# Rio Hondo Community College Low-Income Student Housing Project

## California Environmental Quality Act
## Public Draft Initial Study/
## Mitigated Negative Declaration

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**Prepared for:**
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3600 Workman Mill Road
Whittier, California

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Project Summary

| | |
|---|---|
| **Project name:** | Rio Hondo Community College Low-Income Student Housing Project |
| **Project location:** | The Project is located within Parking Lots 1 and 2 of Rio Hondo College (Project site), which has the primary address of 3600 Workman Mill Road, Whittier, CA 90601. The Project site is located along the northeastern boundary of Tax Assessor's Parcel 8125-026-903. |
| **Lead agency's name and address:** | Rio Hondo Community College District<br>3600 Workman Mill Road<br>Whitter, CA 90601 |
| **Contact person:** | Dr. Stephen Kibui<br>Assistant Superintendent/Vice President<br>Finance and Business Division |
| **Project sponsor's name and address:** | Rio Hondo Community College District<br>3600 Workman Mill Road<br>Whitter, CA 90601 |

## 1.2 Introduction

This Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) evaluates the potential environmental impacts resulting from the implementation of the proposed Low-Income Student Housing Project (Project) at Rio Hondo College (RHC). The Rio Hondo Community College District (District) prepared this IS/MND in compliance with the relevant provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 21000 et. seq.) and the CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000–15387).

## 1.3 Purpose and Legal Authority

In accordance with CEQA, discretionary actions that have the potential to result in either a direct physical change in the environment or a reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment, must undergo analysis to disclose the potential significant effects during the decision-making process. The provisions of CEQA apply to California governmental agencies including local agencies, regional agencies, State agencies, boards, commissions, and special districts. As the lead agency with the principal responsibility for conducting the environmental review (CEQA Guidelines Section 15051), the District has prepared this IS to disclose the potential environmental impacts, determine the scope of the environmental analysis (i.e., any environmental topics that warrant further evaluation as part of an environmental impact report), and determine the type of environmental document which must be prepared for the Project.

This IS/MND addresses all environmental issues listed in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines. (See Section 4.4, *Environmental Factors Potentially Affected*, below.) Preparation of the IS revealed that all potentially significant impacts associated with the Project could be reduced to less than significant with the implementation of mitigation measures. As specified in the CEQA Guidelines (Section 15064(f)), the lead agency may prepare an MND if an initial study reveals that a project may have a significant impact on the environment, but implementation of project-specific mitigation measures would reduce these impacts to a less than significant level.

This IS/MND is an informational document that the Rio Hondo College Board of Trustees will consider adopting during the decision-making process associated with the Project.

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# 2 Existing Conditions

## 2.1 Regional Setting

The District is one of the 73 districts within the California Community College system. Created in 1960, the District encompasses a 65.5 square mile area within the southeastern region of Los Angeles County, serving the cities of Whittier, El Monte, Pico Rivera, Santa Fe Springs, South El Monte, and surrounding unincorporated communities. The District enrolls approximately 20,000 students each semester.

The main campus of RHC is in the unincorporated community of North Whittier in Los Angeles County, California, approximately 2.5 miles north of the City of Whittier. The surrounding area also includes the City of Industry to the west, Puente Hills Landfill to the east, and Rose Hill Memorial Park to the south (Figure 1).

## 2.2 Project Site Location and Existing Conditions

The Project site is an approximately 3.5-acre area located partially on Parking Lots 1 and 2 on the RHC campus (Figure 2). These surface parking lots span a total of 61,000 square feet (sf), with Lot 1 previously approximately 29,000 sf and Lot 2 providing approximately 32,000 sf. The two parking lots contain 118 and 137 spaces, respectively. Internal site circulation travels one way through the site, entering from College Drive at the south end and exiting toward Tram Way at the north end of the two parking lots. Lot 2 includes several standard-height parking lot light poles that illuminate parking and vehicle circulation.

The relatively flat parking lots are situated along a hillside and separated by a sloped landscape area with an approximate 40 percent grade, resulting in an elevation change of about 20 feet (ft) between Lots 1 and 2. The sloped landscape area is approximately 31,000 sf and consists of dense groundcover vegetation and several mature trees.

## 2.3 Surrounding Uses

Properties within the vicinity of the Project site are subject to a mix of Los Angeles County (County) General Plan land use designations, including residential, public and semi-public, commercial, and light industrial. Existing development surrounding the Project site consists of the RHC Administration of Justice/Fire Technology building, Tram Way, and the remainder of Lots 1 and 2 to the north; the Modular Classrooms and Wray Theater to the east; College Drive and campus sports fields to the south; and Workman Mill Road to the west. West of Workman Mill Road is the Gateway Pointe Industrial Park that is made up of large industrial storage warehouses, parking lots, and some ornamental landscaping. Additionally, development immediately west of the Project site includes a sloped lawn area, trees, and the RHC campus sign. The lawn also includes overhead utility lines and a Southern California Gas (SoCal Gas) easement.




1 inch =2,000 feet
0 1,000 2,000 Feet

**Legend**

Project Area

# FIGURE 1

Project Vicinity
Rio Hondo College
Student Housing Project
Los Angeles County, CA

## 2.4 Access and Circulation

The Project site is regionally accessible via several major transportation corridors, including Interstate 605 (I-605, San Gabriel River Freeway), which facilitates north-south travel, and State Routes (SR) 60 and 72, which provide east-west access. Collectively, these routes offer connections to the greater Los Angeles area.

As previously described, primary access to the Project site is from College Drive to the south. College Drive provides vehicular access to Workman Mill Road, West Drive, the Modular Classrooms and Wray Theater, and Lots 1 through 3. Secondary access to the Project site is via North Drive and Tram Way, which serve the remaining RHC parking lots and the Administration of Justice Building.

College Drive is approximately 100-ft wide and includes two westbound through lanes that transition into four designated turn lanes (i.e., two turn lanes per direction) at the intersection of Workman Mill Road. The two eastbound travel lanes are separated from the westbound travel lanes with a 22-ft landscaped divider. Workman Mill Road is approximately 86-ft wide and consists of three northbound travel lanes, two southbound travel lanes, and a concrete divider.

Pedestrian sidewalks and paths are limited mostly to the eastern portion of College Drive. There is an existing sidewalk between the southwest corner of Lot 1 to the Rio Hondo College Bus Stop (Stop Identification: 2758; northeast bound). A second Rio Hondo College Bus Stop (Stop Identification: 17036, southbound) is located across Workman Mill Road. Metro, Foothill Transit, and Norwalk Transit System currently use these bus stops. Collectively, bus routes 1, 7, 274, and 577 serve the greater Los Angeles County area, including El Monte, Norwalk, Santa Fe Springs, West Covina, and Long Beach (City of Norwalk 2025; Foothill Transit 2025; Metro 2024). Furthermore, the entrance to Lot 2 includes a tram stop for RHC's tram service. The tram's service area includes Lot 2, Lot 4, the Science Building, and South Road/Pellisier Road (Rio Hondo College 2025b).

## 2.5 Project Background

In 2022, the District prepared a Market and Demand Analysis to assess the current students' interests in affordable student housing on or near campus. According to this analysis, approximately 9 percent of RHC's students are housing insecure and approximately 54 percent of students who are currently enrolled less than full-time at RHC would be interested in enrolling full-time if the college offered on-campus housing.

In response to the Market and Demand Analysis, the District considered four sites for the future low-income student housing facility that would serve the existing student body. Site selection for the proposed facility was based on surrounding land uses, infrastructure constraints, parking, physical and environmental planning issues, available budget, and other considerations. Ultimately, the Project site was selected for its ability to offer accessible, on-campus housing, integrate outdoor spaces for student use, provide walkability to public transit, and accommodate future development phases, as needed.

In March 2023, the District procured grant funds made available under Senate Bill (SB) 169 / Assembly Bill (AB) 183 and AB 190 that created and implemented California's Higher Education Student Housing Grant Program and the Higher Education Trailer Bill that provide affordable student housing to public universities and colleges. These funds directly support the development of

affordable student housing at public colleges and universities, including the District's proposed low-income student housing project, as described below.

# 3 Project Description

The Project involves the construction and operation of a new, low-income student housing facility on the RHC campus. The Project includes partial redevelopment of two existing surface parking lots with an approximately 90,000 gross square feet (gsf), four-story residential building with an average maximum height of 48 feet. The proposed student housing facility would help address the growing demand for affordable on-campus housing options for the existing, unsheltered and/or at-risk student population (e.g., students sleeping in vehicles). The Project would not result in an increase in student enrollment.

The proposed residential building would provide up to 400 beds through traditional dormitory, apartment-style, and/or family-oriented housing. The residential building would offer a mix of shared amenities designed to address students' basic needs and promote positive learning experiences. These amenities include dedicated study areas, food service areas, communal kitchens, common bathrooms, laundry facilities, and an outdoor courtyard.

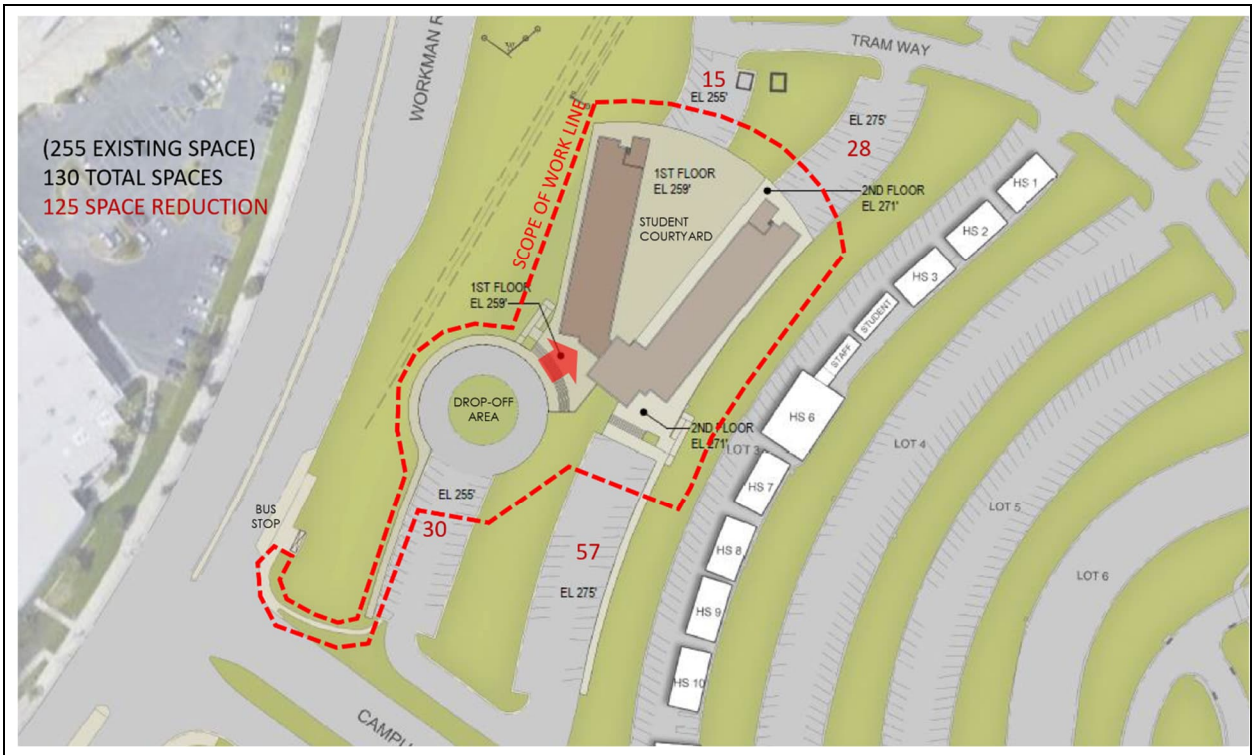



**Figure 2: Conceptual Site Plan**

## 3.1 Transportation and Circulation

The Project includes the partial redevelopment of Parking Lot 1 and 2 to accommodate the proposed student housing facility and associated site improvements. The redevelopment of Parking Lot 1 would include a new loading and drop-off area to serve the future student housing population. Additionally, Parking Lot 2 would be reconfigured into two separate parking areas with new internal circulation and access to the proposed student housing facility. The Project would remove approximately 125 parking spaces, including 73 spaces from Parking Lot 1 and 52 spaces from Parking Lot 2.

Furthermore, the Project would include new site improvements to support multimodal transportation, including enhanced pedestrian circulation and bicycle facilities. These improvements would include the construction of new sidewalks that would provide connectivity between the proposed student housing facility and existing campus infrastructure and facilities, such as College Drive and the Administrative Justice Building. All new primary pedestrian pathways and entrances would be designed to meet current Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) standards to further ensure accessible, safe, and convenient access and connectivity. Additionally, the Project would provide access to the existing Rio Hondo College Bus Stop and on-site bicycle racks.

## 3.2 Landscape and Lighting

As stated above, the Project would include an approximately 11,000-sf outdoor courtyard located between the two wings of the proposed student housing facility. The courtyard would consist of a gently sloped landscape and outdoor seating areas for social gatherings, relaxation, and studying. New landscape areas would include native, drought-tolerant vegetation. A decorative security fence would be built on the northern edge of the student courtyard.

The Project would include the construction of approximately 300-ft of retaining walls to provide geotechnical stability along the western ends of the proposed student housing facility, the vehicle loading/drop-off area, and the western portion of the walkway between the facility and the vehicle loading/drop-off area.

The Project also involves installation of exterior lighting throughout the Project site, including on the building facades, within the courtyard, and along pedestrian pathways. The redeveloped parking lots and drop-off area would be equipped with vehicle-scale pole fixtures, and pedestrian-scale lighting would be installed along sidewalks and within the courtyard. All new signage would be equipped with dedicated lighting to improve readability.

## 3.3 Utilities and Service Systems

The Project includes the installation of new utility infrastructure to serve the proposed student housing facility. New utility infrastructure would connect to the existing water, electricity, natural gas, sewer, stormwater, and telecom systems located on-site or within the vicinity of the Project site. The following entities are responsible for providing utility services to the Project site:

| | |
|---|---|
| Electricity | Southern California Edison (SCE) |
| Natural Gas | Southern California Gas (SoCal Gas) |
| Water | San Gabriel Valley Water Company (SGVWC) |
| Wastewater | Los Angeles County Sanitation District (LACSD) |
| Solid Waste | Los Angeles County Public Works (LACPW) |

## 3.4 Sustainability

The California Community Colleges Board of Governors' (Board's) *Climate Action and Sustainability Framework* (2021) builds upon the Board's previously adopted *2019 Climate Change and Sustainability Policy*, which collectively identify sustainable goals and recommendations regarding greenhouse gas emissions reduction; green buildings and grounds; energy; water; waste; purchasing, procurement, and food systems; and transportation (California Community Colleges 2025). The Project would incorporate features that would align with the goals and strategies outlined in the *Climate Action and Sustainability Framework*, as well as comply with California Green Building Standards (CALGreen) requirements. Specific sustainability and resiliency measures would be finalized during the design development phase and would include the following to the maximum extent feasible:

- **Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) or WELL Gold Certification standards,** including energy-efficient heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) and lighting systems, water-efficient plumbing fixtures, and enhanced indoor air quality.
- **Rooftop solar photovoltaic panels**, where feasible, to reduce reliance on grid-supplied electricity and support renewable energy generation.
- **Recycled or non-potable water sources for irrigation**, when available and feasible.
- **Low Impact Development (LID) strategies**, such as rainwater/stormwater harvesting systems, bioretention basins, green roofs, bioswales, and/or pervious paving materials.
- **Native and drought-tolerant plant species** to reduce water demand and support local biodiversity.
- **Electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure,** where feasible, to support low-emission transportation options and greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction goals.

## 3.5 Project Construction

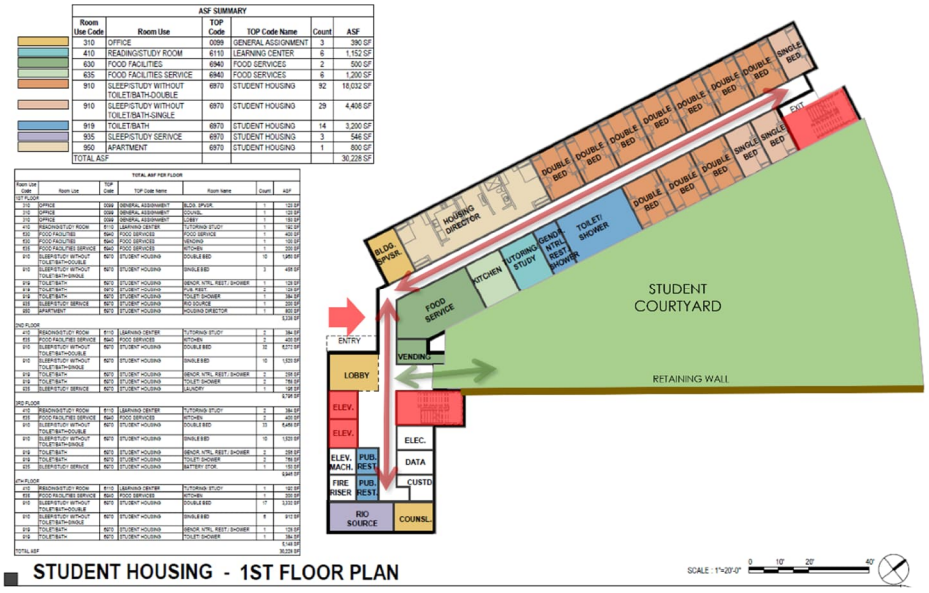
Construction activities are expected to begin in June 2028 and are estimated to be completed within a 12 to 18 month time period. Construction activities would include site preparation and clearing, demolition of the existing parking lots, excavation and grading activities, and the construction of the proposed student housing facility and associated site improvements.

Construction staging would be located on the existing surface parking lots that surround the Project site. Access to the construction site would be from Workman Mill Road and College Drive Road, which would accommodate construction vehicles, including single- or double-axle dump trucks, concrete ready-mix trucks, and flat-bed semi-tractors and trailers. Other construction vehicles and equipment that would likely be used include dozers, loaders, drill rigs, forklifts, haul trucks, water trucks, and graders.

Project construction would involve site clearing, excavation, and grading activities, with cut and fill balanced on-site. The District estimates that demolition of the existing parking lots would generate approximately 18,000 cubic yards of demolition debris. Heavy haul traffic would vary throughout the construction schedule to accommodate the import and export of materials.

To the extent feasible, excavated soils would be managed onsite. Excavated soil that does not contain debris or waste products would be stored and reused as fill on the Project site. However, the demolished concrete, asphalt, timber, excavation spoil, and other waste materials would be removed from the Project site and hauled to an approved off-site facility licensed to accept such materials.

Project construction would comply with the permit requirements of the State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCB) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity. As part of the NPDES permit, the District would prepare and implement a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP), which would identify best management practices that would be implemented to reduce construction-related pollutants from entering stormwater runoff.




Example of Conceptual Floor Plan

## 3.6 Project Approval

Approvals required for the Project include the following:

- Adoption of the Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring Reporting Program by the Rio Hondo College Board of Trustees.
- Approval of design plans by the Rio Hondo College Board of Trustees
- Any other incidental discretionary or administrative approvals needed for the construction and operation of the Project (e.g., construction haul route, building permits, and Certificates of Occupancy)

# 4 Evaluation of Environmental Impacts

## 4.1 Impact Assessment Guidelines and Impact Classification

CEQA Guidelines Section 15063 requires that an IS be prepared to determine whether a project may have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA Guidelines define "environment" as the physical conditions that exist within the area that will be affected by a proposed project, including, but not limited to, land, air, water, minerals, flora, fauna, ambient noise, and objects of historical or aesthetic significance. The "environment" includes both natural and human-made conditions.

For each environmental resource, thresholds for identifying impact significance are identified based on the CEQA Guidelines, along with descriptions of methodologies used for conducting the impact analysis. The impact discussions classify impact significance levels as the following:

- **Significant and Unavoidable** – a significant impact to the environment that remains significant even after mitigation measures are applied;
- **Less Than Significant with Mitigation** – a significant impact that can be avoided or reduced to an insignificant level with mitigation;
- **Less Than Significant** – a potential impact that would not meet or exceed the identified thresholds of significance for the resource area; and
- **No Impact** – no impact would occur for the resource area.

## 4.2 Mitigation Measures and Monitoring

Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15070(b), an MND shall be prepared by the lead agency when an IS identifies potentially significant environmental effects, but revisions to the project or implementation of feasible mitigation measures agreed to by the project proponent would avoid or reduce those effects to a point where no significant impacts would occur. Mitigation measures must be fully enforceable and may involve various means of implementation, such as:

- Measures incorporated directly into the project as new project features;
- Measures implemented in multi-year lead agency's operational programs, such as a capital improvements program or development impact fee program; and/or
- Measures incorporated as new or revised policies or development standards as conditions of approval.

Furthermore, CEQA requires that implementation of adopted mitigation measures or any revisions that the lead agency makes to the project to mitigate or avoid significant environmental effects be monitored for compliance. Accordingly, the CEQA Guidelines Section 15097 requires that a public agency adopt a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) for those adopted mitigation measures and project revisions.

## 4.3 Cumulative Impact Analyses

This IS/MND includes an evaluation of the Project's potential to make a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts. "Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of an individual 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 (as defined by CEQA Guidelines Section 15130). CEQA Guidelines Section 15355 defines cumulative impacts as "two or more individual effects that, when considered together, are considerable, or which compound or increase other environmental impacts." The CEQA Guidelines allow for the use of two different methods to determine cumulative impacts:

- **List Method** – A list of past, present, and probable future projects producing related or cumulative impacts, including, if necessary, those projects outside the control of the agency (CEQA Guidelines Section 15130); and
- **General Plan Projection Method** – A summary of projections contained in an adopted General Plan or related planning document, or in a prior environmental document that has been adopted or certified, which described or evaluated regional or area-wide conditions contributing to the cumulative impact (CEQA Guidelines Section 15130).

The Project involves a development project (rather than the adoption of a land use program, plan, or regulations), which involves a discrete location that has the potential to contribute to environmental impacts associated with other projects located within proximity to the Project site and will affect the same or similar resources that the Project will affect. Therefore, this IS/MND analyzes the contribution of the Project to cumulative impacts using the List Method. Table 1 lists, and Figure 3 graphically illustrates the location of, the projects that are included in the analysis of cumulative impacts.

**Table 1. Cumulative Projects List**

| Map Key | Address | Description | Status |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 5034 Clydebank Avenue, Covina CA 91722 | Vesting Tentative Tract Map | Pending |
| 2 | 15221 Glennhill Drive, Hacienda Heights CA 91745 | Conditional Use Permit for the expansion of an existing congregate living health facility | Pending |
| 3 | 3114 Doyne Road, Pasadena CA 91107 | Conditional Use Permit for a subdivision on a 5-acre single-family lot | Pending |

| Map Key | Address | Description | Status |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Gateway Planning Area Rezoning Program | To meet state housing mandates and the County's Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA), the program makes three key land-use changes in the unincorporated communities of South Whittier–Sunshine Acres and West Whittier–Los Nietos:<br>• General Plan Amendment – Reclassifies 58 parcels from General Commercial to Mixed Use, enabling higher-density residential development.<br>• Zone Changes – Updates zoning on 1,315 parcels to match the new land-use designations.<br>• Zoning Ordinance Amendment (Title 22) – Requires an affordable-housing set-aside on specified parcels identified in the 2021-2029 Housing Element.<br>Together, these actions ensure sufficient, appropriately zoned sites for new housing in the Gateway Planning Area. | Adopted and Final EIR certified November 21, 2023; effective December 21, 2023 |
| 5 | Rio Hondo Community College | **Business and Arts Building:** A new 43,005 gsf building that will house Business, CIS, Art and Journalism, with outdoor instructional support areas. Located within the existing Parking Lot C. | Planned Future Campus Project |
| 6 | Rio Hondo Community College | **Staff and Student Parking Structure:** A multi-level structure dedicated to providing additional parking spaces for students, staff, and visitors for the college. Features include: designated electric vehicle charging stations, improved pedestrian access, bicycle storage, and security measures, designed to alleviate parking congestion and enhance campus accessibility**.** | Planned Future Campus Project |
| 7 | Rio Hondo Community College | **Math, Science, Engineering and Nursing Complex:** The redevelopment of the existing Science Building with a 110,000-sf building, featuring state-of-the-art classrooms, labs, and collaborative spaces, with expanded capacity to support growth in the nursing program by expanding simulation (SIM) and skills labs. The complex would be located in existing Parking Lot B. | Planned Future Campus Project |
| 8 | Rio Hondo Community College | **Kinesiology Athletics/Baseball/Soccer/Softball Fields:** Renovation of outdoor athletic facilities with ADA access, field upgrades, and improved site security. | Planned Future Campus Project |

| Map Key | Address | Description | Status |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Rio Hondo Community College | **Public Safety and Tactical Village:** The relocation and modernization of the simulation village and tactical center to enhance training and efficiency. | Planned Future Campus Project |
| 10 | Rio Hondo Community College | **Expansion and Renovation of the Child Development Center Facility:** The expansion of the existing Child Development Center Facility from 4,960 to 7,960 sf to enhance childcare capacity and teaching facilities. | Planned Future Campus Project |
| 11 | Rio Hondo Community College | **Warehouse Expansion**: The expansion of warehouse and maintenance facilities, including new shop space, outdoor equipment areas, and office upgrades. | Planned Future Campus Project |
| 12 | Rio Hondo Community College | **Behavioral and Social Sciences and Languages Building:** The replacement of the existing Administration Building with a new 60,000 sf building for the academic and campus safety department. | Planned Future Campus Project |
| 13 | Rio Hondo Community College | **Behavioral and Social Sciences and Languages Building:** Interior upgrades to existing classrooms and offices within the old Administration Building. | Planned Future Campus Project |
| 14 | Rio Hondo Community College | **Student Gathering Spaces**: New student gathering spaces with shade, seating, and universal design for connection and engagement. | Planned Future Campus Project |
| 15 | Rio Hondo Community College | **Basic Needs Center/Campus Inn:** Renovation of the Campus Inn to centralize services addressing food insecurity, housing support, and commercial aid. | In Progress Campus Project |
| 16 | Rio Hondo Community College | **Roads and Landscaping:** Deferred maintenance upgrades, including paving, stormwater systems, and landscaping improvements. | Planned Future Campus Project |
| 17 | Rio Hondo Community College | **Campus Safety and Security:** Integration of new campus safety features within facilities, particularly within the new Social Sciences building. | Planned Future Campus Project |
| 18 | Rio Hondo Community College | **Wayfinding/Directional/ADA Access:** Campus-wide improvements to signage, circulation paths, ADA accessibility, and pedestrian navigation. | Planned Future Campus Project |
| 19 | Rio Hondo Community College | **Improvement of IT Infrastructure and Systems:** Construction of a new IT Data Center to ensure secure and scalable digital infrastructure. | Planned Future Campus Project |
| 20 | Rio Hondo Community College | **Gym/HVAC:** Upgrade the gymnasium's HVAC systems, including new mechanical equipment and air handlers, to improve comfort and efficiency. | Planned Future Campus Project |

| Map Key | Address | Description | Status |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | Rio Hondo Community College | **Campus Heating:** Installation of decentralized heating systems using natural gas-fire condensing boilers to serve buildings without heating. | Planned Future Campus Project |
| 22 | a) El Monte Educational Center (EMEC): 3017 Tyler Ave., El Monte, CA 91731<br><br>b) Río Hondo Educational Center at Pico Rivera: 9426 Marjorie St., Pico Rivera, CA 90660<br><br>c) South Whittier Educational Center (SWEC): 14307 E. Telegraph Road, Whittier, CA 90604 | **Offsite Educational Centers:** Renovations and upgrades to educational centers in El Monte, Pico Rivera, and South Whittier to modernize and support off-campus learning. | Planned Future Campus Project |
| 23 | 11400 Greenstone Avenue; Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670 | **Santa Fe Springs Fire Academy:** New training facility on a five-to-six-acre site with updated fire/emergency medical classrooms, live-fire areas, and rescue operation simulations. | Planned Future Campus Project |




Cumulative Projects Map

**FIGURE 3**

## 4.4 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 (Sections 4.5.1 through 4.5.21).

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

## 4.5 Determination: (To be completed by Lead Agency)

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

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

☒ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a “potentially significant impact” or “potentially significant unless mitigated” impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on

attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.

☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Signature

Date

## 4.5.1 Aesthetics

| | No Impact | Less than Significant Impact | Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated | Potentially Significant Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **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 nonurbanized 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? | ☐ | ☒ | ☐ | ☐ |

### EXISTING SETTING

#### Scenic Views

The County General Plan Conservation and Natural Resource Element (CNRE) recognizes the coastline, mountain vistas, hillsides, and ridgelines as significant scenic resources. There are several prominent hillsides within proximity to the Project site, including the Puente Hills, which span from South El Monte to Chino Hills in Orange County. The Puente Hills primarily consist of California walnut and oak woodland communities, providing visual relief and a dramatic backdrop for nearby urban development. The Project site is located on the western downslope of the Puente Hills. The Project site is not located near any designated or eligible State Scenic Highways or corridors.

#### Visual Character

The *RHC Campus Master Plan* establishes planning principles that govern visual character and scenic quality on the RHC campus. Particularly, the *Campus Master Plan* requires future development to be integrated into the existing built environment. Proposed projects shall demonstrate consistency with the prevailing architectural character, including massing, scale, and materiality, to ensure visual cohesion across campus structures. Moreover, the *RHC Landscape Master Plan* sets forth design standards and guidelines for planting palettes, paving materials, and site furnishings to further ensure visual consistency.

As previously described in Section 2.2, *Project Site Location and Existing Conditions,* the Project site is located on existing parking lots along the western boundary of the RHC campus. The Project site is surrounded to the north and east by other RHC parking lots, sloped landscape areas, and academic and administrative facilities, including the Administrative Justice Academy Building and Modular Classrooms/Wray Theater. To the west, across Workman Mill Drive, the surrounding area is designated for Light Manufacturing (M-1) uses and features an industrial park comprising of storage warehouses, surface parking areas, and ornamental landscaping. The surrounding building heights range between 24 ft to 40 ft.

**Lighting and Shadows**

The Project area is equipped with vehicular-scale lighting fixtures, which are primarily located within Lot 2 and along Workman Mill Road and College Drive. Additionally, minor sources of light include the emergency callbox located in Lot 1, the illuminated RHC campus sign, and intermittent light from passing vehicle headlights.

## DISCUSSION

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

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

**Less than Significant Impact.** The Project involves the construction of a new student housing facility on the western slopes of Puente Hills, which are designated as a scenic resource in the CNRE. While the Project would introduce new development in a portion of this identified scenic area, the scale, design, and location of the proposed facility would not adversely affect or obstruct views of the Puente Hills.

As described in Section 3, *Project Description,* the Project would involve the development of an approximately 47,000-sf, four-story building with an average maximum height of 48 ft. At this height, the proposed building would not be out of scale with the surrounding environment, including the Administrative Justice Academy Building and industrial facilities across Workman Mill Drive. Furthermore, the proposed student housing facility would be located within an existing urban setting on the western slopes of the Puente Hills. Therefore, the Project would not adversely affect or block any public view of scenic resources.

The Project site is not within the vicinity of a designated or eligible Caltrans State Scenic Highway. In addition, there are no significant scenic resources (e.g., rock outcroppings or historic buildings) located on the Project site. Therefore, the Project would result in a less than significant project-specific impact and would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact, regarding scenic resources and vistas.

***c) Would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?***

**Less than Significant Impact.** As previously described, the *Campus Master Plan* establishes planning principles that govern scenic quality on the RHC campus. Specifically, the *Campus Master Plan* requires development to be consistent with the existing built environment, including the massing, scale, and materiality of surrounding RHC facilities.

While detailed design and architectural plans for the Project have not yet been finalized, the Project would be designed to be compatible with the existing visual character of the RHC campus. The proposed 47,000-sf, four-story student housing facility would be comparable in height and massing with the adjacent Administrative Justice Academy Building, which is an approximately 32,000-sf, three-story building. Furthermore, site improvements, including planting palettes and site furnishings, would be consistent with the *Landscape Master Plan*, thereby ensuring visual continuity and minimizing potential aesthetic impacts. Therefore, the Project would be consistent with the planning framework and regulations governing scenic quality. The Project would have a less than significant project-specific impact and would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact, regarding applicable regulations governing scenic quality.

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

**Less than Significant Impact.** As previously described, the Project site is within an urbanized area with existing lighting, including vehicular-scale lighting fixtures within Lot 2 and along Workman Mill Drive and College Drive. The Project would introduce new sources of light associated with the proposed student housing facility and site improvements. Exterior lighting would be installed throughout the Project site, including on the new building facades, within the courtyard, and along pedestrian pathways. The redeveloped parking lots and drop-off area would be equipped with vehicle-scale pole fixtures, and pedestrian-scale lighting would be installed along sidewalks and within the courtyard. New signage also would be equipped with dedicated lighting to improve readability.

New lighting fixtures would be consistent with the *Campus Master Plan*, which sets standards for outdoor lighting to minimize light pollution and glare. The *Campus Master Plan* requires new exterior lighting to be designed, located, and configured to effectively illuminate vehicular and pedestrian circulation areas, while minimizing light trespass and glare onto adjacent properties. To minimize lighting/glare impacts, new lighting fixtures would incorporate directional shielding and be configured to prevent spillover into the adjacent right-of-way. Therefore, the Project would have a less than significant project-specific impact and would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact, regarding light and glare.

## 4.5.2 Agriculture and Forestry Resources

In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California 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 (CAL FIRE) 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.

| | No Impact | Less than Significant Impact | Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated | Potentially Significant Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **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? | ☒ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

## EXISTING SETTING

The Project site is located on the RHC campus, within the unincorporated community of North Whittier. The Project site is fully developed with two existing parking lots and a landscaped area, and the surrounding area consists of RHC administrative and academic buildings, industrial storage facilities, the Puente Hills Landfill, and the Rose Hill Memorial Park and Cemetery.

According to the California Department of Conservation, the Project site is not within or near agricultural land uses or the presence of prime soils (California Department of Conservation 2025a). Similarly, CAL FIRE does not identify forestland or timberland zoning within the Project vicinity.

## DISCUSSION

***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?***

***b) Would the project conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?***

***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 by Public Resources Code Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))?***

***d) Would the project result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?***

***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?***

**No Impact.** The Project site is not located within or near agricultural land, forest land, or timberland zones. The Project would not involve the direct or indirect loss of farmland or forest land through the conversion to non-agricultural use or non-forest use, respectively, eliminating the potential for the Project to conflict with existing zoning or Williamson Act contracts. As a result, the implementation of the Project would have no impacts regarding agricultural and forestry resources.

## 4.5.3 Air Quality

| | No Impact | Less than Significant Impact | Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated | Potentially Significant Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **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 in 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? | ☐ | ☒ | ☐ | ☐ |

### EXISTING SETTING

The Project site is within the South Coast Air Basin (Basin), which covers about 6,800 square miles, including all Orange County and the non-desert regions of the Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties. The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) monitors and implements the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP; 2022) for the Basin. The Basin lies between the Pacific Ocean and nearby mountain ranges, resulting in a Mediterranean climate characterized by warm, dry summers and mild, wet winters. Weather patterns may include periods of high

temperatures, winter storms, and Santa Ana winds. Due to its terrain and geographic position, the Basin has a high potential for air pollution, especially from June through September. This is largely due to light winds and limited vertical atmospheric mixing, which can reduce pollutant dispersion and lead to elevated pollution levels. Air pollutant concentrations in the Basin vary by location, season, and time of day; for example, ozone levels are generally lower near the coast, higher in inland valleys, and lower in far inland and desert-adjacent areas.

The Federal and State governments have identified criteria pollutants and a host of air toxics that have substantial adverse effects on human health and the environment in concentrations, and established air quality standards to control those concentrations through the Federal Clean Air Act (CAA) and the California Clean Air Act (CCAA). The criteria pollutants for which Federal and State standards have been promulgated, and which are most relevant to air quality planning and regulation in the Basin include ozone ($O_3$), carbon monoxide (CO), suspended particulate matter ($PM_{10}$), fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$), nitrogen dioxide ($NO_2$), sulfur dioxide ($SO_2$), and lead (Pb). In addition, there are additional toxic air contaminants (TACs) which are of concern in the Basin.

Under the CAA, Federal air quality standards, known as the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), were established for the six criteria air pollutants described previously. Similarly, the CCAA establishes State air quality standards, known as the California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS), which are more stringent than the NAAQS. NAAQS and CAAQS for the seven criteria pollutants are shown in **Table 2.**

**Table 2. National Ambient Air Quality Standards and California Ambient Air Quality Standards**

| Pollutant | Averaging Period | California (CAAQS) | Federal (NAAQS) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Primary | Secondary |
| Ozone ($O_3$) | 1 Hour | 0.09 ppm (180 µg/m$^3$) | -- | Same as Primary Standard |
| | 8 Hour | 0.070 ppm (137 µg/m$^3$) | 0.070 ppm (137 µg/m$^3$) | |
| Respirable Particulate Matter ($PM_{10}$) | 24 Hour | 50 µg/m$^3$ | 150 µg/m$^3$ | Same as Primary Standard |
| | Annual Arithmetic Mean | 20 µg/m$^3$ | -- | |
| Fine Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$) | 24 Hour | -- | 35 µg/m$^3$ | Same as Primary Standard |
| | Annual Arithmetic Mean | 12 µg/m$^3$ | 9 µg/m$^3$ | 15 µg/m$^3$ |
| Carbon Monoxide (CO) | 1 Hour | 20 ppm (23 µg/m$^3$) | 35 ppm (40 µg/m$^3$) | -- |
| | 8 Hour | 9 ppm (10 µg/m$^3$) | 9 ppm (10 µg/m$^3$) | -- |
| Nitrogen Dioxide ($NO_2$) | 1 Hour | 0.18 ppm (339 µg/m$^3$) | 0.10 ppm (188 µg/m$^3$) | -- |
| | Annual Arithmetic Mean | 0.030 ppm (57 µg/m$^3$) | 0.053 ppb (100 µg/m$^3$) | Same as Primary Standard |

| Pollutant | Averaging Period | California (CAAQS) | Federal (NAAQS) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Primary | Secondary |
| Sulfur Dioxide ($SO_2$) | 1 Hour | 0.25 ppm (655 µg/m$^3$) | 75 ppb (196 µg/m$^3$) | -- |
| | 3 Hour | -- | -- | 0.5 ppm (1,300 µg/m$^3$) |
| | 24 Hour | 0.04 ppm (105 µg/m$^3$) | 0.14 ppm (for certain areas) | -- |
| | Annual Arithmetic Mean | -- | 0.030 ppm (for certain areas) | -- |
| Lead | 30 Day Average | 1.5 µg/m$^3$ | -- | -- |
| | Calendar Quarter | -- | 1.5 µg/m$^3$ (for certain areas) | Same as Primary Standard |
| | Rolling 3-Month Average | -- | 0.15 µg/m$^3$ | |
| Visibility Reducing Particles | 8 Hour | -- | No National Standards | |
| Sulfates | 24 Hour | 25 µg/m$^3$ | | |
| Hydrogen Sulfide | 1 Hour | 0.03 ppm (42 µg/m$^3$) | | |
| Vinyl Chloride | 24 Hour | 0.01 ppm (26 µg/m$^3$) | | |

Source: (SCAQMD 2025).

In summary, at the Federal level, the Basin is designated as a nonattainment area for $O_3$, Pb, and $PM_{2.5}$ (USEPA 2020). The Basin is in attainment of Federal standards for $SO_2$ and $NO_2$, a subcategory of nitrogen oxides ($NO_X$) (USEPA 2020). At the State level, the Basin, including the Los Angeles County portion of the Basin, is designated as a nonattainment area for $O_3$, $PM_{2.5}$, and $PM_{10}$ (CARB 2019a; 2019c; 2019b).

The SCAQMD, which oversees air quality standards and emissions control across the Basin, has divided the region into 38 source receptor areas (SRAs). The Project site is located within SRA 11, which covers an inland portion of the County, including the community of North Whittier (SCAQMD 2025). Ambient air pollutant concentrations within SRA 11 are monitored by multiple air quality monitoring stations, including Pico Rivera #2 Monitoring Station, located approximately two miles southwest of the Project site (CARB 2025). Of the criteria pollutants discussed previously, only ambient concentrations of $O_3$, CO, and $NO_2$ are recorded at the Pico Rivera #2 Air Quality Monitoring Station (CARB 2025).

Existing sources of air pollutants at the Project site include emissions associated with vehicle trips and energy usage for lighting and site maintenance.

## DISCUSSION

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

**Less than Significant Impact.** A project would be inconsistent with the air quality plan if project implementation would result in population and/or employment growth that exceeds growth estimates in the applicable air quality plan. The 2022 AQMP relies upon growth projections developed and adopted by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) / Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS) (*Connect SoCal 2024*), which in turn relies upon the growth projections provided in the general plans adopted by the cities and the counties. In addition, SCAQMD's Air Quality Handbook states that a consistency finding should be based on identifying whether a project would increase the frequency or severity of existing air quality violations or cause or contribute to new air quality violations.

The Project involves the development of a new student housing facility that would provide beds for the existing, unsheltered and/or at-risk student population (e.g., students sleeping in vehicles). As discussed in Section 4.5.14, *Population and Housing,* the Project would serve individuals who are existing students at RHC and would not result in an increase in student enrollment or in substantial population growth for the surrounding area that could substantially increase air quality violations. Therefore, the Project would be consistent with growth projections used in the 2022 AQMP. The Project would have a less than significant project-specific impact and would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact regarding consistency with air quality plans.

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

**Less than Significant Impact.** The SCAQMD has developed criteria for determining whether emissions from a project are regionally significant. SCAQMD's significance thresholds are summarized in **Table 3** for criteria pollutant emissions during construction and operational activities. A project would make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative air quality impact if emissions from its construction and/or operational activities exceed the corresponding SCAQMD significance thresholds.

**Table 3. SCAQMD Emissions Thresholds for Significant Regional Impacts**

| Pollutant | Mass Daily Thresholds (lbs/day) | |
|---|---|---|
| | Construction | Operation |
| Nitrogen Oxides ($NO_X$) | 100 | 55 |
| Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) | 75 | 55 |
| Respirable Particulate Matter ($PM_{10}$) | 150 | 150 |
| Fine Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$) | 55 | 55 |
| Sulfur Oxides ($SO_X$) | 150 | 150 |
| Carbon Monoxide (CO) | 550 | 550 |
| Lead | 3 | 3 |

Source: (SCAQMD 2025).

**Construction Emissions:**

For the purpose of this analysis, it was estimated that the construction of the Project would begin in Summer 2028 and finish in Winter 2029, a duration of 18 months. CalEEMod default construction duration assumptions were utilized to estimate the number of days to execute the following construction activities:

- Demolition (e.g., removal of existing asphalt surfaces within the construction area)
- Site Preparation
- Grading
- Building Construction
- Paving
- Architectural Coating

CalEEMod default construction assumptions for the types and numbers of construction equipment and worker trips by activity were utilized for each construction phasing scenario. Equipment exhaust emissions were determined using CalEEMod default values for horsepower and load factors. **Table 4** shows the model's estimate of maximum daily construction emissions for the Project in comparison to SCAQMD's established thresholds for determining significance of criteria pollutant emissions associated with construction activities. Detailed construction model outputs are presented in Appendix A. As summarized in **Table 4**, for each criteria pollutant, construction emissions would be below the pollutant's SCAQMD significance threshold. Therefore, the Project would not violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation. Construction emissions would be less than significant.

**Table 4. Maximum Daily Unmitigated Regional Construction Emissions**

| Construction Activity | Construction Year | Maximum Emissions (lbs/day)[1] | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ROG | $NO_X$ | CO | $SO_2$ | $PM_{10}$ | $PM_{2.5}$ |
| Demolition | 2028 | 1.4 | 12.9 | 15.4 | <0.1 | 1.5 | 0.6 |
| Site Preparation | 2028 | 1.2 | 10.1 | 12.0 | <0.1 | 6.8 | 3.4 |
| Grading | 2028 | 1.4 | 11.8 | 14.5 | <0.1 | 7.7 | 3.9 |
| Building Construction | 2028 | 1.9 | 10.4 | 26.8 | <0.1 | 4.4 | 1.2 |
| Building Construction | 2029 | 1.9 | 9.9 | 25.6 | <0.1 | 4.3 | 1.2 |
| Paving | 2029 | 0.5 | 4.1 | 7.0 | <0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Architectural Coating | 2029 | 56.7 | 1.0 | 3.7 | <0.1 | 0.8 | 0.2 |
| Maximum Daily Emissions | | 56.7 | 12.9 | 26.8 | <0.1 | 7.7 | 3.9 |
| *SCAQMD Significance Thresholds* | | *75* | 100 | *550* | *150* | *150* | *55* |
| **Exceeds Threshold?** | | **No** | **No** | **No** | **No** | **No** | **No** |

[1] Maximum daily emissions during summer or winter.

**Operational Emissions:**

Long-term operation of the Project would generate air pollutant emissions. Operational emissions from the Project include those generated by the operation of equipment (energy emissions), use of consumer products and appliances, and the use of landscaping maintenance equipment (area source emissions). As described further in Section 4.5.17, *Transportation,* the Project is not

anticipated to result in a net increase in vehicle trips or vehicle miles traveled (VMT). As such, operational mobile-source emissions were not modeled for the Project.

A summary of the estimated operational emissions modeled for the Project are presented in **Table 5**. As summarized therein, operational emissions generated by the Project would not exceed adopted SCAQMD criteria pollutant thresholds. Given these low levels of emissions, operation of the Project would not cause or contribute to a violation of any adopted ambient air quality standards.

In summary, air emissions associated with Project construction and operations would have a less than significant project-specific impact and would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact.

**Table 5. Maximum Daily Unmitigated Regional Operational Emissions**

| Activity | Maximum Emissions (lbs/day) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ROG | $NO_X$ | CO | $SO_2$ | $PM_{10}$ | $PM_{2.5}$ |
| Mobile | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Area | 4.0 | 0.2 | 22.8 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| Energy | <0.1 | 1.1 | 0.5 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| Water | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Waste | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Refrigeration | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total | 4.1 | 1.3 | 23.2 | <0.1 | <0.1 | 0.1 |
| *SCAQMD Significance Thresholds* | *55* | *55* | *550* | *150* | *150* | *55* |
| **Exceeds Threshold?** | **No** | **No** | **No** | **No** | **No** | **No** |

***c) Would the project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?***

**Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation.** The analysis makes use of the methodology included in SCAQMD's Final Localized Significance Threshold (LST) Methodology, which was developed as part of its environmental justice program to address localized air quality impacts of development projects (SCAQMD et al. 2008). LSTs represent the maximum $NO_X$, CO, $PM_{10}$, and $PM_{2.5}$ emissions from a project that are not expected to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the most stringent applicable Federal or State ambient air quality standards. $NO_X$ and CO LSTs are based on the ambient concentrations of that pollutant for each SRA and distance to the nearest off-site receptor. For $PM_{10}$, LSTs were derived based on requirements in SCAQMD Rule 403. The LST analysis does not apply to reactive organic gas emissions, since there is no ambient air quality standard for reactive organic gases. The SCAQMD has developed mass rate look-up tables that can be used to determine whether a project may generate significant localized air quality impacts to offsite receptors (including sensitive receptors). The use of LSTs is voluntary, to be implemented at the discretion of the lead agency pursuant to CEQA.

