

Ana Montenegro Park

Final Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration

Lead Agency:

City of Baldwin Park
Community Development Department
14403 Pacific Avenue
Baldwin Park, California 91706



Prepared By:

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Final IS/MND
October 15, 2025

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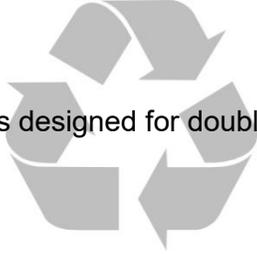


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- Attachment 1 Record of Public Circulation
- Attachment 2 Record of Tribal Consultation

1 Introduction

The City of Baldwin Park (“Lead Agency” or “City”) is proposing the development of the Ana Montenegro Park (“project”) on a single vacant parcel (APN # 8536-016-902) located at the northwest corner of Maine Avenue and Joanbridge Street in the City of Baldwin Park, California. The project also includes a Zone Change from Industrial Commercial to Open Space and a General Plan Amendment from Commercial/Industrial to Open Space. Approval of the new park constitutes a *project* that is subject to review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) 1970 (Public Resources Code §§ 21000, *et seq.*), and the CEQA Guidelines (14 California Code of Regulations §§ 15000, *et seq.*). This Final Initial Study was prepared to assess the short-term, long-term, and cumulative environmental impacts resulting from the proposed project. This report was prepared to comply with CEQA Guidelines § 15063, which sets forth the required contents of an Initial Study. These include:

- A description of the project, including the location of the project (see Section 2)
- Identification of the environmental setting (see Section 2.10)
- Identification of environmental effects by use of a checklist, matrix, or other methods, provided that entries on the checklist or other form are briefly explained to indicate that there is some evidence to support the entries (see Section 4)
- Discussion of ways to mitigate significant effects identified, if any (see Section 4)
- Examination of whether the project is compatible with existing zoning, plans, and other applicable land use controls (see Section 4.11)
- The name(s) of the person(s) who prepared or participated in the preparation of the Initial Study (see Section 6)

1.1 – Purpose of CEQA

CEQA § 21000 of the California Public Resources Code provides as follows:

“The Legislature finds and declares as follows:

- a) The maintenance of a quality environment for the people of this state now and in the future, is a matter of statewide concern.
- b) It is necessary to provide a high-quality environment that at all times is healthful and pleasing to the senses and intellect of man.
- c) There is a need to understand the relationship between the maintenance of high-quality ecological systems and the general welfare of the people of the state, including their enjoyment of the natural resources of the state.
- d) The capacity of the environment is limited, and it is the intent of the Legislature that the government of the state take immediate steps to identify any critical thresholds for the health and safety of the people of the state and take all coordinated actions necessary to prevent such thresholds being reached.
- e) Every citizen has a responsibility to contribute to the preservation and enhancement of the environment.
- f) The interrelationship of policies and practices in the management of natural resources and waste disposal requires systematic and concerted efforts by public and private interests to enhance environmental quality and to control environmental pollution.
- g) It is the intent of the Legislature that all agencies of the state government which regulate activities of private individuals, corporations, and public agencies which are found to affect the quality of the environment, shall regulate such activities so that major consideration is given to preventing environmental damage while providing a decent home and satisfying living environment for every Californian.

The Legislature further finds and declares that it is the policy of the State to:

- h) Develop and maintain a high-quality environment now and in the future, and take all action necessary to protect, rehabilitate, and enhance the environmental quality of the state.
- i) Take all action necessary to provide the people of this state with clean air and water, enjoyment of aesthetic, natural, scenic, and historic environmental qualities, and freedom from excessive noise.
- j) Prevent the elimination of fish or wildlife species due to man's activities, insure that fish and wildlife populations do not drop below self-perpetuating levels, and preserve for future generations representations of all plant and animal communities and examples of the major periods of California history.
- k) Ensure that the long-term protection of the environment, consistent with the provision of a decent home and suitable living environment for every Californian, shall be the guiding criterion in public decisions.
- l) Create and maintain conditions under which man and nature can exist in productive harmony to fulfill the social and economic requirements of present and future generations.
- m) Require governmental agencies at all levels to develop standards and procedures necessary to protect environmental quality.
- n) Require governmental agencies at all levels to consider qualitative factors as well as economic and technical factors and long-term benefits and costs, in addition to short-term benefits and costs and to consider alternatives to proposed actions affecting the environment.”

A concise statement of legislative policy, with respect to public agency consideration of projects for some form of approval, is found in Section 21002 of the Public Resources Code, quoted below:

The Legislature finds and declares that it is the policy of the state that public agencies should not approve projects as proposed if there are feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures available which would substantially lessen the significant environmental effects of such projects, and that the procedures required by this division are intended to assist public agencies in systematically identifying both the significant effects of proposed projects and the feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures which would avoid or substantially lessen such significant effects. The Legislature further finds and declares that in the event specific economic, social, or other conditions make infeasible such project alternatives or such mitigation measures, individual projects may be approved in spite of one or more significant effects thereof.

1.2 – Purpose of Final Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration

The Public Review Draft Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) was circulated for a 20-day public agency and public review and comment period commencing on August 21, 2025 and ending on September 10, 2025. In compliance with CEQA, a Notice of Availability was sent to government agencies, neighboring cities, and non-governmental interested parties (CEQA Guidelines § 15087) (see Attachment 1). The Public Review Draft IS/MND was completed in accordance with the Lead Agency's Guidelines implementing the California Environmental Quality Act and found that the environmental effects from the project would be less than significant with the incorporation of standard conditions and mitigation measures (see Section 5, Mitigation Summary). The Public Review Draft IS/MND is available for review at: <https://www.baldwinpark.com/211/Planning-Division>.

Following completion of the 20-day period of circulation and review of the Public Review IS/MND, no written public comments were received by the City. As part of the Tribal consultation process mandated under Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) and Senate Bil 18 (SB 18), the City entered into consultation with the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation (see Attachment 2). On October 10, 2025, the Tribal

representative for the Kizh Nation requested that the City include revised mitigation measures for Cultural Resources and Tribal Cultural Resources. This Final IS/MND includes the revised mitigation measures requested by the Kizh Nation. None of the revisions to the mitigation measures would result in a substantial increase in the severity of a significant impact or a new significant impact, mitigation, or alternative not already considered in the Public Review Draft IS/MND.

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2 Project Description

2.1 – Project Title

Ana Montenegro Park Project

2.2 – Lead Agency Name and Address

City of Baldwin Park
Community Development Department
14403 East Pacific Avenue
Baldwin Park, CA 91706

2.3 – Contact Person and Phone Number

Nick Baldwin, AICP, Acting Director/City Planner
Phone: (626) 960-4011 Ext. 475
Email: nbaldwin@baldwinpark.com

2.4 – Project Location

The approximately 0.21-acre project site is located in the San Gabriel Valley approximately 1.15 miles east of Interstate 605 (I-605) and approximately 1.90 miles south of Interstate 210 (I-210) (see Exhibit 1 Regional Context Map). The project site is located at the northwest corner of Maine Avenue and Joanbridge Street (Assessor's Parcel Number 8536-016-902), just south of Arrow Highway and the Santa Fe Dam in the northern portion of the City of Baldwin Park (See Exhibit 2, Project Vicinity Map). The project site is also located in close proximity to the Arrow Highway and Live Oak Avenue off-ramps of the I-605 Freeway.

2.5 – Project Sponsor's Name and Address

City of Baldwin Park
Community Development Department
14403 East Pacific Avenue
Baldwin Park, CA 91706

2.6 – General Plan Land Use Designation

Commercial/Industrial

2.7 – Zoning District(s)

Industrial Commercial

2.8 – Project Description

The proposed project includes construction of a new approximately 9,000-square foot pocket park that would feature a tower-like play structure inspired by an alebrije serpent, colorful play climbers, a swing set, five shade structures, an approximately 500-square foot restroom building, and associated

hardscape and landscape improvements (see Exhibit 3, Final Park Site Plan).ⁱ The proposed park design is inspired by the legacy of Mrs. Ana Montenegro and celebrates her admiration for the rich heritage of Pre-Columbian artistry, specifically the vibrant, intricate patterns of Talavera pottery. The proposed park design also reflects the community’s collective vision for the site, fostering a cohesive and culturally enriched atmosphere and creating a harmonious blend of history, culture, and education. A colorful rubber play surface with Talavera design imagery depicting the sunrise would be included in the playground area where the play structure, swing set, and play climbers would be located. The playground area would also be partially covered by colorful shades in the shape of sails.

The proposed men and women’s restroom building would be designed in the Spanish architectural style with a Spanish Tile roof and would be surrounded by Mexican Talavera Tile floor covering. The proposed shade structures would include fabricated powder coated steel roof panels inspired by festive Papel Picado. A concrete walking pathway would be included around playground area and restroom area. Approximately 2,500 square feet of drought tolerant landscaping would be provided around the perimeter of the park. Five shade trees would be planted in various locations throughout the park, including a memorial tree and planter in honor of Ana Montenegro’s husband.

A 10-foot tall concrete masonry block wall would be constructed along the park’s western and northern boundaries and would provide visual and noise screening with neighboring properties. A 3-foot concrete wall adorned with colorful accent tiles and topped with 8-foot tall decorative steel pickets would be erected along the parks southern and eastern boundaries. This fence would include a pedestrian walkway entrance with gates that would be closed and locked at night in order to ensure use of the park is limited to daytime hours. Additional proposed park amenities would include five crescent moon benches with colorful mosaic tiles, large seating boulders, a bike repair station, a drinking fountain, seat walls adorned with colorful mosaic tiles, trash receptacles, solar-powered security lighting and camera system, and a monument sign. No off-street parking would be provided as part of the proposed project.

Because the project site is zoned Industrial Commercial and has a General Plan designation of Commercial/Industrial, the proposed project would require approval of a Zone Change from Industrial Commercial to Open Space and a General Plan Amendment from Commercial Industrial to Open Space.

The proposed park would be open to the public from 8 AM to 8 PM every day of the week. The proposed park would be closed from 8 PM to 8 AM every night and would include a security gate, security lighting, and security cameras to ensure use of the park would not occur outside of the established operating hours.

2.9 – Surrounding Land Uses

Table 1 (Surrounding Land Uses), below, lists the General Plan designation, zoning district, and existing land uses surrounding the project site. To the north of the site is an automobile mechanic shop. The east of the site, on the opposite side of Maine Avenue, is a storage yard operated by California Department of Transportation. To the south of the site, on the opposite side of Joanbridge Street, is a water treatment facility operated by Valley County Water District (VCWD). To the west of the site is a single-family residence.

ⁱ “Alebrijes” are brightly colored Mexican folk art sculptures of fantastical or mythical creatures.

**Table 1
Surrounding Land Uses**

Direction	General Plan Designation	Zoning District	Existing Land Use
Project Site	Commercial/Industrial	Industrial Commercial	Vacant
North	Commercial/Industrial	Industrial Commercial	Baldwin Park RPM Mobile Mechanic
South	Single-Family Residential	Single-Family Residential	VCWD Water Treatment Facility
East	Commercial/Industrial	Industrial Commercial	Caltrans Storage Yard
West	Single-Family Residential	Single-Family Residential	Single-Family Residence

2.10 – Environmental Setting

Baldwin Park is located in the central San Gabriel Valley and is bounded by the cities of Irwindale to the north, West Covina to the south and east, and El Monte to the south and west. I-10 traverses Baldwin Park, and provides access to the regional freeway network, which includes I-605 to the west, State Route 60 (SR-60) to the south, State Route 57 (SR-57) to the east, and Interstate 210 (I-210) to the north. Land uses within and surrounding the City of Baldwin Park are a mix of suburban residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional. The City of Baldwin Park is a fully urbanized area, with limited vacant land available for development, and while the project site is undeveloped, the project vicinity is completely urbanized and built out. The Santa Fe Dam is located to the north of the project area on the opposite side of Arrow Highway.

2.11 – Required Approvals

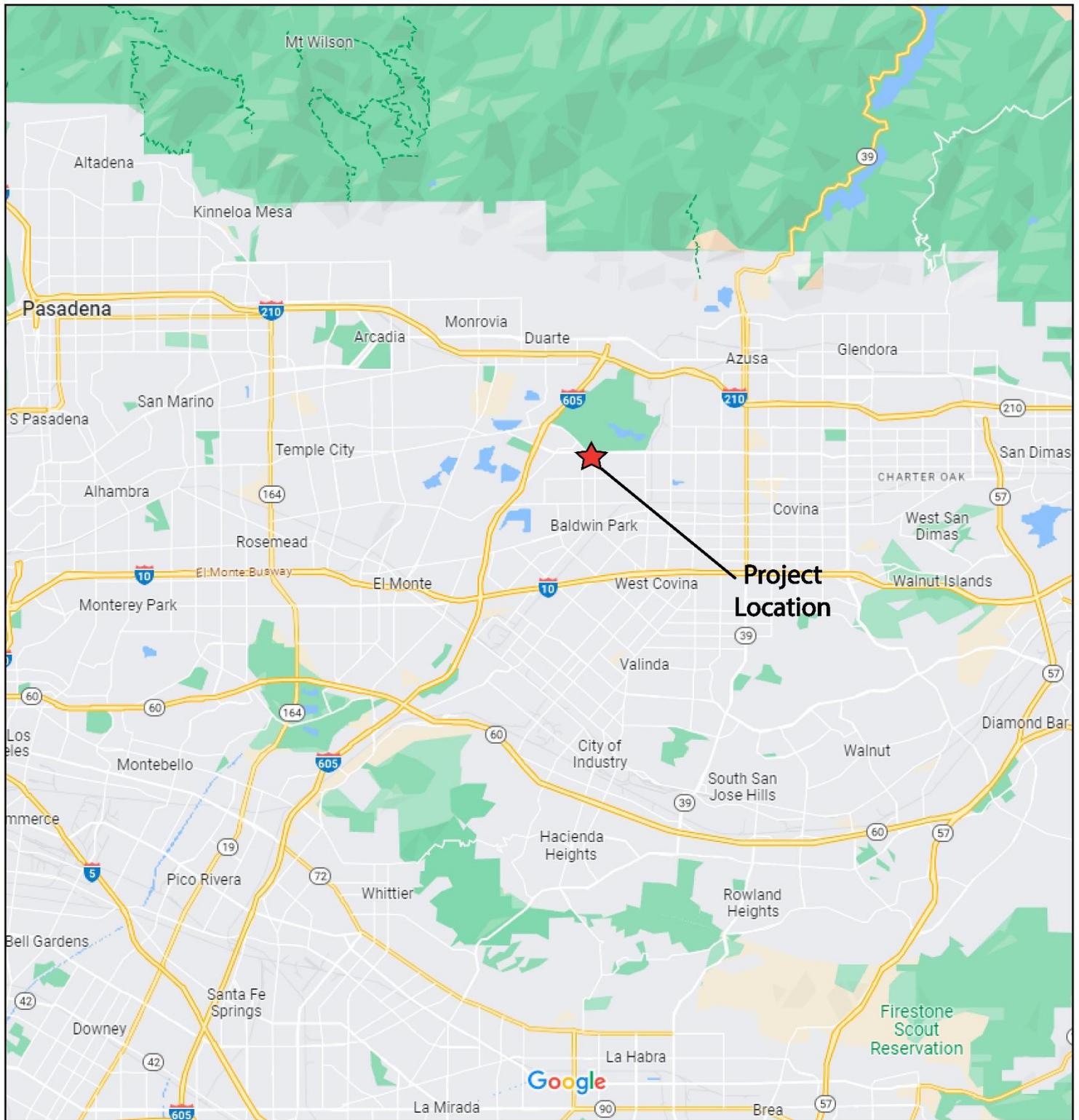
The proposed project includes the following entitlements:

- Design Review for the proposed park design.
- Zone Change from Industrial Commercial to Open Space.
- General Plan Amendment from Commercial Industrial to Open Space.

2.12 – Other Public Agency Whose Approval Is Required

- None.

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Source: Google Maps



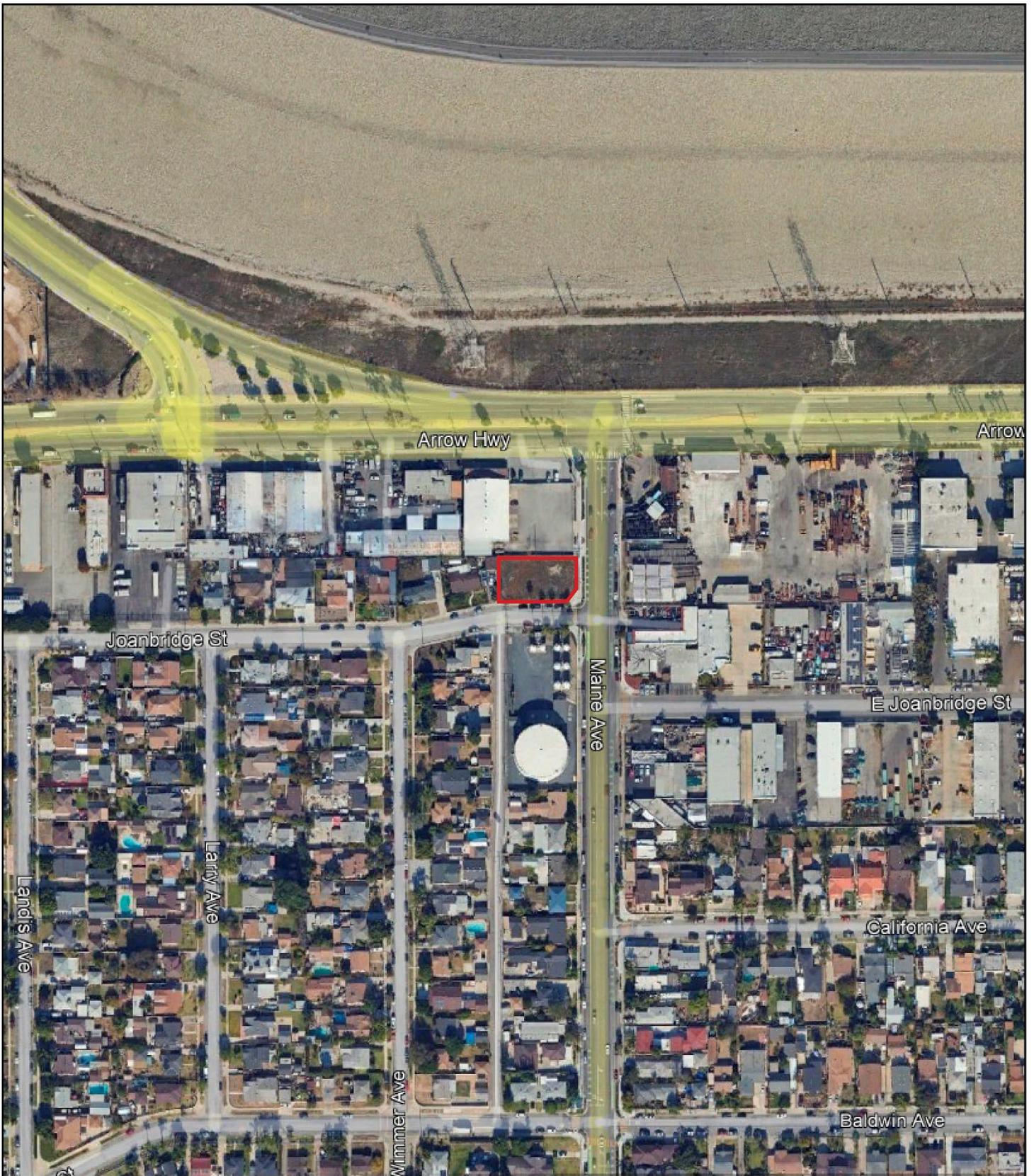
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Exhibit 1 Regional Context Map

Ana Montenegro Park Project
Baldwin Park, California



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Source: Google Maps



- Project Site

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Exhibit 2 Project Vicinity Map

Ana Montenegro Park Project
Baldwin Park, California

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3 Determination

3.1 – 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.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Aesthetics	<input type="checkbox"/>	Agriculture Resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	Air Quality
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Biological Resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cultural Resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	Energy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Geology /Soils	<input type="checkbox"/>	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hazards & Hazardous Materials
<input type="checkbox"/>	Hydrology / Water Quality	<input type="checkbox"/>	Land Use / Planning	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mineral Resources
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Noise	<input type="checkbox"/>	Population/Housing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public Services
<input type="checkbox"/>	Recreation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Tribal Cultural Resources
<input type="checkbox"/>	Utilities/Service Systems	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wildfire	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mandatory Findings of Significance

3.2 – Determination

<input type="checkbox"/>	I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION would be prepared.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there would 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 would be prepared.
<input type="checkbox"/>	I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
<input type="checkbox"/>	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.
<input type="checkbox"/>	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.

