Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

Mt. San Antonio College
Library Building Replacement

Prepared for | Mt. San Antonio College
1100 North Grand Avenue
Walnut, California 91789

Prepared by | Psomas
5 Hutton Centre Drive, Suite 300
Santa Ana, California 92707-8794

January 2026

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The environmental analysis for the proposed Library Replacement Building project (Project) is tiered from the 2018 Educational and Facilities Master Plan Environmental Impact Report (EFMP EIR) (State Clearinghouse [SCH] No. 2018091004), certified by the Mt. San Antonio Community College District in June 2019. The 2018 EFMP EIR provides an analysis of facilities and site and infrastructure improvements anticipated to occur with implementation of the 2018 EFMP 10-year horizon period (Phases 1A, 1B, and 2). The 2018 EFMP identifies the framework for the uses and development of land on campus necessary to accommodate an identified level of enrollment and physical development.

The 20185 EFMP EIR is a Program EIR and was prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (*Public Resources Code* [PRC], Sections 21000, et seq., specifically, Section 21094), the State CEQA Guidelines (Title 14, *California Code of Regulations* [CCR], Sections 15000 et seq.).

Section 15152(a) of the State CEQA Guidelines states, "'Tiering refers to using the analysis of general matters contained in a broader EIR (such as one prepared for a general plan or policy statement) with later EIRs and negative declarations on narrower projects; incorporating by reference the general discussions from the broader EIR; and concentrating the later EIR or negative declaration solely on the issues specific to the later project." CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines encourage the use of tiered environmental documents to eliminate repetitive discussions of the same issues. As authorized by Section 15168(c) of the State CEQA Guidelines, projects implementing the 2018 EFMP will be examined in light of the 2018 EFMP EIR to determine whether the potential environmental effects of the individual project were adequately addressed in this EIR, and whether any additional mitigation measures are required." Therefore, this Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) is hereby tiered from the 2018 EFMP EIR. The 2018 EFMP EIR is hereby incorporated by reference and available for review online at https://www.mtsac.edu/construction/reports-and-publications/environmental-impact-reports.html.

Section 15152(f) of the State CEQA Guidelines instructs that when tiering, a later EIR or ND shall be prepared only when, on the basis of an IS, the later project may cause significant effects on the environment that were not adequately addressed in the prior EIR(s) or ND(s). Significant environmental effects are considered to have been "adequately addressed" if the lead agency determines that:

> (A) they have been mitigated or avoided as a result of the prior environmental impact report and findings adopted in connection with that prior environmental report; or
>
> (B) they have been examined at a sufficient level of detail in the prior environmental impact report to enable those effects to be mitigated or

avoided by site-specific revisions, the imposition of conditions, or by other means in connection with the approval of the later project.

Following review of the proposed Project and the analysis presented in the 2018 EFMP EIR, it has been determined that the proposed Project is a "project" under CEQA that was not fully addressed in the Program EIRs; therefore, additional environmental review is required. Accordingly, this tiered IS has been prepared on the basis that Mt. SAC has proposed to adopt an MND.

1.2 PURPOSE OF THE INITIAL STUDY

The purpose of this Initial Study (IS) is to (1) describe the Mt. San Antonio College Library Building Replacement Project (hereinafter referred to as the "Project" or "proposed Project"), which is located on the campus of Mt. San Antonio College (Mt. SAC) in the City of Walnut, Los Angeles County, California; and (2) provide an evaluation of potential environmental effects associated with the proposed Project's construction and use. This IS has been prepared pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as amended (*California Public Resources Code* [PRC] Section 21000 et seq.) and in accordance with the State CEQA Guidelines (*California Code of Regulations* [CCR] Section 15000 et seq.).

Pursuant to Section 15367 of the State CEQA Guidelines, Mt. San Antonio Community College District (District) is the lead agency for the Project. The lead agency is the public agency that has the principal responsibility for carrying out or approving a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. The District, as the lead agency, has the authority for Project approval and certification of the accompanying environmental documentation.

1.3 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This IS is based on the Environmental Checklist Form (Form) included in Appendix G of the 2025 State CEQA Guidelines. The Form is found in Section 3.0 of this IS. It contains a series of questions about the proposed Project for each of the listed environmental topics. The Form is used to evaluate whether or not any potentially significant environmental effects are associated with implementation of the proposed Project based on the adopted Mt. SAC 2016 CEQA Thresholds of Significance. The explanation for each answer is included in Section 3.1.

The Form is used to review the potential environmental effects of the proposed Project for each of the following areas:

- Aesthetics
- Agriculture and Forestry Resources
- Air Quality
- Biological Resources
- Cultural Resources
- Energy
- Geology and Soils
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Hazards and Hazardous Materials
- Hydrology and Water Quality
- Land Use and Planning
- Mineral Resources

- Noise
- Population and Housing
- Public Services
- Recreation
- Transportation
- Tribal Cultural Resources
- Utilities and Service Systems
- Wildfire
- Mandatory Findings of Significance

The proposed Project incorporates applicable mitigation measures (MMs) from the 2018 Educational and Facilities Master Plan Environmental Impact Report (2018 EFMP EIR), which are assumed in the analysis presented this IS and restated in Section 5.0 of this document. These MMs are applicable campus wide and applicable MMs have been identified in the analysis presented in the IS. As identified through the analysis presented in this IS, the proposed Project would have no impacts or less than significant impacts related to agriculture and forestry resources; energy; hazards and hazardous materials; land use; mineral resources; noise; population and housing; public services; recreation; utilities/service systems; and wildfire. With implementation of MMs from the 2018 EFMP EIR, the proposed Project would result in less than significant impacts related to aesthetics; air quality; biological resources; cultural resources; geology and soils; greenhouse gases; hydrology and water quality; transportation; and tribal cultural resources.

According to the State CEQA Guidelines, a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) is appropriate if the proposed Project will not have a significant impact on the environment after incorporation of mitigation measures in the Project. Based on the available Project information and the environmental analysis presented in this document, there is no substantial evidence that, after incorporation of mitigation measures, the proposed Project would have a significant impact on the environment.

1.4 PUBLIC REVIEW

This IS and proposed MND have been circulated by the California Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation[1] (LCI) (State Clearinghouse) for review by State agencies and to any responsible agencies, trustee agencies, and interested parties, as required by CEQA. A Notice of Intent (NOI) to adopt the proposed MND for review and comment has been posted in locations both on the Project site and offsite in a publicly accessible area. The environmental documentation is also available for review on Mt. SAC's website:

www.mtsac.edu/construction/reports-and-publications/environmental-impact-reports.html

A 30-day public review period has been established for the IS and the proposed MND. The review period has been established in accordance with Section 15073 of the State CEQA Guidelines. The IS and proposed MND's 30-day review period will extend from **January 9, 2026** to **February 7, 2026**. Comments regarding the IS and proposed MND must be received no later than **5:00 PM** on **February 7, 2026.**

[1] Effective July 1, 2024, the California Governor's Office of Planning and Research was renamed the Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation (https://lci.ca.gov/about/).

Comments on the IS and the analysis contained herein may be mailed or emailed to the following address:

John Gaston, Senior Project Manager
Facilities Planning & Management
Mt. San Antonio College
1100 N. Grand Avenue
Walnut, California 91789
jgaston1@mtsac.edu

Please designate a contact person in your agency and send responses to the address above.

If you have any questions about regarding the environmental review for the proposed Mt. SAC Library Replacement Building Project, please contact John Gaston at 909.762.6071. or Maggie Chen, Construction Project Specialist, at 909.274.5837.

Following receipt and evaluation of comments from agencies, organizations, and/or individuals, the District will determine whether any substantial new environmental issues have been raised. If so, further documentation may be required. If not, the District may choose to adopt the MND.

1.5 INITIAL STUDY ORGANIZATION

This document has been organized into the following sections:

- **Section 1.0: Introduction.** This section provides an introduction and overview describing the conclusions of the IS.
- **Section 2.0: Project Description.** This section provides an overview of the proposed Project location; a description of existing on-site and surrounding land uses; and key Project characteristics and includes a list of anticipated discretionary actions.
- **Section 3.0: Environmental Checklist Form.** The completed Environmental Checklist Form provides an overview of the potential impacts that may or may not result from Project implementation.
- **Section 4.0: Environmental Evaluation.** This section contains an analysis of environmental impacts identified in the environmental checklist.
- **Section 5.0: Summary of Mitigation Measures.** This section identifies the applicable MMs from the 2018 EFMP EIR that have been incorporated into the Project and would be implemented as part of Project construction and design.
- **Section 6.0: Report Preparers.** This section identifies those individuals responsible for preparing the IS/MND.
- **Section 7.0: References.** This section identifies resources used to prepare this document.

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The Project site is located north of Temple Avenue and west of Bonita Drive in the City of Walnut, Los Angeles County, California. Local access to the Project site is provided from Temple Avenue; Interstate (I) 10, and State Routes (SR) 57 and 60. Exhibit 1, Regional Location and Local Vicinity Map, depicts the regional location and local vicinity of the Project site.

The Project site is located on the Mt. SAC campus, which forms the City of Walnut's eastern boundary. The campus is located approximately 25 miles east of the City of Los Angeles in the Pomona-Walnut Valley, and is adjacent to California State Polytechnic University, Pomona (Cal Poly Pomona).

2.2 EXISTING CONDITIONS

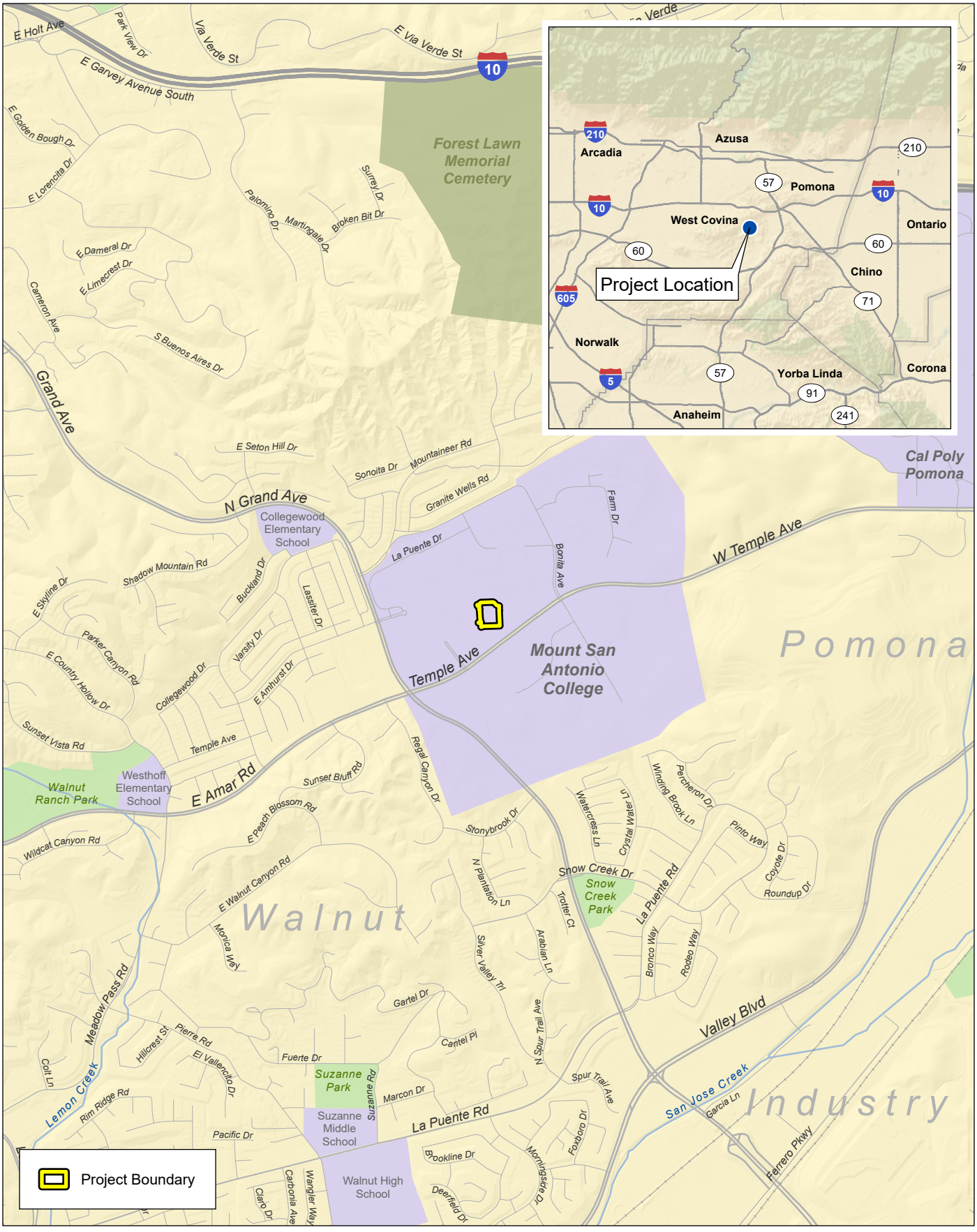
The Project site for the Mt. SAC Library Replacement Building encompasses an approximately 2.0-acre portion of the campus, located approximately 200 feet northwest of West Temple Avenue between the Bonita Drive and Mt. SAC Way intersections (Exhibit 2, Aerial Photograph). Related to other campus infrastructure, the site is immediately bound to the south by Parking Lot D and an existing service drive, to the east by the Technology Center (Building 28A/B), to the north by the future "Miracle Mile" urban walking path, and to the west by the future Campus Store fire lane.

Additionally, three other campus buildings that are either under construction or in the final stages of design bound the Project site, including the Technology and Health Building (Building 460) to the northeast; the Campus Store (Building 414) to the west; and the Student Center (Building 410) to the northwest. Further, a dense utility corridor was recently constructed immediately west of the Project site that includes backbone campus utility mains running north and south. As part of the Campus Store project, this corridor will be paved with a dedicated concrete fire lane.

The Project site is currently occupied by asphalt paving areas, concrete walkways, concrete curb and gutter, a few retaining walls, pedestrian ramps, trees, light poles, and various active or abandoned utilities. With the exception of some infrastructure along the perimeters of the site, most of these elements are to be demolished as part of this Project. Additionally, the Project site is currently being utilized for temporary construction equipment and materials staging related to the construction of the adjacent Technology and Health Building to the northeast.

2.2.1 EXISTING LAND USE AND ZONING DESIGNATION

According to the City of Walnut General Plan, the site is designated in the City's General Plan Land Use Plan as Schools and Public Institutional (SPI) (City of Walnut 2018a). According to



Regional Location and Local Vicinity

Exhibit 1

Mt. San Antonio College Library Replacement Project

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Aerial Photograph

Exhibit 2

Mt. San Antonio College Library Replacement Project

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Feet

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the most recent City of Walnut Zoning Map, the Project site is zoned as Schools and Public Institutions (SPI), with an underlying zoning of Residential Planned Development (RPD) – 61,700 – 0.6 DU (City of Walnut 2022).

2.3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

In order to accommodate the existing and future demand for campus library services, Mt. SAC proposes to construct a new Library Replacement Building and associated site improvements on an approximately 2.0-acre site on the Mt. SAC campus (Exhibit 3, Site Plan). Project implementation would require demolition of the existing uses currently located on-site, including asphalt parking areas, and associated hardscape and landscaping elements. Mt. SAC's new Library Replacement Building will serve as a significant resource for students and members of the surrounding community. Project implementation would further assist Mt. SAC in building-out the development contemplated under the Facilities Master Plan. Project components are discussed in detail under Section 2.3.1, below.

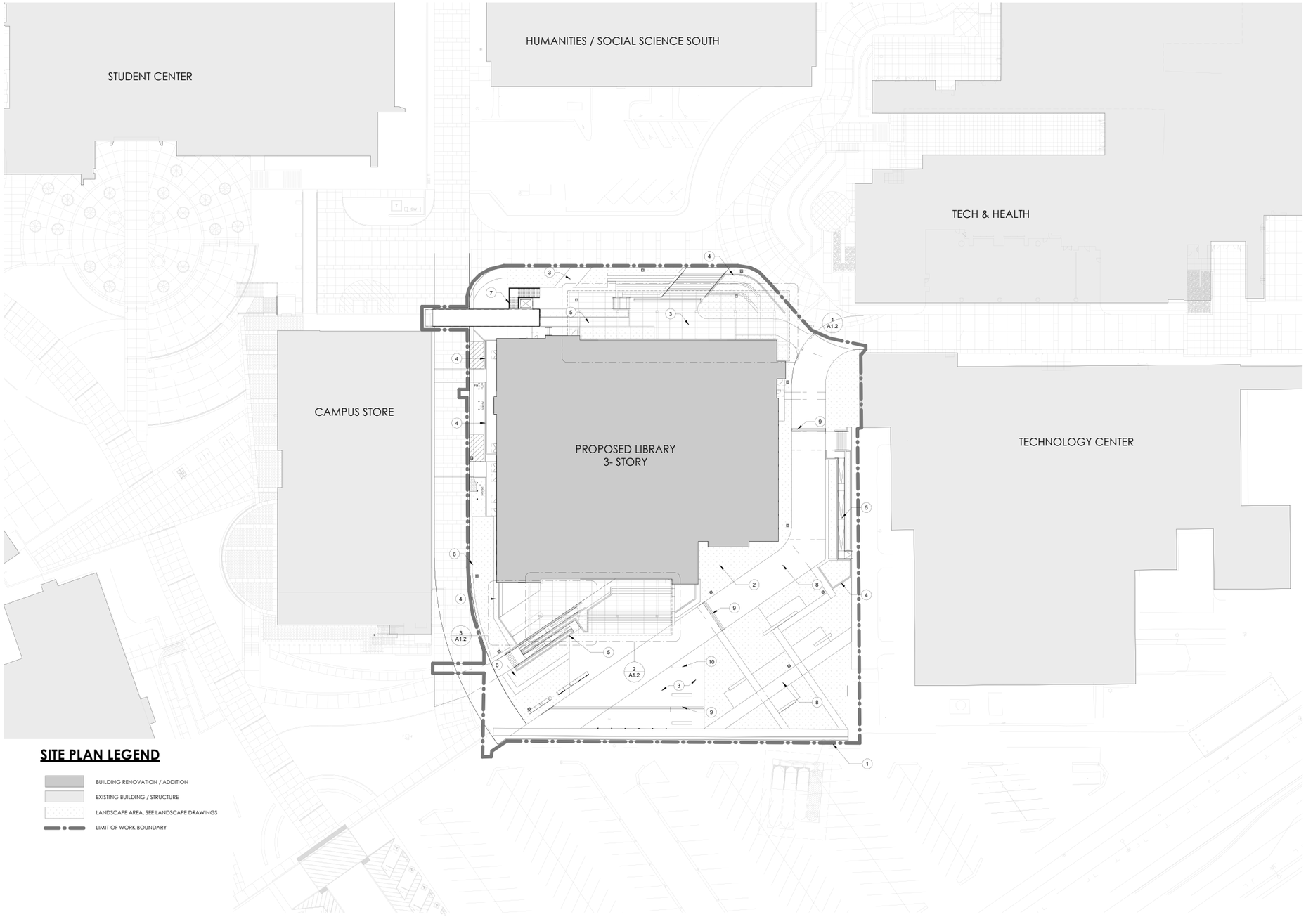
2.3.1 PROJECT COMPONENTS

Library Building

The proposed Library Replacement Building would encompass approximately 100,873 square feet (gsf) of gross floor area across three stories with program spaces for learning, tutoring programs, relaxation, assembly, offices, exhibition space and storage. Proposed uses may also include: a circulation desk; classrooms; reading stations; assembly rooms, or space for large gatherings in lecture, forum, banquet, or open floor configurations; workstations; exhibit space; group study rooms; the Information Technology (IT) suite; laptop rentals; periodicals; reader stations; service rooms; special collections; custodial and storage rooms; and restrooms. A pedestrian bridge connecting the Library with the Campus Store building would be constructed on the northwest side of the second floor.

The new Library would be located in the front and center of Mt. SAC's academic precinct. From the south, the Library would visually serve as the building entrance and a would provide a community-focused gateway plaza. From the north, the Library would serve as a secondary building entrance and campus-focused plaza with several pedestrian pathways that funnel and intersect from the perimeter parking lots, transit center, and parking structure into the new quad and Library. Both south and north entrance plazas are proposed to create a vibrant atmosphere of socialization and interaction for the campus. To the west, an existing access road ("Campus Store fire service road") would continue to provide service and emergency vehicle circulation for area, including the Campus Store, Student Center, and proposed Library.

As shown on Exhibit 4, Building Elevations, the proposed Library Replacement Building would be constructed to a maximum height of 63 feet (ft) and would include exterior shading canopies for a total building area of 100,873 sf. Exhibit 5 provides conceptual renderings of the Project.



SITE PLAN KEYNOTES

1. LIMIT OF WORK LINE
2. LANDSCAPE AREA, SEE LANDSCAPE DRAWINGS.
3. PAVING, SEE LANDSCAPE DRAWINGS.
4. RETAINING WALL
5. SITE RAMP
6. BIORETENTION OPTION, SEE CIVIL DRAWINGS
7. ELEVATOR, STAIR & BRIDGE CONNECTING TO CAMPUS STORE - ADD/ALTERNATE
8. UNIVERSAL ACCESS RAMP/WALKWAY
9. TRENCH DRAIN PER CIVIL DRAWINGS
10. SEAT WALL PER LANDSCAPE DRAWINGS

SITE PLAN LEGEND

- BUILDING RENOVATION / ADDITION
- EXISTING BUILDING / STRUCTURE
- LANDSCAPE AREA, SEE LANDSCAPE DRAWINGS
- LIMIT OF WORK BOUNDARY

Source: HPI Architecture 2023

Site Plan

Exhibit 3

Mt. San Antonio College Library Replacement Project

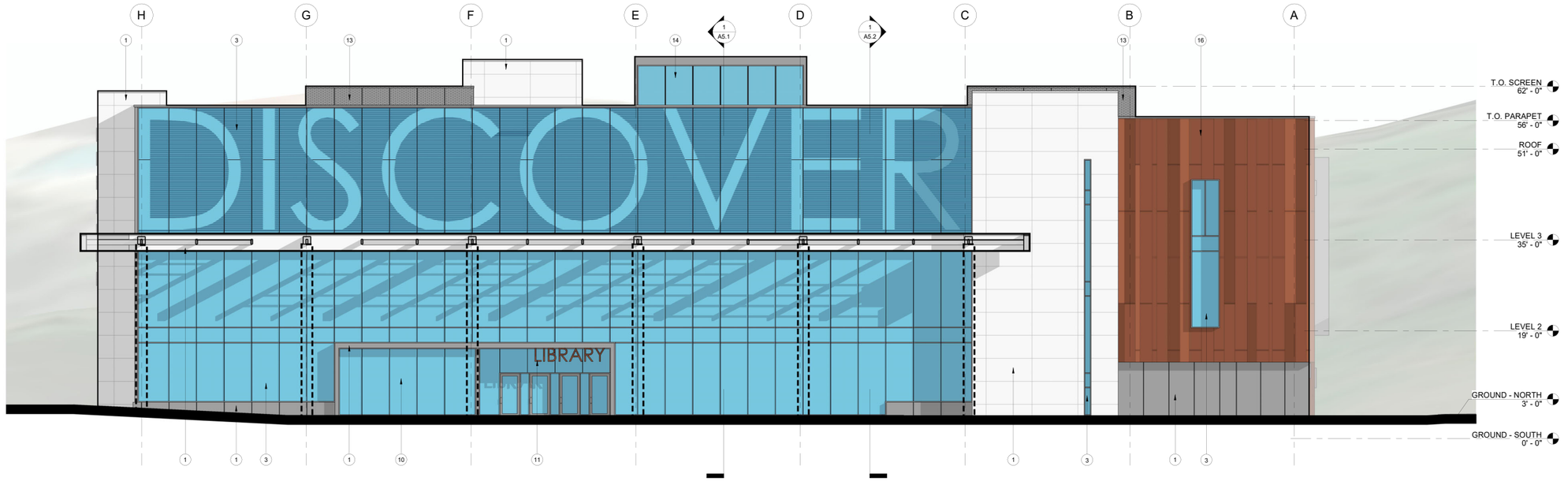
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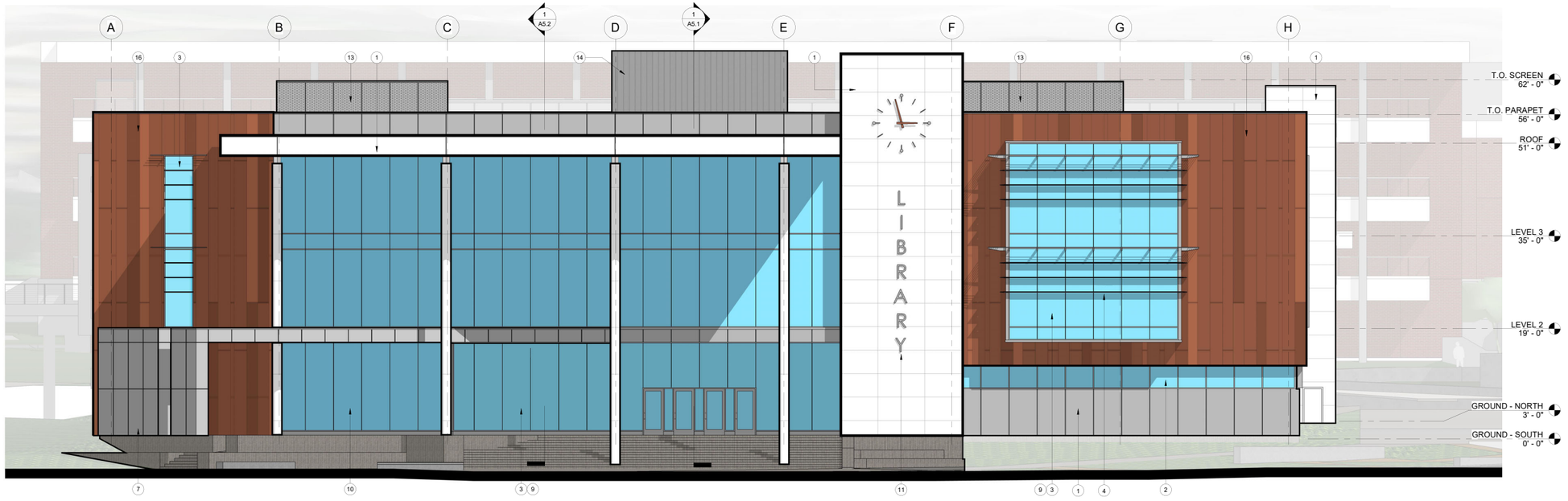
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NORTH ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION

ELEVATION KEYNOTES

1. ALUMINUM COMPOSITE PANELS
2. ALUMINUM WINDOW SYSTEM W/ LOW-E GLAZING
3. ALUMINUM CURTAIN WALL / STRUCTURAL GLAZING SYSTEM W/ LOW-E GLAZING
4. ALUMINUM MULLION FIN EXTENSION
5. ALUMINUM SUNSHADE SYSTEM IN CANOPY
6. ARCHITECTURAL EXPOSED STRUCTURAL STEEL - PAINTED WITH 3-COAT CARBOZINC SYSTEM
7. COMPOSITE METAL CLAD CANOPY WITH FIBER CEMENT PANEL UNDERSIDE
8. METAL GUARDRAIL
9. ELECTROCHROMIC GLASS
10. OVERHEAD BI-FOLD DOOR
11. PIN-MOUNTED STAINLESS STEEL SIGNAGE
12. FIBER CEMENT CLADDING
13. ROOF EQUIPMENT SCREEN - FLAT, PERFORATED METAL PANEL
14. SAWTOOTH CLERESTORY WINDOW
15. BOOK DROP OFF SLOT
16. TERRACOTTA RAINSCREEN SYSTEM
17. TERRACOTTA SUNSCREEN SYSTEM
18. ELEVATOR, STAIR & BRIDGE CONNECTING TO CAMPUS STORE - ADD/ALTERNATE

Source: HPI Architecture 2023

Building Elevations

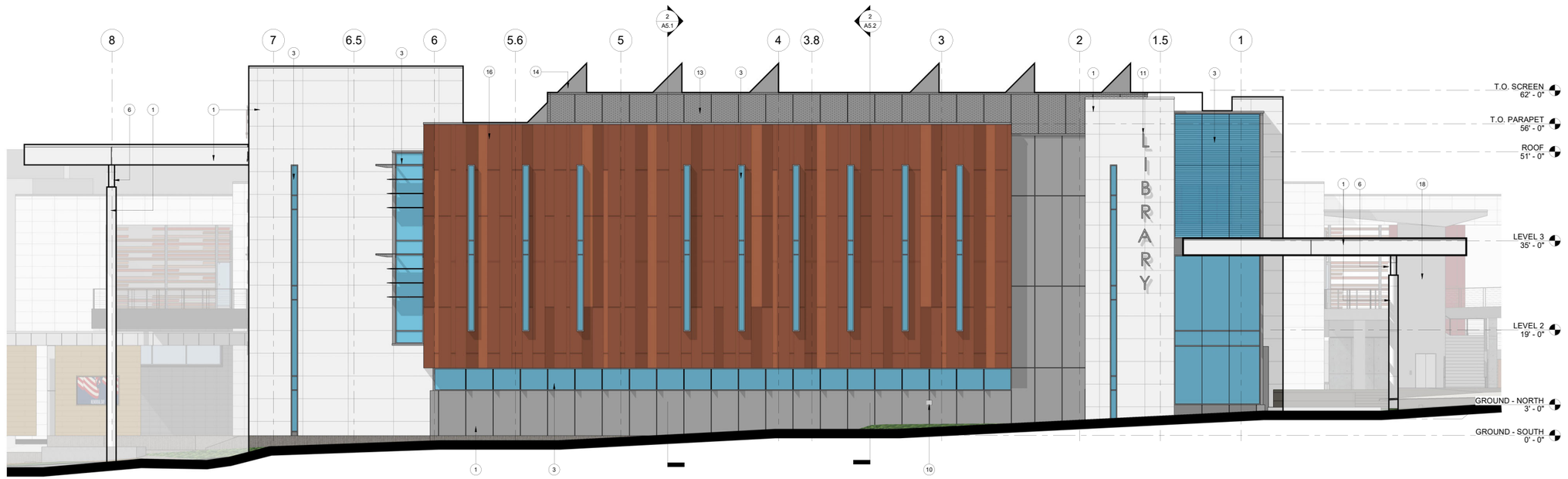
Exhibit 4a

Mt. San Antonio College Library Replacement Project

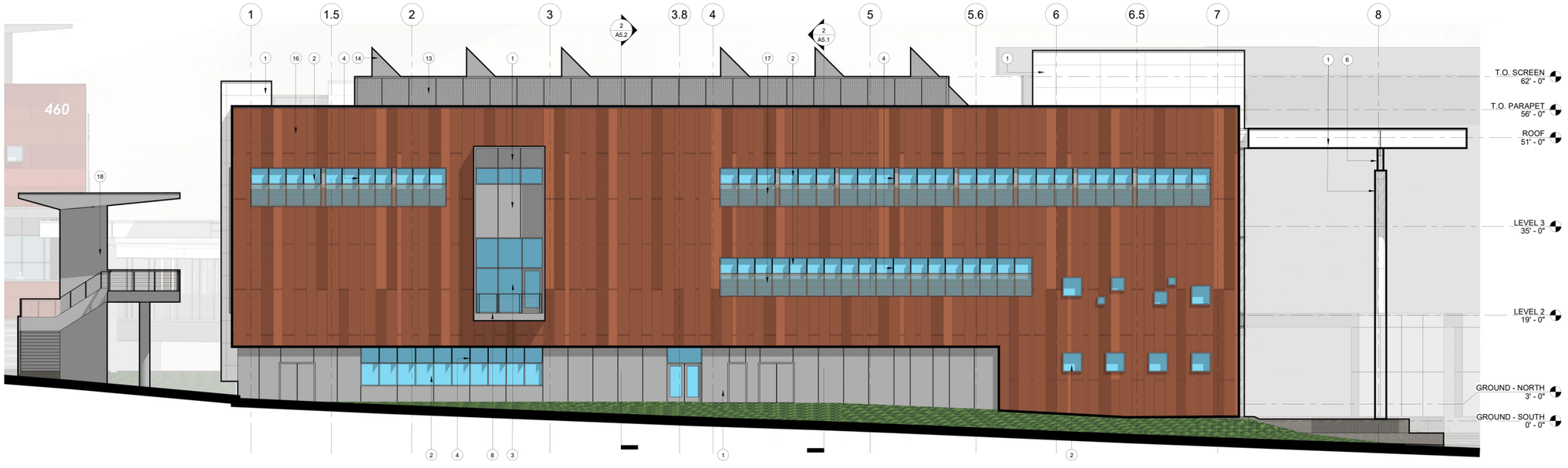
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EAST ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION

ELEVATION KEYNOTES

1. ALUMINUM COMPOSITE PANELS
2. ALUMINUM WINDOW SYSTEM W/ LOW-E GLAZING
3. ALUMINUM CURTAIN WALL / STRUCTURAL GLAZING SYSTEM W/ LOW-E GLAZING
4. ALUMINUM MULLION FIN EXTENSION
5. ALUMINUM SUNSHADE SYSTEM IN CANOPY
6. ARCHITECTURAL EXPOSED STRUCTURAL STEEL - PAINTED WITH 3-COAT CARBOZINC SYSTEM
7. COMPOSITE METAL CLAD CANOPY WITH FIBER CEMENT PANEL UNDERSIDE
8. METAL GUARDRAIL
9. ELECTROCHROMIC GLASS
10. OVERHEAD BI-FOLD DOOR
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13. ROOF EQUIPMENT SCREEN - FLAT, PERFORATED METAL PANEL
14. SAWTOOTH CLERESTORY WINDOW
15. BOOK DROP OFF SLOT
16. TERRACOTTA RAINSCREEN SYSTEM
17. TERRACOTTA SUNSCREEN SYSTEM
18. ELEVATOR, STAIR & BRIDGE CONNECTING TO CAMPUS STORE - ADD/ALTERNATE

Source: HPI Architecture 2023

Building Elevations

Exhibit 4b

Mt. San Antonio College Library Replacement Project

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VIEW OF SOUTH ENTRY PLAZA AND DROP-OFF


VIEW OF SOUTH ENTRY AND CLOCK TOWER



VIEW OF ASSEMBLY PATIO



APPROACH FROM TRANSIT CENTER


APPROACH FROM TECHNOLOGY + HEALTH


APPROACH FROM STUDENT CENTER

Source: HPI Architecture 2023

Site Renderings

Exhibit 5

Mt. San Antonio College Library Replacement Project

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The Project would incorporate a contemporary architectural style that utilizes durable, high-quality exterior materials selected to complement the surrounding campus context. The primary exterior finishes would consist of terra cotta cladding, glass curtainwalls, storefront glazing, and metal panel systems. Terra cotta elements would provide a warm, earth-toned appearance through varied panel dimensions and stacked joint patterns, offering a modern interpretation of traditional masonry commonly found on campus. Glazing systems, including curtainwalls and storefront windows, would be used to maximize natural daylight within the building and establish visual connectivity between interior and exterior spaces. These transparent elements would also support opportunities for display and campus visibility. Metal panel cladding with cooler, reflective tones would be incorporated to provide a clean, contemporary appearance that contrasts with and complements the warmer character of the terra cotta finishes. Overall, the Library's material palette would be arranged to create visual interest and support a cohesive architectural expression consistent with the evolving character of the Mt. SAC campus. Exhibit 5 provides conceptual renderings of the Project.

Construction details are discussed in further detail below, in Section 2.3.2, Construction Activities.