For the purposes of a CEQA analysis, SCAQMD considers a sensitive receptor to be a receptor such as a residence, hospital, or convalescent facility where it is possible that an individual could remain

for 24 hours or longer. However, LSTs apply even for non-sensitive land uses, consistent with SCAQMD's Final LST Methodology. Per the LST Methodology, commercial and industrial facilities are not included in the definition of sensitive receptor because employees and patrons do not typically remain onsite for a full 24 hours but are typically onsite for 8 hours or less. However, LST Methodology explicitly states that "LSTs based on shorter averaging periods, such as the $NO_2$ and CO LSTs, could also be applied to receptors such as industrial or commercial facilities since it is reasonable to assume that a worker at these sites could be present for periods of one to eight hours." Based on this methodology and guidance, the nearest receptors to the Project site are determined to be students and campus faculty utilizing the portable Modular Classrooms located in Lot 3, located approximately 30 ft to the east of the Project site.

Following SCAQMD guidance (SCAQMD et al. 2008), only onsite construction emissions of $NO_X$, CO, $PM_{10}$, and $PM_{2.5}$ should be considered in the localized construction emissions significance analysis. According to the CalEEMod analysis, the highest onsite emissions for $NO_X$ would occur during the site demolition phase, while the highest onsite emissions for CO would occur during the building construction phase in 2028. The highest onsite emissions for $PM_{10}$ and $PM_{2.5}$ would occur during grading activities. It was estimated that, as a reasonable worst case, the maximum daily disturbance for Project construction would be 2 acres. Thus, for the purposes of this analysis and pursuant to SCAQMD's LST Methodology, the LSTs for sensitive receptors are based on a distance of approximately 25 meters (approximately 82 meters), for construction of a site of 2 acres in size.[1]

**Table 6** shows the results of the localized significance analysis for the Project. Onsite emissions are not anticipated to exceed LSTs for $NO_X$, CO, or $PM_{2.5}$. However, the combined onsite emissions from the operation of construction equipment and fugitive dust would exceed the LST for $PM_{10}$. Therefore, localized construction air pollution impacts would be potentially significant and require mitigation.

Implementation of **Mitigation Measure MM AQ-1** would require the preparation and implementation of a Fugitive Dust Control Plan, which mandates the use of $PM_{10}$ reduction measures for grading, demolition, and equipment use. Implementation of the identified mitigation measure would ensure that potential air quality project-specific impacts to sensitive receptors would be less than significant with mitigation, and the Project would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact.

[1] The closest receptor distance on the mass rate LST look-up tables is 25 meters. It is possible that a project may have receptors closer than 25 meters. Pursuant to SCAQMD guidance, projects with boundaries located closer than 25 meters to the nearest receptor should use the LSTs for receptors located at 25 meters (Chico and Koizumi 2003).

**Table 6. Localized Significance Threshold Analysis for Construction**

| Threshold | $NO_x$ | CO | $PM_{10}$ | $PM_{2.5}$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maximum On-site Emissions (lbs/day) | 12.2 | 9.9 | 7.6 | 3.9 |
| Localized Significance Threshold (lbs/day) | 121 | 1,03 | 7 | 5 |
| **Significant?** | **No** | **No** | **Yes** | **No** |

Mitigation Measures

**MM AQ-1** **Fugitive Dust Control Plan.** The District shall prepare a Fugitive Dust Control Plan prior to the start of construction. The Fugitive Dust Control Plan shall include the following measures to reduce impacts related to $PM_{10}$ emissions.

- **Compliance with SCAQMD Rules.** All construction shall comply with the requirements of SCAQMD Rule 403, Fugitive Dust, which requires the implementation of Reasonably Available Control Measures (RACM) for all fugitive dust sources, and the AQMP, which identifies Best Available Dust Control Measures (BACM) and Best Available Control Technologies (BACT) for area sources and point sources, respectively.

- **Staging Area.** Construction contractors shall establish an on-site construction equipment staging area and construction worker parking lot, located on either paved surfaces or unpaved surfaces subjected to soil stabilization treatments. Control access to public roadways by limiting curb cuts/driveways to minimize project construction impacts upon roadway traffic operations.

- **$PM_{10}$ Reduction Measures for Grading Activities**. Particulate matter reduction measures from the SCAQMD shall be applied during all grading activities. These shall include:

    - Apply water every 3 hours to disturbed areas;
    - Require minimum soil moisture of 12 percent for earthmoving by use of a moveable sprinkler system or a water truck;
    - Replace ground cover in disturbed areas as quickly as possible. If disturbed graded areas remain inactive for greater than four days, non-toxic soil stabilizers shall be applied; and
    - All trucks hauling dirt, sand, soil, or other loose materials shall be tarped with a fabric cover and maintain a freeboard height of 12 inches.

- **$PM_{10}$ Reduction Measures for Demolition Activities**. Particulate matter reduction measures from the SCAQMD shall be applied to all demolition

activities occurring on the Project site throughout the construction phase. These shall include:

- Apply water every 4 hours to the area within 100 feet of a structure being demolished, to reduce vehicle trackout;
- Apply water to disturbed soils after demolition is completed or at the end of each day of cleanup;
- Prohibit demolition activities when wind speeds exceed 25 miles per hour; and
- Apply dust suppressants (e.g., polymer emulsion) to disturbed areas upon completion of demolition.

Residual Impacts

**Mitigation Measure MM AQ-1** is consistent with the mitigation strategies outlined in Table XI-A of the SCAQMD's guidance document, *Mitigation Measure Examples for Fugitive Dust from Construction and Demolition* (SCAQMD 2004). According to the SCAQMD, the implementation of **Mitigation Measure MM AQ-1** is expected to achieve a $PM_{10}$ control efficiency ranging from five to 91 percent. As such, this measure is anticipated to reduce the Project's $PM_{10}$ emissions to levels below SCAQMD's LSTs. Therefore, the Project would have a less than significant impact and would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact regarding pollutant concentrations, with implementation of **Mitigation Measure MM AQ-1**.

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

**Less than Significant Impact.** According to the SCAQMD *CEQA Air Quality Handbook* (1993), objectionable odors are typically associated with industrial uses, such as agricultural facilities (e.g., farms and dairies), refineries, wastewater treatment facilities, and landfills. The Project does not involve the establishment of uses or development the operation of which has the potential to generate objectionable odors. Specifically, the Project would introduce new residential uses, which are not typically associated with the generation of significant odors. Waste generated by residents would be managed through enclosed trash and recycling facilities, serviced regularly in accordance with the District's and County's sanitation protocols and, therefore, is unlikely to produce odors which could adversely affect a substantial number of people.

However, as stated above, RHC students, visitors, and employees would be located within proximity to construction areas on-site. During construction, odor emissions may occur intermittently from diesel exhaust, asphalt paving, and the use of paints, adhesives, and other volatile organic compounds (VOCs). These emissions would be temporary, localized, and typical of standard construction activities and, given the open-air environment and prevailing wind conditions, are likely to dissipate at rates such that they would not significantly affect off-site receptors.

Furthermore, the Project would comply with all applicable regulations of the SCAQMD, including Rule 402 – Nuisance, which prohibits the discharge of air contaminants that cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to the public or property. Compliance with SCAQMD rules and standard construction practices would ensure that odor impacts remain less than significant. Therefore, the

Project would not result in other emissions, including odors, that would adversely affect a substantial number of people. The Project would have a less than significant project-specific impact and would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact.

## 4.5.4 Biological Resources

| | No Impact | Less than Significant Impact | Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated | Potentially Significant Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **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 Wildlife 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 Wildlife 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? | ☐ | ☒ | ☐ | ☐ |

### EXISTING SETTING

The RHC campus is in proximity to two County-designated Sensitive Ecological Areas (SEAs): the Rio Hondo College Wildlife Sanctuary and the Puente Hills SEA. The RHC Wildlife Sanctuary is located on the RHC campus, approximately 0.25-miles northeast of the Project site. The RHC Wildlife

Sanctuary area exhibits high value of walnut woodland habitat, as well as chaparral and coastal sage scrub communities. In addition, the Project site is bounded to the north and south by the Puente Hills SEA, which encompasses approximately 13,421 acres of relatively undisturbed habitat area of the Puente Hills spanning from South El Monte to Chino Hills in Orange County. The SEA includes habitats of oak woodlands, oak riparian forest, southern willow scrub, walnut woodland, and wetland communities. There are also intermixed habitats of mixed chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and grassland. Collectively, these ecosystems provide habitat for federally- and State-listed plant species, including, but not limited to, Mexican flannelbrush (*Fremontodendron mexicanum*), thread-leaved brodiaea (*Brodiaea filifolia*), and Parish's gooseberry (*Ribes divaricatus* var. *pal'ishii*). The Puente Hills SEA also provides habitat for federally and State endangered or threatened wildlife, such as Swainson's hawks (*Buteo swainsoni)* and burrowing owls (*Athene cunicularia*) (Los Angeles County 2000).

The RHC campus and its immediate surroundings have been developed with urban and institutional land uses, with the exception of the RHC Wildlife Sanctuary. The RHC campus is largely developed with ornamental trees and shrubs, with some isolated patches of disturbed native vegetation. Common ornamental vegetation includes pine (*Pinus* sp.), acacia (*Acacia* spp.), ash (*Fraxinus* sp.), cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster lacteus*), eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* spp.), California privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*), mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), and sage species (*Salvia* sp.). These species generally do not support habitat for sensitive species. However, mature trees provide nesting opportunities for raptors and other bird species, as well as wildlife movement corridors (Rio Hondo College Board of Trustees 2006).

As previously described, the Project site is developed with surface parking lots and ornamental vegetation. The Project site consists of vegetation similar to the greater RHC campus, including pine trees, eucalyptus trees, and sage shrubs and groundcover. There are several mature trees located within and around the Project site.

## DISCUSSION

***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 Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?***

***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 or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?***

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

**Less than Significant Impact.** As previously described, the Project site is within proximity to the RHC Wildlife Sanctuary and Puente Hills SEA. The Puente Hills SEA, in particular, supports several habitat types considered sensitive by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and/or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), including oak riparian woodland, walnut woodland, and freshwater marsh. While the Project would involve a new student housing facility near these County-

designated SEAs, the Project would not result in direct or indirect impacts to habitat, including sensitive natural communities, wetlands, or other habitats that support special-status species. Specifically, the Project area is approximately 0.75 miles from SEA limits and is fully developed with surface parking lots and ornamental vegetation, which do not include sensitive habitat and do not support special-status species. Consequently, there is a very low probability that sensitive or special-status species would be present on the Project site. Therefore, project-specific impacts would be less than significant, and the Project would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact, regarding sensitive habitat and special-status species.

***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?***

**Less than Significant Impact.** The Project site is approximately 0.25-miles and 0.75-miles from the RHC Wildlife Sanctuary and Puente Hills SEA, respectively. These SEAs represent a portion of the regional habitat linkage between the Puente Hills and Chino Hills that support wildlife movement. Furthermore, the Project area consists of several mature trees that can support migratory and overwintering birds.

However, as previously described, the Project site is fully developed with surface parking lots and experiences a high degree of human activity associated with ongoing RHC operations (e.g., vehicular movements and students walking). As such, it is highly unlikely that native resident or migratory wildlife species movement occurs on or within the immediate vicinity of the Project site. Furthermore, the Project would be implemented in accordance with Federal and State regulations, including the Federal Migratory Bird and Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Game Code, which prohibits the disturbance or destruction of bird nests and eggs. Additionally, if the removal of trees or shrubs is required during the nesting bird season (i.e., typically February 15 to August 31), a qualified biologist would be retained to conduct a pre-construction survey for nesting birds. The survey would be conducted within 72 hours prior to the initiation of vegetation removal. Any active nests would be avoided at a distance of 25 feet to 500 feet, as determined by the qualified biological monitor, until the monitor has verified that the young have fledged or the nest has otherwise become inactive. Therefore, implementation of the Project would have a less than significant project-specific impact and would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact, regarding migratory wildlife.

***e) Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?***

**Less than Significant Impact.** Project implementation would be in accordance with local policies protecting biological resources, including the *RHC Landscape Master Plan*. Specifically, the final Project design and construction activities would be consistent with the *Tree Plan* of the *Landscape Master Plan,* which outlines policies for establishing optimal tree protection zones and provides a framework for evaluating the significance of existing mature trees to guide the decisions regarding their preservation, transplantation, or removal. The evaluation process considers several criteria, including, but not limited to, the tree's species, age, health and vigor, canopy density, costs, and value to campus history. Therefore, compliance with the *RHC Landscape Master Plan* would ensure

that the Project would result in a less than significant project-specific impact and would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact, regarding local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources.

***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?***

**No Impact.** Although the Project site is within proximity to the RHC Wildlife Sanctuary and the Puente Hills SEA, the Project site is not subject to an approved local, regional, or State habitat conservation plan. Therefore, no impacts would occur as a result of the Project.

## 4.5.5 Cultural Resources

| | No Impact | Less than Significant Impact | Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated | Potentially Significant Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Would the Project…** | | | | |
| a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5? | ☐ | ☒ | ☐ | ☐ |
| b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5? | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ | ☐ |
| c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries? | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ | ☐ |

### EXISTING SETTING

A Cultural Resources Assessment (WSP 2025; Appendix B) was prepared to identify known cultural resources within the vicinity of the Project site. The desktop assessment included a cultural resources records search conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), located at California State University, Fullerton. The records search encompassed the Project site and a one-mile radius surrounding the site.

The record search indicated that 67 previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within the one-mile radius (Table 1 of Appendix B). However, only one study overlapped with a portion of the Project site:

- **LA-03149:** In 1995, Jones and Stokes Associates, Inc. conducted an archaeological survey to evaluate potential cultural resource impacts within the 35-acre footprint of the proposed Puente Hills Solid Waste Intermodal Facility and associated alternative transportation corridors. A portion of the Project site overlapped with the proposed transportation tunnel

alternative for the project. No cultural resources were identified during the survey, with the majority of the survey route noted as paved with low potential for the presence of cultural resources. Jones and Stokes recommended no further mitigation, but recommended that, if cultural resources were identified within the project alignment during construction, a Secretary of the Interior qualified archaeologist should be retained to evaluate the nature of the discovery.

In addition to the previous studies, 36 previously recorded cultural resources were identified within one-mile of the Project site; however, none were present on the Project site (Table 2 of Appendix B). All identified recorded resources date to the twentieth century historic period, and 35 sites were identified as historic built environment structures and features. Only one of the 36 previously recorded cultural resources were archaeological (i.e., historic period debris scatter [19-003814]).

## DISCUSSION

***a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?***

**Less than Significant Impact.** As previously described in Section 2, *Existing Conditions*, the Project site has previously been disturbed and is currently occupied with surface parking lots and ornamental landscaping. Although the Project vicinity (i.e., within a one-mile radius of the Project site) contains previously recorded cultural resources, neither the Project site nor its immediate surroundings include sites listed on, or determined eligible for listing on, the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or any local register of historical resources. In addition, given the absence of existing structures onsite, the Project would not entail demolition or alteration that could adversely affect the historical significance of any recognized historical resource. Therefore, project-specific impacts would be less than significant, and the Project would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact, regarding historical resources.

***b) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?***

**Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation.** As previously described, the Project site has previously been disturbed and there are no known archaeological resources within the Project site and its immediate vicinity. However, the presence or absence of previously identified archaeological resources is not a reliable indicator of archaeological sensitivity. In highly developed urban settings, the original ground surface is typically not available for inspection, and prehistoric and historic archaeological deposits may be preserved beneath more recent soils. For this reason, there is a possibility that important prehistoric and historic archaeological resources could be found in the subsurface, especially beneath structures built before the application of environmental compliance laws requiring surveys prior to construction. Moreover, as described in Section 4.5.18, *Tribal Cultural Resources*, based on the results of the Sacred Land File (SLF) search received from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), the Project site is positive for tribal cultural resources and should be regarded as having high archaeological sensitivity. As such, Project construction activities, including grading and excavation, have the potential to encounter unknown, potentially significant subsurface archaeological remains and potentially damage such resources, if improperly handled. The impact would be potentially significant and requires mitigation.

The District would be required to implement **Mitigation Measures MM CR-1 through CR-3**. **Mitigation Measure MM CR-1** would require worker environmental awareness training for all construction personnel by a qualified cultural resources representative. In addition, in the event that archaeological resources are discovered, the Project would be subject to **Mitigation Measure MM CR-2** and **MM CR-3**, which would require construction monitoring and protocols for the handling, recording, and preservation of any discovered prehistoric, historic-period archaeological, or tribal cultural resources or human remains. With the implementation of **Mitigation Measures MM CR-1 through MM CR-3**, project-specific impacts would be less than significant, and the Project would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact, regarding archaeological resources.

Mitigation Measures:

**MM CR-1** **Cultural Resource Awareness Training.** As part of the required Worker Environmental Awareness Program, all construction personnel will be trained by a qualified, on-site cultural resources representative regarding the identification, recognition, and protection of possible buried cultural resources during construction, prior to the initiation of construction or ground-disturbing activities. Training will inform construction personnel of the procedures to be followed upon the discovery of cultural materials. These procedures include notifying a cultural resources monitor upon an accidental discovery and cessation of all work activities within the area of discovery until the monitor provides written approval to proceed. All personnel will be instructed that unauthorized collection or disturbance of cultural resources is unlawful.

**MM CR-2** **Archaeological Construction Monitoring.** A qualified professional archaeologist familiar with the types of prehistoric and historic-period archaeological resources that could be encountered within the Project site, shall monitor the Project site for the presence of historic and/or archaeological resources. All grading, excavation, trenching, and site preparation including vegetation removal within native, in-tact soils shall be monitored. Following the completion of ground disturbance within native, in-tact soils, monitoring shall no longer be required. A monitoring program shall be developed and implemented prior to the commencement of construction activities to ensure the effectiveness of monitoring.

**MM CR-3** **Inadvertent Discovery.** In the event of any inadvertent discovery of prehistoric, historic-period archaeological, or tribal cultural resources or human remains during construction, all construction activity shall immediately cease within 50 feet of the discovery. The construction manager shall immediately notify the District and shall retain a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) to evaluate the significance of the discovery and/or inspect the remains.

Prehistoric, Historic-Period Archaeological, and Tribal Cultural Resources: In the event of the discovery of prehistoric, historic-period archaeological, and/or tribal cultural resources, the investigation shall be subject to a Treatment Plan that sets forth explicit criteria for evaluating the significance of the resource and identifies appropriate data recovery methods and procedures to mitigate Project effects on the significant resources. An RPA who is familiar with both prehistoric and historic-period archaeological resources shall prepare the Treatment Plan, prior to further

excavation or site investigation. The Treatment Plan shall also provide for a final technical report on all cultural resource studies and for the curation of artifacts and other recovered remains at a qualified curation facility. If the archaeologist determines that the find may qualify for listing in the California Register, the site shall be avoided, or a data recovery plan shall be developed. Any required testing or data recovery shall be directed by an RPA prior to construction being resumed in the affected area. Work shall not resume until the District provides authorization.

Human Remains: In the event of the discovery of human remains, the investigation shall be subject to applicable procedural and other requirements set forth in California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5, and PRC Section 5097.98. An RPA shall inspect the remains and confirm that they are human, and if so, shall immediately notify the District and contact the County coroner. If the coroner determines the remains are Native American, the coroner shall contact the NAHC. The NAHC shall identify the person or persons believed to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The most likely descendent shall make recommendations for the means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in PRC Section 5097.98.

Residual Impacts

With the implementation of **Mitigation Measures MM CR-1 through MM CR-3**, project-specific and cumulative impacts regarding archaeological resources would be reduced to a less than significant level.

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

**Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation**. As further described in Section 4.5.18*, Tribal Cultural Resources,* Southern California provided a favorable environment for early human settlement, with evidence of human occupation dating back more than 10,000 years. While human remains have not been identified previously on the RHC campus, the Cultural Resources Assessment (WSP 2025) identified the Project site as having high archaeological sensitivity. As such, Project construction, including grading and excavation, has the potential to uncover human remains. The impact is considered potentially significant and requires mitigation. With the implementation of **Mitigation Measure MM CR-3**, as described above, project-specific impacts would be less than significant, and the Project would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact, regarding human remains.

Mitigation Measures

**Mitigation Measure MM CR-3**, described above, prescribes the process to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of human remains, as provided in California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5, and PRC Section 5097.98.

Residual Impacts

With the implementation of **Mitigation Measures MM CR-3**, project-specific and cumulative impacts regarding human remains would be reduced to a less than significant level.

## 4.5.6 Energy

| | No Impact | Less than Significant Impact | Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated | Potentially Significant Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **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? | ☐ | ☒ | ☐ | ☐ |

### EXISTING SETTING

#### Electricity

Southern California Edison Company (SoCal Edison) provides electrical service to the RHC campus. Electricity powers all campus operations, including academic buildings, administrative offices, outdoor lighting, and mechanical systems, such as HVAC systems and elevators. The District has also implemented energy efficiency measures, including the use of LED lighting, automated building controls, and participation in demand response programs (Rio Hondo College 2025a). Within the 2025-2026 academic year, the RHC campus is estimated to consume between 9.96 to 12.18 million kilowatt-hour (kWh) of electricity (Rio Hondo College 2024).

#### Natural Gas

Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) provides natural gas services to the RHC campus. Natural gas is used across campus facilities for space heating, water heating, and laboratory equipment. Usage fluctuates seasonally, with higher demand during cooler months. As mentioned above, the District has also implemented measures to reduce natural gas use, such as upgrading heating systems, installing smart controls, and encouraging conservation across campus. Within the 2025-2026 academic year, the RHC campus is estimated to consume between 100,000 to 150,000 therms of natural gas (Rio Hondo College 2024).

### DISCUSSION

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

**Less than Significant Impact.** Project construction and operations would result in an increase in energy demand at RHC. Specifically, Project construction would require electricity for lighting, equipment, and other construction operations, with the total energy demand dependent on the type, usage, and duration. The proposed 47,000-sf student housing development would increase the demand for electricity and natural gas for ongoing building operations, including heating, cooling, lighting, and food services.

While the Project would result in increased energy demand, the Project would be subject to several State regulations adopted for the purpose of reducing energy consumption and improving energy efficiency, such as:

- **California Energy Code (Title 24, Part 6):** This statewide code sets minimum energy efficiency standards for new construction and major renovations, including requirements for building insulation, lighting, HVAC systems, and appliances. It aims to reduce energy usage in residential and non-residential buildings.
- **CalGreen (California Green Building Standards Code, Title 24, Part 11):** CalGreen establishes mandatory green building measures for new buildings, including requirements for energy efficiency, water conservation, indoor air quality, and the use of sustainable materials.

The Project would feature energy-efficient HVAC, lighting, and water heating systems, along with smart lighting controls and occupancy sensors to optimize energy use. The Project would also incorporate energy-efficient building materials, Energy Star-rated appliances, and operable windows to increase air circulation. Furthermore, other sustainable design features that would be considered during the design process include the installation of roof-top solar panels and battery energy storage EV charging stations, as well as electric water heaters and induction stovetops, which would reduce the Project's reliance on natural gas.

Overall, compliance with State requirements adopted for the purpose of reducing energy consumption would ensure that the Project would not result in wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources. The Project would result in a less than significant project-specific impact and would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact, regarding energy consumption.

***b) Would the project conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?***

**Less than Significant Impact.** The Project has the potential to create a net increase in energy consumption. However, as described above, the Project would comply with applicable energy-related regulations, including the California Energy Code and CALGreen, which promote energy-efficient building design and construction. Additionally, the Project would incorporate energy-efficient lighting, HVAC systems, and insulation consistent with California Building Code (CBC) standards. The Project does not include features that would interfere with the implementation of State renewable energy goals. Therefore, the Project would result in a less than significant project-specific impact and would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact regarding a conflict with, or obstruction of, a State or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency.

## 4.5.7 Geology and Soils

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

### EXISTING SETTING

The Project site is situated in the northern part of the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province, which is bordered by the Santa Monica, Hollywood, Raymond, Sierra Madre, and Cucamonga fault zones to the north, the San Andreas fault zone to the east, and the Pacific Ocean coastline to the west. This province contains elongated mountain ridges trending northwest and valleys filled with sediment that have straight sides. The regional geologic structures primarily follow a northwest to west-northwest orientation.

Southern California is seismically active because numerous faults exist in the region. The closest active fault to the Project site is the Whittier Fault, which is approximately 3.5 miles south of the site (California Geologic Survey [CGS] 2025). The northwest-trending Whittier Fault extends along the south flank of the Puente Hills from the Santa Ana River southeast to the Merced Hills, and possibly beyond, to the northwest (Bjorklund 2003). Furthermore, the East Montebello Fault is approximately 2.5 miles northwest of the Project site.

The Project site itself is situated on the northwest flank of the Puente Hills which are composed primarily of Tertiary sedimentary bedrock that has been uplifted and folded as a result of regional tectonic deformation (Rio Hondo College 2006). Pleistocene age alluvial materials, and to a lesser extent Holocene age alluvium, are present in the intervening drainages and lowlands. The site is primarily underlain by sedimentary bedrock of the Pho-Pleistocene age Fernando Formation (Rio Hondo College 2006).

Groundwater depth is important in evaluating liquefaction risk, as liquefaction typically occurs where soils are saturated and groundwater is near the surface. The bedrock underlying the RHC campus is considered non-water bearing, and the historic high-water level along Workman Mill Road is approximately 20 ft below the ground surface. Furthermore, previous boring activities did not encounter groundwater within 40 ft below the campus' ground level (Rio Hondo College 2006). The deeper groundwater position reduces the likelihood that seismic shaking would cause water-saturated soils to lose strength and experience liquefaction. Additionally, the site does not contain significant low-lying or poorly drained areas, so seasonal fluctuations in groundwater are unlikely to increase risk. The hydrogeological setting, characterized by substantial groundwater depths and predominately stable, well-drained soils, lowers the potential for liquefaction hazards (California Natural Resources Agency [CNRA] 2025).

## DISCUSSION

***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?***

**Less than Significant Impact.** Fault rupture is the displacement that occurs along the surface of a fault during an earthquake. The California Department of Conservation's CGS division designates Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones, which are regulatory zones around active faults. These zones extend from 200 ft to 500 ft on each side of known active faults, identify areas where potential surface ruptures along active faults could prove hazardous, and identify where special studies are required to characterize hazards to habitable structures. The Project site is not located within an Alquist-Priolo Fault Zone; the closest Alquist-Priolo Fault Zones are the East Montebello Fault and the Whittier Fault, located 2.5 miles northwest and 3.5 miles southeast, respectively (California Department of Conservation 2025b). Therefore, there is a low potential for a fault rupture to occur at the Project site. The Project would result in less than significant project-specific impacts regarding fault ruptures and would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact involving a Project-generated rupture of a known earthquake fault.

***ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?***

**Less than Significant Impact.** The Project site is in the seismically active region of Southern California and, as such, would be potentially subject to strong ground shaking in the event of an earthquake from any fault in the area. The ground shaking that an area experiences is primarily a function of the distance between the area and the seismic source, the type of material underlying a property, and the motion of fault displacement. The nearest major faults to the Project site are the East Montebello Fault located approximately 2.5 miles northwest of the Project site and the Whittier Fault located approximately 3.5 miles southwest of the Project site (U.S. Geological Survey [USGS] 2025). However, the proposed housing facility would comply with seismic safety design standards established by the California Building Code (CBC California Building Standards Commission 2025) and International Building Code (International Code Council 2024). Therefore, there would be a less than significant project-specific impact and the Project would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact, regarding ground shaking.

#### *iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?*

**Less than Significant Impact.** Soil liquefaction occurs when loose, saturated, and granular soils lose their inherent shear strength due to excess water pressure that builds up during repeated movement from seismic activity. Factors that contribute to the potential for liquefaction include a low relative density of granular materials, a shallow groundwater table, and a long duration and high acceleration of seismic shaking.

According to the CGS Earthquake Zones of Required Investigation Geographic Information System (GIS) Map, the Project site is located approximately 400 ft from a liquefaction zone (California Department of Conservation 2025b). While the Project site is not located within the liquefaction zone, the District would be required to prepare a geotechnical investigation in accordance with Chapter 18 of the CBC. The study would evaluate subsurface soil and groundwater conditions to identify potential geologic hazards, including liquefaction, landslides, expansive soils, and soil instability. As such, the District would implement all applicable geotechnical recommendations to ensure that potential impacts related to geologic hazards are minimized. Therefore, the Project would result in less than significant project-specific impacts and would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact regarding liquefaction.

#### *iv) Landslides?*

**Less than Significant Impact.** According to the CGS Earthquake Zones of Required Investigation GIS Map, the Project site is not located within a designated landslide hazard area (California Department of Conservation 2025b). However, as described in Section 2, *Existing Settings*, the Project site is situated on the lower slopes of the Puente Hills with the surrounding area exhibiting slopes of approximately 40 percent. As such, the surrounding slope conditions may pose landslide hazards, particularly during periods of heavy rainfall or seismic activity. However, as previously described, the District would prepare a geotechnical investigation to evaluate site-specific soil and slope conditions and identify geotechnical measures to minimize hazards related to landslides. As such, the Project would result in less than significant project-specific impacts and would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact regarding landslides.

### *b) Would the project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?*

**Less than Significant Impact.** Project construction would involve excavation, grading, and other site preparation activities that may expose fill and native soils to the effects of wind and water erosion. Furthermore, the existing slope conditions present the potential for downslope soil erosion. To address potential impacts, the District would be required to conduct construction activities in accordance with State regulations, permit requirements, and guidelines. For example, the District would be required to implement erosion control measures as part of NPDES Construction General Permit (CGP). Specifically, under the NPDES CGP, the District would be required to prepare and implement a SWPPP, which identifies best management practices (BMPs) and erosion control measures related to soil stabilization, runoff control, and the use of soil coverings and mulches. Therefore, project-specific impacts regarding soil erosion or the loss of soil would be less than significant, and the Project would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact.

***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?***

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

**Less than Significant Impact.** As previously described, the Project site is located within proximity to active faults and liquefaction zones, as well as exhibits topography of approximately 40 percent slopes that make it susceptible to landslides. These conditions may contribute to localized risks of ground shaking, liquefaction, or slope instability. As such, the Project would involve a new student housing facility and permanent student population on potentially unstable soil and geologic conditions that could result in geologic hazards. However, as previously described, the District would be required to have a geotechnical investigation conducted in accordance with Chapter 18 of the CBC. The study would evaluate subsurface soil and groundwater conditions to identify potential geologic hazards, including expansive soils, liquefaction, landslides, and soil instability. The District would implement geotechnical recommendations to address and minimize potential geologic hazards. Therefore, the Project would result in less than significant project-specific impacts and would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact regarding unstable soil conditions.

***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?***

**No Impact.** As explained in Section 4.5.19, *Utilities and Service Systems*, the Project site is served by the County Sanitation Districts' (Sanitation Districts') sewer system and would not rely on septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems for its future operation. Therefore, given the Project's location and anticipated connection to the Sanitation Districts' public sewer system, there would be no impacts associated with soils being incapable of supporting septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems.

***f) Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?***

**Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation.** As discussed above, the Project site is mainly underlain by Tertiary sedimentary bedrock (Fernando Formation), as well as some Pleistocene and Holocene alluvial deposits. Pleistocene age deposits have previously yielded identifiable vertebrate fossils in areas of Southern California. Although the Project site has been previously disturbed, ground-disturbing activities such as grading and excavation could encounter paleontological resources preserved at depth. The inadvertent discovery and potential destruction of such resources would constitute a potentially significant impact and require mitigation.

In order to reduce and/or avoid impacts to paleontological resources, the District would implement **Mitigation Measures MM GEO-1** and **MM GEO-2.** These measures require the retention of a qualified paleontologist to monitor excavation and grading activities, and in the event of an inadvertent discovery, the paleontologist would be responsible for implementing appropriate procedures for the identification, evaluation, documentation, recovery, and curation of any significant paleontological resources. Implementation of the identified mitigation measures would reduce potential project-specific impacts to a less than significant level, and the Project would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact related to paleontological resources.

Mitigation Measures:

**MM GEO-1** **Paleontological Monitoring.** A "Paleontological Monitor" as defined by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP), equipped with the necessary tools and supplies to monitor all excavation, trenching, or other ground disturbance, shall monitor construction activities involving excavation or other soil disturbance greater than 6 feet in depth. Monitoring shall include the visual inspection of excavated or graded areas and trench sidewalls. In the event that a paleontological resource is discovered, the monitor shall temporarily divert construction activities around the find until it is assessed for scientific significance and, if necessary, collected.

If no (or few) significant fossils have been exposed, the Paleontological Monitor may adjust the amount of monitoring required including, but not limited to, ceasing additional monitoring activities. The District shall review and approve all such recommendations prior to their adoption and implementation.

**MM GEO-2** **Inadvertent Discovery of Fossils.** If fossils are discovered during excavation, the Paleontological Monitor will make a preliminary taxonomic identification using comparative manuals. The Paleontological Monitor will inspect the discovery, determine whether further action is required, and recommend measures for further evaluation, fossil collection, or protection of the resource in place, as appropriate. Any subsequent work will be completed as quickly as possible to avoid damage to the fossils and delays in construction schedules. If the fossils are determined to be significant under CEQA, but can be avoided and no further impacts will occur, the fossils and locality will be documented in the appropriate paleontological resource records and no further effort will be required. At a minimum, the paleontological staff will assign a unique field number to each specimen identified; photograph the specimen and its geographic and stratigraphic context along with a scale near the specimen and its field number clearly visible in close-ups; record the location using a GPS with accuracy greater than 1 foot horizontally and vertically (if such equipment is not available at the site, use horizontal measurements and bearing[s] to nearby

permanent features or accurately surveyed benchmarks, and vertical measurements by sighting level to point[s] of known elevation); record the field number and associated specimen data (identification by taxon and element, etc.) and corresponding geologic and geographic site data (location, elevation, etc.) in the field notes and in a daily monitoring report; stabilize and prepare all fossils for identification, and identify to lowest taxonomic level possible by paleontologists, qualified and experienced in the identification of that group of fossils; record on the outside of the container or bag the specimen number and taxonomic identification, if known. Breathable fabric bags will be used in packaging to avoid black mold.

Upon completion of fieldwork, all significant fossils collected will be prepared in a properly equipped paleontology laboratory to a point ready for curation. Preparation will include the careful removal of excess matrix from fossil materials and stabilizing and repairing specimens, as necessary. Following laboratory work, all fossil specimens will be identified to the lowest taxonomic level, cataloged, analyzed, and delivered to an accredited museum repository for permanent curation and storage. The cost of curation is assessed by the repository and payment of the cost would be the responsibility of the District.

At the conclusion of laboratory work and museum curation, a final report shall be prepared describing the results of the paleontological mitigation monitoring efforts associated with the Project. The report will include a summary of the field and laboratory methods, an overview of the Project area geology and paleontology, a list of taxa recovered (if any), an analysis of fossils recovered (if any) and their scientific significance, and recommendations. If the monitoring efforts produced fossils, then a copy of the report will also be submitted to the designated museum repository.

Residual Impacts:

With the implementation of **Mitigation Measures MM GEO-1** and **MM GEO-2**, project-specific and cumulative impacts regarding paleontological resources would be reduced to a less than significant level.

## 4.5.8 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

| | No Impact | Less than Significant Impact | Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated | Potentially Significant Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **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 or reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases? | ☐ | ☒ | ☐ | ☐ |

## EXISTING SETTING

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) defines climate change as "any significant change in the measures of climate lasting for an extended period of time" (2017). In other words, climate change includes major changes in temperature, precipitation, or wind patterns, among others, that occur over several decades or longer. These changes are caused by several factors, including oceanic processes, variations in solar radiation received by Earth, plate tectonics and volcanic eruptions, and anthropogenic activities. The potential impacts of climate change include flooding, reduced water quality and availability, sea level rise, and beach erosion.

GHGs consist of a variety of gases that have the potential to trap heat in the earth's atmosphere; mainly water vapor[2], carbon dioxide ($CO_2$), methane ($CH_4$), nitrous oxide ($N_2O$), $O_3$, and chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs).[3] Methodologies and regulations approved by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), USEPA, and the CARB focus on $CO_2$, $CH_4$, $N_2O$, and CFCs.

In 2022, California generated approximately 371,100,000 metric tons (MT) of carbon dioxide equivalent ($CO_2e$). The primary end-use sector sources were transportation (39 percent), industry (23 percent), electricity generation and importation (16 percent), agriculture and forestry (8 percent), residential (8 percent), and commercial (6 percent) (CARB 2022).

The primary sources of GHG emissions at RHC stem from transportation, including commuting by students, faculty, and staff, as well as campus fleet operations. Building energy use, such as heating, cooling, and electricity, also contributes to the RHC's overall GHG emissions.

## DISCUSSION

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

**Less than Significant Impact.** The CEQA Guidelines do not establish a threshold of significance for GHG impacts; instead, lead agencies have the discretion to establish significance thresholds for their respective jurisdictions. A lead agency may look to thresholds developed by other public agencies or other expert entities, such as the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA), so long as the threshold chosen is supported by substantial evidence. Neither SCAQMD nor the District have adopted a GHG significance threshold applicable to general development projects. However, the SCAQMD released a draft guidance document regarding interim CEQA GHG significance thresholds in October 2008. The SCAQMD proposed a tiered approach, whereby the level of detail and refinement needed to determine significance increases with a project's total GHG emissions. The SCAQMD also proposed a screening level of 3,000 MT $CO_2e$ per year for mixed use or all land use projects, under which project impacts would be considered less than significant. The 3,000 MT screening level was intended "to achieve the same policy objective of capturing 90 percent of the GHG emissions from new mixed use or all land use development projects in the residential/commercial sectors" (SCAQMD 2008b). However, SCAQMD staff also stated "additional analysis is needed to further define the performance standards and to coordinate with CARB staff's interim GHG proposal. Therefore, no thresholds for residential/commercial sectors are

[2] Water vapor and its relationship to climate change are not clearly understood and defined, so these GHGs are not currently regulated.

[3] CFCs have been banned in the United States and are derived entirely from anthropogenic sources, so these GHGs are not included in this analysis.

recommended by staff at this time and the stationary source (industrial) sector threshold, if adopted by the Governing Board, would be used by the AQMD for projects where it is the lead agency" (SCAQMD 2008a). While this screening threshold was never adopted by the SCAQMD Board, the District has elected to apply this threshold in its environmental review of development projects.

GHG emissions resulting from construction would be generated by mobile sources such as heavy-haul trucks and other construction equipment. In addition, operation of the Project would generate GHG emissions mainly from building energy use (e.g., electricity, heating and cooling), transportation, waste and wastewater. As such, Project implementation would result in greater GHG emissions compared to existing conditions (e.g., use and/or maintenance of the existing surface parking lots and ornamental landscaping; see Section 2, *Existing Conditions*).

Although the Project would result in increased GHG emissions compared to existing conditions, emissions associated with Project construction and operations would be substantially below SCAQMD's screening threshold of 3,000 MT $CO_2e$ per year[4] (**Table 7 and Table 8**).

**Table 7. GHG Emissions from Construction**

| Year | GHGs (MT $CO_2e$/yr) |
|---|---|
| 2028 | 319 |
| 2029 | 708 |
| Total | 1,027 |
| Amortized over 30 years | 34.2 |
| Count Screening Threshold | 3,000 |
| **Exceed Threshold?** | **No** |

Note: GHG emissions estimates were developed using CalEEMod (see Attachment A for calculation details).

**Table 8. Combined Annual Operational GHG Emissions**

| Annual Emissions by Category | GHGs (MT $CO_2e$/yr) |
|---|---|
| Mobile | -- |
| Area | 6.9 |
| Energy | 468.0 |
| Water | 36.5 |
| Waste | 31.2 |
| Refrigeration | 0.1 |
| Construction (Amortized) | 34.2 |
| **Total** | **576.9** |

[4] GHG emissions estimates were developed using CalEEMod.

| | |
|---|---|
| County Screening Threshold | 3,000 |
| **Exceed Threshold?** | **No** |

Note: GHG emissions estimates were developed using CalEEMod (see Attachment A for calculation details).

Moreover, during construction and operation, the Project would comply with applicable State regulations aimed at reducing GHG emissions and environmental impacts. This includes adherence to California's Energy Efficiency Standards (Title 24) and CALGreen. For example, California's Energy Efficiency Standards require buildings to use high-quality insulation, energy-efficient windows, and advanced heating, cooling, and lighting systems to reduce energy use. The Project would also implement CALGreen standards, such as reducing water use and using sustainable construction materials. Therefore, the Project would not produce GHG emissions that would directly or indirectly substantially harm the environment. The Project would result in less than significant project-specific impacts and would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact regarding GHG emissions.

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

**Less than Significant Impact.** The Project would not conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions. In addition to adhering to California's Energy Efficiency Standards (Title 24) and CALGreen, as explained above, the Project would also comply with the Board's *2021 Climate Action and Sustainability Framework* and the *2019 Climate Change and Sustainability Policy*, which collectively identify sustainable goals and recommendations regarding GHG emissions reduction; green buildings and grounds; energy; water; waste; purchasing, procurement and food systems; and transportation (California Community Colleges 2025).

In order to comply with the aforementioned regulations and policies, the Project would incorporate energy-efficient systems, such as high-performance HVAC systems, LED lighting, and low-flow water fixtures; sustainable building materials and appliances; and solar-ready infrastructure and EV charging stations. Additionally, the proposed student housing facility would provide existing students with on-campus housing opportunities that support the use of sustainable transportation modes and help reduce vehicle miles traveled. Therefore, the Project would not be expected to conflict with any plan, policy, or regulation designed to reduce GHG emissions. The Project would result in less than significant project-specific impacts and would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact regarding GHG emissions.

## 4.5.9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

| | No Impact | Less than Significant Impact | Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated | Potentially Significant Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Would the project…** | | | | |

| | No Impact | Less than Significant Impact | Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated | Potentially Significant Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials? | ☐ | ☒ | ☐ | ☐ |
| b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment? | ☐ | ☒ | ☐ | ☐ |
| c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school? | ☐ | ☒ | ☐ | ☐ |
| d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment? | ☐ | ☒ | ☐ | ☐ |
| e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard 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? | ☐ | ☒ | ☐ | ☐ |

## EXISTING SETTING

Hazardous materials associated with the current use of the Project site, which consists of two surface parking lots and a sloped landscape area, include landscaping and maintenance chemicals (e.g., pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers), paints, gasoline, and oil.

As previously described in Section 2, *Existing Conditions*, the Project site is immediately surrounded by surface parking areas. The Project vicinity consists of academic and administrative buildings, freight services, warehouses, business parks, and the Puente Hills Landfill. A records search of hazardous waste databases, including the SWRCB's Geotracker and Department of Toxic Substances Control's (DTSC) Envirostor, did not list a release on the Project site or within the immediate vicinity. The closest hazardous release sites are approximately 0.3-miles (1,700 ft) south of the Project site, associated with Rose Hills Memorial Park. The Rose Hills Memorial Park site includes one leaking underground storage tank (LUST) cleanup site that is eligible for closure, three

historical waste discharge requirements (WDR) sites, and one permitted underground storage tank (UST) (2025b; 2025d; 2025c; 2025e). A second permitted UST is located approximately 0.3-miles north of the Project site associated with FedEx Freight, Inc. operations . Additionally, the Project site is west of Puente Hills Landfill, which closed in October 2013 (Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts 2025a).

Regarding airport-related hazards, the Project site is not located within an airport land use plan area or within two miles of a public airport or a public use airport. The closest aviation facilities include the Whittier Air Strip and the San Gabirel Valley Airport, located approximately 2.5-miles northwest and 4.2-miles north of the Project site, respectively.

## DISCUSSION

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

**Less than Significant Impact.** Project construction and operations would involve the routine use, transport, and disposal of common hazardous materials. Demolition and construction activities would likely involve the use of petroleum products, solvents, paints, and other regulated materials. Such hazardous materials would be subject to various Federal and State regulations, including the Hazardous Waste Control Act (California Code of Regulations Title 26) enforced by DTSC and the Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACoFD), which establish procedural requirements for the handling, transportation, treatment, and disposal of hazardous materials. In addition, the California Vehicle Code Section 31602(b) and 32104(a) would regulate the transport of hazardous materials through licensing and designated route restrictions.

Project operations would entail routine cleaning and maintenance activities that involve commercially available hazardous materials. For example, the Project would require routine landscape maintenance that would involve the use of pesticides, herbicides, and petroleum-based products (e.g., fuels and lubricants for maintenance activities). Furthermore, the student housing facility would likely involve the use of paints, solvents, sealants, and cleaning supplies. However, such materials would not be in quantities that are commercially reportable and would be handled in compliance with all applicable Federal and State regulations established by the USEPA, California EPA (CalEPA), Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), California OSHA (CalOSHA), and DTSC.

Therefore, the Project would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine use, transport, or disposal of hazardous materials. The Project would result in less than significant project-specific impacts and would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact regarding the routine use of hazardous materials.

***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?***

**Less than Significant Impact.** As described above, the Project would involve the use, transport, and disposal of hazardous materials (e.g., fuels, solvents, paints, oils, grease, fertilizers, pesticides). While Project construction, operation, and maintenance activities would not require substantial quantities of hazardous materials, the presence of materials has the potential to create a hazard

through upset and/or accidental conditions. However, the Project would be subject to Federal and State regulations that would reduce the likelihood and/or level of adverse impacts that could result from a release.

For example, under the California Health and Safety Code (CHSC) Section 25507, the District may be required to prepare a Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP) if Project construction would handle hazardous materials or mixtures containing hazardous materials over applicable thresholds. The purpose of the HMBP is to prevent or minimize harm to the public and environment from a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance. The HMBP contains detailed information that discloses the presence of hazardous materials and the safety procedures in the event of a release, including emergency response plans and procedures to be used in the event of an accident. Additionally, the Project would be subject to existing environmental and hazardous material laws and regulations, including requirements administered and enforced by USEPA, CalEPA, OSHA, and LACoFD.

Furthermore, as previously described, hazardous materials databases did not identify hazardous sites on, or within the immediate vicinity of, the Project site. While the databases listed several hazardous sites (e.g., WDR, LUST, and permitted UST sites) associated with nearby Rose Hill Memorial Park and FedEx facilities, the substantial distance (0.3 miles) between the Project site and listed properties make it highly unlikely that these historic uses have contaminated underlain soils and could be released during ground-disturbing activities. Therefore, the Project would have a less than significant project-specific impact regarding a foreseeable upset or accidental conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment. The Project also would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact.

***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?***

**Less than Significant Impact.** Project construction and operation would involve the use of hazardous materials that have the potential to release hazardous materials within one-quarter mile of an existing school. The closest sensitive receptors are occupants (e.g., students and employees) of the Modular Classrooms/Wray Theater, located approximately 30 ft east of the Project site. However, as previously described, the Project would be subject to existing Federal and State regulations, including, but not limited to, regulations administered by the USEPA, CalEPA, OSHA, and DTSC. Additionally, pursuant to the type and quantity of hazardous materials used during construction, the District may be required to prepare a HMBP, which would minimize impacts that result from an accidental release, as previously described. As such, the Project would result in a less than significant project-specific impact and would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact, regarding hazardous materials near schools.

