, tamper, or other portable tool powered by a gasoline-fueled internal combustion engine on or near any forest-covered land, brush-covered land, or grass-covered land, within 25 feet of any flammable material, without providing and maintaining at the immediate locations of use or operation of the saw or tool, for firefighting purposes one serviceable round point shovel, with an overall length of not less than 46 inches, or one serviceable fire extinguisher.

PPP W-3: PRC Section 4428: The Project is required to comply with the provisions of California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 4428 which requires construction contractors to maintain fire suppression equipment during the highest fire danger period (April 1 through December 1) when operating on or near any forest-covered, brush-covered, or grass-covered land, such as the adjacent open space.

Mitigation Measures

None.

5.21 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE.	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a) Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☒	☐	☐

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

Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. Based on the discussion in Section 5.4, *Biological Resources*, with implementation of mitigation measures, the proposed Project would not result in significant impacts related to habitat, wildlife species, and/or plant and animal communities. No special-status plant species were identified onsite, however, one special-status wildlife species was identified in the Study Area: Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow. Additionally coastal California gnatcatcher, Pallid bat, western mastiff bat and Big free-tailed bat were identified as having the potential to occur onsite. Further, the Project contains two habitat types deemed sensitive by the City of Glendora: Coastal Sage Scrub and Woodlands. As a result, Mitigation Measure BIO-1 is incorporated to require delineation of Project impact areas to prevent the unauthorized impact of habitat outside of Project impact areas. Mitigation Measure BIO-2 is incorporated to require that vegetation clearing, and initial grading is conducted outside of the nesting bird breeding season (February 15 – September 15) or to conduct pre-construction nesting bird surveys. Mitigation Measure BIO-3 is incorporated to require preparation of a Habitat Restoration Plan that will detail requirements for mitigating impacts to Open Coast Live Oak Woodland and Diegan Coastal Sage scrub, deemed sensitive within the Glendora Community Plan. Implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-1, BIO-2 and BIO-3 would reduce potential impacts to biological resources to a less than significant level.

As described in Section 5.5, *Cultural Resources*, the Project site does not contain any buildings or structures that meet any of the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) criteria or qualify as "historical resources" as defined by CEQA. Therefore, the proposed Project would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource. The records search conducted as part of the

Cultural Resources Assessment did not identify any historic, archaeological, or cultural resources on the Project site. However, it did reveal previously identified resources within one-half mile of the Project site. As a result of proximity to historic resources and a positive SLF result, there is a potential for archaeological resources to exist on site. However, Mitigation Measure CUL-1 has been included to require archaeological evaluation in the event a resource is inadvertently discovered. Additionally, Mitigation Measures TCR-1, TCR-2, TCR-3 and TCR-4 have been included to require a qualified archaeologist to coordinate with YSMN and Kizh Nation in the event of a pre-contact and/or historic-era cultural resource discovery. Implementation of Mitigation Measures TCR-1, TCR-2, TCR-3 and TCR-4 would reduce potential impacts to important examples of California prehistory to a less than significant level.

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

Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. As presented in this document, potential Project-related impacts are either less than significant or would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated. Given that the potential Project-related impacts would be mitigated to a less than significant level, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in impacts that are cumulatively considerable when evaluated with the impacts of other current projects, or the effects of probable future projects. Therefore, the proposed Project's contribution to any significant cumulative impacts would be less than cumulatively considerable. As discussed in Sections 5.1 through 5.20 of this document, mitigation would be required and incorporated as necessary. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

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

Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. Based on the Project Description and the preceding responses in Sections 5.1 through 5.20 of this document, implementation of the proposed Project would not cause substantial adverse effects to human beings because all potentially significant impacts of the proposed Project would be mitigated to a less than significant level. Therefore, since all potentially significant impacts of the proposed Project are expected to be mitigated to a less than significant level, implementation of the proposed Project would not cause substantial adverse effects on human beings.

Plans, Programs, or Policies (PPPs)

PPP AQ-1, as listed in Section 5.3.

PPP AQ-2, as listed in Section 5.3.

PPP AQ-3, as listed in Section 5.3.

PPP CUL-1, as listed in Section 5.5.

PPP WQ-1, as listed in Section 5.10.

PPP U-1, as listed in Section 5.19.

PPP W-1, as listed in Section 5.20.

PPP W-2, as listed in Section 5.20.

PPP W-3, as listed in Section 5.20.

Mitigation Measures (MM)

MM BIO-1, as listed in Section 5.4.

MM BIO-2, as listed in Section 5.4.

MM BIO-3, as listed in Section 5.4.

MM CUL-1, as listed in Section 5.5.

MM TCR-1, as listed in Section 5.18.

MM TCR-2, as listed in Section 5.18.

MM TCR-3, as listed in Section 5.18.

MM TCR-4, as listed in Section 5.18.

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