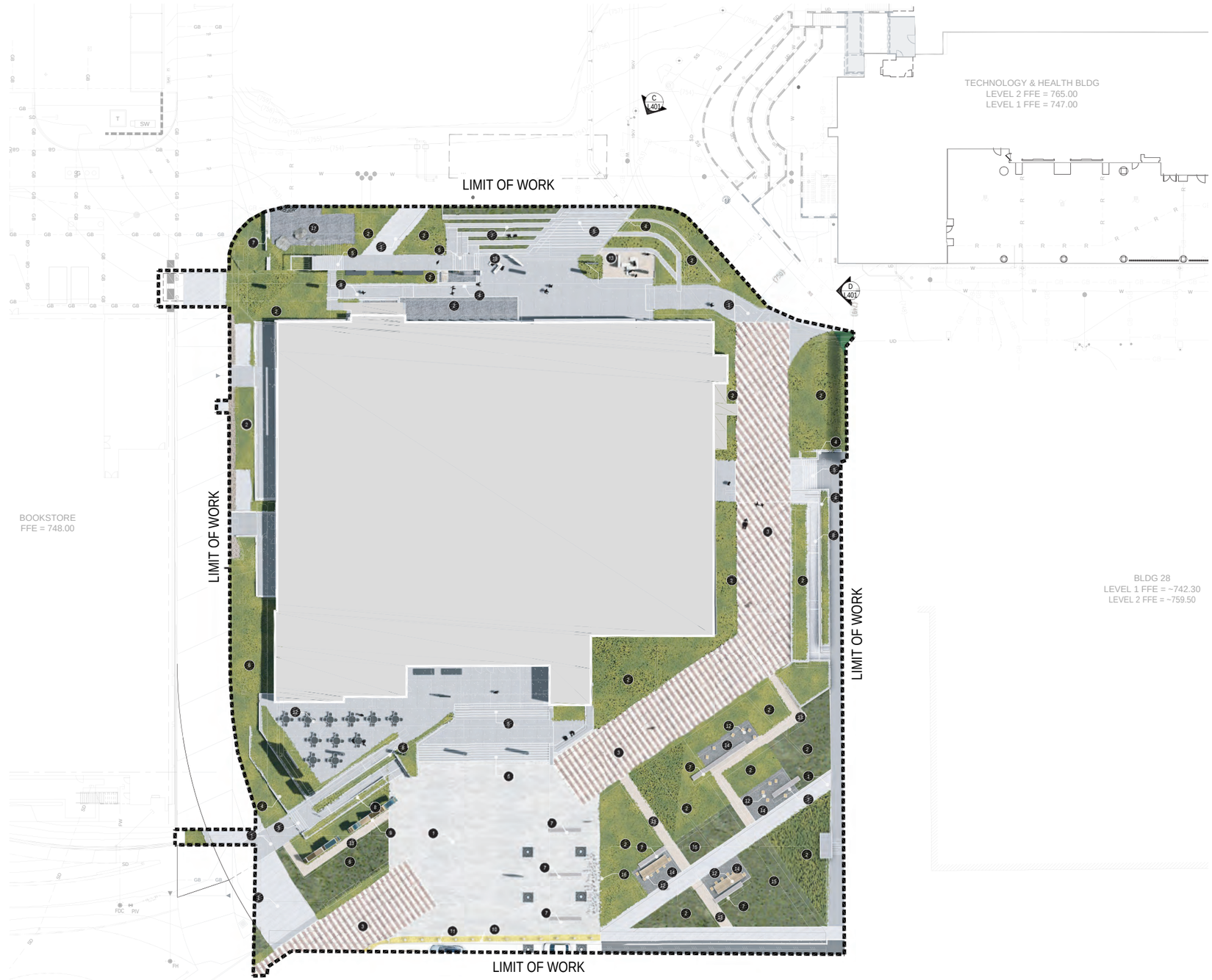
Landscape, Hardscape, and Lighting

Consistent with the 2018 EFMP EIR, landscaping, hardscaping, and lighting associated with the Project would be consistent with Mt. SAC's Landscape Guidelines, as well as construction standards and design guidelines. The Landscape Guidelines are intended to provide strategies for landscape design, implementation, and maintenance that contribute to a unified, accessible, and sustainable campus landscape. The Project's landscaping plans are depicted on Exhibit 6a-b, Landscaping Plans.

Landscaping

The Project would include new landscaping throughout the site to provide visual screening, improve on-site aesthetics, and support water-efficient design. The intent of landscape design is to directly support the new library facility with contextually appropriate plant material, provide flexible outdoor gathering spaces, and to tie this site seamlessly to the adjacent campus environment. Primary landscaped areas would be large scale and concentrated on highlighting the proposed Library's north and south entry points, with an exterior "zen" garden and front patio space. Secondary landscaping would be provided along the foundation of the building and at the site perimeter.

The Project would result in the removal of approximately 12 trees located on-site, which would be replaced with 65 new trees. As shown on Exhibit 6b, proposed landscaping materials would consist of drought-tolerant trees, shrubs, and turf consistent with local climate conditions and the City's water-efficient landscape ordinance. Additionally, Modular Wetland shrubs/bioretention shrubs would be installed throughout the site to assist with on-site stormwater management. A drip-irrigation system would be installed to reduce water use and allow for efficient long-term maintenance.



REFERENCE NOTES SCHEDULE

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
1	PROPOSED ENHANCED CONCRETE PAVING
2	PROPOSED PLANTING AREA
3	PROPOSED DECORATIVE CONCRETE PAVERS EMERGENCY VEHICLE GRADED
4	PROPOSED RETAINING WALLS PER CIVIL/STRUCTURAL PLANS
5	PROPOSED CONCRETE STEPS
6	PROPOSED BIORETENTION AREA
7	PROPOSED 24" MAX. HT. P.I.P. CONCRETE SEAT WALLS NATURAL GRAY ACID ETCH FINISH
8	PROPOSED CONCRETE RAMP PER CIVIL NATURAL GRAY ACID ETCH FINISH
9	PROPOSED MONUMENT SIGNAGE
10	PROPOSED DROP OFF ZONE ADA DETECTABLE TRUNCATED DOMES
11	PROPOSED BOLLARDS
12	PROPOSED SITE FURNITURE
13	PROPOSED DECOMPOSED GRANITE WALKWAY
14	PROPOSED DECOMPOSED GRANITE SOCIAL SEATING AREA
15	PROPOSED TURF SEATING AREA
16	PROPOSED BIKE RACK
17	PROPOSED CONTEMPLATIVE ZEN GARDEN
18	PROPOSED TERRACE GARDEN

Source: HPI Architecture 2023

Landscaping Plans

Exhibit 6a

Mt. San Antonio College Library Replacement Project

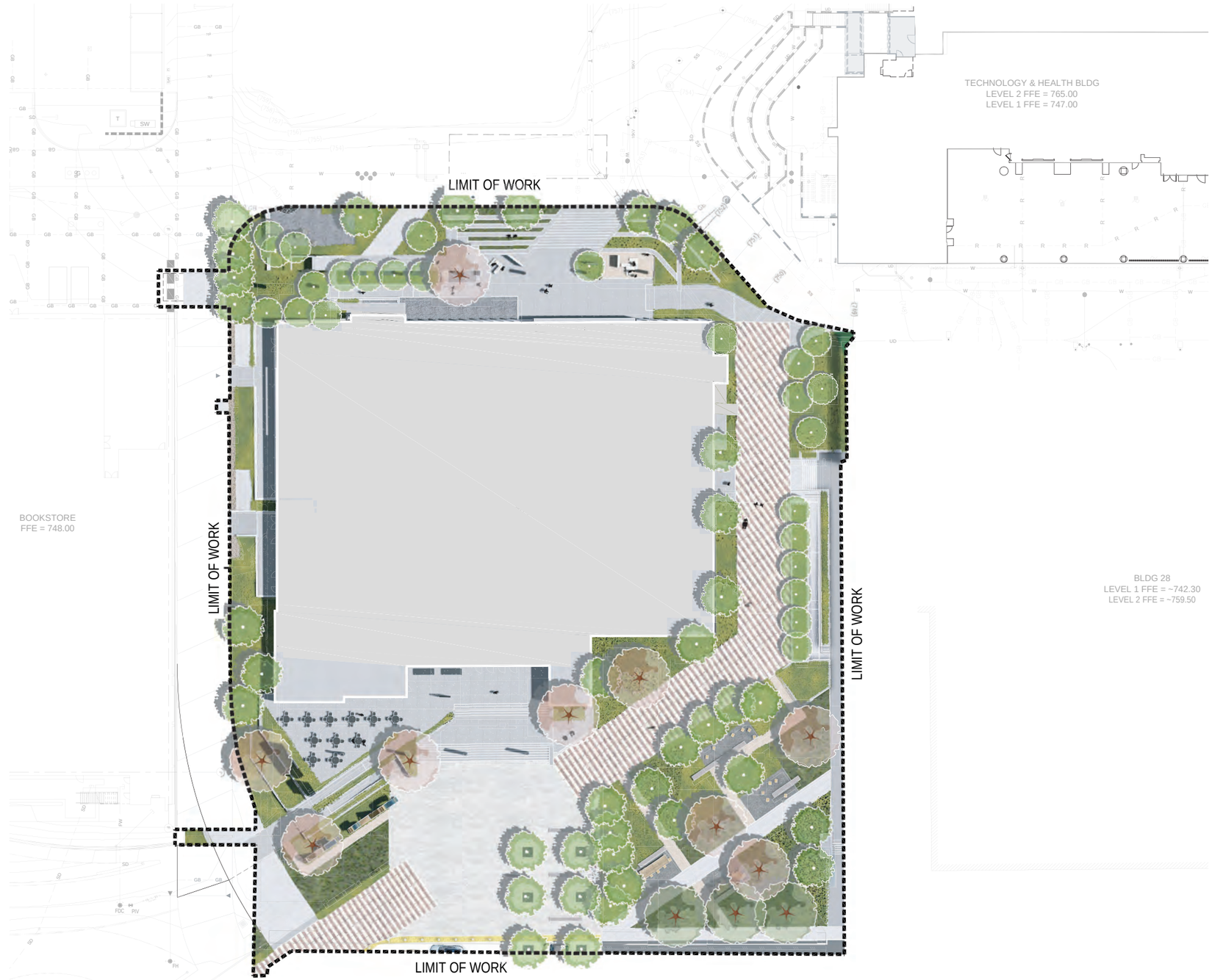
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CONCEPT PLANT SCHEDULE

SHADE TREE
36" BOX
GLEDITSIA TRIACANTHOS / HONEY LOCUST
OLEA EUROPAEA 'SWAN HILL' / SWAN HILL FRUITLESS OLIVE
PLATANUS MEXICANA / MEXICAN SYCAMORE
TIPUANA TIPU / TIPU TREE
ULMUS PARVIFOLIA 'TRUE GREEN' / TRUE GREEN LACEBARK ELM

SPECIMEN TREE
60" BOX
EUCALYPTUS CITRIODORA / LEMON SCENTED GUM
PARKINSONIA X 'DESERT MUSEUM' / DESERT MUSEUM PALO VERDE
PROSOPIS CHILENSIS 'THORNLESS' / THORNLESS CHILEAN MESQUITE
QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA / COAST LIVE OAK MULTI-TRUNK
QUERCUS ENGELMANNII / ENGELMANN OAK

ACCENT TREE
24" BOX
CERCIS OCCIDENTALIS / WESTERN REDBUD MULTI-TRUNK
JACARANDA MIMOSIFOLIA / JACARANDA MULTI-TRUNK
LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA X FAURIEI 'NATCHEZ' / NATCHEZ CRAPE MYRTLE MULTI-TRUNK
LAURUS X 'SARATOGA' / SARATOGA HYBRID LAUREL

EXISTING TREES TO REMAIN
EUCALYPTUS CITRIODORA / LEMON SCENTED GUM

SHRUBS/GROUNCOVERS/VINES
5 GAL - 15 GAL.
ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM / COMMON YARROW
ALOE SPP. / ALOE
BUXUS MICROPHYLLA JAPONICA / JAPANESE BOXWOOD
CEANOTHUS SPINOSUS / GREENBARK CEANOTHUS
CISTUS SALVIIFOLIUS / ROCKROSE SAGELEAF
CLEMATIS LIGUSTICIFOLIA / WESTERN WHITE CLEMATIS
ECHEVERIA SP. / ECHEVERIA
ELYMUS CONDENSATUS 'CANYON PRINCE' / CANYON PRINCE WILD RYE
ERIGERON KARVINSKIANUS / SANTA BARBARA DAISY
ERIOGONUM FASCICULATUM / CALIFORNIA BUCKWHEAT
FICUS NITIDA / WEEPING FIG
FURCRAEA FOETIDA / MAURITIUS HEMP
HESPERALOE PARVIFLORA / RED YUCCA
HETEROMELES ARBUTIFOLIA / TOYON
LANTANA MONTEVIDENSIS `PURPLE` / PURPLE LANTANA
LAURUS NOBILIS / SWEET BAY
LOMANDRA LONGIFOLIA / MAT RUSH
LONICERA JAPONICA / JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE
MYOPORUM PARVIFOLIUM / TRAILING MYOPORUM
NASSELLA GIGANTEA / GIANT NEEDLEGRASS
OLEA EUROPAEA 'LITTLE OLLIE' TM / LITTLE OLLIE OLIVE
PENNISETUM ALOPECUROIDES / FOUNTAIN GRASS
PITTOSPORUM TENUIFOLIUM `SILVER SHEEN` / TAWHIWHI
SALVIA CLEVELANDII `ALLEN CHICKERING` / CLEVELAND SAGE
SALVIA LEUCANTHA `SANTA BARBARA` / MEXICAN BUSH SAGE
SALVIA SP. / SALVIA SPECIES
TAGETES LEMMONII / COPPER CANYON DAISY
VERBENA LILACINA 'DE LA MAR' / DE LA MAR LILAC VERBENA

MODULAR WETLAND SHRUBS/BIORETENTION SHRUBS
CAREX DIVULSA / EUROPEAN GREY SEDGE
DIANELLA REVOLUTA `BIG REV` / BIG REV FLAX LILY
DIANELLA TASMANICA / FLAX LILY
MIMULUS AURANTIACUS / STICKY MONKEYFLOWER
MUHLENBERGIA CAPILLARIS / PINK MUHLY
MUHLENBERGIA LINDHEIMERI / LINDHEIMER`S MUHLY
NASSELLA TENUISSIMA / TEXAS NEEDLE GRASS
SALVIA SP. / SALVIA SPECIES

TURF
TURF MARATHON IIE / MARATHON IIE

Source: HPI Architecture 2023

Landscaping Plans

Exhibit 6b

Mt. San Antonio College Library Replacement Project

N W E S

Map not to scale

PSOMAS

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Hardscape

Hardscape improvements would include new pedestrian walkways, entry surfaces, and paved access areas associated with the Project. Decorative concrete paving with a non-slip finish would be installed at key entry points and along the primary site promenade, including portions of the fire lane. These paved areas would be sealed, easily cleanable, and designed to transition flush with existing pavement to maintain a continuous walking surface.

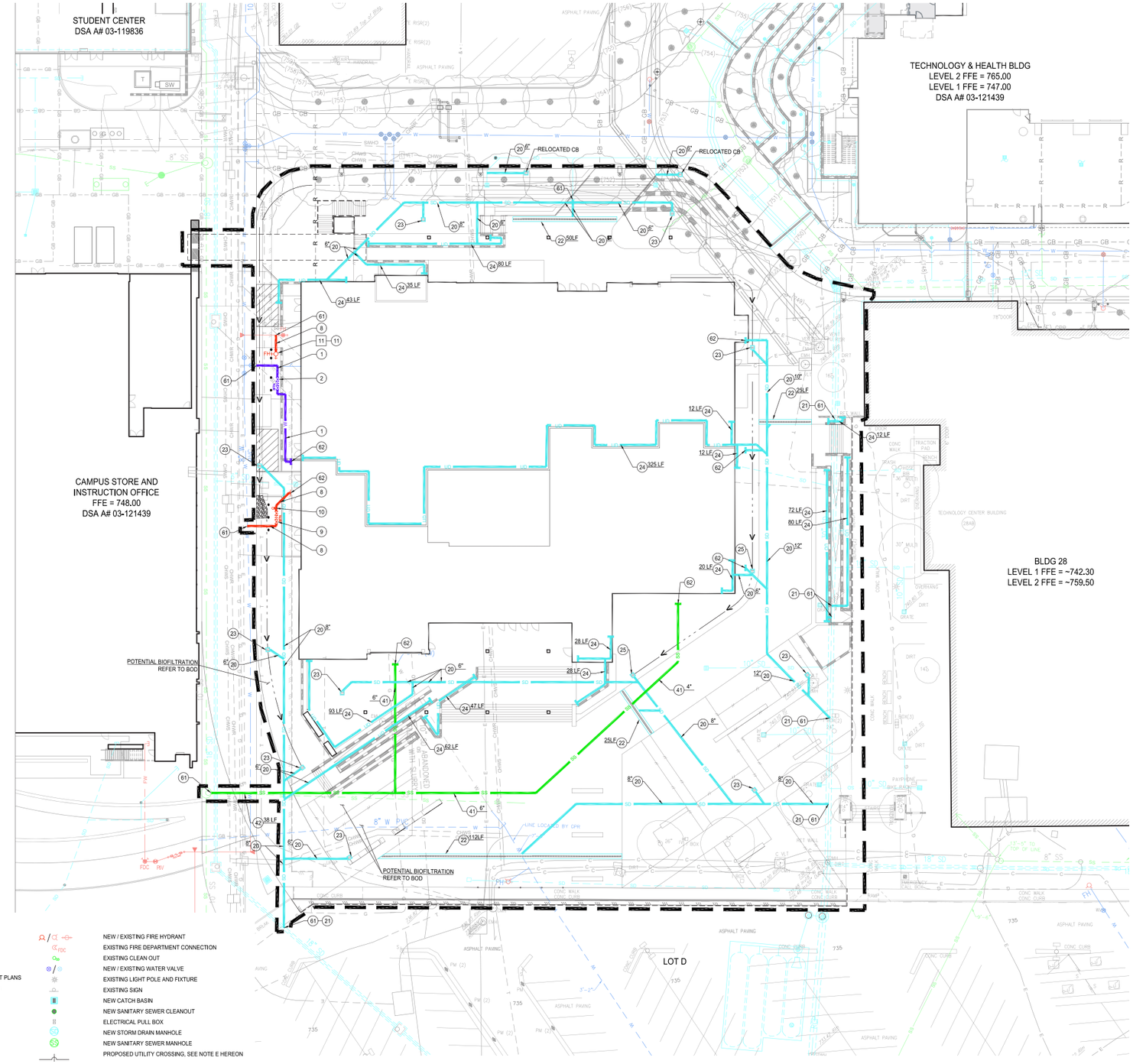
The main entrance drive would be paved to align flush with the adjacent sidewalk at the southern Project boundary to support passenger drop-off and improve access to the Project site. Safety features, including truncated dome warning tiles and strategically placed bollards, would be incorporated at this location. Bollards would be removable to allow emergency vehicle access as needed. A decorative concrete walkway would connect the site entry to the building, with universally accessible ramps provided at both the north and south building entrances. All hardscape features would be designed to integrate with proposed landscaping, meet applicable accessibility standards, and support safe pedestrian circulation throughout the site.

Lighting

The Project would include interior ambient and exterior building and site lighting designed and installed in accordance with all applicable standards and guidelines. The Library's indoor lighting system would consist of energy-efficient LED fixtures providing uniform ambient illumination suitable for reading, studying, and instructional activities. Lighting would incorporate standard controls, such as dimming and occupancy sensors, to support energy efficiency and enhance user comfort. Exterior lighting would be installed to provide safe and effective illumination of pathways, building entrances, and outdoor circulation areas. Pole-mounted fixtures, wall-mounted fixtures, and low-level walkway lighting would be used to highlight primary pedestrian routes and support visibility during evening hours. Lighting would be designed to minimize glare and off-site spillover by directing light downward and shielding sources where appropriate. Additionally, architectural accent lighting would be incorporated to highlight key building features while maintaining overall consistency with the site's lighting levels and energy requirements. All exterior lighting would comply with applicable City standards and State energy-efficiency regulations.

Utility Infrastructure

Municipal and private utility services necessary to serve the proposed Project are currently available within or adjacent to the Project site. As shown on Exhibit 7, Utility Plan, the Project would install and connect to on-site utility infrastructure necessary to serve the proposed Project, including potable and fire service water lines, sanitary sewer lines, and drainage and stormwater runoff treatment infrastructure, which would connect to the existing utility infrastructure. The final sizing and design of on-site facilities would occur during final Project design. Following is a description of existing and proposed utility infrastructure.



CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

CONSTRUCT | EXISTING TO REMOVE | ADJUST TO GRADE
EXISTING TO REMAIN -PROTECT IN PLACE | REMOVE & RELOCATE

1. WATER LINE - 4" PVC C-900 (CL 305), WITH MECHANICALLY RESTRAINED JOINTS, ROMAC GRIP RING PIPE RESTRAINER SYSTEM. (OR APPROVED EQUAL)
2. BACKFLOW PREVENTER: AMES COLT C200
3. STUB OUT FOR HOSE BIB

8. FIRE WATER SERVICE LINE, 6" (PVC C-900, CL 235) PIPE SIZE PER PLAN, REFER TO PLUMBING PLANS FOR CONTINUATION, CONSTRUCT CONCRETE THRUST BLOCK
9. BACKFLOW PREVENTER: 6" DERINGER C20X DOUBLE CHECK ASSEMBLY (OR APPROVED EQUAL); TAMPER SWITCH SHALL BE INSTALLED ON OS&Y GATE VALVE, TAMPER SWITCH CONNECTION PER ELECTRICAL PLANS
10. FIRE DEPARTMENT CONNECTION (FDC): 3-WAY FIRE DEPARTMENT INLET CONNECTION 2-1/2" (3 EA) x 6" PER POTTER ROEMER MODEL 5746 (OR APPROVED EQUAL)
11. FIRE HYDRANT ASSEMBLY

20. HDPE STORM DRAIN LINE, DOUBLE-WALL, CORRUGATED HDPE, SIZE PER PLAN, S=0.01 MIN, INSTALL STORM DRAIN CLEANOUT EVERY 100 LF PER SPPWC STD. PLAN 204-3
21. INSERT-A-TEE CONNECTION
22. 8" TRENCH DRAIN, LENGTH PER PLAN
23. CATCH BASIN, BROOKS PRODUCTS 1212 CB
24. UNDERDRAIN LINE, 4" PERFORATED PVC (SCH40), LENGTH PER PLAN, CENTERED WITHIN 18"X18" DRAIN ROCK "BURRITO", WRAPPED IN 2 LAYERS OF 8 OZ/SQ.YD. GEOTEXTILE FABRIC

41. SANITARY SEWER LINE, PVC (SDR 35), SIZE PER PLAN, S=0.02 MIN. INSTALL SEWER CLEANOUT EVERY 100 LF PER SPPWC
42. PIPE BURSTING, LF PER PLAN, REPACE EXISTING 4" SEWER WITH 6" SEWER PER PLAN

61. CONNECT TO EXISTING, SEE GENERAL NOTE A HEREON
62. PLUMBING POC, SEE PLUMBING FOR CONTINUATIOON
63. CAP UTILITY
64. EXISTING MANHOLE, REFERENCE DEMOLITION PLANS C101. SEE GENERAL NOTE 12 HEREON
65. M.E.P.T. UTILITY INFRASTRUCTURE SHOWN FOR REFERENCE ONLY. FOR ROUTING, ALIGNMENT, SIZES, DETAILS, AND INSTALLATION, REFER TO M.E.P.T. PLANS. SEE GENERAL NOTE D, F, AND K, HEREON

LEGEND:

LIMIT OF WORK	E	EXISTING ELECTRICAL LINE	NEW / EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT
SAWCUT LINE	G	EXISTING GAS LINE	EXISTING FIRE DEPARTMENT CONNECTION
PROPOSED RETAINING WALL	T	EXISTING COMMUNICATIONS LINE	EXISTING CLEAN OUT
EXISTING RETAINING WALL	IRR	EXISTING IRRIGATION LINE	NEW / EXISTING WATER VALVE
EXISTING BUILDING	CWHW	EXISTING CHILLED WATER LINE, PER MEPT PLANS	EXISTING LIGHT POLE AND FIXTURE
EXISTING UTILITY TO BE REMOVED	CATV	EXISTING A/V LINE, LINE PER MEPT PLANS	EXISTING SIGN
EXISTING STORM DRAIN LINE (≥18")	SD	NEW STORM DRAIN LINE (<18")	NEW CATCH BASIN
EXISTING STORM DRAIN LINE (<18")	SS	NEW SANITARY SEWER LINE LINE	NEW SANITARY SEWER CLEANOUT
EXISTING SANITARY SEWER LINE	W	NEW WATER LINE	ELECTRICAL PULL BOX
EXISTING WATER LINE	FW	NEW FIRE WATER LINE	NEW STORM DRAIN MANHOLE
EXISTING FIRE WATER LINE	UD	NEW UNDERDRAIN	NEW SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE
			PROPOSED UTILITY CROSSING, SEE NOTE E HEREON

Source: HPI Architecture 2023

Utility Plan

Exhibit 7

Mt. San Antonio College Library Replacement Project

N W E S

Map not to scale

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Water and Sanitary Sewer

The Project would install a 4-inch domestic water service connection and backflow device on the west side of the proposed Library, which would connect to an existing 8-inch water line to the west in the Campus Store fire lane. Additionally, the Project would install a 6-inch fire water service connection just south of the proposed domestic water service connection, which would also connect to the existing 8-inch water main to the west of the site.

An existing 10-inch sewer main is located to the west of the site along the future Campus Store fire lane, along with a 4-inch sewer lateral that extends into the southwest portion of the site. The Project would replace and upgrade the existing 4-inch sanitary sewer lateral with a new 6-inch sewer line and associated cleanouts, which would connect with the existing 10-inch sewer main to the west.

Storm Drains and Water Quality Features

The City of Walnut Public Works Department maintains the public storm drain system serving the campus and Project site, which is located in Temple Avenue.

The Project would install a storm drain system designed to accommodate anticipated on-site water flows and follows the Los Angeles County Low Impact Development (LID) Standards Manual, including stormwater best management practices (BMPs), consistent with Mt. SAC's *Campuswide Stormwater Analysis* (Psomas 2016), to reduce stormwater pollution.

Stormwater runoff from the Project site would continue to be intercepted by a series of catch basins and enter the existing storm drain system. The existing storm drains have sufficient capacity to accommodate stormwater runoff from the Project site, and no upgrades to the existing infrastructure off site would be needed.

Dry Utilities

The Project site is within the service areas of the following utility purveyors: Southern California Edison (SCE) and Southern California Gas Company (natural gas). The Project would connect to existing lines that currently serve the Project site. In addition, solar photovoltaic panels and mechanical equipment (e.g., HVAC) would be installed on the roof of the proposed Library.

Circulation and Parking

Parking

As with the majority of the Mt. SAC campus, parking is consolidated in a series of surface parking lots and parking structures. The proposed Library Replacement Building would be served by these existing parking facilities that are accessible via a series of pedestrian walkways. The nearest parking lots are Lots F, G, and D and Parking Structure S.

Lot F is connected to the center of campus near the Project via a pedestrian bridge over Bonita Drive. Vehicle access to the three parking areas discussed will not change from existing conditions; Lot F and Structure S can both be accessed from Bonita Drive or Temple Avenue, and Lot G can be accessed from either Bonita Drive or other areas of campus to the west. It is not expected that there will be any direct public vehicle access to the building. However, service vehicles and emergency vehicles will have direct access to the building after completion.

Non-Vehicular Circulation

While the Project site is generally accessible from I-10, located north of the Project site, and SR-57, located east of the Project site, bus service is provided by Foothill Transit. Currently, five separate bus lines operate in the vicinity of the Project site: Lines 194, 295 and 480, which make stops at the Mt. SAC Transit Center located approximately 600 feet from the Project site, and Lines 289 and 486 with stops along Amar Avenue and Grand Avenue (Foothill Transit 2025). Although the campus is not directly served by regional public transportation options, the nearest Metrolink station is located approximately 4 miles from campus in the City of Industry. This station is served by the Riverside Line, which connects Los Angeles Union Station to downtown Riverside. Foothill Transit bus line 194 connects between the Industry Metrolink station and Mt. SAC's Transit Center (Metrolink 2025).

2.3.2 CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

Construction of the proposed Project is anticipated to commence in late 2027 and be completed by fall 2030. Demolition activities would begin in December 2027 and occur over approximately 8 to 12 weeks. Grading is expected to begin in spring 2028 for an estimated 8 to 12 weeks, followed by initiation of building construction in late spring 2028, which is anticipated to occur over approximately 24 months. Paving is expected to occur in spring 2030 over 8 to 10 weeks, with architectural coating to follow in summer 2030. The project would require a total of 5,000 cubic yards of over-excavation of soil, and all soil work would be balanced on site.

Construction staging and parking for the Project would be located on site and on a portion of Lot D, which is currently being used as a construction staging and parking area for other campus projects. Construction access would be provided from Temple Avenue.

2.4 DISCRETIONARY AND NONDISCRETIONARY ACTIONS

Table 1, Anticipated Discretionary Actions/Approvals, lists the approvals and permits required from the Mt. San Antonio Community College District (District), as the lead agency, the City of Walnut, and other agencies to implement the proposed Project.

TABLE 1
ANTICIPATED DISCRETIONARY ACTIONS/APPROVALS

Lead Agency	**Action**
Mt. San Antonio College Community College District	• Adoption of the Final Tiered IS/MND • Adoption of the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program • Approval of the design • Approval of the Project budget • Approval of financing
Responsible Agencies	**Action**
California Division of the State Architect (DSA)	• Title 24 structural, access compliance, fire/life safety, and energy reviews
State of California Fire Marshal	• Fire/life safety

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3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST FORM

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

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

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

DETERMINATION:

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

☐ I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☒ I find that although the proposed Project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the Project have been made by or agreed to be 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 al 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: JANUARY 6, 2026
Printed Name: JOHN GASTON, SR. PROJECT MANAGER	Agency: MT. SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE DISTRICT

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

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

2) A list of "Supporting Information Sources" must be attached and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the Narrative Summary for each section.

3) Response Column Heading Definitions:

    a. **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.

    b. **Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation** applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less Than Significant Impact". The mitigation measures must be described, along with a brief explanation of how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level.

    c. **Less Than Significant Impact** applies where the project creates no significant impacts, only Less Than Significant impacts.

    d. **No Impact** applies where a project does not create an impact in that category. 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 proposed (e.g., the project falls outside of 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).

4) Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to a tiering, program EIR, Master EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration (Section 15062(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 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.

    Incorporate into the checklist any references to information sources for potential impacts (e.g., the General Plan, zoning ordinance). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.

The explanation of each issue should identify:

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

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

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
I. 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?	☐	☑	☐	☐
II. AGRICULTURE & FOREST RESOURCES -- In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:				
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?	☐	☐	☐	☑
III. AIR QUALITY -- Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☐	☐	☑
b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	☐	☑	☐	☐
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☐	☑	☐
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☐	☑

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES -- Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☑	☐	☐
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 federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	☐	☐	☐	☑
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?	☐	☐	☐	☑
V. CULTURAL RESOURCES -- Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined 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?	☐	☐	☑	☐
VI. 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?	☐	☐	☑	☐
VII. 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?	☐	☑	☐	☐

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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 risks to life or property?	☐	☑	☐	☐
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	☐	☐	☐	☑
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☑	☐	☐
VIII. 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?	☐	☐	☑	☐
IX. 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 of public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard 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?	☐	☐	☑	☐

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
X. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY -- Would the project:				
a) 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?	☐	☐	☑	☐
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?	☐	☐	☑	☐
XI. LAND USE AND PLANNING -- Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☑
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☐	☐	☑	☐
XII. 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?	☐	☐	☐	☑
XIII. 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?	☐	☐	☑	☐

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☐	☑
XIV. POPULATION AND HOUSING -- Would the project:				
a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	☐	☐	☑	☐
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☑
XVI. PUBLIC SERVICES -- Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
Fire protection?	☐	☐	☑	☐
Police protection?	☐	☐	☑	☐
Schools?	☐	☐	☑	☐
Parks?	☐	☐	☑	☐
Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☑	☐
XVI. RECREATION – Would the project:				
a) 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?	☐	☐	☑	☐
XVII. 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?	☐	☑	☐	☐

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVIII. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES -- Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:				
a) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or	☐	☐	☐	☑
b) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	☐	☑	☐	☐
XIX. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS -- Would the project:				
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment facilities or stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☑	☐
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	☐	☐	☑	☐
c) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	☐	☐	☑	☐
d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	☐	☐	☑	☐
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☑	☐
XX. WILDFIRE -- If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:				
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☑
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?	☐	☐	☐	☑

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XXI. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE				
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?	☐	☐	☑	☐

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

I. Aesthetics

The analysis of Aesthetics is tiered from the 2018 EFMP EIR which was addressed in Section 4.1, Aesthetics, of that document. Relevant elements of the proposed Project related to aesthetics/visual change include the construction of a new three-story 100,873 gsf Library Building and associated improvements such as new lighting, signage, stationary equipment (e.g., HVAC) and utility infrastructure, and landscape and hardscape elements similar to the surrounding areas.

The following applicable MM was identified in the 2019 Mitigation Monitoring Program prepared for the certified 2018 EFMP EIR and is incorporated as part of the proposed Project and assumed in the analysis presented in this section.

MM AES-1 Prior to the issuance of grading permits, the Project Applicant shall provide evidence to the City that the contractor specifications require any temporary nighttime lighting installed during construction for security or any other purpose be downward-facing and hooded or shielded to prevent light from spilling outside the staging area and from directly broadcasting security light into the sky or onto adjacent residential properties. Compliance with this measure shall be verified by the City's Building and Safety Department during inspections of the construction site.

Thresholds of Significance

Mt. SAC 2016 CEQA Thresholds of Significance

To the extent the following thresholds of significance are applicable to the Project, they shall be applied to determine the Project's environmental impact.

Environmental Topic in the CEQA Checklist	Impact	Mt. San Antonio Community College District Threshold of Significance	Agencies and Regulations	CEQA Procedures
Aesthetics	New substantial light or glare impacts that adversely affect day or nighttime views; Light and glare impacts in sensitive biological resource areas or off-site residential areas.	Compliance with IES's Sports and Recreational Area Lighting (IES RP-6-15) standards for site-specific athletics facilities (excluding the Stadium, Flex and Practice Fields); New permanent lighting standards in Parking Lot M and Lot W immediately adjacent to sensitive biological habitat areas (i.e., Wildlife Sanctuary/Open Space Zone) shall not exceed 0.2 foot-candles at five (5) feet outside of the parking lot boundary.	California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)	If needed, case-by-case light and glare or massing studies, elevations or perspectives for potential aesthetic impacts; Special lighting plans for select major projects; Limit direct significant flare and prolonged exposure off-site.

Project Impact Analysis

Question A: Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

Discussion

The analysis of Threshold 4.1-1 in Section 4.1, Aesthetics, of the 2018 EFMP EIR concluded that development under the 2018 EFMP would result in a less than significant impact to scenic vistas.

As mentioned in Section 4.1.1, Regulatory Setting, of the 2018 EFMP EIR, the 2018 *City of Walnut General Plan* (WGP) does not designate any scenic highways, routes, or vistas; however, the City does designate gateways, corridors, landmarks, and nodes as shown in Figure LCD-11 of the WGP Land Use and Community Design Element (City of Walnut 2018b). There is one Major Gateway at the intersection of Temple Avenue and Grand Avenue and one Minor Gateway on Temple Avenue at the eastern City boundary. Figure LCD-11 also identifies a Historical/Cultural Landmark at the southeast corner of the Temple Avenue/Grand Avenue intersection.

The improvements occurring toward the center of the campus, including the proposed Project, would not be visible from the Major Gateway due to the curvature of the roadway and intervening topography and vegetation. As detailed in Section 4.10, Land Use and Planning, of the 2018 EFMP EIR, as part of the consistency zoning process (i.e., to make the zoning code consistent with the recently adopted General Plan), the City of Walnut is proposing the creation of a Schools and Public Institutional (SPI) zone, including development standards, permitted, conditionally permitted, and prohibited uses, and other regulations for the SPI zone. Proposed development would not exceed applicable height restrictions as set forth by these development standards, would be surrounded by existing development, and would not further obstruct any distant views of the hillsides from the Major Gateway. As stated previously, the proposed Project would not be visible from the Major Gateway. Additionally, the 2018 EFMP determined that development under the 2018 EFMP would not be visible from the Minor Gateway, nor would they be viewed from or affect the Historical/Cultural Landmark. Therefore, consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR, proposed Project impacts related to scenic vistas would be less than significant.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would result in a less than significant impact related to scenic vistas. Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR, which were also determined to be less than significant.

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

Discussion

The analysis of Threshold 4.1-2 in the 2018 EFMP EIR determined that development under the 2018 EFMP would not substantially damage scenic resources within a State scenic highway.

As discussed in the 2018 EFMP EIR, the campus is not located within or near a State scenic highway. The nearest Officially Designated and Eligible State Scenic Highways are approximately 20 miles north and over 2.5 miles south of the Mt. SAC campus, respectively (Caltrans 2025). Views of the proposed Project site from the portion of SR-57, which is an Eligible State Scenic Highway, are completely obstructed by intervening topography. Therefore, consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR, implementation of proposed Project would not damage scenic resources within a State Scenic Highway.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would not substantially damage scenic resources within a State Scenic Highway, and a less than significant impact would occur. Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR, which were determined to be less than significant.

Question C: Would the project 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?

Discussion

The analysis of Threshold 4.1-3 in the 2018 EFMP EIR concluded that development under the 2018 EFMP would result in a less than significant impact to the visual character or quality of the campus and the immediately surrounding area.

The proposed Library Replacement Building would be located in an urban environment in the center of the Mt. SAC campus surrounded by existing campus development and infrastructure. The existing visual character of the Project site and immediate surrounding areas is depicted on Exhibits 8a through 8c, as described below.



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Site Photograph Locations

Exhibit 8a

Mt. San Antonio College Library Replacement Project

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PSOMAS

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View 1. Existing views looking northeast from the south of the site.



View 2. Existing views looking northwest from the south of the site.

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Site Photographs

Exhibit 8b

Mt. San Antonio College Library Replacement Project

PSOMAS



View 3. Existing views looking east from the southwest corner of the site.



View 4. Existing views looking south from the northeast corner of the site.

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Site Photographs

Exhibit 8c

Mt. San Antonio College Library Replacement Project

PSOMAS



View 5. Existing views looking southeast from the northeast corner of the site.