Name: Nick Baldwin, AICP, Acting Director/City Planner

Date

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4 Evaluation of Environmental Impacts

4.1 – Aesthetics

Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within view from a state scenic highway?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point.) If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

a) No Impact. Scenic vistas can be impacted by development in two ways. First, a structure may be constructed that blocks the view of a vista. Second, the vista itself may be altered (i.e., development on a scenic hillside). The City of Baldwin Park 2020 General Plan does not identify any scenic vistas or other scenic resources in the City.¹ The Angeles National Forest and San Gabriel Mountain range are approximately 3.5 miles north of the project site. These natural landscapes are scenic resource to Baldwin Park and neighboring cities, and are visible from most parts of the City. However, views of this resource in the project area are extremely limited due to the Santa Fe Dam, which is 92 feet tall and located approximately 500 feet north of the project site. The proposed project is a small community park and would not further obstruct views of the mountains. No impact would occur to scenic vistas.

b) No Impact. The project site is not located adjacent to a designated state scenic highway or eligible state scenic highway, as identified on the California Scenic Highway Mapping System.² Route 39 (SR-39)/San Gabriel Canyon Road in nearby Azusa is eligible for designation and is located approximately 3.25 miles northeast of the project site. State Route 2 (SR-2)/Angeles Crest Highway is officially designated as a State scenic highway is located in the San Gabriel Mountains, and its nearest point is

approximately 12 miles north of the project site. The proposed project would not interfere with the ability of motorists to view scenic vistas from SR-2, nor would it impact the eligibility of SR-39 for designation as a State scenic highway. Moreover, the Baldwin Park 2020 General Plan does not identify any scenic resources within the City.³ The undeveloped project is currently located in a fully developed, urbanized area that contains no scenic resources. Therefore, no impact to scenic resources visible from a State scenic highway would occur.

c) Less Than Significant Impact. The undeveloped project site is located in a fully urbanized area. Because the project site is zoned Industrial Commercial and has a General Plan designation of Commercial/Industrial, the proposed project would require approval of a Zone Change from Industrial Commercial to Open Space and a General Plan Amendment from Commercial Industrial to Open Space. The proposed project would adhere to the General Plan’s design guidelines and comply with the Municipal Code’s maximum height limitations for the Open Space land use. The proposed project includes a 10-foot concrete block wall along the western and northern site boundaries. Currently, Section 153.130.060 of the Baldwin Park Municipal Code, does not list any specific fencing or wall regulations for properties that are located in the “O” Open Space Zoning District of the City of Baldwin Park. This ambiguity results in questions being raised regarding how to regulate the height and materials allowable for properties located within the Open Space zones. The “O” Open Space Zoning district is intended to allow and maintain for the development of public recreational uses and governmental facilities, such as parks and schools. Schools are not subject to local zoning standards as they are regulated by the standards of their school district. City parks are designed strictly for the public benefit and imposing local zoning regulations would impair the day-to-day functions of a public use on said parcels. The City Council recently approved a project design for a park with 10-foot walls in early 2025. The wall height was determined to be necessary to provide an adequate privacy buffer for the adjacent Single-Family Residential property. This is an example that illustrates one of the varied reasons in support of not regulating walls and fences in the OS zone. The Zoning Administrator is responsible with maintaining a detailed record of any Zoning Code Interpretations that are submitted or considered, as noted in Section 020.050 of the Baldwin Park Municipal Code. The Zoning Administrator, in accordance with the responsibilities vested to them by Section 153.020.050 of the Baldwin Park Municipal Code, has determined that no development standards shall apply to fences and walls that are erected within a property that is located within the “O” Open Space Zoning District. For this reason, the project would not conflict with any protected views and is consistent with surrounding uses. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

d) Less Than Significant Impact. Excessive or inappropriately directed lighting can adversely impact night-time views by reducing the ability to see the night sky and stars. Glare can be caused by unshielded or misdirected lighting sources. Reflective surfaces (i.e., polished metal) can also cause glare. Impacts associated with glare range from simple nuisance to potentially dangerous situations (i.e., if glare is directed into the eyes of motorists). The proposed project would comply with the City’s Zoning Code Chapter 153.140.040, Light and Glare.⁴ The project would not have flashing or flickering lights, and the proposed security lighting would not be oriented in such a way that would shine onto adjacent properties or obstruct the visions of passing motorists. The proposed park would not be a substantial source of light and glare, and development and use of the park is not expected to produce any increase in glare or light that would affect day or nighttime views. Nevertheless, the project would comply with Baldwin Park Municipal Code regulations related to light and glare; therefore, the project would have a less than significant impact.

4.2 – Agriculture and Forest Resources

In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state’s inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project, and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board.

Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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))?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

a) No Impact. According to the Baldwin Park 2020 General Plan, the City contains no areas that are currently zoned, designated, or used for agricultural or forestry activities. The California Important

Farmland Finder prepared by the California Department of Conservation does not identify the project site as being located on prime farmland, unique farmland, or farmland of Statewide Importance.⁵ Therefore, there would be no impacts to potential farmland conversion as a result of the project.

b) No Impact. Williamson Act contracts are formed between a county or city and a landowner for the purposes of restricting specific parcels of land to agricultural preserve areas. The project area is fully developed, does not contain any agricultural uses, and the project site is not zoned for agricultural use. There would be no conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract; therefore, there would be no impact.

c) No Impact. The undeveloped project site is located in a completely urbanized area of the City of Baldwin Park with no timberland resources on the site or adjoining the site. The project site has a General Plan Designation of Commercial/Industrial and Zoning designation of Commercial Industrial which do not support forest land or timberland production. There are no areas of forestland as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g) or timberland as defined in Public Resources Code Section 4526 within the City. The proposed project would not conflict with existing zoning or cause rezoning of forest land; therefore, no impact would occur.

D) No Impact. According to the City of Baldwin Park 2020 General Plan no forest lands occur within the City. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use.

e) No Impact. No timberland or farmland exists in the City. Therefore, the proposed project would not involve changes in the existing environment which would result in conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use or the conversion of forest lands to non-forest use. Therefore, no impact would occur.

4.3 – Air Quality

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

Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The proposed project’s potential air quality emissions were estimated using the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod), Version (V.) 2022.1.1.29 (see Appendix A). This section uses the CalEEMod air quality modeling data to estimate the potential air quality emissions for the proposed project and evaluate project emissions against applicable South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD)-recommended California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) significance thresholds for construction and operation.

A) No Impact. The City of Baldwin Park is located within the South Coast Air Basin (Basin) under the jurisdiction of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). SCAQMD and the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) are responsible for formulating and implementing the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) for the Basin. The AQMP is a series of plans for the purpose of reaching short-and long-term goals for those pollutants for which the Basin is designated as a “nonattainment” area because it does not meet Federal and/or State Ambient Air Quality Standards (AAQS). To determine consistency between a project and the AQMP, the project must comply with all applicable SCAQMD rules and regulations, comply with all proposed or adopted control measures, and be consistent with the growth forecasts utilized in preparation of the Plan.

A project that conflicts with or obstructs the Implementation of the SCAQMD South Coast Air Basin 2022 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) could hinder implementation of the AQMP, delay efforts to meet attainment deadlines, and/or interfere with SCAQMD efforts to maintain compliance with, and

attainment of, applicable air quality standards. Pursuant to the methodology provided in Chapter 12 of the 1993 SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook, consistency with the AQMP is affirmed if the project:

- 1) Is consistent with the growth assumptions in the AQMP; and
- 2) Does not increase the frequency or severity of an air quality standards violation or cause a new one.

The proposed project would not induce population or employment growth and would be consistent with underlying land use designations with adoption of the proposed General Plan Amendment and Zone Change. Therefore, it would not conflict with the growth assumptions in the 2022 AQMP. Additionally, as described in response 4.3(b) below, the proposed project would not exceed the construction or operational air quality thresholds maintained by the SCAQMD. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the SCAQMD 2022 AQMP, and no impacts would occur.

b) Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project would generate small amounts of both short-term construction emissions and long-term operational emissions. The SCAQMD, through the AQMP, adopts regional thresholds for various air pollutants. The SCAQMD also has rules that apply to a variety of business, processes, operations, and products subject to Federal and State air quality requirements. The project would be required to comply with such rules as applicable. The proposed project's potential construction and operational emissions were estimated using CalEEMod, V. 2022.1.1.29. As detailed below, the proposed project would not generate short-term or long-term emissions that exceed SCAQMD-recommended pollutant emissions thresholds.

Regional Construction and Operational Emissions

Construction Emissions

The construction of the proposed project would include demolition, building construction, paving, and architectural coating work. Construction phase and duration and the type and amount of equipment used during construction were generated using CalEEMod default assumptions and modified as necessary to reflect the following project-specific context, information, and details:

- Demolition phase was removed to reflect the undeveloped nature of the project site;
- Site preparation phase was set to have 3 working days;
- Grading phase was set to have 5 working days;
- Building construction phase was set to 90 working days;
- Paving phase was set to 12 working days;
- Architectural phase was set for 10 working days;
- Fugitive dust control measures were incorporated into the model consistent with requirements contained in SCAQMD Rule 403, Fugitive Dust.

The proposed project's maximum daily construction emissions are shown in Table 2 (Maximum Daily Regional Construction Emissions). Refer to Appendix A of this Initial Study for CalEEMod output files and detailed construction emissions assumptions. As shown in Table 2, the proposed project's maximum daily, criteria air pollutant emissions would be well below the SCAQMD's regional pollutant significance thresholds. Therefore, project construction would not generate criteria air pollutant emissions that exceed SCAQMD's thresholds.

Table 2
Maximum Daily Regional Construction Emissions

Construction Season	Maximum Pollutant Emissions (Pounds Per Day)					
	ROG	NO _x	CO	SO ₂	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Summer 2026	0.56	4.81	6.91	0.01	0.41	0.22
Winter 2026	1.05	9.22	10.1	0.02	0.52	0.41
SCAQMD Regional Threshold^(A)	75	100	550	150	150	55
Exceeds Threshold?	No	No	No	No	No	No

Source: MIG, 2025 (see Appendix A) and SCAQMD, 2022.

Operational Emissions

Once operational, the proposed project would generate long-term emissions from small “area sources”, including landscaping equipment and the use of consumer products (e.g., paints, cleaners, and fertilizers) that result in the evaporation of chemicals into the atmosphere during product use. While it is anticipated that the vast majority of future park users would come from the surrounding community and would access the park as pedestrians or via bicycle, some future park users would access the park via automobile, thus generating “mobile source” emissions. Mobile source emissions would also come from landscaping and maintenance vehicles. The proposed project would also generate “energy demand” emissions from the combustion of natural gas in water heating equipment. The modeling is based on the project’s first full year of operations (assumed to be 2026), using default data assumptions generated by CalEEMod, modified as necessary to reflect project-specific land use information (i.e., lot acreage, building square footage, etc.) was applied to the model. The proposed project’s maximum daily operational emissions are shown in Table 3, *Maximum Daily Regional Operational Emissions*. Please refer to Appendix A for CalEEMod output files and detailed construction emissions assumptions.

Table 3
Maximum Daily Regional Operational Emissions

Emissions Source	Maximum Daily Pollutant Emission (Pounds Per Day) ^(A)					
	ROG	NO _x	CO	SO ₂	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Mobile Sources	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Area Sources	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Energy Demand	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Total Daily Emissions ^(B)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
SCAQMD Regional Threshold	55	55	550	150	150	55
Exceeds Threshold?	No	No	No	No	No	No

Source: MIG, 2025 (see Appendix A) and SCAQMD, 2022.

(A) Emissions presented are worst-case emissions and may reflect summer or winter emissions levels. Maximum daily ROG, CO, SO₂ emissions occur during the summer. Maximum daily NO_x emissions occur during the winter. In general, due to rounding, there is no difference between summer and winter PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} emissions levels for the purposes of this table.

(B) Totals may not equal due to rounding.

As shown in Table 3, the proposed project’s maximum daily, unmitigated operational criteria air pollutant emissions would be well below the SCAQMD’s-recommended regional pollutant significance thresholds. Project operation, therefore, would not generate criteria air pollutant emissions levels that exceed SCAQMD regional CEQA thresholds.

c) Less than Significant Impact. The SCAQMD identifies sensitive receptors as populations more susceptible to the effects of air pollution than the general population. Some people are more affected by air pollution than others. Sensitive air quality receptors include specific subsets of the general population that are susceptible to poor air quality and the potential adverse health effects associated with poor air quality. Both CARB and the SCAQMD consider residences, schools, parks and playgrounds, childcare centers, athletic facilities, long-term health care facilities, rehabilitation centers, convalescent centers, and retirement homes to be sensitive air quality land uses and receptors (SCAQMD 2017a; CARB 2005). The potential sensitive air quality receptors adjacent or in close proximity to the perimeter of the project area (i.e., within 1,000 feet) include single-family residences in the neighborhood to the west and south of the project site. In addition to criteria air pollutants, the U.S. EPA and CARB have classified certain pollutants as Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) (by U.S. EPA) or Toxic Air Contaminants (TACs) (by CARB), respectively. These pollutants can cause severe health effects at very low concentrations (non-cancer effects), and many are suspected or confirmed carcinogens (i.e., can cause cancer). People exposed to HAPs/TACs at sufficient concentrations and durations may have an increased chance of getting cancer or experiencing other serious health effects. These health effects can include damage to the immune system, as well as neurological, reproductive (e.g., reduced fertility), developmental, respiratory, and/or other health problems.

Toxic Air Contaminants

A portion of the emissions generated during construction of the project would be diesel particulate matter, or DPM, a known TAC. The proposed project's construction activities would not expose adjacent residential receptors to substantial levels of DPM that would pose a substantial adverse health risk for several reasons. First, the proposed project does not involve substantial earthmoving or grading activities that would require large amounts of heavy-duty equipment associated with the highest DPM emissions. This is because the proposed project consists of a small pocket park with associated amenities. Second, potential long-term adverse health risks from DPM are evaluated assuming a constant exposure to emissions over a 70-year lifetime, 24 hours a day, seven days a week, with increased risks generally associated with increased proximity to emissions sources. Since construction activities would only generate DPM emissions on an intermittent, short-term basis (lasting approximately 6 months), DPM emissions from construction activities would be unlikely to result in adverse health effects to existing sensitive receptors that exceed the SCAQMD's significance criteria. Local meteorological conditions would also affect how pollutants disperse and transport in proximity to the proposed project site. The SCAQMD maintains publicly available meteorological data for use in air quality analyses. The closest meteorological station with data representative of those at the project site is from the Glendora Meteorological Station, approximately 6.86 miles northeast of the project site. The wind rose for the Glendora meteorological station shows prevailing winds near the project site are from the southwest. This indicates that pollutant emissions associated with construction of the project would be transported to the northeast, i.e., away from sensitive receptors in proximity to the project site.

Localized Emissions

In addition to regional CEQA thresholds, the SCAQMD has also developed Local Significance Thresholds (LSTs) that represent the maximum emissions from a project that are expected to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the most stringent applicable federal or state ambient air quality standards, which would result in significant adverse localized air quality impacts.

Localized Construction Emissions

The project's maximum daily construction emissions are compared against the SCAQMD's-recommended LSTs thresholds in Table 4, *Local Significance Threshold (LST) Construction Analysis*. Consistent with the SCAQMD's LST methodology, the emissions included in the construction LST

analysis are on-site emissions only. The LST thresholds are for source receptor area (SRA) 9 (East San Gabriel Valley), the SRA in which the proposed project is located, and are based on a receptor distance of 25 meters (82 feet), the closest LST receptor distance thresholds recommended for use by the SCAQMD, and a project size of 1.0 acre.

**Table 4
Local Significance Threshold Construction Analysis**

Construction Phase ^(A, B)	Maximum Pollutant Emissions (Pounds Per Day)			
	NO _x	CO	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Site Preparation	3.74	5.54	0.19	0.17
Grading	9.19	9.69	0.42	0.39
Building Construction	4.81	6.91	0.19	0.17
Paving	4.24	5.30	0.18	0.16
Architectural Coating	0.86	1.13	0.02	0.02
SCAQMD LST	89	623	5	3
Exceeds Threshold?	No	No	No	No

Source: MIG, 2025 (see Appendix A) and SCAQMD, 2009.

(A) Emissions estimated using CalEEMod, V. 2022.1.1.29. Estimates are based on default model assumptions unless otherwise noted in this document.

(B) Emissions presented are worst-case emissions and may reflect summer or winter emission levels. In general, due to rounding, there is no difference between summer and winter emission levels for the purposes of this table.

(C) The LSTs are based on 1.0-acre project size and 25-meter receptor distance.

As shown in Table 4, the proposed project’s construction emissions would not exceed the SCAQMD’s recommended construction LSTs. Project construction, therefore, would not generate criteria air pollutant emissions levels that exceed SCAQMD local CEQA thresholds.