***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?***

**Less than Significant Impact.** As previously described, the Project site is not listed on a hazardous materials site pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5. The closest hazardous materials sites

are approximately 0.3 miles from the Project site at the Rose Hill Memorial Park and FedEx Freight Inc. sites (2025b; 2025d; 2025c; 2025e; Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts 2025a). Given the substantial distance from the Project site, it is unlikely that the identified WRD, LUST, and permitted UST sites would create a significant hazard to the public or the environment. As such, the Project would result in a less than significant project-specific impact and would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact, regarding hazardous materials sites.

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

**No Impact.** The Project site is not located within an area that is subject to an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public airport or a public use airport. As such, the Project does not involve placing people in proximity to an area that is likely to experience hazards associated with aircraft operations. Therefore, no impacts would occur related to airport safety.

***f) Would the project impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?***

**Less than Significant Impact.** The *RHC Emergency Vehicle Access (EVA) Plan* identifies roadways designated for emergency vehicle circulation (Rio Hondo College 2006). Within the Project vicinity, the Plan identifies College Drive and Lot 2 as designated EVA routes. As such, the proposed reconfiguration of Lot 2 would discontinue throughway access from College Drive to Tram Way, resulting in potential obstruction or hinderance to the *RHC EVA Plan*. However, the Project site is surrounded by other roadways with similar characteristics to Lot 2, including comparable roadway widths and connections between College Drive and Tram Way. Specifically, Lot 4 and Workman Road are capable of providing sufficient access, ensuring that EVA requirements can be met following the reconfiguration of Lot 2. Furthermore, the proposed student housing facility and the associated pedestrian and vehicular access routes would be designed in accordance with all applicable requirements, including Division of the State Architect (DSA) Fire and Life Safety standards and California Fire Code (CFC) emergency access provisions. Compliance with these requirements would ensure that implementation of the Project would not substantially impair or interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. As such, the Project would have a less than significant project-specific impact and would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact, regarding interference with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.

***g) Would the project expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires.***

**Less than Significant Impact.** As described in detail in Section 4.5.20, *Wildfire*, the Project site is immediately south of a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ) in a Local Responsibility Area (LRA) and west of a Very High FHSZ in a State Responsibility Area (SRA) (CAL FIRE 2024b). Although the existing site conditions, such as the hillside topography and open space, have the potential to expose Project occupants to wildfire and associated hazards (e.g., air pollutants, post-wildfire slope instability), the Project would comply with existing State regulations, as well as implement

geotechnical recommendations and wildfire-resistant design strategies to help reduce the potential impact.

For example, the Project would comply with the CFC, which establishes emergency access and other requirements, and the CBC, which includes provisions for building materials and construction methods of new buildings located within the wildland-urban interface. Furthermore, the Project would include design features, including fire-resistant landscaping, defensible spaces, and slope stability structures, to avoid or minimize the risk of wildfire spread and post-wildfire hazards. (See Section 4.5.20, *Wildfire*, for additional information.) As such, the Project would have a less than significant project-specific impact and would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact.

## 4.5.10 Hydrology and Water Quality

| | No Impact | Less than Significant Impact | Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated | Potentially Significant Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Would the project…** | | | | |
| a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality? | ☐ | ☒ | ☐ | ☐ |
| b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin? | ☐ | ☒ | ☐ | ☐ |
| c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, 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 a 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? | ☐ | ☒ | ☐ | ☐ |

## EXISTING SETTING

### Water Quality

The Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) establishes the framework for regulating discharges to water of the U.S. to protect their beneficial uses, such as drinking, recreation, and habitat preservation. The Federal CWA established the NPDES which requires dischargers to obtain a permit and implement BMPs to ensure clean water bodies. The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act (Division 7 of the California Water Code) regulates water quality within California and establishes the authority of the SWRCB and the nine regional water boards. These boards develop water quality control plans, issue WDRs, and oversee local implementation of Federal and State standards.

The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) established a statewide framework for how groundwater should be managed locally to achieve long-term sustainability. SGMA requires existing local agencies to form groundwater sustainability agencies (GSAs) for high- and medium-priority basins and to develop and implement groundwater sustainability plans (GSPs). The RHC campus is partially underlain by the Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basin (Basin). As of the most recent SGMA Basin Prioritization evaluation in 2019, the Basin is listed as a "very low" priority (California Department of Water Resources 2019). The Basin is adjudicated and managed by the Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster. The main sources of recharge to the Basin are the infiltration of rainfall on the valley floor, percolation of runoff from the mountains, percolation of imported water, and artificial recharge with applied water (San Gabriel Valley Water Company 2021a).

As described in further detail in Section 4.5.19, *Utilities and Service Systems,* the SGVWC is the water agency that provides water service to the RHC campus. SGVWC relies on 31 groundwater wells located in the Basin and four wells located in the Central San Gabriel Valley Groundwater Basin, as well as imported water from the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) of Southern California. From 2015-2020, the SGVWC yielded an average of 30,300 acre-feet per year (AFY) from the Basin .

### Drainage Pattern

The Project site is located on the lower west-facing slopes of the RHC campus, characterized by hillside terrain with an approximate elevation change of 20-ft and slopes of approximately 40 percent. Runoff from the Project site moves west towards Workman Mill Road and drains into the campus' underground collection system that connects to the County's stormwater system, which subsequently drains into San Jose Creek.

## DISCUSSION

***a) Would the project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?***

**Less than Significant Impact.** As previously described in Section 3.5, *Project Construction,* Project construction activities would consist of various earthwork activities, including the demolition of existing parking lots, grading and slope stabilization, stockpiling of soils, and trenching for the installation of infrastructure. Consequently, stormwater runoff across the construction site may

contribute to the mobilization of pollutants or the erosion of stockpiled soils, potentially discharging polluted water into the municipal storm drain system.

The Project would involve grading of more than one acre and, as such, would be subject to an NPDES CGP (Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ, General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity), administered by the SWRCB. Under the CGP, the District would be required to prepare and implement a SWPPP, which specifies BMPs to reduce the contribution of sediment, spilled and leaked soils from construction equipment, and other construction-related pollutants to stormwater runoff. Furthermore, the CGP requires the site to meet post-construction water performance standards.

Project operations are not anticipated to result in a significant degradation of surface water or groundwater quality. While the proposed development would introduce additional impervious surfaces, which may generate runoff containing typical residential and institutional pollutants, the existing site is already predominantly covered by impervious parking areas and ornamental landscaping. As such, the Project would result in only a marginal net increase in impervious surface area. Moreover, the Project would incorporate LID strategies—including bioswales and the use of native vegetation—to effectively capture, treat, and infiltrate stormwater runoff on-site, thereby minimizing potential water quality impacts.

Therefore, the Project would have a less than significant project-specific impact and would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact, regarding water quality.

***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?***

**Less than Significant Impact.** As previously described, SGVWC relies, in part, on groundwater extracted from the Basin to serve the RHC campus and other communities within its service area. The proposed student housing facility and site improvements would result in an incremental increase in demand for SGVWC water services, as the projected water demand would be primarily for residential consumption and outdoor landscaping. Based on the current basin conditions and water supply projections, the SGVWC is expected to maintain sufficient water supply capacity to serve the Project and its existing customers. (See Section 4.5.19, *Utilities and Service Systems*, for additional information regarding water supplies.) Therefore, the Project would not substantially decrease groundwater supplies.

As previously described, the Project site would be developed with impervious materials that have the potential to hinder groundwater recharge, including construction of the proposed student housing development and associated transportation improvements. However, given that the existing site conditions primarily consist of impervious parking lots and ornamental landscaping, the Project would result in only a marginal increase in impervious surface area compared to existing conditions. Furthermore, the Project would include pervious surfaces and LID features to facilitate groundwater recharge. As such, the Project would have a less than significant project-specific impact and would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact regarding groundwater supply and recharge.

***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?***

**Less than Significant Impact.** As described above, Project construction would involve earthwork activities (e.g., grading) that would alter existing drainage patterns and potentially result in erosion and siltation. In accordance with the NPDES CGP, the District would have a SWPPP prepared, which identifies BMPs designed for erosion control, such as the use of silt fences, fiber rolls, sediment basins, and inlet protections. The SWPPP also includes inspection and maintenance procedures, training requirements, and recordkeeping protocols to ensure ongoing compliance with erosion control standards established by the SWRCB.

With regard to Project operations, the Project would introduce additional impervious surfaces that could result in erosion or siltation. However, as described above, the existing site is already substantially developed with impervious features (i.e., paved parking areas). Therefore, the incremental increase in impervious surface area resulting from the Project is not expected to significantly exacerbate erosion or sedimentation impacts compared to current site conditions. Therefore, the Project would result in a less than significant project-specific impact and would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact regarding erosion and siltation.

***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?***

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

**Less than Significant Impact.** As previously described, runoff from the Project site currently drains west towards Workman Mill Road and drains into the campus' underground collection system that connects to the County's stormwater system. The existing stormwater drainage systems currently provide adequate service to the Project site and surrounding area.

The Project would involve the construction of a new student housing facility and associated site improvements that would increase impervious surfaces. However, the increase of impervious surface area is considered nominal and would not result in a substantial increase in runoff rate, volume, or concentration of pollutants. The Project would also include LID strategies to capture water on-site and reduce reliance on existing stormwater drainage systems.

Furthermore, the Project site is not located within a designated floodplain and, consequently, the proposed increase in impervious surfaces would not result in redirected or impeded flood flows. The Project would include LID infrastructure to capture stormwater onsite and minimize runoff into the municipal drainage system. Therefore, the Project would not involve the addition of impervious surfaces that would result in increased runoff volumes or rates that would cause flooding, exceed the capacity of existing stormwater systems, or impede or redirect flood flows. As a result, project-

specific impacts would be considered less than significant and would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact.

***d) Would the project, in a flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?***

**No Impact.** The Project site is not located adjacent to a body of water that would make the site susceptible to inundation. The Project site is not located within a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)-designated flood zone (FEMA 2024) and is approximately 24-miles from the ocean. In addition, the Project site is not within the vicinity of enclosed bodies of water where seiches may occur. Therefore, inundation risk from flooding, a tsunami, or a seiche is considered extremely low. No impacts would occur.

***e) Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?***

**Less than Significant Impact.** As described above, the Project would not alter existing drainage patterns, obstruct groundwater supplies or recharge abilities, or degrade water quality. Therefore, the Project would not conflict with any water quality plans that govern the Basin, including the *Five-Year Water Quality Supply Plan* or the *Salt and Nutrient Management Plan*. Furthermore, DWR designated the Basin as a very-low priority groundwater basin and not subject to management under a GSP. The project-specific impact would be less than significant, and the Project would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact.

## 4.5.11 Land Use and Planning

| | No Impact | Less than Significant Impact | Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated | Potentially Significant Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Would the project…** | | | | |
| a) Physically divide an established community? | ☒ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect? | ☐ | ☒ | ☐ | ☐ |

### EXISTING SETTING

The Project site is located on the RHC campus within the unincorporated community of North Whittier in Los Angeles County. Land use development on the RHC campus is primarily governed by a combination of regional policies and institutional planning documents.

At a regional level, the RHC campus is located within jurisdiction of SCAG. SCAG's *Connect SoCal 2024* serves as a strategic blueprint for guiding growth, mobility, housing, and environmental

planning across six Southern California counties through 2050. It presents a long-term vision for a more resilient, equitable, and sustainable region by aligning transportation investments with land use decisions and climate adaptation strategies. Specifically, a primary objective of *Connect SoCal 2024* is to promote alternative transportation modes rather than reliance on single-rider automobile trips.

At the campus level, development is guided by the *Campus Master Plan*. The *Campus Master Plan* consists of four documents: the *Facilities Master Plan*, *Landscape Master Plan*, *Architectural Guidelines*, and *Infrastructure Master Plan*. Collectively, these documents create a holistic and flexible framework that guides the physical development of the campus in alignment with the District's long-term educational objectives.

## DISCUSSION

***a) Would the project physically divide an established community?***

**No Impact.** The Project site is located on the RHC campus within two existing parking lots and an ornamental landscape area. There are no existing communities at the Project site or on the campus. Therefore, the Project would not create an impact regarding the physical division of a community.

***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?***

**Less than Significant Impact**. As previously described, the Project would be subject to regional and institutional land use plans, policies, and regulations adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental impact. **Table 9**, *Project Consistency with Goals and Policies*, below, assesses the consistency of the Project with applicable requirements of SCAG's *Connect SoCal 2024* and the *Campus Master Plan*. As analyzed in **Table 9**, the Project would not conflict with applicable plans, policies, or regulations. The Project would have a less than significant project-specific impact and would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact regarding a conflict with an applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect.

**Table 9. Project Consistency with the Goals and Policies**

| Policy | Relationship to the Project |
|---|---|
| **SCAG's *SoCal Connect 2024*** | |
| Mobility Goal: Build and maintain an integrated multimodal transportation network.<br>• Support investments that are well-maintained and operated, coordinated, resilient and result in improved safety, improved air quality and minimized greenhouse gas emissions. | Consistent: As previously described, the Project involves the development of a new student housing facility intended to serve low-income and/or at-risk student populations. The facility would be located on the RHC campus, offering direct pedestrian access to RHC academic, administrative, and support services. Furthermore, the Project site is located in |

| Policy | Relationship to the Project |
|---|---|
| • Ensure that reliable, accessible, affordable and appealing travel options are readily available, while striving to enhance equity in the offerings in high-need communities.<br>• Support planning for people of all ages, abilities and backgrounds. | proximity to regional public transit routes that serve the greater Los Angeles area. |
| Communities Goal: Develop, connect and sustain livable and thriving communities.<br>• Create human-centered communities in urban, suburban and rural settings to increase mobility options and reduce travel distances. | Consistent: As previously described, the proposed student housing facility would offer on-campus housing for low-income and/or at-risk student populations. The new facility would offer amenities intended to support basic needs, promote community, and enhance learning opportunities. This includes an outdoor courtyard, communal kitchens and food service areas, and living/gathering spaces. Additionally, the Project site would offer walkability to RHC academic, administrative, and support services. |
| Environment Goal: Create a healthy region for the people of today and tomorrow.<br>• Develop communities that are resilient and can mitigate, adapt to and respond to chronic and acute stresses and disruptions, such as climate change.<br>• Integrate the region's development pattern and transportation network to improve air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and enable more sustainable use of energy and water.<br>• Conserve the region's resources. | Consistent: As described in Section 3.4, *Sustainability*, the Project would be designed in compliance with CALGreen standards, incorporating features such as energy-efficient appliances, sustainable construction materials, and water-conserving fixtures. In addition, the Project would implement LID strategies, including but not limited to on-site stormwater capture, native landscaping, and bio-retention areas, thereby reducing reliance on municipal drainage infrastructure. By providing on-campus housing, the Project would reduce vehicle trips and associated impacts regarding transportation, air quality, and GHG emissions. The Project site is located within an urbanized campus setting and would not result in significant impacts to regional environmental resources, including biological habitats, scenic vistas, open space, or ambient air quality. |
| Transit and Multimodal Integration<br>07. Encourage and support the implementation of projects, both physical and digital, that facilitate multimodal connectivity, prioritize transit and shared mobility, and result in improved mobility, accessibility, and safety.<br>11. Create a resilient transportation system by preparing for emergencies and the impacts of climate change.<br><br>Sustainable Development | Consistent: As previously described, the Project would provide on-campus student housing for low-income and/or at-risk student populations. The Project would provide walkable access to RHC facilities and services. The Project site is located in proximity to public transit routes that provide connectivity to the greater Los Angeles region. Moreover, the Project would be designed in compliance with California's Energy Efficiency Standards and CALGreen requirements. Specifically, the Project would incorporate energy-efficient systems, such as high- |

| Policy | Relationship to the Project |
|---|---|
| 48. Promote sustainable development and best practices that enhance resource conservation, reduce resource consumption and promote resilience. | performance HVAC systems, LED lighting, and low-flow water fixtures; sustainable building materials and appliances; and solar-ready infrastructure and EV charging stations. As such, the Project would include features that promote sustainability, reduce resource consumption, and promote resilience. |
| Transportation Demand Management<br>14. Encourage the development of transportation projects that provide convenient, cost-effective and safe alternatives to single-occupancy vehicle travel (e.g., trips made by foot, on bikes, via transit, etc.) | Consistent: As previously described, the Project would involve the development of a new student housing facility on the RHC campus. The proposed improvements include enhanced site circulation features, such as new pedestrian pathways, lighting, and bike parking. These enhancements would facilitate safe and convenient access to academic and administrative buildings, as well as nearby public transit stops, thereby supporting multimodal transportation and reducing reliance on single-occupancy vehicles. |
| Air Quality<br>51. Reduce hazardous air pollutants and greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality throughout the region through planning and implementation efforts. | Consistent: As described in Section 4.5.3, *Air Quality*, with the implementation of **Mitigation Measure MM AQ-1**, Project construction and operational activities would not generate air emissions that would exceed SCAQMD's significance threshold for criteria pollutants, including ROG, $NO_X$, CO, $SO_2$, $PM_{10}$, and $PM_{2.5}$, or generate significant GHG emissions. |
| Climate Resilience<br>67. Promote sustainable water use planning, practices and storage that improve regional water security and resilience in a drier environment. | Consistent: As previously described, the Project would include native and drought-tolerant landscaping and LID, such as on-site stormwater capture and bioretention features designed to promote groundwater recharge and reduce runoff. The Project would also be designed in accordance with CALGreen standards, integrating water-efficient fixtures and systems. |
| **Rio Hondo College Campus Master Plan** | |
| Campus sustainability achieved through building design, materials and systems, and landscape design. | Consistent: As described in Section 3.4, *Sustainability*, the Project would be designed in accordance with CALGreen standards, incorporating sustainable features such as enhanced energy efficiency, the use of environmentally responsible building materials, and water-conserving fixtures. In addition, the Project would implement LID, including, but not limited to, native and drought-tolerant landscaping and bio-retention features. These measures would reduce runoff volumes and minimize reliance on municipal stormwater |

| Policy | Relationship to the Project |
|---|---|
| | infrastructure, supporting long-term water resource sustainability and resilience in a drier climate. |

## 4.5.12 Mineral Resources

| | No Impact | Less than Significant Impact | Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated | Potentially Significant Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **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? | ☒ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

### EXISTING SETTING

There are no known mineral resources or important mineral resource recovery sites within the Project vicinity (California Department of Conservation 2025).

### DISCUSSION

***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?***

***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?***

**No Impact.** The Project would not occur in an area known to contain mineral resources. In addition, the Project would not include any action that would result in the loss of access to a mineral recovery site. Therefore, the Project would have no impacts regarding mineral resources.

## 4.5.13 Noise

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

### EXISTING SETTING

The Project site is located within an urbanized area characterized by commercial offices, industrial warehouses, cemeteries, residences, RHC academic and administrative facilities, and a closed landfill. The primary source of noise within the vicinity of the Project site is noise from vehicle traffic and public transit (i.e., Metro, Foothill Transit, and Norwalk Transit System). Other ambient noise sources are associated with RHC operations and maintenance activities, such as student gatherings, outdoor events, athletic activities, landscaping maintenance, waste collection, and building maintenance.

Sensitive receptors near the Project site include occupants of the Modular Classrooms/Wray Theater and the Administrative Justice Academy Building, located approximately 30 ft east and 100 ft north of the Project site, respectively. Other noise sensitive land uses include Rose Hill Memorial Park (cemetery) and Mill Elementary School, approximately 0.5-miles and 0.3-miles south of the Project site, respectively.

### DISCUSSION

***a) Would the project result in 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?***

**Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation.** In the absence of a locally adopted noise ordinance, the evaluation of potential noise impacts is based on applicable State and Federal standards:

- **Construction Noise Levels.** For construction-related activities, a significance threshold of 75–85 dBA $L_{eq}$ (8-hour) is used as a screening benchmark for daytime construction noise, based on Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) *Construction Noise Handbook* (2006) and standard industry practice. The evaluation of construction noise levels is measured at the nearest noise-sensitive receptor.
- **Interior Noise Levels.** For long-term operational noise, interior noise levels shall not exceed 45 dBA Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) in habitable rooms per the CBC (California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 24).
- **Exterior Noise Levels.** The FHWA Noise Abatement Criteria (NAC; 23 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 772) establishes noise significance thresholds for evaluating potential noise impacts for various land use types, categorized through Activity Categories A through G. The Project vicinity encompasses multiple land use types that are within different FHWA Noise Abatement NAC activity categories. The surrounding community college campus is classified as Activity Category C, which applies to schools and other institutional uses, with a noise abatement threshold of 67 dB(A) $L_{eq}$(h) for exterior areas. In contrast, the adjacent warehouse and storage facilities are classified as Activity Category F, which covers agricultural, industrial, and commercial uses, and for which no noise abatement threshold is applicable.

**Construction:**

Project construction and demolition activities would require various heavy equipment and smaller power tools that produce noise. As previously described in Section 3.5, *Project Construction*, construction would likely require the use of single- or double-axle dump trucks, concrete ready-mix trucks, flatbed semi-tractors and trailers, dozers, loaders, drill rigs, forklifts, haul trucks, water trucks, and graders. Construction activities would involve grading, foundation work, framing, and utility installation, which could generate intermittent noise levels exceeding ambient conditions.

Based on standard equipment noise profiles and the close proximity to sensitive receptors (e.g., approximately 30 ft from the Modular Classrooms/Wray Theater), Project construction would likely generate temporary yet substantial increases in noise levels that would exceed applicable thresholds. Specifically, projected construction noise would likely surpass the FHWA construction noise significance thresholds of 75–85 dBA $L_{eq}$ (8-hour). Therefore, the Project has the potential to result in significant construction-related noise impacts and mitigation is required.

The District would implement **Mitigation Measures MM NOI-1 through MM NOI-4**. Collectively, these mitigation measures would limit construction activities to the hours of 7:00 AM to 7:00 PM, Monday through Saturday, with no work permitted on Sundays or recognized holidays, unless authorized by the District; require strategic placement of construction equipment to maximize distance from nearby sensitive receptors; and mandate the use of mufflers and temporary acoustic barriers. With the incorporation of such mitigation measures, the construction-related noise levels would be reduced below the applicable Federal threshold of 75–85 dBA $L_{eq}$ (8-hour) recommended by the FHWA. Therefore, project-specific impacts would be less than significant with mitigation and would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact, regarding construction noise.

**Operation:**

Project operations would generate noise typical of residential and campus environments, including noise associated with student activities, personal vehicle use, service deliveries, and routine building operations. As further described in Section 4.5.17, *Transportation*, the Project would not generate an increase in student enrollment or population that could lead to a substantial increase in traffic-related noise. The Project is designed to provide housing for the existing unsheltered and/or at-risk student population, who are statistically less likely to own or regularly operate personal vehicles. Instead, this population is expected to rely more heavily on public transit, carpooling, bicycling, or walking to access the campus and surrounding services. Further, the Project has the potential to reduce the number of students who would commute to the campus given that students who otherwise would be housed offsite would occupy the new housing and, consequently, would not produce automobile trips and resulting traffic-generated noise from commuting. Consequently, the Project would not result in a significant increase in vehicular traffic—such as a doubling of traffic volumes—that could produce a perceptible increase in noise levels. Project-related noise sources would therefore be low in intensity and generally consistent with the existing ambient conditions of the surrounding academic and administrative environment.

Project-generated noise is expected to remain well-below the FHWA NAC threshold of 72 dBA $L_{eq}$(h) for Activity Category C land uses, which applies to institutional and commercial settings. Furthermore, the adjacent warehouse and storage facilities, west of Workman Mill Road, are classified as Activity Category F, which has no applicable noise abatement threshold. Similarly, Project operations would not exceed the applicable interior noise threshold of 45 dBA CNEL within surrounding academic buildings and would not substantially interfere with instructional or administrative functions. Therefore, Project operations would have a less than significant project-specific impact and would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact, regarding noise.

Mitigation Measures:

**MM NOI-1** **Permitted Construction Hours.** Construction activities shall generally be limited to the hours of 7:00 AM to 7:00 PM, Monday through Saturday, with no construction permitted on Sundays or recognized holidays. However, the District may authorize alternative construction hours when necessary to avoid disruption to academic or administrative functions. These requirements apply to all noise-generating activities, including equipment operation, material deliveries, and site preparation.

**MM NOI-2** **Equipment Muffling and Maintenance.** Construction equipment shall be properly maintained and fitted with manufacturer-recommended noise control devices, such as mufflers, engine shrouds, and intake silencers, that are in good working order. Equipment shall be maintained regularly to ensure optimal performance and noise suppression. The construction contractor shall conduct routine inspections to verify that all noise-reducing features are functioning properly and shall promptly repair or replace any equipment found to be operating without effective noise controls.

**MM NOI-3** **Construction Equipment Placement.** Construction equipment staging shall be located in areas that will create the greatest distance between construction-related noise sources and noise-sensitive receptors to the extent practical. The Project

contractor shall place all stationary construction equipment so that emitted noise is directed away from sensitive receptors, where feasible.

**MM NOI-4** **Noise Abatement.** The construction contractor shall implement site-specific noise abatement measures, including the installation of temporary noise barriers or sound blankets along the project perimeter where construction activities occur within proximity to sensitive receptors. Barriers shall be constructed of materials with a minimum Sound Transmission Class rating of 25 and shall be of sufficient height and length to block the line of sight between noise-generating equipment and adjacent receptors.

***b) Would the project result in the generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?***

**Less than Significant Impact.** To assess potential construction-related vibration impacts, the analysis relies on thresholds established by Caltrans, which are commonly adopted in CEQA practice. These thresholds are based on Peak Particle Velocity (PPV) and are designed to evaluate both the potential for structural damage to nearby buildings and human annoyance. The applicable PPV thresholds vary depending on the type and sensitivity of adjacent structures. For engineered concrete and masonry buildings, which are typical of academic and administrative facilities, a threshold of 0.3 inches per second (in/sec) PPV is used to assess the risk of cosmetic or structural damage. For human perception and annoyance, a more conservative threshold of 0.2 in/sec PPV is applied.

As previously described, Project construction would require the use of heavy equipment—including bulldozers, backhoes, and concrete trucks—that have the potential to generate temporary groundborne vibration. These activities would take place approximately 30 ft from the existing Modular Classrooms/Wray Theater and 100 ft from the Administrative Justice Academy Building.

Based on the *Caltrans Transportation and Construction Vibration Guidance Manual* (2020) and standard attenuation formulas, estimated PPV levels at 30 ft for the most vibration-intensive equipment (e.g., vibratory rollers and graders) are expected to range between 0.07 and 0.16 in/sec (Caltrans 2020). The estimated values would be below the applicable thresholds.

Additionally, Project operations would not involve activities or stationary sources that would generate perceptible groundborne noise or vibration. Therefore, the Project would result in a less than significant project-specific impact and would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact regarding vibration.

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

**No Impact.** The Project site is not located within two miles of an airport or located within an area subject to an airport land use plan. The Project does not involve placing people in proximity to aircraft operations which could expose people to substantial aircraft-related noise and/or vibration impacts. Therefore, no impacts related to aircraft noise would occur.

## 4.5.14 Population and Housing

| | No Impact | Less than Significant Impact | Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated | Potentially Significant Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **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 housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere? | ☒ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

### EXISTING SETTING

In the 2023-2024 academic year, the District enrolled approximately 17,000 undergraduate students, including about 4,500 full-time and 12,500 part-time students (UnivStats 2024). The District anticipates increasing student enrollment to approximately 18,350 students by 2032. The *Facilities Master Plan 2025–2030* identifies the proposed student housing facility as a planned capital improvement project to help address student basic needs and housing insecurity (Rio Hondo College 2025a).

### DISCUSSION

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

**Less than Significant Impact.** The Project involves the development of a student housing facility on the RHC campus. The Project would provide low-income housing for existing unsheltered and/or at-risk students and would not directly or indirectly increase the student population.

The Project would include vehicle circulation enhancements through the creation of a new drop-off zone extending from the south side of the proposed student housing building to Workman Hill Road. Moreover, the Project would involve the installation of new utility lines that connect to existing utility infrastructure on-site or within the vicinity of the Project site. The proposed features would not directly or indirectly foster unanticipated population growth. Unlike projects that involve construction of new roadways, establishment of additional commercial enterprises, or extension of utility infrastructure into previously undeveloped areas, the Project does not include elements that would facilitate or encourage such growth. As such, the Project would have a less than significant project-specific impact and would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact regarding substantial unplanned population growth.

***b) Would the project displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?***

**No Impact.** The Project would not displace a substantial number of people on the campus or create a demand for new housing. The Project involves development of a new student housing facility on existing parking lots and landscaped areas, thereby providing housing for existing low-income, unsheltered, and/or at-risk students. Therefore, the Project would not have the potential to displace people or cause the need for further construction of housing and no impacts would occur.

## 4.5.15 Public Services

| | No Impact | Less than Significant Impact | Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated | Potentially Significant Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Would the Project…** | | | | |
| a) 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: | | | | |
| i) Fire protection? | ☐ | ☒ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ii) Police protection? | ☐ | ☒ | ☐ | ☐ |
| iii) Schools? | ☐ | ☒ | ☐ | ☐ |
| iv) Parks?* | ☐ | ☒ | ☐ | ☐ |
| v) Other public facilities? | ☐ | ☒ | ☐ | ☐ |

* This environmental resource area is discussed in Section 4.5.16, *Recreation*, below

### EXISTING SETTING

#### Fire Protection

The LACoFD provides full fire protection services and emergency medical (paramedic) services to all unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County, including the RHC campus. LACoFD serves over 4,000,000 residents and operates 22 battalions, 175 fire stations, and 9 fire suppression camps (LACoFD 2021). There are 4,775 budgeted positions within the LACoFD's emergency and business operations bureaus, including firefighters, dispatchers, lifeguards, nurses, and administrative support (LACoFD 2021). The closest fire station to the RHC campus is Station 90, located at 10115 E. Rush Street, South El Monte, approximately 2.3 miles northwest of the Project site.

**Police Protection**

The RHC Campus Police and Safety Department serves as the primary law enforcement and emergency response entity for the main campus and affiliated educational centers. The Department's services include campus patrol, crime prevention, emergency preparedness, and coordination with external agencies, including the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (Sheriff's Department) and the municipal police departments in the cities of Whittier and El Monte.

The Sheriff's Department provides policing services to over three million residents in unincorporated areas and contract cities. The Sheriff's Department consists of nearly 17,000 budgeted personnel, including sworn deputies and professional staff. The Sheriff's Department is organized into multiple operational divisions, including Patrol Operations, Custody Operations, Countywide Services, and Administrative Services. As of 2025, the Sheriff's Department is experiencing a significant staffing shortfall, with over 4,100 vacancies across its divisions, including 1,463 vacant deputy positions. As such, the personnel shortage has resulted in increased reliance on overtime and extended response times (ABC7 and Kevin Ozebek 2025; Woods 2025).

**Schools**

The Project site is located within the Rio Hondo Community College District, which enrolls approximately 20,000 students each semester. The District primarily serves students looking to transfer to 4-year colleges and universities; however, it also offers Career and Workforce Education programs for fields in nursing, law enforcement, fire protection, advanced manufacturing, automotive technology, science, technology, and other technical disciples (RHC 2025).

The Project site is also located within the Whittier Union High School District (WUHSD), which serves students in grades 9 through 12. WUHSD comprises five comprehensive high schools, two alternative high schools, and an adult education center, with a total enrollment of approximately 10,223 students (National Center for Education Statistics, 2024).

Elementary and middle school students residing in the Project area attend schools operated by one of several feeder districts, such as the Whittier City School District (WCSD), which provide K-8 education services. The Whittier City School District consists of eight elementary schools, including Orange Grove Elementary, Mill School and Technology Academy, and Longfellow Elementary. The WCSD also includes Walter F. Dexter Middle School, Katherine Edwards Middle School, and Wallen L. Andrews School (K-8).

**Others**

Other departments that provide public and municipal services to the unincorporated area of North Whittier include Animal Care and Control, Graffiti Abatement, the Public Library, and Public Works (Los Angeles County Chief Executive Office 2025).

## DISCUSSION

***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:***

***i) Fire protection?***

***ii) Police protection?***

***iii) Schools?***

***iv) Other public facilities?***

**Less than Significant Impact.** As previously described, the Project would construct an on-campus student housing facility that would provide up to 400 beds through traditional dormitory, apartment-style, and/or family-oriented housing. Furthermore, the student housing facility would include shared amenities, including food service areas and laundry facilities. As such, the Project would introduce a new permanent population on the RHC campus, which may result in increased demand for certain public services. For instance, the presence of on-site student housing may necessitate enhanced levels of police protection and campus security to ensure adequate coverage and maintain public safety relative to existing conditions. Furthermore, the Project would be adjacent to a Very High FHSZ and may be subject to wildfire hazards, potentially necessitating increased fire protection services. Lastly, if the proposed student housing facility includes family-oriented units, the Project could result in the presence of school-aged children who may enroll in surrounding K–12 schools, such as Mill School and Technology Academy, Orange Grove Elementary, Edwards Middle School, and Wallen L. Andrews School.

Although the proposed student housing facility would increase the on-site population, the Project would not result in a substantial increase in population that would exceed the capacity of existing public services and infrastructure. The Project would serve existing students, many of whom reside in nearby communities (e.g., City of Whittier and El Monte) and already utilize local public services. It is anticipated that RHC campus police would serve as the primary responders to incidents occurring within the Project site. As a result, reliance on Sheriff's Department services would be reduced, thereby lessening the potential for exacerbating existing personnel shortages within that agency. Furthermore, to minimize impacts on fire protection services, the Project would be implemented in accordance with CFC standards and CAL FIRE defensible space requirements (Refer to Section 4.5.9, *Hazards and Hazardous Materials,* and Section 4.5.20, *Wildfire*.)

In summary, the Project is unlikely to result in a substantial new demand for public services, including fire protection, law enforcement, or educational facilities and thereby necessitating the construction of new or expanded governmental facilities that could cause a significant environmental impact. The Project would have a less than significant project-specific impact and would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact regarding public services.

## 4.5.16 Recreation

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

### EXISTING SETTING

The RHC campus is located within the unincorporated community of North Whittier in Los Angeles County. The campus and its surrounding area offer a diverse range of recreational amenities, including on-campus facilities that support student and faculty wellness, as well as nearby parks, trails, and open space areas that provide opportunities for both active and passive recreation for the broader community.

The RHC recreational facilities include a softball field, tennis courts, aquatics center, gymnasium, baseball and soccer fields, dance studios, and a fitness center (RHC 2025). These resources are primarily intended for use by enrolled students, faculty, and staff as part of academic instruction, extracurricular activities, and campus recreation.

The RHC campus is located on the lower hillsides of the Puente Hills, which consists of approximately 3,900 acres of preserved open space from South El Monte to Chino Hills. Portions of the Puente Hills are publicly accessible and offer trails for walking, hiking, and other passive recreational opportunities. Additionally, the former Puente Hills Landfill is being converted into a regional park, with the first phase currently under construction and anticipated to open in 2029. The Puente Hills Landfill Park would offer new recreational amenities including multi-use trails, picnic areas, observation decks, playgrounds, performance spaces, bike skills area, and fitness stations.

The Whittier Narrows Recreation Area is approximately 1.5-miles west of the RHC campus. The recreation area is approximately 1,500 acres and offers a range of amenities, including children's play areas, soccer fields, boating areas and rentals, equestrian trails, disc golf courses, biking trails, and fishing areas. Lastly, surrounding cities contain extensive park networks, such as the City of Whittier, which has 25 parks for a total of 289 acres of park land resulting in approximately 3.39 acres per 1,000 residents, which is higher than many other cities in the region (City of Whittier 2020).

### DISCUSSION

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

***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?***

**Less than Significant Impact.** As previously described in Section 4.5.15, *Public Services*, the proposed student housing facility would provide on-campus housing for a maximum of 400 students. The proposed student housing facility would serve existing students, many of whom currently reside in nearby communities and already utilize regional and local recreational amenities, and would have the opportunity to utilize on-campus recreational facilities. Therefore, the Project would not result in the degradation of recreational facilities or require the construction of new facilities to maintain acceptable service levels. The Project would have a less than significant project-specific impact and would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact regarding recreation.

## 4.5.17 Transportation

| | No Impact | Less than Significant Impact | Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated | Potentially Significant Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Would the project…** | | | | |
| a) Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities? | ☐ | ☒ | ☐ | ☐ |
| b) 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? | ☐ | ☒ | ☐ | ☐ |

### EXISTING SETTING

Regional access to the Project site is provided via I-605 and SR-60. I-605 is located approximately 0.5 miles north of the Project site and provides north-south access throughout the County. SR-60 is located approximately 1.6-miles northeast of the Project site and provides east-west access from Downtown Los Angeles to the western portions of Riverside County. The I-605 / SR-60 interchange is approximately one mile northeast of the Project site.

The Project site is located at the northeast corner of Workman Mill Road and College Drive. Workman Mill Road is a north-south boulevard that primarily serves RHC, the former Puente Hills Landfill, and the Rose Hills residential community. Workman Mill Road consists of two or three lanes in each direction with an occasional turn-only lane. Workman Mill Road is lined with sidewalks on the eastern portion and the western portion south of College Drive. College Drive serves as an entrance road to RHC, connecting Workman Mill Road to the internal campus circulation network (i.e., South Drive, West Drive, North Drive, and Circle Drive). College Drive includes two westbound through lanes that transition into four designated turn lanes at the intersection of Workman Mill Road. The two eastbound travel lanes are separated from the westbound travel lanes with a 22-ft landscaped divider. College Drive includes sidewalks on the eastern portion of the roadway.

As previously described, there are two existing bus stops located within the Project vicinity. The bus stops are currently served by Metro, Foothill Transit, and Norwalk Transit System. Collectively, bus routes 1, 7, 274, and 577 serve the greater Los Angeles area, including El Monte, Norwalk, Santa Fe Springs, West Covina, and Long Beach (City of Norwalk 2025; Foothill Transit 2025; Metro 2024).

The Project site is located on a portion of existing surface parking lots (i.e., Lots 1 and 2) and a sloped landscape area. Primary access to the site is from College Drive to the south, and secondary access is from North Drive and Tram Way to the north. Lot 1 includes 118 parking spaces; Lot 2 includes 137 parking spaces and a one-way northbound travel lane.

## DISCUSSION

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

**Less than Significant Impact.** As described in Section 4.5.11, *Land Use and Planning,* SCAG's *Connect SoCal 2024* and the *RHC Campus Master Plan* identify policies, goals, and priorities pertaining to the circulation network. Specifically, *Connect SoCal 2024* promotes alternative transportation modes and sustainable land use development, and the *Campus Master Plan* prioritizes improved safety and access, particularly for those with physical disabilities.

The Project would include new and enhanced transportation improvements to support walkability and improve access and connectivity. Specifically, the proposed student housing facility would offer on-campus housing for enrolled students, providing walkable access to RHC facilities, as well as existing transit stops along Workman Mill Road, thereby strengthening access to public transportation. Furthermore, the Project would include site improvements, including new sidewalks that would provide connectivity between the proposed student housing facility and existing campus infrastructure and facilities, such as College Drive and the Administrative Justice Building. The Project would also feature pedestrian-scale lighting, wayfinding, and bicycle facilities. As such, the Project would be consistent with *Connect SoCal 2024* and the *Campus Master Plan*. The Project would have a less than significant project-specific impact and would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact, regarding transportation plans.

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

**Less Than Significant Impact.** CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3(a) establishes VMT as the most appropriate measure of vehicular transportation impacts and states that other considerations may include effects on transit and non-motorized travel (e.g., bicycle and pedestrian travel). In addition,

the lead agency has discretion to choose the most appropriate methodology to evaluate project-generated VMT, including whether to express the change in absolute terms, per capita, per household, or in any other measure.

As such, the District elected to apply screening thresholds recommended in the *Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts in CEQA* (2018), as provided by the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation. Per the Screening Thresholds for Small Projects, "[a]bsent substantial evidence indicating that a project would generate a potentially significant level of VMT, or inconsistency with a SCS or general plan, projects that generate or attract fewer than 110 trips per day generally may be assumed to cause a less than significant transportation impact" (Ibid 2018).

Pursuant to the requirements of the grant funding for the Project, the Project would provide beds for existing, unsheltered and/or at-risk student population and would not result in an increase in the student population. This target resident population is statistically less likely to own or regularly use personal vehicles and instead rely on public transit, carpooling, biking, or walking to access campus and surrounding services. Additionally, the Project site is located on the RHC campus, adjacent to academic buildings, student services, and transit access points. This proximity reduces the need for off-site travel and supports internal trip capture. The Project would also include bicycle parking and pedestrian connectivity, further encouraging non-vehicular modes of transportation.

Given the Project would not increase student enrollment, the relatively low expected rate of vehicle ownership among the target residents, and the Project's location within a transit-accessible educational setting, it is unlikely that the Project would result in greater than 110 new net daily trips and, consequently, result in a significant increase in VMT.

Therefore, the Project would have a less than significant project-specific impact regarding VMT and would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact.

***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)?***

**Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation.** The Project has the potential to introduce transportation-related hazards during Project construction. For example, Project construction would likely require the use of haul trucks, cement trucks, equipment delivery trucks, and construction worker vehicles. Increased construction traffic, particularly haul trucks and other heavy equipment, may disrupt traffic flows, obstruct visibility, and interfere with bicycle, pedestrian, and/or transit circulation, thereby presenting a potentially significant impact. To minimize and/or avoid construction-related transportation hazards, the District would implement **Mitigation Measure MM TS-1**, which requires the District to prepare a Construction Impact Mitigation Plan that addresses: construction traffic routing and control; vehicle, bicycle, and pedestrian safety; street closures; emergency access provisions; staging areas; and construction parking. The Construction Impact Mitigation Plan would also establish procedures for coordination with local emergency services, training for flagman for emergency vehicles traveling through the work zone, and other measures as necessary to facilitate circulation safety. Thus, the Construction Impact Mitigation Plan would reduce temporary construction-related transportation impacts to a less than significant level.

Circulation and other transportation-related design features of the Project—including the designated loading/drop-off area, reconfigured parking lots, and modified intersections—would be designed in compliance with the CFC. This ensures adherence to applicable standards governing

street design, driveway ramp geometry, sight distance requirements, turning radii, and provisions for emergency vehicle access, including fire apparatus maneuverability. Additionally, no modifications are proposed to College Drive or Workman Mill Road that would introduce new transportation-related hazards or impair existing traffic operations.

Overall, with the implementation of **Mitigation Measure MM TS-1**, the Project would have a less than significant project-specific impact and would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact, regarding transportation hazards.

Mitigation Measures:

**MM TS-1** **Construction Impact Mitigation Plan.** The construction contractor shall prepare, implement, and maintain a Construction Impact Mitigation Plan on behalf of the District prior to the initiation of construction. The Plan shall ensure adequate traffic control and safety is maintained during construction. The Construction Impact Mitigation Plan must address (at a minimum): construction traffic routing and control; vehicle, bicycle, and pedestrian safety; street closures; emergency access provisions; staging areas; and construction parking. The Plan must also establish procedures for coordination with local emergency services, training for flag persons for emergency vehicles traveling through the work zone, and other measures as necessary to facilitate circulation safety.

***d) Would the project result in inadequate emergency access?***

**Less than Significant Impact.** As described in Section 4.5.8, *Hazards and Hazardous Materials*, the *RHC EVA Plan* identifies roadways designated for emergency vehicle circulation. Within the Project vicinity, the Plan identifies College Drive and Lot 2 as designated EVA routes. As such, the proposed reconfiguration of Lot 2 would discontinue throughway access from College Drive to Tram Way, resulting in potential obstruction or hinderance to the *RHC EVA Plan*. However, the Project site is surrounded by other roadways with similar characteristics to Lot 2, including comparable roadway widths and connections between College Drive and Tram Way. For example, Lot 4 and Workman Road are capable of providing sufficient access, ensuring that EVA requirements can be met following the reconfiguration of Lot 2. Furthermore, the proposed student housing facility and the associated pedestrian and vehicular access routes would be designed in accordance with all applicable requirements, including DSA Fire and Life Safety standards and CFC provisions. Compliance with these requirements would ensure that implementation of the Project would not substantially impair or interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. As such, the Project would have a less than significant project-specific impact and would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact regarding inadequate emergency access.

## 4.5.18 Tribal Cultural Resources

| | No Impact | Less than Significant Impact | Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated | Potentially Significant Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is: | | | | |
| i. Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ | ☐ |
| ii. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ | ☐ |

### EXISTING SETTING

The Project site is located within the traditional ethnographic territory of the Takic-speaking Gabrieleño/Tongva (USGS 2025). The Gabrieleño/Tongva occupied a territory that covered more than 1,500 square miles centered in the Los Angeles Basin, extending south into a portion of Orange County, as far east as the San Bernardino-Riverside area, and north into a portion of Topanga Canyon. The Gabrieleño/Tongva territory also included the southern Channel Islands. More than 50 villages were located within this territory with populations that ranged from approximately 50 to 150 individuals. Due to the level of historic and current urban development within the Project area and the surrounding vicinity, the full extent and density of Gabrieleño/Tongva occupation is difficult to accurately characterize as numerous resources have most likely been disturbed without professional documentation.

As previously described in Section 4.5.5, *Cultural Resources*, a Cultural Resources Assessment (WSP 2025) was prepared to identify known cultural resources within vicinity of the Project site. In addition to a records search that encompassed the Project site and a one-mile radius surrounding the site, the Cultural Resources Assessment includes a summary of the SLF search results provided by the NAHC. The NAHC has indicated the Project site is positive for tribal cultural resources and

provided a list of 16 California Native American tribal representatives who may be able to share their knowledge of tribal cultural resources in the vicinity of the Project site (Table 3 of Appendix B).

On November 6, 2025, Chairman Andrew Salas of the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation responded to the SLF search response and acknowledged the Project vicinity as the site of an ancestral Kizh village to which he is the Most Likely Descendant. In follow up correspondence, Chairman Salas requested contact information for the lead agency representative to request formal consultation for the Project.

All recommended consulting parties were notified of the Project via certified mail on November 28, 2025, and follow-up phone calls were made to all parties who did not provide a response on December 17, 2025. On December 17, 2025, Mr. Samuel Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director of the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe, requested formal consultation and that Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe monitors be present on-site during ground disturbing activities. On December 17, 2025, Ms. Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist of the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, stated via phone that Soboba acknowledges that a tribal cultural resource is present in the vicinity, but they defer comment to Chairman Anthony Morales of the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians. A voicemail was left for Chairman Morales, but no response has been received to date. No comment was received from the remaining consulting parties.

## DISCUSSION

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

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

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

**Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation.** As previously described, the District contacted the NAHC, Native American individuals, and tribal organizations to elicit information and/or concerns regarding tribal cultural resources related to the implementation of the Project. The Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation requested formal government-to-government consultation with the District and indicated that the Project vicinity is a site of an ancestral Kizh village. In addition, the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe requested formal consultation and that Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe monitors be present onsite during ground disturbing activities.

Additionally, while the Project site does not contain known archaeological, historic built archaeological, or tribal cultural resources, based on the SLF search results received from the NAHC, the site is positive for tribal cultural resources and should be regarded as having high

archaeological sensitivity. As such, Project construction, such as grading and excavation activities, have the potential to encounter and adversely affect currently unknown, subsurface tribal cultural resources that could be located on-site. Therefore, the Project may have a potentially significant impact and is subject to mitigation.

In addition to **Mitigation Measures MM CR-1** and **MM CR-3** (see Section 4.5.5, *Cultural Resources*), the District would be required to implement **Mitigation Measure MM CR-4**. Consistent with the request from the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe, construction activities would require a Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe monitor to be present during excavation activities, including site pavement demolition, soil excavation, grading, and trenching. With the implementation of **Mitigation Measure MM CR-1**, **MM CR-3**, and **MM CR-4**, the Project would have a less than significant project-specific impact and would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact, regarding tribal cultural resources.