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- **View 1** on Exhibit 8a, Site Photographs, shows existing views from the south of the site looking northeast. The Humanities and Social Sciences (26B) building can be seen to the north, as well as a portion of the future Technology and Health (460) building to the northeast and the Technology Center (28A/B) building to the east behind mature trees. Construction equipment and materials staging can be seen throughout the site, along the paved asphalt areas, mature trees, and pole-mounted security lighting. Distant viewsheds are obstructed by existing buildings and landscaping.
- **View 2** on Exhibit 8b, Site Photographs, shows existing views from the south of the site looking northwest. The Campus Store (414) building can be seen on the left-hand side of the photograph, as well as a portion of the Student Center (410) building and the Humanities and Social Sciences (26B) building on the right-hand side of the photograph. As shown in this photograph, paved asphalt areas and construction equipment and materials staging are present throughout the majority of the site. Distant views of the hillside can be seen in the background, which is mostly obstructed by existing development.
- **View 3** on Exhibit 8b, Site Photographs, illustrates existing views from the southwest corner of the site looking east. A portion of the Technology Center (28A/B) building and the future Technology and Health (460) building can be seen in the background behind mature trees. Additionally, a portion of the Humanities and Social Sciences (26B) building can be seen on the right-hand side of the photograph. Construction and equipment and materials staging can be seen throughout the majority of the site, along with paved asphalt areas. Pole-mounted security lighting can also be seen on the left-hand side of the photograph. Due to the change in topography and intervening development, background views are obstructed.
- **View 4** on Exhibit 8c, Site Photographs, shows existing views from the northeast corner of the site looking south. The new Campus Store (414) building can be seen on the right-hand side of the photograph, and mature trees can be seen on the left-hand side of the photograph. Paved asphalt areas, construction equipment and materials staging, and pole-mounted security lighting can be seen on both sides of the photograph. Distant views of the hillside can be seen in the background on the right-hand side of the photograph.
- **View 5** on Exhibit 8c, Site Photographs, shows existing views from the northeast corner of the site looking southeast. Mature trees and vegetation are prominent in this viewshed. Distant views of hillsides can be seen in the background, which are mostly obstructed due to existing development and vegetation. Portions of the Technology Center (28A/B) building can be seen in the background of this photograph beyond the mature trees, as well as a portion of the future Technology and Health Center (460) building on the left-hand side of the photograph.

As previously discussed, the Mt. SAC campus is located within an urbanized area within the City of Walnut. Existing viewer groups that would experience the change in visual character resulting from the implementation of the proposed Project generally include individuals

traveling along adjacent roadways and City-identified Landscape, Trail, and Creek Corridors; residents that surround the campus; and individuals on campus.

During construction of the Project, construction activities would be visible throughout the campus, including soil excavation and associated construction equipment, building construction activities and equipment, and building material stockpiles. In general, views of construction activities may be considered unappealing by some; however, construction is common in urban areas and interruptions to the visual character of a site during construction are largely accepted as a temporary inconvenience, even though individual construction projects may last for extended periods of time. Construction activities for the proposed Project may overlap with existing or new projects under the 2018 EFMP. In general, views of building and site construction and utility installations would be temporary in nature; therefore, consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR potential impacts during construction would be less than significant.

In the long-term, implementation of the proposed Project would change existing views of the campus from various on- and off-site vantage points due to the introduction of the new Library structure and associated improvements. Exhibits 4a-b and 5 demonstrate the proposed building elevations and conceptual renderings of the site once operational. Project design is required to comply with the provisions of the City's Planning and Zoning Ordinance, which addresses visual character and includes regulations related to landscaping and building height and setbacks.

The proposed Project would alter the existing visual character of the project area and views from surrounding vantage points; however, as required of all new construction projects on campus, including the proposed Project, exterior building materials, colors and signage would be reviewed by the Campus Master Plan Coordinating Team (CMPCT). The review process through CMPCT is conducted on a project-by-project basis. Additionally, the proposed Project has been designed consistent with the Landscape Guidelines included in the 2018 EFMP. Consistency review by the CMPCT and incorporation of the landscape guidelines included in the 2018 EFMP would ensure that the introduction of the proposed Project, associated site improvements, and landscaping would be visually compatible with the existing campus buildings in the surrounding area. Therefore, the visual appearance of the proposed uses would be generally similar in nature to the existing uses adjacent to the Project and would not be considered a degradation of the existing visual character or quality of the Project site or its surroundings. The proposed Project would result in a less than significant impact related to change in visual character or quality of the Project site and surrounding areas, consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would not substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Question D: Would the project create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?

Discussion

The analysis of Threshold 4.1-4 in the 2018 EFMP EIR concluded that implementation of MM AES-1 would ensure that temporary light and glare impacts on adjacent land uses during construction of development under the 2018 EFMP would be reduced or avoided, resulting in a less than significant impact.

Light

Short-Term (Construction-Related) Impacts

During Project construction, temporary lighting would be installed in construction areas to provide security for construction equipment and materials. Construction activities associated with development of the proposed Project would be limited to 8 hours a day, Monday to Friday, from 7:00 AM to 4:00 PM. No construction activities are permitted on Sundays and federal holidays except for emergencies. The Project site is currently subject to nighttime lighting from existing on-site and surrounding uses, including lighting sources associated with Parking Lot D, pedestrian lighting along adjacent walkways, security lighting for adjacent buildings, and street lights along Temple Avenue. Temporary lighting installed on the site during Project construction may be of nuisance to Timberline residents to the north and south of the campus, representing a potentially significant impact. As such, the Project would incorporate MM AES-1 from the 2018 EFMP EIR, which requires that temporary nighttime lighting installed for security purposes be downward-facing and hooded or shielded to prevent security lighting from spilling outside the staging area or from directly broadcasting security lighting into the sky or onto adjacent residential properties. Consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR, with implementation of MM AES-1, potential lighting impacts during construction would be reduced to a less than significant level.

Long-Term (Operational) Impacts

Consistent with the 2018 EFMP Landscape Guidelines, exterior site and building lighting would be provided as necessary to promote safety, security, sustainability, and a unified campus character through the design, installation, and maintenance of outdoor lighting. Exterior Project lighting design would focus on providing adequate illumination for pathways, entrances, and architectural features while minimizing light pollution and energy consumption. Pathway lighting would be strategically placed along the main path leading to the Library entrance to ensure safe navigation and wayfinding. Additionally, accent lighting

for the Library building would be placed strategically to highlight the architectural detail and create a visually appealing landmark. Site lighting would be strategically designed and located in consideration of visual tasks, vertical illuminance, and overall site security.

Furthermore, as discussed further in Section VI, Energy, all interior and exterior site and building lighting would be designed to comply with all applicable energy code requirements, including the current California Energy Code – Title 24 (CEC) and California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen), including the use of energy-efficient LED luminaires. Additional lighting energy reduction would also be implemented where possible. Furthermore, a distributed lighting control system would be installed for the Library building to reduce energy consumption, which would include various energy-management and light pollution reduction (e.g., timers and dimers) features in compliance with United States Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) and Title 24 Standards.

As discussed above, the Project site is already subject to nighttime lighting sources associated with existing surrounding uses on campus. Project lighting would be designed and installed so that all direct rays are confined to the site and adjacent properties are protected from glare. In general, lighting would be consistent with the existing surrounding uses on campus and would not create a new source of substantial light that would adversely affect nighttime views in the area. This impact would be less than significant, consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Glare

Short-Term (Construction-Related) Impacts

Temporary lighting would likely be used within the construction areas (notably the construction staging areas) to provide security for construction equipment and construction materials. MM AES-1 requires that temporary nighttime lighting that is installed for security purposes be downward-facing and hooded or shielded to prevent security lighting from spilling outside the staging area or from directly broadcasting security lighting into the sky or onto nearby residential properties. This measure would also serve to reduce potential glare impacts to a less than significant level, consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Long-Term (Operational) Impacts

Glare can occur during daytime and nighttime hours. Daylight glare is typically caused by light reflections from building materials such as reflective glass and polished surfaces, pavement, and vehicles. To address these potential issues under the 2018 EFMP, Mt. SAC developed design guidelines and building standards to provide direction regarding the physical design of building elements, including exterior building materials. These guidelines and standards require that building materials and finishes reduce glare and minimize reflectivity wherever possible. In addition to adherence with these guidelines and standards, with installation of planned landscaping around the Library building, exterior building materials would not result in potentially significant glare impacts within the campus or surrounding areas, consistent with existing conditions. The Project's potential impact

related to long-term glare from buildings would be less than significant, consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The Project would result in a less than significant impact related to light and glare with implementation of MM AES-1. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

II. Agriculture and Forest Land Resources

Section 15128 of the State CEQA Guidelines states that "an EIR shall contain a statement briefly indicating the reasons that various possible significant effects of a project were determined not to be significant and were therefore not discussed in detail in the EIR". Through review of the 2018 EFMP site, Mt. SAC determined that detailed discussions for agricultural resources (designated farmland) and forestry resources were not required because development under the 2018 EFMP would not result in significant impacts due to the lack of agriculture and forest land resources on the 2018 EFMP site.

There were no applicable MMs adopted as part of the 2018 EFMP EIR related to agricultural resources.

Project Impact Analysis

Question A: ***Would the project 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?***

Question B: ***Would the project conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?***

Question C: ***Would the project conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined in Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?***

Question D: ***Would the project result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?***

Question E: ***Would the project 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?***

Discussion

The California Department of Conservation (DOC) Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP) prepares, updates, and maintains Important Farmland Series Maps as defined in California Government Code Section 65560(f), and prepares and maintains an automated map and database system to record and report changes in the use of agricultural lands every two years. Based on the DOC Division of Land Resource Protection's (DLRP) California Important Farmland Finder (CIFF) web mapping application, the Project site is designated as Urban and Built-Up Land, and does not include any Prime Farmland, Unique

Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (DLRP 2025). Additionally, the Project site is not subject to any Williamson Act contracts.

However, Mt. SAC has divided the campus into different zones, including an approximate 110-acre Agricultural Zone (also referred to as The Mt. SAC Farm) in the northeast portion of the campus. This zone reflects the agricultural-related educational focus for this area and is not reflective of its use as for agricultural production purposes. The Project site is not located within the 110-acre Agricultural Zone, nor is the site currently occupied by agricultural uses. According to the City of Walnut General Plan and West Valley Specific Plan Draft EIR, there are no zoning provisions related to agricultural or forestry resources, nor does the Project site contain any agricultural, forest land, or timberland (City of Walnut 2018a).

No forest land or timberland occurs on the campus. The Project site is not defined as forest land according to Section 12220(g) of the California Public Resources Code, which defines forest land as "land that can support 10 percent native tree cover of any species, including hardwoods, under natural conditions, and that allows for management of one or more forest resources, including timber, aesthetics, fish and wildlife, biodiversity, water quality, recreation, and other public benefits", nor is it zoned for Timberland Production as defined by Section 51104(g) of the California Government Code.

Since the Project site is in an urban area on the Mt. SAC campus and is not zoned for agricultural use or designated as farmland or forest land, Project-related changes would not result in conversion of farm or forest land to non-agricultural or non-forest uses. No impacts related to agricultural and forest land resources would occur, and no mitigation is required.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The Project would result in no impact related to agriculture and forestry resources.

III. Air Quality

The analysis of air quality is tiered from the 2018 EFMP EIR which was addressed in Section 4.2, Air Quality, of that document.

The following applicable MM was identified in the 2019 Mitigation Monitoring Program prepared for the certified 2018 EFMP EIR and is incorporated as part of the proposed Project and assumed in the analysis presented in this section.

MM AQ-1 All off-road diesel-powered construction equipment greater than 50 horsepower (hp) shall meet Tier 4 final off-road emissions standards. In addition, all construction equipment shall be outfitted with Best Available Control Technology (BACT) devices certified by the California Air Resources Board (CARB). Any emissions-control device used by the contractor shall achieve emissions reductions that are no less than what could be achieved by a Level 3 diesel emissions control strategy for a similarly sized engine as defined by CARB regulations.

Thresholds of Significance

South Coast Air Quality Management District Air Quality Significance Thresholds

The South Coast Air Quality Management District's (SCAQMD) Air Quality Analysis Handbook (CEQA Handbook) provides significance thresholds for both construction and operation of projects within the SCAQMD's jurisdictional boundaries. The SCAQMD recommends that projects be evaluated in terms of the quantitative thresholds established to assess both the regional and localized impacts of project-related air pollutant emissions. Mt. SAC uses the current SCAQMD thresholds to determine whether a proposed project would have a significant impact. These SCAQMD thresholds are identified in Table 2, South Coast Air Quality Management District Air Quality Significance Thresholds.

TABLE 2
SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT AIR QUALITY SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLDS

Mass Daily Thresholds (lbs/day)[a]		
Pollutant	**Construction[b]**	**Operation**
VOC	75	55
NOx	100	55
CO	550	550
PM10	150	150
PM2.5	55	55
SOx	150	150
Lead	3	3
Toxic Air Contaminants		
TACs (carcinogenic and noncarcinogenic)	Maximum Incremental Cancer Risk ≥ 10 in 1 million Cancer Burden > 0.5 excess cancer cases (in areas ≥ 1 in 1 million) Chronic & Acute Hazard Index ≥ 1.0 (project increment)	
Odor	Project creates an odor nuisance pursuant to SCAQMD Rule 402	
GHG	10,000 MT/yr CO_2eq for industrial facilities	
Ambient Air Quality for Criteria Pollutants[c]		
NO_2	SCAQMD is in attainment; project is significant if it causes or contributes to an exceedance of the following attainment standards: 1-hour average ≥ 0.18 ppm Annual average ≥ 0.03 ppm (state) and 0.0534 ppm (federal)	
PM10	24-hour average ≥ 10.4 µg/m^3 (construction) 24-hour average ≥ 2.5 µg/m^3 (operation) Annual average ≥ 1.0 µg/m^3	
PM2.5	24-hour average ≥ 10.4 µg/m^3 (construction) 24-hour average ≥ 2.5 µg/m^3 (operation)	
CO	SCAQMD is in attainment; project is significant if it causes or contributes to an exceedance of the following attainment standards: 1-hour average ≥ 20.0 ppm (State) 8-hour average ≥ 9.0 ppm (State/federal)	
Sulfate	24-hour average ≥ 1.0 µg/m^3	
Lead 30-day average Rolling 3-month average	1.5 µg/m^3 (State) 0.15 µg/m^3 (federal)	

lbs/day: pounds per day; VOC: volatile organic compound; NOx: nitrogen oxides; CO: carbon monoxide; PM10: respirable particulate matter with a diameter of 10 microns or less; PM2.5: fine particulate matter with a diameter of 2.5 microns or less; SOx: sulfur oxides; TAC: toxic air contaminant; SCAQMD: South Coast Air Quality Management District; GHG: greenhouse gas; MT/yr CO_2eq: metric tons per year of carbon dioxide equivalent; NO_2: nitrogen dioxide; ppm: parts per million; µg/m^3: micrograms per cubic meter.

[a] Source: SCAQMD CEQA Handbook (SCAQMD 1993).

[b] Construction thresholds apply to both the South Coast Air Basin and Coachella Valley (Salton Sea and Mojave Desert Air Basins).

[c] Ambient air quality thresholds for criteria pollutants based on SCAQMD Rule 1303, Table A-2 unless otherwise stated.
Source: SCAQMD 2023.

Mt. SAC 2016 CEQA Thresholds of Significance

To the extent the following thresholds of significance are applicable to the Project, they shall be applied to determine the Project's environmental impact.

Environmental Topic in the CEQA Checklist	Impact	Mt. San Antonio Community College District Threshold of Significance	Agencies and Regulations	CEQA Procedures
Air Quality	Localized and regional air quality	An air quality impact for multiple projects in a FMP occurs if SCAQMD daily construction and daily operational thresholds, due to the net trip increase from baseline to buildout (based on fall student enrollment headcount increases), are exceeded; Site-specific project thresholds for single projects are stated below. A significant construction or operational air quality impact occurs if the SCAQMD construction and operation thresholds (See Table 1 of Report 15-116A) are exceeded. LST analysis is required for construction emissions for all site-specific projects of 56,000 asf (80,000 gsf); when a new building is located less than 417 feet (130 meters) from a sensitive receptor off-site (See Table 3 of Report 15-116A). See Report 15-116A for evaluating Scenario 1A in support of the air quality thresholds; watering twice per day, painting with 80 g/l or less to lower VOCs for the site-specific Scenario 1A. The stated thresholds apply to project air quality impacts only (existing + project baseline); not to air quality cumulative impacts (existing + project + cumulative).	CARB; California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA); SCAQMD; SCAQMD Localized Significance Thresholds (LST) standards.	All CalEEMod analyses shall include watering the project site at least twice per day during grading (MM-3h). If project air quality impacts are not significant, each site-specific project remains subject to the applicable air quality Mitigation Measures included in the latest approved FMP MMP. Renovation projects are usually excluded from further CalEEMod analyses because the construction activities do not result in significant net emissions.

Project Impact Analysis

Question A: Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

Discussion

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) defines seven "criteria" air pollutants: O_3, CO, NO_2, sulfur dioxide (SO_2), PM10, PM2.5, and lead. These pollutants are called criteria pollutants because the USEPA has established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for the concentrations of these pollutants. CARB has also established standards for the criteria pollutants, known as California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS), and the State standards are generally more restrictive than the NAAQS. When a region has air quality that fails to meet the standards, the USEPA and CARB designate the region as "nonattainment;" and the regional air quality agency must develop plans to attain the standards.

Based on monitored air pollutant concentrations, the USEPA and CARB designate an area's status in attaining the NAAQS and the CAAQS, respectively, for selected criteria pollutants. These attainment designations are shown in Table 3, Attainment Status of Criteria Pollutants in the South Coast Air Basin. As identified in Table 3, Los Angeles County is a nonattainment area for O_3, lead, PM10, and PM2.5.

TABLE 3
ATTAINMENT STATUS OF CRITERIA POLLUTANTS
IN THE SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN

Pollutant	State	Federal
O_3 (1-hour)	Nonattainment	No standard
O_3 (8-hour)		Extreme Nonattainment
PM10	Nonattainment	Attainment/Maintenance
PM2.5	Nonattainment	Serious Nonattainment
CO	Attainment	Attainment/Maintenance
NO_2	Attainment	Attainment/Maintenance
SO_2	Attainment	Attainment
Lead	Attainment	Attainment/Nonattainment*
All others	Attainment/Unclassified	No standards

O_3: ozone; PM10: respirable particulate matter 10 microns or less in diameter; PM2.5: fine particulate matter 2.5 microns or less in diameter; CO: carbon monoxide; NO_2: nitrogen dioxide; SO_2: sulfur dioxide

*** Los Angeles County is classified nonattainment for lead; the remainder of the SoCAB is in attainment of the State and federal standards.**

Source: CARB 2025b.

O_3 is a secondary pollutant created when nitrogen oxides (NOx) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) react in the presence of sunlight. The predominant source of air emissions generated by project development would be from vehicle emissions. Motor vehicles primarily emit CO, NOx, and VOCs. The NAAQS and CAAQS are designed to protect

the health and welfare of the populace within a reasonable margin of safety. The NAAQS and CAAQS for O_3, CO, NO_2, SO_2, PM10, PM2.5, and lead are shown in Table 5, California and Federal Ambient Air Quality Standards.

TABLE 4
CALIFORNIA AND FEDERAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

Pollutant	Averaging Time	California Standards	Federal Standards	
			Primary[a]	Secondary[b]
O_3	1-Hour	0.09 ppm (180 µg/m³)	—	—
	8-Hour	0.070 ppm (137 µg/m³)	0.070 ppm (137 µg/m³)	Same as Primary
PM10	24-Hour	50 µg/m³	150 µg/m³	Same as Primary
	AAM	20 µg/m³	—	Same as Primary
PM2.5	24-Hour	—	35 µg/m³	Same as Primary
	AAM	12 µg/m³	12.0 µg/m³	15.0 µg/m³
CO	1-Hour	20 ppm (23 mg/m³)	35 ppm (40 mg/m³)	—
	8-Hour	9.0 ppm (10 mg/m³)	9 ppm (10 mg/m³)	—
	8-Hour (Lake Tahoe)	6 ppm (7 mg/m³)	—	—
NO_2	AAM	0.030 ppm (57 µg/m³)	0.053 ppm (100 µg/m³)	Same as Primary
	1-Hour	0.18 ppm (339 µg/m³)	0.100 ppm (188 µg/m³)	—
SO_2	24-Hour	0.04 ppm (105 µg/m³)	—	—
	3 Hour	—	—	0.5 ppm (1,300 µg/m³)
	1 Hour	0.25 ppm (655 µg/m³)	0.075 ppm (196 µg/m³)	—
Lead	30-day Avg.	1.5 µg/m³	—	—
	Calendar Quarter	—	1.5 µg/m³	Same as Primary
	Rolling 3-month Avg.	—	0.15 µg/m³	
Visibility Reducing Particles	8-Hour	Extinction coefficient of 0.23 per km – visibility ≥ 10 miles (0.07 per km – ≥30 miles for Lake Tahoe)	**No Federal Standards**	
Sulfates	24-Hour	25 µg/m³		
Hydrogen Sulfide	1-Hour	0.03 ppm (42 µg/m³)		
Vinyl Chloride	24-Hour	0.01 ppm (26 µg/m³)		

O_3: ozone; ppm: parts per million; µg/m³: micrograms per cubic meter; PM10: respirable particulate matter 10 microns or less in diameter; AAM: Annual Arithmetic Mean; —: No Standard; PM2.5: fine particulate matter 2.5 microns or less in diameter; CO: carbon monoxide; mg/m³: milligrams per cubic meter; NO_2: nitrogen dioxide; SO_2: sulfur dioxide; km: kilometer

[a] *National Primary Standards:* The levels of air quality necessary, within an adequate margin of safety, to protect the public health

[b] *National Secondary Standards:* The levels of air quality necessary to protect the public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects of a pollutant

Note: More detailed information in the data presented in this table can be found at the CARB website (www.arb.ca.gov).

Source: SCAQMD 2016.

Sensitive receptors include, but are not limited to, children, the elderly, persons with preexisting respiratory or cardiovascular illness, and athletes and others who engage in frequent exercise. The Project site is located on the Mt. SAC campus. In accordance with the Mt. SAC 2016 CEQA Thresholds of Significance, sensitive receptors are limited to off campus areas. However, for the purposes of the Project, to provide a conservative assessment, the nearest receptors are considered to be persons located in nearby on-campus buildings, none of which would be considered sensitive receptors. The nearest off-campus sensitive land uses are residential uses located approximately 1,400 feet (425 meters) to the northwest of the Project site.

Air Quality Management Plan Consistency

Pursuant to the SCAQMD's CEQA Air Quality Handbook, a project would be inconsistent with the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) if it would (SCAQMD 1993):

- Create an increase in the frequency or severity of air quality violations; cause or contribute to new violations; delay attainment of air quality standards; or
- Exceed the assumptions of the AQMP.

The main purpose of an AQMP is to bring an area into compliance with the requirements of federal and State air quality standards. For a project to be consistent with the AQMP, the pollutants emitted from the project should not (1) exceed the SCAQMD CEQA air quality significance thresholds or (2) conflict with or exceed the assumptions used for preparing growth forecasts in the AQMP. As shown in Threshold B below, criteria pollutant emissions generated during the Project's construction and operation would be less than the SCAQMD thresholds and would not result in a significant impact. No mitigation is required.

With respect to the second criterion for consistency with the AQMP, the 2024-2050 RTP/SCS includes the most updated available local demographic data for Los Angeles County, which includes the Mt. SAC Geographic Boundaries and Service Area and has been used for SCAG's Regional Growth Forecast projections included in the 2024-2050 RTP/SCS. Since 2024-2050 RTP/SCS contains updated projections encompassing the Mt. SAC Geographic Boundaries and Service Area, both the 2018 EFMP population profile data and SCAG's Regional Growth Forecast projections are included. Because the 2018 EFMP is consistent with the goals of the AQMP, no conflict with the 2022 AQMP would occur with the proposed Project.

Because the Project would not exceed the SCAQMD CEQA air quality significance thresholds, and is consistent with the goals and assumptions of the AQMP, no conflict with the 2022 AQMP would occur with the proposed Project consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would not conflict with the 2022 AQMP. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Question B: Would the project result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?

Discussion

A project may have a significant impact if project-related emissions exceed federal, State, or regional standards or thresholds or if project-related emissions substantially contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation. The SCAQMD has developed construction and operational thresholds to determine whether projects would potentially result in contributing toward a violation of ambient air quality standards.

A project with daily emission rates below the SCAQMD's established air quality significance thresholds (shown in Table 2) would have a less than significant effect on regional air quality. As discussed in the Air Quality and GHG Analysis provided in Appendix A, Project emissions were estimated using the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) version 2016.3.2 based on construction activities provided by Mt. SAC.

Construction Emissions

Air pollutant emissions would occur from construction equipment exhaust; fugitive dust from demolition and site grading; exhaust from trucks hauling demolition debris and materials and from vehicles trips by construction workers; and VOCs from painting and asphalt paving operations. Project construction rules such as SCAQMD Rule 403, Fugitive Dust which requires watering of active grading areas. Additional input details are included in Appendix A.

Regional Emissions Thresholds – Maximum Daily Regional Emissions

Table 5, Estimated Maximum Daily Regional Construction Emissions, presents the estimated maximum daily emissions during construction of the proposed Project and compares the estimated emissions with the SCAQMD's daily regional emission thresholds. As shown in Table 5, Project construction mass daily emissions would be less than the SCAQMD's thresholds for all criteria air pollutants assuming implementation of SCAQMD Rule 403, as discussed previously. Additionally, although no significant impacts would result without its implementation, MM AQ-1 has been included in the modeling as it was adopted, and required, as part of the 2018 EFMPEIR. As such, emissions from construction activities would not violate any air quality standard or substantially contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation.

TABLE 5
ESTIMATED MAXIMUM DAILY REGIONAL CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS

Year	Emissions (lbs/day)					
	VOC	**NOx**	**CO**	**SOx**	**PM10**	**PM2.5**
2027	<1	11	16	<1	2	<1
2028	<1	11	16	<1	7	4
2029	<1	10	15	<1	1	<1
2030	21	10	15	<1	1	<1
Maximum	***21***	***11***	***16***	***<1***	***7***	***4***
SCAQMD Thresholds (Table 2)	*75*	*100*	*550*	*150*	*150*	*55*
Exceeds SCAQMD Thresholds?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**

lbs/day: pounds per day; VOC: volatile organic compound; NOx: nitrogen oxides; CO: carbon monoxide; SOx: sulfur oxides; PM10: respirable particulate matter 10 microns or less in diameter; PM2.5: fine particulate matter 2.5 microns or less in diameter; SCAQMD: South Coast Air Quality Management District

Source: Appendix A.

Operational Emissions

Operational emissions comprise area, energy, and mobile source emissions. The Project would result in nominal new operational emissions, as the proposed library would replace the existing, outdated, library. Existing daily trips and operational emissions would be replaced with those associated with the new library. Similarly, emissions associated with energy, water, and waste generation would likely be reduced, as the new library would replace the existing library with a newer, more energy-efficient building.

Therefore, the Project's operational impact on regional emissions would be less than significant; and no mitigation is required consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

The proposed Project would not result in any regional or localized air quality impacts and no additional Project-specific mitigation measures are necessary.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would not 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 with incorporation of MM AQ-1 of the 2018 EFMP EIR. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Question C: Would the project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Discussion

A significant impact may occur when a project would generate pollutant concentrations to a degree that would significantly affect sensitive receptors, which include populations more susceptible to the effects of air pollution than the population at large. Exposure of sensitive receptors is addressed for the following situations: CO hotspots, criteria pollutants and toxic air contaminants (TACs), specifically diesel particulate matter [DPM]) from on-site construction, and exposure to off-site TAC emissions.

Localized Air Quality Emissions

In accordance with the Mt. SAC CEQA Thresholds of Significance, the Project does not require preparation of analysis pursuant to the SCAQMD localized significance threshold (LST) methodology due to the distance of the Project site from the nearest offsite sensitive receptor. However, for informational purposes, Table 6, Construction Phase Localized Significance Thresholds, provides an LST analysis consistent with SCAQMD's LST methodology. Consistent with the LST methodology guidelines, when quantifying mass emissions for localized analysis, only emissions that occur onsite are considered. For the CO and NO_2 LST exposure analysis, receptors who could be exposed for one hour or more are considered. For the PM10 and PM2.5 LST exposure analysis, receptors who could be exposed for 24 hours are considered. The nearest receptors that could be exposed for 1 hour are students, faculty, and staff members on campus, within 25 meters. The nearest receptors who could be exposed for 24 hours (e.g., residences) are located approximately 425 meters to the northwest of the Project site. Table 6 shows the highest maximum localized daily construction emissions for NO_x, CO, PM10, and PM2.5 for onsite construction activities. These Project related construction emissions would not exceed the localized significance thresholds developed by the SCAQMD to determine whether localized air quality impacts would occur at receptor locations proximate to the Project site. Locations located further from these analyzed locations would result in less exposure to air pollutants. As such, no significant localized air quality impacts would occur from construction related air pollutant emissions attributable to the Project consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR.

TABLE 6
CONSTRUCTION PHASE
LOCALIZED SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLD EMISSIONS

Emissions and Thresholds	Emissions (lbs/day)			
	NOx	**CO**	**PM10**	**PM2.5**
Project maximum daily on-site emissions	12	14	8	4
Localized Significance Threshold	**98**	**600**	**138**	73
Exceed threshold?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**

lbs/day: pounds per day; NOx: nitrogen oxides; CO: carbon monoxide; PM10: respirable particulate matter 10 microns or less in diameter; PM2.5: fine particulate matter 2.5 microns or less in diameter.

Note: Data is for SCAQMD Source Receptor Area 10

Source: SCAQMD 2009 (thresholds); see Appendix A for CalEEMod model outputs.

As discussed previously, the Project would not exceed the SCAQMD air quality significance thresholds, therefore, impacts would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Carbon Monoxide Hotspot

In an urban setting, vehicle exhaust is the primary source of CO. Consequently, the highest CO concentrations generally are found close to congested intersections. Under typical meteorological conditions, CO concentrations tend to decrease as the distance from the emissions source (e.g., congested intersection) increases. Therefore, for purposes of providing a conservative worst-case impact analysis, CO concentrations typically are analyzed at congested intersection locations. If impacts are less than significant when measured near congested intersections, impacts would also be less than significant at more distant sensitive-receptors and other locations. An initial screening procedure is provided in the *Transportation Project-Level Carbon Monoxide Protocol* (CO Protocol), developed in 1997 for the California Department of Transportation to determine whether a project poses the potential to generate a CO hotspot. The key criterion is whether the project would worsen traffic congestion at signalized intersections operating at level of service (LOS) E or F. If a Project poses a potential for a CO hotspot, a quantitative screening is required.

The 2018 EFMP was evaluated for the potential for CO hotspots and was found to not result in the generation of CO hotspots at intersections local to the campus and consequently result in less than significant impacts. Because the proposed Library comprises a small portion of the traffic analyzed in the 2018 EFMP, traffic generated by the proposed Library would likewise not generate CO hotspots and result in less than significant impacts consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Criteria Pollutants

Exposure of persons to NOx, CO, PM10, and PM2.5 emissions is discussed in response to Question B, above. There would be no significant impacts consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Toxic Air Contaminant Emissions

Construction activities would result in short-term, Project-generated emissions of DPM from the exhaust of off-road, heavy-duty diesel equipment used for site preparation (e.g., demolition, excavation, and grading), paving, building construction, and other miscellaneous activities. CARB identified DPM as a TAC in 1998. The dose to which receptors are exposed is the primary factor used to determine health risk. Dose is a function of the concentration of a substance or substances in the environment and the duration of exposure to the substance. Thus, the risks estimated for a maximally exposed individual are higher if a fixed exposure occurs over a longer time period. According to the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, health risk assessments—which determine the exposure of sensitive receptors to TAC emissions—should be based on a 30-year exposure period; however, such assessments should be limited to the period/duration of activities associated with the Project.

Relatively few pieces of off-road, heavy-duty diesel equipment would be operated; and the total construction period would be relatively short when compared to a 30-year exposure period. In addition, the nearest off-site residential development is located approximately 425 meters away. This large distance would allow for the relatively low amounts of DPM generated by the Project to disperse such that health risk exposure impact resulting from the Project would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR.

The Project's operations phase vehicle trips from students, staff and faculty were also evaluated in the Draft EIR for the 2018 EFMP for the potential for the emissions of toxic air contaminants. The DEIR found that the campus and vehicle trips do not involve emission sources that generate substantial levels of toxic air contaminants. Therefore, the impact would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Question D: Would the project result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?

Discussion

According to the SCAQMD's *CEQA Air Quality Handbook*, land uses associated with odor complaints typically include agricultural uses, wastewater treatment plants, food processing plants, chemical plants, composting, refineries, landfills, dairies, and fiberglass molding. The Project does not include any uses identified by the SCAQMD as being associated with odors and, therefore, would not produce objectionable odors. As such, the Project would have no significant impact in regard to objectionable odors and no mitigation is required consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would not result in emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

IV. Biological Resources

The analysis of biological resources is tiered from the 2018 EFMP EIR and was addressed in Section 4.3, Biological Resources, of that document. While the proposed Project was not identified as a standalone project in the 2018 EFMP EIR, which included project-level evaluation for specific projects as part of Phases 1A and 1B, the Project site is located entirely within the Phase 1B footprint area previously evaluated in that EIR. Accordingly, although this analysis of Project impacts related to biological resources does not tier from or adopt the project-level findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR, the EIR's overarching conclusions regarding biological resources in the Phase 1B area provide a reasonable basis for evaluating potential Project impacts.

Relevant elements of the proposed Project related to biological resources include removal and/or retention of trees, ornamental landscape, and vegetation located within the Project site. New trees are also proposed as part of the Project.

The following applicable MMs were identified in the 2019 Mitigation Monitoring Program prepared for the certified 2018 EFMP EIR and are incorporated as part of the proposed Project and assumed in the analysis presented in this section. It is noted that MM BIO-2, which was identified in the 2018 EFMP EIR for specific campus areas where the southern California black walnut is present, is not applicable to the proposed Project as the Project site does not contain southern California black walnut, nor would it result in any impacts to this species in other areas of the campus.

MM BIO-1 Focused special status plant surveys will be conducted in habitat suitable for special status plant species in the survey area within two years prior to any ground disturbance at that location. Focused surveys shall be conducted by qualified Biologists and shall be conducted per the most current CNPS protocol and during the appropriate blooming period for each potentially occurring special status plant species. If special status plant species are not found within the proposed Project impact area, no further mitigation would be required. If special status plant species are detected within impact areas, an Avoidance and Mitigation Plan will be developed and implemented by Mt. SAC prior to project implementation. The Avoidance and Mitigation Plan would include on-site translocation of any bulbs of special status plant species within the impact area.

MM BIO-3 No project-related activities shall result in the failure of a nest protected under the conditions set forth in the California Fish and Game Code. The nature of the project may require that work would be initiated during the breeding season for nesting birds (March 15–September 15) and nesting raptors (February 1–June 30). To avoid direct impacts on active nests, a pre-construction survey shall be conducted by a qualified Biologist for nesting birds and/or raptors within three days prior to clearing of any vegetation or any work near existing structures (i.e., within 50 feet for nesting birds and within 500 feet for nesting raptors). If the Biologist does not find any active

nests within or immediately adjacent to the impact area, the vegetation clearing/construction work shall be allowed to proceed.

If the Biologist finds an active nest within or immediately adjacent to the construction area and determines that the nest may be impacted or breeding activities substantially disrupted, the Biologist shall delineate an appropriate buffer zone (at a minimum of 25 feet) around the nest depending on the sensitivity of the species and the nature of the construction activity. Any nest found during survey efforts shall be mapped on the construction plans. The active nest shall be protected until nesting activity has ended. To protect any nest site, the following restrictions to construction activities shall be required until nests are no longer active, as determined by a qualified Biologist: (1) clearing limits shall be established within a buffer around any occupied nest (the buffer shall be 25–100 feet for nesting birds and 300–500 feet for nesting raptors), unless otherwise determined by a qualified Biologist; and (2) access and surveying shall be restricted within the buffer of any occupied nest, unless otherwise determined by a qualified Biologist. Encroachment into the buffer area around a known nest shall only be allowed if the Biologist determines that the proposed activity would not disturb the nest occupants. Construction can proceed when the qualified Biologist has determined that fledglings have left the nest or the nest has failed.

Thresholds of Significance

Mt. SAC 2016 CEQA Thresholds of Significance

To the extent the following thresholds of significance are applicable to the Project, they shall be applied to determine the project's environmental impact.

Environmental Topic in the CEQA Checklist	Impact	Mt. San Antonio Community College District Threshold of Significance	Agencies and Regulations	CEQA Procedures
Biological Resources	Rare and endangered species	Non-compliance with a Conservation Plan in the latest FMP for a site-specific project is a significant impact; Non-compliance with responsible agencies' biological resources regulations, permits or environmental standards for the latest FMP or for a site-specific project is a significant impact; (See Section I. Aesthetics for light and glare thresholds for biological resources areas)	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)	Approved permits from responsible agencies; Case studies if needed; Unless there are unusual circumstances, no additional mitigation for biological resources beyond that included in the latest approved FMP MMP.

Project Impact Analysis

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

Discussion

The analysis of Threshold 4.3-1 in the 2018 EFMP EIR concluded that, with implementation of MMs BIO-1 through BIO-3, development under the 2018 EFMP would result in less than significant impacts to candidate, sensitive, and special-status plant and wildlife species.

The Project site is located within an urban area and consists of paved parking areas, and associated hardscape and landscape elements. Biological resources present on the Project site include shrubs, groundcover, turf, and mature trees. As discussed previously in Section 2.0, Project Description, the Project proposes to remove approximately 12 ornamental trees within the site (no street trees would be removed), which would be replaced with 65 new trees. All existing shrubs, groundcover, and turf within the Project site would be removed.