Localized Operational Emissions

Typically, operations related LSTs become a concern when there are substantial on-site stationary or on-site mobile sources (e.g., heavy duty or idling trucks) that could impact surrounding receptors, which is not the case for the proposed project. Project operation would not include any of the preceding conditions. The project would contribute a less than significant amount of criteria pollutants to the area during project construction and operation. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Finally, because the project site is currently undeveloped, and no structures require demolition, there would be no exposure to asbestos containing materials or lead-based paint. For these reasons, the proposed project would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. Impacts would be less than significant.

D) No Impact. According to the SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook, land uses associated with odor complaints include agricultural operations, wastewater treatment plants, landfills, and certain industrial operations (such as manufacturing uses that produce chemicals, paper, etc.). Odors are typically associated with industrial projects involving the use of chemicals, solvents, petroleum products, and other strong-smelling elements used in manufacturing processes, as well as sewage treatment facilities and landfills. Operation of the proposed park would not result in any localized odors. Therefore, no impact would occur.

4.4 – Biological Resources

Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

a) Less than Significant Impact. The City of Baldwin Park is a built out urbanized area with limited to no natural habitat for special status species. The undeveloped project site is located within a completely urbanized area of the City. The site is covered with dirt/gravel and ruderal grasses. There is a single *Ailanthus* tree (*Ailanthus altissima* or “Tree of Heaven”) located along the northern property boundary that would be removed as part of the proposed project. The tree is immature, in poor condition, and not anticipated to provide habitat for any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The project includes development of a small public park. Since the project is located in an already heavily developed portion of Baldwin Park devoid of natural open space, it would not disturb existing habitat, or impact local candidate, sensitive or sensitive species of fauna and flora. Impacts would be less than significant.

b) No Impact. While the project site is undeveloped, it is located in a highly urbanized area of the City of Baldwin Park and is completely surrounded by development on all sides. The project site is comprised of dirt/gravel and ruderal grasses and there is a single *Ailanthus* tree in poor condition. Neither the ruderal grasses nor the tree are anticipated to provide habitat for any special status species. The project site does not contain any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community. Additionally, according to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service Wetlands Mapper, there is no riparian habitat or any other sensitive natural communities on the project site.⁶ Therefore, the project would not have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service.

c) No Impact. A significant impact would occur if state or federally protected wetlands are modified or removed as a result of the proposed project. The undeveloped project site is located in a fully urbanized area and is surrounded on all sides by development. Based on the United States Fish and Wildlife Service Wetlands Mapper, there are no wetlands, marshes, vernal pools, coastal resources, or other areas of interest that occur on or near the project site. Therefore, no impact would occur.

d) Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. The City of Baldwin Park is highly urbanized, with limited open space or parks within the City’s boundaries. The project site is currently undeveloped but is located in a completely developed area of the City. The City does not maintain any wildlife corridors, and the project site is surrounded on all sides by development and surface street features. The proposed project includes removal of a single *Ailanthus* tree. The Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA; 16 USC sections 703–711) and California Fish and Game Code (CFGC) sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3513 extend protection to many avian species known to occur in the project area. The *Ailanthus* tree that would be removed as part of the proposed project is immature and in poor condition; however, it may still have the potential to provide nesting habitat for bird species protected by the CFGC sections 3503 and 3513. In addition, the close proximity to the Santa Fe Dam natural area increases the potential for tree-nesting birds to establish nests in the tree prior to project-related construction. The loss of an active nest of common or special-status bird species and/or their eggs or young as a result of project construction would be considered a violation of the CFGC, section 3503, 3503.5, 3513 and therefore, would be considered a potentially significant impact. As such, Mitigation Measure BIO-1 has been incorporated to reduce impacts to nesting birds to a less than significant level.

e) No Impact. Section 153.165.090 (Private Property Tree Removal and Trimming) of the Baldwin Park Municipal Code establishes regulations and standards to promote the benefits of a healthy urban forest in the City.⁷ The proposed project includes removal of a single, immature

Ailanthus tree, which is not protected under Municipal Code Section 153.165.090. There are no other City policies or ordinances protecting biological resources. Therefore, no impact would occur.

f) No Impact. No native habitat exists on the undeveloped project site. The project site consists of dirt/gravel and ruderal grasses and there is one non-native Ailanthus tree on the site. The project site is not located in an area that would be subject to any Habitat Conservation Plans or Natural Community Conservation Plan. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with the provisions of any adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan. No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures

BIO-1: Conduct Nesting Bird Surveys. If vegetation removal is scheduled during the nesting season (typically February 1 to September 1), then a focused survey for active nests shall be conducted by a qualified biologist no more than five (5) days before the beginning of project-related activities (e.g., demolition, excavation, grading, and vegetation removal). Surveys must be conducted in proposed work areas, staging and storage areas, and soil, equipment, and material stockpile areas. For passerines and small raptors, surveys must be conducted within a 250-foot radius surrounding the work area (in non-developed areas and where access is feasible). For larger raptors, such as those from the genus *Buteo*, the survey area must encompass a 500-foot radius. Surveys must be conducted by a qualified biologist during weather conditions suited to maximize the observation of possible nests and concentrate on areas of suitable habitat. If a lapse in project-related work of five days or longer occurs, an additional nest survey is required before work can be reinitiated. If nests are encountered during any preconstruction survey, a qualified biologist must determine if it may be feasible for construction to continue as planned without impacting the success of the nest, depending on conditions specific to each nest and the relative location and rate of construction activities. Any nest(s) within the project site shall be monitored by a qualified biologist during vegetation removal if work is occurring directly adjacent to the pre-determined no-work buffer. If the qualified biologist determines construction activities have potential to adversely affect a nest, the biologist will immediately inform the construction manager to halt construction activities within minimum exclusion buffer of 50 feet for songbird nests, and 200 to 500 feet for raptor nests, depending on species and location. Construction activities within the no-work buffer may proceed after a qualified biologist determines the nest is no longer active due to natural causes (e.g., young have fledged, predation or other non-anthropogenic nest failure).

4.5 – Cultural Resources

Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in 15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to 15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

a) No Impact. The proposed project site is vacant and does not satisfy any of the criteria for a historic resource defined in Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines. CEQA Guidelines state the term “historical resources” applies to resources that meet any of the following criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (PRC §5024.11).

There are no historic resources listed in the California Register of Historical Resources pursuant to Section 15064.5 at the project site. Therefore, no impact would occur.

b) Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. A significant impact would occur if a known or unknown archaeological resource were removed, altered, or destroyed as a result of the proposed project. According to the City’s 2020 General Plan, Baldwin Park does not contain any known archaeological resources as defined by Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines. Given the urbanized nature of the project vicinity, previously undiscovered archaeological resources are not anticipated to be uncovered during project construction activities. However, given that the project site is undeveloped, in the unlikely event that archaeological resources are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, and at the request of the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation, Mitigation Measures CUL-1 and CUL-2 have been incorporated to ensure that any previously undiscovered buried archaeological resources are properly treated. With implementation of Mitigation Measures CUL-1 and CUL-2, potential impacts to archaeological resources would be reduced to less than significant.

c) Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. No known human remains are anticipated to be located on or beneath the project site. However, in the unlikely event that human remains are uncovered during ground disturbing activities, the contractor is required to halt work in the immediate

area of the find and to notify the County Coroner, in accordance with Health and Safety Code § 7050.5, who must then determine whether the remains are of forensic interest. If the Coroner, with the aid of a supervising archaeologist, determines that the remains are or appear to be of a Native American, they must contact the Native American Heritage Commission for further investigations and proper recovery of such remains, if necessary. In addition, at the request of the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation, Mitigation Measure CUL-3 has been incorporated to ensure that human remains are properly treated in accordance with existing regulations. With implementation of Mitigation Measure CUL-3, potential impacts related to the discovery of buried human remains would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

CUL-1: Retain a Native American Monitor Prior to Commencement of Ground-Disturbing Activities

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

- E. Upon discovery of any TCRs, all construction activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery shall cease (i.e., not less than the surrounding 50 feet) and shall not resume until the discovered TCR has been fully assessed by the Kizh monitor and/or Kizh archaeologist. The Kizh will recover and retain all discovered TCRs in the form and/or manner the Tribe deems appropriate, in the Tribe's sole discretion, and for any purpose the Tribe deems appropriate, including for educational, cultural and/or historic purposes.

CUL-2: Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects

- A. Native American human remains are defined in PRC 5097.98 (d)(1) as an inhumation or cremation, and in any state of decomposition or skeletal completeness. Funerary objects, called associated grave goods in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, are also to be treated according to this statute.
- B. If Native American human remains and/or grave goods discovered or recognized on the project site, then all construction activities shall immediately cease. Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 dictates that any discoveries of human skeletal material shall be immediately reported to the County Coroner and all ground-disturbing activities shall immediately halt and shall remain halted until the coroner has determined the nature of the remains. If the coroner recognizes the human remains to be those of a Native American or has reason to believe they are Native American, he or she shall contact, by telephone within 24 hours, the Native American Heritage Commission, and Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 shall be followed.
- C. Human remains and grave/burial goods shall be treated alike per California Public Resources Code section 5097.98(d)(1) and (2).
- D. Construction activities may resume in other parts of the project site at a minimum of 200 feet away from discovered human remains and/or burial goods, if the Kizh determines in its sole discretion that resuming construction activities at that distance is acceptable and provides the project manager express consent of that determination (along with any other mitigation measures the Kizh monitor and/or archaeologist deems necessary). (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(f).)
- E. Preservation in place (i.e., avoidance) is the preferred manner of treatment for discovered human remains and/or burial goods. Any historic archaeological material that is not Native American in origin (non-TCR) shall be curated at a public, non-profit institution with a research interest in the materials, such as the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County or the Fowler Museum, if such an institution agrees to accept the material. If no institution accepts the archaeological material, it shall be offered to a local school or historical society in the area for educational purposes.
- F. Any discovery of human remains/burial goods shall be kept confidential to prevent further disturbance.

CUL-3: Procedures for Burials and Funerary Remains

- A. As the Most Likely Descendant (“MLD”), the Koo-nas-gna Burial Policy shall be implemented. To the Tribe, the term “human remains” encompasses more than human bones. In ancient as well as historic times, Tribal Traditions included, but were not limited to, the preparation of the soil for burial, the burial of funerary objects with the deceased, and the ceremonial burning of human remains.
- B. If the discovery of human remains includes four or more burials, the discovery location shall be treated as a cemetery and a separate treatment plan shall be created.
- C. The prepared soil and cremation soils are to be treated in the same manner as bone fragments that remain intact. Associated funerary objects are objects that, as part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture, are reasonably believed to have been placed with individual human remains either at the time of death or later; other items made exclusively for burial purposes or to contain human remains can also be considered as associated funerary objects. Cremations will either be removed in bulk or by means as necessary to ensure complete recovery of all sacred materials.
- D. In the case where discovered human remains cannot be fully documented and recovered on the same day, the remains will be covered with muslin cloth and a steel plate that can be moved by heavy equipment placed over the excavation opening to protect the remains. If this type of steel plate is not available, a 24-hour guard should be posted outside of working hours. The Tribe will make every effort to recommend diverting the project and keeping the remains in situ and protected. If the project cannot be diverted, it may be determined that burials will be removed.
- E. In the event preservation in place is not possible despite good faith efforts by the project applicant/developer and/or landowner, before ground-disturbing activities may resume on the project site, the landowner shall arrange a designated site location within the footprint of the project for the respectful reburial of the human remains and/or ceremonial objects.
- F. Each occurrence of human remains and associated funerary objects will be stored using opaque cloth bags. All human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony will be removed to a secure container on site if possible. These items should be retained and reburied within six months of recovery. The site of reburial/repatriation shall be on the project site but at a location agreed upon between the Tribe and the landowner at a site to be protected in perpetuity. There shall be no publicity regarding any cultural materials recovered.
- G. The Tribe will work closely with the project’s qualified archaeologist to ensure that the excavation is treated carefully, ethically and respectfully. If data recovery is approved by the Tribe, documentation shall be prepared and shall include (at a minimum) detailed descriptive notes and sketches. All data recovery data recovery-related forms of documentation shall be approved in advance by the

Tribe. If any data recovery is performed, once complete, a final report shall be submitted to the Tribe and the NAHC. The Tribe does NOT authorize any scientific study or the utilization of any invasive and/or destructive diagnostics on human remains.

4.6 – Energy

Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state of local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

a) Less than Significant Impact. The proposed project consists of development of a small public park on an approximately 0.21-acre site. Construction activities associated with the proposed project would require the use of heavy-duty, off-road equipment and construction-related vehicle trips that would combust fuel, primarily diesel and gasoline. Heavy-duty construction equipment would be required to comply with CARB’s regulations, which restrict heavy-duty diesel vehicle idling to five minutes. Once operational, the proposed project would consume energy for vehicle trips, landscaping equipment, and operation of the restroom building. Electricity and natural gas fuel consumption are energy sources necessary to operate and maintain the proposed project in a safe manner. Lighting is essential for safety and security and natural gas consumption is needed for water heating and other temperature-controlled activities. Given the small scale of the project, and due to improved energy efficiency standards, the proposed project would not result in the wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary use of energy resources. Impacts would be less than significant.

b) Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project would not conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan adopted for the purposes of increasing the amount of renewable energy or energy efficiency. The proposed community park would be built according to building energy efficiency standards (Part 6 of Title 24). Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

4.7 – Geology and Soils

Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv) Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1997), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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A *Report of Limited Geotechnical Study and Environmental Testing* was prepared by Willdan Geotechnical (Willdan) to evaluate the potential geology and soils impacts associated with the construction and operation of the proposed project. The information presented below is condensed from the report which is included as Appendix B.

a.i) Less Than Significant Impact. The City of Baldwin Park is located in a seismically active region of Southern California; however, no Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones have been identified in the City.⁸ The City lies between the Sierra Madre-Cucamonga Fault to the City’s north and the Raymond Hill Fault to the south. No fault lines traverse the project site.⁹ The proposed community park would be subject to all applicable federal, State, and local building code regulations, including the California Building Code (CBC) seismic standards as approved by the Baldwin Park Building and Safety Division and City approved construction permit. Since there is very little chance of fault rupture on the project site, impacts would be less than significant.

a.ii) Less Than Significant Impact. Given its Southern California location as well as its proximity to various fault lines in the region, the City of Baldwin Park is at risk of strong seismic ground shaking. A significant impact could occur if the proposed park project would cause personal injury or death or result in property damage as a result of seismic ground shaking. Although there are no active faults that intersect the project site, the City is located in a region subject to intense ground shaking and heavy damage to property in potential earthquake scenarios; therefore, all construction is required to occur in compliance with the most current California Building Code (CBC) requirements. The potential for strong seismic ground shaking is typical for the region, and the proposed project does not present a unique risk. Impacts related to ground shaking would be less than significant.

a.iii) Less than Significant Impact. Liquefaction is a form of ground failure that occurs when soil transforms from a solid state to liquefied condition due to intense seismic ground shaking. Liquefaction typically occurs in loose granular materials, with saturated silt and clay contents, at shallow groundwater tables less than 50 feet from the surface. The Seismic Hazards Mapping Act specifies that the lead agency of a project shall require, prior to the approval of a project located in a seismic hazard zone, a geotechnical report defining and delineating any seismic hazard. According to the *Report of Limited Geotechnical Study and Environmental Testing* for the project, the project site is not located within a liquefaction hazard zone (see Appendix B). Additionally, based on the Seismic Hazards report for Baldwin Park Quadrangle, the historic shallowest groundwater near the project site is approximately 100 feet. Therefore, because of the lack of near-surface groundwater beneath the site, the potential for liquefaction-induced damage to developed structures is considered negligible. Impacts would be less than significant.

a.iv) Less than Significant Impact. The City’s General Plan does not identify areas in Baldwin Park susceptible to landslides. The project site is not in an area mapped for potential earthquake-induced landslide movement on the State of California Earthquake Zones of Required Investigation Maps.¹⁰ Structures built below or on slopes subject to failure or landslides may expose people and structures to harm. The project site and surrounding area is in a generally flat and highly urbanized area. The project would not expose people or structures to injury or loss due to landslides; impacts would be less than significant.

b) Less than Significant Impact. Artificial fill may be present within the upper 2-3 feet of the existing grade on the project site. Native soils consist predominantly of loose to dense, poorly graded, and well-graded sands and gravel (SP, SW, and GW) soil types based upon the visual soil classification. The site preparation and grading phase of construction could have the potential to expose soils to wind and water erosion. However, wind erosion would be minimized through soil stabilization measures required by SCAQMD Rule 403 (Fugitive Dust) such as daily watering, and water erosion would be prevented through the City's standard erosion control practices required pursuant to the 2022 CBC and the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) regulations, such as silt fencing, fiber rolls, or sandbags. The proposed project has a low potential to impact soil erosion, and with adherence to erosion control measures, impacts due to erosion of topsoil would be less than significant.

c) Less Than Significant Impact. Lateral spreading is the downslope movement of surface sediment due to liquefaction in a subsurface layer. The downslope movement is due to a combination of gravity and ground shaking. Lateral spreading has been observed to generally take place toward a free face (i.e., retaining wall, slope, or channel) and to lesser extent on ground surfaces with a very gentle slope. Liquefaction occurs when seismic waves pass through saturated granular soil, distorting its granular structure, and causing some of the empty spaces between granules to collapse. The undeveloped project site is located in a generally flat and highly urbanized area. In addition, based on the soil types observed, the upper on-site soils are considered to have very low expansion potential. Therefore, the potential for lateral spreading or landslides occurring in or around the project site is negligible. Also, the project would be required to comply with existing 2022 CBC regulations (Chapter 18), as well as the recommendations of the *Report of Limited Geotechnical Study and Environmental Testing*. The project would not 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. Impacts would be less than significant.

d) No Impact. The undeveloped project site is located in a generally flat and highly urbanized area. In addition, based on the soil types observed, the upper on-site soils are considered to have very low expansion potential. As such, the proposed project would not result in substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property due to expansive soils. No impact would occur.

e) No Impact. The project would connect to the existing municipal sewer system and would not require use of septic tanks. No impact would occur.

f) Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. Given the urbanized nature of the project site and vicinity, previously recorded paleontological resources are not anticipated to be uncovered during construction activities. However, the proposed project site is has never been developed and is located in the former flood plain for the San Gabriel River. Therefore, there is potential that previously undiscovered paleontological resources are discovered during ground-disturbing activities. As such, Mitigation Measures GEO-1 through GEO-4 have been incorporated to ensure that paleontological resources are properly treated. With implementation of Mitigation Measures GEO-1 through GEO-4, impacts to paleontological resources would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

GEO-1: Conduct Paleontological Sensitivity Training for Construction Personnel. The City or City's contractor must retain a professional paleontologist, who meets the qualifications set forth by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, to conduct a Paleontological Sensitivity Training for construction personnel before commencement of excavation activities. The training will include a handout and will focus on how to identify paleontological resources that may be encountered during earthmoving activities, and

the procedures to be followed in such an event; the duties of paleontological monitors; notification and other procedures to follow upon discovery of resources; and the general steps a qualified professional paleontologist would follow in conducting a salvage investigation if one is necessary.