Mitigation Measures

**MM CR-4** **Native American Construction Monitoring.** Prior to the commencement of ground disturbance activities, the District shall retain a Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe monitor. The tribal monitor shall be present during all grading, excavation, trenching, and site preparation including vegetation removal within native, in-tact soils. Following the completion of ground disturbance within native, in-tact soils, monitoring shall no longer be required.

Residual Impacts

With the implementation of **Mitigation Measures MM CR-1, MM CR-3, and MM CR-4**, impacts regarding tribal cultural resources would be less than significant.

## 4.5.19 Utilities and Service Systems

| | No Impact | Less than Significant Impact | Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated | Potentially Significant Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Would the project…** | | | | |
| a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects? | ☐ | ☒ | ☐ | ☐ |
| b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years? | ☐ | ☒ | ☐ | ☐ |
| c) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the | ☐ | ☒ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | No Impact | Less than Significant Impact | Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated | Potentially Significant Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 statues and regulations related to solid waste? | ☐ | ☒ | ☐ | ☐ |

## EXISTING SETTING

### Water

The SGVWC provides water service to the RHC campus. SGVWC's primary water supply source is groundwater pumped from the Main San Gabriel Basin and Central Basin, which constituted approximately 94-percent of SGVWC's total water supply sources between 2011 and 2020 (Cristopher 2025). During periods of increased usage or reduced groundwater availability, supplemental water is provided through purchase agreements with the MWD of Southern California via the Central Basin Municipal Water District. Furthermore, recycled water produced by the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts is used for landscape irrigation and groundwater replenishment efforts (San Gabriel Valley Water Company 2021a).

According to the SGVWC's *2020 Urban Water Management Plan*, SGVWC is expected to meet water demands during normal years, single dry years, and a consecutive five-year drought period through 2045. **Table 10** summarizes the water supply and demand projections for a normal year.

**Table 10. Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison**

| | 2025 | 2030 | 2035 | 2040 | 2045 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Supply** | 36,935 | 37,421 | 37,911 | 38,304 | 38,700 |
| **Demand** | 36,935 | 37,421 | 37,911 | 38,304 | 38,700 |
| **Difference** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Source: San Gabriel Valley Water Company 2021a

SGVWC maintains several existing utility lines and facilities that serve the RHC campus. Specifically, SGVWC manages one 0.7 million gallon (MG) reservoir situated on Observatory Road along the eastern boundary of the RHC campus, with plans to construct an adjacent 0.65 MG reservoir to continue to provide adequate service and allow for the existing reservoir to undergo routine maintenance (Rio Hondo Community College District 2022). Additionally, water main and auxiliary

lines are located within, and adjacent to, the campus, including a water main located beneath Workman Mill Road.

**Wastewater**

The Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts (Sanitation Districts) provide wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal services for RHC. Specifically, wastewater generated on campus is discharged to a County Public Works sewer line located within the rights-of-way along I-605 at Peck Road and conveyed to the Sanitation Districts' Joint Outfall System (JOS). The JOS is a regional network that provides wastewater treatment and disposal services to approximately 5 million residents across 73 cities and unincorporated communities in the County.

Wastewater collected in the JOS is treated at the A.K. Warren Water Resource Facility (WWRF), previously known as the Joint Water Pollution Control Plant. The WWRF provides primary and secondary treatment for approximately 260 million gallons per day (mgd). The facility has an average daily design capacity of 400 mgd, and dry and wet weather peak design capacity of 540 mgd and 675 mgd, respectively (Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts 2025b).

**Solid Waste**

County Public Works provides solid waste management and collection services for the RHC campus. Solid waste generated by RHC is collected by County-authorized waste haulers and transported to permitted facilities for processing, recycling, and disposal in accordance with applicable regulations.

The Sanitation Districts manage two waste processing and transferring facilities, including the Puente Hills Material Recovery Facility (MRF). The Puente Hills MRF, located immediately north of the campus, provides waste diversion, sorting, processing, and transfer services for the County. The remaining residual waste is then transferred to permitted landfills outside the watershed boundary (Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts 2025).

Furthermore, there are 11 solid waste disposal landfills serving the unincorporated areas of the County, including six in-county landfills. These in-county landfills received over 5,500,000 tons of solid waste and managed an average daily load of 18,900 tons per day (tpd) in 2023. The estimated closure for the in-county facilities ranges between six to 25 years, with a combined remaining capacity of approximately 123 million tons (Los Angeles County and Los Angeles County Public Works 2023).

**Telecommunications**

RHC's Information Technology (IT) Services Department maintains the campus' telecommunications infrastructure. RHC offers campus-wide Wi-Fi, telephone systems, and cellular coverage by major providers. Furthermore, in alignment with the *Facilities Master Plan 2025–2030,* RHC intends to implement capital improvements aimed at enhancing campus technologies to expand its offerings of synchronous online, asynchronous online, and hybrid instruction.

## DISCUSSION

***a) Would the project require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power,***

***natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?***

**Less than Significant Impact.** The proposed student housing facility would likely require new on-site connections to existing water, wastewater, stormwater, electrical power, natural gas, and telecommunication service systems. While the location and design of new on-site connections would be finalized in design development, all new utility connections would be sized to accommodate the housing development and connect to existing systems on-site or within the vicinity. Furthermore, as described in detail below, the Project would not require the construction or expansion of existing facilities, including surface water or wastewater treatment plants, electrical substations, or natural gas storage units.

Water Supply

The Project would require water supplies to support domestic and sanitation needs, including, but not limited to, drinking, cooking, showering, laundry, dishwashing, and sewage disposal. Additional water supplies would be required for fire protection (e.g., sprinklers) and irrigation systems. **Tables 11 and 12** provide a summary of the Project's anticipated water demand, categorized by activity type. In summary, the Project's water demand would be approximately 10,100,000 gallons per year (gpy) or 31.02 AFY.

**Table 11. Individual Water Usage per Resident in Student Housing Facility**

| Activity | Estimate (gal/day/person) | |
|---|---|---|
| Toilet | 10-15 | |
| Showering | 15-20 | |
| Handwashing/sinks | 5 | |
| Laundry (shared) | 2-3 | |
| **Total** | **35-48 gal/day/person** | |
| **Maximum Total for Project (~400 students)** | ***19,200 (gal/day)*** | ***7,008,000 (gal/year)*** |

Notes: (U.S. EPA WaterSense 2017, U.S. Department of Energy 2025, U.S. EPA WaterSense 2017).

**Table 12. Student Housing Facility-Level Water Demand**

| Activity | Estimate (gal/day)* | |
|---|---|---|
| Shared Kitchens (~5 total) | 2,400 | |
| Landscaping (~11,000 sf) | 3,056 | |
| HVAC Systems | 100 (during cooling season) | |
| Common Area Cleaning and Maintenance | 45 | |
| **Total (peak season)**** | **8,450 (gal/day)** | **3,084,250 (gal/year)** |

Notes: *Estimates for gal/day/person for each activity indicate the water usage during peak season. **Peak season is during the year where cooling via HVAC systems are required and irrigation is required during dryer climates. (U.S. EPA WaterSense 2017, U.S. Department of Energy 2025, U.S. EPA WaterSense 2017).

SGVWC projects its total water demand to range from 17,000 to 18,000 AFY by 2045. In comparison, the Project's estimated demand would account for approximately 0.18 percent of SGVWC's projected total. Based on these projections, SGVWC is expected to have sufficient water supplies to accommodate the Project without necessitating the construction or expansion of water infrastructure, such as new groundwater wells, surface water treatment plants, or recycled water facilities.

Wastewater

Americans use approximately 80 gallons of water per day (Wastewater Hub 2023). Based on this estimation, the Project would be conservatively expected to produce approximately 32,000 gpd of wastewater. As previously described, the WWRF has a permitted treatment capacity of 400 mgd, with an average daily flow of approximately 260 mgd. Therefore, the WWRF has sufficient capacity to accommodate the additional wastewater generated by the Project, and no expansion or expansion of new wastewater treatment facilities would be required.

Stormwater

As described in Section 4.5.10, *Hydrology and Water Quality*, the existing campus and County stormwater drainage systems would adequately accommodate the Project. Specifically, the increase in impervious surface areas would not substantially increase the runoff rate, volume, or concentration of pollutants. The Project would also include LID strategies to capture stormwater on-site and reduce conveyance to the existing stormwater drainage systems. Therefore, the Project would not require the construction or expansion of stormwater drainage facilities, such as conveyance infrastructure or surface storage facilities.

Electricity and Natural Gas

As described in Section 4.5.6, *Energy*, the Project would require electricity and natural gas for construction and operational activities, including construction equipment operations, construction lighting, building and site lighting, building HVAC operations, and food services. However, the Project would comply with California Energy Code and CALGreen standards which would reduce energy consumption and increase efficiency. Therefore, the increase in energy demand would not require the construction or expansion of substations, power generation facilities, or other facilities.

Telecommunications

The Project is not expected to result in a substantial increase in demand for telecommunications infrastructure, as it would primarily serve existing RHC students who already utilize campus systems. Additionally, the District plans to enhance its telecommunications capabilities through system upgrades, including improved internet connectivity and the development of the proposed IT Infrastructure and Technology Systems Project, as outlined in the *Facilities Master Plan 2025–2030*. Therefore, the Project would not necessitate the construction or expansion of new telecommunication facilities.

In summary, the Project would involve the installation of new on-site connections to existing water, wastewater, stormwater, electrical power, natural gas, and telecommunications systems. New infrastructure would be sized to accommodate the Project, and would be installed within a developed urban area already served by established utility infrastructure and lacking in environmental resources (e.g., sensitive biological resources) which could be significantly affected

by the installation and use of such facilities. Therefore, the Project would have less than significant project-specific impacts and would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact regarding utility and service systems.

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

**Less than Significant Impact**. The Project would require water supplies for indoor residential use (e.g., potable water for cooking and cleaning), landscape irrigation, and other facility maintenance activities. As previously described, the estimated total water usage for the Project would represent approximately 0.18 percent of SGVWC's 2045 water demand projections for normal year conditions. Similarly, SGVWC is anticipated to maintain adequate water supplies during both a single dry year and multiple consecutive dry years. Under these conditions, the Project would result in a nominal increase in demand for SGVWC-provided water. Therefore, the Project would be adequately served by SGVWC during normal, dry, and multiple dry years. The Project would have a less than significant project-specific impact and would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact regarding water supplies.

***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?***

**Less than Significant Impact.** As previously described, the WWRF has sufficient capacity to accommodate the additional wastewater generated by the Project. The Project is conservatively estimated to produce approximately 32,000 gpd of wastewater. This volume would be well within the treatment capabilities of the WWRF, which has a permitted capacity of 400 mgd and currently operates at an average daily flow of approximately 260 mgd. Therefore, the Project would have a less than significant project-specific impact and would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact regarding wastewater.

***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?***

**Less than Significant Impact.** The Project would generate solid waste during both construction and operational phases. Construction-related waste would primarily consist of inert materials such as concrete, asphalt, green waste, metal, and packaging. These materials would be managed in accordance with CALGreen, which requires at least 65% of construction and demolition waste to be diverted from landfills through recycling or reuse (CALGreen Section 5.408).

During operation, the Project would generate municipal solid waste typical of a student housing facility, including food waste, paper, plastics, and packaging. Based on CalRecycle's estimated generation rate for dormitory-style housing (approximately 1 to 2 pounds per resident per day), the 400-bed facility would generate approximately 146,000 to 292,000 pounds (73 to 146 tons) of solid waste annually. This volume is well within the capacity of local solid waste infrastructure, including transfer facilities and landfills that serve the County.

The Project would also comply with applicable State mandates, including:

- **AB 939 – California Integrated Waste Management Act**: Requires jurisdictions to divert 50% of waste from landfills through recycling and source reduction.
- **AB 341**: Requires commercial recycling programs for qualifying facilities.
- **SB 1383**: Mandates a 75% reduction in organic waste disposal and recovery of 20% of edible food by 2025.

On-site infrastructure would include clearly labeled bins for recycling, organics, and landfill waste. The District would coordinate with RHC's existing sustainability programs and contracted waste haulers to ensure compliance with all applicable diversion and reporting requirements. Given CALGreen standards and State diversion mandates that would apply to the construction and operation of the Project, and local infrastructure capacity, the Project would not generate solid waste exceeding applicable standards or impairing the attainment of solid waste reduction goals. Therefore, project-specific impacts would be less than significant and would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact regarding solid waste.

***e) Would the project comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?***

**Less than Significant Impact.** The Project would comply with all applicable Federal and State statutes and regulations related to solid waste management and reduction. At the Federal level, the Project would adhere to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), which governs the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of solid and hazardous waste to protect human health and the environment.

At the State level, the Project would be subject to AB 939, AB 341, SB 1383, and CALGreen requirements, which would require on-site waste sorting infrastructure, signage, and coordination with permitted haulers. Additionally, waste generated during Project construction would be sorted and diverted through certified recycling facilities.

Given the Project's location on the RHC campus, it would also benefit from existing sustainability programs and infrastructure that support waste reduction and environmental compliance. As such, the Project would not conflict with or impede any applicable solid waste management statutes or reduction goals. Therefore, project-specific impacts would be less than significant and the Project would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact regarding compliance with Federal, State, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

## 4.5.20 Wildfire

| | No Impact | Less than Significant Impact | Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated | Potentially Significant Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **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? | ☐ | ☒ | ☐ | ☐ |

### EXISTING SETTING

The Project site is located on the RHC campus, a highly urbanized environment developed with academic and administrative buildings, parking areas, sports fields, landscaping, and roadways. As shown on CAL FIRE's Fire Hazard Severity Zone Map, the site is not located within a high FHSZ. However, the site is immediately south of a Very High FHSZ in a LRA and west of a Very High FHSZ in a SRA that are associated with the open space of Rose Hills and the Puente Hills (CAL FIRE 2024b; Los Angeles County Fire Department 2025).

### DISCUSSION

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

**Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation.** As described in Section 4.5.9, *Hazards and Hazardous Materials*, the *RHC EVA Plan* identifies roadways designated for emergency vehicle circulation (Rio Hondo College 2006). Within the Project vicinity, the *RHC EVA Plan* identifies College Drive and Lot 2 as designated EVA routes. As such, the proposed reconfiguration of Lot 2 would discontinue throughway access from College Drive to Tram Way, resulting in potential obstruction or hinderance to the *RHC EVA Plan*. However, the Project site is surrounded by other roadways with similar characteristics to Lot 2, including comparable roadway widths and connections between

College Drive and Tram Way. For example, Lot 4 and Workman Road are capable of providing sufficient access, ensuring that EVA requirements can be met following the reconfiguration of Lot 2. Furthermore, the proposed student housing facility and the associated pedestrian and vehicular access routes would be designed in accordance with all applicable requirements, including DSA Fire and Life Safety standards and CFC provisions. Compliance with these requirements would ensure that implementation of the Project would not substantially impair or interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. As such, the Project would have a less than significant project-specific impact and would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact.

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

**Less than Significant Impact.** The Project has the potential to expose Project occupants to wildfire and associated hazards that may occur within the surrounding Very High FHSZ. For example, the site vicinity consists of sloped landscape areas that may increase the spread of wildfires due to increased wind exposure and flame speed.

However, the Project would be consistent with existing State regulations that would reduce potential hazards regarding wildfires. For example, the Project would adhere to CBC Chapter 7 that includes provisions related to the building materials and construction methods for new buildings located within the wildland-urban interface. The CBC defines regulations including, but not limited to, ignition-resistant construction, Class A-rated roofing, and ember-resistant ventilation (California Building Code 2022). In addition, the Project would comply with the CFC by incorporating appropriate fire protection systems.

Additionally, the Project would include design features to reduce wildfire risk. The Project would feature fire-resistant landscaping and defensible spaces designed in accordance with CAL FIRE guidelines and applicable State requirements, including PRC Section 4291 (CAL FIRE 2024a). Furthermore, landscape maintenance would be conducted in compliance with LACoFD's Defensible Space Inspection Program. Therefore, the Project would have a less than significant project-specific impact and would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact regarding the exposure of Project occupants to wildfire hazards.

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

**Less than Significant Impact.** The Project would involve the construction and maintenance of new utility infrastructure that would serve the student housing facility. As described in Section 3, *Project Description,* the Project would include the expansion of existing utility infrastructure, including water, electricity, natural gas, and stormwater. While the precise location and design of the proposed utility infrastructure have yet to be determined, the improvements would be sized to accommodate the Project and situated within an urban setting that does not exhibit unique or protected environmental resources (e.g., biological resources) and where existing utility connections are readily accessible. Additionally, the design, installation, and maintenance of utility infrastructure must comply with applicable fire codes (e.g., CFC). Therefore, the proposed utility

infrastructure would not substantially exacerbate fire risk or result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment. Project-specific impacts would be less than significant and the Project would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact, regarding the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure that may exacerbate fire risk or result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment.

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

**Less than Significant Impact.** As previously described, the Project would involve partially developing two existing surface parking lots and a sloped landscape area to create a new student housing facility. The landscape area has a slope of approximately 40 percent and has the potential to expose people and structures to hazards related to post-fire slope instability. However, the Project would include several design measures that would reduce potential post-wildfire hazards. As described in Section 3, *Project Description*, the Project site would be graded to construct a level building pad and would include approximately 300 ft of retaining walls to provide geotechnical stability for the proposed student housing facility and the vehicle loading/drop-off area. In addition, in accordance with the CBC Chapter 18, a geotechnical investigation would be conducted to evaluate soil conditions and slope stability conditions, as well as provide recommendations regarding building foundation design, grading, drainage, and erosion control. The District would be required to include design measures and BMPs identified in the geotechnical report for the Project. As such, the Project would have a less than significant project-specific impact and would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact regarding post-wildfire hazards.

## 4.5.21 Mandatory Findings of Significance

| | No Impact | Less than Significant Impact | Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated | Potentially Significant Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| a) Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory? | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ | ☐ |
| b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (“Cumulatively considerable” means that the incremental effects of a project | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ | ☐ |

| | No Impact | Less than Significant Impact | Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated | Potentially Significant Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)? | | | | |
| c) Does the project have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly? | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ | ☐ |

**Discussion**

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

**Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation**. As described in Section 4.5.4, *Biological Resources*, the Project would not create a significant impact regarding biological resources. Although the Project site is within proximity to the RHC Wildlife Sanctuary and Puente Hills SEA, the Project site is fully developed with parking lots and ornamental vegetation and does not exhibit sensitive habitat or support special-status species. Moreover, the Project would not directly or indirectly affect the nearby SEAs, which are approximately 0.25 miles to 0.75 miles from the Project site. The Project also would be subject to Federal and State regulations that protect migratory and nesting birds, including compliance with the Federal MBTA and California Fish and Game Code. Therefore, the Project would not substantially reduce or degrade sensitive habitat; threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community; or substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of rare or endangered plant or animal species. Project-specific and cumulative impacts would be less than significant.

As described in Section 4.5.5, *Cultural Resources*, there are no known archaeological or historic built resources on the Project site or within the immediate vicinity. However, the presence or absence of previously identified resources is not a reliable indicator of cultural sensitivity. Moreover, as described in Section 4.5.5, *Tribal Cultural Resources*, the results from the NAHC SLF search indicated the Project area is positive for tribal cultural resources and should be regarded as having high archaeological sensitivity. Therefore, Project implementation has the potential to adversely affect subsurface cultural and tribal cultural resources. This is considered a potentially significant impact warranting the implementation of **Mitigation Measures MM CR-1 through MM CR-3.** These mitigation measures require construction monitoring and compliance with procedures in the event of an inadvertent discovery. Furthermore, consistent with the request of the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe, the District would implement **Mitigation Measure MM CR-4**, which requires Native American construction monitoring during ground-disturbance activities. With the implementation of the identified mitigation measures, the Project would have a less than significant impact regarding cultural and tribal cultural resources.

Lastly, as described in Section 4.5.7, *Geology and Soils*, the Project site is partially underlain by Pleistocene age deposits, which have previously yielded identifiable vertebrate fossils in areas of Southern California. Although the Project site has been previously disturbed, ground-disturbing activities such as grading and excavation could encounter paleontological resources preserved at depth. The inadvertent discovery and potential destruction of such resources would constitute a potentially significant impact and require mitigation. The District would implement **Mitigation Measures MM GEO-1** and **MM GEO-2**, which require the retention of a qualified paleontologist to monitor excavation and grading activities and, in the event of an inadvertent discovery, the paleontologist would be responsible for implementing appropriate procedures for the identification, evaluation, documentation, recovery, and curation of any significant paleontological resources. With the implementation of the identified mitigation measures, project-specific and cumulative-level impacts regarding paleontological resources would be reduced to a less than significant level.

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

**Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation.** As described in detail throughout this IS/MND, the Project would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact regarding any of the environmental resource areas under the CEQA Guidelines. The Project would have either *no impact* or a *less than significant impact without mitigation* determination for the majority of the environmental resource areas. However, mitigation measures would be required for the Project's contribution to potentially significant cumulative impacts regarding air quality (fugitive dust), cultural resources, geology and soils (paleontological resources), noise, transportation (construction traffic hazards), and tribal cultural resources. Implementation of the following mitigation measures, as described in their respective resource section, would reduce cumulative impacts to less than significant levels.

- As described in Section 4.5.3, *Air Quality*, **Mitigation Measure MM AQ-1** would require the preparation and implementation of a Fugitive Dust Control Plan to reduce $PM_{10}$ emissions associated with grading, demolition, and equipment use. With the implementation of **Mitigation Measure MM AQ-1**, the Project would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact regarding air pollutant emissions near sensitive receptors.
- As described in Section 4.5.5, *Cultural Resources*, and Section 4.5.18, *Tribal Cultural Resources*, **Mitigation Measures MM CR-1 through MM CR-4**, would require construction monitoring and compliance with procedures in the event of an inadvertent discovery of cultural resources, tribal cultural resources, or human remains. With the implementation of the identified mitigation measures, the Project would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact regarding cultural resources and tribal cultural resources.
- As described in Section 4.5.7, *Geology and Soils,* with the implementation of **Mitigation Measures MM GEO-1** and **MM GEO-2** which will require monitoring for the presence of paleontological resources and, if discovered, an evaluation and curation of significant

resources, the Project would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact regarding paleontological resources.

- As described in Section 4.5.13, *Noise*, **Mitigation Measures MM NOI-1 through MM NOI-4** would reduce construction-related noise impacts by limiting construction to permitted hours to avoid disruption of nearby RHC academic functions; maximizing the distance between construction equipment and sensitive receptors; and requiring the use of mufflers and acoustic barriers. With the implementation of the identified mitigation measures, the Project would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact regarding noise.
- As described in Section 4.5.17, *Transportation*, **Mitigation Measures MM TS-1** would require the District and/or its construction contractor to prepare and implement a Construction Impact Mitigation Plan to ensure adequate traffic control and safety is maintained during construction. With the implementation of **Mitigation Measure MM TS-1**, the Project would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact regarding transportation safety hazards.

In summary, the District would implement the identified mitigation measures, which would ensure that the Project's contribution to significant cumulative impacts is not cumulatively considerable.

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

**Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation.** As described in detail throughout this IS/MND, the Project would not cause a direct or indirect impact that would substantially adversely affect human beings. The Project would adhere to applicable rules, regulations, and identified mitigation measures to reduce potential impacts on human beings to a less than significant level.

As described in Section 4.5.3, *Air Quality*, Project construction and operations would not emit air pollutants that would exceed adopted SCAQMD criteria pollutant thresholds. Therefore, the Project would not violate any air quality standard or substantially contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation. Further, the Project would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations, including $PM_{10}$ with the implementation of **Mitigation Measure MM AQ-1**. Lastly, the Project would comply with SCAQMD rules and standard construction practices to ensure impacts related to odors are less than significant.

As described in Section 4.5.9, *Hazards and Hazardous Materials*, the Project would be subject to applicable Federal and State regulations—including the Hazardous Waste Control Act (CCR Title 26) and the Hazardous Materials Business Plan Program (CHSC Section 25507)—which ensure the Project would not result in a significant hazard to the public or the environment due to the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials, nor as a result of a reasonably foreseeable accidental release of hazardous materials. Additionally, the Project site and its immediate surroundings are not identified as being on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5. Furthermore, the proposed student housing facility would be designed in accordance with applicable DSA and CFC regulations regarding emergency access and evacuation.

As described in Section 4.5.13, *Noise*, the District would be required to implement **Mitigation Measures NOI-1 through NOI-4** to reduce temporary construction-related noise impacts to a less

than significant level. Project operations would not result in a temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in excess of applicable noise standards. Project construction and operations would result in a less than significant impact regarding groundborne vibration. Lastly, the Project would not involve placing people in proximity to aircraft operations which could expose people to substantial aircraft-related noise and/or vibration impacts.

As described in Section 4.5.20, *Wildfire,* the Project would comply with applicable State regulations that would reduce potential hazards regarding wildfires, including compliance with CBC Chapter 7 regarding building materials for new buildings within the wildland-urban interface; PRC Section 4291 that requires the use of fire-resistant landscaping and defensible spaces designed in accordance with CAL FIRE guidelines; and CFC regulations pertaining to the design and maintenance of buildings and utility infrastructure. In addition, in accordance with the CBC Chapter 18, a geotechnical investigation would be conducted to evaluate soil conditions and slope stability conditions, as well as provide specifications that would reduce significant risks regarding post-wildfire hazards, including slope instability and landslides.

In summary, with the implementation of identified mitigation measures, the Project would not cause a substantial adverse effect on human beings. With mitigation, project-specific impacts would be less than significant and the Project would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact regarding substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly.

# 5 Applicable Mitigation Measures

## AIR QUALITY

**MM AQ-1** **Fugitive Dust Control Plan.** The District shall prepare a Fugitive Dust Control Plan prior to the start of construction. The Fugitive Dust Control Plan shall include the following measures to reduce impacts related to $PM_{10}$ emissions.

- **Compliance with SCAQMD Rules.** All construction shall comply with the requirements of SCAQMD Rule 403, Fugitive Dust, which requires the implementation of RACM for all fugitive dust sources, and the AQMP, which identifies BACM and BACT for area sources and point sources, respectively.

- **Staging Area.** Construction contractors shall establish an on-site construction equipment staging area and construction worker parking lot, located on either paved surfaces or unpaved surfaces subjected to soil stabilization treatments. Control access to public roadways by limiting curb cuts/driveways to minimize project construction impacts upon roadway traffic operations.

- **$PM_{10}$ Reduction Measures for Grading Activities**. Particulate matter reduction measures from the SCAQMD shall be applied during all grading activities. These shall include:

    - Apply water every 3 hours to disturbed areas;
    - Require minimum soil moisture of 12 percent for earthmoving by use of a moveable sprinkler system or a water truck;
    - Replace ground cover in disturbed areas as quickly as possible. If disturbed graded areas remain inactive for greater than four days, non-toxic soil stabilizers shall be applied; and
    - All trucks hauling dirt, sand, soil, or other loose materials shall be tarped with a fabric cover and maintain a freeboard height of 12 inches.

- **$PM_{10}$ Reduction Measures for Demolition Activities**. Particulate matter reduction measures from the SCAQMD shall be applied to all demolition activities occurring on the Project site throughout the construction phase. These shall include:

    - Apply water every 4 hours to the area within 100 feet of a structure being demolished, to reduce vehicle trackout;
    - Apply water to disturbed soils after demolition is completed or at the end of each day of cleanup;
    - Prohibit demolition activities when wind speeds exceed 25 miles per hour; and

- Apply dust suppressants (e.g., polymer emulsion) to disturbed areas upon completion of demolition.

## CULTURAL RESOURCES

**MM CR-1** **Cultural Resource Awareness Training.** As part of the required Worker Environmental Awareness Program training, all construction personnel will be trained by a qualified, on-site cultural resources representative regarding the identification, recognition, and protection of possible buried cultural resources during construction, prior to the initiation of construction or ground-disturbing activities. Training will inform construction personnel of the procedures to be followed upon the discovery of cultural materials. These procedures include notifying a cultural resources monitor upon an accidental discovery and cessation of all work activities within the area of discovery until the monitor provides written approval to proceed. All personnel will be instructed that unauthorized collection or disturbance of cultural resources is unlawful.

**MM CR-2** **Archaeological Construction Monitoring.** A qualified professional archaeologist familiar with the types of prehistoric and historic-period archaeological resources that could be encountered within the Project site, shall monitor the Project site for the presence of historic and/or archaeological resources. All grading, excavation, trenching, and site preparation including vegetation removal within native, in-tact soils shall be monitored. Following the completion of ground disturbance within native, in-tact soils, monitoring shall no longer be required. A monitoring program shall be developed and implemented prior to the commencement of construction activities to ensure the effectiveness of monitoring.

**MM CR-3** **Archaeological Construction Monitoring.** In the event of any inadvertent discovery of prehistoric, historic-period archaeological, or tribal cultural resources or human remains during construction, all construction activity shall immediately cease within 50 feet of the discovery. The construction manager shall immediately notify the District and shall retain an RPA to evaluate the significance of the discovery and/or inspect the remains.

Prehistoric, Historic-Period Archaeological, and Tribal Cultural Resources: In the event of the discovery of prehistoric, historic-period archaeological, and/or tribal cultural resources, the investigation shall be subject to a Treatment Plan that sets forth explicit criteria for evaluating the significance of the resource and identifies appropriate data recovery methods and procedures to mitigate Project effects on the significant resources. An RPA who is familiar with both prehistoric and historic-period archaeological resources shall prepare the Treatment Plan, prior to further excavation or site investigation. The Treatment Plan shall also provide for a final technical report on all cultural resource studies and for the curation of artifacts and other recovered remains at a qualified curation facility. If the archaeologist determines that the find may qualify for listing in the California Register, the site shall be avoided, or a data recovery plan shall be developed. Any required testing or data

recovery shall be directed by an RPA prior to construction being resumed in the affected area. Work shall not resume until the District provides authorization.

Human Remains: In the event of the discovery of human remains, the investigation shall be subject to applicable procedural and other requirements set forth in California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5, and PRC Section 5097.98. An RPA shall inspect the remains and confirm that they are human, and if so, shall immediately notify the District and contact the County coroner. If the coroner determines the remains are Native American, the coroner shall contact the NAHC. The NAHC shall identify the person or persons believed to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The most likely descendent shall make recommendations for the means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in PRC Section 5097.98.

## GEOLOGY AND SOILS

**MM GEO-1** **Paleontological Monitoring.** A "Paleontological Monitor" as defined by the SVP, equipped with the necessary tools and supplies to monitor all excavation, trenching, or other ground disturbance, shall monitor construction activities involving excavation or other soil disturbance greater than 6 feet in depth. Monitoring shall include the visual inspection of excavated or graded areas and trench sidewalls. In the event that a paleontological resource is discovered, the monitor shall temporarily divert construction activities around the find until it is assessed for scientific significance and, if necessary, collected.

If no (or few) significant fossils have been exposed, the Paleontological Monitor may adjust the amount of monitoring required including, but not limited to, ceasing additional monitoring activities. The District shall review and approve all such recommendations prior to their adoption and implementation.

**MM GEO-2** **Inadvertent Discovery of Fossils.** If fossils are discovered during excavation, the Paleontological Monitor will make a preliminary taxonomic identification using comparative manuals. The Paleontological Monitor will inspect the discovery, determine whether further action is required, and recommend measures for further evaluation, fossil collection, or protection of the resource in place, as appropriate. Any subsequent work will be completed as quickly as possible to avoid damage to the fossils and delays in construction schedules. If the fossils are determined to be significant under CEQA, but can be avoided and no further impacts will occur, the fossils and locality will be documented in the appropriate paleontological resource records and no further effort will be required. At a minimum, the paleontological staff will assign a unique field number to each specimen identified; photograph the specimen and its geographic and stratigraphic context along with a scale near the specimen and its field number clearly visible in close-ups; record the location using a GPS with accuracy greater than 1 foot horizontally and vertically (if such equipment is not available at the site, use horizontal measurements and bearing[s] to nearby permanent features or accurately surveyed benchmarks, and vertical measurements by sighting level to point[s] of known elevation); record the field number and associated specimen data (identification by taxon and element, etc.)

and corresponding geologic and geographic site data (location, elevation, etc.) in the field notes and in a daily monitoring report; stabilize and prepare all fossils for identification, and identify to lowest taxonomic level possible by paleontologists, qualified and experienced in the identification of that group of fossils; record on the outside of the container or bag the specimen number and taxonomic identification, if known. Breathable fabric bags will be used in packaging to avoid black mold.

Upon completion of fieldwork, all significant fossils collected will be prepared in a properly equipped paleontology laboratory to a point ready for curation. Preparation will include the careful removal of excess matrix from fossil materials and stabilizing and repairing specimens, as necessary. Following laboratory work, all fossil specimens will be identified to the lowest taxonomic level, cataloged, analyzed, and delivered to an accredited museum repository for permanent curation and storage. The cost of curation is assessed by the repository and payment of the cost would be the responsibility of the District.

At the conclusion of laboratory work and museum curation, a final report shall be prepared describing the results of the paleontological mitigation monitoring efforts associated with the Project. The report will include a summary of the field and laboratory methods, an overview of the Project area geology and paleontology, a list of taxa recovered (if any), an analysis of fossils recovered (if any) and their scientific significance, and recommendations. If the monitoring efforts produced fossils, then a copy of the report will also be submitted to the designated museum repository.

## NOISE

**MM NOI-1** **Permitted Construction Hours.** Construction activities shall generally be limited to the hours of 7:00 AM to 7:00 PM, Monday through Saturday, with no construction permitted on Sundays or recognized holidays. However, the District may authorize alternative construction hours when necessary to avoid disruption to academic or administrative functions. These requirements apply to all noise-generating activities, including equipment operation, material deliveries, and site preparation.

**MM-NOI-2** **Equipment Muffling and Maintenance.** Construction equipment shall be properly maintained and fitted with manufacturer-recommended noise control devices, such as mufflers, engine shrouds, and intake silencers, that are in good working order. Equipment shall be maintained regularly to ensure optimal performance and noise suppression. The construction contractor shall conduct routine inspections to verify that all noise-reducing features are functioning properly and shall promptly repair or replace any equipment found to be operating without effective noise controls.

**MM NOI-3** **Construction Equipment Placement.** Construction equipment staging shall be located in areas that will create the greatest distance between construction-related noise sources and noise-sensitive receptors to the extent practical. The Project contractor shall place all stationary construction equipment so that emitted noise is directed away from sensitive receptors, where feasible.

**MM NOI-4** **Noise Abatement.** The construction contractor shall implement site-specific noise abatement measures, including the installation of temporary noise barriers or sound blankets along the project perimeter where construction activities occur within

proximity to sensitive receptors. Barriers shall be constructed of materials with a minimum Sound Transmission Class rating of 25 and shall be of sufficient height and length to block the line of sight between noise-generating equipment and adjacent receptors.

## TRANSPORTATION

**MM TS-1** **Construction Impact Mitigation Plan.** The construction contractor shall prepare, implement, and maintain a Construction Impact Mitigation Plan on behalf of the District prior to the initiation of construction. The Construction Impact Mitigation Plan shall ensure adequate traffic control and safety is maintained during construction. The Construction Impact Mitigation Plan must address (at a minimum): construction traffic routing and control; vehicle, bicycle, and pedestrian safety; street closures; emergency access provisions; staging areas; and construction parking. The Construction Impact Mitigation Plan must also establish procedures for coordination with local emergency services, training for flag persons for emergency vehicles traveling through the work zone, and other measures as necessary to facilitate circulation safety.

## TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

**MM CR-4** **Native American Construction Monitoring.** Prior to the commencement of ground disturbance activities, the District shall retain a Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe monitor. The tribal monitor shall be present during all grading, excavation, trenching, and site preparation including vegetation removal within native, in-tact soils. Following the completion of ground disturbance within native, in-tact soils, monitoring shall no longer be required.

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## ABBREVIATION LIST

| Abbreviation | Definition |
|---|---|
| AB | Assembly Bill |
| ADA | Americans with Disabilities Act |
| AFY | Acre-feet per year |
| AQMP | Air Quality Management Plan |
| BACM | Best Available Dust Control Measures |
| BACT | Best Available Control Technologies |
| CAA | Clean Air Act |
| CAAQS | California Ambient Air Quality Standards |
| CAL FIRE | California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection |
| CalEPA | California Environmental Protection Agency |
| CAPCOA | California Air Pollution Control Officers Association |
| CARB | California Air Resources Board |
| CBC | California Building Code |
| CCAA | California Clean Air Act |
| CDFW | California Department of Fish and Wildlife |
| CEQA | California Environmental Quality Act |
| CFC | California Fire Code |
| CFCs | Chlorofluorocarbons |
| CGP | Construction General Permit |
| CGS | California Geologic Survey |
| CHSC | California Health and Safety Code |
| CNEL | Community Noise Equivalent Level |
| CNRA | California Natural Resources Agency |
| CNRE | Conservation and Natural Resource Element |
| CO | Carbon monoxide |
| $CO_2$ | Carbon dioxide |

| | |
|---|---|
| $CO_2e$ | Carbon dioxide equivalent |
| CWA | Clean Water Act |
| District | Rio Hondo Community College District |
| DSA | Division of the State Architect |
| DTSC | Department of Toxic Substances Control |
| EIR | Environmental Impact Report |
| EV | Electric vehicle |
| EVA | Emergency vehicle access |
| FEMA | Federal Emergency Management Agency |
| FHSZ | Fire Hazard Severity Zone |
| FHWA | Federal Highway Administration |
| GHG | Greenhouse gas |
| GIS | Geographic Information System |
| GSP | Groundwater Sustainability Plan |
| HMBP | Hazardous Materials Business Plan |
| HVAC | Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning |
| IPCC | Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change |
| IS | Initial Study |
| IT | Information Technology |
| JOS | Joint Outfall System |
| LACPW | Los Angeles County Public Works |
| LACSD | Los Angeles County Sanitation District |
| LEED | Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design |
| LID | Low impact development |
| LRA | Local Responsibility Area |
| LST | Localized Significance Threshold |
| LUST | Leaking underground storage tank |
| MBTA | Migratory Bird and Treaty Act |
| MG | Million gallon |
| MLD | Most Likely Descendant |
| MND | Mitigated Negative Declaration |
| MRF | Material Recovery Facility |
| MT | Metric tons |
| MWD | Metropolitan Water District |

| | |
|---|---|
| $N_2O$ | Nitrous oxide |
| NAAQS | National Ambient Air Quality Standards |
| NAC | Noise Abatement Criteria |
| NAHC | Native American Heritage Commission |
| $NO_2$ | Nitrogen dioxide |
| $NO_x$ | Nitrogen oxides |
| NPDES | National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System |
| $O_3$ | Ozone |
| Pb | Lead |
| $PM_{2.5}$ | Fine particulate matter |
| $PM_{10}$ | Suspended particulate matter |
| PPV | Peak Particle Velocity |
| PRC | Public Resources Code |
| Project | Low-Income Student Housing Project |
| RACM | Reasonably Available Control Measures |
| RCRA | Resource Conservation and Recovery Act |
| RHC | Rio Hondo College |
| RTP | Regional Transportation Plan |
| SB | Senate Bill |
| SCAG | Southern California Association of Governments |
| SCAQMD | South Coast Air Quality Management District |
| SCE | Southern California Edison |
| SCS | Sustainable Communities Strategy |
| SEA | Sensitive Ecological Areas |
| SGMA | Sustainable Groundwater Management Act |
| SGVWC | San Gabriel Valley Water Company |
| SLF | Sacred Land File |
| $SO_2$ | Sulfur dioxide |
| SoCal Gas | Southern California Gas |
| SR | State Route |
| SRAs | State Responsibility Area |
| SRAs | Source receptor areas |
| SVP | Society of Vertebrate Paleontology |
| SWPPP | Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan |

| | |
|---|---|
| SWRCB | State Water Resources Control Board |
| TAC | Toxic air contaminants |
| USEPA | U.S. Environmental Protection Agency |
| USFWS | U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service |
| USGS | U.S. Geological Survey |
| UST | Underground storage tank |
| VMT | Vehicle miles traveled |
| WDR | Waste Discharge Requirements |
| WUHSD | Whittier Union High School District |
| WWRF | Warren Water Resource Facility |

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## Appendix A

# Detailed CalEEMod Summary

# Rio Hondo College Low-Income Student Housing Detailed Report

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# 1. Basic Project Information

## 1.1. Basic Project Information

| Data Field | Value |
|---|---|
| Project Name | Rio Hondo College Low-Income Student Housing |
| Construction Start Date | 6/1/2028 |
| Operational Year | 2029 |
| Lead Agency | Rio Hondo Community College District |
| Land Use Scale | Project/site |
| Analysis Level for Defaults | County |
| Windspeed (m/s) | 1.80 |
| Precipitation (days) | 18.2 |
| Location | 34.02000803842708, -118.03456023330304 |
| County | Los Angeles-South Coast |
| City | Unincorporated |
| Air District | South Coast AQMD |
| Air Basin | South Coast |
| TAZ | 4899 |
| EDFZ | 7 |
| Electric Utility | Southern California Edison |
| Gas Utility | Southern California Gas |
| App Version | 2022.1.1.30 |

## 1.2. Land Use Types

| Land Use Subtype | Size | Unit | Lot Acreage | Building Area (sq ft) | Landscape Area (sq ft) | Special Landscape Area (sq ft) | Population | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apartments Mid Rise | 400 | Dwelling Unit | 1.20 | 90,000 | 11,345 | 0.00 | 400 | — |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Other Asphalt Surfaces | 2.50 | 1000sqft | 0.06 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | — |

### 1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

# 2. Emissions Summary

### 2.1. Construction Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

| Un/Mit. | TOG | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | PM10E | PM10D | PM10T | PM2.5E | PM2.5D | PM2.5T | BCO2 | NBCO2 | CO2T | CH4 | N2O | R | CO2e |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daily, Summer (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Unmit. | 2.32 | 1.94 | 12.9 | 26.8 | 0.03 | 0.52 | 7.21 | 7.73 | 0.47 | 3.46 | 3.93 | — | 6,837 | 6,837 | 0.16 | 0.33 | 13.9 | 6,953 |
| Daily, Winter (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Unmit. | 56.7 | 56.7 | 10.4 | 24.3 | 0.03 | 0.24 | 4.13 | 4.37 | 0.22 | 0.98 | 1.21 | — | 6,643 | 6,643 | 0.16 | 0.33 | 0.36 | 6,746 |
| Average Daily (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Unmit. | 2.90 | 2.73 | 6.47 | 15.4 | 0.02 | 0.15 | 2.58 | 2.72 | 0.14 | 0.75 | 0.89 | — | 4,206 | 4,206 | 0.10 | 0.21 | 3.44 | 4,274 |
| Annual (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Unmit. | 0.53 | 0.50 | 1.18 | 2.82 | < 0.005 | 0.03 | 0.47 | 0.50 | 0.03 | 0.14 | 0.16 | — | 696 | 696 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.57 | 708 |

### 2.2. Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

| Year | TOG | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | PM10E | PM10D | PM10T | PM2.5E | PM2.5D | PM2.5T | BCO2 | NBCO2 | CO2T | CH4 | N2O | R | CO2e |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daily - Summer (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2028 | 2.32 | 1.94 | 12.9 | 26.8 | 0.03 | 0.52 | 7.21 | 7.73 | 0.47 | 3.46 | 3.93 | — | 6,837 | 6,837 | 0.16 | 0.33 | 13.9 | 6,953 |
| 2029 | 2.24 | 1.87 | 9.76 | 25.6 | 0.03 | 0.22 | 4.13 | 4.35 | 0.20 | 0.98 | 1.19 | — | 6,739 | 6,739 | 0.16 | 0.33 | 12.6 | 6,854 |
| Daily - Winter (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2028 | 2.31 | 1.93 | 10.4 | 24.3 | 0.03 | 0.24 | 4.13 | 4.37 | 0.22 | 0.98 | 1.21 | — | 6,643 | 6,643 | 0.16 | 0.33 | 0.36 | 6,746 |
| 2029 | 56.7 | 56.7 | 9.95 | 23.3 | 0.03 | 0.22 | 4.13 | 4.35 | 0.20 | 0.98 | 1.19 | — | 6,548 | 6,548 | 0.16 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 6,652 |
| Average Daily | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2028 | 0.81 | 0.67 | 4.61 | 8.01 | 0.01 | 0.15 | 2.00 | 2.16 | 0.14 | 0.75 | 0.89 | — | 1,900 | 1,900 | 0.06 | 0.08 | 1.25 | 1,926 |
| 2029 | 2.90 | 2.73 | 6.47 | 15.4 | 0.02 | 0.14 | 2.58 | 2.72 | 0.13 | 0.61 | 0.75 | — | 4,206 | 4,206 | 0.10 | 0.21 | 3.44 | 4,274 |
| Annual | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2028 | 0.15 | 0.12 | 0.84 | 1.46 | < 0.005 | 0.03 | 0.37 | 0.39 | 0.03 | 0.14 | 0.16 | — | 315 | 315 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.21 | 319 |
| 2029 | 0.53 | 0.50 | 1.18 | 2.82 | < 0.005 | 0.03 | 0.47 | 0.50 | 0.02 | 0.11 | 0.14 | — | 696 | 696 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.57 | 708 |

## 2.4. Operations Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

| Un/Mit. | TOG | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | PM10E | PM10D | PM10T | PM2.5E | PM2.5D | PM2.5T | BCO2 | NBCO2 | CO2T | CH4 | N2O | R | CO2e |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daily, Summer (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Unmit. | 4.29 | 4.12 | 1.34 | 23.2 | 0.01 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 82.4 | 2,973 | 3,055 | 8.58 | 0.09 | 0.64 | 3,297 |
| Daily, Winter (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Unmit. | 2.21 | 2.15 | 1.12 | 0.48 | 0.01 | 0.09 | 0.00 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.00 | 0.09 | 82.4 | 2,912 | 2,994 | 8.58 | 0.09 | 0.64 | 3,236 |
| Average Daily (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unmit. | 3.64 | 3.49 | 1.27 | 16.1 | 0.01 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 82.4 | 2,953 | 3,036 | 8.58 | 0.09 | 0.64 | 3,278 |
| Annual (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Unmit. | 0.66 | 0.64 | 0.23 | 2.93 | < 0.005 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 13.6 | 489 | 503 | 1.42 | 0.01 | 0.11 | 543 |