As stated in Section 4.3, Biological Resources of the 2018 EFMP EIR, there are no State or federally listed Threatened or Endangered plant species with the potential to occur within 2018 EFMP site. One special status plant species, the southern California black walnut tree, was observed within the 2018 EFMP site, and a potentially significant impact to this species associated with Phase 2 development under the 2018 EFMP was identified. The 2018 EFMP included MM BIO-2 to reduce this impact to a less than significant level. As discussed above, the Project site is located entirely within the Phase 1B development footprint. The 2018 EFMP EIR determined that Phase 1A & 1B development would have no impact on the California black walnut tree due to their absence within the Phase 1A & 1B development areas. The Project site does not contain any southern California black walnut trees, nor would Project development result in any impact to this species both on- and off-site during construction and operations. As such, the Project would have no impact related to the southern California black walnut tree and no mitigation is required.

Due to the presence of marginally suitable habitat for the intermediate mariposa lily (*Calochortus weedii* var. *intermedius*), which is a rare plant species (CRPR List 1B.2 species), throughout the 2018 EFMP site, the 2018 EFMP EIR identified a potentially significant impact associated with the removal and/or disturbance of this habitat to accommodate development under the 2018 EFMP. The Project would implement MM BIO-1, which requires focused special status plant surveys and, if needed, preparation and implementation of an Avoidance Mitigation Plan, to reduce potentially significant impacts related to the intermediate mariposa lily to a less than significant level.

Additionally, due to the presence of trees on the Project site, the site has the potential to be used by nesting birds and a limited potential to be used by nesting raptors protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA). The MBTA makes it illegal to take, possess, buy, sell, purchase, or barter any migratory bird listed in the Code of Federal Regulations (Title 50, Part 10), including feathers, nests, eggs, or other avian products. This includes the active nests of all bird species, including common species. Impacts on an active bird/raptor nest would be considered potentially significant. Therefore, the Project would implement MM BIO-3 to ensure compliance with the MBTA. With implementation of MMs BIO-1 and MM BIO-3, the proposed Project would result in less than significant impacts to candidate, sensitive, and special-status plant and wildlife species, consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would not have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). Impacts would be less significant with incorporation of MM BIO-1 and MM BIO-3 noted above. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

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

Discussion

The analysis of Threshold 4.3-2 in the 2018 EFMP EIR concluded that, with implementation of MMs BIO-1 through BIO-3, development under the 2018 EFMP would result in less than significant impacts to riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFW or USFWS.

The Project site is composed entirely of developed and landscaped areas. As previously discussed, MM BIO-2 is not applicable to the Project as there are no California black walnut trees present within the site or surrounding area that would otherwise be affected by Project implementation. No riparian habitat or sensitive natural communities identified in local or regional plans or policies by the CDFW or by the USFWS are located on the Project site; therefore, the Project would not result in a substantial adverse effect related to this threshold. However, the Project would implement MM BIO-1 and MM BIO-3, as discussed above.

Therefore, the proposed Project would not impact any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFW or USFWS, would be less than significant without mitigation, consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would not have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFW or USFWS. Impacts would be less significant. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

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

Discussion

The analysis of Threshold 4.3-3 in the 2018 EFMP EIR concluded that development under the 2018 EFMP would result in no impact to federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, and coastal) as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means.

The Project site is composed entirely of developed and landscaped areas. The Project site does not support any federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Furthermore, no State protected water subject to the jurisdiction of the RWQCB or CDFW are present on the Project site. Therefore, the proposed Project would not impact any federally protected wetlands, including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, and coastal waters). No impact would occur, and no mitigation is required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would have no impact on federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, and coastal) as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

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

Discussion

The analysis of Threshold 4.3-4 in the 2018 EFMP EIR concluded that development under the 2018 EFMP would result in a less than significant impact related to substantially interfering with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites.

The Project site exists as a developed area, is surrounded by existing buildings and roads, and lacks connectivity to natural open space areas. As determined in the 2018 EFMP EIR, the 2018 EFMP site occurs largely within developed and/or disturbed areas where wildlife movement has already been compromised. Areas that are not developed and/or disturbed occur immediately adjacent to development, further serving as a deterrent to movement. As a result, the campus, including the Project site, is expected to support local wildlife movement exclusively, with no potential for regional wildlife movement. The Project site does not have the potential to function as a regional wildlife movement corridor or a wildlife nursery site. Therefore, consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR, a less than significant impact would occur, and no mitigation is required.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would not interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Question E: Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

Discussion

The analysis of Threshold 4.3-5 in the 2018 EFMP EIR concluded that, with implementation of MM BIO-2, specific to Phase 2 development areas, development under the 2018 EFMP would result in less than significant impacts related to conflicting with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance.

Although the Project would require the removal of existing vegetation, shrubs, groundcover, turf, and approximately 12 ornamental trees, the Project would not conflict with local

policies and ordinances related to the protection of biological resources, including the Mt. SAC California Black Walnut Management Plan. As previously discussed, MM BIO-2 does not apply to the Project given the absence of the California black walnut tree on the Project site and surrounding areas. Therefore, no impact would occur and no mitigation is required.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would have no impact related to conflict with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Question F: ***Would the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or State habitat conservation plan?***

Discussion

The analysis of Threshold 4.3-6 in the 2018 EFMP EIR concluded that development under the 2018 EFMP would result in less than significant impacts related to the potential to conflict with an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP), Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP), or other approved local, regional, or State habitat conservation plan, and no mitigation was required.

The Project site is not located within a USFWS or CDFW designated HCP or NCCP. As noted in the analysis of Threshold 4.3-6 in the 2018 EFMP EIR, the campus is organized into multiple zones, including three which support biological resources and habitats: (1) the Land Use Management and Athletics Zone, (2) the Wildlife Sanctuary/Open Space Zone, and (3) the Agricultural/Sustainable Development Zone. The Project site is not located on or near these designated areas on campus and would not conflict with these campus plans. The proposed Project would not conflict with any adopted HCP, NCCP, or other approved habitat conservation plans. Consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR, no impact would occur and no mitigation is necessary.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed project would have no impact related to conflict with the provisions of an adopted HCP, NCCP, or other approved local, regional, or State habitat conservation plan. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

V. Cultural Resources

The analysis of cultural resources is tiered from the 2018 EFMP EIR, which was addressed in Section 4.4, Cultural Resources, of that document and included an updated cultural resources records search and literature review and a pedestrian field survey. Additionally, information in this section is synthesized from cultural resource research conducted in support of the Mt. SAC 2015 Facilities Master Plan Update and Physical Education Projects Subsequent Program and Project Final Environmental Impact Report (2015 FMPU and PEP SEIR). The results of these research methods were used to assess the potential impacts for the proposed Project.

The following applicable MM was identified in the 2019 Mitigation Monitoring Program prepared for the certified 2018 EFMP EIR and is incorporated as part of the proposed Project and assumed in the analysis presented in this section. It is noted that MMs CULT-1 and CULT-2 from the 2018 EFMP EIR, which were identified specifically for development under the 2018 EFMP that would affect contributing resources to the Mt. SAC Historic District, are not applicable to the Project as the Project would not involve any changes to resources identified as contributors to the Mt. SAC Historic District. Therefore, MMs CULT-1 and CULT-2 have not been incorporated as part of the Project and are not assumed in the analysis presented below.

MM CULT-3 Prior to initiation of grading activities, the following requirements shall be incorporated on the cover sheet of the Grading Plan under the general heading "Conditions of Approval":

a. A qualified archaeologist that meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Professional Qualifications in Archaeology (Archaeologist) shall be present at the pre-grade meeting to consult with the Contractor and other consultants prior to the start of earth-moving activities.

b. During construction grading and site preparation activities, the Contractor shall monitor all construction activities. In the event that cultural resources (i.e., prehistoric sites, historic sites, and/or isolated artifacts) are discovered, work shall be halted immediately within 50 feet of the discovery and the Contractor shall inform the Mt. SAC Project Manager. The Archaeologist shall analyze the significance of the discovery and recommend further appropriate measures to reduce further impacts on archaeological resources. Such measures may include avoidance, preservation in place, excavation, documentation, curation, data recovery, or other appropriate measures. Facilities Planning & Management shall monitor compliance.

Thresholds of Significance

Mt. SAC 2016 CEQA Thresholds of Significance

To the extent the following thresholds of significance are applicable to the Project, they shall be applied to determine the project's environmental impact.

Environmental Topic in the CEQA Checklist	Impact	Mt. San Antonio Community College District Threshold of Significance	Agencies and Regulations	CEQA Procedures
Cultural Resources	Historic and archaeological resources	Non-compliance with California law and/or an approved final cultural resources study's mitigation measures is a significant impact for a FMP or a site-specific project.	Office of Historic Places (OHP) Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) California Assembly Bill No. 52 California Senate Bill No. 18	Case studies Unless there are special circumstances, no additional mitigation for cultural resources beyond that included in a case study or the latest approved FMP MMP.

Existing Conditions

Archaeological Resources

According to the South-Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) literature review and records search conducted in 2018, 15 cultural resource studies have been undertaken within a half mile of the campus; none of these reports included the campus. The records search did not identify any archaeological resources within the campus or within a half mile of the campus. Moreover, no archaeological resources were identified during the pedestrian survey conducted in 2018.

In addition to the SCCIC records search and literature review, a Sacred Lands File (SLF) database search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was requested in 2018. The results of the SLF search were negative for the presence of sacred lands within and immediately surrounding the Project site. For these reasons, the 2018 EFMP EIR determined that Mt. SAC has a low sensitivity for archaeological resources. However, because the campus is located within a region of California that has evidence for human occupation dating back several thousand years, the 2018 EFMP EIR concluded that there is always the potential that unknown archaeological resources may be present in native sediments.

Historic Resources

Mt. SAC Buildings

A historic resource evaluation of the campus was conducted by Timothy Gregory, The Building Biographer, in June 2002 (Gregory 2002) to support preparation of the EIR for the 2002 Mt. SAC Master Plan. This report concluded that many of the buildings at Mt. SAC are utilitarian in nature and are of a vernacular or non-descript design. Newer buildings were determined to be aesthetically pleasing with attention to architectural style. Older buildings dating back to the earliest days of the college and to earlier institutional uses were determined to have varying degrees of historical and/or architectural interest. Of the 57 buildings addressed, 21 buildings were at least 45 years old; of these, 15 were identified to be demolished as part of the implementation of the 2002 Master Plan. None of the buildings on campus were determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

With respect to the 21 buildings 45 years or older: (1) seven buildings were considered sufficiently significant to merit a provisional 5S3 National Register evaluation code (not eligible for separate listing or designation under an existing local ordinance, but eligible for special consideration in local planning), but were not eligible for listing in the CRHR; (1) one building had no particular architectural or historic interest and was given a 6Z rating (ineligible for listing of any kind); and (3) 13 buildings were given a 5S1 National Register evaluation code (not eligible for the NRHP but eligible for listing or designation under a local ordinance). The 5S1 buildings were determined to be potentially eligible for listing on the California Register.

In 2012, ASM Affiliates analyzed five additional buildings to be demolished as part of the 2012 Mt. SAC Facilities Master Plan (FMP) for eligibility for listing in the CRHR and as a historical resource under CEQA. Four of these buildings were recommended as contributors to a potential historic district, the Mt. SAC Historic District, discussed below.

In 2016, ASM Affiliates evaluated whether the 2015 Facilities Master Plan Update (2015 FMPU) and Physical Education Projects (PEP) would impact any historic resources within the established APE for the proposed development. As part of this effort, ASM Affiliates surveyed 22 potentially new contributing resources to the Mt. SAC Historic District. Twenty of those were recommended as eligible contributing resources (3CD) to Mt. SAC Historic District. Ten buildings previously identified as eligible contributing resources were found to have been demolished; one additional resource was found to have lost integrity and was recommended as a non-contributing resource. The Mt. SAC Historic District was determined to retain approximately 75 percent of its eligible contributing resources and continued to be eligible for the CRHR. ASM Affiliates also identified two individually eligible properties.

Mt. SAC Historic District

The Mt. SAC Historic District is recommended as eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1 at the local level, under the theme of education, for its association with the development of the City of Walnut, California, and its surrounding communities. The college serves numerous

communities and thousands of residents and is today the largest community college in California in terms of the number of students served. Mt. SAC was one of the first junior colleges in California and the San Gabriel Valley to be established as independent from a high school campus. The period of significance for the district is 1946–1972, reflecting the date the present site of the college became its permanent residence, its early years of development and growth, and ending with the construction of the last major campus facility (the Marie T. Mills Aquatic Facility) to be built until the 1990s, before the growth of the college plateaued (only two buildings being constructed between 1972 and 1990). The college was built to accommodate the increased need for an independent community college (one not located on a high school campus) in the area after World War II.

Project Impact Analysis

Question A: Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5?

Discussion

The analysis of Threshold 4.4-1 in the 2018 EFMP EIR concluded that, with implementation of MMs CULT-1 and CULT-2, impacts related to causing a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource would be less than significant. As previously noted, MMs CULT-1 and CULT-2 are not applicable to the proposed Project, which would have no impact on contributing resources to the Mt. SAC Historic District.

The Project proposes to construct a new three-story, 100,873 gsf Library Building on an approximately 2.0-acre site located on the Mt. SAC campus. To accommodate the development of the Project, the existing on-site uses, including Modular Building 21A, paved parking areas, and the majority of associated hardscape and landscaping elements, would be demolished.

As discussed above, the Mt. SAC campus was previously evaluated for historic significance as part of the 2018 EFMP EIR and was found to include certain buildings contributing to the Mt. SAC Historic District. Mitigation measures adopted under the 2018 EFMP EIR addressed demolition and alteration of such contributing resources. The Project would not demolish or alter any buildings identified as contributing resources under the prior evaluation. Modular Building 21A is a portable classroom structure and has not been identified as a contributing building to the Mt. SAC Historic District, nor has it been determined eligible for individual listing in the CRHR or as a local landmark.

In addition, based on the results of the SCCIC records search and literature review, as well as review of existing documentation and site conditions, there are no historical resources, as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a), located within the Project site. Furthermore, the Project would not directly or indirectly alter any nearby buildings identified as contributing elements of the Mt. SAC Historic District.

Therefore, the Project would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b). No impact would occur, and no additional mitigation is required.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The Project would have no impact related to the potential to cause a substantial adverse change to a significant historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

Question B: Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?

Discussion

The analysis of Threshold 4.4-2 in the 2018 EFMP EIR concluded that, with implementation of MM CULT-3, development under the 2018 EFMP would have a less than significant impact related to causing a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource.

As discussed above, the 2018 SCCIC records search did not identify any known archaeological resources (e.g. village sites, shell or trash middens) within the Mt. SAC campus or within the half-mile search radius. Furthermore, no archaeological resources were observed during the pedestrian survey conducted in 2018 in support of the 2018 EFMP EIR, which evaluated the potential for archaeological resources across the campus. In addition, the results of the NAHC SLF search were negative, indicating that no known sacred sites have been recorded within or adjacent to the campus, including the Project site.

Although no archaeological resources have been identified within the Project site or vicinity, Mt. SAC is located within a region of California known to have been occupied by Native American populations for several thousand years. While the Project site has been previously disturbed and developed with substantial hardscape, there is always the possibility that buried, previously unknown archaeological resources could be present within subsurface soils and encountered during ground-disturbing activities.

As stated in the 2018 EFMP EIR, the potential to encounter previously unidentified archaeological resources during construction was identified as a potentially significant impact for future campus projects. Accordingly, the Project would implement MM CULT-3 from the 2018 EFMP EIR, which requires the attendance of a qualified archaeologist at the pre-grade meeting and specifies procedures to be followed in the event that cultural materials (e.g., prehistoric sites, historic sites, or isolated artifacts) are discovered.

Implementation of MM CULT-3 would ensure that the potential for any previously unidentified archaeological resources discovered during Project construction are properly identified, evaluated, and treated in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. Therefore, consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR, the Project would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource with implementation of MM CULT-3, which would reduce potential impacts to a less than significant level. No additional mitigation is required.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The Project would have less than significant impact related to a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines with the incorporation of MM CULT-3. The Project's impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Question C: Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

Discussion

The analysis of Threshold 4.4-3 in the 2018 EFMP EIR concluded that development under the 2018 EFMP would result in a less than significant impact related to the disturbance of human remains through adherence to existing State regulations, including *California Health and Safety Code* Section 7050.5 and *California Public Resources Code* Section 5097.98.

There are no known human remains within the Mt. SAC campus, including the Project site. Therefore, Project construction activities would not disturb any known human remains. However, buried and undiscovered archaeological remains, including human remains, could potentially exist within subsurface soils. The Project would be required to comply with existing State regulations in the event that previously unknown human remains are encountered during construction activities.

In the event that human remains are encountered during Project construction, work in the immediate area would halt and the County Coroner would be notified pursuant to *California Health and Safety Code* Section 7050.5. If the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Coroner would notify the NAHC, which would identify and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) to provide recommendations for treatment in accordance with *Public Resources Code* Section 5097.98.

Consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR, potential impacts related to the discovery of human remains would be less than significant through compliance with existing State regulations. No additional mitigation is required.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The Project would result in a less than significant impact related to the disturbance of human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

VI. Energy

The analysis of energy is tiered from the 2018 EFMP EIR which was addressed in Section 4.5, Energy, of that document.

The following applicable MM was identified in the 2019 Mitigation Monitoring Program prepared for the certified 2018 EFMP EIR and is incorporated as part of the proposed Project and assumed in the analysis presented in this section.

MM AQ-1 All off-road diesel-powered construction equipment greater than 50 horsepower (hp) shall meet Tier 4 final off-road emissions standards. In addition, all construction equipment shall be outfitted with Best Available Control Technology (BACT) devices certified by the California Air Resources Board (CARB). Any emissions-control device used by the contractor shall achieve emissions reductions that are no less than what could be achieved by a Level 3 diesel emissions control strategy for a similarly sized engine as defined by CARB regulations.

Thresholds of Significance

Mt. SAC 2016 CEQA Thresholds of Significance

To the extent the following thresholds of significance are applicable to the 2018 EFMP, they shall be applied to determine the proposed Project's environmental impact.

Environmental Topic in the CEQA Checklist	Impact	Mt. San Antonio Community College District Threshold of Significance	Agencies and Regulations	CEQA Procedures
CEQA Checklist Item V (a – c);	Wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy; Renewable energy or energy efficiency measures	Non-compliance with an Energy Conservation Plan for site-specific projects is a significant impact;	CEC	
CEC: California Energy Commission				

Project Impact Analysis

Question A: Would the project result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?

Discussion

Construction

Construction energy use could be considered wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary if construction equipment is not well maintained such that its energy efficiency is substantially lower than newer equipment; if equipment idles even when not in use; if construction trips

utilize longer routes than necessary; or if excess electricity and water[2] are used during construction activities. Pursuant to the *California Code of Regulations* (specifically, Title 13, Section 2485), all diesel-fueled commercial motor vehicles must not idle for more than five consecutive minutes at any location. Mandatory compliance should reduce fuel use by construction vehicles. Based on MM AQ-1, construction equipment would utilize equipment that complies with Tier 4 final engine standards. Tier 4 final engines are the newest, lowest emitting off-road engines. Fuel efficiency for these engines would not be considered inefficient. Fuel energy consumed during construction would also be temporary in nature, and there are no unusual Project characteristics that would necessitate the use of construction equipment that would be less energy-efficient than at comparable construction sites in other parts of the region or state. Short-term energy usage for construction of the proposed Project and other 2018 EFMP projects would result in long-term energy savings from renovated and newly constructed buildings that are compliant with the current Title 24 California Building Code and goals/strategies adopted by Mt. SAC.

The construction of the proposed Project would require the use of construction equipment for grading and building activities; all off-road construction equipment is assumed to use diesel fuel. Transportation energy use depends on the type and number of trips, vehicle miles traveled, fuel efficiency of vehicles, and travel mode. During construction, transportation energy would be used for the transport and use of construction equipment, from delivery vehicles and haul trucks, and from construction employee vehicles that would use gasoline and/or diesel fuel. The use of these energy resources fluctuates according to the phase of construction and would be temporary. Table 7 quantifies anticipated energy use during construction activities.

TABLE 7
CONSTRUCTION-RELATED ENERGY USE

Source	Gasoline Fuel (gallons)	Diesel Fuel (gallons)
Off-road Construction Equipment	8,376	5,906
Worker commute	6,869	18
Vendors	1,606	17
On-road haul	29	3,555
Totals	**16,854**	**9,495**
Source: Energy calculations provided in Appendix B.		

Construction related to the proposed Project would result in less than significant impacts to energy with implementation of MM AQ-1, consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Operations

The operations phase of the proposed Project would result in energy consumption related to electricity, natural gas, water, solid waste, and transportation. In addition, as detailed

[2] Indirect energy use for the extraction, treatment, and conveyance of water.

previously, potential energy impacts of proposed Project are evaluated with particular emphasis on avoiding or reducing inefficient, wasteful, and unnecessary consumption of energy. The goal of conserving energy implies the wise and efficient use of energy. The means of achieving this goal include:

(1) Decreasing overall per capita energy consumption

(2) Decreasing reliance on fossil fuels such as coal, natural gas, and oil; and

(3) Increasing reliance on renewable energy sources.

Long-term energy use would be considered inefficient if alternative energy sources are not used when they are feasible/available and if the new buildings are not compliant with building code requirements for energy efficiency. The regulations, plans, and policies adopted for the purpose of maximizing energy efficiency that are directly applicable to the proposed Project include (1) California's Title 24 Energy Efficiency Standards for Residential and Nonresidential Buildings, (2) the CALGreen Code, and (3) Title 31 of the County Code (the Los Angeles County Green Building Standards Code). The proposed Project would be developed in compliance with these regulations, plans, and policies.

Transportation energy use would be associated with daily trips associated with the proposed Project, (including internal trips to points within the proposed Project site) and local trips (including vehicular trips to local area destinations. The proposed Project would result in a negligible number of trips beyond the existing trips associated with the library.

In addition, Mt. SAC's significance threshold is based on whether proposed Projects would comply with the 2018 Climate Action Plan.

The development of the new library building would result in further reductions in per capita energy consumption.

In regards to Criterion 2—decreasing reliance on fossil fuels such as coal, natural gas, and oil— and Criterion 3—increasing reliance on renewable energy sources—development of the proposed Project and other 2018 EFMP projects is guided by 2018 CAP strategies, which include transportation emission reduction strategies (increase access to alternative modes of transportation, such as construction of the Transit Center, accommodations for electric vehicles, incentives for carpools, educational materials, and bicycle and pedestrian facilities). Increases in energy efficiency and water and solid waste conservation efforts associated with the construction of the newer library building would result in reductions in energy consumption. Implementation of these measures to reduce energy consumption for transportation, building energy usage, water consumption, and solid waste generation would directly reduce reliance on fossil fuel usage, which is used to generate electricity and meet heating needs. This reduction in fossil fuel reliance is consistent with Criterion 2 and 3.

In summary, the proposed Project would improve energy efficiency for new campus buildings, specifically the proposed library. It would not result in an inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary consumption of energy. The development of the proposed Project would result

in less than significant impacts to energy, and no mitigation measures are required consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would have less than significant impacts related to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during Project construction or operation. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Question B: Would the project conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?

Discussion

As discussed above, strategies and measures have been implemented at the State level with the California's Title 24 Energy Efficiency Standards for Residential and Nonresidential Buildings and the CALGreen Code and at the local level with the City of Walnut's adoption of the CALGreen Code and Title 24 Energy Efficiency Standards, Title 31 of the County Code (the Los Angeles County Green Building Standards Code).

The Project would be developed in compliance with (and exceed) Title 24 Energy Efficiency Standards and the CALGreen Code, and Mt. SAC would incorporate other green building strategies in new development, as described in the 2018 CAP including energy consumption reduction targets and water use reduction. The proposed Project would be more energy efficient than the existing library building. The 2018 EFMP would not impede the policies described in CARB's Scoping Plan Update, or others, that will help achieve established goals.

<u>Consistency with the Mt. SAC 2018 Climate Action Plan</u>

The 2018 CAP includes four distinct areas that identify broad strategies for achieving a more sustainable campus: Sustainable Building Strategies, Mobile Source Emissions Reduction Strategies, Solid Waste Reduction Strategies, and Water Conservation Strategies. Mt. SAC would implement the 2018 CAP to the fullest extent possible, consistent with budgetary constraints, and regulatory and programmatic requirements.

Sustainable Building Strategies

The proposed Project would employ the Integrated Systems Approach concept, as identified for all building design projects in the 2018 EFMP, in order to achieve a sustainable product. The sustainable building strategies identified in the 2018 CAP will be reviewed and implemented as part of the Integrated Systems Approach, to the extent feasible. The

following sustainable strategies/practices related to energy would be implemented for the Project:

- Design new construction to LEED[3] Silver standards, at a minimum;
- Reduce energy consumption from the 2014 baseline by 20 percent by the end of 2025, 50 percent by 2035, and 100 percent by 2050;
- Design and construct all new major capital projects (10,000 square feet and above) such that they will outperform Title 24 Standards by at least 15 percent, and all major renovation projects will outperform Title 24 by at least 10 percent;
- Reduce water use per student from the 2014 baseline by 50 percent by 2030;
- Achieve Net-Zero Waste by 2050;
- Include 10 percent recycled content in building materials, where feasible;
- Include 10 percent regional content in building materials, where feasible;
- Install 30 to 40 percent more efficient water-saving sinks;
- Install water-efficient plumbing fixtures (e.g., water closets and urinals). To ensure ease of maintenance, the gallons per flush of these fixtures should not be lower than 1.6;
- Specify No-VOC (emit no volatile organic compounds) interior finishes;
- Ensure the design of tight building envelope assemblies which limit air infiltration through additional layers of exterior insulation, high performance low-emissivity dual pane glass, and cool roof coatings;
- Specify light-colored paving materials to prevent heat island effect; and
- Continue commissioning, enhanced commissioning, and retro-commissioning of buildings.

Solid Waste Reduction Strategies

Mt. SAC would continue to implement the programs that are currently in place to reduce the amount of waste sent to public landfills through strategies focused on reducing, recycling, and reusing. Mt. SAC currently participates in waste diversion programs implemented by the California Department of Resources, Recycling, and Recovery—also known as CalRecycle—and, related to the 2018 EFMP, is in the process of developing an expanded waste management and recycling program for the campus. Operationally, Mt. SAC would continue to comply with recycling programs in compliance with applicable policies and those that have been adopted to comply with solid waste regulations such as the California Integrated Waste Management Act (AB 939), which sets specific diversion requirements for waste

[3] Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED®) is a green building rating system that contains prerequisites and credits in five areas: (1) environmentally sensitive site planning, (2) water conservation, (3) energy efficiency, (4) conservation of materials and resources, and (5) indoor air quality.

haulers. Further, the Mt. SAC 2018 CAP includes solid waste reduction strategies to achieve a Net Zero Waste goal by year 2050.

AB 341 is the current CalRecycle requirement for large state agencies, including all schools and community colleges, and requires a 75 percent diversion rate by 2020.

AB 1826 requires that Mt. SAC incorporate organic food waste diversion specifically targeting: food scraps (pre- and post-consumed), food-soiled paper, produce (lettuce, banana peels, orange peels), coffee grounds, leftover prepared foods, and post-consumer leftovers. Recently, Mt. SAC has implemented organic waste collection points for the kitchen staff workers at the Mountie Café (Building 8) and the Culinary Arts Kitchen and Bakery (Building 78).

Mt. SAC's 2018 CAP planning process recommended that the college set waste diversion goals and strategies. Its recommendations include the following:

- Continue to support and fund student-run recycling programs which encourage recycling of plastics, aluminum, and paper, such as Mt. SAC's EAGLE Club which currently runs a recycling signage campaign;
- Use compostable wares at food facilities, as opposed to Styrofoam® and plastics;
- Contract with a hauling agency willing to achieve a 95-percent landfill diversion rate (most hauling agencies achieve a 50-percent diversion rate; however, more are becoming well-informed about sustainable practices that keep waste out of landfills);
- Sort waste on site to improve landfill diversion rates (by sorting on site, haulers will be able to transfer recyclables to appropriate centers more efficiently);
- Compost the food waste that is generated on site for use on site and build a well-designed composting site in the Farm Precinct;
- Require the hauling agency to provide records by weight, type, and destination;
- Include a recycling/reuse/waste management center in the recommended new Reuse Depot facility (described in Chapter 10: *Facilities Recommendations* of the 2018 EFMP), and design this facility to accommodate recycling and reuse events for the college and community; and
- Increase the requirement for construction projects from 95-percent to 100-percent landfill waste diversion.

Additionally, as identified previously under Sustainable Building Strategies, the following sustainable strategies/practices would also be implemented during the planning period for the 2018 EFMP:

- Achieve Net-Zero Waste by 2050;
- Include 10 percent recycled content in building materials, where feasible; and
- Include 10 percent regional content in building materials, where feasible.

Water Conservation Strategies

Mt. SAC's water use includes on-campus domestic uses, landscape irrigation, athletic field irrigation, pasture and rangeland irrigation, and wildlife sanctuary uses. Mt. SAC would continue to employ the following campus programs to optimize water conservation: Technology-based Conservation, Effective Landscaping Design Standards, and Ongoing Maintenance Programs. Consistent with the 2018 EFMP, the proposed Project would implement the following sustainable strategies/practices:

- Reduce stormwater, sewer discharge, and water pollution;
- Employ sustainable landscaping practices; and
- Improve irrigation systems.

Consistent with the 2018 EFMP, the following sustainable strategies/practices would also be implemented:

- Specify stormwater saving strategies, where feasible;
- Continue use of native and drought-tolerant landscaping;
- Install 30 to 40 percent more efficient water-saving sinks;
- Install water-efficient plumbing fixtures (e.g., water closets and urinals) (to ensure ease of maintenance, the gallons per flush of these fixtures should not be lower than 1.6); and
- Reduce water use per student from the 2014 baseline by 50 percent by 2030.

The Project would be developed consistent with the energy and resource conservation measures identified by the State, City, and Mt. SAC. In summary, the proposed Project would not conflict with or obstruct a State or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. The impact would be less than significant; no mitigation is required consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would have less than significant impacts related to conflicting with or obstructing a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

VII. Geology and Soils

This analysis of geology and soils is tiered from the 2018 EFMP EIR and was addressed in Section 4.6, Geology and Soils, of that document. Relevant elements of the proposed Project related to geology and soils include earth-moving activities to accommodate the construction of the Library building and associated utility infrastructure and site improvements.

Information in this section is primarily based on general information related to geology and soils as stated in the 2018 EFMP EIR, including the results of paleontological resource records searches conducted as part of the 2018 EFMP EIR.

The following applicable MMs were identified in the 2019 Mitigation Monitoring Program prepared for the certified 2018 EFMP EIR and are incorporated as part of the proposed Project and assumed in the analysis presented in this section. As noted throughout this analysis, MM GEO-2, which was a project-specific mitigation measure identified for individual projects evaluated as part of the 2018 EFMP EIR, is not applicable to the Project. Therefore, MM GEO-2 is not incorporated as part of the proposed Project and is not assumed in the analysis presented in this section.

MM GEO-1 Prior to the approval of project plans by the Division of the State Architect (DSA), a site-specific geotechnical study shall be prepared for each proposed structure. The Geotechnical Report shall be prepared by a registered Civil Engineer or certified Engineering Geologist and shall contain site-specific evaluations of the seismic and geologic hazards affecting the project and shall identify recommendations for earthwork and construction. All recommendations from forthcoming site-specific geotechnical studies shall be included in the site preparation and building design specifications. Compliance with this requirement shall be verified by the DSA as part of the project certification process, which includes review and approval of the site-specific geotechnical studies by the California Geological Survey (CGS).

MM GEO-3 In accordance with the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the Mt. San Antonio Community College District and the City of Walnut, grading and drainage plans for all future Mt. SAC exempt education facilities shall be subject to administrative review and approval by the City of Walnut's Building Official.

MM GEO-4 Prior to initiation of grading activities, the following requirements shall be incorporated on the cover sheet of the Grading Plan under the general heading "Conditions of Approval":

a. A qualified Paleontologist and Paleontological Monitor shall be present at the pre-grade meeting to consult with the grading contractor and other consultants prior to the start of earth-moving activities. At the meeting, the Paleontologist shall establish procedures for paleontological resources surveillance based on the location and

depths of paleontologically sensitive sediments, and shall establish, in cooperation the Mt. SAC Project Manager, procedures for temporarily halting or redirecting work to permit the sampling, identification, and evaluation of the fossils as appropriate.

b. A qualified Paleontological Monitor shall be present at the site when grading and excavation in paleontologically sensitive sediments (Puente Formation and Quaternary older alluvial fan deposits). Paleontological monitoring is not required in areas where excavation occurs within fill soils.

c. The Monitor shall have the authority to temporarily direct, divert, or halt grading to allow recovery of paleontological resources. In areas rich in micro-vertebrates, collection of large bulk samples of matrix for later water screening to recover small bones and teeth shall be part of the paleontological salvage program.

d. Fossils recovered from this project shall be cleaned, stabilized, identified, and documented. A report on the paleontological resources recovered from the parcels shall be prepared by the Paleontologist and submitted to Mt. SAC Facilities Planning & Management.

e. Fossils with their contextual data must be deposited at a recognized museum or institution.

Thresholds of Significance

Mt. SAC 2016 CEQA Thresholds of Significance

To the extent the following thresholds of significance are applicable to the project, they shall be applied to determine the project's environmental impact.

Environmental Topic in the CEQA Checklist	Impact	Mt. San Antonio Community College District Threshold of Significance	Agencies and Regulations	CEQA Procedures
Open Space, Managed Resources, and Working Landscapes	Open spaces containing natural resources and working landscapes; Conversion of oak woodlands; Groundwater recharge; Soil erosion or the loss of topsoil; Special management due to hazards including unstable soil areas, liquefaction zones, areas subject to landslides and expansive soil areas.	Construction of a new building on campus located in a California Seismic Hazard Zone is a significant impact; Exposure of buildings or persons to liquefaction or subsidence safety hazards identified in an approved site-specific or FMP geology/soils report is a significant impact; Safety risks for buildings or persons due to expansive soil identified in an approved site-specific or FMP geology/soils report is a significant impact.	CGS DSA	Case studies; State law and civil engineers' recommendations; Unless there are unusual circumstances, no additional mitigation for geology/soils beyond that included in the latest approved FMP MMP; Obtain assessment and recommendations from civil engineers if damage from ground-borne vibration may occur during construction.

Project Impact Analysis

Question A: Would the project 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.

Discussion

The analysis of Threshold 4.6-1(i) in the 2018 EMFP EIR determined that there would be less than significant impacts related to fault rupture, and no mitigation was required.

Mt. SAC, as with Southern California as a whole, may experience strong ground shaking from a major earthquake on active regional faults in the Southern California area. No known active or potentially active faults traverse the campus, and the campus is not included in an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone (Psomas 2019). As no known active or potentially active faults traverse the campus, a less than significant impact related to the risk of loss, injury, or death

involving fault rupture of a known earthquake fault would result from implementation of the proposed Project, consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would have a less than significant impact related to rupture of a known earthquake fault. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

(ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?

Discussion

The analysis of Threshold 4.6-1(ii) in the 2018 EFMP EIR determined that, with implementation of MMs GEO-1 and GEO-2, there would be less than significant impacts related to strong seismic ground shaking. As mentioned previously, while MM GEO-1 from the 2018 EFMP EIR has been incorporated into the Project and assumed in this analysis, MM GEO-2 was specific to individual projects identified in the 2018 EFMP EIR that were evaluated on a project-level, and is therefore not applicable to the proposed Project.

According to the Public Safety Element of the City's General Plan, moderate to severe ground shaking may be expected within the City, including at Mt. SAC, due to the proximity of the San Jose fault, located along the northern edge of the City and approximately 0.5 miles north of the campus; the Chino and Central Avenue faults, located approximately 4.3 miles to the east and southeast; as well as three major fault zones: the San Andreas, Newport-Inglewood, and Sierra Madre. The San Jose fault is the closest known active surface fault to the campus located along the southern flank of the San Jose Hills and is capable of producing a 6.5 magnitude earthquake. While other active faults in the area are located further from the site, they may have a greater potential to produce earthquakes of higher magnitudes (Psomas 2019, City of Walnut 2018b).

The possibility of ground acceleration or shaking on any part of the campus is similar to that for all of Southern California. However, this geotechnical issue is common in Southern California and would be addressed through adherence to typical design and construction practices, including the current California Building Code (CBC) and all site-specific geotechnical recommendations. In compliance with MM GEO-1, all site-specific recommendations for earthwork and construction identified in the Project's forthcoming geotechnical study will be included in the site preparation and building design specifications for the Project, which would be verified by the DSA as part of the certification process. With implementation of MM GEO-1, Project impacts would be less than significant, consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would result in a less than significant impact related to strong seismic ground shaking with implementation of MM GEO-1 noted above. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

(iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

Discussion

The analysis of Threshold 4.6-1(iii) in the 2018 EFMP EIR determined that, with implementation of MM GEO-1, there would be a less than significant impact related to seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction.