- GEO-2: Conduct Periodic Paleontological Spot Checks During Grading and Earth-Moving Activities.** The City or City's contractor must retain a professional paleontologist, who meets the qualifications set forth by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, to conduct periodic Paleontological Spot Checks beginning at depths below six feet from the surface to determine if construction excavations extend into older Quaternary deposits. After the initial Paleontological Spot Check, further periodic checks will be conducted at the discretion of the qualified paleontologist. If the qualified paleontologist determines that construction excavations have extended into the older Quaternary deposits, construction monitoring for Paleontological Resources are required. The City or City's contractor must retain a qualified paleontological monitor, who will work under the guidance and direction of a professional paleontologist, who meets the qualifications set forth by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology. The paleontological monitor must be present during all construction excavations (e.g., grading, trenching, or clearing/grubbing) into the older Pleistocene alluvial deposits. Multiple earth-moving construction activities may require multiple paleontological monitors. The frequency of monitoring is based on the rate of excavation and grading activities, proximity to known paleontological resources and/or unique geological features, the materials being excavated (native versus artificial fill soils), and the depth of excavation, and if found, the abundance and type of paleontological resources and/or unique geological features encountered. Full-time monitoring can be reduced to part-time inspections if determined adequate by the qualified professional paleontologist.
- GEO-3: Cease Ground-Disturbing Activities and Implement Treatment Plan if Paleontological Resources Are Encountered.** In the event that paleontological resources and or unique geological features are unearthed during ground-disturbing activities, ground-disturbing activities the paleontological monitor may halt or divert away from the vicinity of the find so that the find can be evaluated. A buffer area of at least 50 feet must be established around the find where construction activities are not allowed to continue until appropriate paleontological treatment plan is approved by the City. Work is allowed to continue outside of the buffer area. The City shall coordinate with a professional paleontologist, who meets the qualifications set forth by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, to develop an appropriate treatment plan for the resources. Treatment may include implementation of paleontological salvage excavations to remove the resource along with subsequent laboratory processing and analysis or preservation in place. At the paleontologist's discretion and to reduce construction delay, the grading and excavation contractor will assist in removing rock samples for initial processing.
- GEO-4: Prepare Report Upon Completion of Monitoring Services.** Upon completion of the above activities, the professional paleontologist will prepare a report summarizing the results of the monitoring and salvaging efforts, the methodology used in these efforts, as well as a description of the fossils collected and their significance. The report will be submitted to the City, the Natural History Museums of Los Angeles County, and representatives of other appropriate or concerned agencies to signify the satisfactory completion of the project and required mitigation measures.

4.8 – Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The proposed project’s potential greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions were estimated using the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod), Version (V.) 2022.1.1.29 (see Appendix A). This section uses the CalEEMod air quality modeling data to evaluate the potential greenhouse gas impacts associated with the construction and operation of the proposed project consistent with the guidance and recommendations contained in the South Coast Air Quality Management District’s (SCAQMD) California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Air Quality Handbook.

a) Les than Significant Impact. Gases that trap heat in the atmosphere and affect regulation of the Earth’s temperature are known as GHGs. GHG that contribute to climate change are a different type of pollutant than criteria or hazardous air pollutants because climate change is global in scale, both in terms of causes and effects. Some GHG are emitted to the atmosphere naturally by biological and geological processes such as evaporation (water vapor), aerobic respiration (carbon dioxide), and off-gassing from low oxygen environments such as swamps or exposed permafrost (methane); however, GHG emissions from human activities such as fuel combustion (e.g., carbon dioxide) and refrigerants use (e.g., hydrofluorocarbons) significantly contribute to overall GHG concentrations in the atmosphere, climate regulation, and global climate change. The 1997 United Nations’ Kyoto Protocol international treaty set targets for reductions in emissions of four specific GHGs – carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and sulfur hexafluoride – and two groups of gases – hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons. These GHG are the primary GHG emitted into the atmosphere by human activities.

GHG emissions from human activities contribute to overall GHG concentrations in the atmosphere and the corresponding effects of global climate change (e.g., rising temperatures, increased severe weather events such as drought and flooding). GHGs can remain in the atmosphere long after they are emitted. The potential for a GHG to absorb and trap heat in the atmosphere is considered its global warming potential (GWP). The reference gas for measuring GWP is CO₂, which has a GWP of one. By comparison, CH₄ has a GWP of 25, which means that one molecule of CH₄ has 25 times the effect on global warming as one molecule of CO₂. Multiplying the estimated emissions for non-CO₂ GHGs by their GWP determines their carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e), which enables a project’s combined global warming potential to be expressed in terms of mass CO₂ emissions (referred to as CO₂ equivalents, or CO₂e).

In order to provide guidance to local lead agencies on determining the significance of GHG emissions in their CEQA documents, the SCAQMD convened the first GHG Significance Threshold Working Group (Working Group) developed interim GHG thresholds of significance (SCAQMD, 2010). This analysis uses the SCAQMD’s interim Tier 3 GHG threshold of 3,000 MTCO₂e per year to evaluate the proposed project’s GHG emissions levels. As shown in Table 5, the project is well below the Tier 3 GHG threshold. Furthermore, the project’s GHG emissions would also be below an adjusted threshold of 1,800 MTCO₂e per year, which takes into account post 2020 GHG emissions targets the state is currently working towards. The 1,800 MTCO₂e per year goal was developed by taking the SCAQMD’s Tier 3 threshold of 3,000 MTCO₂e per year, which was the threshold to reduce emissions back to 1990 levels and reducing it by 40 percent (3,000 MTCO₂e/yr. * (1-0.4) = 1,800 MTCO₂e/yr.). This reduction is consistent with the GHG reductions required under Senate Bill 32. This linear reduction approach oversimplifies the threshold development process. The City is not adopting nor proposing to use 1,800 MTCO₂e as a CEQA GHG threshold for general use; rather, it is only intended to provide additional project-specific context and information on the magnitude of the proposed project’s GHG emissions. The proposed project, therefore, would not generate GHG emissions that exceed SCAQMD CEQA thresholds and impacts would be less than significant.

**Table 5
Project Greenhouse Gas Emissions**

GHG Emissions Source	GHG Emissions (Metric Tons Per Year)
Area	<.01
Energy	<.01
Mobile	<1
Refrigerants	<.01
Solid Waste	<1
Water/Wastewater	<1
Construction ^(A)	2
Total ^(B)	2
SCAQMD Tier 3 Screening Threshold	1,800
SCAQMD Tier 3 Threshold Exceeded?	No
Source: MIG 2025 (see Appendix A) and SCAQMD, 2010.	
(A) Construction emissions value has been averaged over a 30-year assumed project lifetime.	
(B) Totals may not equal due to rounding.	

As shown in Table 6, the proposed project’s potential increase in GHG emissions would be well below the SCAQMD’s recommended GHG emissions thresholds.

b) No Impact. The proposed project would not conflict with CARB’s 2022 Scoping Plan or the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) “Connect SoCal”. Nearly all the specific measures identified in the 2022 Climate Change Scoping Plan would be implemented at the State level, with CARB and/or another state or regional agency having the primary responsibility for achieving required GHG reductions. Although most of these measures would be implemented at the State level, the GHG reductions achieved by these state measures would be realized at the local level. For example, the electricity consumed by on-site sources (e.g., lighting, building systems, etc.) would become greener over time as the State’s Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) increases, consistent with the

benchmarks established in SB 100 and SB 1020. The proposed project, therefore, would not directly conflict with any of the specific measures identified in the 2022 Climate Change Scoping Plan. Similarly, the proposed project would not conflict with SCAG's 2024 RTP/SCS because the proposed project would not result in increased population. Additionally, the proposed project would not increase the number of trips generated in the region because the park would serve the local community and would be used mostly by persons residing in the surrounding neighborhood. Finally, the City of Baldwin Park does not have an adopted Climate Action Plan. Therefore, impacts related to an applicable plan or policy adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases would not occur.

4.9 – Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

A *Report of Limited Geotechnical Study and Environmental Testing* was prepared by Willdan Geotechnical (Willdan) to evaluate the potential hazardous materials impacts associated with the

proposed project site. The information presented below is condensed from the report and is attached as Appendix B.

a) Less Than Significant Impact. Projects have the potential to create significant hazards to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials during short-term (construction) and long-term (operation) activities. The proposed project's potential impacts in this regard are discussed below.

Short-term Activities (Construction)

Project construction activities would involve the temporary use and transport of fuels, equipment, and building materials, among other potentially hazardous items. Impacts to the surrounding area through the disposal of on-site hazardous materials and waste would be less than significant. The project would be in the jurisdiction, and in compliance of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Los Angeles County, which manage the inspection, regulation, transportation, use, and disposal of hazardous materials in Baldwin Park. Development of improvements to the project site would comply with federal, State, and local regulations pertaining to safe transport, use, handling, and disposal of hazardous materials. At the completion of construction activities, the temporary use and transport of fuels, equipment, and building materials, among other potentially hazardous items would cease. Therefore, with compliance with existing regulations impacts would be less than significant impact.

Long-term Activities (Operation)

Once construction is complete, the project site would operate as a small public park. Small amounts of hazardous materials that may be used on site including Household Hazardous Waste (HHW), typically used for cleaning, disinfecting, painting, etc., and prohibited or discouraged from being disposed of at local landfills. The LA County Department of Public Works manages local collection services for the disposal of such waste. Following local guidance and strategies, the use of common household hazardous materials, created waste, and their disposal do not present a substantial health risk to the community. Therefore, impacts associated with the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials or wastes would be less than significant.

b) Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project could create a significant hazard to the public and surrounding area through the accidental release of hazardous materials. According to the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) there are no open cases of leaking underground storage tanks (LUST) on site.¹¹ According to the *Report of Limited Geotechnical Study and Environmental Testing*, soil samples were collected from the top 2-3 feet of the site (see Appendix B). The test results of the soil samples showed non-detect or were below target detection limits for Petroleum Hydrocarbon, Volatile Organic Compounds, Semi-VOCs, and Metals, per the California Code of Regulations. As such, the report concludes that the site is feasible for the development of the proposed neighborhood park. Therefore, the project would not 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. Impacts would be less than significant.

c) No Impact. The nearest school, Margaret Heath Elementary School, is located approximately 1,120 feet south of the project site, which is less than one quarter mile. Construction and operation of the proposed project would not include hazardous emissions or the handling of hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste. Therefore, the school would not be subject to any hazardous waste or hazardous emissions as a result of construction or operation of the proposed project. No impacts would occur.

d) No Impact. The proposed project is not located on a site listed on the state *Cortese List*, a compilation of various sites throughout the state that have been compromised due to soil or groundwater contamination from past uses.¹² Based upon review of the *Cortese List*, the project site is not:

- listed as a hazardous waste and substance site by the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC),¹³
- listed as a leaking underground storage tank (LUST) site by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB),¹⁴
- listed as a hazardous solid waste disposal site by the SWRCB,¹⁵
- currently subject to a Cease and Desist Order (CDO) or a Cleanup and Abatement Order (CAO) as issued by the SWRCB,¹⁶ or
- developed with a hazardous waste facility subject to corrective action by the DTSC.¹⁷

e) No Impact. There are no public airports or private airstrips within two miles of the City of Baldwin Park or the project site. The closest airport is the San Gabriel Valley Airport located approximately 4.5 miles west of the project site in the City of El Monte. The project site is not located within an airport land use plan. As such, no impact would occur.

f) No Impact. The project does not include any driveways, would not result in a significant increase in vehicle trip generation in the area, and would not result in a significant increase in pedestrian foot-traffic in the area. In addition, no changes to the traffic circulation of the area or to an existing emergency response plan or evacuation plan would occur as a result of the proposed park project. The Safety Element of the Baldwin Park General Plan identifies evacuation routes designated in the Baldwin Park Multihazard Functional Plan in the vicinity of the project site. Evacuation routes out of Baldwin Park from the project site include Arrow Highway east into the City of Irwindale, the I-605 Freeway via Baldwin Park Boulevard and Ramona Boulevard, and the I-10 Freeway via Baldwin Park Boulevard.¹⁸ Emergency facilities within the City include the Kaiser Permanente Baldwin Park Medical Center, the Los Angeles County Fire Department Station No. 29, and the Police Department at City Hall. Development of the proposed community park would not impede accessibility of evacuation routes or emergency facilities, and the proposed project would not substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. Therefore, no impacts would occur.

g) No Impact. The project site is not located within or in close proximity to a State Responsibility Area or other wildlands areas.¹⁹ Additionally, as identified in the City of Baldwin Park 2020 General Plan Safety Element, the City is an urbanized community where structural fires rather than wildland fires represent the greatest fire risk. The project site is not located in a high fire hazard severity zone. Therefore, no impact from wildland fire would occur.

4.10 – Hydrology and Water Quality

Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:				
i) result in substantial erosion or siltation on-or off-site;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on-or-offsite;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv) Impede or redirect flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

a) Less than Significant Impact. A project normally would have an impact on surface water quality if discharges associated with the project would create pollution, contamination, or nuisance as defined in Water Code Section 13050, or that cause regulatory standards to be violated as defined in the applicable National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) stormwater permit or Water Quality Control Plan for the receiving water body. A significant impact could occur if the proposed project would discharge water that does not meet the quality standards of the agencies that regulate surface water quality and water discharge into stormwater drainage systems. Significant impacts could also occur if the project does not comply with all applicable regulations with regard to surface water quality as governed by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). These regulations include preparation of an Erosion Control Plan to reduce potential water quality impacts during construction activity as required in Baldwin Park Municipal Code Chapter 52 (Storm Water and Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention) and the implementation of post-construction best management practices (BMPs) such as detention basins, infiltration ponds, porous pavement, sand and organic filters, etc.

Construction Impacts

Three general sources of potential short-term, construction-related stormwater pollution associated with the project include: 1) the handling, storage, and disposal of construction materials containing pollutants; 2) the maintenance and operation of construction equipment; and 3) earth-moving activities which, when not controlled, may generate soil erosion via storm runoff or mechanical equipment. In compliance with Municipal Code Chapter 52, and as shown in the project grading/drainage plans, appropriate BMPs for construction-related materials, wastes, spills, and residues would be implemented and retained on-site to minimize transport from the site to streets, drainage facilities, or adjoining properties by wind or runoff. During construction, the contractor would dispose of such materials in a specified and controlled temporary area on-site, physically separated from potential stormwater runoff, with ultimate disposal in accordance with local, State, and federal requirements. At the end of each day of construction activity, all construction debris and waste materials would be collected and properly disposed of in trash/recycle bins. Further, as shown in the project grading/drainage plans, runoff from construction equipment and vehicle washing would be contained within the site, unless previously treated, to reduce or remove sediments and other pollutants. Finally, as shown in the project grading/drainage plans, the project contractor would apply BMPs that utilize a combination of erosion and sediment controls to the maximum extent practicable, and stockpiles of soil would be properly contained to minimize sediment transport from the site to surrounding streets, drainage facilities, or adjacent properties via runoff, vehicle tracking, or wind. All construction contractor and subcontractor personnel would be made aware of the required BMPs and good housekeeping measures for the project site and any associated construction staging areas. Compliance with City discharge requirements and the BMPs shown in the project grading/drainage plans would ensure that construction of the project would not violate any water quality standards or discharge requirements, or otherwise substantially degrade water quality. Impacts would be less than significant with implementation of existing regulations.

Operational Impacts

The proposed project would not generate hazardous wastewater that would require any special waste discharge permits. All wastewater associated with the proposed interior plumbing systems of the proposed restroom building would be discharged into the local sewer system for treatment at the regional wastewater treatment plant.²⁰ Impacts associated with operation of the proposed park would be less than significant with implementation of existing regulations. According to the Erosion Control Plan for the proposed project, generally, the majority of the site drains to the south/southeast towards Joanbridge Street. The Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board has jurisdiction over this project site and the site is located in San Gabriel River watershed and the Walnut Creek sub-watershed.