## 2.5. Operations Emissions by Sector, Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

| Sector | TOG | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | PM10E | PM10D | PM10T | PM2.5E | PM2.5D | PM2.5T | BCO2 | NBCO2 | CO2T | CH4 | N2O | R | CO2e |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daily, Summer (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mobile | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Area | 4.16 | 4.05 | 0.21 | 22.8 | < 0.005 | 0.01 | — | 0.01 | 0.01 | — | 0.01 | 0.00 | 60.7 | 60.7 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | — | 60.9 |
| Energy | 0.13 | 0.07 | 1.12 | 0.48 | 0.01 | 0.09 | — | 0.09 | 0.09 | — | 0.09 | — | 2,815 | 2,815 | 0.26 | 0.02 | — | 2,827 |
| Water | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 28.6 | 97.2 | 126 | 2.94 | 0.07 | — | 220 |
| Waste | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 53.9 | 0.00 | 53.9 | 5.38 | 0.00 | — | 188 |
| Refrig. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.64 | 0.64 |
| Total | 4.29 | 4.12 | 1.34 | 23.2 | 0.01 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 82.4 | 2,973 | 3,055 | 8.58 | 0.09 | 0.64 | 3,297 |
| Daily, Winter (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mobile | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Area | 2.08 | 2.08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 |
| Energy | 0.13 | 0.07 | 1.12 | 0.48 | 0.01 | 0.09 | — | 0.09 | 0.09 | — | 0.09 | — | 2,815 | 2,815 | 0.26 | 0.02 | — | 2,827 |
| Water | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 28.6 | 97.2 | 126 | 2.94 | 0.07 | — | 220 |
| Waste | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 53.9 | 0.00 | 53.9 | 5.38 | 0.00 | — | 188 |
| Refrig. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.64 | 0.64 |
| Total | 2.21 | 2.15 | 1.12 | 0.48 | 0.01 | 0.09 | 0.00 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.00 | 0.09 | 82.4 | 2,912 | 2,994 | 8.58 | 0.09 | 0.64 | 3,236 |
| Average Daily | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mobile | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Area | 3.50 | 3.43 | 0.15 | 15.6 | < 0.005 | 0.01 | — | 0.01 | 0.01 | — | 0.01 | 0.00 | 41.6 | 41.6 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | — | 41.7 |
| Energy | 0.13 | 0.07 | 1.12 | 0.48 | 0.01 | 0.09 | — | 0.09 | 0.09 | — | 0.09 | — | 2,815 | 2,815 | 0.26 | 0.02 | — | 2,827 |
| Water | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 28.6 | 97.2 | 126 | 2.94 | 0.07 | — | 220 |
| Waste | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 53.9 | 0.00 | 53.9 | 5.38 | 0.00 | — | 188 |
| Refrig. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.64 | 0.64 |
| Total | 3.64 | 3.49 | 1.27 | 16.1 | 0.01 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 82.4 | 2,953 | 3,036 | 8.58 | 0.09 | 0.64 | 3,278 |
| Annual | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mobile | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Area | 0.64 | 0.63 | 0.03 | 2.84 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | — | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | — | < 0.005 | 0.00 | 6.88 | 6.88 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | — | 6.90 |
| Energy | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.20 | 0.09 | < 0.005 | 0.02 | — | 0.02 | 0.02 | — | 0.02 | — | 466 | 466 | 0.04 | < 0.005 | — | 468 |
| Water | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4.73 | 16.1 | 20.8 | 0.49 | 0.01 | — | 36.5 |
| Waste | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8.92 | 0.00 | 8.92 | 0.89 | 0.00 | — | 31.2 |
| Refrig. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.11 | 0.11 |
| Total | 0.66 | 0.64 | 0.23 | 2.93 | < 0.005 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 13.6 | 489 | 503 | 1.42 | 0.01 | 0.11 | 543 |

# 3. Construction Emissions Details

## 3.1. Demolition (2028) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

| Location | TOG | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | PM10E | PM10D | PM10T | PM2.5E | PM2.5D | PM2.5T | BCO2 | NBCO2 | CO2T | CH4 | N2O | R | CO2e |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Onsite | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Daily, Summer (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Off-Road Equipment | 1.58 | 1.33 | 12.2 | 14.5 | 0.02 | 0.45 | — | 0.45 | 0.41 | — | 0.41 | — | 2,495 | 2,495 | 0.10 | 0.02 | — | 2,503 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demolition | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.72 | 0.72 | — | 0.11 | 0.11 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Onsite truck | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Daily, Winter (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Average Daily | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Off-Road Equipment | 0.09 | 0.07 | 0.67 | 0.79 | < 0.005 | 0.02 | — | 0.02 | 0.02 | — | 0.02 | — | 137 | 137 | 0.01 | < 0.005 | — | 137 |
| Demolition | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.04 | 0.04 | — | 0.01 | 0.01 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Onsite truck | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Annual | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Off-Road Equipment | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.12 | 0.14 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | — | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | — | < 0.005 | — | 22.6 | 22.6 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | — | 22.7 |
| Demolition | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.01 | 0.01 | — | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Onsite truck | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Offsite | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Daily, Summer (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Worker | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.71 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.04 | — | 163 | 163 | < 0.005 | 0.01 | 0.47 | 165 |
| Vendor | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Hauling | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.66 | 0.26 | < 0.005 | 0.01 | 0.16 | 0.17 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.05 | — | 557 | 557 | 0.03 | 0.09 | 1.13 | 586 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daily, Winter (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Average Daily | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Worker | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.00 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | — | 8.60 | 8.60 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | 0.01 | 8.71 |
| Vendor | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Hauling | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | 0.04 | 0.01 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | 0.01 | 0.01 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | — | 30.5 | 30.5 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | 0.03 | 32.1 |
| Annual | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Worker | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | 0.00 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | — | 1.42 | 1.42 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | 1.44 |
| Vendor | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Hauling | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | 0.01 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | — | 5.06 | 5.06 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | 5.31 |

## 3.3. Site Preparation (2028) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

| Location | TOG | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | PM10E | PM10D | PM10T | PM2.5E | PM2.5D | PM2.5T | BCO2 | NBCO2 | CO2T | CH4 | N2O | R | CO2e |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Onsite | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Daily, Summer (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Off-Road Equipment | 1.39 | 1.17 | 10.1 | 11.6 | 0.02 | 0.45 | — | 0.45 | 0.42 | — | 0.42 | — | 2,066 | 2,066 | 0.08 | 0.02 | — | 2,073 |
| Dust From Material Movement | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6.26 | 6.26 | — | 3.00 | 3.00 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Onsite truck | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Daily, Winter (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average Daily | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Off-Road Equipment | 0.08 | 0.06 | 0.55 | 0.64 | < 0.005 | 0.02 | — | 0.02 | 0.02 | — | 0.02 | — | 113 | 113 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | — | 114 |
| Dust From Material Movement | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.34 | 0.34 | — | 0.16 | 0.16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Onsite truck | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Annual | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Off-Road Equipment | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.10 | 0.12 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | — | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | — | < 0.005 | — | 18.7 | 18.7 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | — | 18.8 |
| Dust From Material Movement | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.06 | 0.06 | — | 0.03 | 0.03 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Onsite truck | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Offsite | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Daily, Summer (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Worker | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.42 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.02 | — | 97.9 | 97.9 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | 0.28 | 99.2 |
| Vendor | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Hauling | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Daily, Winter (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Average Daily | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Worker | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.00 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | — | 5.16 | 5.16 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | 0.01 | 5.23 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vendor | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Hauling | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Annual | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Worker | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | 0.00 | 0.00 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | 0.00 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | — | 0.85 | 0.85 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | 0.87 |
| Vendor | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Hauling | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

## 3.5. Grading (2028) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

| Location | TOG | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | PM10E | PM10D | PM10T | PM2.5E | PM2.5D | PM2.5T | BCO2 | NBCO2 | CO2T | CH4 | N2O | R | CO2e |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Onsite | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Daily, Summer (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Off-Road Equipment | 1.61 | 1.35 | 11.8 | 13.9 | 0.02 | 0.52 | — | 0.52 | 0.47 | — | 0.47 | — | 2,456 | 2,456 | 0.10 | 0.02 | — | 2,465 |
| Dust From Material Movement | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7.08 | 7.08 | — | 3.42 | 3.42 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Onsite truck | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Daily, Winter (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Average Daily | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Off-Road Equipment | 0.18 | 0.15 | 1.29 | 1.52 | < 0.005 | 0.06 | — | 0.06 | 0.05 | — | 0.05 | — | 269 | 269 | 0.01 | < 0.005 | — | 270 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dust From Material Movement | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.78 | 0.78 | — | 0.38 | 0.38 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Onsite truck | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Annual | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Off-Road Equipment | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.24 | 0.28 | < 0.005 | 0.01 | — | 0.01 | 0.01 | — | 0.01 | — | 44.6 | 44.6 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | — | 44.7 |
| Dust From Material Movement | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.14 | 0.14 | — | 0.07 | 0.07 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Onsite truck | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Offsite | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Daily, Summer (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Worker | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.56 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.03 | — | 131 | 131 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | 0.37 | 132 |
| Vendor | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Hauling | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Daily, Winter (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Average Daily | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Worker | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.00 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | — | 13.8 | 13.8 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | 0.02 | 13.9 |
| Vendor | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Hauling | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Annual | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Worker | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | 0.00 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | — | 2.28 | 2.28 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | 2.31 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vendor | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Hauling | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

## 3.7. Building Construction (2028) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

| Location | TOG | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | PM10E | PM10D | PM10T | PM2.5E | PM2.5D | PM2.5T | BCO2 | NBCO2 | CO2T | CH4 | N2O | R | CO2e |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Onsite | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Daily, Summer (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Off-Road Equipment | 1.12 | 0.93 | 7.89 | 9.88 | 0.02 | 0.23 | — | 0.23 | 0.21 | — | 0.21 | — | 1,801 | 1,801 | 0.07 | 0.01 | — | 1,807 |
| Onsite truck | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Daily, Winter (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Off-Road Equipment | 1.12 | 0.93 | 7.89 | 9.88 | 0.02 | 0.23 | — | 0.23 | 0.21 | — | 0.21 | — | 1,801 | 1,801 | 0.07 | 0.01 | — | 1,807 |
| Onsite truck | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Average Daily | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Off-Road Equipment | 0.22 | 0.18 | 1.56 | 1.95 | < 0.005 | 0.05 | — | 0.05 | 0.04 | — | 0.04 | — | 356 | 356 | 0.01 | < 0.005 | — | 357 |
| Onsite truck | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Annual | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Off-Roa Equipment | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.28 | 0.36 | < 0.005 | 0.01 | — | 0.01 | 0.01 | — | 0.01 | — | 58.9 | 58.9 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | — | 59.1 |
| Onsite truck | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Offsite | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Daily, Summer (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Worker | 1.12 | 0.98 | 0.98 | 16.2 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.76 | 3.76 | 0.00 | 0.88 | 0.88 | — | 3,759 | 3,759 | 0.04 | 0.14 | 10.7 | 3,811 |
| Vendor | 0.09 | 0.03 | 1.34 | 0.65 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.37 | 0.38 | 0.01 | 0.10 | 0.11 | — | 1,277 | 1,277 | 0.05 | 0.18 | 3.23 | 1,335 |
| Hauling | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Daily, Winter (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Worker | 1.11 | 0.98 | 1.12 | 13.8 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.76 | 3.76 | 0.00 | 0.88 | 0.88 | — | 3,564 | 3,564 | 0.04 | 0.14 | 0.28 | 3,606 |
| Vendor | 0.08 | 0.03 | 1.40 | 0.65 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.37 | 0.38 | 0.01 | 0.10 | 0.11 | — | 1,278 | 1,278 | 0.05 | 0.18 | 0.08 | 1,333 |
| Hauling | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Average Daily | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Worker | 0.22 | 0.19 | 0.22 | 2.85 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.74 | 0.74 | 0.00 | 0.17 | 0.17 | — | 715 | 715 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.92 | 724 |
| Vendor | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.28 | 0.13 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | 0.07 | 0.07 | < 0.005 | 0.02 | 0.02 | — | 252 | 252 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.27 | 264 |
| Hauling | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Annual | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Worker | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.52 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.03 | — | 118 | 118 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | 0.15 | 120 |
| Vendor | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | 0.05 | 0.02 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | 0.01 | 0.01 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | — | 41.8 | 41.8 | < 0.005 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 43.6 |
| Hauling | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

## 3.9. Building Construction (2029) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

| Location | TOG | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | PM10E | PM10D | PM10T | PM2.5E | PM2.5D | PM2.5T | BCO2 | NBCO2 | CO2T | CH4 | N2O | R | CO2e |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Onsite | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daily, Summer (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Off-Road Equipment | 1.07 | 0.89 | 7.62 | 9.82 | 0.02 | 0.21 | — | 0.21 | 0.19 | — | 0.19 | — | 1,801 | 1,801 | 0.07 | 0.01 | — | 1,807 |
| Onsite truck | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Daily, Winter (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Off-Road Equipment | 1.07 | 0.89 | 7.62 | 9.82 | 0.02 | 0.21 | — | 0.21 | 0.19 | — | 0.19 | — | 1,801 | 1,801 | 0.07 | 0.01 | — | 1,807 |
| Onsite truck | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Average Daily | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Off-Road Equipment | 0.67 | 0.56 | 4.76 | 6.13 | 0.01 | 0.13 | — | 0.13 | 0.12 | — | 0.12 | — | 1,124 | 1,124 | 0.05 | 0.01 | — | 1,128 |
| Onsite truck | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Annual | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Off-Road Equipment | 0.12 | 0.10 | 0.87 | 1.12 | < 0.005 | 0.02 | — | 0.02 | 0.02 | — | 0.02 | — | 186 | 186 | 0.01 | < 0.005 | — | 187 |
| Onsite truck | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Offsite | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Daily, Summer (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Worker | 1.08 | 0.95 | 0.86 | 15.2 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.76 | 3.76 | 0.00 | 0.88 | 0.88 | — | 3,695 | 3,695 | 0.04 | 0.14 | 9.59 | 3,746 |
| Vendor | 0.09 | 0.03 | 1.28 | 0.62 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.37 | 0.38 | 0.01 | 0.10 | 0.11 | — | 1,243 | 1,243 | 0.04 | 0.18 | 3.04 | 1,301 |
| Hauling | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Daily, Winter (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Worker | 0.95 | 0.93 | 0.99 | 12.9 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.76 | 3.76 | 0.00 | 0.88 | 0.88 | — | 3,504 | 3,504 | 0.04 | 0.14 | 0.25 | 3,546 |
| Vendor | 0.08 | 0.03 | 1.34 | 0.63 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.37 | 0.38 | 0.01 | 0.10 | 0.11 | — | 1,244 | 1,244 | 0.04 | 0.18 | 0.08 | 1,299 |
| Hauling | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Average Daily | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Worker | 0.59 | 0.58 | 0.62 | 8.42 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.32 | 2.32 | 0.00 | 0.54 | 0.54 | — | 2,219 | 2,219 | 0.03 | 0.09 | 2.59 | 2,248 |
| Vendor | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.84 | 0.39 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.01 | 0.06 | 0.07 | — | 776 | 776 | 0.03 | 0.11 | 0.82 | 811 |
| Hauling | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Annual | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Worker | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 1.54 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.42 | 0.42 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.10 | — | 367 | 367 | < 0.005 | 0.01 | 0.43 | 372 |
| Vendor | 0.01 | < 0.005 | 0.15 | 0.07 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | 0.04 | 0.04 | < 0.005 | 0.01 | 0.01 | — | 129 | 129 | < 0.005 | 0.02 | 0.14 | 134 |
| Hauling | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

## 3.11. Paving (2029) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

| Location | TOG | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | PM10E | PM10D | PM10T | PM2.5E | PM2.5D | PM2.5T | BCO2 | NBCO2 | CO2T | CH4 | N2O | R | CO2e |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Onsite | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Daily, Summer (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Daily, Winter (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Off-Road Equipm | 0.51 | 0.42 | 4.03 | 6.48 | 0.01 | 0.14 | — | 0.14 | 0.13 | — | 0.13 | — | 991 | 991 | 0.04 | 0.01 | — | 994 |
| Paving | 0.01 | 0.01 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Onsite truck | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Average Daily | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Off-Road Equipment | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.22 | 0.36 | < 0.005 | 0.01 | — | 0.01 | 0.01 | — | 0.01 | — | 54.3 | 54.3 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | — | 54.5 |
| Paving | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Onsite truck | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Annual | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Off-Road Equipment | 0.01 | < 0.005 | 0.04 | 0.06 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | — | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | — | < 0.005 | — | 8.99 | 8.99 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | — | 9.02 |
| Paving | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Onsite truck | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Offsite | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Daily, Summer (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Daily, Winter (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Worker | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.56 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.04 | — | 152 | 152 | < 0.005 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 154 |
| Vendor | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Hauling | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Average Daily | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Worker | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.00 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | — | 8.45 | 8.45 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | 0.01 | 8.56 |
| Vendor | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Hauling | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Annual | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Worker | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | 0.00 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | — | 1.40 | 1.40 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | 1.42 |
| Vendor | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Hauling | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

## 3.13. Architectural Coating (2029) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

| Location | TOG | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | PM10E | PM10D | PM10T | PM2.5E | PM2.5D | PM2.5T | BCO2 | NBCO2 | CO2T | CH4 | N2O | R | CO2e |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Onsite | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Daily, Summer (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Daily, Winter (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Off-Road Equipment | 0.12 | 0.10 | 0.79 | 1.11 | < 0.005 | 0.01 | — | 0.01 | 0.01 | — | 0.01 | — | 134 | 134 | 0.01 | < 0.005 | — | 134 |
| Architectural Coatings | 56.4 | 56.4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Onsite truck | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Average Daily | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Off-Road Equipment | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | 0.02 | 0.03 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | — | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | — | < 0.005 | — | 3.66 | 3.66 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | — | 3.67 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Architect Coatings | 1.55 | 1.55 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Onsite truck | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Annual | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Off-Road Equipment | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | 0.01 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | — | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | — | < 0.005 | — | 0.61 | 0.61 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | — | 0.61 |
| Architectural Coatings | 0.28 | 0.28 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Onsite truck | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Offsite | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Daily, Summer (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Daily, Winter (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Worker | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.20 | 2.57 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.00 | 0.18 | 0.18 | — | 701 | 701 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.05 | 709 |
| Vendor | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Hauling | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Average Daily | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Worker | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.07 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.00 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | — | 19.5 | 19.5 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | 0.02 | 19.7 |
| Vendor | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Hauling | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Annual | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Worker | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | 0.00 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | — | 3.23 | 3.23 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | 3.27 |
| Vendor | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Hauling | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

# 4. Operations Emissions Details

## 4.1. Mobile Emissions by Land Use

### 4.1.1. Unmitigated

Mobile source emissions results are presented in Sections 2.6. No further detailed breakdown of emissions is available.

## 4.2. Energy

### 4.2.1. Electricity Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

| Land Use | TOG | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | PM10E | PM10D | PM10T | PM2.5E | PM2.5D | PM2.5T | BCO2 | NBCO2 | CO2T | CH4 | N2O | R | CO2e |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daily, Summer (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Apartments Mid Rise | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,391 | 1,391 | 0.13 | 0.02 | — | 1,399 |
| Other Asphalt Surfaces | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 |
| Total | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,391 | 1,391 | 0.13 | 0.02 | — | 1,399 |
| Daily, Winter (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Apartments Mid Rise | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,391 | 1,391 | 0.13 | 0.02 | — | 1,399 |
| Other Asphalt Surfaces | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 |
| Total | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,391 | 1,391 | 0.13 | 0.02 | — | 1,399 |
| Annual | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apartme Mid Rise | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 230 | 230 | 0.02 | < 0.005 | — | 232 |
| Other Asphalt Surfaces | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 |
| Total | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 230 | 230 | 0.02 | < 0.005 | — | 232 |

### 4.2.3. Natural Gas Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

| Land Use | TOG | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | PM10E | PM10D | PM10T | PM2.5E | PM2.5D | PM2.5T | BCO2 | NBCO2 | CO2T | CH4 | N2O | R | CO2e |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daily, Summer (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Apartments Mid Rise | 0.13 | 0.07 | 1.12 | 0.48 | 0.01 | 0.09 | — | 0.09 | 0.09 | — | 0.09 | — | 1,424 | 1,424 | 0.13 | < 0.005 | — | 1,428 |
| Other Asphalt Surfaces | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 |
| Total | 0.13 | 0.07 | 1.12 | 0.48 | 0.01 | 0.09 | — | 0.09 | 0.09 | — | 0.09 | — | 1,424 | 1,424 | 0.13 | < 0.005 | — | 1,428 |
| Daily, Winter (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Apartments Mid Rise | 0.13 | 0.07 | 1.12 | 0.48 | 0.01 | 0.09 | — | 0.09 | 0.09 | — | 0.09 | — | 1,424 | 1,424 | 0.13 | < 0.005 | — | 1,428 |
| Other Asphalt Surfaces | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 |
| Total | 0.13 | 0.07 | 1.12 | 0.48 | 0.01 | 0.09 | — | 0.09 | 0.09 | — | 0.09 | — | 1,424 | 1,424 | 0.13 | < 0.005 | — | 1,428 |
| Annual | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Apartments Mid Rise | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.20 | 0.09 | < 0.005 | 0.02 | — | 0.02 | 0.02 | — | 0.02 | — | 236 | 236 | 0.02 | < 0.005 | — | 236 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Other Asphalt Surfaces | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 |
| Total | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.20 | 0.09 | < 0.005 | 0.02 | — | 0.02 | 0.02 | — | 0.02 | — | 236 | 236 | 0.02 | < 0.005 | — | 236 |

## 4.3. Area Emissions by Source

### 4.3.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

| Source | TOG | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | PM10E | PM10D | PM10T | PM2.5E | PM2.5D | PM2.5T | BCO2 | NBCO2 | CO2T | CH4 | N2O | R | CO2e |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daily, Summer (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Hearths | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 |
| Consumer Products | 1.93 | 1.93 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Architectural Coatings | 0.15 | 0.15 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Landscape Equipment | 2.08 | 1.97 | 0.21 | 22.8 | < 0.005 | 0.01 | — | 0.01 | 0.01 | — | 0.01 | — | 60.7 | 60.7 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | — | 60.9 |
| Total | 4.16 | 4.05 | 0.21 | 22.8 | < 0.005 | 0.01 | — | 0.01 | 0.01 | — | 0.01 | 0.00 | 60.7 | 60.7 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | — | 60.9 |
| Daily, Winter (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Hearths | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 |
| Consumer Products | 1.93 | 1.93 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Architect Coatings | 0.15 | 0.15 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 2.08 | 2.08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 |
| Annual | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Hearths | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 |
| Consumer Products | 0.35 | 0.35 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Architectural Coatings | 0.03 | 0.03 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Landscape Equipment | 0.26 | 0.25 | 0.03 | 2.84 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | — | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | — | < 0.005 | — | 6.88 | 6.88 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | — | 6.90 |
| Total | 0.64 | 0.63 | 0.03 | 2.84 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | — | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | — | < 0.005 | 0.00 | 6.88 | 6.88 | < 0.005 | < 0.005 | — | 6.90 |

## 4.4. Water Emissions by Land Use

### 4.4.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

| Land Use | TOG | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | PM10E | PM10D | PM10T | PM2.5E | PM2.5D | PM2.5T | BCO2 | NBCO2 | CO2T | CH4 | N2O | R | CO2e |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daily, Summer (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Apartments Mid Rise | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 28.6 | 97.2 | 126 | 2.94 | 0.07 | — | 220 |
| Other Asphalt Surfaces | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 |
| Total | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 28.6 | 97.2 | 126 | 2.94 | 0.07 | — | 220 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daily, Winter (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Apartments Mid Rise | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 28.6 | 97.2 | 126 | 2.94 | 0.07 | — | 220 |
| Other Asphalt Surfaces | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 |
| Total | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 28.6 | 97.2 | 126 | 2.94 | 0.07 | — | 220 |
| Annual | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Apartments Mid Rise | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4.73 | 16.1 | 20.8 | 0.49 | 0.01 | — | 36.5 |
| Other Asphalt Surfaces | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 |
| Total | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4.73 | 16.1 | 20.8 | 0.49 | 0.01 | — | 36.5 |

## 4.5. Waste Emissions by Land Use

### 4.5.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

| Land Use | TOG | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | PM10E | PM10D | PM10T | PM2.5E | PM2.5D | PM2.5T | BCO2 | NBCO2 | CO2T | CH4 | N2O | R | CO2e |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daily, Summer (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Apartments Mid Rise | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 53.9 | 0.00 | 53.9 | 5.38 | 0.00 | — | 188 |
| Other Asphalt Surfaces | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 |
| Total | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 53.9 | 0.00 | 53.9 | 5.38 | 0.00 | — | 188 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daily, Winter (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Apartments Mid Rise | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 53.9 | 0.00 | 53.9 | 5.38 | 0.00 | — | 188 |
| Other Asphalt Surfaces | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 |
| Total | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 53.9 | 0.00 | 53.9 | 5.38 | 0.00 | — | 188 |
| Annual | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Apartments Mid Rise | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8.92 | 0.00 | 8.92 | 0.89 | 0.00 | — | 31.2 |
| Other Asphalt Surfaces | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 |
| Total | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8.92 | 0.00 | 8.92 | 0.89 | 0.00 | — | 31.2 |

## 4.6. Refrigerant Emissions by Land Use

### 4.6.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

| Land Use | TOG | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | PM10E | PM10D | PM10T | PM2.5E | PM2.5D | PM2.5T | BCO2 | NBCO2 | CO2T | CH4 | N2O | R | CO2e |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daily, Summer (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Apartments Mid Rise | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.64 | 0.64 |
| Total | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.64 | 0.64 |
| Daily, Winter (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apartme Mid Rise | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.64 | 0.64 |
| Total | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.64 | 0.64 |
| Annual | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Apartme nts Mid Rise | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.11 | 0.11 |
| Total | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.11 | 0.11 |

## 4.7. Offroad Emissions By Equipment Type

### 4.7.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

| Equipment Type | TOG | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | PM10E | PM10D | PM10T | PM2.5E | PM2.5D | PM2.5T | BCO2 | NBCO2 | CO2T | CH4 | N2O | R | CO2e |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daily, Summer (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Daily, Winter (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Annual | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

## 4.8. Stationary Emissions By Equipment Type

### 4.8.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

| Equipment | TOG | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | PM10E | PM10D | PM10T | PM2.5E | PM2.5D | PM2.5T | BCO2 | NBCO2 | CO2T | CH4 | N2O | R | CO2e |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daily, Summer (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Daily, Winter (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Annual | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

## 4.9. User Defined Emissions By Equipment Type

### 4.9.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

| Equipment Type | TOG | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | PM10E | PM10D | PM10T | PM2.5E | PM2.5D | PM2.5T | BCO2 | NBCO2 | CO2T | CH4 | N2O | R | CO2e |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daily, Summer (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Daily, Winter (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Annual | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

## 4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

### 4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

| Vegetation | TOG | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | PM10E | PM10D | PM10T | PM2.5E | PM2.5D | PM2.5T | BCO2 | NBCO2 | CO2T | CH4 | N2O | R | CO2e |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daily, Summer (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Daily, Winter (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Annual | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

### 4.10.2. Above and Belowground Carbon Accumulation by Land Use Type - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

| Land Use | TOG | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | PM10E | PM10D | PM10T | PM2.5E | PM2.5D | PM2.5T | BCO2 | NBCO2 | CO2T | CH4 | N2O | R | CO2e |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daily, Summer (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Daily, Winter (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Annual | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

### 4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

| Species | TOG | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | PM10E | PM10D | PM10T | PM2.5E | PM2.5D | PM2.5T | BCO2 | NBCO2 | CO2T | CH4 | N2O | R | CO2e |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daily, Summer (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Avoided | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Subtotal | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sequestered | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Subtotal | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Removed | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Subtotal | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Daily, Winter (Max) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Avoided | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Subtotal | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sequestered | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Subtotal | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Removed | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Subtotal | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Annual | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Avoided | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Subtotal | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sequestered | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Subtotal | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Remove | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Subtotal | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

# 5. Activity Data

## 5.1. Construction Schedule

| Phase Name | Phase Type | Start Date | End Date | Days Per Week | Work Days per Phase | Phase Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demolition | Demolition | 6/1/2028 | 6/29/2028 | 5.00 | 20.0 | — |
| Site Preparation | Site Preparation | 6/30/2028 | 7/27/2028 | 5.00 | 20.0 | — |
| Grading | Grading | 7/28/2028 | 9/21/2028 | 5.00 | 40.0 | — |
| Building Construction | Building Construction | 9/22/2028 | 11/15/2029 | 5.00 | 300 | — |
| Paving | Paving | 11/16/2029 | 12/13/2029 | 5.00 | 20.0 | — |
| Architectural Coating | Architectural Coating | 12/14/2029 | 12/27/2029 | 5.00 | 10.0 | — |

## 5.2. Off-Road Equipment

### 5.2.1. Unmitigated

| Phase Name | Equipment Type | Fuel Type | Engine Tier | Number per Day | Hours Per Day | Horsepower | Load Factor |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demolition | Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes | Diesel | Average | 3.00 | 8.00 | 84.0 | 0.37 |
| Demolition | Rubber Tired Dozers | Diesel | Average | 1.00 | 8.00 | 367 | 0.40 |
| Demolition | Concrete/Industrial Saws | Diesel | Average | 1.00 | 8.00 | 33.0 | 0.73 |
| Site Preparation | Graders | Diesel | Average | 1.00 | 8.00 | 148 | 0.41 |
| Site Preparation | Rubber Tired Dozers | Diesel | Average | 1.00 | 7.00 | 367 | 0.40 |
| Site Preparation | Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes | Diesel | Average | 1.00 | 8.00 | 84.0 | 0.37 |
| Grading | Graders | Diesel | Average | 1.00 | 8.00 | 148 | 0.41 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grading | Tractors/Loaders/Back | Diesel | Average | 2.00 | 7.00 | 84.0 | 0.37 |
| Grading | Rubber Tired Dozers | Diesel | Average | 1.00 | 8.00 | 367 | 0.40 |
| Building Construction | Cranes | Diesel | Average | 1.00 | 6.00 | 367 | 0.29 |
| Building Construction | Forklifts | Diesel | Average | 1.00 | 6.00 | 82.0 | 0.20 |
| Building Construction | Generator Sets | Diesel | Average | 1.00 | 8.00 | 14.0 | 0.74 |
| Building Construction | Tractors/Loaders/Back hoes | Diesel | Average | 1.00 | 6.00 | 84.0 | 0.37 |
| Building Construction | Welders | Diesel | Average | 3.00 | 8.00 | 46.0 | 0.45 |
| Paving | Tractors/Loaders/Back hoes | Diesel | Average | 1.00 | 8.00 | 84.0 | 0.37 |
| Paving | Pavers | Diesel | Average | 1.00 | 6.00 | 81.0 | 0.42 |
| Paving | Paving Equipment | Diesel | Average | 1.00 | 8.00 | 89.0 | 0.36 |
| Paving | Rollers | Diesel | Average | 1.00 | 7.00 | 36.0 | 0.38 |
| Paving | Cement and Mortar Mixers | Diesel | Average | 1.00 | 6.00 | 10.0 | 0.56 |
| Architectural Coating | Air Compressors | Diesel | Average | 1.00 | 6.00 | 37.0 | 0.48 |

## 5.3. Construction Vehicles

### 5.3.1. Unmitigated

| Phase Name | Trip Type | One-Way Trips per Day | Miles per Trip | Vehicle Mix |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demolition | — | — | — | — |
| Demolition | Worker | 12.5 | 18.5 | LDA,LDT1,LDT2 |
| Demolition | Vendor | — | 10.2 | HHDT,MHDT |
| Demolition | Hauling | 8.55 | 20.0 | HHDT |
| Demolition | Onsite truck | — | — | HHDT |
| Site Preparation | — | — | — | — |
| Site Preparation | Worker | 7.50 | 18.5 | LDA,LDT1,LDT2 |
| Site Preparation | Vendor | — | 10.2 | HHDT,MHDT |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Site Preparation | Hauling | 0.00 | 20.0 | HHDT |
| Site Preparation | Onsite truck | — | — | HHDT |
| Grading | — | — | — | — |
| Grading | Worker | 10.0 | 18.5 | LDA,LDT1,LDT2 |
| Grading | Vendor | — | 10.2 | HHDT,MHDT |
| Grading | Hauling | 0.00 | 20.0 | HHDT |
| Grading | Onsite truck | — | — | HHDT |
| Building Construction | — | — | — | — |
| Building Construction | Worker | 288 | 18.5 | LDA,LDT1,LDT2 |
| Building Construction | Vendor | 42.8 | 10.2 | HHDT,MHDT |
| Building Construction | Hauling | 0.00 | 20.0 | HHDT |
| Building Construction | Onsite truck | — | — | HHDT |
| Paving | — | — | — | — |
| Paving | Worker | 12.5 | 18.5 | LDA,LDT1,LDT2 |
| Paving | Vendor | — | 10.2 | HHDT,MHDT |
| Paving | Hauling | 0.00 | 20.0 | HHDT |
| Paving | Onsite truck | — | — | HHDT |
| Architectural Coating | — | — | — | — |
| Architectural Coating | Worker | 57.6 | 18.5 | LDA,LDT1,LDT2 |
| Architectural Coating | Vendor | — | 10.2 | HHDT,MHDT |
| Architectural Coating | Hauling | 0.00 | 20.0 | HHDT |
| Architectural Coating | Onsite truck | — | — | HHDT |

## 5.4. Vehicles

### 5.4.1. Construction Vehicle Control Strategies

Non-applicable. No control strategies activated by user.

## 5.5. Architectural Coatings

| Phase Name | Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft) | Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft) | Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft) | Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft) | Parking Area Coated (sq ft) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Architectural Coating | 182,250 | 60,750 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 150 |

## 5.6. Dust Mitigation

### 5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

| Phase Name | Material Imported (cy) | Material Exported (cy) | Acres Graded (acres) | Material Demolished (Ton of Debris) | Acres Paved (acres) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demolition | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 684 | — |
| Site Preparation | — | — | 18.8 | 0.00 | — |
| Grading | — | — | 40.0 | 0.00 | — |
| Paving | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.06 |

### 5.6.2. Construction Earthmoving Control Strategies

Non-applicable. No control strategies activated by user.

## 5.7. Construction Paving

| Land Use | Area Paved (acres) | % Asphalt |
|---|---|---|
| Apartments Mid Rise | — | 0% |
| Other Asphalt Surfaces | 0.06 | 100% |

## 5.8. Construction Electricity Consumption and Emissions Factors

### kWh per Year and Emission Factor (lb/MWh)

| Year | kWh per Year | CO2 | CH4 | N2O |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2028 | 0.00 | 532 | 0.03 | < 0.005 |
| 2029 | 0.00 | 532 | 0.03 | < 0.005 |

## 5.9. Operational Mobile Sources

### 5.9.1. Unmitigated

| Land Use Type | Trips/Weekday | Trips/Saturday | Trips/Sunday | Trips/Year | VMT/Weekday | VMT/Saturday | VMT/Sunday | VMT/Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total all Land Uses | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

## 5.10. Operational Area Sources

### 5.10.1. Hearths

#### 5.10.1.1. Unmitigated

| Hearth Type | Unmitigated (number) |
|---|---|
| Apartments Mid Rise | — |
| Wood Fireplaces | 0 |
| Gas Fireplaces | 0 |
| Propane Fireplaces | 0 |
| Electric Fireplaces | 0 |
| No Fireplaces | 400 |
| Conventional Wood Stoves | 0 |
| Catalytic Wood Stoves | 0 |
| Non-Catalytic Wood Stoves | 0 |
| Pellet Wood Stoves | 0 |

### 5.10.2. Architectural Coatings

| Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft) | Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft) | Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft) | Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft) | Parking Area Coated (sq ft) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 182250 | 60,750 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 150 |

### 5.10.3. Landscape Equipment

| Season | Unit | Value |
|---|---|---|
| Snow Days | day/yr | 0.00 |
| Summer Days | day/yr | 250 |

## 5.11. Operational Energy Consumption

### 5.11.1. Unmitigated

Electricity (kWh/yr) and CO2 and CH4 and N2O and Natural Gas (kBTU/yr)

| Land Use | Electricity (kWh/yr) | CO2 | CH4 | N2O | Natural Gas (kBTU/yr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apartments Mid Rise | 1,466,334 | 346 | 0.0330 | 0.0040 | 4,442,737 |
| Other Asphalt Surfaces | 0.00 | 346 | 0.0330 | 0.0040 | 0.00 |

## 5.12. Operational Water and Wastewater Consumption

### 5.12.1. Unmitigated

| Land Use | Indoor Water (gal/year) | Outdoor Water (gal/year) |
|---|---|---|
| Apartments Mid Rise | 14,909,520 | 194,466 |
| Other Asphalt Surfaces | 0.00 | 0.00 |

## 5.13. Operational Waste Generation

### 5.13.1. Unmitigated

| Land Use | Waste (ton/year) | Cogeneration (kWh/year) |
|---|---|---|
| Apartments Mid Rise | 99.9 | — |
| Other Asphalt Surfaces | 0.00 | — |

## 5.14. Operational Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment

### 5.14.1. Unmitigated

| Land Use Type | Equipment Type | Refrigerant | GWP | Quantity (kg) | Operations Leak Rate | Service Leak Rate | Times Serviced |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apartments Mid Rise | Average room A/C & Other residential A/C and heat pumps | R-410A | 2,088 | < 0.005 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 10.0 |
| Apartments Mid Rise | Household refrigerators and/or freezers | R-134a | 1,430 | 0.12 | 0.60 | 0.00 | 1.00 |

## 5.15. Operational Off-Road Equipment

### 5.15.1. Unmitigated

| Equipment Type | Fuel Type | Engine Tier | Number per Day | Hours Per Day | Horsepower | Load Factor |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

## 5.16. Stationary Sources

### 5.16.1. Emergency Generators and Fire Pumps

| Equipment Type | Fuel Type | Number per Day | Hours per Day | Hours per Year | Horsepower | Load Factor |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

### 5.16.2. Process Boilers

| Equipment Type | Fuel Type | Number | Boiler Rating (MMBtu/hr) | Daily Heat Input (MMBtu/day) | Annual Heat Input (MMBtu/yr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

## 5.17. User Defined

| Equipment Type | Fuel Type |
|---|---|

## 5.18. Vegetation

### 5.18.1. Land Use Change

#### 5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

| Vegetation Land Use Type | Vegetation Soil Type | Initial Acres | Final Acres |
|---|---|---|---|

### 5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

#### 5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

| Biomass Cover Type | Initial Acres | Final Acres |
|---|---|---|

### 5.18.2. Sequestration

#### 5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

| Tree Type | Number | Electricity Saved (kWh/year) | Natural Gas Saved (btu/year) |
|---|---|---|---|

# 6. Climate Risk Detailed Report

## 6.1. Climate Risk Summary

Cal-Adapt midcentury 2040–2059 average projections for four hazards are reported below for your project location. These are under Representation Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5 which assumes GHG emissions will continue to rise strongly through 2050 and then plateau around 2100.

| Climate Hazard | Result for Project Location | Unit |
|---|---|---|
| Temperature and Extreme Heat | 17.1 | annual days of extreme heat |
| Extreme Precipitation | 5.60 | annual days with precipitation above 20 mm |
| Sea Level Rise | — | meters of inundation depth |
| Wildfire | 3.21 | annual hectares burned |

Temperature and Extreme Heat data are for grid cell in which your project are located. The projection is based on the 98th historical percentile of daily maximum/minimum temperatures from observed historical data (32 climate model ensemble from Cal-Adapt, 2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.
Extreme Precipitation data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The threshold of 20 mm is equivalent to about ¾ an inch of rain, which would be light to moderate rainfall if received over a full day or heavy rain if received over a period of 2 to 4 hours. Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

Sea Level Rise data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from Radke et al. (2017), as reported in Cal-Adapt (Radke et al., 2017, CEC-500-2017-008), and consider inundation location and depth for the San Francisco Bay, the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta and California coast resulting different increments of sea level rise coupled with extreme storm events. Users may select from four scenarios to view the range in potential inundation depth for the grid cell. The four scenarios are: No rise, 0.5 meter, 1.0 meter, 1.41 meters
Wildfire data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from UC Davis, as reported in Cal-Adapt (2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5), and consider historical data of climate, vegetation, population density, and large (> 400 ha) fire history. Users may select from four model simulations to view the range in potential wildfire probabilities for the grid cell. The four simulations make different assumptions about expected rainfall and temperature are: Warmer/drier (HadGEM2-ES), Cooler/wetter (CNRM-CM5), Average conditions (CanESM2), Range of different rainfall and temperature possibilities (MIROC5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

## 6.2. Initial Climate Risk Scores

| Climate Hazard | Exposure Score | Sensitivity Score | Adaptive Capacity Score | Vulnerability Score |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Temperature and Extreme Heat | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Extreme Precipitation | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Sea Level Rise | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Wildfire | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Flooding | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Drought | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Snowpack Reduction | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Air Quality Degradation | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.
The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.
The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores do not include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

## 6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

| Climate Hazard | Exposure Score | Sensitivity Score | Adaptive Capacity Score | Vulnerability Score |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Temperature and Extreme Heat | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Extreme Precipitation | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Sea Level Rise | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Wildfire | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Flooding | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Drought | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Snowpack Reduction | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Air Quality Degradation | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.
The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.
The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

### 6.4. Climate Risk Reduction Measures

# 7. Health and Equity Details

## 7.1. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Scores

The maximum CalEnviroScreen score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects a higher pollution burden compared to other census tracts in the state.

| Indicator | Result for Project Census Tract |
|---|---|
| Exposure Indicators | — |
| AQ-Ozone | 68.1 |
| AQ-PM | 76.5 |
| AQ-DPM | 75.6 |
| Drinking Water | 94.0 |
| Lead Risk Housing | 8.80 |
| Pesticides | 41.7 |
| Toxic Releases | 85.6 |
| Traffic | 98.3 |
| Effect Indicators | — |
| CleanUp Sites | 47.5 |
| Groundwater | 35.0 |
| Haz Waste Facilities/Generators | 72.0 |
| Impaired Water Bodies | 43.8 |
| Solid Waste | 88.1 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Sensitive Population | — |
| Asthma | 64.4 |
| Cardio-vascular | 91.2 |
| Low Birth Weights | 67.9 |
| Socioeconomic Factor Indicators | — |
| Education | 30.9 |
| Housing | 51.8 |
| Linguistic | 13.3 |
| Poverty | 11.3 |
| Unemployment | 6.30 |

## 7.2. Healthy Places Index Scores

The maximum Health Places Index score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects healthier community conditions compared to other census tracts in the state.

| Indicator | Result for Project Census Tract |
|---|---|
| Economic | — |
| Above Poverty | 76.62004363 |
| Employed | 59.69459772 |
| Median HI | 88.32285384 |
| Education | — |
| Bachelor's or higher | 70.67881432 |
| High school enrollment | 100 |
| Preschool enrollment | 95.7141024 |
| Transportation | — |
| Auto Access | 85.40998332 |
| Active commuting | 1.039394328 |
| Social | — |
| 2-parent households | 63.87783909 |
| Voting | 13.49929424 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Neighborhood | — |
| Alcohol availability | 59.89991018 |
| Park access | 59.822918 |
| Retail density | 61.64506608 |
| Supermarket access | 2.399589375 |
| Tree canopy | 25.38175286 |
| Housing | — |
| Homeownership | 85.12767869 |
| Housing habitability | 66.63672527 |
| Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden | 42.98729629 |
| Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden | 46.6059284 |
| Uncrowded housing | 79.21211344 |
| Health Outcomes | — |
| Insured adults | 62.95393302 |
| Arthritis | 0.0 |
| Asthma ER Admissions | 23.2 |
| High Blood Pressure | 0.0 |
| Cancer (excluding skin) | 0.0 |
| Asthma | 0.0 |
| Coronary Heart Disease | 0.0 |
| Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease | 0.0 |
| Diagnosed Diabetes | 0.0 |
| Life Expectancy at Birth | 80.4 |
| Cognitively Disabled | 74.6 |
| Physically  Disabled | 71.5 |
| Heart Attack ER Admissions | 9.0 |
| Mental Health Not Good | 0.0 |
| Chronic Kidney Disease | 0.0 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Obesity | 0.0 |
| Pedestrian Injuries | 85.7 |
| Physical Health Not Good | 0.0 |
| Stroke | 0.0 |
| Health Risk Behaviors | — |
| Binge Drinking | 0.0 |
| Current Smoker | 0.0 |
| No Leisure Time for Physical Activity | 0.0 |
| Climate Change Exposures | — |
| Wildfire Risk | 48.1 |
| SLR Inundation Area | 0.0 |
| Children | 82.0 |
| Elderly | 28.7 |
| English Speaking | 83.7 |
| Foreign-born | 35.2 |
| Outdoor Workers | 49.0 |
| Climate Change Adaptive Capacity | — |
| Impervious Surface Cover | 82.6 |
| Traffic Density | 94.2 |
| Traffic Access | 23.0 |
| Other Indices | — |
| Hardship | 23.2 |
| Other Decision Support | — |
| 2016 Voting | 41.4 |

## 7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

| Metric | Result for Project Census Tract |
|---|---|
| CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a) | 75.0 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b) | 73.0 |
| Project Located in a Designated Disadvantaged Community (Senate Bill 535) | Yes |
| Project Located in a Low-Income Community (Assembly Bill 1550) | No |
| Project Located in a Community Air Protection Program Community (Assembly Bill 617) | No |

a: The maximum CalEnviroScreen score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects a higher pollution burden compared to other census tracts in the state.
b: The maximum Health Places Index score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects healthier community conditions compared to other census tracts in the state.

## 7.4. Health & Equity Measures

No Health & Equity Measures selected.

## 7.5. Evaluation Scorecard

Health & Equity Evaluation Scorecard not completed.

## 7.6. Health & Equity Custom Measures

No Health & Equity Custom Measures created.

# 8. User Changes to Default Data

| Screen | Justification |
|---|---|
| Land Use | Project specific details |
| Construction: Construction Phases | Estimated project schedule assuming max 18-month construction duration. |
| Operations: Hearths | No hearths/fireplaces |

## Appendix B

# Cultural Resources Assessment

RIO HONDO COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

# CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE RIO HONDO COLLEGE LOW-INCOME STUDENT HOUSING PROJECT

## CITY OF WHITTIER, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

DECEMBER 19, 2025

CLICK HERE TO ENTER TEXT.

Prepared by:
WSP USA
11870 Pierce Street, #160
Riverside, CA 92505

Prepared for:
Stephen M. Kibui, Ed.D, CPA
Rio Hondo Community College District
3600 Workman Mill Road
Whittier, CA 90601

# CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE RIO HONDO COLLEGE LOW-INCOME STUDENT HOUSING PROJECT

## CITY OF WHITTIER, LOS ANGELES COUNTY

RIO HONDO COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

PROJECT NO.: US0047188.0205
DATE: DECEMBER 19, 2025

WSP
11870 PIERCE STREET, #160
RIVERSIDE, CA 92505

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WSP.COM

# SIGNATURES

PREPARED BY



Michael Amorelli, MA, RPA
Senior Archaeologist

# MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

At the request of Rio Hondo Community College District (the District), WSP USA (WSP), conducted a cultural resources desktop assessment for the proposed Rio Hondo College Low-Income Student Housing Project (Project), located in the city of Whittier, Los Angeles County, California. The proposed Project will include the development of a four-story low-income student housing apartment complex and related appurtenances. Construction will involve the removal and grading of existing asphalt Parking Lots 1 and 2 and associated landscaping on the Rio Hondo campus. The Project is subject to environmental review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Rio Hondo Community College District is the CEQA lead agency.

The desktop assessment that follows consists of a CHRIS cultural resources records search review and the results of outreach to California Native American tribes. The records search indicated that 67 previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within one mile of the Project Area, but only one involved a portion of it. The records search also indicated that 36 previously recorded cultural resources were identified within one mile of the Project Area, though none were located on the Project Area. WSP also requested a search of the Sacred Land File from the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which indicated that the Project Area was positive for tribal cultural resources. The Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation and Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe have both requested formal consultation under AB-52.