According to the Public Safety Element of the City's General Plan, and as shown on Exhibit 4.6-1, Seismic Hazard Zone Map, of the 2018 EFMP EIR, a majority of the campus is designated as a Liquefaction Hazard Zone. However, this designation does not mean that all areas within the zone will experience liquefaction. Liquefaction hazards are common in Southern California and can be mitigated by typical design and construction practices (such as design in accordance with the CBC and site-specific geotechnical recommendations). Typical measures to reduce the risk of liquefaction include, but are not limited to, removing or improving loose or unsuitable soils, over-excavating and recompacting native soils to provide a stable, engineered base, and, where necessary, using reinforced or deep foundations that transfer structural loads to non-liquefiable soils or bedrock. In some cases, additional soil improvement techniques, such as densification or other ground reinforcement methods, may also be employed to further enhance soil stability. All typical remedial measures noted above would be implemented within the development footprint of the Project, as analyzed throughout this document.

As required by MM GEO-1, the Project will incorporate all site-specific design and construction geotechnical recommendations identified in the Project's forthcoming geotechnical study, which will be included in applicable Project plans and specifications and subject to the review and approval by the DSA. With implementation of MM GEO-1, in addition to compliance with existing State regulations such as the most recent CBC, Project impacts related to liquefaction would be less than significant, consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR. and would be included in the site preparation and building design specifications.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would have a less than significant impact related to seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction, with incorporation of MM GEO-1 noted above. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

(iv) Landslides?

Discussion

The analysis of Threshold 4.6-1(iv) in the 2018 EFMP EIR determined that, with implementation of MMs GEO-1 through GEO-3, there would be a less than significant impact related to landslides. As previously stated, MM GEO-2 was a project-specific mitigation measure and is not applicable to the proposed Project.

Landslides are downward movements of a mass of earth, soils, or rock or a combination of these under the influence of gravity and/or saturation. Landslide materials are commonly porous and very weathered in the upper portions and along the margins of the slide. Slope failures can occur during or after periods of intense rainfall or in response to strong seismic ground shaking. Areas of high topographic relief, such as steep canyon walls, are most likely to be impacted by slope failure. According to the City's General Plan, Public Safety Element, the majority of Mt. SAC is not within a designated seismically induced landslide area, including the Project site (City of Walnut 2018b). According to a preliminary grading review of the Project site, the site slopes slightly downhill consistently from north to south, with total elevation differential across the site of approximately 16 feet, or an average slope of 4.5 percent (Mt. SAC 2023). The area around the Project site has been previously developed with existing structures and improvements on the Mt. SAC campus. Under these circumstances, the potential for landslides at the Project site is considered negligible.

Regardless, the Project would implement MM GEO-1 which requires all recommendations from the forthcoming site-specific geotechnical evaluation to be included in the site preparation and building design specifications. Additionally, MM GEO-3 requires that the Project's grading and drainage plans be reviewed and approved by the City of Walnut's Building Official in accordance with the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the City and Mt. SAC. Therefore, with implementation of the Project-specific design and construction recommendations contained in the forthcoming geotechnical study (MM GEO-1), as well as compliance with all applicable local and State regulations, including the review and approval of Project grading and drainage plans by the City (MM GEO-3), potential impacts associated with landslide hazards would be less than significant, consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would result in a less than significant impact related to landslides with implementation of MMs GEO-1 and GEO-3 noted above. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Question B: Would the project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

Discussion

The analysis of Threshold 4.6-2 in the 2018 EFMP EIR concluded that impacts related to soil erosion and loss of topsoil would be less than significant with implementation of MM GEO-3, MM HYD-2, and through compliance with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Construction General Permit. It is noted that MM HYD-2 was a project-specific mitigation measure identified for only for the individual projects that were evaluated on a project-level in the 2018 EFMP EIR and is therefore not applicable to the proposed Project.

As detailed in Section 4.6, Geology and Soils, of the 2018 EFMP EIR ground disturbance during grading and construction activities could lead to erosion and topsoil loss during wind or rain events, resulting in a potentially significant impact. Development projects that disturb one acre or more of land are required to comply with the NPDES Construction General Permit. In compliance with the NPDES permit, erosion potential during construction activities would be managed with Best Management Practices (BMPs) implemented at each construction site as part of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) during construction activities to minimize erosion impacts. As part of the SWPPP, erosion and sediment control BMPs would be required pursuant to the NPDES General Construction Permit as well as permanent stormwater management features that would collectively meet the requirements set forth in the Low Impact Development (LID) Manual and include permanent BMPs that would reduce loose soils, sediment, and other pollutants from stormwater runoff. Additionally, as required by MM GEO-3, the Project's grading and drainage plans would be subject to the review and approval by the City's Building Official, which would ensure that adequate erosion controls are in place during Project construction. Once operational, the Project would not result in significant impacts related to erosion or the loss of top soil.

Consistent with the 2018 EFMP EIR, compliance with the NPDES Construction General Permit and MM GEO-3 would ensure that potential erosion impacts during Project construction are less than significant.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

Potentially significant impacts related to soil erosion and the loss of topsoil during Project construction activities would be reduced to a less than significant level through adherence to existing State regulations, including compliance with the NPDES Construction General Permit, and with implementation of MM GEO-3 noted above. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Question C: Would the project 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?

Discussion

The analysis of Threshold 4.6-3 in the 2018 EFMP EIR determined that, with implementation of MMs GEO-1 and GEO-2, impacts related to unstable geologic materials would be less than significant. As previously stated, MM GEO-2 was identified for the individual projects identified in the 2018 EFMP EIR that were evaluated on a project-level basis and is therefore not applicable to the proposed Project.

Liquefaction and Landslides

Liquefaction and landslide hazards are addressed in response to Questions A(iii) and A(iv), above. As discussed above, impacts related to liquefaction and landslide hazards would be reduced to a less than significant level with implementation of MM GEO-1, which requires that all site-specific geotechnical design and construction recommendations provided in the Project's forthcoming geotechnical study are implemented and incorporated into site and building design.

Lateral Spreading

Lateral spreading involves the lateral movement of earth materials due to ground shaking. Evidence of this phenomenon is visible through near-vertical cracks with predominantly horizontal movement of the soil mass. The Project site slopes slightly downhill from north to south, with an average slope of 4.5 percent. No significant slopes or embankments are present on the site. The Project site is surrounded by areas subject to previous development on the Mt. SAC campus, including buildings and other associated site improvements. As no significant slopes or embankments are present within the Project or surrounding area, consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR, the potential for lateral spreading to occur on the Project site is considered negligible and no impacts would occur and no mitigation is required.

Subsidence and Collapse

Subsidence is a lowering or settlement of the ground surface through collapse of subsurface void space. This condition can occur in areas where soil or groundwater has moved out of an

area and has created a void space unable to sustain the materials above it or in areas where subsurface materials are dissolved, leaving little or no support for surface soils or features. The project-specific geotechnical study reports prepared for implementation of 2018 EFMP Phases 1A & 1B identify that the potential for subsidence and collapse should be factored into the determinations of construction equipment types and grading techniques for development under the 2018 EFMP. This geotechnical issue can be reduced through adherence to typical design and construction practices (such as design in accordance with the CBC). Additionally, MM GEO-1 requires all recommendations from the Project's forthcoming site-specific geotechnical study to be included in the site preparation and building design specifications.

Design and construction following the recommendations contained in the forthcoming Project-specific geotechnical study, as well as compliance with all applicable local and State regulations, would ensure that the potential for subsidence and collapse resulting from Project implementation is less than significant. Therefore, consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR, implementation MM GEO-1 would reduce potentially significant impacts related to subsidence and collapse to a less than significant level.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would result in a less than significant impact associated with unstable geologic materials with incorporation of MM GEO-1 noted above. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Question D: Would the project 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?

Discussion

The analysis of Threshold 4.6-4 in the 2018 EFMP EIR determined that, with implementation of MM GEO-1 and MM GEO-2, development under the 2018 EFMP would result in a less than significant impact related to expansive soil. As discussed previously, MM GEO-2, which was specific to individual projects identified in the 2018 EFMP EIR, is not applicable to the proposed Project and is therefore not assumed in the analysis below.

Expansive soils are materials that, when subject to a constant load, are prone to expand when repeatedly and/or consistently exposed to water. As discussed in the 2018 EFMP EIR, the potential for encountering expansive soils varies from very low to moderate throughout the campus. As previously discussed, in compliance with MM GEO-1, a site-specific geotechnical study will be prepared for the Project. If expansive soils are identified as a potential hazard on the Project site in the Project's forthcoming geotechnical study, recommendations would be included in the report, which would be incorporated into Project design and construction

as required by MM GEO-1, to ensure that any related impacts would be less than significant. Therefore, consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR, with implementation of MM GEO-1, as well as through adherence to existing local and State regulations (i.e., CBC), any potential impact related to expansive soil would be less than significant.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would result in a less than significant impact associated with expansive soils with implementation of MM GEO-1. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Question E: Would the project 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?

Discussion

The analysis of Threshold 4.6-5 in the 2018 EFMP EIR determined that, because Mt. SAC has a piped sewage collection system that conveys wastewater off site for treatment and disposal, and because no areas on the campus contain existing or past septic systems or improvements, no impact would occur and no mitigation is required. Consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR, the Project would have no impact related to soils incapable of supporting septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems, and no mitigation is required.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would have no impact related to 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. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Question F: Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

Discussion

The analysis of Threshold 4.6-6 in the 2018 EFMP EIR concluded that, with implementation of MM GEO-4, potentially significant impacts resulting from development under the 2018 EFMP related to unknown paleontological resources would be less than significant.

The Mt. SAC campus is located within the San Jose Hills, a northeast-trending structural upwarp in the northeast portion of the Los Angeles Basin. It is bounded to the north by the San Gabriel Valley and to the south by the Puente Hills. The campus is underlain by four members of the Miocene Puente Formation in the hills primarily in the northeast and southern portion of the campus, and Quaternary alluvial deposits in the remainder of the campus.

Due to the unpredictable nature of the fossil record in given depositional environments, the significance of a specific fossil type is variable. Vertebrate fossils, especially those with stratigraphic or ecological context, are considered scientifically significant. Invertebrate and plant fossils may be considered significant, dependent on the stratigraphic, ecological, temporal, or evolutionary indicators they provide.

As stated in Section 4.6, Geology and Soils, of the 2018 EFMP EIR, the pedestrian survey conducted on the Mt. SAC campus for the 2018 EFMP site found that surface deposits composed of Pleistocene and Holocene alluvial deposits within the Miocene Puente Formation are present in the hills located on the campus. A paleontological resource records search and literature review was conducted by the Los Angeles County Natural History Museum (LACM) on April 5, 2018, to determine if any vertebrate fossil records within the LACM collections database had been recovered at the Mt. SAC campus or in the general vicinity. The results indicated that no vertebrate fossil localities are directly within the boundaries of the campus; however, five fossil-bearing localities are recorded within approximately 5.0 miles from the campus. An additional search of the Paleobiology Database (paleobiodb.org) resulted in the finding of one additional fossil locality, known as the Featherstone Quarry, approximately 2 miles northwest of the campus.

While no fossil localities were identified on the campus through the LACM and PaleoBiology records searches, many have been documented nearby from similar-aged sediments within the same geologic formations. For example, terrestrial vertebrate fossil localities include bison (*Bison* sp.), horse *(Equus* sp.), and camel (*Camelops* sp.) have been identified within the Pleistocene and Holocene alluvial deposits. Fossil localities dating to the Miocene Puente Formation consist of marine vertebrate fossil localities and include three separate species of herring (*Ganolytes* sp*., Etringus* sp*., and Lembicus meikleiohn* sp.), pipefish (*Sygnathus emeritus*), deep sea smelt (*Bathylagidae*), jackfish (*Carangidaes* sp.), mackerel (*Tunita* sp.), and unidentified fish species. Therefore, Mt. SAC is moderately sensitive for paleontological resources within subsurface soils.

No unique geologic feature is known to exist, and no fossils have been documented on the campus. However, excavation activities associated with development under the 2018 EFMP could encounter deposits of the Pleistocene and Holocene alluvial deposits and the Miocene Puente Formation. Excavation in these sediments could potentially impact sensitive paleontological resources in areas where surficial deposits from the Puente Formation are present or when excavations exceed 10 feet in depth in areas with Pleistocene and Holocene sediments, representing a potentially significant impact. The Project would implement MM GEO-4 from the 2018 EFMP EIR, which requires attendance by a qualified paleontologist at the pre-grade conference, requires paleontological monitoring in paleontologically sensitive sediments, and identifies measures to take if paleontological resources are discovered.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would have a less than significant impact related to the potential to directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature, with implementation MM GEO-4 noted above. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

VIII. Greenhouse Gas Emissions

This analysis of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions is tiered from the 2018 EFMP EIR which was addressed in Section 4.7, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, of that document. The new library building associated with implementation of the proposed Project would be designed to achieve a LEED Silver rating. Hours of operation will be similar to the existing library building on campus.

The following MM was identified in the 2019 Mitigation Monitoring Program prepared for the certified 2018 EFMP EIR and is incorporated as part of the proposed Project and assumed in the analysis presented in this section.

MM GHG-1 All major capital projects (10,000 square feet and above) shall be designed to outperform Title 24, Part 6, Energy Efficiency Standards, by a minimum of 15%.

Thresholds of Significance

Mt. SAC 2016 CEQA Thresholds of Significance

To the extent the following thresholds of significance are applicable to the Project, they shall be applied to determine the Project's environmental impact.

Environmental Topic in the CEQA Checklist	Impact	Mt. San Antonio Community College District Threshold of Significance	Agencies and Regulations	CEQA Procedures
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO^2EQ) annual operational emissions and annualized construction emissions	Written evidence supporting the District's GHG emissions thresholds is identified in Footnote 4. Site-specific projects of less than 3.0 acres with import or export of 10,000 cy and buildings of 56,000 asf (80,000 gsf) do not exceed the GHG standard of 3,000 metric tonne per year (MT/Year) CO^2EQ for annual operational and 30-year amortized construction GHG emissions. See Table 5 of Report 15-116A See Report 15-116A for information regarding the GHG thresholds[4]; all assumptions for Scenario 1A for air quality (i.e., watering twice per day, and painting with 80 g/l or	CalEPA CARB	Same criteria as stated for air quality in Section 2: Air Quality If GHG projects are not significant, each project remains subject to the applicable GHG MM in the latest approved FMP MMP (i.e., as conditions of approval) to reduce GHG regional emissions.

Environmental Topic in the CEQA Checklist	Impact	Mt. San Antonio Community College District Threshold of Significance	Agencies and Regulations	CEQA Procedures
		less) are required in a GHG analysis. The stated GHG thresholds apply to GHG impacts only (existing + project balance); not to GHG cumulative impacts (existing + project + cumulative) or global GHG emission impacts.		

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Background Information

Climate change refers to any significant change in measures of climate (e.g., average temperature, precipitation, or wind patterns) over a period of time. Climate change may result from natural factors, natural processes, and human activities that change the composition of the atmosphere and alter the surface and features of the land. Significant changes in global climate patterns have recently been associated with global warming, which is an average increase in the temperature of the atmosphere near the Earth's surface; this is attributed to an accumulation of GHG emissions in the atmosphere. GHGs trap heat in the atmosphere which, in turn, increases the Earth's surface temperature. Some GHGs occur naturally and are emitted to the atmosphere through natural processes, while others are created and emitted solely through human activities. The emission of GHGs through fossil fuel combustion in conjunction with other human activities appears to be closely associated with global warming.

GHGs, as defined under California's Assembly Bill (AB) 32, include carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6). General discussions on climate change often include water vapor, atmospheric ozone, and aerosols in the GHG category. Water vapor and atmospheric ozone are not gases that are formed directly in the construction or operation of development projects, nor can they be controlled in these projects. Aerosols are not gases. While these elements have a role in climate change, they are not considered by either regulatory bodies, such as CARB, or climate change groups, such as the California Climate Action Registry, as gases to be reported or analyzed for control. Therefore, no further discussion of water vapor, atmospheric ozone, or aerosols is provided.

Regulatory Background

On June 1, 2005, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger signed Executive Order (EO) S-3-05, which calls for a reduction in GHG emissions to the year 2000 level by 2010, to year 1990 levels by 2020, and to 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050.

The principal overall State plan and policy adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions is AB 32 (California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006). AB 32 establishes regulatory, reporting, and market mechanisms to achieve quantifiable reductions in GHG emissions and establishes a cap on statewide GHG emissions. AB 32 recognizes that California is the source of substantial amounts of GHG emissions. The statute states the following:

> Global warming poses a serious threat to the economic well-being, public health, natural resources, and the environment of California. The potential adverse impacts of global warming include the exacerbation of air quality problems, a reduction in the quality and supply of water to the state from the Sierra snowpack, a rise in sea levels resulting in the displacement of thousands of coastal businesses and residences, damage to marine ecosystems and the natural environment, and an increase in the incidences of infectious diseases, asthma, and other human health-related problems.

In order to avert these consequences, AB 32 establishes a State goal of reducing GHG emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2020, codifying the goal of EO S-3-05.

CARB approved a *Climate Change Scoping Plan* as required by AB 32 in 2008; this plan is updated every five years as required. The *Climate Change Scoping Plan* proposes a "comprehensive set of actions designed to reduce overall carbon GHG emissions in California, improve our environment, reduce our dependence on oil, diversify our energy sources, save energy, create new jobs, and enhance public health" (CARB 2008). The *Climate Change Scoping Plan* has a range of GHG-reduction actions which include direct regulations, alternative compliance mechanisms, monetary and non-monetary incentives, voluntary actions, market-based mechanisms such as a cap-and-trade system, and an AB 32 implementation regulation to fund the program. On February 10, 2014, CARB released the Draft Proposed First Update to the *Climate Change Scoping Plan* (CARB 2014). The board approved the final *First Update to the Climate Change Scoping Plan* on May 22, 2014. The first update describes California's progress towards AB 32 goals, stating that "California is on track to meet the near-term 2020 greenhouse gas limit and is well positioned to maintain and continue reductions beyond 2020 as required by AB 32" (CARB 2014). The latest update occurred in January 2017 and incorporates the 40 percent reduction to 1990 emissions levels by 2030.

The Sustainable Communities and Climate Protection Act of 2008, Senate Bill (SB) 375, established a process to coordinate land use planning, regional transportation plans, and funding priorities in order to help California meet the GHG reduction goals established in AB 32. SB 375 required SCAG to incorporate a SCS into its RTPs that will achieve GHG emission reduction targets though several measures, including land use decisions. SCAG's SCS is included in the SCAG 2024–2050 RTP/SCS (SCAG 2024). The goals and policies of the RTP/SCS that reduce VMT focus on transportation and land use planning that include building infill projects; locating residents closer to where they work and play; and designing communities so there is access to high quality transit service.

On April 29, 2015, Governor Brown signed EO B-30-15, which ordered an interim statewide GHG emission reduction target to reduce GHG emissions to 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030 to ensure California meets its target of reducing GHG emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050. Five key goals for reducing GHG emissions through 2030 include (1) increasing renewable electricity to 50 percent; (2) doubling the energy efficiency savings achieved in existing buildings and making heating fuels cleaner; (3) reducing petroleum use in cars and trucks by up to 50 percent; (4) reducing emissions of short-lived climate pollutants; and (5) managing farms, rangelands, forests, and wetlands to increasingly store carbon. EO B-30-15 also directs CARB to update the *Climate Change Scoping Plan* to express the 2030 target in terms of million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent.

On September 8, 2016, the Governor signed SB 32 to codify the GHG reduction goals of EO B-30-15, requiring the State to reduce GHG emissions by 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030 (Health and Safety Code Section 38566). As stated above, this goal is expected to keep the State on track to meeting the goal set by EO S-3-05 of reducing GHG emissions by 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050.

AB 197 was signed at the same time to ensure that the SB 32 goals are met by requiring CARB to provide annual reports of GHGs, criteria pollutants, and TACs by facility, City and sub-county level, and sector for stationary sources and at the County level for mobile sources. It also requires the CARB to prioritize specified emission reduction rules and regulations and to identify specified information for emission reduction measures (e.g., alternative compliance mechanism, market-based compliance mechanism, and potential monetary and nonmonetary incentive) when updating the Scoping Plan.

SB 350, signed October 7, 2015, is the Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act of 2015. SB 350 is the implementation of some of the goals of EO B-30-15. The objectives of SB 350 are as follows:

1. To increase from 33 percent to 50 percent, the procurement of our electricity from renewable sources; and
2. To double the energy efficiency savings in electricity and natural gas final end uses of retail customers through energy efficiency and conservation.

The text of SB 350 sets a December 31, 2030, target for 50 percent of electricity to be generated from renewable sources. SB 350 also requires the State to double statewide energy efficiency savings in electricity and natural gas end uses by 2030. Additionally, SB 350 sets requirements for large utilities to develop and submit integrated resources plans, which detail how utilities would meet their customers' resource needs, reduce GHG emissions, and integrate clean energy resources (CEC 2015).

On September 10, 2018, Governor Brown signed SB 100, the 100 Percent Clean Energy Act of 2018. SB 100 requires renewable energy and zero-carbon resources to supply 100 percent of electric retail sales to end-use customers and 100 percent of electricity procured to serve state agencies by December 31, 2045. This policy requires the transition to zero-carbon electric systems that do not cause contributions to increase of GHG emissions elsewhere in

the western electricity grid (CEC 2020). SB 100 also creates new standards for the Renewable Portfolio Standard goals established by SB 350 in 2015. Specifically, the bill increases required energy from renewable sources for both investor-owned utilities and publicly owned utilities from 50 percent to 60 percent by 2030.

Further, on September 10, 2018, Governor Brown also signed California EO B-55-18, which sets a new statewide goal of carbon neutrality as soon as possible, and no later than 2045 and achieve net negative emissions thereafter. EO B-55-18 was added to the existing Statewide targets of reducing GHG emissions, including the targets previously established by Governor Brown of reducing emissions to 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030 (EO B-30-15 and SB 32), and by Governor Schwarzenegger of reducing emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2040 (EO S-3-05).

Mt. SAC has is also committed to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and is developing the Climate Action Plan & Sustainability. Mt. SAC prepared the 2018 Climate Action Plan (2018 CAP) to provide guidance for the campus towards becoming a more sustainable institution. The 2018 CAP articulates the goals, objectivities and strategies for having net-zero carbon emissions. The following areas of sustainability and established goals are listed in the 2018 CAP:

Greenhouse Gas Reduction: Reduce energy consumption from the 2014 baseline by 20% by the end of 2025, 50% by 2035 and 100% by 2050.

Green Building Standard: All new, major capital projects (10,000 square feet and above) will outperform Title 24 Standards by at least 15%, and all major renovation projects will outperform Title 24 by at least 10%.

Water Use Reduction: Reduce water use per student by 50% from 2014 levels by 2030.

Waste Diversion and Management: Net Zero Waste by 2050.

Institutionalization: Hire a full-time Sustainability Director by the end of 2018. Secure release time for a Sustainability Coordinator starting Fall 2019. Establish a Sustainability Center by 2020.

Curriculum Integration: Build sustainability into the educational experience of 50% of students by 2025, and 100% of students by 2035.

Professional Development: Establish professional development in sustainability for all new faculty and adjunct instructors by 2020. Integrate sustainability into campus Professional Development Plan by 2020. Offer online Sustainability Certificate for faculty.

Research and Community Outreach: Publicize campus sustainability efforts to surrounding community annually, starting in 2019.

Project Impact Analysis

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

Discussion

Based on the proposed construction activities described previously, the principal source of construction GHG emissions would be internal combustion engines of construction equipment, on-road construction vehicles, and workers' commuting vehicles. GHG emissions from construction activities were obtained from the CalEEMod model. The estimated construction GHG emissions for the Project would be 964 $MTCO_2e$, as shown in Table 8, Estimated Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Construction.

TABLE 8
ESTIMATED GREENHOUSE GAS
EMISSIONS FROM CONSTRUCTION

Source	Emissions ($MTCO_2e$)
2027	44
2028	371
2029	375
2030	174
Total	**964**

$MTCO_2e$: metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent

Notes:
- Totals may not add due to rounding variances.
- Detailed calculations in Appendix A.

Source: Appendix A.

As shown in Table 8, estimated total GHG emissions for Project construction are 964 $MTCO_2e$. Because impacts from a project's construction activities occur over a relatively short period of time, they contribute a relatively small portion of a project's lifetime GHG emissions. In addition, GHG emission reduction measures for construction equipment are relatively limited. The SCAQMD recommends that construction emissions be amortized over a 30-year project lifetime so that GHG reduction measures address construction GHG emissions as part of operational GHG reduction strategies (SCAQMD 2008). The amortized emissions from the Project would be 32 $MTCO_2e$. The amortized construction emissions would be well below the SCAQMD and Mt Sac screening level of 3,000 $MTCO_2e$/year.

Operational emissions comprise area, energy, and mobile source emissions. The Project would result in nominal new operational GHG emissions, as the proposed library would replace the existing library. Existing daily trips and operational emissions would be replaced with those associated with the new library. Similarly, emissions associated with energy, water, and waste generation would likely be reduced, as the new library would replace the existing library with a newer, more energy-efficient building.

The Project would not generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment. The impact would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would have a less than significant impact related to GHG emissions with incorporation of the MM GHG-1 noted above. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

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

Discussion

Mt. SAC developed the 2018 Climate Action Plan to minimize GHG emissions associated with the campus. As shown in Table 8, Estimated Total Project Annual Greenhouse Gas Emissions, the Project's GHG emissions would be below the threshold of significance established by Mt. SAC. The State policy and standards adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions that are applicable to the proposed Project are Executive Order S-3-05, Assembly Bill (AB) 32, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, and Senate Bill (SB) 32, which are further discussed in Appendix A. The quantitative goal of these regulations is to reduce GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 to 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050; and, for SB 32, to 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. Statewide plans and regulations (such as GHG emissions standards for vehicles, the Low Carbon Fuel Standard, Cap-and-Trade, and renewable energy) are being implemented at the statewide level; and compliance at a project level is not addressed.

As described in detail under Section VI - Energy, new buildings would be developed in compliance with (and would exceed) Title 24 Energy Efficiency Standards and the CALGreen Code, and Mt. SAC would incorporate other green building strategies in new development. Therefore, the new library building to be developed in the proposed Project would be more energy efficient than the existing library to be demolished. The proposed Project would not impede the policies described in CARB's Scoping Plan Update, or others, that will help achieve established goals.

The 2018 CAP includes four distinct areas that identify broad strategies for achieving a more sustainable campus: Sustainable Building Strategies, Mobile Source Emissions Reduction Strategies, Solid Waste Reduction Strategies, and Water Conservation Strategies. Mt. SAC would implement the 2018 CAP to the fullest extent possible, consistent with budgetary constraints and regulatory and programmatic requirements. The Project is part of the development plan evaluated under the DEIR of the 2018 EFMP. The 2018 EFMP was found to be consistent with State, local and campus plans related to the minimization of GHG

emissions. Since the Project is a component of the 2018 EFMP, the Project would likewise be consistent with the GHG emission reduction plans, measures, and regulations related to GHG emissions. Therefore, the proposed Project does not conflict with these plans and regulations but would assist in achieving the statewide goal through use of alternative fuels and providing alternatives to higher GHG emissions associated with single-occupant vehicles. The impact would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would not conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

IX. Hazards and Hazardous Materials

The analysis of hazards and hazardous materials is tiered from the 2018 EFMP EIR and was addressed in Section 4.8, Hazards and Hazardous Materials and Wildfire, of that document. Relevant elements of the proposed Project related to hazards and hazardous materials include the removal of existing landscape and hardscape areas, above-ground electrical equipment, demolition of the existing site improvements, and the construction of the proposed Library Replacement Building and associated on-site improvements. The Project would require the use of landscape maintenance chemicals and cleaning products, consistent with existing campus operations. The design of the proposed Project ensures that emergency access to and around the Project site is maintained.

There were no MMs adopted as part of the 2018 EFMP EIR related to hazards and hazardous materials.

Thresholds of Significance

Mt. SAC 2016 CEQA Thresholds of Significance

To the extent the following thresholds of significance are applicable to the project, they shall be applied to determine the project's environmental impact.

Environmental Topic in the CEQA Checklist	Impact	Mt. San Antonio Community College District Threshold of Significance	Agencies and Regulations	CEQA Procedures
Hazards/Hazardous Materials	Public exposure to hazardous materials	Non-compliance with an approved Phase 1 or Phase 2 ESA Report's recommendations is a significant impact.	Division Of Occupational Safety & Health (Cal/OSHA) CalEPA DSA LACoFD	Case studies Unless there are unusual circumstances, no additional mitigation for hazards beyond that included in the latest approved FMP MMP.

Project Impact Analysis

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

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

Discussion

The analysis of Thresholds 4.8-1 and 4.8-2 in the 2018 EFMP EIR concluded that development under the 2018 LRDP would have a less than significant impact during construction and long-term operations related to public exposure to hazards from (1) the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials; and (2) a reasonably foreseeable upset and accident condition involving the release of hazardous materials.

As defined in the 2018 EFMP EIR, for purposes of this analysis, hazardous materials include inorganic and organic chemicals and products (chemical reagents and reactions) containing such substances as defined by California laws and regulations, radioactive materials, and biohazardous materials.

Construction Activities

Construction associated with the proposed Project would involve demolition of existing site features, including asphalt parking areas and other hardscape and landscaping elements, and construction of the new Library Replacement Building and associated site improvements. Buildings constructed before the 1980s have the potential to contain asbestos-containing materials (ACMs) and/or lead-based paint in the building materials. Therefore, there is a potential for asbestos and lead release during demolition. Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) also have the potential to be encountered during demolition as a result of their potential use associated with existing buildings and electrical equipment on campus.

All demolition activities would comply with applicable regulations related to ACMs, lead, and PCBs, including CalOSHA requirements, SCAQMD Rule 1403, Title 8 of the CCR (Section 1529) which regulates asbestos exposure, and CCR Section 1532.1 which provides exposure limits, exposure monitoring, respiratory protection, and good working practices by workers exposed to lead. Therefore, compliance with applicable regulations and requirements would ensure that construction-related impacts would be less than significant, consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR.

During the construction phase, there is a limited risk of accidental release of hazardous materials such as gasoline, oil, or other fluids in the operation and maintenance of construction equipment. These materials are common to typical construction activities and are used routinely and do not pose a significant risk of upset or hazard to the public or environment.

Operation

In the long-term, the Project would involve routine maintenance activities, including regular building and landscape maintenance, that would require the use of common hazardous materials such as standard cleaning products and pesticides or herbicides. The amount of hazardous materials that are handled at any one time is relatively small, reducing the potential consequences of an accident during handling. With respect to transport of hazardous materials, under current conditions, Mt. SAC currently transports hazardous materials to and from campus on an as-needed basis, or as otherwise required by existing

campus procedures. With implementation of the proposed Project, hazardous materials and wastes would continue to be transported to and from the campus to support instructional and other on-campus activities.

As with existing conditions, the transport of hazardous materials and wastes can result in accidental spills, leaks, and toxic releases; however, it is heavily regulated and requires licensed vendors to bring hazardous materials to and from the campus. The established procedures for transport of hazardous materials and hazardous wastes to and from the campus would continue to be followed including the completion of manifests, which are maintained by Risk Management for all hazardous waste that is transported in connection with campus activities. The campus would continue to comply with all applicable federal, State, and local laws and regulations and existing campus programs related to the use, handling, transport, and storage of hazardous materials on campus. Compliance with applicable federal, State, and local laws and campus procedures would ensure that impacts associated with upset or accident conditions remain less than significant, consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would have a less than significant impact during both construction and operations related to the potential to create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials, or through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Question C: Would the project emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?

Discussion

The analysis of Threshold 4.8-3 in the 2018 EFMP EIR concluded that development under the 2018 EFMP would have a less than significant impact related to hazardous emissions or handling hazardous materials within a quarter mile of a school.

The Mt. SAC Child Development Center (Buildings 70 through 72) on campus provides childcare to children of college students, staff members, and the community at large year-round. Off campus, two schools exist within 0.25 mile of Mt. SAC. Collegewood Elementary School, a public school at 20725 Collegewood Drive, is located approximately 0.20 mile to the northwest of campus, while the International School of Montessori at 20781 Amar Road is located less than 0.10 mile to the west of the campus.

As previously described, the proposed Project proposes construction of a Library, which would include classroom, office, storage, and other support space, as well as associated site improvements such as landscaping and utility infrastructure. It is not anticipated that any operations in the proposed Library Replacement Building would require the use or storage of any hazardous materials that are not currently used in some capacity on campus or result in a significant increase in quantities of hazardous materials. Routine maintenance activities associated with the building and landscaped areas would involve the use of common hazardous materials such as standard cleaning products and pesticides or herbicides, which would continue to be handled in compliance with all federal, State, and local regulations, including established campus procedures, to ensure safe use, storage, disposal, and transport of hazardous materials and wastes, consistent with existing operations on campus. Therefore, through compliance with existing federal, State, and local regulations related to hazardous materials and waste, as well as continued compliance with established campus procedures related to the use, storage, disposal, and transport of hazardous materials and wastes, the Project would result in a less than significant impact associated with hazardous materials within a quarter mile of a school, consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would have a less than significant impact related to the emission or handling of hazardous materials within a quarter mile of a school. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Question D: Would the project be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?

Discussion

The analysis of Threshold 4.8-4 in the 2018 EFMP EIR concluded that development under the 2018 EFMP would have a less than significant impact related to being located on a site included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Section 65962.5 of the *California Government Code* Section 65962.5 (Cortese List).

As stated in the 2018 EFMP EIR, research on the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) EnviroStor database, which identifies those sites/addresses on the hazardous waste and substances site list (Cortese list), indicated that the Mt. SAC campus is not located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials pursuant to Section 65962.5. Additionally, a search of the EnviroStor database for listings in the City of Walnut or at Mt. SAC yielded no results. An updated search of DTSC's EnviroStor database did not reveal any changes since the previous analysis of this threshold in the 2018 EFMP EIR (DTSC 2025).

Furthermore, *The EDR Radius Map™ Report with GeoCheck®: Mt. San Antonio College Parking & Circulation MP, 1100 North Grand Avenue, Walnut, California 91789 (Inquiry Number 5085390.2s)* (EDR Report) was prepared by Environmental Data Resources (EDR 2017). The EDR Report was prepared for the Mt. SAC 2017 Parking and Circulation Master Plan (2017 PCMP) project; however, it remains relevant to the proposed Project as the entire campus was included in the search radius. The EDR Report incorporates data from a search of government databases to determine the presence or absence of significant hazardous materials or conditions on or near the campus. The EDR Report indicates that no sites located on the campus are included on the hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to *California Government Code* Section 65962.5.

Therefore, the proposed Project would not be located on a site included on the Cortese List and would therefore not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment as a result. Compliance with existing federal, State, and local regulations regarding hazardous material and hazardous waste management would ensure that the proposed Project would not result in a significant hazard to the public or the environment. Consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR, a less than significant impact would occur, and no mitigation is required.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would not be located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to *California Government Code* Section 65962.5 and a less than significant impact would occur. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Question 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?

Discussion

The analysis of Threshold 4.8-5 in the 2018 EFMP EIR concluded that development under the 2018 EFMP would have no impact related to safety hazards or excessive noise within an airport land use plan or within two miles of an airport.

As detailed in Section 4.8, Hazards and Hazardous Materials and Wildfire, of the 2018 EFMP EIR, the Mt. SAC campus is not located within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport. The nearest airport is Brackett Field, which is located approximately 4.5 miles northeast of the campus. This airport serves general aviation (GA) aircraft. According to the Brackett Field Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan, the campus is not located in the Airport Influence Area of the airport (LACALUC 2015). Therefore, consistent with the findings of the 2018

EFMP EIR, the proposed Project would have no impact associated with causing safety hazards or excessive noise related to airports or airstrips.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would have no impact related to safety hazards or excessive noise associated with an airport land use plan, public use airports, or private airstrips. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Question F: Would the project impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

Discussion

The analysis of Threshold 4.8-6 in the 2018 EFMP EIR concluded that development under the 2018 EFMP would have a less than significant impact related to impairing the implementation of or physically interfering with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.

Mt. SAC has a Campus Emergency Response and Evacuation Plan that identifies procedures for emergencies, including campus emergency notification procedures, building evacuation procedures, and evacuation assembly areas (Mt. SAC 2025a). As indicated in the Campus Emergency Response and Evacuation Plan, Mt. San Antonio College Police and Campus Safety Officers, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, or the Los Angeles County Fire Department are the first responders to critical incidents on campus. These agencies work together to manage emergencies on campus.

As stated in the 2018 EFMP EIR, while development under the 2018 EFMP would impact assembly areas, it is likely that only a small number of assembly areas would be affected at any one time since implementation of the 2018 EFMP components would not occur at the same time. The Department of Campus Safety would ensure that alternate assembly areas would be identified to replace the impacted assembly area and/or ensure that existing assembly areas can meet the needs of the campus. Based on review of current campus assembly areas shown on Mt. SAC's interactive Campus Map, there are approximately 28 assembly areas on the campus, none of which are located within the Project site, which is currently identified as a construction area (Mt. SAC 2025b). However, in accordance with the Campus Emergency Response and Evacuation plan, once operational, an assembly area for the Library Replacement Building would be reestablished within the immediate vicinity of the site.