Construction of the proposed project would increase impervious areas on the project site from 0% to approximately 70%. The approximately 0.21-acre site would be replaced with a small public park and associated amenities and landscaping. Runoff from the site would result in increased potential for water contamination from urban pollutants that are commonly found in surface parking lots, ornamental landscape planters and from atmospheric buildup on rooftops. The proposed project would drain the site into Joanbridge Street where there is an existing storm drain system. After construction, the post-development peak stormwater runoff discharge rates would be slightly higher than the existing rate for the site. This slight increase in flow rate is attributed to the proposed increase in impervious surfaces on the site that would occur as a result of the project. The proposed project includes a three bio-infiltration systems which would mitigate 150% of the first 85th percentile stormwater volume produced on the site and infiltrate flows into the ground within 72 hours. Additionally, the project would incorporate BMPs to reduce predictable pollutants in runoff entering the storm drain systems that drain to the ocean. These BMPs include structural and non-structural source control BMPs, and treatment BMPs such as the proposed bio-infiltration systems. With implementation of BMPs and the proposed bio-infiltration systems, the proposed project's post-developed runoff flow rates would be less than the allowable rates provided by the County. Since the project would be able to maintain a runoff less than that of the Los Angeles County allowable flow rates, no adverse effects would occur to the downstream conveyance system. In addition, the proposed BMPs would satisfy the City's water quality requirements, which would reduce the post-developed flow rates further as well as significantly reduce the pollutants generated from the project. Impacts would be less than significant.

b) Less than Significant Impact. If the project removes an existing groundwater recharge area or substantially reduces runoff that results in groundwater recharge such that existing wells would no longer be able to operate, a potentially significant impact could occur. Project-related grading would only go a few feet below the surface and would not reach the depth of the groundwater table. Therefore, no direct disturbance of groundwater is anticipated. The proposed project would increase impervious surface coverage on the site, thereby reducing the total amount of potential infiltration onsite. However, infiltration of irrigation water through three infiltration trenches within the landscaped areas would ensure continued groundwater recharge in Baldwin Park as impervious surfaces increase. The project site is not utilized for groundwater recharge and would consist of approximately 30% of landscaped areas or soft-bottom surfaces and three infiltration trenches that would allow for continued infiltration on the site. Because this site is not managed for groundwater supplies and would provide landscaped areas for continued infiltration, this change in infiltration would not have a significant effect on groundwater table level. Impacts related to development of the proposed project would be less than significant.

c.i) Less than Significant Impact. Potentially significant impacts to the existing drainage pattern of the site or area could occur if development of the project results in substantial on- or off-site erosion or siltation. The site is currently undeveloped. Construction of the proposed park would increase impervious areas on the project site from 0% to approximately 70% as the site currently consists of 100% impervious surfaces. The approximately 0.21-acre site would be replaced with a small community park and associated amenities and landscaping. Runoff from the site would result in increased potential for water contamination from urban pollutants that are commonly found in surface parking lots, ornamental landscape planters and from atmospheric buildup on rooftops. The proposed project would drain the site into Joanbridge Street where there is an existing storm drain system. The project includes three stormwater bio-infiltration systems located within the landscaped area that would remove sediments and hydrocarbons from water runoff before entering the storm drain system and ultimately discharging to the Pacific Ocean. Therefore, the drainage pattern would not be substantially altered in a manner that could cause increases in erosion on- or off-site. Erosion and siltation reduction measures would be implemented during construction. At the completion of construction, the site would consist of impervious surfaces and managed landscaped areas and would, therefore, not be prone to substantial

erosion. No streams cross the project site; thus, the project would not alter any stream course. Impacts would be less than significant.

c.ii) Less than Significant Impact. A river or stream does not lie within the proposed project site. Additionally, the project would not lead to a substantial alteration of existing drainage patterns in the area. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

c.iii) Less than Significant Impact. Construction of the proposed project would increase the net area of impervious surfaces on the site; therefore, increased discharges to the City's existing storm drain system would likely occur. However, as discussed above, the proposed project would drain the site into Joanbridge Street where there is an existing storm drain system. Storm drain catch basins would be located throughout the site, and storm water from the site would drain southerly into the storm drain system and outlet to the San Gabriel River before ultimately discharging to the Pacific Ocean. Three stormwater bio-infiltration systems would be provided within the proposed landscaped areas to remove sediments and hydrocarbons from water runoff before entering the storm drains in Joanbridge Street. Permits to connect to the existing storm drainage system would be obtained before construction. All drainage plans are subject to City review and approval. These requirements would apply to the proposed project. Therefore, the increase in discharges would not impact local storm drain capacity. The proposed community park use does not have the potential to generate polluted runoff and therefore would not result in substantial pollutant loading such that treatment control BMPs would be required to protect downstream water quality. Post-construction BMP's would also ensure the project would not result in substantial pollutant loading. Therefore, impacts related to the proposed project would be less than significant.

c.iv) No Impact. According to flood maps prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, all of Baldwin Park is classified as an area C with little chance of flooding.²¹ Therefore, the project is not located within a 100-year floodplain and would not impede or redirect flood flows. Impacts would be less than significant.

d) Less than Significant Impact. As discussed in Section 4.10.c.iv above, the project site is not located within a 100-year flood floodplain and would not impede or redirect flood flows. The project site is not subject to tsunami due to its elevation (over 425 feet above mean sea level) and distance from the ocean (approximately 30 miles). The project site is located approximately 1 mile south of the Santa Fe Dam. The Los Angeles County Public Works Department operates and maintains a state-of-the-art ALERT computer system to monitor meteorological conditions in the County and Southern California in real time, i.e., as they occur. The system includes a network of field sensors that monitor and receive precipitation amounts including rainfall data from the Corps of Engineers' Los Angeles Telemetry System. These systems allow for system level real time checks that provide for emergency management planning. The City of Baldwin Park likewise operates an Emergency Management system in the event of dam failures. The proposed project does not include modifications to the Santa Fe Dam that would alter the hazard planning completed by the City of Baldwin Park. The proposed park would not include any hazardous uses or pollutants. For these reasons, the proposed project would not risk release of pollutants due to project inundation. Impacts would be less than significant impact.

e) Less than Significant Impact. The Regional Board's Basin Plan is designed to preserve and enhance water quality and protect the beneficial uses of all regional waters. Specifically, the Basin Plan (i) designates beneficial uses for surface and ground waters, (ii) sets narrative and numerical objectives that must be attained or maintained to protect the designated beneficial uses and conform to the state's anti-degradation policy, and (iii) describes implementation programs to protect all waters in the region. Development of the project would be required to adhere to requirements of the water quality control plan, including all existing regulation and permitting requirements. This would include the incorporation

of BMPs to protect water quality during construction and operational periods. Development of the project would also be subject to all existing water quality regulations and programs, including all applicable construction permits. Existing General Plan Policy OSC-5.4, which mandates continued enforcement of the NPDES permit to protect water quality within the San Gabriel River watershed, would also be applicable to the project. Implementation of this policy, in conjunction with compliance with existing regulatory programs, would ensure that water quality impacts related to the proposed project would be less than significant.

4.11 – Land Use and Planning

Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

a) No Impact. The project site is located in a completely urbanized area of the City of Baldwin Park. The project involves development of a community park on a 0.21-acre site at the northeast corner of Maine Avenue and Joanbridge Street. The project would not include any reconfiguration of existing roadways or streets and the proposed park is compatible with the adjoining residential areas to the south and west. The project would not physically divide an established community and, as such, there would be no impacts.

b) Less than Significant Impact. The project site is zoned Industrial Commercial and has a General Plan Designation of Commercial/Industrial. The project also includes removal of a single, immature Ailanthus tree, which is not protected under Municipal Code Section 153.165.090 (Private Property Tree Removal and Trimming). The proposed project also includes a 10-foot concrete block wall along the western and northern site boundaries. Currently, Section 153.130.060 of the Baldwin Park Municipal Code, does not list any specific fencing or wall regulations for properties that are located in the “O” Open Space Zoning District of the City of Baldwin Park. This ambiguity results in questions being raised regarding how to regulate the height and materials allowable for properties located within the Open Space zones. The “O” Open Space Zoning district is intended to allow and maintain for the development of public recreational uses and governmental facilities, such as parks and schools. Schools are not subject to local zoning standards as they are regulated by the standards of their school district. City parks are designed strictly for the public benefit and imposing local zoning regulations would impair the day-to-day functions of a public use on said parcels. The City Council recently approved a project design for a park with 10-foot walls in early 2025. The wall height was determined to be necessary to provide an adequate privacy buffer for the adjacent Single-Family Residential property. This is an example that illustrates one of the varied reasons in support of not regulating walls and fences in the OS zone. The Zoning Administrator is responsible with maintaining a detailed record of any Zoning Code Interpretations that are submitted or considered, as noted in Section 020.050 of the Baldwin Park Municipal Code. The Zoning Administrator, in accordance with the responsibilities vested to them by Section 153.020.050 of the Baldwin Park Municipal Code, has determined that no development standards shall apply to fences and walls that are erected within a property that is located within the “O” Open Space Zoning District. For this reason, the proposed project would not conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect.

4.12 – Mineral Resources

Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

a) Less than Significant Impact. A significant impact would occur if the proposed project resulted in the loss of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the State. According to the Open Space Conservation Element of the City’s General Plan, all of Baldwin Park is classified as Mineral Resource Zone 2 (MRZ-2), indicating that significant mineral deposits are likely to be present.²² These resources are also found in the neighboring cities of Azusa, Industry, and Irwindale, and include aggregate resources commonly used in construction. While there is potential for such resources in Baldwin Park, and mining operations are conducted in adjacent localities, the City is largely built out with urban uses that are incompatible with mineral extraction and/or surface mining activities. In a regional context, potential resources in Baldwin Park are limited in extent and inaccessible due to urbanization; therefore, the proposed project would have less than significant impacts associated with the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state.

b) No Impact. A significant impact would occur if the proposed project resulted in the loss of a locally important mineral resource recovery site. The City’s General Plan indicates that there is the potential for aggregate materials commonly used in construction to occur in Baldwin Park. However, such resources are not considered locally important, and mining is not required by state law or by a local ordinance. Finally, the project site is not currently used as a mineral resource recovery site. Therefore, the proposed project would not 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 would occur.

4.13 – Noise

Would the project result in:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

a) Less than Significant Impact. The Baldwin Park Municipal Code and General Plan Noise Elements establish the following standards applicable to construction noise, operational noise, and noise/land use compatibility.

Construction Noise Regulations

The Baldwin Park Municipal Code, Section 130.37(E) (Special Noise Sources - Construction of Buildings and Projects), exempts construction noise from the City’s noise standards but establishes that it is unlawful to perform construction activities within 500 feet of a residential zone between the hours of 7:00 PM and 7:00 AM. This analysis evaluates the proposed project’s construction noise levels against the standards contained in City of Baldwin Park Municipal Code Section 130.37(e).

Operational Noise Regulations

The Baldwin Park Municipal Code establishes the following operational noise standards:

- Section 130.34 (Ambient Base Noise Levels) establishes that it is unlawful for any person within the City to make, cause, or allow to be produced noise which is received on property occupied by another person in excess of the standards shown in Table 6, *Baldwin Park Municipal Code Ambient Base Noise Levels*.
- Section 130.37(I) (Special Noise Sources-Machinery, Equipment, Fans, and Air Conditioning) establishes that it is unlawful to operate any machinery, equipment, pump, fan, air conditioning apparatus, or similar mechanical device between 7:00 AM and 10:00 PM if the use is attended by loud or unusual noises. Section 153.140.070(C) establishes that it is unlawful to produce

noise that exceeds the exterior noise standards shown in Table 7, *Baldwin Park Municipal Code Exterior Noise Standards*, below.

- Section 153.140.070(D)(1) and 153.140.070(D)(2) establish that it is unlawful to produce noise that causes interior noise level to exceed 45 dBA within a dwelling unit. A 5 dBA increase is permitted for 1 minute in a 24-hour period and a 10 dBA increase is permitted for less than 1 minute in a 24 hour period.

**Table 6
Baldwin Park Municipal Code Ambient Base Noise Levels**

Zone (Receiving Property)	Daytime Standard (7:00 AM to 10:00 PM)^(A)	Nighttime Standard (10:00 PM to 7:00 AM)^(A)
R-1 (Single Family Residential)	55 dBA	45 dBA
RG (Garden Multi-Family Residential)	60 dBA	55 dBA
R-3 (Multi-Family Residential)	60 dBA	55 dBA
Commercial	65 dBA	60 dBA
Industrial	70 dBA	70 dBA
Source: Baldwin Municipal Code Section 130.34(A) and 130.34(B) (A) The standards would be adjusted for the following noise conditions: 1. Repetitive impulsive noise, pure tones and sound with cyclically varying amplitude (-5dB) 2. Steady whine, screech or hum (-5dB) 3. Noise occurring more than 5 but less than 15 minutes per hour (+2dB) 4. Noise occurring more than 1 but less than 5 minutes per hour (+5dB) 5. Noise occurring less than 1 minute per hour (+7dB)		

**Table 7
Baldwin Park Municipal Code Exterior Noise Standards**

Zone (Receiving Property)	Daytime Standard (7:00 AM to 7:00 PM)^(A)	Evening Standard (7:00 PM to 10:00 PM)^(A)	Nighttime Standard (10:00 PM to 7:00 AM)^(A)
Residential	55 dBA	50 dBA	45 dBA
Commercial	65 dBA	65 dBA	55 dBA
Industrial	65 dBA	65 dBA	65 dBA
Source: Baldwin Municipal Code Section 153.140.070(C), Tables 153.140.070(C) and 153.140.070(D) (A) The following increases to the ambient noise standard may be permitted: 1. A 5 dBA increase for 15 cumulative minutes in a 24-hour period 2. A 10 dBA increase for 5 cumulative minutes in a 24-hour period 3. A 15 dBA increase for 1 minute in a 24 hour period 4. A 20 dBA increase for less than 1 minute in a 24 hour period			

The Baldwin Park General Plan Noise Element, Table NE-2, establishes exterior and interior noise standards for residential land uses of 65 CNEL and 45 CNEL, respectively. This analysis evaluates the proposed project’s operational noise levels against the standards contained in the City of Baldwin Park Municipal Code and General Plan Noise Element.

Increases in Ambient Noise Levels in Excess of Applicable Standards

Project Construction

The proposed project involves site preparation, grading, building construction, paving, and architectural coating activities in an existing commercial and residential area of the City of Baldwin Park. Per Baldwin Park Municipal Code Section 130.37(E), construction activities would be limited to the hours of 7 AM to 7 PM unless a permit is obtained from the Department of Public Works. This requirement limits

construction activities to daytime hours when people are generally considered to be least sensitive to environmental noise levels. Construction activities would be short in duration, lasting approximately 6 months in total, with the noisiest activities anticipated to occur intermittently for approximately 8 working days. Typical construction equipment noise levels at different distances are shown in Table 8, *Potential Project Construction Equipment Noise Levels*.

**Table 8
Potential Project Construction Equipment Noise Levels**

Typical Equipment	Noise Level at 50 feet (L _{max}) ^(A)	Percent Usage Factor ^(B)	Predicted Equipment Noise Levels (L _{eq}) ^(C)						
			25 Feet	50 Feet	75 Feet	100 Feet	150 Feet	200 Feet	250 Feet
Backhoe	80	40	82	76	72	70	66	64	62
Compact roller	80	20	79	73	69	67	63	61	59
Concrete mixer	85	40	87	81	77	75	71	69	67
Delivery truck	85	40	86	81	77	75	71	69	67
Excavator	85	40	87	81	77	75	71	69	67
Grader	85	40	87	81	77	75	71	69	67
Generator	82	50	85	79	75	73	69	67	65
Man lift	85	20	84	78	74	72	68	66	64
Paver	85	50	88	82	78	76	72	70	68
Pneumatic tools	85	50	88	82	78	76	72	70	68

Sources: Caltrans, 2013, FHWA, 2017, and FTA 2018.

(A) L_{max} noise levels based on manufacturer’s specifications.

(B) Usage factor refers to the amount (percent) of time the equipment produces noise over the time period

(C) Estimate does not account for any atmospheric or ground attenuation factors. Calculated noise levels based on Caltrans, 2013: L_{eq} (hourly) = L_{max} at 50 feet – 20log (D/50) + 10log (UF), where: L_{max} = reference L_{max} from manufacturer or other source; D = distance of interest; UF = usage fraction or fraction of time equipment in use.

As shown in Table 8, estimated worst case hourly L_{eq} and L_{max} construction equipment noise levels are predicted to be approximately 82 and 85 dBA, respectively, at 50 feet; however, the magnitude of the project’s temporary and periodic increase in ambient noise levels would depend on the nature of the construction activity (i.e., grading, building construction, paving) and the distance between the construction activity and sensitive receptors/outdoor use areas. Sensitive residential receptors would be within 25 feet of work areas for specific but limited times (e.g., site grading along the property line, construction of the concrete wall), at which distance construction equipment may generate noise levels up to 88 dBA L_{eq}. Project construction in the middle of the site would be approximately 100 feet from sensitive receptors to the west. At a distance of 100 feet, construction equipment could generate noise levels of up to 76 dBA L_{eq} at sensitive receptor locations. The City’s Municipal Code (Section 130.37) limits construction activities to the hours of 7 AM to 7 PM; however, neither the City’s General Plan nor Municipal Code establish a specific numeric noise standard for construction noise levels. As discussed above, the project’s potential exterior construction noise levels would range from approximately 76 dBA L_{eq} to 88 dBA L_{eq} depending on the specific equipment in use and the distance between the equipment and adjacent residential properties. Although the City does not maintain a specific construction noise level standard and exempts construction noise from 7AM to 7 PM, the temporary increase in noise levels associated with the proposed construction activities could, at times, be substantial.

To reduce the potential for the proposed project’s construction activities to result in a substantial temporary increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project site that could annoy adjacent residential receptors and/or interfere with the normal use and enjoyment of residential properties,

Mitigation Measure NOI-1 would be incorporated into the proposed project. Mitigation Measure NOI-1 would require the City or City's contractor to provide advance warning of the proposed project's potentially noisy construction activities, restrict work hours to periods when humans are less sensitive to elevated noise levels in accordance with Municipal Code requirements, implement equipment noise control measures, install a temporary noise barrier between work areas and affected receptors, and prepare and plan for potential unanticipated or unexpected construction noise issues. By providing advanced notice of loud construction activities and implementing equipment control measures and temporary noise barriers, the potential for sensitive residential receptors to be surprised or annoyed by loud exterior noises would be substantially reduced. The implementation of Mitigation Measure NOI-1 would reduce construction noise levels by 5 dBA to 10 dBA at the sensitive receptor to the west during the daytime. Based on the estimated worst-case scenario (88 dBA L_{eq}), exterior noise levels at individual receptors could reach 78 dBA L_{eq} to 83 dBA L_{eq} for limited periods of time with the incorporation of Mitigation Measure NOI-1.

The implementation of Mitigation Measure NOI-1 would lower overall project construction noise levels, reduce the potential for project construction noise levels to surprise or annoy residential receptors, and reduce the potential for project construction noise levels to interfere with normal use of residential properties. Therefore, implementation of Mitigation Measure NOI-1 would render the proposed project's potential construction noise levels less than significant.

Project Operation

In general, small public parks are not a substantial noise-generating land use type because they do not involve substantial noise-generating activities or mechanical equipment. Typical operational noise associated with parks include intermittent use of landscaping and other maintenance equipment along with the sound of children playing and adults conversing. The only exterior stationary noise generating equipment that could impact adjacent noise sensitive receptors would be equipment associated with the project's proposed bathroom building (i.e., toilets, sinks, hand dryers, etc.). In addition to these on-site sources, the proposed project could add a small number of vehicle trips to Maine Avenue, Joanbridge Street, and other local roadways used to access the site. Caltrans considers a doubling of total traffic volume to result in a three dBA increase in traffic-related noise levels. Given the small scale of the proposed park, and the fact that many users of the park would come from the surrounding neighborhood by bicycle or foot, the proposed project would not result in a doubling of vehicle traffic volumes and would not result in a substantial permanent increase in traffic-related noise levels. Therefore, the proposed project would not generate operational noise levels that exceed City standards or otherwise result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project. Impacts with respect to operational noise would be less than significant.

b) Less than Significant Impact. Construction of the proposed project would involve the use of heavy-duty off-road pieces of equipment, which, in addition to generating airborne noise, would also generate ground-borne vibration. Certain project construction activities could take place close to the residence immediately to the west for a short period of time (several days). However, most construction activities would take place more than 50 feet or more from the residence. In addition, the proposed project would comply with Baldwin Park Municipal Code Section 130.37(E), which limits construction activities to the hours of 7 AM to 7 PM. This code requirement limits construction activities to daytime hours only when people are generally considered to be least sensitive to groundborne vibration levels. Although construction activities could generate slightly perceptible vibrations when work occurs near the boundary with the residence to the west, these vibrations would not be excessive because they would be short-term during the construction phase of the project, intermittent, and would not result in physical damage to any building or structure. Once operational, the proposed project would not involve the operation of any large or vibration generating equipment that would generate excessive vibration levels.

Therefore, the proposed project would not generate excessive ground-borne vibration or noise levels, and impacts would be less than significant.

c) No Impact. The proposed project is not located within two miles of any public or private airport or within an airport land use plan. The closest airport facility, San Gabriel Valley Airport, is approximately 4.5 miles west of the project site. The proposed project is not located within the planning boundaries associated with this airport. Therefore, the proposed project would not expose people working in or visiting the project site to excessive airport-related noise levels, and as such, no impacts would occur.