Though no known archaeological or historic built environment resources were identified within the Project Area, consultation with and monitoring of project related ground disturbance by a culturally affiliated Native American monitor is recommended, due to the sensitivity for tribal cultural resources. Should any archaeological resources be encountered during project related ground disturbance, a Secretary of the Interior qualified archaeologist should be retained to evaluate the nature of the find. Should human remains or Native American funerary objects be discovered, all ground disturbing activities shall halt and the Los Angeles County Coroner shall be contacted, pursuant to California State Health and Safety Code §7050.5. If the remains are determined by the Coroner to be Native American in origin, the NAHC will be notified to determine the Most Likely Descendant (MLD) and the MLD will arrange for appropriate reinterment in consultation with the District.

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APPENDIX C PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

# 1 INTRODUCTION

At the request of Rio Hondo Community College District (the District), WSP USA (WSP), conducted a cultural resources desktop assessment for the proposed Rio Hondo College Low-Income Student Housing Project (Project), located in the city of Whittier, Los Angeles County, California. The proposed Project will include the development of a four-story low-income student housing apartment complex and related appurtenances. Construction will involve the removal and grading of existing asphalt Parking Lots 1 and 2 and associated landscaping on the Rio Hondo campus. Ground disturbing activities would include excavation for structure foundations and new utilities and installation of new landscaping over an approximately two acre area. The Project is subject to environmental review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Rio Hondo Community College District is the CEQA lead agency. The desktop assessment that follows consists of a CHRIS cultural resources records search review and the results of outreach to California Native American tribes.

## 1.1 PROJECT AREA

The Project is located in an unsectioned portion of Township 2 South, Range 11 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, within the former *Rancho Paso de Bartolo* Mexican Land Grant, as depicted on the USGS *El Monte* 7.5-minute quadrangle. The Project is situated at the western end of the Puente Hills, east of Whittier Narrows, the San Gabriel River and the Rio Hondo. The Project is regionally accessible via Interstate 605 and locally by Workman Mill Road.

# 2 REGULATORY SETTING

## 2.1 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)

CEQA requires that a lead agency determine whether a project may have significant impacts on historical resources (Public Resources Code [PRC] §21084.1). If it is apparent in that a proposed project will cause adverse impacts to a *unique* resource, the lead agency may require that a reasonable effort be made to preserve the resource. The preference for preservation under CEQA is for a resource to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. Because of this, CEQA requires detailed studies to evaluate the state of cultural resources within a project's Area of Potential Effects (APE) and may require the development of alternative plans and additional mitigation measures.

California Public Resources Code §21083.2(g) defines a *unique archaeological resource* as an artifact, object or site for which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets one of the following criteria:

1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
2) Has a special and particular quality, such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized, important prehistoric or historic event or person.

Adverse impacts to archaeological resources that do not meet the criteria of a unique resource are generally not considered to be significant environmental impacts (PRC §21083.2(a)), but a non-unique archaeological resource of Native American origin may still be considered a tribal cultural resource. Tribal cultural resources require further consideration for significant impact under AB-52.

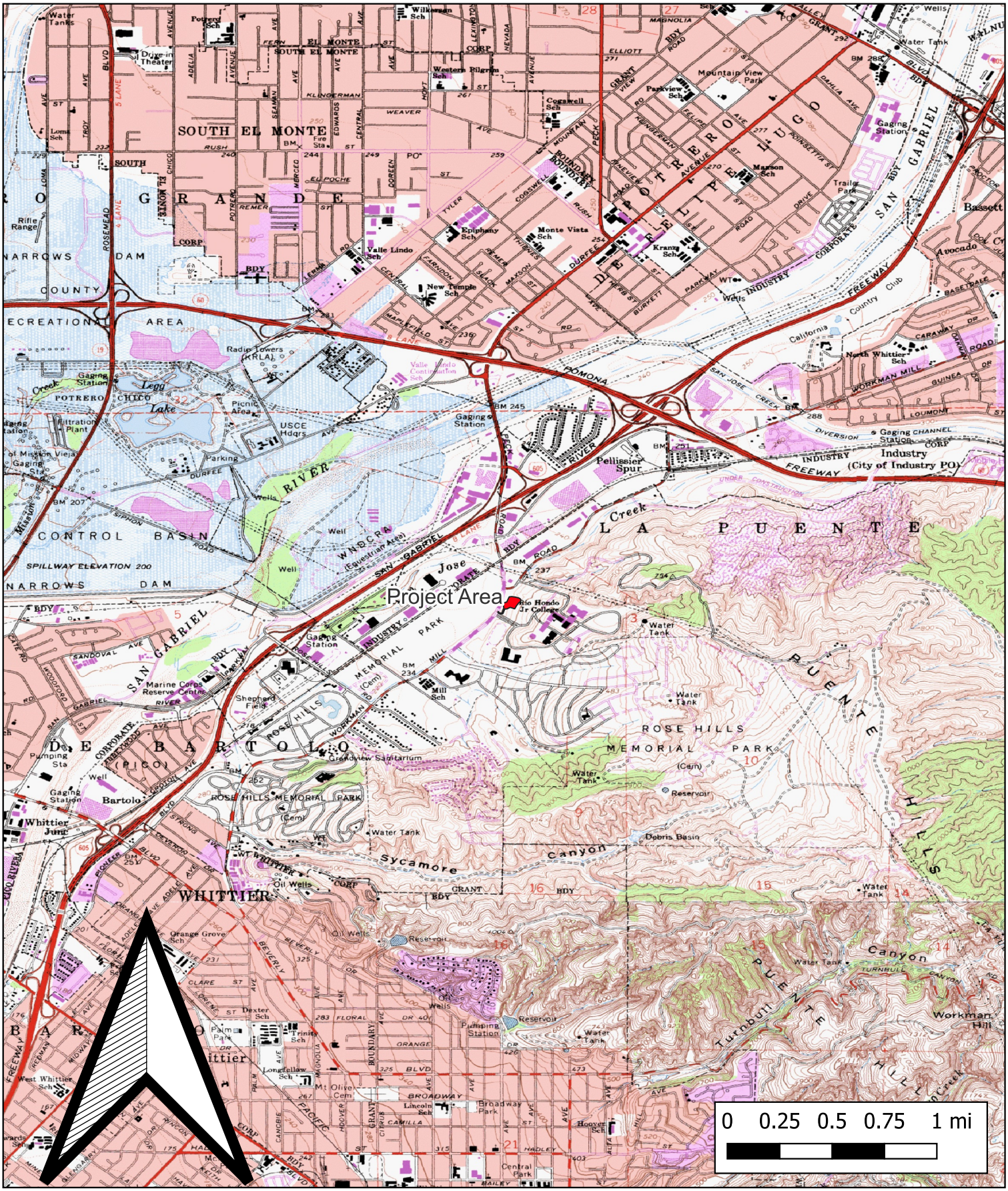



Figure 1
Rio Hondo College Student Housing Project
Project Location
Township 2 South, Range 11 West
USGS El Monte 7.5-Minute Quadrangle
1:24000 Scael

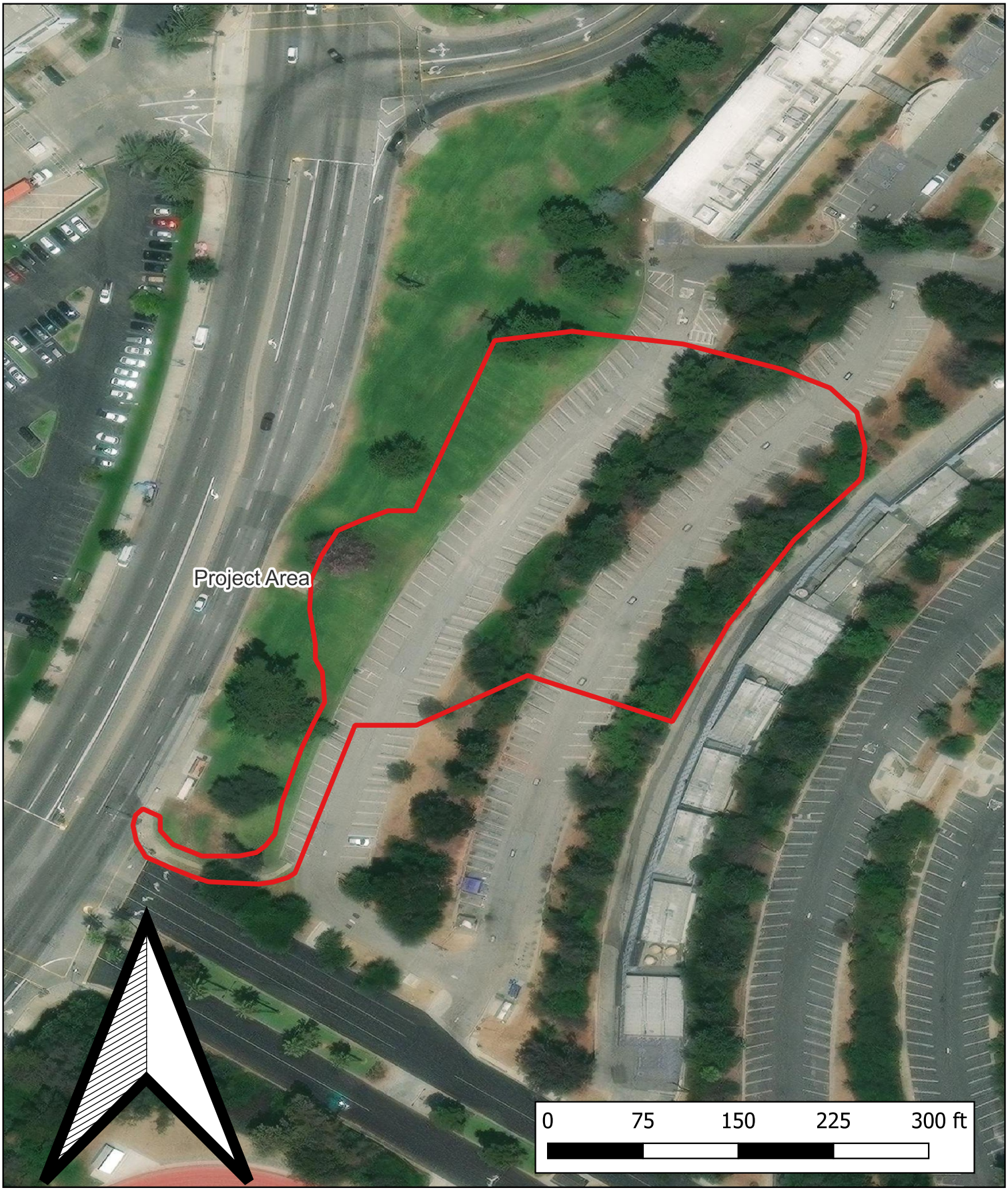



Figure 2
Rio Hondo College Student Housing Project
Project Area
Township 2 South, Range 11 West
Esri World Imagery
1:750 Scale

# 3 RECORDS SEARCH

On November 10, 2025, WSP archaeologist Michael Amorelli consisted a cultural resources records search for the Project Area and a surrounding one mile radius at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), located at California State University, Fullerton. The records search indicated that 67 previous cultural resource studies had been conducted within the one mile search radius, though only one overlapped a portion of the Project Area.

**Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Studies within One-Mile of the Project Area**

| REPORT NO. | YEAR | AUTHOR | TITLE | ON PROJECT AREA? |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LA-00182 | 1976 | Clewlow, William C. | Evaluation of the Archaeological Resources and Potential Impact of Proposed Development of the Los Angeles County Equestrian Center at Whittier Narrows Recreation Area; an Environmental Impact Report | No |
| LA-00358 | 1976 | Stickel, Gary E. | An Archaeological and Paleontological Resource Survey of the Los Angeles River, Rio Hondo River and the Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin, Los Angeles, California | No |
| LA-00427 | 1978 | Bove, Frederick J. | An Archaeological and Historical Assessment of Areas Within the Puente Hills Landfill Expansion, Los Angeles County, California. | No |
| LA-00828 | 1980 | Love, Bruce | Archaeological Resource Survey of Part of Whittier Narrows, California | No |
| LA-00865 | 1980 | D'Altroy, Terence N. | The Potential Impacts on Cultural Resources of the Proposed Development of Two Parcels of Land as Drill Sites, in the Cities of Industry and Pico Rivera, California | No |
| LA-01455 | 1985 | Cameron, Constance | An Archaeological Records Search for the Hellman Park Property, Whittier, California | No |
| LA-01648 | 1987 | Roberts, Louis and James Brock | Cultural Resources Archival Study: Whittier Narrows Archaeological District | No |
| LA-01908 | 1989 | Weisbord, Jill and Edward B. Weil | City of Los Angeles, Department of Water and Power Los Angeles Basin Telecommunications Network Project Draft Environmental Impact Report Cultural Resources Technical Appendix | No |
| LA-02237 | 1991 | Sundberg, Frederick A. and Nancy A. Whitney-Desautels | Cultural and Paleontological Resource Assessment of Nine Lanning Areas Within the Whittier Narrows Flood Control Area Los Angeles County, California | No |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LA-02586 | 1992 | McKenna, Jeanette A. | Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations of the Proposed Crossroads Business Park, City of Industry, Los Angeles County, California | No |
| LA-02667 | 1976 | Lindsey, David and Martin Schiesl | Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin Historic Resources Survey | No |
| LA-02882 | 1993 | McKenna, Jeanette A. | Cultural Resources Investigations, Site Inventory, and Evaluations, the Cajon Pipeline Project Corridor, Los Angeles and San Bernadino Counties, California | No |
| LA-03149 | 1995 | Scott, Barry | Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Puente Hills Old Waste Intermodal Facility and Alternative Transportation Corridors, Los Angeles County, California | Yes |
| LA-03295 | 1988 | Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. | A Cultural and Paleontological Investigation of the Proposed San Jose Creek Water Reclamation Plant Phase III Project Site, Los Angeles County | No |
| LA-03408 | 1994 | Stickel, Gary E. | Draft Report: A Cultural Resources Literature Search for the Rio Hondo Water Reclamation Program | No |
| LA-04117 | 1998 | Brechbiel, Brant A. | Cultural Resources Records Search and Literature Review Report for a Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: LA 009-11 Near Industry, Los Angeles County, California | No |
| LA-04527 | 1977 | UltraSystems, Inc. | Archaeological Survey of Crossroads Parkway Interchange with the Pomona Freeway | No |
| LA-04528 | 1979 | UltraSystems, Inc. | Historic Property Survey Crossroads Parkway Interchange Route 60 City of Industry, County of Los Angeles | No |
| LA-04659 | 1993 | Maxwell, Pamela | Records and Literature Survey for the Whittier Narrows Water Control Manual Project, Los Angeles County, California | No |
| LA-04880 | 2000 | Smith, Philomene and Adam Sriro | Pavement Rehabilitation Along Route 605 Within the Cities of Long Beach, Lakewood, Cerritos, Downey, Pico Rivera, Santa Fe Springs, Whittier, City of Industry, Baldwin Park and Irwindale. | No |
| LA-04883 | 2000 | Storey, Noelle | Negative Archaeological Survey Report - Highway Project Description | No |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LA-05455 | 1994 | Maxwell, Pamela | Cultural Resource Evaluation for Whittier Narrows Project Master Plan and Environmental Assessment, Los Angeles County, California | No |
| LA-05456 | 1994 | McLean, Roderic | Archival Study and Archaeological Survey for the Whittier Narrows Water Reclamation Project (golf Course Storage Lakes), Los Angeles County, California | No |
| LA-05460 | 2000 | Jue, Lauren | Results for Phase I Archaeological Resources Study at 4000 Workman Mill Road (rose Hills Project), Los Angeles County | No |
| LA-05475 | 2000 | Miller, Jason A. | Cultural Resources Reconnaissance for the Whittier Narrows OU Remedy and Early Action Project, Whittier, Los Angeles County, California | No |
| LA-05476 | 2000 | Romani, Gwendolyn R. | Archaeological Survey Report: Los Angeles-San Diego Fiber Optic Project: Mesa Substation to Chino Hills State Park Segment | No |
| LA-06299 | 2002 | McKenna, Jeanette A. | Cultural Resource Assessment / Evaluation for Nextel Communications Site CA-8028b, South El Monte, Los Angeles County, California | No |
| LA-06305 | 2001 | Duke, Curt | Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Vy 132-01 Los Angeles County, California | No |
| LA-06327 | 1975 | Cooley, Theodore G. | Archaeological Records Check and a Field Survey for a 2.166 Acre Proposed Road Extension of Million Mill Road Located North of the City of Whittier in Los Angeles County | No |
| LA-06328 | 1975 | Rice, Glen E. | Archaeological Survey of a 15 Acre Plot of Lane in Whittier, California | No |
| LA-07304 | 2004 | Thal, Sean and Lorna Billat | Crossroads / CA-8028a | No |
| LA-07314 | 2002 | Bonner, Wayne H. | Records Search Results for Cingular Wireless Site Vy-132-04 (the La Puente Landfill Site), Located on Crossroads Parkway N., La Puente, Los Angeles County, California | No |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LA-07834 | 2003 | Gust, Sherri | Archaeological Assessment and Mitigation Plan for the San Gabriel River Bike Trail Rehabilitation Project Los Angeles County, California | No |
| LA-08202 | 2006 | Wlodarski, Robert J. | Records Search and Field Reconnaissance Phase for the Proposed Bechtel Wireless Telecommunications Site Lsanca0617 (SCE/San Gabriel), Located at the Northeast Corner of the 605 Freeway and San Gabriel River Parkway, City of Industry, Los Angeles County, CA | No |
| LA-08214 | 2006 | McKenna, Jeanette A. | A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Puente Hills Intermodal Facility in the City of Industry, Los Angeles County, California | No |
| LA-08218 | 1997 | Hogan, Michael | Whittier Narrows Historic Properties Management Plan | No |
| LA-08231 | 2006 | Bonner, Diane F. | Cultural Resources Records Search Results for Global Signal Candidate 3019265 (6002-26) (avocado Heights), 2050 Workman Mill Road, Whittier, Los Angeles County, California | No |
| LA-08232 | 2003 | Bass, Bryon and Christine Hacking | Cultural Resources Technical Report Famcamp Facility Los Angeles Air Force Base City of Industry, CA | No |
| LA-08248 | 2006 | Fulton, Terri and Deborah McLean | Cultural Resource Assessment for the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority, Los Angeles County, California | No |
| LA-08249 | 2002 | Peterson, Patricia A. | Cultural Resources Records Search and Survey Report for the Reclaimed Water Backbone Transmission Project, Los Angeles County, California | No |
| LA-08253 | 1992 | McKenna, Jeanette A. | A Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation of the Proposed Puente Hills Landfill Expansion Project Area, Los Angeles County, California | No |
| LA-08704 | 2006 | Bonner, Wayne H. | Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate Ie24053c (afp Inc.), 3730 South Capitol Avenue, City of Industry, Los Angeles County, California | No |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LA-08705 | 2007 | Strudwick, Ivan H. | Summary of Results of the Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for the 2-acre Matrix Oil Parcel Located Along Sycamore Canyon in the Puente Hills in an Unincorporated Part of Los Angeles County, California | No |
| LA-09282 | 2007 | Strauss, Monica, Angel Tomes, and John Dietler | Cultural Resources Assessment for the Proposed San Gabriel River Discovery Center at Whittier Narrows Los Angeles County, California | No |
| LA-09660 | 2008 | Shepard, Richard S. | Results of Archaeological/ Historical Monitoring For the Puente Hills Landfill Special Project: Composite Liner System, Phase 6. | No |
| LA-09705 | 2007 | Pacific Legacy, Inc. | Cultural Resources Inventory of the Southern California Edison Company Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, Kern, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California. ARR #05-01-01046 | No |
| LA-09794 | 2009 | Tinsley-Becker, Wendy L. | Historical Resource / Historic Property Analysis Report, Nike LA-14/29 Commemorative Site, La Puente Hills, Unincorporated Los Angeles, CA | No |
| LA-10175 | 2009 | Applied EarthWorks, Inc. | Confidential Cultural Resources Specialist Report for the Tehachapi Transmission Project | No |
| LA-10532 | 1993 | Landis, Daniel G. | A Preliminary Cultural Resources Overview for the Proposed San Gabriel Valley Reclamation Program, Los Angeles County, California | No |
| LA-10889 | 2002 | Gerry, Robert | Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Central Basin Water Quality Protection Plan, Pico Rivera, Los Angeles County, California | No |
| LA-11282 | 2010 | Bischoff, Wayne | Historic Property Treatment Plan for Site CA-LAN-3814 Segment 7 Southern California Edison (SCE) Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project (TRTP) | No |
| LA-11707 | 2011 | Dibble, Stephen | Horseman's Park Development Proposal, Archeological Survey | No |
| LA-11839 | 2009 | Jordan, Stacey, Koji Tsunoda, and Stacie Wilson | Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company Weed Abatement Project, Whittier Narrows Dam Recreation Area, Los Angeles County, CA | No |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LA-11840 | 2010 | Panich, Lee | TRTP Cultural Resources Survey Report with Negative Findings, College Whittier Fiber Optic | No |
| LA-11843 | 2012 | Schneider, Tsim D., Elena Reese, Patricia Welsh, John Holson, and Wendy L. Tinsley Becker | Data Recovery Excavations at Archaeological Site CA-LAN-3814H, for the Southern California Edison Company Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, Segment 7, Los Angeles County, California | No |
| LA-11988 | 2010 | Schneider, Tsim | TRTP Cultural Resources Survey Report with Negative Findings, Segment 8 West (Phase 4) Supplemental Survey #6 | No |
| LA-11990 | 2010 | Wetherbee, Matthew, Thomas Jackson, and Wendy L. Tinsley-Becker | Supplemental Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Southern California Edison Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project Segment 7 Rio Hondo-Amador-Jose-Mesa 66kv Line Relocation, Los Angeles County, California | No |
| LA-12133 | 2011 | Mason, Roger D. and Cary Cotterman | Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Whittier Narrows Equestrian Center Project Los Angeles County, California | No |
| LA-12409 | 2013 | Fulton, Phil and Judith Marvin | Cultural Resource Assessment Class III Inventory, Verizon Wireless Services Shadowbrook Facility City of Whittier, Los Angeles County, California | No |
| LA-12552 | 2011 | Holm, Lisa and John Holson | Supplemental Archaeological Survey Report, Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project Segment 8 East (Phases 2 and 3) and West (Phase 4), Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California | No |
| LA-12559 | 2011 | Maxon, Patrick and Albert Knight | Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for Rio Hondo New Tower and Communications Equipment Building, Los Angeles County, California | No |
| LA-12629 | 1999 | Bissell, Ronald M. | The Puente Hills Nike Site | No |
| LA-12630 | 1997 | Brown, Joan C. and Carol J. Stadum | Puente Hills Landfill Expansion, Los Angeles County, Expansion | No |
| LA-12835 | 2013 | Greenberg, Marc | Cultural Resources Survey for Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project Request for Final Engineering Concurrence: Segments 7 and 8 Phase IV, Army Corps of Engineers Give Back Areas, Los Angeles County, California | No |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LA-12928 | 2011 | Holm, Lisa and John Holson | Supplemental Archaeological Survey Report, Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, Segment 8 East (Phases 2 and 3) and West (Phase 4), Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California | No |
| LA-13008 | 2014 | Brunzell, David | Cultural Resources Assessment, Whittier Narrows Temporary Deviation Project, City of Montebello and Unincorporated Los Angeles County, California | No |
| LA-13155 | 2000 | Bonner, Wayne H. | Cultural Resources Assessment of the Puente Hills Landfill, Whittier, Los Angeles County, California. Draft EIR | No |

**LA-03149:** In 1995, Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc. conducted an archaeological survey of the proposed Puente Hills Solid Waste Intermodal Facility for the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County. The purpose of the study was to evaluate the potential for impacts to cultural resources within the 35-acre footprint of the proposed solid waste intermodal facility (IMF) and alternative transportation corridors. A portion of the present Project Area was part of a proposed transportation tunnel alternative for the IMF project. No cultural resources were identified during the survey, with the majority of the survey route noted as paved with low potential for the presence of cultural resources. Jones & Stokes recommended no further mitigation, but recommended that, if cultural resources were identified along the project alignment during construction, a Secretary of the Interior qualified archaeologist should be retained to evaluate the nature of the find.

In addition to these previous studies, 36 previously recorded cultural resources were identified within one mile of the Project Area, though none were present within the Project Area.

**Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within One Mile of the Project Area**

| RESOURCE NO. | RECORDER/AFFILIATION | YEAR RECORDED | DESCRIPTION | ON PROJECT AREA? |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| P-19-003342 | Terri Fulton and Phil Fulton, LSA Associates<br><br>K. Larsen, J. Kuhns, D. Trout and C. Davis, Pacific Legacy, Inc.<br><br>K. Larsen, J. Kuhns, D. Trout, C. Davis, L. Harrington and T. Schneider, Pacific Legacy, Inc. | 2004<br><br>2010<br><br>2010 | Sycamore Canyon Quarry | No |
| P-19-003814 | Stacy C. Jordan and Koji Tsunoda, Southern California Edison | 2008 | Historic debris scatter | No |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| P-19-186112 | S. Ashkar, Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc.<br><br>Rand F. Herbert, JRP Historical Consulting Services<br><br>R. Ramirez and F. Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants<br><br>F. Smith and J. Steely, SWCA Environmental Consultants<br><br>Alyssa Newcomb, SWCA Environmental Consultants<br><br>Audrey von Ahrens, GPA Consulting<br><br>Jenna Kachour, GPA Consulting | 1999<br><br>2002<br><br>2009<br><br>2009<br><br>2012 – 2017<br><br>2018<br><br>2019 | Union Pacific/Southern Pacific Railroad | No |
| P-19-186889 | Peter Messick, Greenwood and Associates<br><br>Koji Tsunoda, Southern California Edison<br><br>Aaron Elzinga, SWCA Environmental Consultants | 2003<br><br>2008<br><br>2017 | Whittier Narrows Dam Recreation Area | No |
| P-19-188114 | A. Tomes and J. Dietler, EDAW, Inc. | 2006 | Whittier Narrows Nature Center Police Office | No |
| P-19-188115 | A. Tomes and J. Dietler, EDAW, Inc. | 2006 | Whittier Narrows Nature Center Museum (Main Building) | No |
| P-19-188116 | A. Tomes and J. Dietler, EDAW, Inc. | 2006 | Whittier Narrows Nature Center Restroom Building | No |
| P-19-188117 | A. Tomes and J. Dietler, EDAW, Inc. | 2006 | Whittier Narrows Nature Center Police Maintenance Garage and Shed | No |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| P-19-188118 | A. Tomes, EDAW, Inc. | 2006 | Whittier Narrows Nature Center Picnic Shelter | No |
| P-19-188496 | Wendy L. Tinsley Becker and Malia Bassett, Urbana Preservation & Planning | 2009 | Nike Air Defense Missile LA-14/29 Commemorative Site | No |
| P-19-188983 | Stephen Van Wormer and Christy Dolan, KEA Environmental<br><br>Noah M. Stewart, Caltrans District 7<br><br>Heather Gibson and Marc Beherec<br><br>Jessica B. Feldman, ICF<br><br>A. Canoff, C. Barrientos, J. Hoy, T. Blood, and K. Espinosa, Statistical Research, Inc. | 1999<br><br>2008<br><br>2013<br><br>2018<br><br>2020 | Boulder Dam-Los Angeles 287.5 kV Transmission Line | No |
| P-19-189462 | Shannon L. Loftus, ACE Environmental, LLC | 2010 | Historic transmission tower | No |
| P-19-190176 | Dana E. Supernowicz, Historic Resource Associates | 2012 | Historic transmission tower | No |
| P-19-190334 | PAR Environmental Services, Inc. | 2012 | Temple School/USACE Base Yard | No |
| P-19-190504 | Wendy L. Tinsley Becker and Heather Crane, Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC<br><br>Audrey von Ahrens, GPA Consulting | 2010<br><br>2018 | Southern California Edison Company Rio Hondo-Amador-Jose-Mesa-Narrows 66kV Transmission Line | No |
| P-19-190505 | Wendy L. Tinsley Becker and Heather Crane, Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC | 2010 | Southern California Edison Company Mesa-Walnut 220 kV Transmission Line | No |
| P-19-190506 | Wendy L. Tinsley Becker and Heather Crane, Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC | 2010 | Southern California Edison Company Rio Hondo-Bradbury 66kV Transmission Line | No |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| P-19-190507 | Wendy L. Tinsley Becker, Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC | 2010 | Southern California Edison Company Siphon Road Towers | No |
| P-19-190508 | Wendy L. Tinsley Becker, Heather Crane and Malia A. Bassett, Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC<br><br>Audrey von Ahrens, GPA Consulting | 2010<br><br>2018 | Southern California Edison Company Walnut-Hillgen-Industry-Mesa-Reno 66kV Transmission Line | No |
| P-19-190620 | Judith Marvin, Foothill Resources, Ltd. | 2013 | Rio Hondo Community College Wray Theatre | No |
| P-19-191150 | Peter Moruzzi, ICF International | 2010 | Historic single-family residence | No |
| P-19-191151 | Peter Moruzzi, ICF International | 2010 | Historic single-family residence | No |
| P-19-191152 | Peter Moruzzi, ICF International | 2010 | Historic single-family residence | No |
| P-19-191153 | Peter Moruzzi, ICF International | 2010 | Historic single-family residence | No |
| P-19-191154 | Peter Moruzzi, ICF International | 2010 | Historic single-family residence | No |
| P-19-191155 | Peter Moruzzi, ICF International | 2010 | Historic single-family residence | No |
| P-19-191156 | Peter Moruzzi, ICF International | 2010 | Historic single-family residence | No |
| P-19-191157 | Peter Moruzzi, ICF International | 2010 | Historic single-family residence | No |
| P-19-191158 | Peter Moruzzi, ICF International | 2010 | Historic single-family residence | No |
| P-19-192581 | Wendy L. Tinsley Becker, Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC<br><br>Daniel Leonard, BCR Consulting<br><br>Audry Williams, Southern California Edison<br><br>Audrey von Ahrens, GPA Consulting | 2010<br><br>2014<br><br>2017<br><br>2018 | Southern California Edison Company Antelope-Mesa 220kV Transmission Line | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| P-19-192762 | Allison Lyons, GPA Consulting | 2017 | Historic commercial building | No |
| P-19-192814 | Allison Lyons, GPA Consulting | 2017 | Historic commercial building | No |
| P-19-192818 | Allison Lyons, GPA Consulting | 2017 | Historic multi-family property | No |
| P-19-192828 | Allison Lyons, GPA Consulting | 2017 | Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County | No |
| P-19-192852 | Bryan Larson, JRP Historical Consulting, LLC | 2017 | Whittier Narrows Dam Complex | No |
| P-19-193196 | Lauren McCroskey, Meg McDonald, Derek Walker and Brenna Smith, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers | 2019 | Pico Rivera Golf Course | No |

All previously recorded resources identified in the records search date to the twentieth century historic period and only one, a historic period debris scatter (19-003814), possibly associated with the filming of the 1915 D.W. Griffiths film *The Birth of a Nation*, is archaeological in nature. The remaining 35 sites are historic built environment structures and features.

# 4 NATIVE AMERICAN COORDINATION

On November 3, 2025, WSP archaeologist Michael Amorelli requested a search of the Sacred Land File (SLF) from the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The purpose of the SLF search was to determine the presence or absence of tribal cultural resources within the Project Area. On November 6, 2025, Andrew Green of the NAHC returned the results of the SLF search, indicating that the search was positive for tribal cultural resources and provided a list of the following 16 California Native American tribal representatives who may be able to share their knowledge of tribal cultural resources in the vicinity of the Project Area.

**Table 3. California Native American Tribal Consulting Parties for AB-52 Consultation**

| TRIBAL REPRESENTATIVE | TRIBAL AFFILIATION |
|---|---|
| Mr. BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director | Cahuilla Band of Indians |
| Mr. Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer | Cahuilla Band of Indians |
| Ms. Erica Schenk, Chairperson | Cahuilla Band of Indians |
| Mr. Andrew Salas, Chairperson | Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation |
| Ms. Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary | Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation |
| Mr. Anthony Morales, Chairperson | Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians |
| Ms. Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator | Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council |
| Mr. Robert Dorame, Chairperson | Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council |
| Ms. Sandonne Goad, Chairperson | Gabrielino/Tongva Nation |
| Mr. Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director | Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe |
| Mr. Charles Alvarez, Chairperson | Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe |
| Ms. Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator | Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians |
| Mr. Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman | Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians |
| Ms. Mercedes Estrada, Cultural Director | Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians |
| Mr. Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer | Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians |
| Ms. Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist | Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians |

The SLF on the project area was filed by the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation. Therefore, Mr. Green of the NAHC notified Chairman Andrew Salas at the time of the SLF search response. Chairman Salas responded on November 6, 2025, thanking the NAHC for prompt notification of the Project and acknowledged the Project Area as the site of an ancestral Kizh village to which he is the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). In follow up correspondence, Chairman Salas requested contact information for the lead agency representative to request formal consultation for the Project.

All recommended consulting parties were notified of the Project via certified mail on November 28, 2025 and follow-up phone calls were made to all parties who did not provide a response on December 17, 2025.

On December 17, 2025, Mr. Samuel Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director of the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe, requested formal consultation and that Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe monitors be present onsite during ground disturbing activities. Also on December 17, 2025, Ms. Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist of the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, stated via phone that Soboba acknowledges that a tribal cultural resource is present in the vicinity, but they defer comment to Chairman Anthony Morales of the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians. A voicemail was left for Chairman Morales, but no response has been received to date. No comment was received from the remaining consulting parties.

# 5 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the data reviewed, the entirety of the Project Area is disturbed and no known archaeological or historic built environment resources have been recorded within the Project Area. However, based on the results of the SLF search received from the NAHC, the site is positive for Tribal Cultural Resources and should be regarded as highly sensitive. WSP recommends that the District engage in formal consultation with the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation and the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe to ensure that Native American monitors are present during project construction and to ensure that the appropriate measures are taken for the treatment of cultural resources identified during ground disturbing activities. Should cultural resources be identified during construction related ground disturbance, all activity shall halt and a Secretary of the Interior qualified archaeologist shall be retained to evaluate the nature of the find. If human remains are identified during construction, pursuant to California Health and Safety Code §7050.5, all activity shall halt and the Los Angeles County Coroner shall be notified. If it is determined that the decedent is of Native American descent, the Coroner shall notify the NAHC, who will identify the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). The MLD will be allowed 48 hours to inspect the location of the discovery and coordinate with the District regarding culturally appropriate reinterment.

# 6 REFERENCES

Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc.

1995 Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Puente Hills Solid Waste Intermodal Facility and Alternative Transportation Corridors, Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for Cordoba Corporation. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) as LA-03149.

# APPENDIX

# A RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

# Report List

| Report No. | Other IDs | Year | Author(s) | Title | Affiliation | Resources |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LA-00182 | | 1976 | Clewlow, William C. Jr. | Evaluation of the Archaeological Resources and Potential Impact of Proposed Development of the Los Angeles County Equestrian Center at Whittier Narrows Recreation Area; an Environmental Impact Report | University of California, Los Angeles Archaeological Survey | |
| LA-00358 | Paleo - | 1976 | Stickel, Gary E. | An Archaeological and Paleontological Resource Survey of the Los Angeles River, Rio Hondo River and the Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin, Los Angeles, California | Environmental Research Archaeologists | 19-000858, 19-001009, 19-001311 |
| LA-00427 | | 1978 | Bove, Frederick J. | An Archaeological and Historical Assessment of Areas Within the Puente Hills Landfill Expansion, Los Angeles County, California. | University of California, Los Angeles Archaeological Survey | |
| LA-00828 | | 1980 | Love, Bruce | Archaeological Resource Survey of Part of Whittier Narrows, California | University of California, Los Angeles Archaeological Survey | |
| LA-00865 | | 1980 | D'Altroy, Terence N. | The Potential Impacts on Cultural Resources of the Proposed Development of Two Parcels of Land As Drillsites, in the Cities of Industry and Pico Rivera, California | Terence N. D'Altroy, Consulting Archaeologist | |
| LA-01455 | | 1985 | Cameron, Constance | An Archaeological Records Search for the Hellman Park Property, Whittier, California | California State University Fullerton | |
| LA-01648 | | 1987 | Roberts, Louis and James Brock | Cultural Resources Archival Study: Whittier Narrows Archaeological District | Archaeological Advisory Group | 19-000858 |
| LA-01908 | | 1989 | Weisbord, Jill and Edward B. Weil | City of Los Angeles, Department of Water and Power Los Angeles Basin Telecommunications Network Project Draft Environmental Impact Report Cultural Resources Technical Appendix | Higman Doehle Inc. | |
| LA-02237 | Paleo - | 1991 | Sundberg, Frederick A. and Nancy A. Whitney-Desautels | Cultural and Paleontological Resource Assessment of Nine Lanning Areas Within the Whittier Narrows Flood Control Area Los Angeles County, California | Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. | 19-000858, 19-001009, 19-001311 |
| LA-02586 | | 1992 | McKenna, Jeanette A. | Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations of the Proposed Crossroads Business Park, City of Industry, Los Angeles County, California | McKenna et al. | |
| LA-02667 | | 1976 | Lindsey, David and Martin Schiesl | Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin Historic Resources Survey | California State University, Los Angeles Department of History | 19-001009 |

## Report List

| Report No. | Other IDs | Year | Author(s) | Title | Affiliation | Resources |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LA-02882 | | 1993 | McKenna, Jeanette A. | Cultural Resources Investigations, Site Inventory, and Evaluations, the Cajon Pieline Project Corridor, Los Angeles and San Bernadino Counties, California | Mc Kenna et al. | 19-000967, 19-001046 |
| LA-03149 | | 1995 | Scott, Barry | Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Puente Hills Old Waste Intermodal Facility and Alternative Transportation Corridors, Los Angeles County, California | Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc. | |
| LA-03295 | Paleo - | 1988 | | A Cultural and Paleontological Investigation of the Proposed San Jose Creek Water Reclamation Plant Phase Iii Project Site, Los Angeles County | Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. | |
| LA-03408 | | 1994 | Stickel, Gary E. | Draft Report: a Cultural Resources Literature Search for the Rio Hondo Water Reclamation Program | Environmental Research Archaeologists | |
| LA-04117 | | 1998 | Brechbiel, Brant A. | Cultural Resources Records Search and Literature Review Report for a Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: LA 009-11 Near Industry, Los Angeles County, California | Chambers Group, Inc. | |
| LA-04527 | | 1977 | Anonymous | Archaeological Survey of Crossroads Parkway Interchange With the Pomona Freeway | Ultra Systems, Inc. | |
| LA-04528 | | 1979 | Anonymous | Historic Property Survey Crossroads Parkway Interchange Route 60 City of Industry, County of Los Angeles | Ultra Systems, Inc. | |
| LA-04659 | | 1993 | Maxwell, Pamela | Records and Literature Survey for the Whittier Narrows Water Control Manual Project, Los Angeles County, California | Army Corp of Engineers Archaeology Unit | |
| LA-04880 | | 2000 | Smith, Philomene and Sriro, Adam | Pavement Rehabilitation Along Route 605 Within the Cities of Long Beach, Lakewood, Cerritos, Downey, Pico Rivera, Santa Fe Springs, Whittier, City of Industry, Baldwin Park and Irwindale. | Caltrans | |
| LA-04883 | | 2000 | Storey, Noelle | Negative Archaeological Survey Report - Highway Project Description | Caltrans | |
| LA-05455 | | 1994 | Maxwell, Pamela | Cultural Resource Evaluation for Whittier Narrows Project Master Plan and Environmental Assessment, Los Angeles County, California | Army Corps of Engineers Archaeology Unit | |

## Report List

| Report No. | Other IDs | Year | Author(s) | Title | Affiliation | Resources |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LA-05456 | | 1994 | McLean, Roderic | Archival Study and Archaeological Survey for the Whittier Narrows Water Reclamation Project (golf Course Storage Lakes), Los Angeles County, California | | 19-000858 |
| LA-05460 | | 2000 | Jue, Lauren | Results for Phase I Archaeological Resources Study at 4000 Workman Mill Road (rose Hills Project), Los Angeles County | Discovery Works, Inc. | 19-000858 |
| LA-05475 | | 2000 | Miller, Jason A. | Cultural Resources Reconnaissance for the Whittier Narrows OU Remedy and Early Action Project, Whittier, Los Angeles County, California | RMW Paleo Associates, Inc. | 19-000858, 19-001311, 19-002583 |
| LA-05476 | | 2000 | Romani, Gwendolyn R. | Archaeological Survey Report: Los Angeles-San Diego Fiber Optic Project: Mesa Substation to Chino Hills State Park Segment | Compass Rose Archaeological, Inc. | 19-101223, 30-000614 |
| LA-06299 | | 2002 | McKenna, Jeanette A. | Cultural Resource Assessment / Evaluation for Nextel Communications Site CA-8028b, South El Monte, Los Angeles County, California | McKenna et al. | |
| LA-06305 | | 2001 | Duke, Curt | Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Vy 132-01 Los Angeles County, California | LSA Associates, Inc. | |
| LA-06327 | | 1975 | Cooley, Theodore G. | Archaeological Records Check and a Field Survey for a 2.166 Acre Proposed Road Extension of Million Mill Road Located North of the City of Whittier in Los Angeles County | Archaeological Research, Inc. | |
| LA-06328 | | 1975 | Rice, Glen E. | Archaeological Survey of a 15 Acre Plot of Lane in Whittier, California | Archaeological Research, Inc. | |
| LA-06838 | | 2003 | Wlodarski, Robert J. | A Phase I Archaeological Study for the Garvanza Skate Park and Proposed Playground Improvements Project City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California | Historical, Environmental, Archaeological, Research, Team | |
| LA-07304 | | 2004 | Thal, Sean and Lorna Billat | Crossroads / CA-8028a | EarthTouch Inc. | |
| LA-07314 | | 2002 | Bonner, Wayne H. | Records Search Results for Cingular Wireless Site Vy-132-04 (the La Puente Landfill Site), Located on Crossroads Parkway N., La Puente, Los Angeles County, California | W.H. Bonner Associates | |

## Report List

| Report No. | Other IDs | Year | Author(s) | Title | Affiliation | Resources |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LA-07834 | | 2003 | Gust, Sherri | Archaeological Assessment and Mitigation Plan for the San Gabriel River Bike Trail Rehabilitation Project Los Angeles County, California | Cogstone Resource Management, Inc. | 19-000182, 19-001179, 19-186112 |
| LA-08202 | | 2006 | Wlodarski, Robert J. | Records Search and Field Reconnaissance Phase for the Proposed Bechtel Wireless Telecommunications Site Lsanca0617 (sce/san Gabriel), Located at the Northeast Corner of the 605 Freeway and San Gabriel River Parkway, City of Industry, Los Angeles County,ca | Cellular, Archaeological Resource, Evaluations | |
| LA-08214 | | 2006 | McKenna, Jeanette A. | A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Puente Hills Intermodal Facility in the City of Industry, Los Angeles County, California | McKenna et al. | |
| LA-08218 | | 1997 | Hogan, Michael | Whittier Narrows Historic Properties Management Plan | Statistical Research, Inc. | 19-000858, 19-001009, 19-001311 |
| LA-08231 | | 2006 | Bonner, Diane F. | Cultural Resources Records Search Results for Global Signal Candidate 3019265 (6002-26) (avocado Heights), 2050 Workman Mill Road, Whittier, Los Angeles County, California | Michael Brandman Associates | 19-186112 |
| LA-08232 | | 2003 | Bass, Bryon and Christine Hacking | Cultural Resources Technical Report Famcamp Facility Los Angeles Air Force Base City of Industry, CA | URS Corporation | |
| LA-08248 | | 2006 | Fulton, Terri and Deborah McLean | Cultural Resource Assessment for the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority, Los Angeles County, California | LSA Associates, Inc. | 19-003341, 19-003342, 19-003345, 19-100504, 19-100505, 19-186935, 19-186936, 19-186937, 19-186938, 19-186939, 19-186943 |
| LA-08249 | | 2002 | Peterson, Patricia A. | Cultural Resources Records Search and Survey Report for the Reclaimed Water Backbone Transmission Project, Los Angeles County, California | Chambers Group, Inc. | 19-000179, 19-001044, 19-001045, 19-001046, 19-002805, 19-120031, 19-186112 |
| LA-08253 | | 1992 | McKenna, Jeanette A. | A Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation of the Proposed Puente Hills Landfill Expansion Project Area, Los Angeles County, California | | 19-000967 |
| LA-08704 | | 2006 | Bonner, Wayne H. | Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-mobile Candidate Ie24053c (afp Inc.), 3730 South Capitol Avenue, City of Industry, Los Angeles County, California | Michael Brandman Associates | 19-001009, 19-001311 |

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| Report No. | Other IDs | Year | Author(s) | Title | Affiliation | Resources |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LA-08705 | | 2007 | Strudwick, Ivan H. | Summary of Results of the Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for the 2-acre Matrix Oil Parcel Located Along Sycamore Canyon in the Puente Hills in an Unincorporated Part of Los Angeles County, California | LSA Associates, Inc. | |
| LA-09282 | | 2007 | Strauss, Monica, Angel Tomes, and John Dietler | Cultural Resources Assessment for the Proposed San Gabriel River Discovery Center at Whittier Narrows Los Angeles County, California | EDAW, Inc. | 19-188114, 19-188115, 19-188116, 19-188117, 19-188118 |
| LA-09660 | | 2008 | Shepard, Richard S. | Results of Archaeological/ Historical Monitoring For the Puente Hills Landfill Special Project: Composite Liner System, Phase 6. | Richard Shepard Consulting Services | 19-002556, 19-186112 |
| LA-09705 | | 2007 | Anonymous | Cultural Resources Inventory of the Southern California Edison Company Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, Kern, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California. ARR #05-01-01046 | Pacific Legacy, Inc. | 19-001128, 19-001299, 19-001300, 19-001315, 19-001359, 19-001382, 19-002131, 19-002206, 19-002212, 19-002350, 19-002363, 19-002411, 19-002412, 19-002998, 19-003018, 19-003025, 19-003031, 19-003032, 19-003136, 19-003141, 19-003152, 19-003720, 19-003721, 19-003722, 19-003723, 19-003727, 19-003728, 19-003729, 19-003730, 19-003731, 19-003732, 19-003733, 19-003734, 19-003735, 19-003736, 19-003737, 19-003738, 19-003739, 19-003740, 19-003741, 19-003742, 19-003990, 19-100631, 19-100806, 19-100807, 19-100808 |
| LA-09794 | | 2009 | Wendy L. Tinsley Becker | Historical Resource / Historic Property Analysis Report, Nike LA-14/29 Commemorative Site, La Puente Hills, Unincorporated Los Angeles, CA | Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC | 19-188496 |