Additionally, the City of Walnut has adopted an Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) which addresses the City's planned response to extraordinary emergency situations associated with natural or man-made disasters under an all-hazards approach. The City's EOP is the

principal guide for the City's response to, management of, and recovery from real or potential emergencies and disasters occurring within its designated geographic boundaries. (City of Walnut 2021)

Construction of the proposed Project would not interfere with the implementation of the Mt. SAC Campus Emergency Response and Evacuation Plan or the City's EOP during Project construction or operation. During construction and operations, adequate emergency access to and from the site would be maintained and provided, respectively, at all times in accordance with existing State and local regulations. Consistent with the existing conditions, should an emergency occur on campus that would necessitate evacuation, the existing street system would provide access off campus. Impacts would be less than significant and no mitigation is required, consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would have a less than significant impact related to impairing the implementation of or physical interference with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EMFP EIR.

Question G: Would the project expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?

Discussion

The analysis of Threshold 4.8-7 in the 2018 EFMP EIR concluded that development under the 2018 EFMP would have a less than significant impact related to wildfires through compliance with existing building and fire codes.

As discussed in Section 4.3, Biological Resources, of the 2018 EFMP EIR, the Mt. SAC campus contains ornamental vegetation throughout, as well as natural habitat areas that support ecological and educational objectives of the campus. The campus is surrounded by developed land to the north, south, and west and open space and undeveloped areas to the east. These open space areas are limited in acreage and abut development or agricultural areas and livestock areas associated with Cal Poly Pomona, thus reducing the potential for wildland fires. In the event of fire emergency, Mt. SAC has an established Campus Emergency Response and Evacuation Plan that identifies procedures and actions for emergencies, including wildfires. Currently, the Project site contains limited ornamental vegetation consisting of non-native trees, shrubs, and grasses. Once operational, the Project would result in increased landscaped and open space areas that would include a variety of drought-resistant plant materials.

At the time that the 2018 EFMP EIR was prepared, the Mt. SAC campus was not within a designated Very High Fire Severity Zone (VHFHSZ) as defined by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE). Based on an updated review of CAL FIRE's Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ) Viewer, the Mt. SAC campus, including the Project site, is not within a VHFHSZ (CAL FIRE 2025).

The Project would be designed and constructed in accordance with all applicable federal, State, and local regulations, including the most recent California Fire Code (CFC) and Los Angeles County Fire Code (LACoFC), which include various fire prevention and suppression requirements to ensure the safety of people and structures in the event of urban or wildland fires. Additionally, the Project would be subject to compliance with the State Fire Marshal Regulations (Title 19, Public Safety, of the *California Code of Regulations*) The Project would include a fire protection and suppression system, including but not limited to fire water service lines, fire hydrants, a fire alarm system, and an automatic sprinkler system, designed to adequately protect against fire as required by proposed building design and hazard classification as determined by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 13 and the CBC. Furthermore, all Project plans are subject to the review and approval by both the Division of the State Architect (DSA) and the Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACoFD) prior to Project approval, which would further ensure that the Project would not result in a significant risk of loss, injury, or death associated with wildland fires.

Therefore, with adherence to existing regulations during Project design and construction, implementation of the proposed Project would not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires. Consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR, a less than significant impact would occur, and no mitigation is required.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would result in a less than significant impact related to wildland fires. The proposed Project was adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

X. Hydrology and Water Quality

This analysis of hydrology and water quality is primarily tiered from the 2018 EFMP EIR which was addressed in Section 4.9 of that document. Relevant elements of the proposed Project related to hydrology and water quality include the use of treatment-based Low Impact Development (LID) Best Management Practices (BMPs). The 2018 EFMP EIR analysis of hydrology and water quality is applicable to the proposed Project which would involve the similar types of uses, and a similar amount of pervious and impervious surface.

The following applicable MM was identified in the 2019 Mitigation Monitoring Program prepared for the certified 2018 EFMP EIR and are incorporated as part of the proposed Project and assumed in the analysis presented in this section.

MM HYD-1 Prior to the issuance of grading permits, Mt. SAC shall ensure preparation of a site-specific hydrologic evaluation for each proposed development project based on the project-specific grading plan and site design of each individual project. This evaluation shall include, but not be limited to: (1) an assessment of runoff quality, volume, and flow rate from the proposed Project site; (2) identification of project-specific BMPs (structural and non-structural) to reduce the runoff rate and volume to appropriate levels; and (3) identification of the need for new or upgraded storm drain infrastructure (on and off campus) to serve the project. Project design shall include measures to upgrade and expand campus storm drain capacity where necessary, as identified through the project-specific hydrologic evaluation. Design of future projects shall include measures to reduce runoff, including, but not limited to, the provision of permeable landscaped areas adjacent to structures to absorb runoff and the use of pervious or semi-pervious paving materials. All recommendations from forthcoming site-specific hydrologic evaluations shall be included in the site preparation and building design specifications.

Thresholds of Significance

Mt. SAC 2016 CEQA Thresholds of Significance

To the extent the following thresholds of significance are applicable to the Project, they shall be applied to determine the Project's environmental impact.

Environmental Topic in the CEQA Checklist	Impact	Mt. San Antonio Community College District Threshold of Significance	Agencies and Regulations	CEQA Procedures
Hydrology/Water Quality	Adequate facilities Water quality Erosion or exceed the capacity of the Master Stormwater Drainage Plan	Non-compliance with an applicable SWPPP Non-compliance with an applicable Water Quality Management Plans (WQMP)	Los Angeles Department of Water and Power's (DPW's) Hydrology Manual NPDES – SWPPP – WQMP regulations	Case studies Unless there are unusual circumstances, no additional mitigation for hydrology and water quality beyond that included in the latest approved FMP MMP.

Project Impact Analysis

Question A: Would the project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality?

Discussion

The analysis of Threshold 4.9-1 in the 2018 EFMP EIR concluded that, with implementation of MM HYD-1, there would be a less than significant impact related to violation of existing water quality standards or waste discharge requirements (WDRs) and degradation of water quality.

Construction-Related Water Quality

Construction activities associated with the proposed Project would primarily involve demolition of existing structures and other on-site features and construction of the new Library Replacement Building, including associated utility infrastructure and landscaping and hardscape elements. The potential impacts of construction activities, construction materials, and non-stormwater runoff on water quality during the construction phase would primarily be due to sediment (total suspended solids and turbidity) and certain non-sediment-related pollutants. Construction-related activities that are primarily responsible for sediment releases are related to exposing previously stabilized soils to potential mobilization by rainfall/runoff and wind. Such activities include removal of vegetation from the site, grading of the site, and trenching for infrastructure improvements. Environmental factors that affect erosion include topographic, soil, and rainfall characteristics. Non-sediment--related pollutants that are also of concern during construction relate to construction materials and non-stormwater flows and include construction materials (e.g., paint and stucco); chemicals, liquid products, and petroleum products used in building construction or the maintenance of heavy equipment; and concrete-related pollutants.

Potentially significant impacts related to water quality during construction would be minimized through compliance with the State Water Resource Control Board's (SWRCB) NPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity

(Construction General Permit). Compliance with the NPDES Construction General Permit requires the Project to prepare a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) which would include various erosion and sediment control BMPs that would meet or exceed measures required by the determined risk level of the Construction General Permit in addition to BMPs that control the other potential construction-related pollutants. A Construction Site Monitoring Program that identifies monitoring and sampling requirements to be implemented by a Qualified SWPPP Practitioner during Project construction is also a required component of the SWPPP.

Erosion control BMPs are designed to prevent erosion, whereas sediment controls are designed to trap or filter sediment once it has been mobilized. In addition to erosion and sediment control BMPs, the following types of BMPs would be implemented, as needed, during construction: waste and materials management; non-stormwater management; training and education; and inspections, maintenance, monitoring, and sampling. The BMPs would be implemented in compliance with the Construction General Permit and the general waste discharge requirements in the General WDRs.

The construction-phase BMPs would ensure effective control not only of sediment discharge, but also of pollutants associated with sediments (e.g., nutrients, heavy metals, and certain pesticides, including legacy pesticides). In addition, compliance with Best Available Technology Economically Achievable and Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BAT/BCT) requires that BMPs used to control construction water quality impacts are updated over time as new water quality control technologies are developed and become available for use. Therefore, compliance with the BAT/BCT performance standard ensures mitigation of construction water quality impacts over time.

Consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR, Project compliance with the NPDES Construction General Permit, including the implementation of a site-specific SWPPP, would ensure impacts to receiving waters from non-stormwater flows during construction are less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Operational Water Quality

As stated in the 2018 EFMP EIR, development under the 2018 EFMP is expected to be a source of various pollutants entering the stormwater. Pollutants of concern for the campus, including proposed uses in the 2018 EFMP, include those expected pollutants that coincide with pollutants on the 303(d) list for receiving waters. Pollutants that are typically found in urban stormwater runoff include:

- Sediment – soils or other surface materials
- Nutrients – inorganic substances such as nitrogen and phosphorus
- Trash – paper, plastic, glass, polystyrene foam
- Metals – cadmium, aluminum, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, and zinc
- Bacteria – indicator of the presence of viruses
- Oil and grease – petroleum hydrocarbon products, esters, oils, fats, and waxes

- Organics – leaves, grass cuttings, food waste, and carbon-based substances found in solvents and hydrocarbons
- Pesticides (including herbicides) – chemical compounds used to control nuisance growth of organisms

Existing campus infrastructure generally drains southward and conveys stormwater to several public main lines. The western portions of campus generally drain to Snow Creek in the Wildlife Sanctuary, while the eastern portions of campus generally drain to an unnamed tributary of Snow Creek. Storm drainage lines that serve the academic core are adequately sized to accommodate a 25-year storm as required by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works. In addition, Mt. SAC is in the process of improving its stormwater management system.

Stormwater runoff from the site predominantly is collected via catch basins that are located internal to the site, within an existing parking lot, which is then conveyed via underground laterals to a 30-inch storm drain running north-south along the east edge of the Project. This storm network heads south and leaves the Campus, discharging into a 48-inch public storm drain system in Temple Avenue. Runoff from the western portion of the Site runs overland along the west edge of the Project and sheet flows into Lot D, uncaptured. These flows also ultimately head south, separately leaving the Campus and discharging into the 48-inch public storm drain system in Temple Avenue.

The anticipated pollutants of concern that may be generated on site as identified in Table 4.9-2 of the 2018 EFMP EIR, include Ammonia, Coliform Bacteria, pH, Total Dissolved Solids, and Toxicity, would result in a significant impact. However, implementation of MM HYD-1 requires site-specific water quality management plans to be prepared for each new building and site project, as part of the 2018 EFMP, to determine the pre-development runoff and to identify design strategies that would minimize the post-development runoff. The design of new site improvement and building projects is required to comply with the Los Angeles County stormwater quality management program and Low Impact Design (LID) Ordinance. Infiltration systems that treat and percolate stormwater to recharge the local aquifer are prioritized, followed by stormwater capture and reuse and high-removal-efficiency biofiltration.

The proposed Project would incorporate permanent stormwater management features that will collectively meet the requirements set forth in the LID Manual and include treatment control BMPs as well as source control BMPs. These stormwater quality design measures would provide “High” removal efficiency for the targeted pollutants of concern and would include stormwater quality design measure maintenance providing inspection criteria, maintenance indicators, and maintenance activities for the BMPs requiring permanent maintenance. BMPs would be implemented as part of the Project to ensure compliance is maintained with all applicable NPDES requirements at the time of the construction. BMPs that may be implemented include, but are not limited to, the following: site design principles, including site planning, and minimizing impervious area; LID BMPs including underground infiltration vaults, biofiltration basin, stormwater planters, bio-retention system, and vegetated bioswales; non-structural source-control BMPs such as BMP inspection and

maintenance; and structural source-control BMPs including storm drain message and signage, outdoor material storage area, outdoor trash storage and waste handling area, landscape irrigation practices, and building material selection.

All BMPs would be located within the development footprint of the Project as analyzed throughout this document. The final BMP system for the proposed Project would be sized and the outlet structures designed to ensure that the post-development stormwater runoff flows comply with the applicable requirements. This would occur during final design and through preparation of final Water Quality Management Plans (WQMPs) for the proposed Project; therefore, implementation of MM HYD-1 would reduce long-term impacts related to water quality to a less than significant level, consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would result in a less than significant impact related to the violation of water quality standards or waste discharge requirements with implementation of MM HYD-1 as noted above. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Question B: Would the project substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?

Discussion

The analysis of Threshold 4.9-2 in the 2018 EFMP EIR concluded that there would be a less than significant impact related to substantial depletion of groundwater supplies or interference with groundwater recharge.

As discussed in the 2018 EFMP EIR, Mt. SAC purchases all of its potable water on a wholesale basis from Three Valleys Municipal Water District (TVMWD). As a local water agency, Mt. SAC has the legal right to produce groundwater from its own wells located on campus for on-campus domestic uses, landscape irrigation, athletic field irrigation, pasture and rangeland irrigation, and wildlife sanctuary uses. Development of the proposed Project would result in a decrease in impervious area from approximately 80 percent under existing conditions to 70 percent under the proposed conditions, which would allow for more groundwater recharge when compared to existing conditions. Additionally, as the Project would result in decreased impervious area on the site, the Project would result in a reduced demand of stormwater runoff on the existing storm drain networks when compared to existing flows.

The Project would incorporate permanent stormwater management features that will collectively meet the requirements set forth in the Los Angeles County LID Standards Manual and include treatment control BMPs, as well as source control BMPs.

Further, as stated in the 2018 EFMP EIR, impacts to groundwater supplies as a result of increased on-site development are not expected to occur. Mt. SAC's potable water is provided entirely through wholesale purchases from TVMWD and not from local groundwater. Local groundwater from the Puente and Spadra Basins is of poor quality and is used only to supplement TVMWD's recycled water system and does not serve the majority of the campus. Thus, the increased water demand for the proposed Project would not substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the proposed Project might impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin. Therefore, consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR, a less than significant impact would be related to groundwater supplies and recharge, and no additional mitigation measures are required.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would have a less than significant impact related to causing a substantial decrease of groundwater supplies or interference with groundwater recharge such that the Project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Question C: ***Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river 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?

Discussion

The analysis of Thresholds 4.9-3(i)-(iv) in the 2018 EFMP EIR concluded that there would be a less than significant impact related to alteration of existing drainage patterns and storm drain system capacity.

As stated in the 2018 EFMP EIR, existing stormwater runoff flows on the Mt. SAC campus are collected by storm drain inlets at various locations around the campus and conveyed through underground storm drainage pipes. Surface flows contained within streets are conveyed to surrounding public streets. The existing campus storm drain infrastructure is designed to collect and convey stormwater to the public drainage system. Following the topography, campus infrastructure generally drains southward and conveys stormwater to several public main lines: an 84-inch reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) public main located in Grand Avenue, an 84-inch RCP public main located in Bonita Drive, and a 60-inch RCP storm drain located in Temple Avenue and Mt SAC Way. The western portions of campus generally drain to Snow Creek in the Wildlife Sanctuary, while the eastern portions of campus generally drain to an unnamed tributary of Snow Creek. Storm drain lines that serve the academic core are adequately sized to accommodate a 25-year storm as required by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACPW).

The Project site is currently developed with paved asphalt parking, hardscape, and limited ornamental vegetation. Under existing conditions, stormwater runoff from the Project site is collected via catch basins located within the site which is then conveyed via underground laterals to a 30-inch storm drain running north-south along the eastern edge of the site. Runoff from the site then flows south off-campus and ultimately discharges into a 48-inch public storm drain in Temple Avenue. Additionally, an existing 10-inch storm drain line runs through the site which has been previously abandoned and filled with slurry.

The Project would install a new storm drain system designed in compliance with all applicable stormwater quality and quantity requirements. Under proposed conditions, the Project's drainage design would follow the general drainage patterns as existing conditions. The Project's proposed storm drain system would collect runoff from several roof drains, catch basins, and trench drains and will convey nearly all of the runoff to the existing storm drain systems west and east of the Project site. The proposed drainage design would provide 6-inch atrium grates throughout the site for isolated landscape planter which would be connected to the proposed underground storm drain system. Runoff from the north, central, and east portions of the Project site would run overland to numerous catch basins and trench drains for collection, which would ultimately discharge into the eastern 30-inch storm drain. Runoff from the west side of the Project site would sheet flow into a proposed valley gutter, conveying runoff to storm drain infrastructure further south, ultimately discharging to the existing 18-inch storm drain in Parking Lot D to the southwest of the site. The storm drain improvements for the Project would be sized to convey the 10-year storm into the existing network.

As discussed above, Project implementation would result in a decrease in the total impervious area on the site, from 80 percent to approximately 70 percent. As impervious areas on the site would decrease with Project implementation, the demand of the storm runoff on existing storm drain networks would also reduce when compared to the flows currently routing to the existing storm drain networks. The Project would include LID improvements designed for the 85th percentile 24-hour storm event to satisfy the requirements of the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System Permit (MS4 Permit). Stormwater treatment BMPs, such as a vegetated bioretention basin or modular wetland

system, would be incorporated into the design of proposed stormwater infrastructure to ensure pollutants are adequately filtered prior to entering the stormdrain system.

An underground infiltration gallery located in Lot D that was proposed as part of the adjacent Technology and Health Building project was designed to set aside an assumed treatment volume for the Library Replacement Building, which covers the treatment of tributary runoff routed there by the Project. Stormwater from the site would be collected and conveyed to proposed stormwater treatment system(s), which would either be designed and constructed in compliance with the standards and requirements of the MS4 Permit as described in the Los Angeles County LID Standards Manual, or the existing systems that are already in compliance with said standards and regulations. Additionally, pretreatment BMPs, such as a hydrodynamic separator or vegetated swales, existing or proposed, meeting the required pollutant reduction requirements of the MS4 Permit, would be provided.

The Project would ensure that the rate and volume of stormwater flows under proposed conditions are less than or equal to flows under existing conditions, and BMPs being considered for the Project would ensure that stormwater flows exiting the site would not exceed current conditions. The proposed Project would not result in an impact to the capacity of the stormwater drainage system and no impacts related to on- or off-site flooding would occur. Compliance with required construction and long-term BMPs would reduce any erosion-related impacts to less than significant levels, consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR.

As described above in the response to Question A, stormwater BMPs for this project may include the following: infiltration, biofiltration, hydrodynamic separators, media filtration, and capture and reuse. In addition, the Project would be required to comply with the NPDES Construction General Permit to control construction-related pollutants. In the long-term, stormwater treatment BMPs incorporated into the design of the proposed stormwater system would ensure that the Project would not result in substantial additional sources of polluted runoff during operations. Therefore, consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR, the Project would not result in significant impacts related to Question C(i)-(iv).

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would have a less than significant impact related to (1) altering the existing drainage pattern in a manner that would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site; (2) altering the existing drainage pattern or substantially increasing the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- or off-site; (3) creating or contributing to runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; and (4) impeding or redirecting flood flows. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Question D: Would the project in flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?

Discussion

The analysis of Threshold 4.9-4 in the 2018 EFMP EIR concluded that there would be no impact related to flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation.

As stated in the 2018 EFMP EIR, the Mt. SAC campus is not located within a 100-year flood hazard area as designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Additionally, the City of Walnut, including the Mt. SAC campus, is not located within a dam inundation area. The Puddingstone Reservoir is the nearest dam to the Mt. SAC campus, located approximately 3 miles to the northeast. Due to distance and intervening topography, the reservoir's inundation area would not affect the campus. Furthermore, the campus is located approximately 25 miles northeast of the Pacific Ocean and, therefore, would not be subject to inundation by tsunami. The Project is not located in a flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zone, and would therefore not risk release of pollutants due to Project inundation. Consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR, no impact would occur, and no mitigation is required.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would have no impact related to flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Question E: Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?

Discussion

The analysis of Threshold 4.9-5 in the 2018 EFMP EIR concluded that development under the 2018 EFMP would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan, and no mitigation was required.

As discussed in the 2018 EFMP EIR, surface flow from the campus enters the municipal storm drain system which outlets into the San Gabriel River and ultimately discharges into the Pacific Ocean. Table 4.9-1 in the 2018 EFMP EIR lists the designated beneficial uses for San Jose Creek Reach 2 and San Gabriel River Reach 3, the water bodies that would receive discharges from the campus. The Mt. SAC campus is located within the San Gabriel Watershed and is part of the San Gabriel River Watershed Management Area. Development under the 2018 EFMP, including the Project, is required to be designed in compliance with

all applicable requirements articulated in the Water Quality Control Plan for the Basin Plan, designed to preserve and enhance water quality and protect the beneficial uses of all regional waters (LARWQCB 2021).

In addition, implementation of the proposed Project would be required to comply with the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works Hydrology Manual (2006), including the Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) that applies to development and re-development projects within Los Angeles County. The SUSMP includes Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for pollutants in CWA Section 303(d) and contains BMPs for managing stormwater quality during construction projects and design techniques for storm drain systems (City of Walnut 2018a).

Furthermore, the Project, as with all development under the 2018 EFMP, would be required to comply with all requirements of the Walnut Municipal Code, Article IV, Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan, which requires new development and significant redevelopment projects (as described in the NPDES permit) to prepare a SUSMP. Prior to issuance of a grading permit, building permit, and/or safety permit for any new development or significant redevelopment, the property owner is required to submit to and obtain the approval of the SUSMP by the City (City of Walnut 2018a). Thus, implementation of the proposed Project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan, consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would have a less than significant impacts related implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

XI. Land Use and Planning

This analysis of land use and planning is tiered from the 2018 EFMP EIR which was addressed in Section 4.10, Land Use and Planning, of the document. Relevant elements of the proposed Project related to land use and planning include (1) removal of existing on-site uses, including paved asphalt surface parking and landscape and hardscape areas; (2) construction of a new three-story 100,873 gsf Library Building; and (3) the introduction of new landscaping and hardscape. The proposed Project would serve the Mt. SAC campus population to meet existing and future demand for library services.

There were no applicable MMs adopted as part of the 2018 EFMP EIR related to land use and planning.

Thresholds of Significance

Mt. SAC 2016 CEQA Thresholds of Significance

To the extent the following thresholds of significance are applicable to the Project, they shall be applied to determine the Project's environmental impact.

Environmental Topic in the CEQA Checklist	Impact	Mt. San Antonio Community College District Threshold of Significance	Agencies and Regulations	CEQA Procedures
Land Use/Planning	FMPs Campus Zoning Districts	Inconsistency with the District Land Use Plan (e.g., location, gsf) in the latest FMP or for a site-specific project is a significant impact Inconsistency with a Campus Zoning District in the latest FMP is a significant impact	SCAG's Regional Comprehensive Plan – Land Use & Housing Chapter Certain District facilities are exempt from local agencies' land use and planning controls	Chapter 2.5: Definitions: Section 21061.3. Infill Site; Section 21071 Urbanized Area; Definition; Chapter 2.6: General: Section 21080.09 Public Higher Education; Campus Location; Long-Range Development Plans; Chapter 3: Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act: Section 15061, subsection (b)(3) Review for Exemption under "common sense" provision; Section 15300 Categorical Exemptions; Section 15301, subsection (e)(2) Existing Facilities with 10,000 sf increase;

Environmental Topic in the CEQA Checklist	Impact	Mt. San Antonio Community College District Threshold of Significance	Agencies and Regulations	CEQA Procedures
				Section 15304 Minor Alterations to Land, including grading, trenching or backfilling; Section 15323 Normal Operations of Facilities for Public Gatherings including stadiums, auditoriums, amphitheaters, planetariums, and swimming pools; Section 15332 In-Fill Development Projects, no more than five (5) acres when compatible with campus zoning.

Project Impact Analysis

Question A: Would the project physically divide an established community?

Discussion

The analysis of Threshold 4.10-1 in the 2018 EFMP EIR concluded that development under the 2018 EFMP would not physically divide an established community.

The Mt. SAC campus is bound by residential development to the north and south, commercial and residential uses to the west, and open space to the east. As shown in Exhibits 1 and 2, the Project site located in the center of the campus and is surrounded by existing and future campus-related development. As described in Section 2.0, Project Description, the proposed Project does not involve the introduction of any new roadways or uses that have the potential to physically divide an established community. Consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR, the Project would result in no impact related to physically dividing an established community, and no mitigation is required.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would have no impact related to physically dividing an established community. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Question B: Would the project 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?

Discussion

The analysis of Threshold 4.10-2 in the 2018 EFMP EIR concluded that development under the 2018 EFMP would not conflict with applicable local or regional land use plans, policies, or regulations.

Memorandum of Agreement

The 2018 EFMP EIR determined that development under the 2018 EFMP would be consistent with the mutual understanding of Mt. SAC and the City under the MOA. Consistent with this finding, the Project would not conflict with any conditions imposed in the MOA and would therefore not conflict with the mutual understanding of Mt. SAC and the City under the MOA.

City of Walnut General Plan

The Mt. SAC campus, including the Project site, has a General Plan land use designation of Schools and Public Institutional (SPI) The Project would not involve a change in the land use of the site. As the Project includes the development of campus-related infrastructure and associated site improvements, the uses of which were included in the 2018 EFMP and determined to not conflict with the applicable land use designation, policies, or regulations, no conflict with the SPI land use designation would occur. Therefore, consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR, the Project would not conflict with the applicable land use plan, policies, or regulations, and no mitigation is required.

City of Walnut Planning and Zoning Ordinance

As discussed in the 2018 EFMP EIR, Per Section 53094 of the *California Government Code*, Mt. SAC may exempt itself from compliance with the zoning regulations of the City for educational facilities, and the exemption may apply prospectively or retroactively to such projects. Therefore, it was determined that development under the 2018 EFMP would not conflict with the City's Planning and Zoning Ordinance. However, at the time that the 2018 EFMP EIR was being prepared, the City was in the process of creating an SPI zone that would be applicable to the Mt. SAC campus, as well as other schools and public institutional uses within the City, for consistency with the SPI General Plan land use designation. The 2018 EFMP EIR included a consistency analysis of the 2018 EFMP with the development standards of the SPI zone, where it was determined that 2018 EFMP non-classroom facilities would be in compliance with the development standards for the SPI zone.

Similarly, the Project would not conflict with the development standards of the SPI zone, and would be subject to review prior to Project approval to ensure compliance with the SPI zone development standards and applicable regulations in the City's Municipal Code. Therefore,

the Project would not conflict with the City's Planning and Zoning Ordinance, and no mitigation is required, consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would result in a less than significant impact related to conflicting with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

XII. Mineral Resources

Section 15128 of the State CEQA Guidelines states that "an EIR shall contain a statement briefly indicating the reasons that various possible significant effects of a project were determined not to be significant and were therefore not discussed in detail in the EIR". Through review of the 2018 EFMP site, Mt. SAC determined that detailed discussions of mineral resources were not required in the 2018 EFMP EIR due to the lack of mineral resources present on the 2018 EFMP site resulting in effects found not to be significant. There are no relevant MMs adopted as part of the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Question A: Would the project 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?

Question B: Would the project 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?

Discussion

Important mineral resource areas are recognized at the federal and State levels through environmental resource management plans and adopted mineral resource mapping. Based on review of the California Geological Survey Updated Mineral Land Classification map for Portland Cement Concrete-Grade Aggregate in the Claremont-Upland Production-Consumption Region, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California (CGS 2007), no locally important mineral resources recovery sites are designated in the City of Walnut. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in the loss of such mineral resources. No mineral resources impacts would occur, and no mitigation is required.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would have no impacts related to the loss of (1) availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the State; or (2) availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan.

XIII. Noise

The analysis of noise is tiered from the 2018 EFMP EIR which was addressed in Section 4.11, Noise, of that document. Relevant elements of the proposed Project related to noise and vibration include the use of diesel-powered and other heavy equipment during construction. The proposed Project would involve various construction activities on the site, such as demolition and grading, which would result in temporary increases in noise and vibration levels on the site and immediate surrounding areas. In the long-term, the proposed Project includes use of mechanical equipment (e.g., rooftop HVAC). The Project-related vehicle trips were accounted for within the 2018 EFMP EIR. Hours of operation will be similar to existing academic facilities on campus.

There are no MMs adopted as part of the 2018 EFMP EIR related to noise that are applicable to the Project.

Existing Setting

The existing noise environment in the Project area is primarily influenced by traffic noise on nearby roads. The roadways contributing the most noise in the Project environs include North Grand Avenue, West Temple Avenue, Amar Road, and Edinger Way. Other noise sources in the general area include occasional general aviation aircraft flights and localized noise sources associated with an urban setting.

Sensitive Receptors

The State of California defines noise-sensitive receptors as those land uses that require serenity or are otherwise adversely affected by noise events or conditions (State of California 2017). The land use categories requiring the lowest noise thresholds are schools, libraries, churches, hospitals, and residences. Schools, libraries, churches, hospitals, and residences proximate to the Project site are referred to as the Project's "noise sensitive receptors" due to sensitivity of these uses to noise exposure.

The Project site is located on the Mt. San Antonio College Campus, north of West Temple Avenue. The nearest noise-sensitive receptors include single-family residential areas north of Edinger Way, residences along Sleepy Hollow Court located over 2,400 feet south of the Project site, and a church, multi-family residential, and a preschool building located west of North Grand Avenue.

Existing Noise Environment

Psomas conducted short-term daytime ambient noise monitoring at three locations representing the nearest residential land uses in the vicinity of the Project site on October 20, 2025. Exhibit 9 shows the selected noise measurement locations. Two sets of short-term (15 to 20 minutes each) noise measurements were conducted at each of the three monitoring locations using a Larson Davis Laboratories Model LxT1 sound level meter (SLM). The measurement microphone was placed approximately five feet above the local ground and

equipped with a windscreen. The SLM was set to "A"-weighted decibel reading and a time response of "slow."

The meteorological conditions were documented at the time of the noise monitoring. Overall, the sky was clear at the time of the noise monitoring, temperatures ranged from 61 to 74 degrees Fahrenheit (^{0}F), with relative humidity measured at 40 to 60 percent. There was a light breeze with wind speeds varying from calm to four miles per hour. Table 9, Existing Measured Short-Term Noise Levels, summarizes the results of the short-term noise monitoring.

TABLE 9
EXISTING MEASURED SHORT-TERM NOISE LEVELS
OCTOBER 20, 2025

Noise Monitoring Location Description	Primary Noise Sources	Measurement Star/End Time	Measured Noise Levels (dBA)		
			L_{eq}	L_{min}	L_{max}
Location 1: Northeast corner of 12619 Sleepy Hollow Court	Distant traffic, distant aircraft overflights, distant barking dogs, birds	Start: 8:26 AM End: 8:46 AM	49.2	45.6	62.0
		Start: 8:50 AM End: 9:10 AM	47.4	43.6	54.7
Location 2: Northeast corner of 20926 Granite Wells Drive	Distant traffic, few car passbys, distant aircraft overflights, distant barking dogs, birds	Start: 9:34 AM End: 9:54 AM	48.8	41.3	66.4
		Start: 9:56 AM End: 10:16 AM	48.4	40.5	65.9
Location 3: Walnut Heights Apartments, 20700 San Jose Hills Road	Distant traffic, distant aircraft overflights, distant children playing, rare vehicle movements in parking area	Start: 10:33 AM End: 10:48 AM	51.9	48.5	62.4
		Start: 10:52 AM End: 11:07 AM	51.3	47.4	60.6

dBA: A-weighted decibels
L_{eq}: average measured noise level
L_{min}: minimum measured noise level
L_{max}: maximum measured noise level
Source: Appendix C.

As shown in Table 9, existing measured daytime L_{eq} at the nearest residential areas to the Project site ranged from 47 to 52 dBA. Predominant sources of noise in such areas include distant vehicle traffic on area roadways. Other sources of noise during the measurements included distant aircraft overflights, birds, distant barking dogs, and children playing, among others.

Thresholds of Significance

Mt. SAC 2016 CEQA Thresholds of Significance

To the extent the following thresholds of significance are applicable to the Project, they shall be applied to determine the Project's environmental impact.



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Noise Monitoring Locations

Exhibit 9

Mt. San Antonio College Library Replacement Project

N W E S

0 300 600 Feet

PSOMAS

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Environmental Topic in the CEQA Checklist	Impact	Mt. San Antonio Community College District Threshold of Significance	Agencies and Regulations	CEQA Procedures
Noise	Traffic and construction-related noise	Written evidence supporting the District's noise thresholds is identified in Footnote 5. Traffic-generated net noise increase on public roadways equal or less than 3 dBA at 100 feet from centerline that result in noise levels at or below 65 CNEL in off-campus sensitive-noise-receptor areas (residential or hospitals), or at or below 70 CNEL for off-campus commercial areas, due to baseline versus buildout project net FMP trip increases are not a significant impact Cumulative projects traffic-generated noise impacts (existing + project baseline versus existing + project + cumulative) are not significant if the same noise criteria stated above is applied to sensitive receptors or commercial areas off-campus Site-specific construction projects lasting one year or less for site preparation, demolition, grading and shell building construction located within 1,500 feet or less from a sensitive off-site land use have a significant construction noise impact if construction occurs outside of permitted construction hours. Construction hours are defined in MM-5a in the latest approved FMP MMP, as 7 AM to 7 PM, Monday through Saturday, excluding federal holidays, except for emergencies; A significant construction equipment vibration	OPR's General Plan Guidelines, Chapter 4: Required Elements (Noise Element);	Case-by-case studies for unusually high noise issues (i.e. on-campus for permanent new equipment, or new special events with attendance above 8,000 weekdays except for summer intersessions; Whenever feasible, classrooms, campus housing, laboratories, auditoriums and libraries shall be located in areas where the existing noise environment is 65 CNEL or less. If not, special sound attenuation measures are required; Unless there are special circumstances (i.e. biological, special projects, etc.), no additional mitigation for construction noise beyond that included in the latest approved FMP MMP (e.g. MM-5a) for new construction or renovation; If applicable, prepare a site-specific ground-borne vibration study to ascertain potential building damage if rough grading occurs within 50 feet of off-site buildings in sensitive receptor areas; MM-5a: All construction activities, except in emergencies or unusual circumstances, shall be limited to the hours of 7 am to 7 pm Monday-Saturday, excluding federal holidays. Staging areas for construction shall be located away from existing off-site residences. All construction equipment shall use properly operating mufflers. These

Environmental Topic in the CEQA Checklist	Impact	Mt. San Antonio Community College District Threshold of Significance	Agencies and Regulations	CEQA Procedures
		occurs for a site-specific project if a PPV of 0.04 inches/second or more occurs off-site in a sensitive receptor area for more than fifteen (15) minutes in any one hour. See Report 15-116; Site-specific projects that generate operational noise as measured at a residential property line greater than 55 dBA Leq during the day from 7 am to 10 pm and 50 dBA Leq during the night from 10 pm to 7 am have a significant noise impact. The maximum operational noise level shall not exceed 75 dBA Lmax during the day or 70 dBA Lmax during the night, nor should they exceed 55 dBA Leq from 7 am to 10 pm and 50 dBA Leq from 10 pm to 7 am. If the ambient noise levels are higher than the stated Leq or Lmax criteria, the Leq and Lmax criteria levels are increased to the ambient noise level. Noise levels below the stated criteria are not significant; Site-specific construction projects lasting more than one year, with site preparation, demolition, grading and shell building construction, located within 1,500 feet or less from a sensitive off-site land use have a significant construction noise impact if: (1) Construction occurs outside of permitted construction hours. (Construction hours are defined in MM-5a in the MMP) and;		requirements shall be included in construction contracts and implemented. Facilities Planning & Management shall monitor compliance. (Revised from 2012 FMP MMP)

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		(2) Lmax noise levels from 7 am to 7 pm are less than 90 dBA and less than 65 dBA Leq at any off-site sensitive receptor property line and; (3) From 7 pm to 7 am, the Lmax is less than 75 dBA and less than 55 dBA Leq off-site at any off-site sensitive property line; See Report 15-116 On-campus generated site-specific operational noise shall not exceed 55 dBA Leq during the day from 7 am to 10 pm and 50 dBA Leq during the night from 10 pm to 7 am. (The noise level criterion is applied to the closest property line of the off-campus noise sensitive receptor); A site-specific project shall also not exceed 75 dBA Lmax during the day or 70 dBA Lmax during the night from 10 pm to 7 am at any noise sensitive land use. (If the ambient noise levels are higher than the noise criteria, the standard should be increased to the ambient noise level. See Report 15-116)[5];		

Noise and Vibration Descriptors

"Sound" is a vibratory disturbance created by a moving or vibrating source and is capable of being detected. "Noise" is defined as sound that is loud, unpleasant, unexpected, or undesired and may therefore be classified as a more specific group of sounds. The effects of noise on people can include general annoyance; interference with speech communication; sleep disturbance; and, in the extreme, hearing impairment.

Sound pressure levels are described in a unit called the decibel (dB). Decibels are measured on a logarithmic scale. A doubling of the energy of a noise source (such as doubling of traffic volume) would increase the noise level by 3 dB. The human ear is not equally sensitive to all frequencies within the sound spectrum. To accommodate this phenomenon, the A-scale was

devised; the A-weighted decibel scale (dBA) approximates the frequency response of the average healthy ear when listening to most ordinary everyday sounds and is used in this analysis.

Human perception of noise has no simple correlation with acoustical energy. Due to subjective thresholds of tolerance, the annoyance of a given noise source is perceived very differently from person to person. The most common sounds vary between 40 dBA (very quiet) to 100 dBA (very loud). Normal conversation at 3 feet is approximately 60 dBA, while loud jet engine noises at 1,000 feet equate to 100 dBA, which can cause serious discomfort. Several rating scales (or noise "metrics") exist to analyze effects of noise on a community. These scales include the equivalent noise level (L_{eq}), including L_{max} and L_{min}, which are, respectively, the highest and lowest A-weighted sound levels that occur during a noise event, and the Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL). Average noise levels over a period of minutes or hours are usually expressed as dBA Leq, which is the equivalent noise level for that period of time. The period of time averaging may be specified; for example, $L_{eq(3)}$ would be a three-hour average. Noise of short duration (i.e., substantially less than the averaging period) is averaged into ambient noise during the period of interest. Thus, a loud noise lasting many seconds or a few minutes may have minimal effect on the measured sound level averaged over a one-hour period.