Mitigation Measures

NOI-1 Reduce Potential Project Construction Noise Levels. To reduce potential noise levels from project construction activities, the City or City’s contractor shall:

- 1) *Notify Residential Land Uses of Planned Construction Activities.* This notice shall be provided at least two (2) weeks prior to the start of any construction activities, describe the noise control measures to be implemented by the project, and include the name and phone number of the designated contact for the project representative at the City of Baldwin Park responsible for handling construction-related noise complaints (per action #5 below). This notice shall be provided to the owner/occupants of the residence to the west of the project site and to the commercial business to the north.
- 2) *Restrict Work Hours:* All construction-related work activities, including material deliveries, shall be subject to the requirements of City Municipal Code Section 130.37(E) (Special Noise Sources - Construction of Buildings and Projects). Construction activities, including deliveries, shall occur only during the hours of 7 AM to 7 PM. The representative from the City or the City’s contractor shall post a sign at all entrances to the construction site informing contractors, subcontractors, other workers, etc. of this requirement.
- 3) *Construction Equipment Selection, Use, and Noise Control Measures:* The following measures shall apply to construction equipment used at the project site:
 - a. Contractors shall use the smallest equipment capable of safely completing work activities.
 - b. Construction staging shall occur as far away from residential land uses as possible given site and active work constraints.
 - c. Electric hook-ups shall be provided for stationary equipment (e.g., pumps, compressors, welding sets). This measure shall be subject to the approval of the local electric utility. If electric service is denied, the City or City’s contractor shall ensure actions 3a, 3b, and 3d are implemented.
 - d. All stationary noise generating equipment shall be shielded and located as far as possible from residential land uses given site and active work constraints. Shielding may consist of a three-or four-sided enclosure provided the structure/enclosure breaks the line of sight between the equipment and the receptor and provides for proper ventilation and equipment operation.
 - e. Heavy equipment engines shall be equipped with standard noise suppression devices such as mufflers, engine covers, and engine/mechanical isolators, mounts, and be maintained in accordance with manufacturer’s recommendations during active construction activities.
 - f. Pneumatic tools shall include a suppression device on the compressed air exhaust.

- g. No radios or other amplified sound devices shall be audible beyond the property line of the construction site.
- 4) *Install Construction Noise Barrier:* The following measures shall apply to project construction activities:
- a. Site Preparation, Grading, and Foundation Work: During all site preparation, grading, and structure foundation work activities, a physical noise barrier shall be installed and maintained along the western site perimeter to the maximum extent feasible given site constraints and access requirements. The noise barrier shall extend to a height of six (6) feet above grade. Potential barrier options capable of reducing construction noise levels could include, but are not limited to:
 - i. A plywood or other barrier installed at-grade (or mounted to structures located at-grade, such as a K-Rail), and consisting of a solid material (i.e., free of openings or gaps other than weep holes) that has a minimum rated transmission loss value of 10 dB.
 - ii. Commercially available acoustic panels or other products such as acoustic barrier blankets that have a minimum sound transmission class (STC) or transmission loss value of 10 dB.
 - iii. Any combination of noise barriers and commercial products capable of achieving required construction noise reductions during site preparation, grading, and structure foundation work activities.
 - iv. The noise barrier may be removed following the completion of building foundation work (i.e., it is not necessary once framing and typical vertical building construction begins provided no other grading, foundation, etc. work is still occurring on-site).

The noise barrier shall not be required if the perimeter concrete masonry unit wall included in the project's site plan is fully constructed prior to the start of substantial site preparation and grading activities at the site (i.e., only clearing and grubbing and grading necessary to access the site and install the perimeter wall may occur).

- 5) *Prepare a Construction Noise Complaint Plan:* The City or the City's contractor shall prepare a Construction Noise Complaint Plan that shall:
- a. Identify the name and/or title and contact information (including phone number and email) for a designated City representative responsible for addressing construction-related noise issues.
 - b. Includes procedures describing how the designated project representative shall receive, respond, and resolve construction noise complaints.
 - c. At a minimum, upon receipt of a noise complaint, the project contractor shall notify the City contact, identify the noise source generating the complaint, determine the cause of the complaint, and take steps to resolve the complaint.

4.14 – Population and Housing

Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

a) No Impact. The proposed park project would not result in the establishment of any new housing. In addition, the proposed project would not extend roads or other infrastructure or include any job-creating uses. The project consists of a small public park and associated amenities. The proposed project would not induce substantial unplanned population growth in the City of Baldwin Park. As such, no impacts would occur.

b) No Impact. The project does not propose removal of any housing; thus, no persons would be displaced as a result of the proposed project. Therefore, no impact would occur related to displacement of people or housing.

4.15 – Public Services

Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Fire protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

a) Less than Significant Impact. Fire services are provided to the City of Baldwin Park by the Los Angeles County Fire Department. The department responds to medical emergencies, hazardous materials incidents, rescue calls, and motor-related accidents, and provides fire suppression services. According to the Public Safety Element of the Baldwin Park General Plan, fire services within the City are primarily provided by Station No. 29, located at 14334 Los Angeles Street. Service to the northeast section of the City generally comes from Station No. 48 in Irwindale. Additionally, Station No. 87 in neighboring Industry serves all areas south of the I-10 freeway. The fire department cooperates with the San Gabriel Valley Fire Authorities in West Covina under an automatic aid agreement, which allows Baldwin Park and West Covina stations to provide mutual response assistance.²³ The project site is located approximately 0.95 miles north of Station No. 29, and 1.10 miles west of Station No. 87. The proposed project is a community park and would not result in any unique or more extensive fire protection problems that cannot be handled with the existing level of fire protection services. The proposed park would not result in an increase in population or the number of employees in the area. Furthermore, the proposed project would not use hazardous materials or engage in hazardous activities that would require new or modified fire protection equipment to meet potential emergency demand. For these reasons, no new or expanded fire protection facilities would be required in order to maintain existing service ratios and response times. Therefore, the proposed project would have a less than significant impact on fire protection services.

b) Less than Significant Impact. Residents and business owners within the City receive police services from the Baldwin Park Police Department. The department is located at 14403 E Pacific Avenue, approximately 1.45 miles south of the project site. The project is not anticipated to generate an increase in the need for police protection in the project area as the project would not result in any unique or more extensive crime problems that cannot be handled with the existing level of police resources. The proposed park would be open to the public from 8 AM to 8 PM every day of the week. The proposed park would be closed from 8 PM to 8 AM every night and would include a security gate,

security lighting, and security cameras to ensure use of the park would not occur outside of the established operating hours. The proposed project would not result in an increase in the population or number of employees in the City. For these reasons, no new or expanded police facilities would be required, and no new police personnel would need to be hired in order to maintain existing service ratios and response times. Therefore, the proposed project would have a less than significant impact on police protection services.

c) No Impact. The proposed project would not result in the construction of new housing or create a demand for new housing resulting in an increase in the school age student population. Therefore, no impacts related to schools would occur as a result of the proposed project.

d) No Impact. The project would not result in the creation of new households that would increase use of local and regional parks and recreational facilities. In fact, given the lack of outdoor open space or recreation facilities in the immediate vicinity of the site, there is a likelihood that the proposed park could reduce the use of existing parks and recreation facilities within the City of Baldwin Park. Therefore, the proposed project is considered a beneficial use and impacts to existing parks and recreation facilities would not occur.

e) No Impact. The project would not generate any new households, residences or employees that might increase demand for other public facilities. The proposed project would not include construction of any public facilities, such as a library, and would not require construction or improvement of any such facilities. For these reasons, no impact would occur.

4.16 – Recreation

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

a) No Impact. The project would not result in the creation of new households that would increase use of local and regional parks and recreational facilities. In fact, given the lack of outdoor open space or recreation facilities in the immediate vicinity of the site, there is a likelihood that the proposed park could reduce the use of existing parks and recreation facilities within the City of Baldwin Park. Therefore, the proposed project is considered a beneficial use and impacts to existing parks and recreation facilities would not occur.

b) Less than Significant Impact. The project itself consists of development of a small recreational facility on an undeveloped, 0.21-acre site. As demonstrated in responses 4.1 through 4.20 of this Initial Study, potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed project would at worst require mitigation to reduce said impacts to less than significant levels. As such, the project would not have an adverse physical effect on the environment and impacts would be less than significant.

4.17 – Transportation

Would the project:

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

a) Less than Significant Impact. For the reasons discussed below, the proposed project would not conflict with a program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including roadway, transit, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities and impacts would be less than significant.

Project Trip Generation

The proposed project is not anticipated to result in a substantial number of operational motor vehicle trips as the proposed park is intended to serve the immediate surrounding community. The proposed project does not include any off- or on-street parking and many of the users of the park would access the park as pedestrians or via bicycle. The project would result in a small number of periodic vehicle trips associated with landscaping activities and facility maintenance for the park. However, these trips would be infrequent and intermittent. For these reasons, the proposed project is expected to result in a very small generation of daily vehicle trips, and such vehicle trips would primarily be by Baldwin Park residents.

Level of Service

Level of Service (LOS) analysis is performed for assessing conformance with General Plan and operational standards established by the Cities of Baldwin Park. In accordance with current CEQA provisions, a project’s effect on automobile delay (as measured by Level of Service) shall not constitute a significant environmental impact. However, the City of Baldwin Park General Plan Circulation Element Policy 1.4 has established LOS D as the minimum acceptable Level of Service at intersections along arterial highways as LOS D or better during the AM and PM peak hours. As stated in the Guide for the Preparation of Traffic Impact Studies (State of California, 2002), “California Department of Transportation endeavors to maintain a target LOS [Level of Service] at the transition between LOS “C” and LOS “D” on State highway facilities”. Given the small scale and nature of the project, and the

expectation that very few future park users would access the park via automobile, the proposed project would not result in a deterioration in the LOS of any area intersections or roadway segments.

Public Transit

The project area is currently served by the Foothill Transit bus service. Foothill Transit Route 492 runs along Arrow Highway in an east and west direction just north of the project site. This bus service also provides access to the Metro A Line station located in the City of Irwindale approximately 2.2 miles northeast of the site. Bus stops for Foothill Transit Route 492 eastbound and westbound are located approximately 260 to 475 walkable feet northeast of the project site along both sides of Arrow Highway. The project area is also served by the Baldwin Park Tectransit fixed-bus routes. The Pumpkin and Teal fixed-bus routes run northbound and southbound, respectively, along Maine Avenue between Arrow Highway and the Baldwin Park Metrolink station located at Maine Avenue and Bogart Avenue. A southbound Teal bus stop and a northbound Pumpkin bus stop are located on opposite sides of Maine Avenue, approximately 330 feet south of the project site. The proposed project would be mostly used by members of the public who reside or work in the immediate project vicinity and surrounding neighborhood. The proposed project would not physically alter or impact either the Foothill Transit or Baldwin Park Tectransit bus routes and would not result in a significant increase in ridership for either of these lines such that service interruptions or a deterioration in facilities would occur.

Bicycle Facilities

The City of Baldwin Park is one of five cities – along with San Gabriel, Monterey Park, Baldwin Park, El Monte, and South El Monte – that partnered to develop and implement that San Gabriel Valley Bicycle Master Plan.²⁴ The Master Plan is intended to guide the development of bicycle infrastructure projects, programs, and policies, and each individual city will eventually adopt its own individual bicycle master plan. As part of its efforts to implement its portion of the Plan, the City installed Class II bike lanes (striped/buffered bike lanes) on both sides of Maine Avenue from Arrow Highway to and beyond Ramona Boulevard to the south where Ramona turns into Pacific Avenue, and all the way along Pacific Avenue to North Ardilla Avenue where it stops at the boundary of Baldwin Park and West Covina. There are also Class III (unseparated/shared facility) bike lanes running eastbound and westbound along Arrow Highway that connect to the Class II lanes along Maine Avenue. According to the City, the proposed park is intended to be accessed mainly by visitors coming from the immediate surrounding community, and it is assumed that some park visitors will access the park via bicycle. As such, the proposed project includes bike racks and a bicycle repair station. These amenities are considered improvements to the connectivity of the bicycle routes along Maine Avenue and Arrow Route; therefore, the proposed project would be considered a beneficial use when it comes to bicycle facilities.

Pedestrian Facilities

Sidewalks are currently provided along both the southern and eastern project frontages along Joanbridge Street and Maine Avenue, respectively. The proposed project is intended to serve members of the public who reside or work in the immediate project vicinity; as such, the primary way that future park users are anticipated to access the proposed park is as pedestrians from the community immediately surrounding the site. The proposed project would not physically alter or impact the sidewalks in the vicinity of the project. In addition, given the small scale of the project, it is not anticipated that the potential increase in pedestrian traffic in the project vicinity from use of the park would result in degradation of pedestrian facilities. Therefore, the proposed project would not have significant impacts on pedestrian facilities.

b) Less than Significant Impact. According to the City of Baldwin Park Transportation Impact Analysis Guidelines for Vehicle Miles Traveled and Level of Service Assessment (September 2020) “[the City TIA Guidelines]”, certain types of projects, because of their size, nature, or location, are exempt from the requirement of preparing a traffic impact analysis. The project VMT impact has been assessed in accordance with the City TIA Guidelines. The City TIA Guidelines establish screening thresholds for certain types of projects that may be presumed to cause a less than significant VMT impact based on substantial evidence provided in the Office of Planning and Research (OPR) Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts in CEQA (December 2018).

The City TIA Guidelines specify the following three screening steps:

- Transit Priority Areas (TPA) Screening
- Low VMT-generating Areas Screening
- Project Type Screening

There are three types of screening that may be applied to effectively screen projects from project-level assessment. These screening steps are summarized below:

Step 1: Transit Priority Area (TPA) Screening

Projects located within a TPA (half mile area around an existing major transit stop or an existing stop along a high-quality transit corridor) may be presumed to have a less than significant impact absent substantial evidence to the contrary. This presumption may not be appropriate if the project:

1. Has a Floor Area Ratio (FAR) of less than 0.75;
2. Includes more parking for use by residents, customers, or employees of the project than required by the City;
3. Is inconsistent with the applicable Sustainable Communities Strategy (as determined by the lead agency with input from the Southern California Association of Governments [SCAG]); or
4. Replaces affordable residential units with a smaller number of moderate or high-income residential units.

The San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments (SGVCOG) VMT Screening Tool was used to determine if the project is located within a TPA. According to the screening tool, the project site is located within a TPA based on the SGVCOG VMT Screening Tool assessment. Therefore, the proposed project *satisfies* the City-established screening criteria for projects located within a TPA.

Step 2: Low VMT Area Screening

Based on review of the SGVCOG VMT Evaluation Tool, the proposed project site is not located within a low VMT area and, therefore, does *not satisfy* the low VMT area screening criteria.

Step 3: Project Type Screening

Some project types have been identified as having the presumption of a less than significant impact. The following uses can be presumed to have a less than significant impact, absent substantial evidence to the contrary, as their uses are local serving in nature:

- Local-serving retail uses less than 50,000 square feet, including:
 - Gas stations

- Banks
- Restaurants
- Shopping Center
- Affordable residential development
- Other local-serving uses as approved by the City Staff
- Projects generating less than 110 daily vehicle trips
 - This generally corresponds to the following “typical” development potentials:
 - 11 single family housing units
 - 16 multi-family, condominiums, or townhouse housing units
 - 10,000 sq. ft. of office
 - 15,000 sq. ft. of light industrial
 - 63,000 sq. ft. of warehousing
 - 79,000 sq. ft. of high cube transload and short-term storage warehouse

The proposed project is a small community park that is considered an “Other local-serving Use” by the City. Local serving uses generally have the effect of reducing vehicle travel. Any project that uses the designation of “local-serving” should be able to demonstrate that its users (employees, customers, visitors) would be existing within the community. The proposed project is intended to serve members of the public located in the immediate vicinity of the project, meaning that most of the park visitors are anticipated to access the park as pedestrians while others would access the park via bicycle. As such, it is anticipated that only a very small number of park users will access the park via automobile. While the project would also result in a small number of intermittent and infrequent vehicle trips associated with landscaping activities and facility maintenance for the park, overall, the proposed park would serve existing users within the community and is therefore presumed to have a less than significant impact. Therefore, the proposed project *satisfies* the City-established screening criteria for project type screening and may be presumed to result in a less than significant impact.

c) No Impact. A significant impact would occur if the proposed project substantially increased an existing hazardous design feature or introduced incompatible uses to the existing traffic pattern. As part of the standard development review by the City, the project would include a construction work site traffic control plan that shall comply with State standards set forth in the California Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices and shall be submitted to the City for review and approval prior to the issuance of a grading permit or start of construction. The plan shall identify any roadway, sidewalk, bike route, or bus stop closures and detours as well as haul routes and construction hours. All construction related trips shall be restricted to off-peak hours to the extent possible. Furthermore, The proposed project, a small public park, does not include any driveways or off street parking, and would not physically alter the geometry of any nearby roadways or intersections. Finally, the proposed park does not include any new driveway locations nor does it modify any aspects of the adjoining streets: therefore, it will not exacerbate or increase hazards due to a geometric design feature or incompatible uses, and as such, no impact would occur.

d) No Impact. The project is a small public park completely within the boundaries of the project site. The proposed project would not block or impede vehicle accessibility. During construction activity, per standard City practices the applicant would be required to prepare and implement a temporary traffic control plan. Therefore, the proposed project would not affect emergency access to the site or area and no impact would occur.

4.18 – Tribal Cultural Resources

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

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k), or	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

a) No Impact. A significant impact would occur if the proposed project would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource listed or eligible for listing in the California Resources of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k). The project site is currently undeveloped, and there are no historic resources on, adjacent to, or in proximity to the project site listed in the California Register of Historical Resources. The City does not have any landmarks listed under its historic preservation program as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k). Therefore, the project would not result in an adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in CEQA §15064.5. No impact would occur.

b) Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. Government Code §§ 65352.3 and 65562.5 (SB 18); and Public Resources Code §§ 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2, and 21084.3 (AB 52) provide that a project that may cause a substantial adverse change to a defined Tribal Cultural Resource (TCR) can result in a significant effect on the environment. SB18 requires public notice to be sent to tribes listed on the Native American Heritage Commission’s SB18 Tribal Consultation list within the geographical areas affected by the proposed changes. Tribes must respond to a local government notice within 90 days (unless a shorter time frame has been agreed upon by the tribe), indicating whether or not they want to consult with the local government. Consultations are for the purpose of preserving or mitigating impacts to places, features, and objects described in Sections 5097.9 and 5097.993 of the Public Resources Code that may be affected by the

proposed adoption or amendment to a general or specific plan. The Lead Agency is required to notify tribes within 14 days of deeming a development application complete subject to CEQA to notify the requesting tribe as an invitation to consult on the project.