## Report List

| Report No. | Other IDs | Year | Author(s) | Title | Affiliation | Resources |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LA-10175 | | 2009 | Unknown | Confidential Cultural Resources Specialist Report for the Tehachapi Transmission Project | Applied Earthworks, Aspen Environmental Group | 19-000806, 19-001128, 19-001299, 19-001300, 19-001315, 19-001357, 19-001382, 19-001636, 19-001770, 19-001771, 19-001783, 19-001956, 19-001957, 19-002206, 19-002212, 19-002343, 19-002350, 19-002363, 19-002411, 19-002412, 19-003009, 19-003018, 19-003025, 19-003031, 19-003032, 19-003037, 19-003090, 19-003099, 19-003136, 19-003152, 19-003295, 19-003385, 19-003477, 19-003606, 19-003638, 19-003795, 19-003852, 19-003853, 19-003854, 19-100277, 19-100439, 19-100496, 19-100644, 19-120031, 19-120032, 19-120072, 19-120074, 19-180689, 19-186545, 19-186860, 19-186870, 19-186871, 19-186872, 19-186873, 19-186875, 19-186876, 19-186877, 19-186917, 19-186921, 19-186923, 19-186925, 19-187713 |
| LA-10532 | | 1993 | Landis, Daniel G. | A Prelimiary Cultural Resources Overview for the Proposed San Gabriel Valley Reclamation Program, Los Angeles County, California | Greenwood & Associates | |
| LA-10889 | | 2002 | Gerry, Robert | Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Central Basin Water Quality Protection Plan, Pico Rivera, Los Angeles County, California | K.S. Dunbar & Associates | |
| LA-11282 | | 2010 | Bischoff, Wayne | Historic Property Treatment Plan for Site CA-LAN-3814 Segment 7 Southern California Edison (SCE) Tehachapi Remewable Transmission Project (TRTP) | Pacific Legacy, Inc. | 19-003814 |
| LA-11707 | | 2011 | Dibble, Stephen | Horseman's Park Development Proposal, Archeological Survey | County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation | |
| LA-11839 | | 2009 | Jordan, Stacey, Tsunoda, Koji, and Wilson, Stacie | Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company Weed Abatement Project, Whittier Narrows Dam Recreation Area, Los Angeles County, CA | ICF Jones & Stokes | 19-003814, 19-186889 |
| LA-11840 | | 2010 | Panich, Lee | TRTP Cultural Resources Survey Report with Negative Findings, College Whittier Fiber Optic | Pacific Legacy, Inc. | |

# Report List

| Report No. | Other IDs | Year | Author(s) | Title | Affiliation | Resources |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LA-11843 | | 2012 | Schneider, Tsim D., Elena Reese, Patricia Welsh, John Holson, and Wendy L. Tinsley Becker | Data Recovery Excavations at Archaeological Site CA-LAN-3814H, for the Southern California Edison Company Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, Segment 7, Los Angeles County, California | Pacific Legacy, Inc. and Urbana Preservation and Planning | 19-003814 |
| LA-11988 | | 2010 | Schneider, Tsim | TRTP Cultural Resources Survey Report with Negative Findings, Segment 8 West (Phase 4) Supplemental Survey #6 | Pacific Legacy | 19-000858, 19-001009, 19-001311, 19-002553, 19-002554, 19-002555, 19-002556, 19-002557, 19-002558, 19-002559, 19-002560, 19-002583, 19-003345, 19-003728, 19-003813, 19-003814, 19-100277, 19-100505, 19-120031, 19-120032, 19-120034, 19-120037, 19-120051, 19-186112 |
| LA-11990 | | 2010 | Wetherbee, Matthew, Jackson, Thomas, and Tinsley-Becker, Wendy | Supplemental Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Southern California Edison Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project Segment 7 Rio Hondo-Amamdor-Jose-Mesa 66kv Line Relocation, Los Angeles County, California | Pacific Legacy & Urbana Preservation and Planning | 19-003814, 19-004079, 19-004117, 19-004118 |
| LA-12133 | | 2011 | Mason, Roger D. and Cotterman, Cary | Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Whittier Narrows Equestrian Center Project Los Angeles County, California | ECORP Consulting | 19-002583, 19-186112, 19-186114, 19-186115, 19-186889, 19-188983 |
| LA-12409 | | 2013 | Fulton, Phil and Judith Marvin | Cultural Resource Assessment Class III Inventory, Verizon Wireless Services Shadowbrook Facility City of Whittier, Los Angeles County, California | LSA Associates | 19-190620 |
| LA-12552 | | 2011 | Holm, Lisa and Holson, John | Supplemental Archaeological Survey Report, Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project Segment 8 East (Phases 2 and 3) and West (Phase 4), Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California | Pacific Legacy | 19-003121, 19-003727, 19-003813, 19-100277, 19-100505, 19-120032, 19-186112, 19-190504, 19-190505, 19-190508 |
| LA-12559 | Paleo - | 2011 | Maxon, Patrick and Knight, Albert | Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for Rio Hondo New Towerand Communications Equipment Builidng, Los Angeles County, California | BonTerra Consulting | 19-188496 |
| LA-12629 | | 1999 | Bissell, Ronald M. | The Puente Hills Nike Site | RMW Paleo Associates | 19-188496 |
| LA-12630 | Paleo - | 1997 | Brown, Joan C. and Carol J. Stadum | Puente Hills Landfill Expansion, Los Angeles County, Expansion | RMW Paleo Associates, Inc. | |

## Report List

| Report No. | Other IDs | Year | Author(s) | Title | Affiliation | Resources |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LA-12835 | | 2013 | Greenberg, Marc | Cultural Resources Survey for Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project Request for Final Engineering Concurrence: Segments 7 and 8 Phase IV, Army Corps of Engineers Give Back Areas, Los Angeles County, California | Pacific Legacy | 19-001311 |
| LA-12928 | | 2011 | Holm, Lisa and John Holson | SUPPLEMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT, TEHACHAPI RENEWABLE TRANSMISSION PROJECT SEGMENT 8 EAST (PHASES 2 AND 3) AND WEST (PHASE 4), LOS ANGELES AND SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA | Pacific Legacy | 19-003728, 19-003813, 19-100277, 19-100505, 19-120032, 19-186112 |
| LA-13008 | | 2014 | David Brunzell | Cultural Resources Assessment, Whittier Narrows Temporary Deviation Project, City of Montebello and Unincorporated Los Angeles County, California | BCR Consulting, LLC | 19-004221 |
| LA-13155 | | 2000 | Bonner, Wayne H. | CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT, OF THE PUENTE HILIS LANDFILL, WIIITTIER, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, DRAFT EIR | W.H. BONNER ASSOCIATES | |

## Resource List

| Primary No. | Trinomial | Other IDs | Type | Age | Attribute codes | Recorded by | Reports |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P-19-003342 | CA-LAN-003342H | Resource Name - Sycamore Canyon Quarry;<br>Other - LSA-PUE430-S-1 | Structure | Historic | AH09; AH11 | | LA-08248, LA-10150 |
| P-19-003814 | CA-LAN-003814H | Resource Name - Durfee Homestead Site;<br>Other - 2007cwa114-01;<br>Other - PL-SCE-SEG7-06 | Site | Historic | AH02; AH04 | | LA-11282, LA-11839, LA-11843, LA-11988, LA-11989, LA-11990, LA-12041 |

## Resource List

| Primary No. | Trinomial | Other IDs | Type | Age | Attribute codes | Recorded by | Reports |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P-19-186112 | | Resource Name - Union Pacific RR, Southern Pacific R R Los Angeles Division;<br>Other - C-Los Angeles-A-1;<br>Other - MetroLink Riverside Line;<br>Other - SPRR Los Angeles Division;<br>Other - SPRR Sunset Line;<br>Other - Map Reference #2-35 | Structure | Historic | AH07; HP11; HP39 | | LA-04835, LA-05125, LA-05501, LA-05643, LA-07834, LA-07943, LA-07954, LA-08231, LA-08249, LA-08298, LA-08517, LA-08635, LA-08667, LA-08671, LA-08701, LA-08703, LA-08744, LA-08821, LA-08822, LA-08826, LA-08827, LA-08911, LA-09156, LA-09199, LA-09236, LA-09441, LA-09660, LA-09795, LA-09880, LA-09894, LA-10189, LA-10284, LA-10299, LA-10323, LA-10340, LA-10394, LA-10513, LA-10638, LA-10698, LA-10911, LA-10997, LA-10998, LA-11048, LA-11180, LA-11253, LA-11537, LA-11775, LA-11821, LA-11988, LA-11989, LA-12133, LA-12211, LA-12212, LA-12349, LA-12499, LA-12526, LA-12552, LA-12558, LA-12697, LA-12928, LA-13458, VN-03153 |

## Resource List

| Primary No. | Trinomial | Other IDs | Type | Age | Attribute codes | Recorded by | Reports |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P-19-186889 | | Resource Name - Whittier Narrows Dam Recreation Area;<br>Resource Name - Harmony Pines Organizational Camp;<br>USFS - 05-01-54-00231 | Structure, Object | Historic | AH02; HP21 | | LA-07176, LA-09676, LA-10363, LA-11187, LA-11839, LA-11989, LA-12041, LA-12133, LA-12240, LA-12894 |
| P-19-188114 | | Resource Name - Whittier Narrows Nature Center Park Police Office;<br>Other - WNNC-1 | Building | Historic | HP14 | | LA-09282 |
| P-19-188115 | | Resource Name - Whittier Narrows Nature Center Museum (Main Bldg);<br>Other - WNNC-2 | Building | Historic | HP15 | | LA-09282 |
| P-19-188116 | | Resource Name - Whittier Narrows Nature Center Restroom Bldg;<br>Other - WNNC-3 | Building | Historic | HP39 | | LA-09282 |
| P-19-188117 | | Resource Name - Whittier Narrows Nature Center Police Maintenance;<br>Other - WNNC-4 | Building | Historic | HP04 | | LA-09282 |
| P-19-188118 | | Resource Name - Whittier Narrows Nature Center Picnic Shelter;<br>Other - WNNC-5 | Building | Historic | HP29 | | LA-09282 |
| P-19-188496 | | Resource Name - Nike LA 14 / 29 Commemorative Site | Structure | Historic | HP26; HP34 | | LA-09794, LA-12559, LA-12629 |
| P-19-188983 | | Resource Name - L A Dept of Water & Power Boudler Lines North & South;<br>Other - LADWP Boulder Lines 1 & 2;<br>Other - Boulder Dam-Los Angeles 287.5 kV Transmission Line | Structure, Element of district | Historic | HP09; HP11 | | LA-10883, LA-11746, LA-12041, LA-12096, LA-12103, LA-12133, LA-12296, LA-12306, LA-12465, LA-12756, LA-13259 |
| P-19-189462 | | Resource Name - M6-T5 Center-Mesa (N) SCE Transmission Tower;<br>Other - CA-LOS5767A, Rose Hill | Building | Historic | HP39 | | |

## Resource List

| Primary No. | Trinomial | Other IDs | Type | Age | Attribute codes | Recorded by | Reports |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P-19-190176 | | Resource Name - SCE Transmission Tower Mesa-Rio Hondo 220 KV-M64-T4 | Structure | Historic | HP11 | | LA-12041 |
| P-19-190334 | | Resource Name - Temple School, USACE Base Yard | Building, Structure | Historic | HP11; HP15; HP35 | | LA-12240 |
| P-19-190504 | CA- | Resource Name - SCE Rio Hondo-Amador-Jose-Mesa-Narrows 66kV Transmission Line | Structure | Historic | HP09; HP11 | | LA-12552, LA-13259 |
| P-19-190505 | | Resource Name - SCE Mesa-Walnut 220 kV Transmission Line | Structure, Object, Other | Historic | HP11 | | LA-12552 |
| P-19-190507 | | Resource Name - SCE Siphon Rd Towers | Structure | Historic | HP11 | | |
| P-19-190508 | | Resource Name - SCE Walnut-Hillgen-Industry-Mesa-Reno 66kV Transmission Line | Object | Historic | HP11 | | LA-12552 |
| P-19-190626 | | Resource Name - 19 & 23 Christina St | Building | Historic | HP03 | | |
| P-19-191150 | | Resource Name - 11034 Fawcett Ave | Building | Historic | HP02 | | LA-12894 |
| P-19-191151 | | Resource Name - 1046 Lexham Ave | Building | Historic | HP02 | | LA-12894 |
| P-19-191152 | | Resource Name - 1049 Lexham Ave | Building | Historic | HP02 | | LA-12894 |
| P-19-191153 | | Resource Name - 1054 Lexham Ave | Building | Historic | HP02 | | LA-12894 |
| P-19-191154 | | Resource Name - 1055 Lexham Ave | Building | Historic | HP02 | | LA-12894 |
| P-19-191155 | | Resource Name - 1058 Lexham Ave | Building | Historic | HP02 | | LA-12894 |
| P-19-191156 | | Resource Name - 1042 Lexington-Gallatin Rd | Building | Historic | HP02 | | LA-12894 |
| P-19-191157 | | Resource Name - 825 Lexington-Gallatin Rd | Building | Historic | HP06 | | LA-12894 |
| P-19-191158 | | Resource Name - 1032 Lexington-Gallatin Rd | Building | Historic | HP02 | | LA-12894 |

## Resource List

| Primary No. | Trinomial | Other IDs | Type | Age | Attribute codes | Recorded by | Reports |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P-19-192581 | | Resource Name - Big Creek No. 4;<br>Resource Name - Antelope-Mesa 220 kV Transmission Line;<br>Other - Magunden-Mesa 220kV TL;<br>Other - Antelope-Vincent No. 1 | Structure | Historic | HP11 | | LA-11873 |
| P-19-192762 | | Resource Name - 3535 San Gabriel River Parkway, City of Industry, CA 90601 | Building | Historic | HP08 | | |
| P-19-192814 | | Resource Name - 2555 Pellissier Place, City of Industry | Building | Historic | HP08 | | |
| P-19-192818 | | Resource Name - 12417 Pellissier Road, Whittier, CA 90601 | Building | Historic | HP02 | | |
| P-19-192828 | | Resource Name - Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County | Building | Historic | HP09; HP14 | | |
| P-19-192852 | | Resource Name - Whittier Narrows Dam Complex | Building, Structure | Historic | HP04; HP11; HP21 | | |
| P-19-193196 | | Resource Name - Pico Rivera Golf Course | Building, Structure | Historic | HP06; HP22; HP29; HP30 | | |

# APPENDIX

# B NATIVE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE

# NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

CHAIRPERSON
**Reginald Pagaling**
*Chumash*

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
**Buffy McQuillen**
*Yokayo Pomo, Yuki, Nomlaki*

SECRETARY
**Isaac Bojorquez**
*Ohlone-Costanoan*

PARLIAMENTARIAN
**Wayne Nelson**
*Luiseño*

COMMISSIONER
**Sara Dutschke**
*Miwok*

COMMISSIONER
**Stanley Rodriguez**
*Kumeyaay*

COMMISSIONER
**Bennae Calac**
*Pauma-Yuima Band of Luiseño Indians*

COMMISSIONER
**Vacant**

COMMISSIONER
**Vacant**

ACTING EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
**Michelle Carr**

**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

November 6, 2025

Michael Amorelli
WSP USA

Via Email to: michael.amorelli@wsp.com

**Re: Rio Hondo College Student Housing Project, Los Angeles County**

To Whom It May Concern:

As requested, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed based on information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation on the attached list for more information. Be aware that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. As such, an SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with all tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project's geographic area. Please contact all of the listed tribes as they may have information about sacred sites within the project area that is not listed with the NAHC.

If within two weeks of notification, a response has not been received, the Commission requests that you follow up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information was received.

If you receive notification of a change of address or phone number from a tribe, please inform the NAHC so that we can assure that our lists contain current information.

In addition to engaging in tribal consultation, you should consult the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) information center to determine whether it has information regarding the presence of recorded archaeological sites within the project area.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
*Cultural Resources Analyst*

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission**
**Native American Contact List**
**Los Angeles County**
**11/6/2025**

| Tribe Name | Fed (F) Non-Fed (N) | Contact Person | Contact Address | Phone # | Fax # | Email Address | Cultural Affiliation | Counties | Last Updated |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cahuilla Band of Indians | F | BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director | 52701 CA Highway 371<br>Anza, CA, 92539 | (951) 763-5549 | | besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov | Cahuilla | Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego | 6/28/2023 |
| Cahuilla Band of Indians | F | Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer | 52701 CA Highway 371<br>Anza, CA, 92539 | (951) 763-5549 | | anthonymad2002@gmail.com | Cahuilla | Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego | 6/28/2023 |
| Cahuilla Band of Indians | F | Erica Schenk, Chairperson | 52701 CA Highway 371<br>Anza, CA, 92539 | (951) 590-0942 | (951) 763-2808 | chair@cahuilla-nsn.gov | Cahuilla | Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego | 2/1/2024 |
| Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation | N | Andrew Salas, Chairperson | P.O. Box 393<br>Covina, CA, 91723 | (844) 390-0787 | | admin@gabrielenoindians.org | Gabrieleno | Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura | 8/18/2023 |
| Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation | N | Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary | P.O. Box 393<br>Covina, CA, 91723 | (844) 390-0787 | | admin@gabrielenoindians.org | Gabrieleno | Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura | 8/18/2023 |
| Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians | N | Anthony Morales, Chairperson | P.O. Box 693<br>San Gabriel, CA, 91778 | (626) 483-3564 | (626) 286-1262 | GTTribalcouncil@aol.com | Gabrieleno | Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura | 12/4/2023 |
| Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council | N | Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator | P.O. Box 941078<br>Simi Valley, CA, 93094 | (626) 407-8761 | | christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu | Gabrielino | Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura | 3/16/2023 |
| Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council | N | Robert Dorame, Chairperson | P.O. Box 490<br>Bellflower, CA, 90707 | (562) 761-6417 | (562) 761-6417 | gtongva@gmail.com | Gabrielino | Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura | 3/16/2023 |
| Gabrielino/Tongva Nation | N | Sandonne Goad, Chairperson | 13191 Crossroads Parkway North, Suite 375<br>City of Industry, CA, 91746 | (951) 807-0479 | | sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com | Gabrielino | Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura | 11/6/2025 |
| Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe | N | Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director | P.O. Box 3919<br>Seal Beach, CA, 90740 | (909) 262-9351 | | tongvatcr@gmail.com | Gabrielino | Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura | 5/30/2023 |
| Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe | N | Charles Alvarez, Chairperson | 23454 Vanowen Street<br>West Hills, CA, 91307 | (310) 403-6048 | | Chavez1956metro@gmail.com | Gabrielino | Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura | 5/30/2023 |
| Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians | F | Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator | P.O. Box 391820<br>Anza, CA, 92539 | (951) 659-2700 | (951) 659-2228 | vminott@santarosa-nsn.gov | Cahuilla | Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego | 4/8/2024 |

**Native American Heritage Commission**
**Native American Contact List**
**Los Angeles County**
**11/6/2025**

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians | F | Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman | P.O. Box 391820<br>Anza, CA, 92539 | (951) 659-2700 | (951) 659-2228 | sestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov | Cahuilla | Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego | 4/8/2024 |
| Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians | F | Mercedes Estrada, Cultural Director | P.O. Box 391820<br>Anza, CA, 92539 | (951) 659-2700 | (951) 659-2228 | mestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov | Cahuilla | Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego | 5/21/2025 |
| Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians | F | Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer | P.O. Box 487<br>San Jacinto, CA, 92581 | (951) 663-5279 | (951) 654-4198 | jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov | Cahuilla<br>Luiseno | Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego | 7/14/2023 |
| Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians | F | Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist | P.O. Box 487<br>San Jacinto, CA, 92581 | (951) 663-6261 | (951) 654-4198 | jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov | Cahuilla<br>Luiseno | Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego | 7/14/2023 |

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

Record: PROJ-2025-006185
Report Type: List of Tribes
Counties: Los Angeles
NAHC Group: All

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Rio Hondo College Student Housing Project, Los Angeles County.

November 26, 2025

Mr. Andrew Salas, Chairperson
Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians- Kizh Nation
P.O. Box 393
Covina, CA 91723

RE: Rio Hondo College Student Housing Project, City of Whittier, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Honorable Chairperson Salas,

Rio Hondo Community College District (the District) proposes to construct a Low-Income Student Housing Complex (Project) within existing Parking Lots 1 and 2 of Rio Hondo Community College, located in the city of Whittier, Los Angeles County, California. The proposed Project will include the development of a four-story low-income student housing apartment complex and related appurtenances. Construction will involve the removal and grading of existing asphalt parking lots and landscaping, excavation for structure foundations and new utilities and installation of new landscaping over a two-acre area. The Project is subject to environmental review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Rio Hondo Community College District is the CEQA lead agency. WSP USA (WSP) is assisting the District with the cultural resources assessment of the Project.

**Project Area**

The Project is located in an unsectioned portion of Township 2 South, Range 11 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, within the former *Rancho Paso de Bartolo* Mexican Land Grant, as depicted on the USGS *El Monte* 7.5-minute quadrangle. The Project is situated at the western end of the Puente Hills, east of Whittier Narrows, the San Gabriel River and the Rio Hondo. The Project is regionally accessible via Interstate 605 and locally by Workman Mill Road. The accompanying maps are attached for your reference.

WSP conducted an in-person cultural resources records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), located at California State University, Fullerton, on November 10, 2025. The records search indicated that no previously recorded resources were identified within the Project Area. A total of 36 previously recorded resources were identified within one mile of the Project Area, all of which were historic built environment resources and not archaeological in nature. The records search indicated that 67 previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within one mile of the Project Area, though only one overlapped a portion of the Project Area.

On November 3, 2025, WSP submitted a request for a search of the Sacred Land File (SLF) to the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). A response was received on November 6, 2025, indicating that the Project Area was positive for Native American cultural resources. As a result, the NAHC recommended that we notify your office, as you may be able to share information regarding tribal cultural resources within or near the project area. As part of the cultural resources investigation for the Project, I am writing to you to invite your feedback on any cultural resources in or near the Project area that you may have knowledge of.

The purpose of this letter is to provide information about the Project, learn if you have specific knowledge to share regarding cultural resources in the vicinity of the Project and to inquire as to if you have any other concerns, so that they may be considered during the study. If you have any questions or concerns regarding the Project, please feel free to contact Allegria Garcia at (951) 905-5046 or via email at allegria.garcia@wsp.com. Thank you in advance for your time in addressing this important matter.

Sincerely,



Allegria Garcia, MA, R.P.A.
Staff Archaeologist
WSP USA
11870 Pierce St., #160
Riverside, CA 92505
P: (951) 905-5046
M: (661) 247-7516
E: allegria.garcia@wsp.com

cc: Ms. Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary of the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation

Other Tribal Groups Being Consulted:

Cahuilla Band of Indians
Gabrieleño/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians

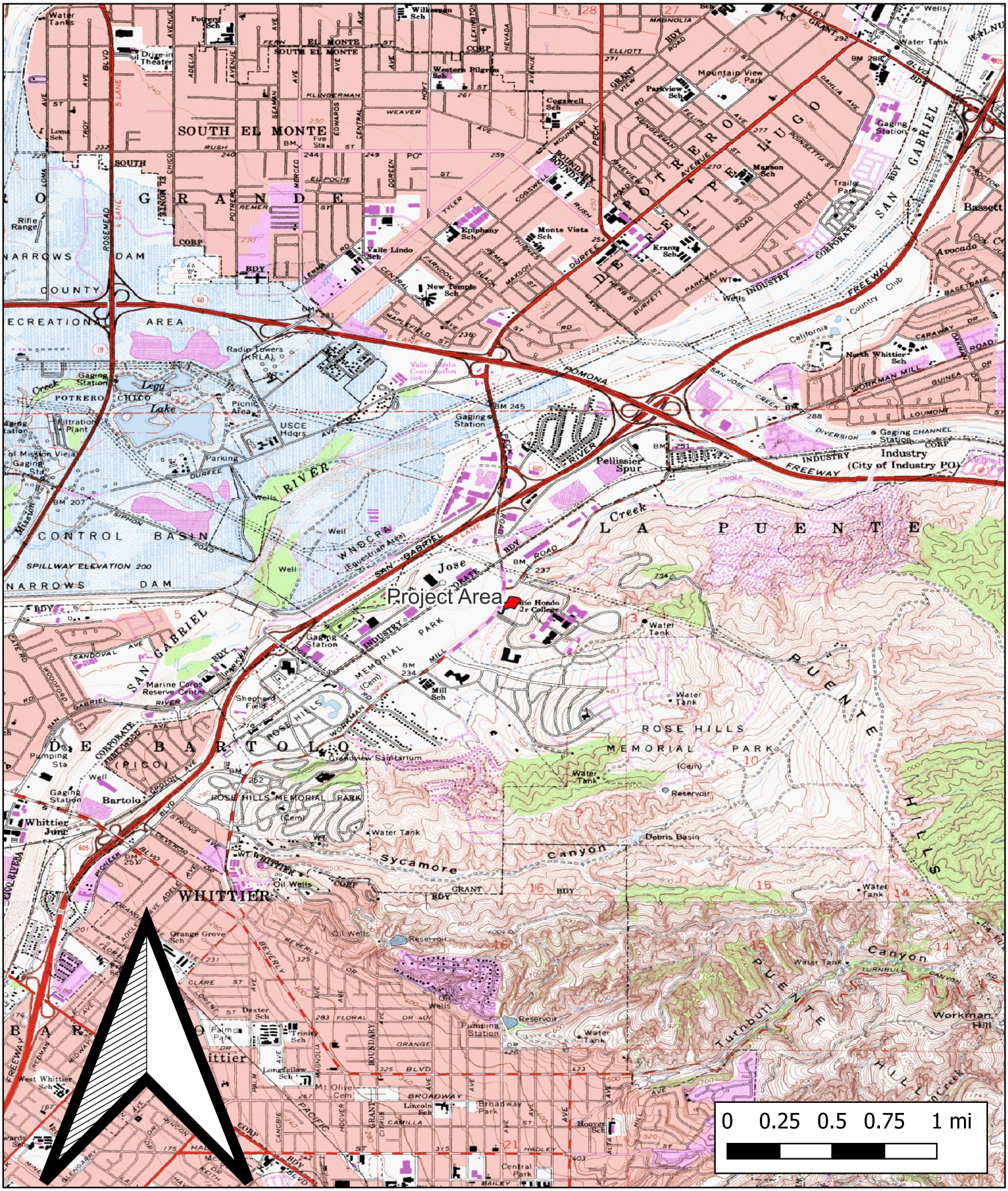



Figure 1
Rio Hondo College Student Housing Project
Project Location
Township 2 South, Range 11 West
USGS El Monte 7.5-Minute Quadrangle
1:24000 Scael

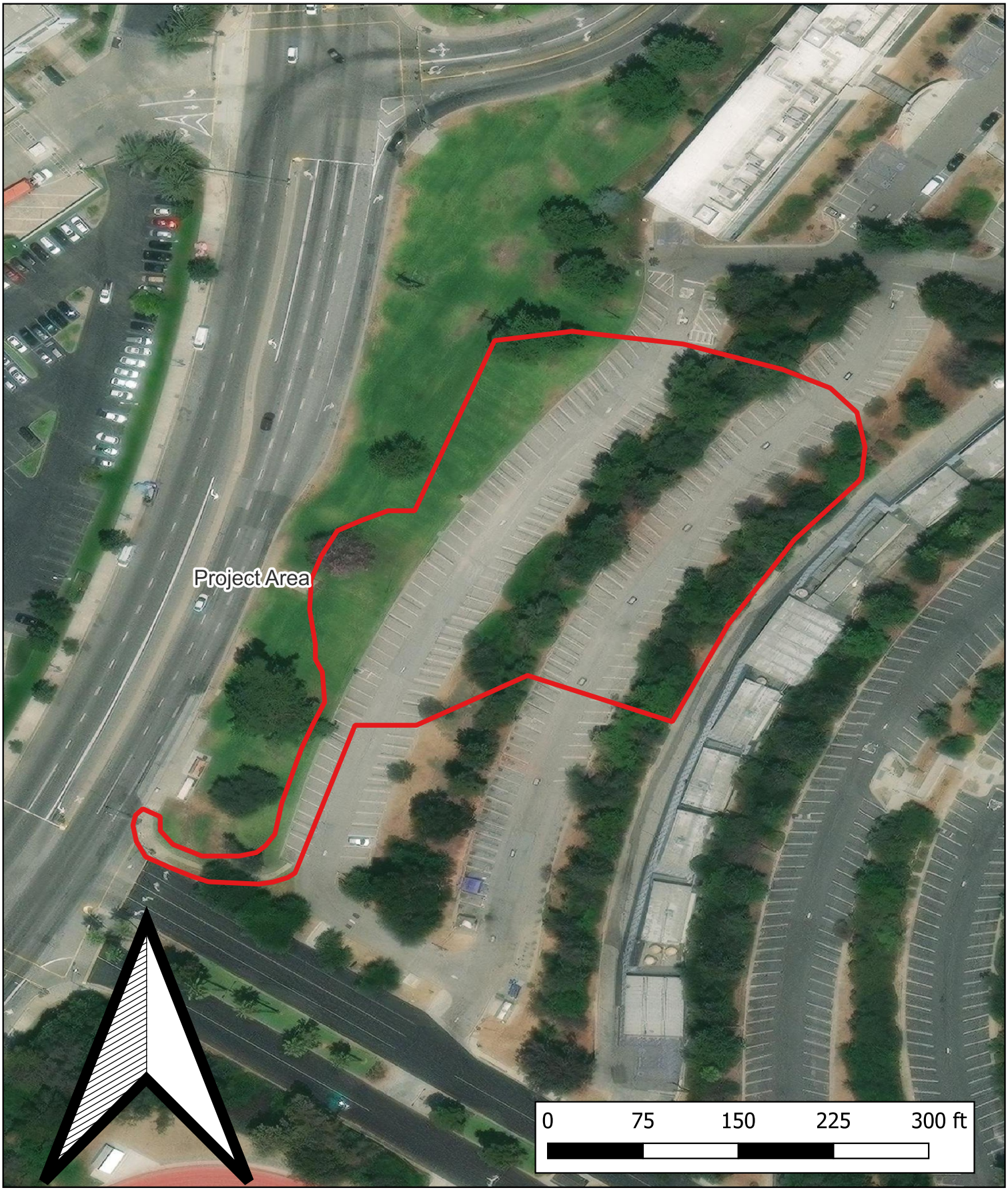



Figure 2
Rio Hondo College Student Housing Project
Project Area
Township 2 South, Range 11 West
Esri World Imagery
1:750 Scale

## ALISO CREEK PROJECT – TRIBAL CONSULTATION LOG

| Consulting Party Contact Information | Federally Recognized | Letter Sent | Certified Mail Tracking No. | Delivered | Emailed / Called | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Bobby Ray Esparza, Cultural Director<br>**Cahuilla Band of Indians**<br>52701 CA Highway 371<br>Anza, CA, 92539<br>Phone: (951) 763-5549 ***ext. 109***<br>Fax: N/A<br>besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov<br><br>***Cahuilla***<br>*Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino & San Diego Counties* | Yes | MAILED: 11/28/205 | 95890710527 02548294276 | DELIVERED: 11/29/2025 | CALLED: 12/17/2025 | 12/17/2025: Called, left a voicemail |
| Mr. Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer<br>**Cahuilla Band of Indians**<br>52701 CA Highway 371<br>Anza, CA, 92539<br>Phone: (951) 763-5549<br>Fax: N/A<br>anthonymad2002@gmail.com<br><br>***Cahuilla***<br>*Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino & San Diego Counties* | Yes | MAILED: 11/28/205 | 95890710527 02548294283 | DELIVERED: 11/29/2025 | CALLED: 12/17/2025 | 12/17/2025: Called, left a voicemail |
| Ms. Erica Schenk, Chairperson<br>**Cahuilla Band of Indians**<br>52701 CA Highway 371<br>Anza, CA, 92539<br>Phone: (951) 590-0942<br>Fax: (951) 763-5549<br>chair@cahuilla-nsn.gov<br><br>***Cahuilla***<br>*Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino & San Diego Counties* | Yes | MAILED: 11/28/205 | 95890710527 02548294290 | DELIVERED: 11/29/2025 | CALLED: 12/17/2025 | 12/17/2025: Administrator stated: "Chairperson Schenk does not usually make comments. The Cultural Department would be making a comment, so you should receive one from either THPO Madrigal and/or Director Esparza will comment once the information is reviewed." |
| Ms. Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary<br>**Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation**<br>P.O. Box 393<br>Covina, CA 91723<br>Phone: (844)390-0787<br>admin@gabrielenoindians.org<br><br>***Gabrieleno***<br>*Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara & Ventura Counties* | X | MAILED: 11/28/205 | 95890710527 02548294313 | DELIVERED: 11/29/2025 | CALLED: 12/17/2025 | 12/9/2025: ***REPLIED VIA EMAIL***<br>"Hello Allegria Garcia Thank you for your letter. Can you please provide the lead agencies contact information ? |

## ALISO CREEK PROJECT – TRIBAL CONSULTATION LOG

| Consulting Party Contact Information | Federally Recognized | Letter Sent | Certified Mail Tracking No. | Delivered | Emailed / Called | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Andrew Salas, Chairperson<br>**Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation**<br>P.O. Box 393<br>Covina, CA 91723<br>Phone: (844)390-0787<br>admin@gabrielenoindians.org<br><br>***Gabrieleno***<br>*Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara & Ventura Counties* | X | MAILED: 11/28/205 | 95890710527 02548294306 | DELIVERED: 11/29/2025 | CALLED: 12/17/2025 | 12/9/2025: ***REPLIED VIA EMAIL***<br>"Hello Allegria Garcia Thank you for your letter. Can you please provide the lead agencies contact information ? |
| Mr. Anthony Morales, Chairperson<br>**Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians**<br>P.O. Box 693<br>San Gabriel, CA, 91778<br>Phone: (626) 483-3564<br>Fax: (626) 286-1262<br>*GTTribalcouncil@aol.com*<br><br>***Gabrieleno***<br>*Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara & Ventura Counties* | X | MAILED: 11/28/205 | 95890710527 02548294320 | DELIVERED: 11/29/2025 | CALLED: 12/17/2025 | 12/17/2025: Called, left a voicemail |
| Ms. Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator<br>**Gabrieleno Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council**<br>P.O. Box 941078<br>Simi Valley, CA, 93094<br>Phone: (626) 407-8761<br>Fax: N/A<br>christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu<br><br>***Gabrieleno***<br>*Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara & Ventura Counties* | X | MAILED: 11/28/205 | 95890710527 02548287056 | DELIVERED: 11/29/2025 | CALLED: 12/17/2025 | 2/17/2025: Called, left a voicemail |
| Mr. Robert Dorame, Chairperson<br>**Gabrieleno Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council**<br>P.O. Box 490<br>Bellflower, CA, 90707<br>Phone: (562) 761-6417<br>Fax: (562) 761-6417<br>gtongva@gmail.com<br><br>***Gabrieleno***<br>*Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara & Ventura Counties* | X | MAILED: 11/28/205 | 95890710527 02548294344 | DELIVERED: 11/29/2025 | CALLED: 12/17/2025 | 12/17/2025: Called, Chairman Dorame answered:<br><br>"Cultural Resource Administrator Christina Conley will respond after evaluating the letter. If we receive no further response, then assume that there is no comment from this point forward." |

## ALISO CREEK PROJECT – TRIBAL CONSULTATION LOG

| Consulting Party Contact Information | Federally Recognized | Letter Sent | Certified Mail Tracking No. | Delivered | Emailed / Called | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ms. Sandonne Goad, Chairperson<br>**Gabrieleno/Tongva Nation**<br>106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231<br>Los Angeles, CA, 90012<br>Phone: (951) 807-0479<br>Fax: N/A<br>sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com<br><br>***Gabrieleno***<br>*Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara & Ventura Counties* | X | MAILED: 11/28/205 | 95890710527 02548294351 | DELIVERED: 11/29/2025 | CALLED: 12/17/2025 | 12/17/2025: Called, left a voicemail |
| Mr. Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director<br>**Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe**<br>P.O. Box 3919<br>Seal Beach, CA, 90740<br>**Phone:** (909) 262-9351<br>Fax: N/A<br>tongvatcr@gmail.com<br><br>***Gabrieleno***<br>*Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara & Ventura Counties* | X | MAILED: 11/28/205 | 95890710527 02548294368 | 12/17/205: UNABLE TO DELIVER; RETURN TO SENDER | CALLED: 12/17/2025 | 12/17/2025: ***REPLIED VIA PHONE CALL:***<br><br>Director Dunalp responded: "I would like to be emailed the letter previously sent and we would like to have tribal monitoring during construction." |
| Mr. Charles Alvarez, Chairperson<br>**Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe**<br>23454 Vanowen Street<br>West Hills, CA, 91307<br>Phone: (310) 403-6048<br>Fax: N/A<br>Chavez1956metro@gmail.com<br><br>***Gabrieleno***<br>*Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara & Ventura Counties* | X | MAILED: 11/28/205 | 95890710527 02548294375 | DELIVERED: 11/29/2025 | CALLED: 12/17/2025 | REFERENCE ABOVE COMMENT |
| Ms. Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator<br>**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians**<br>P.O. Box 391820<br>Anza, CA, 92539<br>Phone: (951) 659-2700<br>Fax: (951) 659-2228<br>vminott@santarosa-nsn.gov<br><br>***Cahuilla***<br>*Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino & San Diego Counties* | Yes | MAILED: 11/28/205 | 95890710527 02548294382 | DELIVERED: 11/29/2025 | CALLED: 12/17/2025 | 12/17/2025: Administrator answered and stated Tribal Administrator Minott was in a meeting; left a message for her. |

## ALISO CREEK PROJECT – TRIBAL CONSULTATION LOG

| Consulting Party Contact Information | Federally Recognized | Letter Sent | Certified Mail Tracking No. | Delivered | Emailed / Called | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman<br>**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians**<br>P.O. Box 391820<br>Anza, CA, 92539<br>Phone: (951) 659-2700<br>Fax: (951) 659-2228<br>sestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov<br><br>***Cahuilla***<br>*Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino & San Diego Counties* | Yes | MAILED: 11/28/205 | 95890710527 02548294399 | DELIVERED: 11/29/2025 | CALLED: 12/17/2025 | 12/17/2025: Administrator answered and stated Chairman Estrada was not available; left a message for him. |
| Ms. Mercedes Estrada, Tribal Chairman<br>**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians**<br>P.O. Box 391820<br>Anza, CA, 92539<br>Phone: (951) 659-2700<br>Fax: (951) 659-2228<br>mestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov<br><br>***Cahuilla***<br>*Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino & San Diego Counties* | Yes | MAILED: 11/28/205 | 95890710527 02548286967 | DELIVERED: 11/29/2025 | CALLED: 12/17/2025 | 12/17/2025: Administrator answered and stated Chairwoman Estrada was not available; left a message for her. |
| Mr. Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer<br>**Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians**<br>P.O. Box 487<br>San Jacinto, CA, 92581<br>Phone: (951) 663-5279<br>Fax: (951) 654-4198<br>jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov<br>***Cahuilla & Luiseño***<br>*Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside San Bernardino & San Diego Counties* | Yes | MAILED: 11/28/205 | 95890710527 02548286974 | DELIVERED: 11/29/2025 | CALLED: 12/17/2025 | 12/17/2025: Called, left a voicemail |
| Ms. Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist<br>**Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians**<br>P.O. Box 487<br>San Jacinto, CA, 92581<br>*Phone:* (951) 663-6261<br>Fax: (951) 654-4198<br>jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov<br><br>***Cahuilla & Luiseño***<br>*Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside San Bernardino & San Diego Counties* | Yes | MAILED: 11/28/205 | 95890710527 02548286981 | DELIVERED: 11/29/2025 | CALLED: 12/17/2025 | 12/17/2025: ***REPLIED VIA PHONE CALL***<br>Specialist Valdez responded:<br>"After reviewing our records we see there is one cultural resource nearby, but we defer to Chairman Anthony Morales from Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians." |

Outlook

**Re: Rio Hondo College Student Housing Project**

**From** Gabrieleno Administration <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>
**Date** Thu 11/6/2025 11:04 AM
**To** Green, Andrew@NAHC <Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov>
**Cc** Amorelli, Michael <michael.amorelli@wsp.com>; Administration Gabrieleno Indians <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>; Sophia Pina <sophia_pina@gabrielenokizh.org>

Dear Mr. Green,

On behalf of the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation, I extend my deepest thanks for your notice and acknowledgment regarding this sacred location.

This land you have referenced is not just a project site to us—it is the ancestral village area of my direct great-great-grandfathers, whose footprints, prayers, and songs still live within the soil. Our people, the Kizh Nation, have walked, harvested, and cared for this place since time immemorial. The waters, stones, and winds here carry the memory of those who came before us.

When a site such as this is recognized, it is more than a matter of record—it is a moment of remembrance and respect for those ancestors who endured and kept our traditions alive so that we could stand here today. Your acknowledgment allows us to continue our responsibility to protect and honor them, as we have always done.

We appreciate your respect and communication, and we look forward to working together in the spirit of truth, cooperation, and reverence for the land and our shared history.

With respect and gratitude,

Andrew Salas

Chief / Chairman

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation

http://misionvieja.blogspot.com/2012/12/the-kizhgabrieleno-people-and-mision.html

On Thu, Nov 6, 2025 at 10:42 AM Green, Andrew@NAHC <Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov> wrote:

> Good morning,
>
> Attached is the response to the project referenced above. If you have any additional questions, please feel free to contact me directly.

Regards,

**Andrew Green**

Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100

West Sacramento, CA 95691

Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov

Direct Line: (916) 573-1072

Office: (916) 373-3710

# APPENDIX

# C PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

# MICHAEL AMORELLI

*Archaeologist*

**Years with the firm**

*7 (2018)*

**Years total**

*9 (2016)*

**Professional registrations**

*CA BLM permit #CA-25-06, Field Director*

*Registered Professional Archaeologist, RPA Registrant ID# 6284*

*NV BLM permit #N-66443, Principal Investigator: Prehistoric – Carson City & Southern Nevada Districts; Historic - Statewide*

**Trainings**

*Archaeological Lab Analysis and Curation, UC Riverside 2016*

*Forensic Anthropology Lab, UC Riverside 2016*

*Excavations of Human Remains, Sanisera Archaeological Institute, 2016*

*Paleopathology Graduate Seminar, UC Riverside, 2017*

*Paleontology Cross Training for Archaeologists, Cogstone Resource Management, 2019*

**Professional associations**

*American Anthropological Association*

*American Cultural Resources Association*

## *CAREER SUMMARY*

Michael Amorelli is a Secretary of the Interior qualified cultural resource management archaeologist with nine years of professional experience. He has worked throughout California and Nevada, primarily in Riverside County, and is experienced in archival research, field survey, data recovery, construction monitoring, lab work, curation and reporting. Mr. Amorelli began his career as an information officer at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) of the California Historical Resource Information System (CHRIS), California's SHPO inventory, located at the University of California, Riverside. During his time at the EIC, he conducted archaeological records searches for federal, state and local agencies, as well as for consultants working on behalf of private sector clients. Mr. Amorelli was also responsible for the curation and maintenance of archaeological site records, cultural resource management reports, geospatial data and relational database that comprised the CHRIS inventory for Riverside, Inyo and Mono Counties.

Mr. Amorelli has led field and reporting efforts for all phases of projects ranging from small private developments to highway and rail infrastructure to large-scale renewable energy on federal land leases. Mr. Amorelli recently completed a Master of Arts in Cultural Heritage Management and a Certificate in Digital Curation, through the Zanvyl Krieger School of Arts and Sciences' Advanced Academic Programs at Johns Hopkins University with a research focus in digital site recordation methods and digital curation, with a strong interest in terrestrial laser scanning, Total Station surveying, UAV LiDAR and multi-spectral imaging, HBIM, GIS and photogrammetric applications for preserving tangible cultural heritage. Mr. Amorelli's graduate research specifically focused on the role of private sector CRM firms in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) process following the 2024 NAGPRA Final Rule and the security of confidential archaeological records in the open-source Arches heritage management database ecosystem.

## *EDUCATION*

| | |
|---|---|
| M.A. Cultural Heritage Management, Johns Hopkins University | 2025 |
| Post-Baccalaureate Certificate Digital Curation, Johns Hopkins University | 2025 |
| B.S. Anthropology, University of California, Riverside | 2018 |
| B.A. Classical Studies, University of California, Riverside | 2018 |
| A.A. Social and Behavioral Sciences, Mount San Antonio College | 2015 |
| A.A. Humanities, Mount San Antonio College | 2015 |

## *PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE*

- **GEM ACAES, LLC, Willow Rock Energy Storage Center Project, Rosamond, Kern County, California,** May 2023–Ongoing: Mr. Amorelli led a Class III inventory for over 60 miles of transmission routes and alternatives, and over 600 acres of block parcels, under California Energy Commission (CEC) guidelines, ahead of the construction of an advance

*Archaeological Institute of America*

*Paleopathology Association*

*Society for California Archaeology*

*Society of Architectural Historians*

**Languages**

*English*

*Spanish*

*Italian*

*Sicilian*

*Japanese*

*Latin (Classical)*

*Greek (Ancient – Homeric, Ionic and Attic)*

**Office location**

*Riverside, CA*

compressed air energy storage system power plant. Mr. Amorelli also led testing efforts of eleven archaeological sites associated with the project to support evaluations for California Register of Historical Resources and National Register of Historic Places eligibility. Mr. Amorelli is lead author for project reporting.

- **Bureau of Land Management, Mojave Trails National Monument, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California,** October 2023–February 2025: Mr. Amorelli is the lead project archaeologist for a Class I inventory of the 1.6M acre Mojave Trails National Monument, managed by the Bureau of Land Management, to support the development of a management plan for the Monument. The inventory includes extensive records searches at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) and South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), review of records held by the BLM and extensive contextual research to identify areas of high archaeological sensitivity.

- **AES Twin Palms Solar Project, Riverside County, California,** July 2024–Ongoing: Mr. Amorelli is the lead project archaeologist for due diligence effort during the early planning stages of a proposed 2,700 acre photovoltaic energy project in eastern Riverside County, California, near the city of Blythe.

- **Coachella Valley Water District Non-Potable Water Projects, Fiscal Year 2024-2025, Riverside County, California,** September 2024–Ongoing: Mr. Amorelli is the lead project archaeologist for a cultural resources assessment of proposed expansion of potable irrigation water distribution extensions in the cities of Indio, Rancho Mirage and Palm Desert, Riverside County, California. Mr. Amorelli conducted field surveys, records searches and is lead author for project reporting.

- **San Bernardino Fire Station #227, San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California,** September 2024: Mr. Amorelli served as lead project archaeologist for cultural resource investigations ahead of construction of a proposed fire station in the city of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California. Mr. Amorelli conducted fieldwork, a records search and served as lead author on the project report.

- **City of San Diego Clairemont Mesa Storm Drain Extension, San Diego, San Diego County, California,** June 2024–October 2024: Mr. Amorelli served as lead project archaeologist for cultural resources investigations in support of a CEQA Initial Study for the replacement of storm drain and sewer infrastructure in the Clairemont neighborhood of the City of San Diego. Mr. Amorelli conducted records searches and background research, oversaw fieldwork efforts, and served as lead author on project reporting.

- **City of San Diego Golden Hill & South Park Storm Drain Extension, San Diego, San Diego County, California,** April 2024–October 2024: Mr. Amorelli served as lead project archaeologist for cultural resources investigations in support of a CEQA Initial Study for the replacement of storm drain and sewer infrastructure in the Golden Hill & South Park neighborhoods of the City of San Diego. Mr. Amorelli conducted records searches and background research, oversaw fieldwork efforts, and served as lead author on project reporting.

- **City of San Diego Laurelridge Storm Drain Extension, San Diego, San Diego County, California,** April 2024–October 2024: Mr. Amorelli served as lead project archaeologist for cultural resources investigations in support of a CEQA Initial Study for the replacement of

storm drain and sewer infrastructure in the Clairemont neighborhood of the City of San Diego. Mr. Amorelli conducted records searches and background research, oversaw fieldwork efforts, and served as lead author on project reporting.