To evaluate community noise impacts, CNEL was developed to account for human sensitivity to nighttime noise. CNEL represents the 24-hour average sound level with a penalty for noise occurring at night. The CNEL computation divides a 24-hour day into three periods: daytime (7:00 AM to 7:00 PM), evening (7:00 PM to 10:00 PM), and nighttime (10:00 PM to 7:00 AM). The evening sound levels are assigned a 5-dBA penalty, and the nighttime sound levels are assigned a 10-dBA penalty prior to averaging with daytime hourly sound levels.

In quantifying vibration, vibration is described as peak particle velocity (PPV), which is defined as the maximum instantaneous peak of the vibration signal. Typically, ground-borne vibration generated by man-made activities attenuates rapidly with distance from the source.

Project Impact Analysis

Question 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?

Discussion

As indicated above, Mt. SAC has established its own CEQA thresholds of significance for noise, allowing for construction activities between the hours of 7:00 am and 7:00 pm, Monday through Saturday. All construction activities would conform to Mt. SAC standards.

Construction Noise

Project construction is estimated to start in late 2027 with Project completion in 2030. Construction activities associated with the proposed Project would include demolition, site preparation, grading, building construction, paving, and architectural coating of buildings. Construction noise levels for each phase of construction (ground clearing/demolition, grading/excavation, foundation construction, building construction, paving, and site cleanup) are based on a typical construction equipment mix for a school and do not include use of atypical, very loud, and vibration-intensive equipment (e.g., pile drivers). During the Project construction, noise would be generated by the utilization of construction equipment within the Project site and at off-site locations along roadways where construction worker vehicles, vendor trucks, and hauling trucks would travel.

On-site Construction Equipment Noise

The analysis of construction noise involved the modeling of typical and highest construction noise levels using the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Roadway Construction Noise Model (RCNM) Version 1.1, which allows for quantification of noise levels emanating from individual machinery. Shielding effects of the existing buildings and topography between the Project site and nearest sensitive land uses were also taken into account. Calculated noise levels represent the noise levels that would typically occur during construction and were calculated using the distance between the closest noise sensitive uses and the center of the work activity during each phase of construction.

The degree to which noise-sensitive receptors are affected by construction activities depends heavily on their proximity to affected off-site land uses. Estimated noise levels attributable to the development of the proposed Project are shown in Table 10, Construction Noise Levels at Noise-Sensitive Uses.

Table 10 shows the noise levels for construction equipment. Noise levels at off-campus residences from general Project-related construction activities would range from 35 to 60 dBA L_{eq}. Noise level reductions from intervening structures were not included. The noise levels provided by the EPA's *Noise from Construction Equipment and Operations, Building Equipment, and Home Appliances* indicates that noise levels from construction equipment would be below Mt. SAC's noise limit of 65 dBA for construction activities. Substantially noisy equipment, such as pile drivers, would not be used for the Project. Consequently, noise associated with project-related construction would not result in significant impacts; and no mitigation is required.

TABLE 10
CONSTRUCTION NOISE LEVELS AT NOISE-SENSITIVE USES

	Noise Levels (L_{eq} dBA)		
	Residents to the South of the Project Site	**Residents to the North of the Project Site**	**Residences to the West of the Project Site**
Construction Phase	**(dBA@2,625 ft)**	**(dBA@1,614 ft)**	**(dBA@1,920 ft)**
Demolition	46	45	44
Site Preparation	46	45	43
Grading/Excavation	47	46	44
Building Construction	44	43	42
Paving	44	43	42
Architectural Coating	35	35	33
Mt. SAC Construction Noise Limit	**65**	**65**	**65**
Exceeds limit?	**No**	**No**	**No**

L_{eq}: Average equivalent noise level; dBA: A-weighted decibel; ft: feet
Source: Appendix C.

Maximum instantaneous noise levels (L_{max}) from Project construction activities are estimated to be in the 50 to 52 dBA range, which would be well below the daytime limit of 90 dBA and nighttime threshold of 75 dBA. Therefore, exposure to Project construction noise would be less than significant in all residential and noise-sensitive areas in the vicinity of the Project site, and no mitigation would be required.

Off-site Construction Vehicles Noise

During the construction of the proposed Project, vehicular traffic on local roadways will increase due to use of personal vehicles by construction employees and vendor and hauling trucks transporting materials and equipment to and from the Project site. Such increases in traffic volumes would potentially result in increased traffic noise levels along the local roadways utilized by traffic associated with construction of the Project. The worst-case assumed Project construction traffic would occur during the demolition phase and consist of one-way trips to the Project site by 13 employee vehicles and 24 haul trucks over a typical workday.

Project-related roadway noise due to the added employee vehicles and haul trucks were quantified along North Grand Avenue using the daily number of Project-related traffic volumes in the FHWA's Traffic Noise Model. Project-related vehicular traffic is anticipated to result in an increase in CNEL of 0.1 dB at land uses along area roadways during the construction days with highest construction traffic volumes. A 3-dB increase in CNEL is used as the threshold of significance for off-site vehicular traffic noise impacts. Therefore, off-site traffic noise increases due to the Project construction traffic would be below 3 dB and thus less than significant, and no mitigation would be required.

Operational Noise

Noise Generated by On-Site Sources

Operational noise sources associated with the proposed Project would include landscape maintenance equipment, rooftop HVAC (Heating Ventilation and Air Conditioning) and mechanical equipment, parking activities, and automobile movements in the parking areas in the vicinity of the Project site. Of these, activities and traffic in the parking lot already occur in the area and are not expected to increase beyond existing conditions. Landscape maintenance activities would be infrequent and similar to such activities already occurring in the vicinity of the Project site. Therefore, the parking and landscaping activities associate with the Project are not expected to cause a change in the noise conditions occurring without the Project.

The Project building roof plans include rooftop HVAC units, a chiller, and associated suction and heat pumps. Operational noise associated with the operation of rooftop mechanical equipment at the Project site was evaluated using the equipment listed in the Project Schematic Design (dated June 5, 2023). The noise-generating rooftop equipment were placed at their planned locations based on the Project rooftop plan. The reference HVAC unit data is included in Appendix C of this report. Noise levels from each rooftop noise source were projected to the nearest offsite residential noise receptor locations based on distances to such locations. For a conservative analysis, it was assumed that all the equipment would operate simultaneously. Noise levels at each of the representative receptor locations from individual noise sources were summed logarithmically to obtain the overall noise exposure at the receptor location.

The calculated noise levels due to rooftop mechanical equipment associated with the Project would range between 37 to 43 dBA at the residential land uses closest to the Project site. Conservatively, the calculated noise levels do not account for any shielding provided by the building parapet, other adjoining structures, or intervening terrain. Therefore, during proposed building operations, total noise levels generated by stationary equipment would be in compliance with the significant noise limits of 55 dBA Leq during daytime (7 am to 10 pm) and 50 dBA Leq during nighttime (10 pm to 7 am). Therefore, on-site Project operations noise exposure would be less than significant.

Noise Generated by Off-Site Sources

Operational noise sources associated with the proposed Project occurring off-site is related to vehicle traffic. Traffic noise from the development of the 2018 EFMP was evaluated in the DEIR and found to result in a 0 – 1 dBA change in noise levels without the 2018 EFMP. A substantial noise increase would occur if future traffic noise levels increased by more than 3 dBA compared to future conditions without the Project. As such, the evaluation of traffic noise impacts associated with the 2018 EFMP did not result in significant noise impacts. Because the Project comprises a small portion of the 2018 EFMP, it would likewise generate noise levels of less than 3 dBA and would result in less than significant traffic noise impacts.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would result in a less than significant temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels at sensitive areas in the Project vicinity. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Question B: Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

Discussion

Vibration is an oscillatory motion through a solid medium in which the motion's amplitude can be described in terms of displacement, velocity, or acceleration. Vibration is normally associated with activities such as railroads or vibration-intensive stationary sources but can also be associated with construction equipment such as jackhammers, pile drivers, and hydraulic hammers. During construction of a project, the operation of construction equipment can cause groundborne vibration. During the operational phase of a project, the project does not involve receptors may be subject to levels of vibration that can cause annoyance due to noise generated from vibration of a structure or items within a structure.

Vibration is described as peak particle velocity (PPV), which is defined as the maximum instantaneous peak of the vibration signal. The unit for PPV is normally inches per second (in/sec) and the threshold of perception is a PPV of approximately 0.3 in/sec.

Pile driving and blasting are generally the sources of the most severe vibration during construction. Neither pile driving nor blasting would be used during the proposed Project construction. Conventional construction equipment would be used for demolition and grading activities. As noted previously, the Project site is located within the Mt. SAC campus. The nearest off-site residential structures are located approximately 1,400 feet from the location of closest Project construction activities.

As shown in Table 11, the Mt. SAC 2016 CEQA Thresholds of Significance indicates that a significant impact would occur if a PPV of 0.04 inches/second or more occurs off-site at a sensitive receptor structure for more than fifteen (15) minutes in any one hour.

TABLE 11
PROJECT CONSTRUCTION VIBRATION LEVELS AT SENSITIVE USES

Equipment	Vibration Levels (PPV, in/sec)		
	Residents to the South of the Project Site (PPV @ 2,420 ft)	Residents to the North of the Project Site (PPV @ 1,403 ft)	Residents to the West of the Project Site (dBA@1,720 ft)
Large bulldozer	0.00009	0.00021	0.00037
Small bulldozer	0.000003	0.00001	0.00001
Jackhammer	0.00004	0.00008	0.00006
Loaded trucks	0.00008	0.00018	0.00013
Mt. SAC Significance Criteria	**0.04**	**0.04**	**0.04**
Exceeds Criteria?	**No**	**No**	**No**

PPV: peak particle velocity; in/sec: inches per second; ft: feet
Source: Appendix C.

As shown in Table 11, the proposed Project would not generate or expose persons or structures to excessive groundborne vibration from the Project construction.

Furthermore, the operations phase of the Project would not involve machinery or vehicles that generate substantial levels of vibration that would exceed Mt. SAC's vibration limits or be perceptible at residential uses nearest to the campus. Vehicles traveling to the Project site are travelling on air-filled tires that do not generate high levels of vibration in the ground.

As shown in Table 11, Project construction vibration levels would be below the significance threshold for vibration and vibration impacts from construction of the Project would be less than significant. Project operations would not generate additional traffic along roadways in the Project vicinity and would therefore not generate any new vibration beyond existing conditions. Construction and operational vibration impacts would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would have less than significant temporary construction vibration impacts to off-campus receptors. The proposed Project would have less than significant impacts for temporary related to groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels impacts to occupied on-campus buildings. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Question 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?

Discussion

The Project site is not located within two miles of a public airport or private use airport. The nearest airport is Brackett Field, which is located approximately four miles northeast of the campus. This airport serves general aviation (GA) aircraft. According to the Brackett Field Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (LACALUC 2015), the Project site is not located in the Airport Influence Area of the airport; therefore, no impact would result, and no mitigation is required.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would have no impact related to public use airports or private airstrips. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

XIV. Population and Housing

The analysis of population and housing is tiered from the 2018 EFMP, which was addressed in Section 4.12, Population and Housing, of that document. The Project would not introduce new housing, population, or employees to the Project site as Relevant elements of the proposed Project related to population and housing include the relocation of 101 existing Mt. SAC staff into the new Library.

There are no applicable MMs adopted as part of the 2018 EFMP EIR related to population and housing.

Project Impact Analysis

Question A: Would the project induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?

Discussion

The analysis of Threshold 4.12-1 in the 2018 EFMP EIR determined that implementation of the 2018 EFMP would not induce substantial population growth, directly or indirectly.

As stated previously, the Project proposes to develop a new Library Replacement Building consisting of library, classroom, study, office, and other support space. No housing would be developed as part of the Project. The Project would not result in the generation of additional employees on the campus as Mt. SAC would relocate a total of approximately 101 existing campus staff to the new Library.

Because the projected housing supply in both the City of Walnut and the region was determined adequate for the additional non-student population associated with implementation of the 2018 EFMP, it can be concluded that there would be adequate supply for additional staff positions associated with the Library Replacement Building.

Therefore, the proposed Project would not result in substantial population growth or growth beyond what was projected in the 2018 EFMP. Consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR, this impact would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would have a less than significant impact related to inducing substantial population growth in the area either directly or indirectly. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Question B: Would the project displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

Discussion

The analysis of Threshold 4.12-2 in the 2018 EFMP EIR determined that development under the 2018 EFMP EIR would have no impact related to the displacement of people or housing necessitating the need for construction of replacement housing elsewhere.

As discussion in Section 4.12, Population and Housing, of the 2018 EFMP EIR, no housing is present on campus, and the proposed Project would not result in the displacement of housing necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. No impact would result, and no mitigation is required, consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would have no impact related to the displacement of a substantial amount of existing housing that would necessitate the construction of replacement housing or displacement of substantial numbers of people that would necessitate the construction of replacement housing. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the LRDP EIR.

XV. Public Services

The analysis of the provision of public services on campus (i.e., fire, police, schools, and other public facilities) is tiered from the 2018 EFMP EIR which was addressed in Section 4.13, Public Services and Recreation, of that document. Relevant elements of the proposed Project related to public services include the construction and operation of the Library Replacement Building. and Existing site features such as paved parking areas and other hardscape and landscaping elements would be demolished to accommodate the development of the proposed Library. Additionally, pathways would be developed and/or improved to provide adequate requirements for emergency vehicle access.

There were no applicable MMs adopted as part of the 2018 EFMP EIR related to public services.

Thresholds of Significance

Mt. SAC 2016 CEQA Thresholds of Significance

To the extent the following thresholds of significance are applicable to the Project, they shall be applied to determine the Project's environmental impact.

Environmental Topic in the CEQA Checklist	Impact	Mt. San Antonio Community College District Threshold of Significance	Agencies and Regulations	CEQA Procedures
Public Services	Fire & police protection	Substantial adverse physical impacts from new construction associated with required new or physically altered facilities required for the latest FMP or for a site-specific campus project to maintain acceptable performance objectives for fire or police protection is a significant impact.	Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD) LACoFD	Impacts of new facilities on physical environment only; Unless there are special circumstances, no additional mitigation measures for public services beyond those included in the latest approved FMP MMP.

Project Impact Analysis

Question 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?

Discussion

The analysis of Threshold 4.13-1 in the 2018 EFMP EIR concluded that implementation of the 2018 EFMP would result in a less than significant impact related to fire protection facilities and services.

The LACoFD provides fire protection, fire suppression, and emergency medical services on a contract basis to the City of Walnut, including Mt. SAC and the Project area. Fire Station No. 153, located at 1577 East Cypress Street in Covina, is approximately 3.1 miles from the campus and is the jurisdictional station for the Mt. SAC campus, including the Project site, providing first emergency response services. Fire Station No. 153 is staffed with a 4-person quint company. Additionally, Fire Station No. 85, located approximately 4.2 miles from the campus at 650 E Gladstone Street in Glendora, provides secondary emergency response services to the campus. Fire Station No. 85 has a three-person engine company and a two-person emergency support team.

The proposed Project involves the construction of a new Library Building that would encompass 100,873 gsf. Functional space within the Library Building would include classrooms, assembly areas, office, storage, and other support space. Because the Project would involve construction of a replacement library facility, the Project would not result in a substantial increase in the number of service calls compared to existing conditions on the campus. The proposed Project would be designed in accordance with all applicable code, ordinances, and fire and life safety requirements including but not limited to construction, access, water mains, fire flows, and fire hydrants. Adherence to LACoFD requirements would assure adequate provision of fire protection and emergency services/access to the campus and surrounding areas. The proposed Project would not require the construction of new facilities, the expansion of existing facilities, or additional personnel or equipment to maintain acceptable response times. Impacts would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would have a less than significant impact on fire protection services. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Question 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:***

Police Protection?

Discussion

The analysis of Threshold 4.13-2 in the 2018 EFMP EIR determined that implementation of the 2018 EFMP would have a less than significant impact related to police protection facilities and services.

Police protection services for the Mt. SAC campus including the Project area are provided by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD). The Mt. SAC Department of Police and Campus Safety also provides safety and security services to the campus; however, Mt. SAC police personnel are not sworn peace officers. The nearest LASD station is the Walnut/Diamond Bar Sheriff's Station located at 21695 East Valley Boulevard in Walnut. The Walnut/Diamond Bar Station is responsible for policing the cities of Walnut and Diamond Bar and the unincorporated areas of Rowland Heights, Covina Hills, and West Covina. The station is currently staffed by 102 sworn law enforcement officers and 50 civilian support staff. The City of Walnut contracts for nine deputies, which equates to three patrol units on the day shift, three patrol units on the evening shift, and three patrol units on the early morning shift. The LASD uses the following response time standards: 10 minutes (emergency calls), 20 minutes (priority calls), and 60 minutes (routine calls). The Walnut/Diamond Bar Station has the following response time averages in the City of Walnut for a one-year timeframe: 4.2 minutes for emergency calls for service, 8.5 minutes for priority calls for service, and 20.9 minutes for routine calls for service.

The Project would construct a new Library Building on the Mt. SAC campus to accommodate existing and future demand of students and visitors. Because the Project would involve construction of a replacement library facility, existing LASD facilities would be sufficient to serve the proposed Project along with the existing demand of the area; therefore, a significant impact would not occur related to the need for new law enforcement facilities, and no mitigation is required, consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would have a less than significant impact on police protection services. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Question 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:***

Schools?

Discussion

The analysis of Threshold 4.13-3 in the 2018 EFMP EIR determined that development under the 2018 EFMP would result in a less than significant impact related to school facilities and services.

The 2018 EFMP does not involve the development of new residential uses or include a housing element that would result in a direct increase/generation of students in the Mt. SAC District encompassed by the Mt. SAC boundary or within the service area. However, the Project would generate a relatively small number of new staff. As previously discussed in Section XIV, Population and Housing, these positions would likely be filled by the local labor pool. Therefore, it is not expected that a substantial number of new students attending schools within the Mt. SAC boundaries or service area school districts would be generated as a result of Project implementation.

As stated previously, the proposed Project involves the construction of a new Library that would encompass 100,873 gsf. Functional space within the building would include classrooms, assembly areas, office, storage, and other support space. Approximately 101 existing Mt. SAC employees would be relocated to the new Library building and the Project would not result in the generation of new additional employees on campus. Therefore, substantial adverse impacts associated with new or physically altered school facilities would not result from implementation of the proposed Project, and there would be a less than significant impact, consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would have a less than significant impact to schools; no new or altered school facilities would be required. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Question 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:

Other public facilities?

Discussion

The analysis of Threshold 4.13-4 in the 2018 EFMP EIR determined that implementation of the 2018 EFMP would result in a less than significant impact related to other public facilities, including libraries.

The Project involves the construction of a new Library Building to accommodate the existing and future library demand of Mt. SAC students, staff, and visitors. The construction and long-term operation of the Project has already been analyzed throughout this IS/MND and any associated impacts resulting from Project implementation have been feasibly mitigated to a less than significant level with incorporation of MMs identified in the 2018 EFMP EIR. The Project would assist Mt. SAC in meeting existing and future demand for library services. Therefore, a less than significant impact would occur, and no mitigation measures beyond those already identified throughout this IS/MND are required.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would have a less than significant impact to other public facilities, including libraries. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Question 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:

Parks?

Discussion

The analysis of the proposed Project's impacts related to parks and other recreation facilities is provided in Section XVI, Recreation, of this IS/MND.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would not involve the development of new and expanded recreational facilities, and no new or altered park/recreation facilities would be required as a result of the proposed Project. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

XVI. Recreation

The analysis of recreation is tiered from the 2018 EFMP EIR which was addressed in Section 4.13, Public Services and Recreation, of that document. The proposed Project does not include the development of any recreational facilities or propose a use that would result in a substantial increase in campus population above what was identified in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

There were no applicable MMs adopted as part of the 2018 EFMP EIR related to recreation.

Project Impact Analysis

Question 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?***

Question B: ***Would the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?***

Discussion

The analysis of Thresholds 4.13-5 and 4.13-6 in the 2018 EFMP EIR identified that development under the 2018 EFMP would not involve the development of new and expanded recreational facilities, and no new or altered park/recreation facilities would be required as a result of development under the 2018 EFMP.

As discussed previously, staffing for the new Library building would be accommodated with existing Mt. SAC employees. Approximately 101 existing Mt. SAC staff would be relocated to the new library and the Project would not introduce additional population to the Project site or campus. As such, the Project would not result in an increase in the demand for on-campus recreational facilities as the Project would not result in the generation of additional population beyond existing conditions.

Therefore, consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR, the proposed Project would result in a less than significant impact related to substantial or accelerated physical deterioration of existing neighborhood or regional parks or other recreational facilities.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would not involve the development of new and expanded recreational facilities, and no new or altered park/recreation facilities would be required as a result of

the proposed Project. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

XVII. Transportation

The analysis of transportation is tiered from the 2018 EFMP EIR which was addressed in Section 4.14, Transportation and Traffic, of that document.

SB 743, signed into law in 2013, changed transportation impact analysis as part of CEQA compliance. SB 743 required Office of Planning and Research to identify new metrics for identifying and mitigating transportation impacts and eliminated capacity and level of service as a consideration for determining significance under CEQA. In December 2018, the California Natural Resources Agency finalized updates to CEQA Guidelines to incorporate VMT-based analysis methodology and thresholds for the purposes of evaluating transportation impacts. Statewide application of the new guidelines was required beginning July 1, 2020.

The analysis of transportation is also based on the *Traffic Memorandum* dated November 14, 2025, that was prepared for the Project by Psomas and is included as Appendix D to this IS/MND. Relevant elements of the proposed Project related to transportation include (1) an increase in staff members on campus; (2) temporary construction activities that would involve heavy trucks on the identified construction routes; and (3) maintaining existing emergency vehicle access in addition to providing adequate access for the proposed Library Replacement Building.

The following applicable MMs were identified in the 2019 Mitigation Monitoring Program prepared for the certified 2018 EFMP EIR and are incorporated as part of the proposed Project and assumed in the analysis presented in this section. It is noted that MMs TRA-1 and TRA-2 from the 2018 EFMP EIR related to street and intersection improvements are not applicable to the proposed Project and are therefore not assumed in the analysis presented below.

MM TRA-3 Construction contractors shall submit an application for a truck hauling plan to the City of Walnut for review and approval prior to the start of any grading, demolition, or construction activities, in compliance with Title 2, Chapter 2.40, Hauling of Earth Materials, of the Walnut Municipal Code. The contractor shall comply with the conditions of the permit, including designated haul routes, time limits for hauling operations, debris on City roadways, temporary signage requirements, and other restrictions.

MM TRA-4 Construction contractors shall submit traffic control plans and other construction documents that show compliance with the Work Area Traffic Control Handbook (WATCH) to Mt. SAC Facilities Planning and Management. The Traffic Control Plan shall be implemented by the contractor throughout the construction phase of each project. This shall include the use of signs and flag persons during truck hauling activities and heavy equipment movement outside the construction site and notification of the City of Walnut, the Los

Angeles County Fire Department, and the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department of planned changes in vehicle circulation patterns, street closures, detours, parking, and other traffic and access issues.

MM TRA-5 For any construction work on public rights-of-way, the contractor shall obtain an encroachment permit from the City of Walnut and shall comply with the conditions of the permit, including restoration of roadways and public improvements, time limits for construction, debris on City roadways, and other restrictions.

MM TRA-6 For any temporary street, sidewalk, walkway, and/or bike lane closure, the construction contractor shall submit plans to Mt. SAC Facilities Planning and Management to maintain pedestrian access on adjacent sidewalks and ensure vehicle, pedestrian, and bicyclist safety along the construction site perimeter and along construction equipment and haul routes on campus.

MM TRA-7 Construction staging areas and construction worker parking areas shall be designated at specific locations on campus and not on public rights-of-way or internal roads, sidewalks, walkways, and bike paths/bike lanes, as approved by Mt. SAC Facilities Planning and Management.

MM TRA-8 Construction sites shall be surrounding by temporary fencing to secure construction equipment, prevent vehicle and pedestrian access and trespassing, and reduce hazards during grading, demolition, or construction activities.

Thresholds of Significance

Mt. SAC 2016 CEQA Thresholds of Significance

To the extent the following thresholds of significance are applicable to the Project, they shall be applied to determine the Project's environmental impact.

Environmental Topic in the CEQA Checklist	Impact	Mt. San Antonio Community College District Threshold of Significance	Agencies and Regulations	CEQA Procedures
Transportation	Intersection, freeway ramp, and main line capacity	Non-compliance with campus parking demand projections based on parking demand and supply studies completed for the latest FMP (or every five years if no FMP has occurred beginning in 2020), based on fall student headcount enrollment and projected faculty and staff levels, is a significant impact.	SCAG's 2012–2035 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy; California Department of Transportation (Caltrans);	Unless there are unusual circumstances, no additional mitigation measures for traffic and parking beyond those included in the latest approved FMP MMP; Haul Routes – Specific traffic congestion analysis is required when truck hauling exceeds 15 trucks per hour and 100,000 cubic yards (cy) of earth

Environmental Topic in the CEQA Checklist	Impact	Mt. San Antonio Community College District Threshold of Significance	Agencies and Regulations	CEQA Procedures
			Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA); Los Angeles Department of Water & Power (DWP);	movement for a single project. Both criteria must be met to require a Truck Haul Plan (MM-2c in 2015 Addendum to 2012 FMP EIR); Beginning in 2015, whenever there is not a traffic/parking study for a FMP, a new traffic/parking study shall be completed every 5 years; Complete a site-specific traffic study for 56,000 asf (80,000 gsf) or more of new construction for a site-specific project (excludes renovation) that generates more than 1,925 daily trips [waived when included in FMP in last 5) years; Based on ITE trip rate of 27.49/ksf: Site-specific traffic and parking studies for new special events are required with projected maximum daily attendance above 15,000 weekdays (excludes summer intersession and campus holidays).

Project Impact Analysis

Question A: Would the project conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?

Discussion

The analysis of Threshold 4.14-1 in the 2018 EFMP EIR concluded that, with implementation of MM TRA-1 and MM TRA-2, impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level for 11 of the 15 intersections for the proposed 2018 EFMP. However, the implementation of the identified improvements is subject to the approval of the cities of Walnut, Pomona, and West Covina as well as the County of Los Angeles. While Mt. SAC would work with these jurisdictions to implement the recommended improvements, Mt. SAC does not have the legal ability to compel these agencies to implement the improvements needed to mitigate this impact to a level of insignificance. Therefore, impacts were determined to be significant and

unavoidable. However, temporary impacts associated with construction of development under the 2018 EFMP were determined to be less than significant with implementation of MMs TRA-3 through TRA-8.

Short-Term Construction Traffic

Construction activities associated with the proposed Project could result in temporary closure of on-campus traffic lanes or roadway segments in the Project vicinity to permit the delivery of construction materials; to transport exported soil; or to provide adequate site access during construction of utility connections or other Project-related features located adjacent to, or within, Temple Avenue.

Additionally, there is a chance that construction of the proposed Project may overlap with construction of other on-campus projects that are either proposed or approved; however, it is not expected that they would have overlapping construction traffic routes. The proposed Project would not require lane closures or other access restrictions for extended periods of time.

The proposed Project would not require lane closures or other access restrictions for extended periods of time. Construction vehicles are expected to access the site via Temple Avenue. The ongoing transit center construction would include a new traffic signal at the transit center access driveway on Temple Avenue which construction vehicles can use for easy access to the site. A secondary access path would be through Lot D, approaching the site from the west. Construction is not expected to affect access for other areas of campus. Service vehicles and emergency vehicles would have unrestricted access to Project site as needed.

Furthermore, construction activities associated with the Project would be temporary, staggered, and localized in a manner that would not affect other areas of the campus. The Project would be required to comply with Mt. SAC's Work Area Traffic Control Handbook (WATCH), which includes notification of emergency service providers of planned construction activities, closures and detours; a traffic control plan to maintain access to nearby land uses and facilities; and use of signs and flag persons to redirect traffic around the construction site. MMs TRA-3 through TRA-8 would be implemented to ensure that adequate emergency access is maintained at all times to the Project site and the surrounding areas during construction activities. These MMs would limit interference to vehicular movement in the vicinity of the Project site, including along Temple Avenue and Grand Avenue. Compliance with these requirements would reduce temporary construction-related traffic impacts to a less than significant level.

Long-Term Operational Traffic and Projected Growth

Operations associated with the proposed Project would generate minor increased operational traffic at the Project site primarily associated with service vehicle activities. Due to the nature of the campus growth and ongoing projects, student population growth is not directly attributable to a single facility. As discussed in the Project's *Traffic Memorandum* (Appendix D), the Project is not anticipated to generate traffic on its own. Trips to and from

the Project are expected to be made by students and staff already on campus, and many of the trips are expected to be pedestrians.

The Project would be located within the core of the existing campus circulation network and would be served by established pedestrian pathways, bicycle facilities, and internal campus shuttle connections. The Project would not require modifications to public roadways, transit routes, or off-campus bicycle or pedestrian facilities. Additionally, because the Project would accommodate library demand generated by the campus population already accounted for in the 2018 EFMP EIR, it would not alter vehicular access patterns or conflict with adopted circulation system policies, multimodal transportation goals, or local and regional transportation plans.

The Project also supports the campus's multimodal circulation objectives by reinforcing a pedestrian-oriented environment and further concentrating academic functions in areas already designed to accommodate high levels of foot traffic. No inconsistencies with applicable circulation plans, ordinances, or performance standards related to transit, roadway operations, bicycle facilities, or pedestrian connectivity would occur.

Accordingly, long-term operation of the Project would not conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system. Consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR, long-term impacts would be less than significant.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

With implementation of MMs TRA-3 through TRA-8, the Project would not result in a significant impact during construction related to conflicting with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities. Impacts during Project operations would be less than significant without mitigation. The proposed Project impacts were adequately analyzed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

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

Discussion

The analysis of Threshold 4.14-2 in Section 4.14, Transportation/Traffic, of the 2018 EFMP EIR, concluded that impacts related to a conflict with or inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b) would be less than significant.

Per the *Los Angeles County Transportation Impact Analysis Guidelines*, if a project is located within one-half mile of a major transit stop, the project is determined to have a less-than-significant impact on transportation and no further VMT analysis is required. In addition to

the existing transit routes which operate within one-half mile of the project site, a transit center was recently constructed on the Mt. SAC campus. The transit center is located approximately 500 feet east of this project and serves multiple Foothill Transit routes. (Psomas 2025) Therefore, the Project is exempt from further VMT analysis and is assumed to have a less-than-significant impact on transportation, consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would have a less than significant impact related to conflicting with or being inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, Subdivision (b). The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

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

Discussion

The analysis of Threshold 4.14-3 in Section 4.14, Transportation/Traffic, of the 2018 EFMP EIR, concluded that impacts related to increased hazards due to a geometric design feature or incompatible uses would be less than significant.

The Project would involve the development of a new Library Building and associated site improvements, including landscaping and hardscape elements, exterior lighting, and signage. The Project would involve circulation on-site and to surrounding areas through pedestrian infrastructure improvements and connections to surrounding paths. The Project does not include hazardous geometric design features such as sharp curves or dangerous intersections. All Project infrastructure would be designed and constructed in accordance with all applicable federal, State, and local regulations, standards, and guidelines related to safety and the protection of life and structures. The Project would involve the development of educational uses to serve staff, students, and visitors on the Mt. SAC campus, surrounded by existing campus-related buildings and infrastructure. As such, the Project would be compatible with existing surrounding campus-related uses, and would not introduce incompatible uses on the site.

Consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR, no impacts would occur related to increased hazards due to a geometric design feature or incompatible uses, and no mitigation is required.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would have no impact related to a substantial increase in traffic hazards due to a design feature or incompatible uses. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the EFMP EIR.

Question D: Would the project result in inadequate emergency access?

Discussion

The analysis of Threshold 4.14-4 in the 2018 EFMP EIR concluded that, with implementation of MM TRA-3 through MM TRA-8, temporary impacts related to inadequate emergency access during construction activities would be reduced to a less than significant level. Operational impacts were determined to be less than significant without mitigation.

Access to the Project site is provided via Temple Avenue. Throughout Project-related construction, vehicular access along Temple Avenue, as well as access to the surrounding land uses, would be maintained and would not interfere with vehicle movement or emergency access along this roadway. As discussed previously, the Project would incorporate applicable MMs from the 2018 EFMP EIR, which would ensure adequate emergency access is maintained at all times throughout Project construction. These include, but are not limited to, submitting a truck hauling plan to the City for review and approval prior to the start of any demolition, grading, or other construction activities (MM TRA-3); preparing and submitting a Traffic Control Plan (TCP) and other related construction documents to Mt. SAC Facilities Planning and Management to demonstrate compliance with the WATCH (MM TRA-4); obtaining appropriate encroachment permits from the City if applicable and submitting plans to Mt. SAC Facilities Planning and Management for any temporary street, sidewalk, walkway, and/or bike lane closures (MMs TRA-5 and TRA-6); and maintaining Mt. SAC-approved construction staging and parking areas on campus with temporary fencing for security purposes (MMs TRA-7 and TRA-8). Compliance with these mitigation measures during Project construction would ensure that impacts related to emergency access are less than significant. As such, consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR, temporary construction-related impacts related to inadequate emergency access would be less than significant with implementation of MMs TRA-3 through TRA-8.

In the long-term, emergency access has been incorporated into Project design in compliance with existing federal, State, and local regulations and standards. Adequate emergency access throughout the site and surrounding areas during Project operations would be maintained at all times. As such, consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR, no long-term impact related to inadequate emergency access would result from the Project, and no mitigation is required.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would have a less than significant impact related to emergency access with incorporation of the MMs TRA-3 through TRA-8 noted above. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

XVIII. Tribal Cultural Resources

The analysis of tribal cultural resources is tiered from the 2018 EFMP EIR and was addressed in Section 4.15, Tribal Cultural Resources, of that document. Additionally, the analysis in this section is based on the results of the government-to-government consultation that occurred between the interested California Native American tribes and Mt. SAC, pursuant to the requirements of Assembly Bill (AB) 52. The results of the tribal consultation conducted for the Project are presented below.

The following MM was identified in the 2019 Mitigation Monitoring Program prepared for the certified 2018 EFMP EIR and is incorporated as part of the proposed Project and assumed in the analysis presented in this section.

MM TCR-1 Tribal Cultural Resources Monitoring. Prior to the commencement of any grading activities in which native soil is disturbed, Mt. SAC shall ensure that a Native American monitor has been retained to observe grading activities in native sediment and to salvage and catalogue tribal cultural resources as necessary. The Native American monitor shall be present at the pre-grading conference, shall establish procedures for tribal cultural resource surveillance, and shall establish, in cooperation with Mt. SAC, procedures for temporarily halting or redirecting work to permit the sampling, identification, and evaluation of the tribal cultural resource as appropriate. If the tribal cultural resources are found to be significant, the Native American observer shall determine appropriate actions, in cooperation with Mt. SAC for exploration and/or recovery.

Existing Conditions

This section evaluates the Project's potential for any adverse effects on tribal cultural resources (TCR). A TCR, as defined in Section 21074 of the *California Public Resources Code*, is a site, feature, place, or cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to California Native American tribe.

Various Native American coordination efforts were completed for the proposed Project. On March 22, 2018, Psomas submitted a request to the NAHC to conduct a search of the SLF database for the 2018 EFMP. The results received from the NAHC on March 23, 2018, indicated that the SLF database search was completed with negative results.

AB 52 became effective on July 1, 2015 and requires that the lead agency provide project notifications to California Native American tribes on the NAHC Tribal Consultation list that request notification in writing prior to a lead agency's release of a Notice of Preparation (NOP) for an EIR, a MND, or ND. Once Native American tribes receive a project notification, they have 30 days to respond as to whether they wish to initiate consultation regarding the project and specifically consultation regarding mitigation for any potential project impacts.

To date, Mt. SAC has received one written request from a tribe recognized by the NAHC to be notified of projects in the City of Walnut—Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation (Kizh Nation). As requested, Mt. SAC sent a letter to the Kizh Nation on November 7, 2025, notifying them of the Project and inviting them to engage in formal consultation pursuant to AB 52. As discussed further below, after waiting a minimum of 30 days for a response and not receiving one, Mt. SAC closed consultation for the Project on December 10, 2025.

Project Impact Analysis

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:

Question A: Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or

Discussion

The analysis of Threshold 4.15-1 in the 2018 EFMP EIR determined that development under the 2018 EFMP would result in no impact related to TCRs that are listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR or in a local register of historical resources.

For purposes of impact analysis, a TCR is defined under *California Public Resources Code* Section 21074 as a site, feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place, or object of cultural value to a California Native American tribe that is either listed or eligible for listing on the CRHR or a local register.

As indicated in Section V, Cultural Resources, of this document, based on the results of the SCCIC record search and NAHC SLF database search, there are no known TCRs on the Project site that are currently listed on, or eligible for listing on, the CRHR or a local register. Therefore, consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR, the Project would not cause a substantial adverse change to any known TCRs that meet this threshold. No impact would occur and no additional mitigation is required.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would have no impact related to known tribal cultural resources.