AB 52 identifies examples of mitigation measures that would avoid or minimize impacts on TCR. The bill makes the above provisions applicable to projects that have a notice of preparation or a notice of intent to adopt a negative declaration/mitigated negative declaration circulated on or after July 1, 2015. Although there is no indication of TCRs at the project site, AB 52 is clear in stating that it is the responsibility of the Public Agency (i.e., Lead Agency) to consult with Native American tribes early in the CEQA process to allow tribal governments, lead agencies, and project proponents to discuss the appropriate level of environment review, identify and address potential adverse impacts to TCRs, and reduce the potential for delay and conflict in the environmental review process (see Public Resources Code Section 2108.3.2). Specifically, government-to-government consultation may provide “tribal knowledge” of the project area that can be used in identifying TCRs that cannot be obtained through other investigative means. Pursuant to AB 52, as the CEQA Lead Agency, the City of Baldwin Park sent consultation notification letters on March 9, 2025, to the following tribes:

- Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation
- Gabrieleno Tongva Indians of California
- Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
- Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians

The City of Baldwin Park submitted notification to interested parties and tribal governments that may have traditional/cultural use of the project site. Notices were submitted to tribal cultural representatives via certified mail, including representatives from the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation, the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California, the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe, and the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians. The City received a request for government-to-government consultation from the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation. At the request of the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation, Mitigation Measures CUL-1 through CUL-3 from Section 4.5 are incorporated to address any previously undiscovered archaeological resources relating to TCRs encountered during project implementation. This includes measures for both funerary/ceremonial and non-funerary/non-ceremonial resources. Incorporation of these mitigation measures would ensure that potential impacts to buried TCRs are less than significant through requirements for evaluation, salvage, curation, and reporting.

4.19 – Utilities and Service Systems

Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

a) Less Than Significant. The proposed project would not require the expansion or relocation of water facilities in the City of Baldwin Park. The proposed project consists of construction and operation of an approximately 0.21-acre community park with associated amenities and landscaping. The proposed park includes a 500-square foot restroom building that will connect to the existing water, wastewater, and stormwater facilities. According to the CalEEMod default outputs for the proposed project (see Appendix A), the proposed project is anticipated to use approximately 77,914 gallons of water per year and generate approximately 62,331 gallons of wastewater per year (wastewater is estimated as roughly 80 percent of indoor water use). Given the small scale and nature of the proposed project, this amount of water use and wastewater generation would be well within the existing and planned future capacity of these service providers. No expansion or improvements are anticipated to either sewer lines or treatment facilities to serve the project, as only a small amount of wastewater would be generated by

use of the proposed restroom building. Therefore, the project would result in less than significant impacts in regard to new or expanded water supply and wastewater treatment facilities. As discussed in the Hydrology section, the project would not generate substantially increased runoff from the site that would require construction of new storm drainage facilities. Surface runoff associated with the proposed project would be collected on site, directed through infiltration systems, and conveyed to the City's storm drainage system. Impacts related to electric power, natural gas, and telecommunications facilities would also be less than significant. The project would connect to existing facilities and would not require any extension of services. The project would also utilize energy- and water-efficient lighting, restroom furnishings, and landscaping appurtenances. Therefore, the proposed park would not require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause a significant environmental effect. Less than significant impacts would occur.

b) Less than Significant Impact. The City of Baldwin Park is serviced by the Valley County Water District (VCWD). The District provides water service to 77,000 people through approximately 12,470 water service connections, and now includes seven wells, booster stations, water treatment facilities, and more than 100 miles of transmission and distribution pipelines.²⁵ The District has six reservoirs that currently store a total of 10 million gallons of water. The District, and in association, the City, also has imported water supplies available from neighboring water districts. According to the 2020 VCWD Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), the current commercial water demands within the district are 1,165 acre-feet-per-year (AFY) and is expected to increase to 1,299 AFY by 2040. Total demand from the VCWD in 2020 are recorded at 6,256 AFY and are projected to increase to 6,822 AFY in 2040. The VCWD water system is primarily supplied through groundwater pumped from the Main San Gabriel Basin (MSGB), and imported water is available from Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District (Upper District) and California Irrigation Company (CIC). The current supplies for the MSGB are recorded at 6,871 AFY, and are projected to increase to 7,311 AFY by 2040.²⁶ The proposed project would not result in an increase in the number of persons or employees within the City as the proposed park does not include any housing and maintenance and upkeep of the park would be done by existing City employees. According to the CalEEMod default outputs for the proposed project (see Appendix A), the proposed project is anticipated to use approximately 77,914 gallons of water per year, or approximately 0.24 AFY, which is well within VCWD's future supply estimates. As the UWMP anticipates an overall increase in demand and supply of groundwater usage within the VCMD, and the proposed project is within the General Plan buildout which was used to project water demand in the UWMP, water demand for this project would be less than significant. Therefore, the proposed project would not substantially deplete water supplies, and the project would have a less than significant impact on water supply.

c) Less than Significant Impact. Potentially significant impacts could occur as a result of the proposed project if it results in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it does not have adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments. As referenced in Section 4.19(a), the project would generate a negligible amount of wastewater and would be adequately served by existing wastewater treatment facilities. Therefore, a less than significant impact would occur.

d) Less than Significant Impact. Significant impacts could occur if the proposed project would exceed the existing permitted landfill capacity or violates federal, state, and local statutes and regulations. Solid waste and recycling collection services are provided to the City of Baldwin Park by Waste Management Services. Waste Management offers waste and recycling collection, green waste recycling programs, organics waste composting, special waste transportation, and transfer and materials recovery services to the City as well as many other areas in Southern California. Solid waste collected by Waste Management from the City of Baldwin Park is transferred to either the Antelope

Valley Public Landfill or the Lancaster Landfill and Recycling Center.²⁷ The Antelope Valley Public Landfill has a maximum permitted daily throughput of 5,500 tons per day, a maximum permitted capacity of 30,200,000 cubic yards, and a remaining capacity of 17,000,000 cubic yards. The Lancaster Landfill and Recycling Center has a maximum permitted daily throughput of 5,100 tons per day, a maximum permitted capacity of 27,700,000 cubic yards, and a remaining capacity of 14,000,000 cubic yards. Both landfills have an anticipated closing year of 2044.

Temporary construction waste from development of the proposed project would be hauled offsite to one or both of these landfills in accordance with all federal, State, and local regulations. Solid waste generated from users of the proposed park during operation would be collected and disposed of in the same manner as other similar operations in Baldwin Park. Based on the default CalEEMod solid waste generation rates, the proposed project would generate approximately 0.02 tons of solid waste per year during operation (see Appendix A). The solid waste generation from development of the proposed project would be nominal compared to remaining landfill capacity. Regional landfills in the Los Angeles area are anticipated to have sufficient capacity to accommodate the minor increase in solid waste generation attributable to the proposed project. Combined remaining capacities at the landfills would be adequate to accommodate the proposed project. For these reasons, solid waste impacts resulting from the construction and operation of the proposed project would not exceed State or local standards. Therefore, the proposed project would have a less than significant impact.

e) Less than Significant Impact. The proposed project is required to comply with all applicable federal, State, County, and City statutes and regulations related to solid waste as a standard project condition of approval. Impacts would be less than significant.

4.20 – Wildfire

If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildlife risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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 of that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

a) No Impact. The project site is not located within or in close proximity to a State Responsibility Area or other wildlands areas.²⁸ Additionally, as identified in the City of Baldwin Park 2020 General Plan Safety Element, the City is an urbanized community where structural fires rather than wildland fires represent the greatest fire risk. The project site is not located in a high fire hazard severity zone. The Safety Element of the Baldwin Park General Plan identifies evacuation routes designated in the Baldwin Park Multihazard Functional Plan in the vicinity of the project site. Evacuation routes out of Baldwin Park from the project site include Arrow Highway east into the City of Irwindale, the I-605 Freeway via Baldwin Park Boulevard and Ramona Boulevard, and the I-10 Freeway via Baldwin Park Boulevard.²⁹ Emergency facilities within the City include the Kaiser Permanente Baldwin Park Medical Center, the Los Angeles County Fire Department Station No. 29, and the Police Department at City Hall. Therefore, development of the proposed community park would not substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. No impact would occur.

b) No Impact. The project site is located in a flat surface area with no steep hills or slopes. The project site is located in an urbanized area that is predominantly paved and built out. While the project site would experience prevailing winds such as the Santa Ana winds, the proposed project is not located in

an area of substantial wildfire risk, and development of the proposed park would not exacerbate wildfire risks. No impact would occur.

c) No Impact. The project site is not located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones. The proposed project would not result in wildfire impacts as the project is located in an urbanized area with commercial, residential, and industrial uses surrounding the project site. Finally, the site is not located in an area adjacent to wildlands. For these reasons, the project would not require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment. Therefore, no impact would occur.

d) No Impact. The project site is not located in an area of wildfire threat. According to FEMA, the project site is not located in a special flood hazard area. The project site is not located downslope of an area subject to landslides, and no potential hazard of post-fire flooding or landslide exists in the project area. The proposed project would not expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire instability or drainage changes. Therefore, no impact would occur.

4.21 – Mandatory Findings of Significance

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Does the project have environmental effects which would cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

a) Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. The proposed project would not significantly impact any scenic vistas, scenic resources, or the visual character of the area, as discussed in Section 4.1, and would not result in excessive light or glare. The project site is located within a mostly urbanized area with no significant natural habitat onsite. The project would not significantly impact any sensitive plants, plant communities, fish, wildlife, or habitat for any sensitive species after incorporation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1, as discussed in Section 4.4. Adverse impacts to archeological and Tribal cultural resources would be less than significant with implementation of Mitigation Measures CUL-1 through CUL-3. Adverse impacts to paleontological resources would be less than significant with implementation of Mitigation Measures GEO-1 through GEO-4. With the implementation of these Mitigation Measures, the proposed project would not have a significant adverse impact with respect to the degradation of the quality of the environment. The proposed project would also not restrict the levels of fish and wildlife below the sustaining levels, threatening to eliminate a plant or wildlife community. No sensitive species are known to occupy the proposed project site. No rare or endangered plants or animals are known to occur on the project site or would be removed as a result of the proposed project. With incorporation of mitigation measures, impacts would be less than significant.

b) Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. Cumulative impacts can result from the interactions of environmental changes resulting from one proposed project with changes resulting from other past, present, and future projects that affect the same resources, utilities and infrastructure systems, public services, transportation network elements, air basin, watershed, or other physical

conditions. Such impacts could be short-term and temporary, usually consisting of overlapping construction impacts, as well as long term, due to the permanent land use changes and operational characteristics involved with the project. Cumulative impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated, as further discussed herein.

Aesthetics

Impacts related to aesthetics at the project-level have no potential for cumulative impacts because impacts are limited to on-site conditions and include no component that could result in similar impacts over time or space. Therefore, no cumulative impacts related to this topic would occur.

Agricultural Resources

The analysis provided in Sections 4.2 found that no individual impacts would occur; therefore, the project could not contribute considerably to local agricultural or forestry.

Air Quality

The analysis provided in Section 4.3 related to air quality found that impacts would be less than significant; therefore, the project would not contribute to cumulative air quality impacts.

Biological Resources

The analysis provided in Section 4.4 found that no individual impacts to sensitive species would occur with implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1. With mitigation, the project would not contribute considerably to regional impacts on migratory birds or any sensitive species. The project would have no other impacts on biological resources.

Cultural Resources

Loss of on-site archaeological resources could reduce or eliminate important information relevant to the County of Los Angeles and the City of Baldwin Park. Impacts related to archaeological resources were found to be potentially significant and require mitigation to reduce to less than significant levels. Therefore, the project could contribute considerably to significant localized cumulative impacts in this topic area. Mitigation Measures CUL-1 through CUL-3 are incorporated into the project requiring evaluation of any discovered potential cultural or archaeological resources, the uniqueness of the sample, and appropriate steps to preserve or curate the artifact. This would eliminate any potential loss of important local cultural or archaeological information that may be buried under the project site. Therefore, the project would make a less than significant contribution to a cumulative loss of important local or regional archaeological knowledge.

Energy

The analysis provided in Section 4.6 related to energy found that impacts would be less than significant. Therefore, the project would not contribute to cumulative energy impacts.

Geology and Soils

Impacts related to geology at the project-level have no potential for cumulative impacts because impacts are limited to on-site conditions and include no component that could result in similar impacts over time or space. Loss of on-site paleontological resources could reduce or eliminate important information relevant to the County of Los Angeles and the City of Baldwin Park. Impacts related to paleontological resources were found to be potentially significant and require mitigation to reduce to less than significant levels. Therefore, the project could contribute considerably to significant localized cumulative impacts in this topic area. Mitigation Measures GEO-1 through GEO-4 are incorporated into the project requiring evaluation of any discovered potential paleontological resources, the uniqueness of the sample, and appropriate steps to preserve or curate the artifact. This would eliminate any potential loss of important local paleontological information that may be buried under the project site. Therefore, the project would

make a less than significant contribution to a cumulative loss of important local or regional paleontological knowledge. No other cumulative impacts related to this topic would occur.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

As discussed in Section 4.8, climate change is the result of numerous, cumulative sources of greenhouse gas emissions all over the world. The project would not contribute considerably to global climate change.

Hazardous Materials

The analysis provided in Section 4.9 related to hazards and hazardous materials found that impacts would be less than significant. Compliance with all regulations related to the disposal and storage of household waste would ensure that impacts would be less than significant. Therefore, the project would not contribute to localized or regional cumulative impacts related to hazardous materials.

Airport Hazards

Impacts related to airport hazards at the project-level have no potential for cumulative impacts because impacts are limited to on-site conditions and include no component that could result in similar impacts over time or space. Therefore, no cumulative impacts related to this topic would occur.

Wildfires

The analysis provided in Section 4.8(h) and Section 4.20 (Wildfire) found that no individual, local, or regional impacts would occur; therefore, no cumulative impacts related to this topic would occur.

Groundwater Levels

The analysis provided in Section 4.10 (a) found that less than significant local, or regional impacts would occur; therefore, while the project would contribute to individual, localized, or regional cumulative impacts, the project contribution would not be considerable.

Drainage/Water Quality

The analysis provided in Section 4.10, found that less than significant individual, local, or regional impacts would occur; therefore, while the project would contribute to individual, localized, or regional cumulative impacts, the project contribution would not be considerable.

Flooding

The analysis provided in Section 4.10 found that no regional impacts would occur; therefore, no cumulative impacts related to this topic would occur.

Land Use and Planning

The analysis provided in Section 4.11 related to Land Use and Planning found that impacts would be less than significant; therefore, while the project would contribute to individual, localized, or regional cumulative impacts, the project contribution would not be considerable.

Mineral Resources

The analysis provided in Section 4.12 related to mineral resources found that impacts there would be no impact; therefore, while the project would contribute to localized or regional cumulative impacts, the project contribution would not be considerable.

Noise

The project is not a substantial source of operational noise, as discussed in Section 4.13(a) and, therefore, would not contribute considerably to noise levels in the immediate vicinity of the project. The project would contribute to temporary increases in noise levels in the immediate project vicinity during

construction activities; however, these would be temporary and less than significant with incorporation of Mitigation Measure NOI-1. The project would not increase traffic in the project area; therefore, project traffic-related noise would not be discernible to the public and would make no considerable contribution to cumulative traffic-related noise.

Population and Housing

The analysis provided in Section 4.14 related to Population and Housing found that no impacts would result; therefore, no cumulative impacts related to this topic would occur.

Public Services

The analysis provided in Section 4.15 related to Public Services found that impacts would be less than significant; therefore, while the project would contribute to localized cumulative impacts, the project contribution would not be considerable.

Recreation

The analysis provided in Section 4.16 related to Recreation found that impacts would be less than significant; therefore, no cumulative impacts would occur.

Transportation

The analysis provided in Section 4.17 found impacts related to transportation to be less than significant. The project's contribution to cumulative impacts to local and regional transportation facilities would not be considerable as project implementation would not result in an increase of vehicle trips, including during peak hour trips, compared to the existing condition.

Tribal Cultural Resources

Loss of on-site tribal cultural resources could reduce or eliminate important information relevant to the County of Los Angeles and the City of Baldwin Park. Impacts related to tribal cultural resources were found to be potentially significant and require mitigation to reduce to less than significant levels. Therefore, the project could contribute considerably to significant localized cumulative impacts in this topic area. Mitigation Measures CUL-1 through CUL-3 are incorporated into the project requiring evaluation of any discovered potential archaeological or tribal cultural resources, the uniqueness of the sample, and appropriate steps to preserve or curate the artifact. This would eliminate any potential loss of important local archaeological or tribal cultural information that may be buried under the project site. Therefore, the project would have no contribution to a cumulative loss of important local or regional archaeological or tribal cultural knowledge.

Utilities and Service Systems

The analysis provided in Section 4.19 related to Utilities and Service Systems found that impacts would be less than significant; therefore, while the project would contribute to localized or regional cumulative impacts, the project contribution would not be considerable.

Wildfire

The analysis provided in Section 4.20 related to wildfire found that impacts would not occur. Therefore, the project would not contribute to local or regional cumulative impacts.

c) Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. Based on the analysis of the project's impacts in the responses to items 4.1 thru 4.20, there is no indication that this project could result in substantial adverse effects on human beings. Long-term effects include use of household hazardous materials, emissions of criteria pollutants, and greenhouse gas emissions. However, the analysis herein concludes that direct and indirect environmental effects on humans would be less than significant.

5 Mitigation Summary

BIO-1: Conduct Nesting Bird Surveys. If vegetation removal is scheduled during the nesting season (typically February 1 to September 1), then a focused survey for active nests shall be conducted by a qualified biologist no more than five (5) days before the beginning of project-related activities (e.g., demolition, excavation, grading, and vegetation removal). Surveys must be conducted in proposed work areas, staging and storage areas, and soil, equipment, and material stockpile areas. For passerines and small raptors, surveys must be conducted within a 250-foot radius surrounding the work area (in non-developed areas and where access is feasible). For larger raptors, such as those from the genus *Buteo*, the survey area must encompass a 500-foot radius. Surveys must be conducted by a qualified biologist during weather conditions suited to maximize the observation of possible nests and concentrate on areas of suitable habitat. If a lapse in project-related work of five days or longer occurs, an additional nest survey is required before work can be reinitiated. If nests are encountered during any preconstruction survey, a qualified biologist must determine if it may be feasible for construction to continue as planned without impacting the success of the nest, depending on conditions specific to each nest and the relative location and rate of construction activities. Any nest(s) within the project site shall be monitored by a qualified biologist during vegetation removal if work is occurring directly adjacent to the pre-determined no-work buffer. If the qualified biologist determines construction activities have potential to adversely affect a nest, the biologist would immediately inform the construction manager to halt construction activities within minimum exclusion buffer of 50 feet for songbird nests, and 200 to 500 feet for raptor nests, depending on species and location. Construction activities within the no-work buffer may proceed after a qualified biologist determines the nest is no longer active due to natural causes (e.g., young have fledged, predation or other non-anthropogenic nest failure).