- **MBK Rental Living, Vintage Farms Project, Murrieta, Riverside County, California,** December 2023 – June 2024: Mr. Amorelli is the project archaeologist for a 30-acre residential development in the city of Murrieta that includes the construction of 483 mixed apartment and condominium attached dwelling units. Mr. Amorelli prepared the Cultural Resource Monitoring Plan (CRMP) and engaged the Pechanga Band of Indians and City of Murrieta in project planning discussions. Mr. Amorelli was lead author for project reporting.

- **Sweetwater Authority, Sweetwater Reservoir Floating Photovoltaic Project, Unincorporated San Diego County, California.** March 2024 – June 2024: Mr. Amorelli was the Project Archaeologist for a cultural resources assessment of the Sweetwater Reservoir, prior to the development of a 9.4 acre floating solar array on the reservoir's surface. Mr. Amorelli conducted background research that included a cultural resources records search at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), a literature review, the development of historical context and review of historical maps of the Project Area and surrounding area. Mr. Amorelli was lead author of the technical study and supervised coordination with culturally-affiliated California Native American tribes.

- **University of California, San Diego, Triton Pavilion Project, La Jolla, San Diego County, California,** August 2023 – May 2024: Mr. Amorelli served as the Project Paleontologist during ground disturbing activities associated with the construction of Triton Pavillion at UC San Diego. Project responsibilities included coordination with construction personnel, oversight of paleontological monitors, development of paleontological resources sensitivity training for construction personnel and evaluation of potential paleontological discoveries.

- **International -Matex Tank Terminals, IMTT Richmond Terminal Project, Richmond, Contra Costa County, California.** February 2023 – March 2024: Mr. Amorelli is the project archaeologist for a tank replacement at International-Matex Tank Terminals' (IMTT) Richmond, California Terminal. Mr. Amorelli conducted extensive background research that included reviews of historical cartography, shipwreck databases and specific land use and development history, and also evaluated indirect impacts to nearby National Register listed historic properties for both CEQA and Section 106 evaluation.

- **Kinder Morgan, Yuba County HDD Drill, Marysville, Yuba County California,** September 2023: Mr. Amorelli conducted a records search at the Central California Information Center (CCaIC) and a survey of six-acre project area, ahead of a proposed directional boring for a petroleum pipeline extension.

- **California Regional Water Quality Control Board Los Angeles Region, Former Berk Oil and Pacific Metal Craft Site, Bell Gardens, Los Angeles County, California,** October 2023 – January 2024: Mr. Amorelli led a cultural resources investigation under CEQA for the former Berk Oil and Pacific Metal Craft Site in the City of Bell Gardens, ahead of planned remediation and redevelopment of the site. The investigation included a cultural resources records search, pedestrian survey and reporting for the 4.2 acre property.

- **Caltrans, French Valley Parkway Improvements, Cities of Temecula and Murrieta, Riverside County, California,** July 2023–January 2024: Mr. Amorelli served as the project archaeologist and paleontologist for the expansion of northbound Interstate 15, between Winchester Road and Murrieta Hot Springs Road, in the cities of Temecula and Murrieta. Responsibilities included coordination with construction and engineering personnel and the Pechanga Band of Indians, as well as monitoring of ground disturbance associated with the project and reporting.

- **Inyo National Forest, Coyote Flats Off Highway Vehicle (OHV) Trail Restoration, Inyo County, California,** July 2023: Mr. Amorelli supported cultural resource efforts for the Trail Restoration Project by conducting a large Class I Inventory of approximately 45 linear miles of trails and the surrounding vicinity on Inyo National Forest property.

- **University of California, San Diego, Viterbi Family Vision Research Center, La Jolla, San Diego County, California,** February 2023–May 2023: Mr. Amorelli was the Project Archaeologist for cultural resources monitoring efforts during ground disturbing activities associated with the construction of the Viterbi Family Vision Research Center, part of the UC San Diego Health's Shiley Eye Institute. Project responsibilities included the preparation of a campus planning approved cultural resources monitoring plan (CRMP), cultural resource sensitivity training of all construction personnel, coordination with Native American Monitors and on-site monitoring of all ground disturbing activities.

- **Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA), Region IX Hazard Mitigation Technical Assistance Program (HMTAP), California and Nevada, 2021–Ongoing:** Mr. Amorelli is a historic preservation analyst and archaeologist for ongoing EHP support on FEMA's Region IX HMTAP contract. Mr. Amorelli is responsible for the evaluation of application information provided by Hazard Mitigation Grant Program subapplicants during the environmental review process. Further, Mr. Amorelli conducts records searches, tribal consultation coordination and fieldwork for grantee projects requiring archaeological review, pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

- **United States Coast Guard, Station Humboldt Bay Boat Basin, Humboldt County, CA,** June 2022–January 2023: Mr. Amorelli served as the project archaeologist and principal investigator for a cultural resources assessment as part of the permitting process for maintenance dredging for the Station's boat basin. The investigation included cultural resources records search at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) at Sonoma State University, review of the data, extensive research into the cultural history of the Wiyot people in the Humboldt Bay region, as well as earlier archaeological evidence and later Euro-American history in the region. The study also included a site visit that involved the assessment and evaluation of both the National Register of Historic Places listed Station Humboldt and other built environment features within the USCG landholding.

- **China Lake Naval Weapons Air Station, Ridgecrest, Kern County, CA, October 2018; September 2021–Ongoing:** Mr. Amorelli has conducted records searches, surveying, monitoring, research and reporting for several soil testing and remediation projects commissioned by China Lake's Environmental Management Division (EMD). Project areas have included the main site, Public Works, Armitage Field, Baker Range, Sierra Gun Club, SNORT, Middle George Range and Weapons Survivability Lab.

- **Spectrum Services, On-Call Projects, Los Angeles, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, CA,** October 2018–July 2022: Mr. Amorelli served as the project archaeologist for

planning investigations for 21 wireless telecommunications facilities across Southern California. Mr. Amorelli conducted extensive background and archival research, field assessments, tribal coordination and reporting.

- **Jurupa Grade Separation Project, Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, CA,** August 2021 – Ongoing. Mr. Amorelli is the project archaeologist and paleontologist for the Jurupa Grade Separation project, an at-grade rail separation located at the intersection of Jurupa Road and Van Buren Boulevard in the City of Jurupa Valley. Mr. Amorelli conducts as needed field assessments and monitoring of excavation related to the project and coordinates with other technical specialists, including biologists and hazardous materials experts.

- **Cuyama Farms Project, Cuyama & New Cuyama, Santa Barbara County, CA,** February 2020: Mr. Amorelli conducted an intensive cultural resources pedestrian survey of 1,383 acres of agricultural land across three separate parcels for future cannabis cultivation.

- **Quail Run Apartments, Riverside, Riverside County, CA, November 2019 – May 2020:** Mr. Amorelli coordinated reburial efforts for cultural resources recovered during the monitoring of construction of the Sonata at Canyon Crest Apartments. Tasks included consultation and schedule coordination with Morongo, Pechanga and Soboba cultural departments, custodial curation of the collection and on-site meetings with THPOs and developer.

- **WellQuest Senior Living, Menifee, Riverside County, CA,** October 2019 – January 2020: Mr. Amorelli served as the archaeological and paleontological resources monitor for the grading and trenching of a 4.81-acre site in the City of Menifee for the construction of a luxury senior assisted living facility. Tasks included the monitoring of all ground disturbance and preparation of sections for the final paleontological monitoring report.

- **Pilot Flying J Travel Center, Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, CA,** February 2019 – November 2019: Mr. Amorelli served as paleontological monitor for the grading and trenching of 14 acres of former dairy land for the construction of a Flying J Travel Center in Jurupa Valley, California. Tasks included monitoring of ground disturbance within the parcel, as well as trenching for offsite utility improvements. Mr. Amorelli also coordinated schedules with Native American monitors for tribal cultural resource monitoring and assisted in the evaluations of potential cultural resources.

- **PSEP Line 2000 Chino Hills, Orange County, California, CA, August 2019:** Mr. Amorelli conducted a ground surface survey for historical resources within the Chino Hills State Park for maintenance associated with a high-pressure natural gas line managed by SoCalGas, a Sempra Energy Utility. Tasks included archival background research, an intensive surface survey and preparation of sections of the final report.

- **PSEP Line 2001, Whitewater, Riverside County, CA, March 2019:** Mr. Amorelli conducted archaeological monitoring during the excavation of sections of a high-pressure natural gas transmission line managed by SoCalGas, a Sempra Energy Utility. Tasks included monitoring excavation and coordinating archaeological sensitivity areas with construction personnel, engineering staff, biologists and Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians monitors.

- **Rancho Mission Viejo Riding Park, San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, CA, February 2019:** Mr. Amorelli conducted an intensive pedestrian cultural resources survey of the

portions of the San Juan Creek Bed, ahead of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers restoration work, as well as associated drainage areas within the adjacent Rancho Mission Viejo Equestrian Riding Park, in the City of San Juan Capistrano. Tasks included archaeological monitoring & survey and assisting project senior archaeologist with Native American consultations.

- **Al Abbasi Compound Project, Riverside, Riverside County, CA, December 2018 – March 2019:** Mr. Amorelli conducted archaeological excavation and archaeological construction monitoring for a 13-acre residential development. Tasks included testing and data recovery of soils surrounding a bedrock milling feature, monitoring the removal and relocation of the feature and construction excavation of soils during the grading phase to ensure identification of any previously unknown archaeological resources. Mr. Amorelli also prepared sections of the final monitoring report.

- **I-15/Limonite Interchange Project, Eastvale, Riverside County, CA,** October 2018 – May 2019: Mr. Amorelli served as the paleontology monitor for ground disturbance associated with the I-15/Limonite Interchange Improvement Project.

*PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE*

Before joining WSP as full-time staff, Michael's experience included:

- **Palen (Maverick) Solar Project, Desert Center, Riverside County, CA, March 2020 – April 2021:** Mr. Amorelli served as a cultural resources monitor during the grading and excavation of a 3,900-acre solar field on Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lease land in Desert Center, California. Tasks included monitoring ground disturbance in a variety of alluvial and aeolian deposits, the recordation of several newly discovered artifacts associated with General George S. Patton's 1942 Desert Training Center exercises, being crew chief of a monitoring team during subcontracted variance grading in areas of high geoarchaeological sensitivity. Mr. Amorelli also conducted testing and data recovery on a newly discovered lithic site and was tasked as site safety officer for the cultural resources team and with substitute field director duties when regular field director conducted off-site damage assessments for BLM in areas without cellular coverage.

- **Desert Quartzite Solar Project, Blythe, Riverside County, CA, December 2020:** Mr. Amorelli conducted cultural resources monitoring during geotechnical investigations of a proposed 4,000-acre solar field on BLM lease land, near Blythe, CA.

- **Arica Solar Project, Desert Center, Riverside County, CA, May 2020 – June 2020:** Mr. Amorelli served as part of a survey crew for a proposed 2,000-acre solar field on BLM lease land in Desert Center, California. Tasks included intensive pedestrian survey, recordation of newly discovered archaeological and historical resources and update records for previously discovered resources.

- **Victory Pass Solar Project, Desert Center, Riverside County, CA, May 2020 – June 2020:** Mr. Amorelli served as part of a survey crew for a proposed 1,800-acre solar field on BLM lease land in Desert Center, California. Tasks included intensive pedestrian survey, recordation of newly discovered archaeological and historical resources and update records for previously discovered resources.

- **Eastern Information Center, Riverside, Riverside County, CA, July 2016 – September 2018:** Mr. Amorelli began his career in cultural resource management and historic

preservation as a student employee at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), which is one nine archaeological and historic resource information centers throughout the State of California. The EIC is part of the California Historical Resource Information System (CHRIS), a subsidiary of the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). Mr. Amorelli was originally tasked with processing new site records and cultural resource management reports into the EIC's system and conducting records searches, however he very soon took on greater administrative and quality control tasks. Mr. Amorelli scheduled and assisted in managing staff, scheduled appointments with outside consultants, assisted in the administration of the CHRIS Consultant List and processed contract invoices. During his time at the EIC, Mr. Amorelli conducted quality control reviews of some of the busiest geographical areas within the EIC's records, eliminating hundreds of redundant site records, clearing up the most congested maps, making many obsolete site record and report shapes visible to consultants conducting records searches. Mr. Amorelli was also regularly enlisted to assist UCR Anthropology administration and faculty in collections investigations pursuant to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), as well as maintenance activities for the department that fell outside of the scope of the UCR Facilities or IT departments.

# ALLEGRIA GARCIA, RPA

## *ARCHAEOLOGIST*

**Years with the firm**

*3 (2022)*

**Years total**

*10 (2015)*

**Professional registrations**

*Register of Professional Archaeologists (2024 -ID#: 5414)*

**Trainings**

County of Riverside Cultural Sensitivity Training (2018)

Paleontology

Record Search Training, Eastern Information Center (2015-2017)

**Professional Associations**

*Register of Professional Archaeologists (2022 – present)*

*Art History Society of California State University, Los Angeles (2019 – present)*

**Languages**

*ENGLISH*

*SPANISH*

## *CAREER SUMMARY*

Allegria Garcia, M.A. is a Project and Cultural Resource Management archaeologist with over nine years of professional experience. She is experienced in archaeological fieldwork associated with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 processes, including surveying, monitoring, data recovery, reporting & archival research and has worked throughout the State of California and Nevada. Prior to performing fieldwork, Ms. Garcia served as an Information Officer for the California Historic Resource Information System Eastern Information Center (CHRIS-EIC) and assisted researchers, government agencies, and consultants working on behalf of development firms and community in securing the cultural resource data needed to conduct their regulatory due diligence assessments. During her time at the Eastern Information Center, she assisted archaeological consultants and cultural resource management representatives with record searches and was integral to the digitization of information center's site records, cultural resource reports, and location maps associated with sites in Riverside, Inyo and Mono counties.

Ms. Garcia has conducted background research, surveys, monitoring, writing archaeological assessments, archaeological inventory surveys, field lab organization, data recovery, field research, tribal consultation and reporting for projects ranging from small private developments to highway and infrastructure to large-scale forest surveys on federal land. She is also cross trained in paleontology and stormwater management.

## *EDUCATION*

| | |
|---|---|
| M.A., Art History with concentration in Mesoamerican Studies, California State University, Los Angeles | 2021 |
| B.S., Anthropology, University of California – Riverside | 2017 |
| B.A., History, minor in Education, University of California - Riverside | 2017 |

## *RELEVANT EXPERIENCE*

— **Hydrostor, Willow Rock Energy Storage Center (WRESC) Advanced Compressed Air Energy System (A-CAES) Project, Rosamond, Kern County, CA, March 2023-present:** Ms. Garcia is the Project Archaeologist for the proposed Willow Rock Energy Storage Center to be developed and constructed in Rosamond. She conducted pedestrian cultural surveys and architectural surveys of over 800 acres and 28 miles of transmission lines (including both preferred routes and alternatives) over a 10-month period. Along with fellow staff archaeologists, she prepared resource documentation (California 523 DPR forms), coordinated fieldwork efforts, and communicated with Client and attorneys about project status. Ms. Garcia also conducted all tribal consultation coordination and co-authored the assessment report under California Energy Commission (CEC) guidelines. Ms. Garcia also co-led Phase II subsurface testing and evaluation of ten potentially eligible cultural resource sites subject to adverse impact and co-authored the Phase II report.

— **MBK Rental Living, Whitewood Estates Project, Murrieta, CA, December 2024-present:** Ms. Garcia contributed to the review of the Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan (CRMP) involving the ground disturbance mitigation measures for the development of twenty-seven multi-story buildings and other on-site amenities in the City of Murrieta. Currently,

she coordinates with official from the City of Murrieta and tribal authorities of Pechanga for next steps in project development and to satisfy all CEQA requirements.

— **China Lake Naval Weapons Air Station, Ridgecrest, Kern County, CA, April 2023; February 2024-ongoing:** Ms. Garcia has surveyed, monitored, conducted research, and will report for several soil testing, well installation and well decommissioning projects commissioned by China Lake's Environmental Management Division (EMD). Project areas have included the main site, CLPL Public Works, Armitage Field, SNORT, Middle George Range and Weapons Survivability Lab.

— **The Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC)/California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) District 4/Napa Valley Transportation Authority (NVTA), MTC SR-29 Project, Napa County, CA, November 2022-January 2023**: Ms. Garcia was on the team of archaeologists conducting shovel test pit units to determine archaeological sensitivity in the proposed road/traffic improvements of incorporated areas of Napa County.

— **John Soldat, Soldat Medical Office Facility Project, unincorporated Riverside County, California, October 2023- January 2024.** Ms. Garcia was the archaeologist responsible for ongoing tribal consultation coordination and fieldwork for the development of a new multistory medical facility over a 1.1-acre parcel. She contributed to the Tribal Consultation of the finalized report.

— **Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board, Former Berk Oil and Pacific Metal Craft Site Project, City of Bell Gardens, Los Angeles County, CA, October 2023- January 2024.** Ms. Garcia is the co-author and Project Archaeologist of the Cultural Resources Assessment for the former Berk Oil and Pacific Metal Craft Site. She evaluated potential cultural resources, prepared resource documentation (DPR 523 forms), coordinated tribal consultation, performed archival literature reviews, historical map review and managed the administrative record.

— **Clark County Department of Aviation, The Perkins Field Airport Road Relocation Project, Overton, Clark County, NV, October 2022 – present:** Ms. Garcia conducted the primary site visit in November 2022 of the Perkins Field Airport Road Project to identify previously recorded archaeological sites. In December 2022, Ms. Garcia was on the team of archaeologists aiding in the Data Recovery on 19$^{th}$ century Mormon architecture and Pueblos; she also performed archaeological construction monitoring in tandem with different county works and construction personnel. She performed investigative research at the historic archives at the University of Las Vegas and is currently contributing to the Final report and Data Recovery database.

— **Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA), Region IX Hazard Mitigation Technical Assistance Program (HMTAP), California and Nevada, 2021-Ongoing:** Ms. Garcia is a historic preservation analyst and archaeologist for ongoing EHP support on FEMA's Region IX HMTAP contract. She is responsible for the evaluation of application information provided by Hazard Mitigation Grant Program sub applicants during the environmental review process. Further, Ms. Garcia conducts records searches, tribal consultation coordination and fieldwork for grantee projects requiring archaeological review, pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

— **San Bernardino County NPDES Monitoring, San Bernardino County, CA, January 2019 – Ongoing:** Mr. Garcia works with fellow staff and occasionally as Field Lead for routine water sampling of nine channel sites throughout the Inland Empire for San Bernardino County Public Works, during wet and dry seasons, as well as monthly source water sampling at Seven Oaks Dam. Tasks include water sampling, coordination with sampling teams and labs, training new sample team members and the curation of field documents and chain of custody forms.

## PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE

Before joining WSP, Allegria's experience included:

— **Lockheed Martin, Beaumont Lockheed Martin Site Maintenance Visit, Beaumont, CA, June 2022:** Ms. Garcia conducted a site visit to the Lockheed Martin Groundwater Extraction & Treatment Center System. She checked the function of feed pumps, bag filters, and reactor process areas.

— **Eidson, Saragosa Cell Towers, Riverside, CA, July 2020:** Ms. Garcia served as the Archaeologist for the Saragosa Cell Tower development project located in Pico Rivera, CA. She participated in archaeological monitoring, conducted daily tailgate meetings on archaeological resources, prepared and managed the administrative record.

— **Edison, I-105/I-106 Cell Tower Project, Downey, CA, June 2020:** Ms. Garcia served as the Archaeologist for the Downey Cell Tower development project located in Downey, CA. She participated in archaeological monitoring, conducted daily tailgate meetings on archaeological resources, prepared and managed the administrative record.

— **Coachella Valley Water District, Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) Project, Coachella Valley, CA, May 2019:** Ms. Garcia served as the Archaeologist for the proposed pipe improvement project of removing existing storm drain pipe and placing/replacing new storm drain pipe with the Coachella Valley. She participated in archaeological construction monitoring, on-site mobilization, prepared and managed the administrative record.

— **Town of Yucca Valley, Yucca Valley Trail Project, Riverside County, CA, 2018:** Ms. Garcia served as the Archaeologist for the infrastructure improvement project within the town of Yucca Valley. She participated in archaeological construction monitoring, on-site mobilization, prepared and managed the administrative record, performed memorandum editing and report preparation.

— **Confidential, Midlands Carrier Project, Jurupa Valley, CA, May 2019:** Ms. Garcia served as the Cultural Resource Analyst for the proposed development project in Jurupa Valley, CA. She conducted the records search at the Eastern Information Center, participated in the Phase I survey, performed archaeological construction monitoring, prepared resource documentation and co-authored the assessment and monitoring reports.

— **Confidential, Devore Road Washout Project, Riverside, CA, May 2019:** Ms. Garcia served as the Paleontologist for the proposed development project and performed daily WEAP training and archaeological construction monitoring.

- **Pilot Flying J Travel Center, Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, CA, April – November 2019:** Ms. Garcia served as paleontological monitor for the grading and trenching of 14 acres of former dairy land for the construction of a Flying J Travel Center in Jurupa Valley, California. Tasks included monitoring ground disturbance within the parcel, as well as all trenching associated with municipal utility improvements, coordinating schedules with Native American Monitors from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians and Kizh Nation, and assisting in the evaluation of potential cultural resources. Further, she performed cultural resources monitoring, archaeological construction monitoring, and on-site mobilization.

- **California Department of Transportation, I-15/SR-79 Interchange Improvement Project, Riverside County, CA, August 2018:** Ms. Garcia served as the Archaeologist for the infrastructure improvement project of the existing I-15/SR-79 Interchange within the City of Temecula. She performed daily WEAP training, archaeological construction monitoring, and report preparation.

- **California Department of Transportation, I-15/Limonite Interchange Improvement Project, Riverside County, CA, July 2018:** Ms. Garcia served as the Paleontologist for the infrastructure improvement project of the existing Limonite Avenue Overcrossing in the City of Eastvale. In widening the roadway from four to six lanes, the planned project developed the existing northbound/southbound ramps and replaced the Limonite Avenue overcrossing structure. She performed daily WEAP training, archaeological construction monitoring, and report preparation.

- **Bureau of Land Management, Desert Mitigation Scanning Project, Monrovia, CA, February – June 2022:** Ms. Garcia served as the Cultural Resource Analyst for this archiving project from the historic Desert Training Center and the General Patton Memorial Museum in Chiriaco Summit, CA. She catalogued, archived and organized multi-media and general office documents regarding the establishment of the General Patton Memorial. Through data management, file structure and detailed keyword tagging the collection was effectively digitized with original material preserved. To digitize, Ms. Garcia scanned, inventoried, and archived over 3,000 documents to preserve the documentation and media of the historic event.

- **Confidential, Troutdale Project, Indio, CA, March 2022:** Ms. Garcia served as the Archaeologist for the proposed development project situated in an indigenous village site in Indio, CA. She conducted shovel test pit units, updated existing records of artifacts present and administered the record.

- **Confidential, Palmdale Survey, Palmdale, CA, March 2022:** Ms. Garcia served as the Archaeologist for the proposed commercial retail development project in Palmdale, CA. She conducted the Phase I field survey for 450+ acres, documented new archaeological records and assisted in administering the record.

- **PG&E, Mariposa Project, Fresno, CA, February 2022:** Ms. Garcia served as the Archaeologist for the proposed safety tree trimming maintenance services for the existing telephone poles conducted at the Wellbarn Road trail head. She performed cultural resources monitoring, on-site mobilization, updated and recorded new various historic and prehistoric resources and traversed over 100+ acres to monitor tree trimming on historic mining sites.

- **PG&E, Auberry 1102 12kv Distribution Line, Enhanced Vegetation Management Program, Fresno, CA, February 2022:** Ms. Garcia served as the Archaeologist for the improvement project of the existing Auberry 1102 12kV Distribution Line for the Enhanced Vegetation Management Program. The project was responsible for removing and trimming trees in the Millerton Lake State Recreational Area and Big Table Mountain Ecological Reserve. Ms. Garcia presented a cultural resources tailboard, monitored project activities and coordinated the trimming/removal of trees near cultural site boundaries.

- **Salem Engineering, Goetz Project, Menifee, CA, November 2020:** Ms. Garcia served as the Archaeologist for the proposed Goetz Gas Station and Commercial Center development project located at the northwestern corner of Goetz Road and Vista Way. Consisting of 2.08 acres, she conducted the cultural resources monitoring, archaeological construction monitoring, spot-checking and on-site mobilization.

- **Private, AAA617 Project, Riverside, CA, January 2020:** Ms. Garcia served as the Cultural Resource Analyst for the proposed development project, and she conducted the record search at the Eastern Information Center. Further, she contributed to the record search section of the final report, prepared resource documentation, updates, and co-authored the assessment report.

- **Private, CNS1901 Project, Riverside, CA, January 2020:** Ms. Garcia served as the Cultural Resource Analyst for the proposed development project, and she conducted the record search at the Eastern Information Center. Further, she contributed to the record search section of the final report, prepared resource documentation, updates, and co-authored the assessment report.

- **Salem Engineering and City of Menifee, McCall Retail Plaza Project, Menifee, CA, November 2021:** Ms. Garcia served as the Archaeologist for the proposed development project of 3.21 acres of vacant land to construct a commercial center. She conducted archaeological construction monitoring during the excavation of utility trenches along McCall Boulevard.

- **PSOMAS and Caltrans, San Diego Freeway (I-405) Improvement Project, Orange County, CA, May 2021:** Ms. Garcia served as the Archaeologist for the 405 freeway improvement section project in Seal Beach. She conducted the Phase I Survey and conducted auger testing along the proposed gas pipeline on a grid to confirm proposed excavation locations; with soil data gathered and results recorded over a two week period all cultural resources were negative. Further, Ms. Garcia contributed to the report findings with here data collection, photos and field methods.

- **Private, 23755 Newhall Avenue Project, Hayward, CA, April 2021:** Ms. Garcia served as the Archaeologist for the proposed development project and conducted an intensive pedestrian and paleontology survey in the Santa Clarita Valley.

- **Hillwood Development Company, Almond Commerce Center Project, Fontana, CA, February 2021:** Ms. Garcia served as the Archaeologist for the proposed Almond Commerce Center development project including a large office building and conducted archaeological construction monitoring. She monitored trenching and placement of storm drains along Almond Avenue and Whittram Avenue.

- **Orange County Transportation Authority (OCTA), OC Streetcar Project, City of Santa Ana, Orange County, CA, January – March 2021:** Ms. Garcia served as the Archaeologist for the proposed infrastructure development project for the Orange County Streetcar rail line. She conducted data recovery and archaeological construction monitoring in relation to the development of the Orange County Streetcar platform. She monitored the excavation of a turing pit dug by the Walsh Group Construction where humans remains had been removed previously.

- **Salm Engineering, Evergreen Development Project, Corona, CA, September 2021:** Ms. Garcia served as the Archaeologist for the proposed development project of the construction of a gas station, convenience store and car wash. Development of the 5.92 acres used heavy machinery equipment and due to sensitivity she conducted daily tailgate meeting discussing the significance of possible artifacts found.

- **Insignia Environmental, Southern California Gas Wilshire Blvd. Gas Installation Project, Los Angeles, CA, September 2021:** Ms. Garcia served as the Archaeologist for the proposed infrastructure installation project of new and renovated gas pipeline installation at the West Los Angeles VA Medical Center. She conducted archaeological construction monitoring and organized for future construction scheduling.

- **Private, AVEK Eastside Water Bank Project, Little Rock, CA, July 2020:** Ms. Garcia served as the Archaeologist for the proposed warehouse development project and participated in both the Cultural Resources Assessment and Phase I Survey.

- **La Puente Valley County Water District, LPVCWD Recycled Water Project, City of Industry, CA, March 2020:** Ms. Garcia served as Cultural Resource Analyst and the Archaeologist for the proposed infrastructure improvement project. She participated in archaeological construction monitoring, prepared and managed the administrative record.

- **San of Diego and USACE, DMI1602: Crown Point Sewer & Water Project, San Diego, CA, March 2020:** Ms. Garcia served as the Cultural Resource Analyst and the Archaeologist for the proposed infrastructure improvement project. She participated in archaeological construction monitoring, prepared, managed the administrative record and contributed to the final report.

- **City of Moreno Valley, MOV1601: Rancho Verde Park Site Project, Riverside County, CA, March 2020:** Ms. Garcia served as the Cultural Resource Analyst and conducted a record search at the Eastern Information Center for the proposed park development of Rancho Verde Park in the City of Moreno Valley.

- **Private, DFD201: Lurrin Land Development, Obsidian Tract, Riverside County, CA, January 2020:** Ms. Garcia served as the Cultural Resource Analyst for the proposed development project and she conducted the record search at the Eastern Information Center. Further, she contributed to the record search section of the final report, prepared resource documentation, updates, and co-authored the assessment report.

- **Solvang WWTP, Solvang WWTP Water Quality Phase I, Solvang, CA, January 2020:** Ms. Garcia served as the Archaeologist for the proposed building development project of undeveloped land to extend Solvang Water Quality infrastructure. She participated in the

Phase I survey prepared resource documentation, updates, and contributed to the assessment report.

— **Confidential, Telecom Project, Wild Canyon, CA, January 2020:** Ms. Garcia served as the Cultural Resource Analyst for the proposed development project in Los Angeles, County, CA. She performed a record search at the South Central Coast Information Center.

— **City of Chico, North Chico Residential Development Project, Chico, CA, January 2020:** Ms. Garcia served as the Archaeologist and Cultural Resource Analyst for the proposed residential development project in Wildwood Canyon, CA. She performed a record search at the South Central Coastal Information Center, conducted a site visit and took photographs of existing architecture.

— **City of Yucaipa, Wildwood Canyon Interchange PEAR Project, Wild Canyon, CA, January 2020:** Ms. Garcia served as the Cultural Resource Analyst for the proposed Canyon improvement project in Wildwood Canyon, CA. She performed a record search at the South Central Coast Information Center.

— **Private, CNS1901: Barton Road Bridge Replacement, Barton, CA, January 2020:** Ms. Garcia served as the Cultural Resource Analyst for the proposed development project and she conducted the record search at the Eastern Information Center. Further, she contributed to the record search section of the final report, prepared resource documentation, updates, and co-authored the assessment report.

— **Confidential, Centinella Creek Channel, Los Angeles, CA, December 2019:** Ms. Garcia served as the Cultural Resource Analyst for the proposed building development along three main water channels in Los Angeles County. She conducted the record search at the South Central Coastal Information Center and contributed to the final report.

— **Private, Dutch Brother's Coffee Project, Riverside, CA, November 2019:** Ms. Garcia served as the Cultural Resource Analyst for the proposed development project and she conducted the record search at the Eastern Information Center. Further, she contributed to the record search section of the final report, prepared resource documentation and updates.

— **Riverside Mining Limited, Riverside Mining Project, Jurupa Valley, CA, October 2019:** Ms. Garcia served as the Cultural Resource Analyst for the proposed development project for Riverside Mining Limited in Jurupa Valley. She conducted the record search at the Eastern Information Center.

— **City of Hemet, HET1901: Hemet Valley Bikeway, Hemet, CA, October 2019:** Ms. Garcia served as the Cultural Resource Analyst for the proposed installation of the Hemet Valley Bikeway Connect in Hemet, CA along Palm Avenue. She conducted the record search at the Eastern Information Center for the project involving 3.5 miles of bicycle facilities, bike lockers, bike repair stations and transportation mobility stations.

— **City of Wildomar, JTM1801: Baxter Central Mixed- Used Development, Riverside County, CA, October 2019:** Ms. Garcia served as the Cultural Resource Analyst and conducted the record search at the Eastern Information Center for the proposed project that would eliminate the approved 75,000 square foot retail center space to instead construct an 84,000 square foot outpatient medical office building on 7.2 acres, a 102-room

hotel building on 5.4 acres and associated road and storm drain improvements for a total of approximately 10 acres.

— **City of Colton, CLT1701L Colton Tropica Warehouse Project, Colton, CA, September 2019:** Ms. Garcia served as the Cultural Resource Analyst and conducted a record search at the Eastern Information Center for the proposed installation of three industrial buildings, each with administrative office area and employee facilities for a large warehouse district on a total of 18.95 acres.

— **Private, SGH1901: Hacienda Village Project, Riverside County, CA, September 2019:** Ms. Garcia served as the Cultural Resource Analyst for the proposed installation project at Hacienda Village in Riverside, CA. She conducted the record search at the Eastern Information Center and contributed to the record search section of the final report.

— **Perris City High School, PHG1901: Perris High School #4 Project, Riverside County, CA, July 2019:** Ms. Garcia served as the Archaeologist for the proposed improvement project of Perris High School and participated in archaeological monitoring, prepared resource documentation updates, and managed the administrative record. She also contributed her notes and archaeological investigations to the final monitoring report.

— **Private, The Commons Project, Riverside, CA, July 2019:** Ms. Garcia served as the Archaeologist for the proposed housing development project in the City of Riverside and she conducted the record search at the Eastern Information Center. Further, she contributed to the record search section of the final report, participate in the Phase I survey, prepared resource documentation, updates, and contributed to the assessment report.

— **Private, NCO1903 Project, Riverside, CA, July 2019:** Ms. Garcia served as the Archaeologist and Cultural Resource Analyst for the proposed development project and she conducted the record search at the Eastern Information Center. Further, she conducted the Phase I survey, contributed in scoping for NAHC mitigation measures and the record search section of the final report.

— **Private, INH1801 Project, Riverside, CA, July 2019:** Ms. Garcia served as the Cultural Resource Analyst for the proposed development project and she conducted the record search at the Eastern Information Center. Further, she conducted the Phase I survey, contributed in scoping for NAHC mitigation measures and the record search section of the final report.

— **Private, BBK1901 Project, Riverside, CA, July 2019:** Ms. Garcia served as the Cultural Resource Analyst for the proposed development project and she conducted the record search at the Eastern Information Center. Further, she contributed to the record search section of the final report, prepared resource documentation, updates, and co-authored the assessment report.

— **Private, DFD1906 Project, Riverside, CA, July 2019:** Ms. Garcia served as the Cultural Resource Analyst for the proposed development project and she conducted the record search at the Eastern Information Center. Further, she contributed to the record search section of the final report, prepared resource documentation, updates, and co-authored the assessment report.

- **Private, BEN1901 Project, Riverside, CA, July 2019:** Ms. Garcia served as the Archaeologist and Cultural Resource Analyst for the proposed development project. She conducted the record search at the Eastern Information Center, participated in the Phase I Survey, contributed in scoping for NAHC mitigation measures and the record search section of the final report.

- **Private, BEN1701 Project, Riverside, CA, July 2019:** Ms. Garcia served as the Cultural Resource Analyst for the proposed development project and she conducted the record search at the Eastern Information Center. Further, she contributed in scoping for NAHC mitigation measures and the record search section of the final report.

- **Private, BEN1803: Project, Riverside, CA, July 2019:** Ms. Garcia served as the Cultural Resource Analyst for the proposed development project and she conducted the record search at the Eastern Information Center. Further, she contributed to the record search section of the final report.

- **City of Lake Elsinore, Southern California Edison, Army Corps of Engineers, CLE1803: Camino del Norte Extension Improvement, Riverside, CA, July 2019:** Ms. Garcia served as the Archaeological Field Technician for the proposed extension and improvement of Camino Del Norte Road to open land for development and improve circulation. She met with indigenous tribal monitors from Soboba and Pechanga to monitor the area for any cultural resources. Further, she prepared and managed the administrative record used in the final archaeological report.

- **Private, TTM 37732 Barton Development Project, Riverside, CA, July 2019:** Ms. Garcia served as the Cultural Resource Analyst and Archaeologist for the proposed building development project and conducted the record search at the Eastern Information Center. Further, she participated in the Phase I survey, contributed to the record search section of the final report, prepared resource documentation, updates, and co-authored the assessment report.

- **Private, TTM 37731 Cole Development Project, Riverside, CA, June 2019:** Ms. Garcia served as the Cultural Resource Analyst and Archaeologist for the proposed building development project and conducted the record search at the Eastern Information Center. Further, she participated in the Phase I survey, contributed to the record search section of the final report, prepared resource documentation, updates, and co-authored the assessment report.

- **Town of Apple Valley & Roadway Engineering and Contracting, Inc., APL1901: Tuscola/Kasota Road Construction, Apple Valley, CA, June 2019:** Ms. Garcia served as the Archaeologist and Cultural Resource Analyst for a new 4,574 square foot commercial building, drive-thru lane, landscaping, parking and new access road between Tuscola Road and Kasota Road in Apple Valley, CA. She conducted the records search, participated in the Phase I survey, and authored the assessment report.

- **Demler Egg Ranch, DEG1901: Demler Egg Ranch Tech Studies Project, Riverside County, CA, May 2019:** Ms. Garcia served as the Archaeologist and Cultural Resource Analyst for the Demler Egg Ranch Improvement project, where two warehouses structures would be added to the existing historic ranch. She conducted the records search, participated in the Phase I survey, and co-authored the assessment report.

- **Southland Pipe Corporation, LCI1903: Southland Pipe ILEX, Riverside County, CA, June 2019:** Ms. Garcia served as the Archaeologist and Cultural Resource Analyst for the proposed land development of a Southland Pipe Corporation chain site in Fontana, CA. She conducted the record search at the Eastern Information Center, the Phase I survey and contributed to the records search section for the final report.

- **City of Corona and Corona Planning & Housing Commission Report, TTM 37719: Cresta Avenue Project, Corona, CA, June 2019:** Ms. Garcia served as the Cultural Resource Analyst that conducted the record search at the Eastern Information Center for the housing development project in the City of Corona, CA. Further, she contributed to the record search section for the final report.

- **Private, PDV1901: 45444 Calle Pintoresca, Riverside County, CA, June 2019:** Ms. Garcia served as a Cultural Resource Analyst that conducted the record search at the Eastern Information Center for the development of private property in Temecula, CA.

- **Hopewell Development, PRW1901: Horizon Business Park Warehouse, Riverside County, CA, June 2019:** Ms. Garcia served as the Cultural Resource Analyst for the proposed 104,900 square foot warehouse development project in the City of Riverside, CA. She conducted the record search at the Eastern Information Center and prepared the record section of the final report.

- **City of Colton, CLT1703: Reche Canyon Plaza Environmental Impact Report, CA, June 2019:** Ms. Garcia served as the Archaeologist and the Cultural Resource Analyst for the proposed development of approx. 18,700 square feet of commercial use building with fueling stations, convenience store, neighborhood retail space and car wash. She conducted the record search at the Eastern Information Center, participated in the Phase I Survey and contributed to the record search section.

- **Private, TPR1901: Tropica Ranch Commerce Center, Riverside County, CA, June 2019:** Ms. Garcia served as the Cultural Resource Analyst for the proposed industrial development project in the City of Colton. The site developed three buildings, consisting of parking stalls and truck trailer parking stalls. She conducted the records search at the Eastern Information Center, prepared resource documentation, updates, and co-authored the assessment report.

- **County of Riverside and Riverside County Planning Department, RED1902: Mead Valley/Good Hope Road Improvements Project, Riverside, CA, June 2019:** Ms. Garcia served as the Archaeologist for the proposed Mead Valley Road improvement project in the City of Riverside. She conducted the Phase I survey and contributed to the final report.

- **ALDI, ALDI #88 Project, Murrieta, CA, June 2019:** Ms. Garcia served as the Cultural Resource Analyst for the proposed ALDI building project in the City of Murrieta. She participated in archaeological construction monitoring, prepared and managed the administrative record.

- **Private, ALD1801 Project, Riverside, CA, July 2019:** Ms. Garcia served as the Cultural Resource Analyst for the proposed development project and she conducted the record search at the Eastern Information Center. Further, she contributed to the record search section of the final report.

- **City of Jurupa Valley, RED1901: Three Libraries Burrowing Owl Project, CA, May 2019:** Ms. Garcia served as the Archaeologist and Cultural Resource Analyst for the proposed library building developments in the County of Riverside. She conducted multiple records searches for the various locations, participated in the Phase I survey and contributed to the record search results.

- **Sober Nation LLC, NCR1901: Cathedral Palms Rehabilitation Center Project, CA, May 2019:** Ms. Garcia served as the Archaeologist and Cultural Resource Analyst for the proposed improvement project of the Cathedral Palms Rehabilitation Center in Cathedral City, CA. She conducted the records search at the Eastern Information Center, the Phase I pedestrian survey and contributed to the records search section in the final report.

- **Lews Retail Centers, LEW1902: High Desert Gateway West Project, CA, May 2019:** Ms. Garcia served as the Cultural Resource Analyst for the proposed 152,700 square foot community shopping center project in Hesperia, CA. She conducted the records search at the Eastern Information Center and prepared records search material for the final report.

- **Confidential, Lakeside Project, Riverside County, CA, May 2019:** Ms. Garcia served as the Cultural Resource Analyst for the proposed development project and she conducted the records search at the Eastern Information Center.

- **County of Riverside, EDA Libraries Project, Riverside County, CA, May 2019:** Ms. Garcia served as the Cultural Resource Analyst for the proposed library building developments in the County of Riverside. She conducted multiple records searches for the various locations, participated in the Phase I survey and contributed to the record search results.

- **Private, CGI1801: Environmental Services for 196 Acre Property Project, Riverside, CA, May 2019:** Ms. Garcia served as the Archaeologist and Cultural Resource Analyst for the proposed development of a 196 acre property project. She conducted the records search at the Eastern Information Center, prepared resource documentation, updates and co-authored the Primary Record & Archaeological Record.

- **Ahern Rentals, AHR1901: Ahern Rentals Jurupa Valley, Riverside, CA, May 2019:** Ms. Garcia served as the Cultural Resource Analyst for the proposed development project and conducted the records search at the South Central Coast Information.

- **Confidential, NCO1902: La Sierra PSH- Technical Studies and CE Project, Riverside County, CA, May 2019:** Ms. Garcia served as the Cultural Resource Analyst for the proposed development project. She conducted the record search at the Eastern Information Center.

- **California Conservations Corps, DGS1801: California Conservation Corps Project, Riverside County, CA, May 2019:** Ms. Garcia served as the Cultural Resource Analyst and Archaeologist for the proposed improvement project at the Los Pinos Conservation Camp in Lake Elsinore, CA. After multiple site visits, she was consulted to catalogue and organize various historic maps in various conditions.

- **Private, OMW1801: French Valley Project, Riverside County, CA, May 2019:** Ms. Garcia served as the Cultural Resource Analyst for the proposed development project spanning Desert Hot Springs, Seven Palms Valley, Romoland, Winchester, Bachelor Mtn and Murrieta;

she conducted the records search over multiple appointments at the Eastern Information Center.

— **City of Sunnyvale, ROF1801: Downtown Specific Plan Amendment Project, Riverside, CA, July 2019:** Ms. Garcia served as the Archaeologist for the proposed development project to amend the overall streetscape on the Mathilda Avenue Block 20 frontage. She conducted the records search at the Eastern Information Center, documented the site-visit and contributed to the final report.

— **Private, ASH1901: 1705 Sharon Place, Riverside County, CA, April 2019:** Ms. Garcia served as the Cultural Resource Analyst for the proposed development project at a private residence. She conducted the record search at the Eastern Information Center, contributed in scoping for NAHC mitigation measures and the record search section of the final report.

— **Private, CJD1901 Mentone Gas Station Project, Riverside County, CA, April 2019:** Ms. Garcia served as the Cultural Resource Analyst for the proposed development project. She conducted the record search at the Eastern Information Center, contributed in scoping for NAHC mitigation measures and the record search section of the final report.

— **Private, FII1901 Fort Independence Project, Inyo County, CA, April 2019:** Ms. Garcia served as the Cultural Resource Analyst for the proposed development project. She conducted the record search at the Eastern Information Center, contributed in scoping for NAHC mitigation measures and the record search section of the final report.

— **LSA Associates, LSA Lab Inventory Project, Riverside, CA, 2018-2019:** Ms. Garcia served as the Archaeologist and Cultural Resource Analysts for the reorganization, cataloguing and restructure of the LSA Laboratory in Riverside, CA. She labeled all items, inventoried existing supplies and tools, while also preserving any artifact collections.

— **Habana Investment Group, Habana Investment Group Project, Jurupa Valley, CA, January 2019:** Ms. Garcia served as the Cultural Resource Analyst for the proposed development project. She conducted the records search at the Eastern Information Center, participated in the Phase I survey, and co-authored the assessment report.

— **City of Hesperia, Hesperia Commerce Center II Project, Hesperia, CA, December 2019:** Ms. Garcia served as the Cultural Resource Analyst for the proposed industrial development project. conducted the records search, participated in the Phase I survey, prepared resource documentation and updates, and co-authored the assessment report.

— **Habana Investment Group, MAW1801: 2793 Gainsborough Drive Project, Los Angeles County, CA, November 2018:** Ms. Garcia served as the Cultural Resource Analyst for the proposed development project. She conducted the records search at the Eastern Information Center, participated in the Phase I survey, and co-authored the assessment report.

— **Habana Investment Group, HL01801: 2415 Cumberland Road Project, Los Angeles County, CA, November 2018:** Ms. Garcia served as the Cultural Resource Analyst for the proposed development project. She conducted the records search at the Eastern Information Center, participated in the Phase I survey, and co-authored the assessment report.

- **Contera Construction Co., IR-1716620 Project, Temecula, CA, October 2018:** Ms. Garcia served as the Archaeologist for the upcoming development project at 30535 Temecula Parkway, Temecula, CA. She conducted cultural resources monitoring and on-site mobilization.

- **Habana Investment Group, Brent Engineering Project, Riverside County, CA, June 2018:** Ms. Garcia served as the Cultural Resource Analyst for the proposed development project. She conducted the records search at the Eastern Information Center, participated in the Phase I survey, prepared resource documentation updates and contributed to the final report.

- **City of Riverside, Flaming Arrow Drive Storm Drain Project, Riverside County, CA, June 2018:** Ms. Garcia served as the Cultural Resource Analyst for the proposed infrastructure improvement project. She conducted the records search at the Eastern Information Center, participated in the Phase I survey, prepared resource documentation updates and contributed to the final report.

- **Centerpointe on Market, Centerpointe on Market, Riverside County, CA, June 2018:** Ms. Garcia served as the Archaeologist for the housing community development project on Market and First Street in the City of Riverside, California. In the heart of the historic Riverside downtown area, the proposed location had two distinct 20$^{th}$ century historic homesteads that were demolished; she conducted the records search request at the Eastern Information Center, cultural resources monitoring, archaeological construction monitoring, on-site mobilization and enforced archaeological mitigation measures when historic artifacts were found. Ms. Garcia researched the historical context of the area, recorded artifacts locations, created a grid-map system of artifact locations, collected 100+ historic artifacts, organized all incoming data and prepared the final report of her findings.

- **Exeter Property Group and Fullmer Construction, Alessandro Commerce Center Project, Riverside County, CA, June 2018:** Ms. Garcia served as the Archaeological Filed Technician and Cultural Resource Analyst for a commercial/industrial warehouse project of a 54.4 acre site in the City of Riverside; worked locations ranging in size from 720,000 square feet in structures to 974,727 square feet in landscaping areas. The project consisted of working with indigenous tribes in extracting bedrock milling features and associated artifacts during archaeological construction monitoring. Ms. Garcia was present for all ground-disturbing activities and identified prehistoric resources while monitoring; throughout the duration of the project, she created a map system of boulder removal and their future placement according to agreed mitigation measures. Further, Ms. Garcia provided information of her notes, maps and activities when preparing the Archaeology Report.

## PUBLICATIONS & PRESENTATIONS

### Publications

- "The Role of Music in Mesoamerica: Function of Musical Instruments and Musical Concepts," California State University – Los Angeles, California, 2021.