Question B: A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in

subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

Discussion

The analysis of Threshold 4.15-2 in the 2018 EFMP EIR concluded that, with implementation of MM TCR-1, development under the 2018 EFMP would result in a less than significant impact related TCRs determined to be significant by the lead agency pursuant to the criteria set forth in Subdivision (c) of the *Public Resources Code*.

Based on information available through the record searches at the SCCIC and the NAHC, and the long-term past use of the Mt. SAC campus for educational purposes, there is no information available that indicates there are significant tribal resources on campus that would be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in *California Public Resource Code* Section 5024.1(c). However, because Native American tribes have knowledge concerning important undocumented cultural resources, the lead agency (Mt. SAC) submitted Project notification letters to initiate tribal consultation, consistent with the requirements of AB 52. AB 52 requires the Mt. SAC to notify any groups (who have requested notification) who are traditionally or culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a project for which a negative declaration, an MND, or an EIR is required pursuant to CEQA. The tribes are provided 30 days to request consultation after the lead agency notifies the tribe of a project.

On November 7, 2025, Mt. SAC sent notification of the Project via certified mail to the Kizh Nation, as the sole tribe that has previously expressed interest in being consulted regarding projects on the campus, inviting them to engage in formal government-to-government consultation pursuant to AB 52. After waiting a minimum of 30 days for a response and not receiving one, Mt. SAC closed consultation on December 10, 2025. Although no additional mitigation measures were identified through the Project's consultation process, the Project would implement MM TCR-1 identified in the 2018 EFMP EIR to ensure that any potential impacts would be less than significant.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would have a less than significant impact related to tribal cultural resources with incorporation of MM TCR-1 noted above. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR

XIX. Utilities and Service Systems

The analysis of utilities and service systems (i.e., water supply, solid waste, wastewater, and energy) is tiered from the 2018 EFMP which was addressed in Section 4.16, Utilities and Service Systems, of that document. Relevant elements of the proposed Project related to utilities and service systems include an approximately 100,873 gsf Library Building and associated landscaping, which would subsequently increase the demand for water and energy and the generation of solid waste and wastewater at the Project site. Additionally, the Project would involve the installation of utility connections to existing campus utility infrastructure. The proposed Project would be designed to achieve, at a minimum, a LEED Silver rating.

There were no MMs adopted as part of the 2018 EFMP EIR related to utilities and service systems.

Thresholds of Significance

Mt. SAC 2016 CEQA Thresholds of Significance

To the extent the following thresholds of significance are applicable to the Project, they shall be applied to determine the Project's environmental impact.

Environmental Topic in the CEQA Checklist	Impact	Mt. San Antonio Community College District Threshold of Significance	Agencies and Regulations	CEQA Procedures
Energy	Wasteful, inefficient or unnecessary consumption of energy Renewable energy or energy efficiency measures.	Non-compliance with an Energy Conservation Plan for site-specific projects is a significant impact.	California Energy Commission	
Utilities/Service Systems	Demand and supply availability; Water and sewer facilities and infrastructure; Landfill capacity; Compliance with solid waste regulations.	Significant physical impacts of construction of new water, wastewater treatment, or stormwater drainage facilities required for the latest FMP or for a site-specific project is a significant impact; Inadequate capacity of a water provider to have sufficient supplies to serve the latest FMP's or for a site-specific project's projected demand during normal, dry and multiple dry years in addition to their existing	LACSD TVMWD DPW Solid waste regulations	Permits required from LACSD for occupied buildings (net increase in gsf) when the Utility Master Plan is updated for a FMP or every 5 years, beginning in 2020; Consultation with DPW for regional landfill capacity; Consultation for special circumstances; Unless there are special circumstances, no additional mitigation

Environmental Topic in the CEQA Checklist	Impact	Mt. San Antonio Community College District Threshold of Significance	Agencies and Regulations	CEQA Procedures
		commitments is a significant impact; Inadequate capacity of a wastewater treatment provider to serve the latest FMP or site-specific project's projected demand in addition to their existing commitments is a significant impact; Non-compliance with federal, State statutes and regulations related to solid waste and lack of sufficient permitted landfill capacity to accommodate the latest FMP or a site-specific project's needs is a significant impact.		measures for utilities/service systems beyond those included in the latest approved FMP MMP; Request "will serve" letters from TVMWD and LACSD for projects 56,000 asf (80,000 gsf) or more [waived when included in FMP or Utility Master Plan in last 5 years].

Project Impact Analysis

Question A: **Would the proposed project require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment facilities or stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?**

Discussion

The Project's proposed utility improvements are shown on Exhibit 7, Utility Plan.

Water and Wastewater Treatment

The analysis of Threshold 4.16-1 in the 2018 EFMP EIR concluded there would be a less than significant impact related to construction of new or expanded water and wastewater treatment facilities.

The campus is currently provided with water service (potable and recycled) from TVMWD. To calculate water demand for the 2018 EFMP, the assumption that new water demands would be strictly from inside use and be equivalent to the increase in sewer demand was used. This is based on the assumption that because specific buildings to be demolished and constructed are quite varied in use, water demand factors by building could also vary and due to their varied use could be somewhat difficult to determine by specific building. Therefore, it is conservatively assumed that landscape irrigation demand would remain

unchanged since there would be less area available for landscaping with the 2018 EFMP and any landscaping that is replaced should utilize lower water use plant material and more efficient irrigation systems than what is currently in place. It is also conservatively assumed that the building renovations would not result in additional water demand as any plumbing modifications would likely result in lower demand due to new plumbing codes requiring lower flow fixtures.

The existing potable water distribution system currently provides Mt. SAC's domestic, fire protection, and landscape irrigation needs. To meet the needs of the new facilities and renovations identified in the 2018 EFMP, the 2018 EFMP EIR identified the campus would likely require an increase in potable water storage capacity and potential upgrades and extension of Mt. SAC's on-campus water distribution system. As part of the 2018 EFMP, an update of Mt. SAC's Utilities Infrastructure Master Plan was conducted to ensure that infrastructure, including the campus water distribution system, would meet the future capacity and needs of the proposed Project, which was included in the 2018 EFMP EIR as part of Phase 1B. As shown on Exhibit 7, Utility Plan, the Project's anticipated water infrastructure improvements would include the installation of a new 4-inch water service line and backflow device on the site to serve proposed uses, which would connect to the existing 8-inch water main in the Campus Store fire lane to the west; this line is owned and maintained by Mt. SAC. Off-campus, TVMWD provides water to the campus through the 12-inch water main line in Temple Avenue and provides sufficient capacity to serve the 2018 EFMP, including the proposed Project. The Project would not require the expansion of the existing water service system in order to accommodate proposed uses.

Wastewater treatment service for the campus is provided by the LACSD. An existing 4-inch sanitary sewer lateral extends into the southern portion of the Project site; this lateral slopes down to the west, connecting to a manhole on the existing 10-inch sewer main (beneath the future Campus Store fire lane), which ultimately outfalls into the LACSD sewer main under Temple Ave. In order to provide adequate hydraulic capacity per the California Plumbing Code, the Project would replace and upsize the existing 4-inch sewer line to a 6-inch line which would connect to the existing 10-inch sewer main to the west in the future Campus Store fire lane (Exhibit 7). The main campus sewer system discharges through an existing campus-owned 18-inch sanitary sewer main to the LACSD 15-inch Mt. SAC trunk sewer in Temple Avenue, east of Grand Avenue.

The Project would connect to existing campus wastewater infrastructure, which is adequately sized to accommodate the incremental flows generated by the Library. No off-site extensions, upsizing, or relocation of wastewater conveyance infrastructure would be required. The Project would not increase demand beyond the levels anticipated under the 2018 EFMP; thus, it would not trigger the need for expanded wastewater treatment capacity at LACSD facilities. Similarly, the Project does not propose any new wastewater treatment facilities or modifications that could result in adverse environmental effects beyond those already identified throughout the analyses in this IS/MND. As part of the 2018 EFMP, an update of Mt. SAC's Utilities Infrastructure Master Plan was conducted to ensure that infrastructure, including the campus wastewater distribution system, would meet the future capacity and needs of proposed Project. Sewer service to the campus would continue to be

provided by the 15-inch LACSD trunk sewer located in Temple Avenue, east of Grand Avenue and no modifications to current connections to the LACSD are required to serve the proposed Project. As such, consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR, the Project would result in a less than significant impact related to expanded or new wastewater treatment infrastructure, and no mitigation is required.

Stormwater Drainage Facilities

The analysis of Threshold 4.16-1 in the 2018 EFMP EIR concluded there would be a less than significant impact related to construction of new or expanded stormwater drainage.

As shown on Exhibit 7, the Project would install a new storm drain system on-site, which will collect runoff from several roof drains, catch basins, and trench drains and will convey nearly all of the runoff to the existing storm drain systems west and east of the site. As discussed previously in Section X, Hydrology and Water Quality, LID BMPs would be implemented as part of the Project to regulate the amount and volume of stormwater runoff and to treat the water quality before it enters the regional storm drain system. Construction activities associated with the proposed on-site storm drain facilities would be within the physical impact area identified for the proposed Project. No additional impacts beyond those already identified within this IS/MND associated with construction of on-site storm drains or connections to existing facilities would occur. Impacts would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required. Therefore, impacts from the proposed Project related to storm drain facilities would be less than significant, consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Electric Power

The analysis of Threshold 4.16-1 in the 2018 EFMP EIR concluded there would be a less than significant impact related to construction of new or expanded electric power.

SCE provides electricity to the campus. The college's 12 kilovolt (medium-voltage) electrical distribution system distributes power from the utility to each building on campus. The Project's electrical systems would encompass service to the new Library Building, power distribution, lighting and respective controls, solar photovoltaic generation, and fire alarm systems. The electrical systems and equipment will be designed and selected for energy efficiency strategies developed for the Project.

Construction activities associated with the proposed electrical systems would be within the physical impact area identified for the proposed Project. No additional impacts associated with construction of electrical facility upgrades or connections to existing facilities would occur. Consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR, impacts would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Natural Gas

The analysis of Threshold 4.16-1 in the 2018 EFMP EIR concluded there would be a less than significant impact related to construction of new or expanded natural gas.

Southern California Gas (SoCalGas) provides natural gas to the campus. The campus is currently supplied from SoCalGas's high-pressure system. The campus areas located north and south of Temple Avenue are each supplied through a single high-pressure line with a single meter/regulator assembly that reduces the high pressure to medium pressure. These medium-pressure lines at 5 pounds per square inch, distribute gas to various facilities on campus. To meet the needs of new facilities and renovations that are identified in the 2018 EFMP, it would not be necessary to further increase the extent of the medium-pressure distribution system

Additionally, the following improvements to the on-campus natural gas system would be implemented as part of the construction projects associated with the 2018 EFMP and are not part of this proposed Project except where noted:

- Upgrade the main meter and install submeters. Main gas meter would be unchanged.
- Add a meter to each sub-area of the campus. In a few locations, the re-routing of existing underground lines would be required to coordinate the system with the location of recommended facilities. Completed in 2019, the Central Campus Infrastructure project relocated and replaced existing underground gas infrastructure to accommodate new facilities identified in the 2018 EFMP.
- Replace existing steel lines that are part of the campus distribution system with polyethylene pipe. The replacement of existing steel gas pipelines is an ongoing scheduled maintenance program across campus.
- Provide earthquake valves at meter assembly locations on the downstream side of the regulator, to shut off the flow during a seismic event. This action has been completed on new facilities where applicable.
- Install sub-meters at each building to track the energy consumption of buildings and measure the impact of energy-conservation measures. Meters have been installed at all new facilities constructed since 2018 that require natural gas fueled equipment. Mt. SAC has committed to the development of a comprehensive Climate Action Plan to lower net greenhouse gas emissions campus-wide. As part of the Climate Action Plan, the College completes an annual greenhouse gas emissions inventory and makes it publicly available, updates the Plan every 5 years, submits annual progress reports, and integrates sustainability into the curriculum and makes it part of the educational experience .The Project would connect to existing gas service lines surrounding the site, including one to the west along the new Campus Store fire lane. The Project would not require the construction of new or expanded gas utilities off-site, and existing gas utilities would adequately serve the Project. Construction activities associated with the service connections to existing natural gas facilities would be within the physical impact area identified for the proposed Project. No additional impacts beyond what has already been analyzed throughout this IS/MND associated with construction of natural gas connections to existing facilities would occur. Consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR, impacts would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Telecommunications Facilities

The analysis of Threshold 4.16-1 in the 2018 EFMP EIR concluded there would be a less than significant impact related to construction of new or expanded telecommunications facilities.

Verizon is the local exchange carrier for communication services and Mt. SAC uses an underground system of conduits to distribute all fiber and copper cables to its buildings. As part of the 2018 EFMP, Mt. SAC would provide redundant data and voice services to all new buildings. The campus has been converting its communications system backbone to single-mode fiber optic cable to meet future needs for higher speeds and this effort will continue. To meet the needs of new facilities and renovations, new conduit pathways, fiber optic cables, and copper cables to each of the new and renovated facilities would be installed. Voice over internet protocol services would be provided over fiber. Each facility would require limited copper cable connections for elevator phones, alarms, modems, and fax lines.

A new 100-foot high Replacement Communications Tower was constructed to replace the previous facility on Reservoir Hill, at a location slightly to the southwest of the existing tower. The new tower, constructed and in service as of December 2024,supports 2-way communication for the campus associated with the Emergency Operations Center, Alertus (campus mass notification system), and the campus radio station (90.1 FM Mt Rock transmitter).

The Project would connect to existing campus telecommunication facilities and would not require the construction of new or expanded facilities beyond the connection to existing facilities. Construction activities associated with the connection to existing telecommunications facilities would be within the physical impact area identified for the proposed Project. No additional impacts beyond those already identified throughout this IS/MND associated with construction of telecommunication connections to existing facilities would occur. Consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR, impacts would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

Water/Wastewater Treatment Facilities

The proposed Project would not require construction of new wastewater treatment facilities beyond the installation of new lines to connect to the proposed Project; the impacts of which have already been identified throughout this IS/MND. The proposed Project would have a less than significant impact related to the construction of new or expanded water and wastewater treatment infrastructure. Impacts associated with the proposed Project were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Stormwater Facilities

The Project would not result in the need for new or expanded stormwater facilities beyond the installation of new stormwater drainage infrastructure to serve the Project site, the impacts of which have already been evaluated throughout this IS/MND. A less than significant impact would occur related to the installation of the Project's stormwater facilities. Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Electricity, Natural Gas, and Telecommunication Facilities

The proposed Project would have a less than significant impact related to the construction or expansion of electric, natural gas, and telecommunication infrastructure. Impacts associated with the proposed Project were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

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

Discussion

The analysis of Threshold 4.16-2 in the 2018 EFMP EIR concluded there would be a less than significant impact related to water supply.

Development of the proposed Project would result in both temporary construction-related and long-term operational increases in water demand. Temporary demand for water would occur during construction activities on campus and would cease following completion of construction. Overall, construction activities require minimal water as compared to water consumption associated with long-term operations of the proposed Project and are not expected to have any adverse impacts on the existing water system or available water supplies. Therefore, sufficient water supplies are available for temporary construction activities, and impacts are considered less than significant consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR.

With respect to long-term increases in water demand, the TVWMD does not allocate specific supplies to any project but identifies total supplies for its service area. The TVWMD has 14-member agencies which includes Mt. SAC.

TVMWD's 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) provides the existing and projected sources of water available to the TVMWD through the year 2045 as well as projected water uses, water conservation measures, water rate structure, and drought management programs. As stated in the 2020 UWMP, the TVWMD's water demands are anticipated to increase for an average year from approximately 58,016 acre-feet per year (afy) in 2025 to approximately 57,265 afy in 2045. Implementation of the 2018 EFMP, including the proposed Project, would result in a net increase of 544,195 gsf of campus structures on campus which includes the proposed Project. As indicated in Table 4.16-1, of the 2018 EFMP EIR, these uses would increase the potable water demand by approximately 122 afy (108,839 gpd) compared to existing conditions. This represents approximately 2 percent contribution of the estimated water demand increase of the 2020 UWMP from 2025 to 2045.

The 2020 UWMP indicates that the TVMWD will have adequate water supplies to meet demands during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years to 2040 (TVMWD 2021).

As discussed in the 2018 EFMP EIR, the TVWMD indicated that it has capacity to provide for the 2018 EFMP. Therefore, with existing available supplies and the completion of supplies currently under development, the total water supplies available to the TVMWD during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years through 2045 would meet the projected water demand of existing and other planned future uses, which include the proposed Project. As previously described, it should be noted that TVMWD offers reclaimed water for non-potable uses and Mt. SAC plans to build a non-potable water system that would serve the entire campus; however, for purposes of this analysis, reclaimed water use in not assumed, but would reduce Mt. SAC's future demands on potable water at the time it is implemented. In addition, the use of higher efficiency fixtures, use of aggressive water conservation measures, and future use of non-potable water for irrigation use would reduce potable water demand. Additionally, the Project would include indoor water conservation measures such as low flow fixtures and faucets and high-efficient equipment. Additionally, outdoor/landscape water conservation measures would include drought tolerant landscaping and a drip irrigation system. Therefore, sufficient water supplies are available for long-term Project operational activities. Consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR, Project operations would result in a less than significant impact related to water supply availability, and no mitigation is required.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would have sufficient water supplies available to serve the Project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years. Impacts would be less than significant. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Question C: ***Would the project 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?***

Discussion

The analysis of Threshold 4.16-3 in the 2018 EFMP EIR concluded there would be a less than significant impact related to construction of new or expanded wastewater treatment facilities.

As stated in the 2018 EFMP EIR, development under the 2018 EMFP would result in a net increase of 544,195 gsf of new structures which would generate an estimated 108,839 gpd

(0.10 mgd) of wastewater. The increase in wastewater from the proposed Project would represent less than one percent of the existing excess daily capacity of the San Jose Creek WRP, which has a capacity of 100 mgd and currently processes an average flow of 63.8 mgd. Therefore, LACSD has sufficient capacity in the San Jose Creek WRP to treat wastewater flows from the campus with implementation of the proposed Project, resulting in a less than significant impact. Also, consistent with the Connection Fee program of LACSD's Wastewater Ordinance, all new users of the LACSD sewerage system or existing dischargers who increase their discharge must pay their fair share of the costs for providing additional conveyance, treatment, and disposal facilities. Consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR, a less than significant impact would occur, and no mitigation is required.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would not generate wastewater that exceeds the capacity of the wastewater treatment facilities, and a less than significant impact would occur. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Question D: Would the project 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?

Discussion

The analysis of Threshold 4.16-4 in the 2018 EFMP EIR concluded there would be a less than significant impact related to landfill capacity.

According to the 2018 EFMP, Mt. SAC generated approximately 11.9 pounds of solid waste per gsf, or 8,314 metric tons (575.7 pounds) of solid waste per capita in 2012. This total includes mixed construction and demolition waste from campus construction projects, as well as paper, aluminum, glass, plastic, food waste, electronic waste, and clinical waste from non-construction waste. Except for construction waste, Mt. SAC does not track waste generated from different sources separately.

With implementation of the proposed Project, solid waste would be generated during construction, and there would also be an increase in daily solid waste generation during operation. As stated in the 2018 EFMP EIR, and based on the USEPA's construction and demolition waste generation rate of 3.89 pounds per square foot for non-residential uses, construction of the proposed 100,873 sf building, a net total of approximately 196 tons[4] of solid waste would be generated over the construction period for the proposed Project.

[4] 100,873 sf x 3.89 lbs/sf = 392,396 lbs or approximately 196 tons.

Based on the operational solid waste disposal factor of 32.85 cubic yards (cy) per 1,000 square feet per year for institutional facilities, the Project's increase of 100,873 sf of new institutional buildings would generate approximately 3,314 cy of solid waste per year[5] requiring landfill disposal. It should be noted that Mt. SAC currently recycles green waste for mulching landscaped areas; these activities would continue with implementation of the proposed Project. Additionally, Mt. SAC is implementing an increase of its diversion rate by increasing efforts to pre-sort recyclables and reuse materials before they leave the campus by distributing recycling bins throughout the campus. As such, it is not anticipated that the proposed Project additional waste stream would exceed the capacity of these landfills. Therefore, there would be less than significant impacts related to landfill capacity, and no mitigation is required, consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would have a less than significant impact related to landfill capacity and solid waste disposal. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Question G: Would the project comply with federal, State, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

Discussion

The analysis of Threshold 4.16-5 in the 2018 EFMP EIR concluded there would be a less than significant impact related to compliance with applicable federal, State, and local solid waste-related statutes and regulations.

Solid waste practices in California are governed by multiple federal, State, and local agencies that enforce legislation and regulations to ensure that landfill operations minimize impacts to public health and safety and the environment. Construction of the proposed Project would comply with all applicable construction waste regulations. Additionally, according to the 2018 EFMP, the campus is exceeding a 75-percent diversion rate of construction waste from landfills and is well positioned to reach a construction waste landfill diversion rate of 95 percent. Operationally, the proposed Project would continue to comply with recycling programs in compliance with County policies and those that have been adopted to comply with solid waste regulations such as the California Integrated Waste Management Act (AB 939). Further, Mt. SAC has prepared a draft Climate Action Plan (Mt. SAC 2018) which includes solid waste reduction strategies to achieve a Net Zero Waste goal by year 2050. Some of the Phase 1 (by 2025) goals and strategies include but are not limited to supporting and funding of student-run recycling programs such as RecycleMania, a friendly competition and benchmarking tool for college and university recycling programs, improving recycling

[5] (100,873 sf/1000 sf) x 32.85 cy/yr = 3,314 cy/yr.

and waste receptacles on campus, implementing sustainable food purchasing, installing additional water refilling stations, and end use of Styrofoam, straws, and plastic place settings and plastic bottles on site. Goals for Phase 2 (year 2025 to year 2035) include installation of a small-scale anaerobic biodigester on campus and construction waste management diversion of 100 percent. The goal for Phase 3 (year 2035 to year 2050) is to implement a large scale anaerobic biodigester on campus. Although the Project is not expected to generate large amounts of solid waste during operations, the Project would comply with these future programs to manage solid waste. Therefore, impacts related to solid waste regulations would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required, consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would have a less than significant impact related to compliance with applicable federal, State, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

XX. Wildfire

The analysis of wildfire is tiered from the 2018 EFMP EIR which was addressed in Section 4.8, Hazards and Hazardous Materials and Wildfire, of that document.

There were no MMs adopted as part of the 2018 EFMP EIR related to wildfire.

Project Impact Analysis

Question A: Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

Question 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?

Question 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?

Question D: Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?

Discussion

The analysis of Thresholds 4.8-8 through 4.8-11 in the 2018 EFMP EIR concluded that development under the 2018 EFMP would have a less than significant impact related to wildfires.

As previously discussed, the Mt. SAC campus is not within a designated VHFHSZ as defined by CALFIRE, nor is it located within a State Responsibility Area (SRA). Based on an updated review of CALFIRE FHSZs, the Project site is located within an area identified as having a High/Moderate FHSZ within an LRA.

As discussed in Section 4.3, Biological Resources, of the 2018 EFMP EIR, the Mt. SAC campus contains ornamental vegetation throughout as well as natural habitat areas that support ecological and educational objectives of the campus. The campus is surrounded by developed land to the north, south, and west and open space and undeveloped areas to the east. These open space areas are limited in acreage and abut development or agricultural areas and livestock areas associated with Cal Poly Pomona, thus reducing the potential for wildland fires. In the event of fire emergency, Mt. SAC has an established Campus Emergency Response and Evacuation Plan that identifies procedures and actions for emergencies, including wildfires.

All recommended structures associated with the 2018 EFMP, including the Project, are required to be constructed to meet current building and fire codes, including the installation of fire protection and suppression systems such as fire alarm and automatic sprinkler systems. Implementation of the proposed Project would not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires. Additionally, because Thresholds 4.8-8 through 4.8-11 of the 2018 EFMP EIR apply only to those projects that are "located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones", no impacts related to these thresholds would occur. Specifically, implementation of the proposed Project would not impair an adopted emergency response plan or evacuation plan; expose Project occupants to pollutant concentrations from wildfire; require installation or maintenance of infrastructure that may exacerbate fire risk; and would not expose people or structures to significant risks as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes. Less than significant impacts would occur consistent with the findings of the 2018 EFMP EIR.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Level of Significance

The proposed Project would have a less than significant impact related to wildland fires. The proposed Project impacts were adequately addressed in the 2018 EFMP EIR.

XXI. Mandatory Findings of Significance

Question 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?***

Discussion

There are no sensitive biological resources, habitats, or species on the Project site that would be affected by the proposed Project. Incorporation of MMs BIO-1 (focused special status plant surveys) and BIO-3 (MBTA and nesting birds) into the proposed Project would ensure a less than significant impact on biological resources.

Due to the location of the Project site in a developed, urban area that has been subject to previous disturbance related to urban development, it is not anticipated that the Project would result in impacts to archaeological and paleontological resources. However, due to the possibility of such unknown/undocumented resources being uncovered during Project construction activities, the Project would incorporate MM CULT-3 and MM GEO-4 in the event that unknown archaeological and/or paleontological resources, respectively, are discovered during Project construction. Additionally, the Project would incorporate MMs BIO-1 and BIO-3 to ensure any potential impacts to special status plants and nesting birds. Incorporation of these measures would ensure that potential impacts are reduced to a less than significant level.

Question 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)?***

Discussion

As identified in the preceding analysis provided in Section 4.0, Environmental Evaluation, of this IS/MND, applicable mitigation measures identified in the certified 2018 EFMP EIR are incorporated as part of the proposed Project and assumed in the analysis and all project-level impacts have been determined to be less than significant. Thus, with continued implementation of applicable MMs (identified for each environmental topic analyzed above in Sections I through XX of this IS/MND), the proposed Project's impacts would be limited and its contribution to cumulative impacts would not be cumulatively considerable.

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

Discussion

Based on the preceding analysis provided in Section 4.0, Environmental Evaluation, of this IS/MND, applicable mitigation measures identified in the certified 2018 EFMP EIR are incorporated as part of the proposed Project and assumed in the analysis. Implementation of the proposed Project would not result in significant impacts that could degrade the quality of the environment or cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly.

5.0 SUMMARY OF MITIGATION MEASURES

The following applicable MMs identified in the 2019 Mitigation Monitoring Program prepared for the 2018 EFMP EIR have been incorporated into the Project and are assumed in the analysis presented this IS to address potentially significant impacts resulting from Project implementation. The following mitigation measures are organized by environmental topics as presented in the IS and the numbering is consistent with the 2019 Mitigation Monitoring Program. All potentially significant impacts resulting from implementation of the proposed Project can be feasibly mitigated with implementation of mitigation measures from the 2018 EFMP EIR. No additional Project-specific mitigation measures have been identified.

I. Aesthetics

MM AES-1 Prior to the issuance of grading permits, the Project Applicant shall provide evidence to the City that the contractor specifications require any temporary nighttime lighting installed during construction for security or any other purpose be downward-facing and hooded or shielded to prevent light from spilling outside the staging area and from directly broadcasting security light into the sky or onto adjacent residential properties. Compliance with this measure shall be verified by the City's Building and Safety Department during inspections of the construction site.

III. Air Quality

MM AQ-1 All off-road diesel-powered construction equipment greater than 50 horsepower (hp) shall meet Tier 4 final off-road emissions standards. In addition, all construction equipment shall be outfitted with Best Available Control Technology (BACT) devices certified by the California Air Resources Board (CARB). Any emissions-control device used by the contractor shall achieve emissions reductions that are no less than what could be achieved by a Level 3 diesel emissions control strategy for a similarly sized engine as defined by CARB regulations.

IV. Biological Resources

MM BIO-1 Focused special status plant surveys will be conducted in habitat suitable for special status plant species in the survey area within two years prior to any ground disturbance at that location. Focused surveys shall be conducted by qualified Biologists and shall be conducted per the most current CNPS protocol and during the appropriate blooming period for each potentially occurring special status plant species. If special status plant species are not found within the proposed Project impact area, no further mitigation would be required. If special status plant species are detected within impact areas, an Avoidance and Mitigation Plan will be developed and implemented by Mt. SAC prior to project implementation. The Avoidance and Mitigation Plan would include on-

site translocation of any bulbs of special status plant species within the impact area.

MM BIO-3 No project-related activities shall result in the failure of a nest protected under the conditions set forth in the *California Fish and Game Code*. The nature of the project may require that work would be initiated during the breeding season for nesting birds (March 15–September 15) and nesting raptors (February 1–June 30). To avoid direct impacts on active nests, a pre-construction survey shall be conducted by a qualified Biologist for nesting birds and/or raptors within three days prior to clearing of any vegetation or any work near existing structures (i.e., within 50 feet for nesting birds and within 500 feet for nesting raptors). If the Biologist does not find any active nests within or immediately adjacent to the impact area, the vegetation clearing/construction work shall be allowed to proceed.

If the Biologist finds an active nest within or immediately adjacent to the construction area and determines that the nest may be impacted or breeding activities substantially disrupted, the Biologist shall delineate an appropriate buffer zone (at a minimum of 25 feet) around the nest depending on the sensitivity of the species and the nature of the construction activity. Any nest found during survey efforts shall be mapped on the construction plans. The active nest shall be protected until nesting activity has ended. To protect any nest site, the following restrictions to construction activities shall be required until nests are no longer active, as determined by a qualified Biologist: (1) clearing limits shall be established within a buffer around any occupied nest (the buffer shall be 25–100 feet for nesting birds and 300–500 feet for nesting raptors), unless otherwise determined by a qualified Biologist; and (2) access and surveying shall be restricted within the buffer of any occupied nest, unless otherwise determined by a qualified Biologist. Encroachment into the buffer area around a known nest shall only be allowed if the Biologist determines that the proposed activity would not disturb the nest occupants. Construction can proceed when the qualified Biologist has determined that fledglings have left the nest or the nest has failed.

V. Cultural Resources

MM CULT-3 Prior to initiation of grading activities, the following requirements shall be incorporated on the cover sheet of the Grading Plan under the general heading "Conditions of Approval":

a. A qualified archaeologist that meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Professional Qualifications in Archaeology (Archaeologist) shall be present at the pre-grade meeting to consult with the Contractor and other consultants prior to the start of earth-moving activities.

b. During construction grading and site preparation activities, the Contractor shall monitor all construction activities. In the event that cultural resources (i.e., prehistoric sites, historic sites, and/or isolated artifacts) are discovered, work shall be halted immediately within 50 feet of the discovery and the Contractor shall inform the Mt. SAC Project Manager. The Archaeologist shall analyze the significance of the discovery and recommend further appropriate measures to reduce further impacts on archaeological resources. Such measures may include avoidance, preservation in place, excavation, documentation, curation, data recovery, or other appropriate measures. Facilities Planning & Management shall monitor compliance.

VII. Geology and Soils

MM GEO-1 Prior to the approval of project plans by the Division of the State Architect (DSA), a site-specific geotechnical study shall be prepared for each proposed structure. The Geotechnical Report shall be prepared by a registered Civil Engineer or certified Engineering Geologist and shall contain site-specific evaluations of the seismic and geologic hazards affecting the project and shall identify recommendations for earthwork and construction. All recommendations from forthcoming site-specific geotechnical studies shall be included in the site preparation and building design specifications. Compliance with this requirement shall be verified by the DSA as part of the project certification process, which includes review and approval of the site-specific geotechnical studies by the California Geological Survey (CGS).

MM GEO-3 In accordance with the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the Mt. San Antonio Community College District and the City of Walnut, grading and drainage plans for all future Mt. SAC exempt education facilities shall be subject to administrative review and approval by the City of Walnut's Building Official.

MM GEO-4 Prior to initiation of grading activities, the following requirements shall be incorporated on the cover sheet of the Grading Plan under the general heading "Conditions of Approval":

a. A qualified Paleontologist and Paleontological Monitor shall be present at the pre-grade meeting to consult with the grading contractor and other consultants prior to the start of earth-moving activities. At the meeting, the Paleontologist shall establish procedures for paleontological resources surveillance based on the location and depths of paleontologically sensitive sediments, and shall establish, in cooperation the Mt. SAC Project Manager, procedures for temporarily halting or redirecting work to permit the sampling, identification, and evaluation of the fossils as appropriate.

b. A qualified Paleontological Monitor shall be present at the site when grading and excavation in paleontologically sensitive sediments (Puente Formation and Quaternary older alluvial fan deposits). Paleontological monitoring is not required in areas where excavation occurs within fill soils.

c. The Monitor shall have the authority to temporarily direct, divert, or halt grading to allow recovery of paleontological resources. In areas rich in micro-vertebrates, collection of large bulk samples of matrix for later water screening to recover small bones and teeth shall be part of the paleontological salvage program.

d. Fossils recovered from this project shall be cleaned, stabilized, identified, and documented. A report on the paleontological resources recovered from the parcels shall be prepared by the Paleontologist and submitted to Mt. SAC Facilities Planning & Management.

e. Fossils with their contextual data must be deposited at a recognized museum or institution.

VIII. Greenhouse Gas Emissions

MM GHG-1 All major capital projects (10,000 square feet and above) shall be designed to outperform Title 24, Part 6, Energy Efficiency Standards, by a minimum of 15%.

X. Hydrology and Water Quality

MM HYD-1 Prior to the issuance of grading permits, Mt. SAC shall ensure preparation of a site-specific hydrologic evaluation for each proposed development project based on the project-specific grading plan and site design of each individual project. This evaluation shall include, but not be limited to: (1) an assessment of runoff quality, volume, and flow rate from the proposed Project site; (2) identification of project-specific BMPs (structural and non-structural) to reduce the runoff rate and volume to appropriate levels; and (3) identification of the need for new or upgraded storm drain infrastructure (on and off campus) to serve the project. Project design shall include measures to upgrade and expand campus storm drain capacity where necessary, as identified through the project-specific hydrologic evaluation. Design of future projects shall include measures to reduce runoff, including, but not limited to, the provision of permeable landscaped areas adjacent to structures to absorb runoff and the use of pervious or semi-pervious paving materials. All recommendations from forthcoming site-specific hydrologic evaluations shall be included in the site preparation and building design specifications.

XVII. Transportation

MM TRA-3 Construction contractors shall submit an application for a truck hauling plan to the City of Walnut for review and approval prior to the start of any grading, demolition, or construction activities, in compliance with Title 2, Chapter 2.40, Hauling of Earth Materials, of the Walnut Municipal Code. The contractor shall comply with the conditions of the permit, including designated haul routes, time limits for hauling operations, debris on City roadways, temporary signage requirements, and other restrictions.

MM TRA-4 Construction contractors shall submit traffic control plans and other construction documents that show compliance with the Work Area Traffic Control Handbook (WATCH) to Mt. SAC Facilities Planning and Management. The Traffic Control Plan shall be implemented by the contractor throughout the construction phase of each project. This shall include the use of signs and flag persons during truck hauling activities and heavy equipment movement outside the construction site and notification of the City of Walnut, the Los Angeles County Fire Department, and the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department of planned changes in vehicle circulation patterns, street closures, detours, parking, and other traffic and access issues.

MM TRA-5 For any construction work on public rights-of-way, the contractor shall obtain an encroachment permit from the City of Walnut and shall comply with the conditions of the permit, including restoration of roadways and public improvements, time limits for construction, debris on City roadways, and other restrictions.

MM TRA-6 For any temporary street, sidewalk, walkway, and/or bike lane closure, the construction contractor shall submit plans to Mt. SAC Facilities Planning and Management to maintain pedestrian access on adjacent sidewalks and ensure vehicle, pedestrian, and bicyclist safety along the construction site perimeter and along construction equipment and haul routes on campus.

MM TRA-7 Construction staging areas and construction worker parking areas shall be designated at specific locations on campus and not on public rights-of-way or internal roads, sidewalks, walkways and bike paths/bike lanes, as approved by Mt. SAC Facilities Planning and Management.

MM TRA-8 Construction sites shall be surrounding by temporary fencing to secure construction equipment, prevent vehicle and pedestrian access and trespassing, and reduce hazards during grading, demolition, or construction activities.

XVIII. Tribal Cultural Resources

MM TCR-1 Tribal Cultural Resources Monitoring. Prior to the commencement of any grading activities in which native soil is disturbed, Mt. SAC shall ensure that a Native American monitor has been retained to observe grading activities in native sediment and to salvage and catalogue tribal cultural resources as necessary. The Native American monitor shall be present at the pre-grading conference, shall establish procedures for tribal cultural resource surveillance, and shall establish, in cooperation with Mt. SAC, procedures for temporarily halting or redirecting work to permit the sampling, identification, and evaluation of the tribal cultural resource as appropriate. If the tribal cultural resources are found to be significant, the Native American observer shall determine appropriate actions, in cooperation with Mt. SAC for exploration and/or recovery.

6.0 PREPARERS

Mt. San Antonio College, Facilities Planning & Management

Senior Project Manager ..... John Gaston
Construction Project Specialist ..... Maggie Cheng

Psomas (Environmental Document Preparation)

Principal-in-Charge ..... Jennifer Marks
Environmental Planners ..... Bryan Hamilton and Chaise Lapierre
Air Quality/Energy/Greenhouse Gas Technical Specialist ..... Jordan Werkmeister
Senior Noise Specialist ..... Farshad Farhang
Cultural Resources Manager ..... Charles Cisneros
GIS/Graphics ..... Paul O'Brien
Senior Word Processor ..... Sheryl Kristal

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