CUL-1: Retain a Native American Monitor Prior to Commencement of Ground-Disturbing Activities

- A. The project applicant/lead agency shall retain a Native American Monitor from or approved by the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation. The monitor shall be retained prior to the commencement of any “ground-disturbing activity” for the subject project at all project locations (i.e., both on-site and any off-site locations that are included in the project description/definition and/or required in connection with the project, such as public improvement work). “Ground-disturbing activity” shall include, but is not limited to, demolition, pavement removal, potholing, auguring, grubbing, tree removal, boring, grading, excavation, drilling, and trenching.
- B. A copy of the executed monitoring agreement shall be submitted to the lead agency prior to the earlier of the commencement of any ground-disturbing activity, or the issuance of any permit necessary to commence a ground-disturbing activity.
- C. The monitor will complete daily monitoring logs that will provide descriptions of the relevant ground-disturbing activities, the type of construction activities performed, locations of ground-disturbing activities, soil types, cultural-related materials, and any other facts, conditions, materials, or discoveries of significance to the Tribe. Monitor logs will identify and describe any discovered TCRs, including but not limited to, Native American cultural and historical artifacts, remains, places of significance, etc.,

(collectively, tribal cultural resources, or “TCR”), as well as any discovered Native American (ancestral) human remains and burial goods. Copies of monitor logs will be provided to the project applicant/lead agency upon written request to the Tribe.

- D. On-site tribal monitoring shall conclude upon the latter of the following (1) written confirmation to the Kizh from a designated point of contact for the project applicant/lead agency that all ground-disturbing activities and phases that may involve ground-disturbing activities on the project site or in connection with the project are complete; or (2) a determination and written notification by the Kizh to the project applicant/lead agency that no future, planned construction activity and/or development/construction phase at the project site possesses the potential to impact Kizh TCRs.
- E. Upon discovery of any TCRs, all construction activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery shall cease (i.e., not less than the surrounding 50 feet) and shall not resume until the discovered TCR has been fully assessed by the Kizh monitor and/or Kizh archaeologist. The Kizh will recover and retain all discovered TCRs in the form and/or manner the Tribe deems appropriate, in the Tribe’s sole discretion, and for any purpose the Tribe deems appropriate, including for educational, cultural and/or historic purposes.

CUL-2: Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects

- A. Native American human remains are defined in PRC 5097.98 (d)(1) as an inhumation or cremation, and in any state of decomposition or skeletal completeness. Funerary objects, called associated grave goods in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, are also to be treated according to this statute.
- B. If Native American human remains and/or grave goods discovered or recognized on the project site, then all construction activities shall immediately cease. Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 dictates that any discoveries of human skeletal material shall be immediately reported to the County Coroner and all ground-disturbing activities shall immediately halt and shall remain halted until the coroner has determined the nature of the remains. If the coroner recognizes the human remains to be those of a Native American or has reason to believe they are Native American, he or she shall contact, by telephone within 24 hours, the Native American Heritage Commission, and Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 shall be followed.
- C. Human remains and grave/burial goods shall be treated alike per California Public Resources Code section 5097.98(d)(1) and (2).
- D. Construction activities may resume in other parts of the project site at a minimum of 200 feet away from discovered human remains and/or burial goods, if the Kizh determines in its sole discretion that resuming construction activities at that distance is acceptable and provides the project manager express consent of that determination (along with any other mitigation measures the Kizh monitor and/or archaeologist deems necessary). (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(f).)
- E. Preservation in place (i.e., avoidance) is the preferred manner of treatment for discovered human remains and/or burial goods. Any historic archaeological material that is not Native American in origin (non-TCR) shall be curated at a public, non-profit

institution with a research interest in the materials, such as the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County or the Fowler Museum, if such an institution agrees to accept the material. If no institution accepts the archaeological material, it shall be offered to a local school or historical society in the area for educational purposes.

- F. Any discovery of human remains/burial goods shall be kept confidential to prevent further disturbance.

CUL-3: Procedures for Burials and Funerary Remains

- A. As the Most Likely Descendant (“MLD”), the Koo-nas-gna Burial Policy shall be implemented. To the Tribe, the term “human remains” encompasses more than human bones. In ancient as well as historic times, Tribal Traditions included, but were not limited to, the preparation of the soil for burial, the burial of funerary objects with the deceased, and the ceremonial burning of human remains.
- B. If the discovery of human remains includes four or more burials, the discovery location shall be treated as a cemetery and a separate treatment plan shall be created.
- C. The prepared soil and cremation soils are to be treated in the same manner as bone fragments that remain intact. Associated funerary objects are objects that, as part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture, are reasonably believed to have been placed with individual human remains either at the time of death or later; other items made exclusively for burial purposes or to contain human remains can also be considered as associated funerary objects. Cremations will either be removed in bulk or by means as necessary to ensure complete recovery of all sacred materials.
- D. In the case where discovered human remains cannot be fully documented and recovered on the same day, the remains will be covered with muslin cloth and a steel plate that can be moved by heavy equipment placed over the excavation opening to protect the remains. If this type of steel plate is not available, a 24-hour guard should be posted outside of working hours. The Tribe will make every effort to recommend diverting the project and keeping the remains in situ and protected. If the project cannot be diverted, it may be determined that burials will be removed.
- E. In the event preservation in place is not possible despite good faith efforts by the project applicant/developer and/or landowner, before ground-disturbing activities may resume on the project site, the landowner shall arrange a designated site location within the footprint of the project for the respectful reburial of the human remains and/or ceremonial objects.
- F. Each occurrence of human remains and associated funerary objects will be stored using opaque cloth bags. All human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony will be removed to a secure container on site if possible. These items should be retained and reburied within six months of recovery. The site of reburial/repatriation shall be on the project site but at a location agreed upon between the Tribe and the landowner at a site to be protected in perpetuity. There shall be no publicity regarding any cultural materials recovered.

- G. The Tribe will work closely with the project's qualified archaeologist to ensure that the excavation is treated carefully, ethically and respectfully. If data recovery is approved by the Tribe, documentation shall be prepared and shall include (at a minimum) detailed descriptive notes and sketches. All data recovery data recovery-related forms of documentation shall be approved in advance by the Tribe. If any data recovery is performed, once complete, a final report shall be submitted to the Tribe and the NAHC. The Tribe does NOT authorize any scientific study or the utilization of any invasive and/or destructive diagnostics on human remains.

GEO-1: Conduct Paleontological Sensitivity Training for Construction Personnel. The City or City's contractor must retain a professional paleontologist, who meets the qualifications set forth by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, to conduct a Paleontological Sensitivity Training for construction personnel before commencement of excavation activities. The training will include a handout and will focus on how to identify paleontological resources that may be encountered during earthmoving activities, and the procedures to be followed in such an event; the duties of paleontological monitors; notification and other procedures to follow upon discovery of resources; and the general steps a qualified professional paleontologist would follow in conducting a salvage investigation if one is necessary.

GEO-2: Conduct Periodic Paleontological Spot Checks During Grading and Earth-Moving Activities. The City or City's contractor must retain a professional paleontologist, who meets the qualifications set forth by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, to conduct periodic Paleontological Spot Checks beginning at depths below six feet from the surface to determine if construction excavations extend into older Quaternary deposits. After the initial Paleontological Spot Check, further periodic checks will be conducted at the discretion of the qualified paleontologist. If the qualified paleontologist determines that construction excavations have extended into the older Quaternary deposits, construction monitoring for Paleontological Resources are required. The City or City's contractor must retain a qualified paleontological monitor, who will work under the guidance and direction of a professional paleontologist, who meets the qualifications set forth by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology. The paleontological monitor must be present during all construction excavations (e.g., grading, trenching, or clearing/grubbing) into the older Pleistocene alluvial deposits. Multiple earth-moving construction activities may require multiple paleontological monitors. The frequency of monitoring is based on the rate of excavation and grading activities, proximity to known paleontological resources and/or unique geological features, the materials being excavated (native versus artificial fill soils), and the depth of excavation, and if found, the abundance and type of paleontological resources and/or unique geological features encountered. Full-time monitoring can be reduced to part-time inspections if determined adequate by the qualified professional paleontologist.

GEO-3: Cease Ground-Disturbing Activities and Implement Treatment Plan if Paleontological Resources Are Encountered. In the event that paleontological resources and or unique geological features are unearthed during ground-disturbing activities, ground-disturbing activities the paleontological monitor may halt or divert away from the vicinity of the find so that the find can be evaluated. A buffer area of at least 50 feet must be established around the find where construction activities are not allowed to continue until appropriate paleontological treatment plan is approved by the City. Work is allowed to continue outside of the buffer area. The City shall coordinate with a professional paleontologist, who meets the qualifications set forth by the Society of

Vertebrate Paleontology, to develop an appropriate treatment plan for the resources. Treatment may include implementation of paleontological salvage excavations to remove the resource along with subsequent laboratory processing and analysis or preservation in place. At the paleontologist's discretion and to reduce construction delay, the grading and excavation contractor will assist in removing rock samples for initial processing.

GEO-4: Prepare Report Upon Completion of Monitoring Services. Upon completion of the above activities, the professional paleontologist will prepare a report summarizing the results of the monitoring and salvaging efforts, the methodology used in these efforts, as well as a description of the fossils collected and their significance. The report will be submitted to the City, the Natural History Museums of Los Angeles County, and representatives of other appropriate or concerned agencies to signify the satisfactory completion of the project and required mitigation measures.

NOI-1 Reduce Potential Project Construction Noise Levels. To reduce potential noise levels from project construction activities, the City or City's contractor shall:

- 1) *Notify Residential Land Uses of Planned Construction Activities.* This notice shall be provided at least two (2) weeks prior to the start of any construction activities, describe the noise control measures to be implemented by the project, and include the name and phone number of the designated contact for the project representative at the City of Baldwin Park responsible for handling construction-related noise complaints (per action #5 below). This notice shall be provided to the owner/occupants of the residence to the west of the project site and the commercial business to the north.
- 2) *Restrict Work Hours:* All construction-related work activities, including material deliveries, shall be subject to the requirements of City Municipal Code Section 130.37(E) (Special Noise Sources - Construction of Buildings and Projects). Construction activities, including deliveries, shall occur only during the hours of 7 AM to 7 PM. The representative from the City or the City's contractor shall post a sign at all entrances to the construction site informing contractors, subcontractors, other workers, etc. of this requirement.
- 3) *Construction Equipment Selection, Use, and Noise Control Measures:* The following measures shall apply to construction equipment used at the project site:
 - a. Contractors shall use the smallest size equipment capable of safely completing work activities.
 - b. Construction staging shall occur as far away from residential land uses as possible given site and active work constraints.
 - c. Electric hook-ups shall be provided for stationary equipment (e.g., pumps, compressors, welding sets). This measure shall be subject to the approval of the local electric utility. If electric service is denied, the City or City's contractor shall ensure actions 3a, 3b, and 3d are implemented.
 - d. All stationary noise generating equipment shall be shielded and located as far as possible from residential land uses given site and active work constraints. Shielding may consist of a three- or four-sided enclosure provided the structure/enclosure breaks the line of sight between the equipment and the receptor and provides for proper ventilation and equipment operation.
 - e. Heavy equipment engines shall be equipped with standard noise suppression devices such as mufflers, engine covers, and engine/mechanical isolators,

mounts, and be maintained in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations during active construction activities.

- f. Pneumatic tools shall include a suppression device on the compressed air exhaust.
- g. No radios or other amplified sound devices shall be audible beyond the property line of the construction site.

4) *Install Construction Noise Barrier:* The following measures shall apply to project construction activities:

- a. **Site Preparation, Grading, and Foundation Work:** During all site preparation, grading, and structure foundation work activities, a physical noise barrier shall be installed and maintained along the western site perimeter to the maximum extent feasible given site constraints and access requirements. The noise barrier shall extend to a height of six (6) feet above grade. Potential barrier options capable of reducing construction noise levels could include, but are not limited to:
 - i. A plywood or other barrier installed at-grade (or mounted to structures located at-grade, such as a K-Rail), and consisting of a solid material (i.e., free of openings or gaps other than weep holes) that has a minimum rated transmission loss value of 10 dB.
 - ii. Commercially available acoustic panels or other products such as acoustic barrier blankets that have a minimum sound transmission class (STC) or transmission loss value of 10 dB.
 - iii. Any combination of noise barriers and commercial products capable of achieving required construction noise reductions during site preparation, grading, and structure foundation work activities.
 - iv. The noise barrier may be removed following the completion of building foundation work (i.e., it is not necessary once framing and typical vertical building construction begins provided no other grading, foundation, etc. work is still occurring on-site).

The noise barrier shall not be required if the perimeter concrete masonry unit wall included in the project's site plan is fully constructed prior to the start of substantial site preparation and grading activities at the site (i.e., only clearing and grubbing and grading necessary to access the site and install the perimeter wall may occur).

5) *Prepare a Construction Noise Complaint Plan:* The City or the City's contractor shall prepare a Construction Noise Complaint Plan that shall:

- a. Identify the name and/or title and contact information (including phone number and email) for a designated City representative responsible for addressing construction-related noise issues.
- b. Includes procedures describing how the designated project representative shall receive, respond, and resolve construction noise complaints.
- c. At a minimum, upon receipt of a noise complaint, the project contractor shall notify the City contact, identify the noise source generating the complaint, determine the cause of the complaint, and take steps to resolve the complaint.

6 Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

The California Environmental Quality Act (“CEQA”) requires that a public agency adopting a Mitigated Negative Declaration (“MND”) take affirmative steps to determine that approved mitigation measures are implemented after project approval. The lead or responsible agency must adopt a reporting and monitoring program for the mitigation measures incorporated into a project or included as conditions of approval. The program must be designed to ensure compliance with the MND during project implementation (California Public Resources Code, Section 21081.6(a)(1)). This Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (“MMRP”) will be used by the City of Baldwin Park to ensure compliance with adopted mitigation measures identified in the Initial Study (“IS”) and MND for the Ana Montenegro Park Project (“project”) when construction of the project begins. The City of Baldwin Park, as the lead agency, will be responsible for ensuring that all mitigation measures are carried out. Implementation of the mitigation measures would reduce impacts to below a level of significance for biological resources (nesting birds), cultural resources (archaeological resources, tribal cultural resources, and buried human remains), geology and soils (paleontological resources), and construction noise. The remainder of this MMRP consists of a table that identifies the mitigation measures by resource for each project component. The table identifies the mitigation monitoring and reporting requirements, including the method for verifying implementation of the mitigation measure, timing of verification (before, during, or after construction), and responsible party. Space is provided for sign-off following completion/implementation of the mitigation measure. The source document is the IS/MND for the proposed project.

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IDENTIFIED IMPACT	RELATED MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING			VERIFICATION	
		Responsible Party/ Monitoring Party	Method of Verification	Monitoring Action/ Implementation Stage	Signature	Date
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES						
Impede the Use of Native Wildlife Nursery Sites.	BIO-1: Conduct Nesting Bird Surveys. If vegetation removal is scheduled during the nesting season (typically February 1 to September 1), then a focused survey for active nests shall be conducted by a qualified biologist no more than five (5) days before the beginning of project-related activities (e.g., demolition, excavation, grading, and vegetation removal). Surveys must be conducted in proposed work areas, staging and storage areas, and soil, equipment, and material stockpile areas. For passerines and small raptors, surveys must be conducted within a 250-foot radius surrounding the work area (in non-developed areas and where access is feasible). For larger raptors, such as those from the genus <i>Buteo</i> , the survey area must encompass a 500-foot radius. Surveys must be conducted by a qualified biologist during weather conditions suited to maximize the observation of possible nests and concentrate on areas of suitable habitat. If a lapse in project-related work of five days or longer occurs, an additional nest survey is required before work can be reinitiated. If nests are encountered during any preconstruction survey, a qualified biologist must determine if it may be feasible for construction to continue as planned without impacting the success of the nest, depending on conditions specific to each nest and the relative location and rate of	Construction Contractor City of Baldwin Park Community Development Department	Review of nesting bird survey/ monitoring logs by City staff.	Field verification prior to and during construction.		

IDENTIFIED IMPACT	RELATED MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING			VERIFICATION	
		Responsible Party/ Monitoring Party	Method of Verification	Monitoring Action/ Implementation Stage	Signature	Date
	<p>construction activities. Any nest(s) within the project site shall be monitored by a qualified biologist during vegetation removal if work is occurring directly adjacent to the pre-determined no-work buffer. If the qualified biologist determines construction activities have potential to adversely affect a nest, the biologist would immediately inform the construction manager to halt construction activities within minimum exclusion buffer of 50 feet for songbird nests, and 200 to 500 feet for raptor nests, depending on species and location. Construction activities within the no-work buffer may proceed after a qualified biologist determines the nest is no longer active due to natural causes (e.g., young have fledged, predation or other non-anthropogenic nest failure).</p>					
CULTURAL RESOURCES						
<p>Adverse Change in the Significance of an Archaeological Resource.</p>	<p>CUL-1: Retain a Native American Monitor Prior to Commencement of Ground-Disturbing Activities</p> <p>A. The City or City’s contractor shall retain a Native American Monitor from or approved by the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation. The monitor shall be retained prior to the commencement of any “ground-disturbing activity” for the subject project at all project locations (i.e., both on-site and any off-site locations that are included in</p>	<p>Construction Contractor</p> <p>City of Baldwin Park Community Development Department</p>	<p>Review of cultural resources survey/ monitoring logs by City staff.</p>	<p>Field verification prior to grading and during construction.</p>		

IDENTIFIED IMPACT	RELATED MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING			VERIFICATION	
		Responsible Party/ Monitoring Party	Method of Verification	Monitoring Action/ Implementation Stage	Signature	Date
	<p>the project description/definition and/or required in connection with the project, such as public improvement work). "Ground-disturbing activity" shall include, but is not limited to, demolition, pavement removal, potholing, auguring, grubbing, tree removal, boring, grading, excavation, drilling, and trenching.</p> <p>B. A copy of the executed monitoring agreement shall be submitted to the lead agency prior to the earlier of the commencement of any ground-disturbing activity, or the issuance of any permit necessary to commence a ground-disturbing activity.</p> <p>C. The monitor will complete daily monitoring logs that will provide descriptions of the relevant ground-disturbing activities, the type of construction activities performed, locations of ground-disturbing activities, soil types, cultural-related materials, and any other facts, conditions, materials, or discoveries of significance to the Tribe. Monitor logs will identify and describe any discovered TCRs, including but not limited to, Native American cultural and historical artifacts, remains, places of significance, etc., (collectively, tribal cultural resources, or "TCR"), as well as any discovered Native American (ancestral) human remains and burial goods. Copies of monitor logs will be</p>					

IDENTIFIED IMPACT	RELATED MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING			VERIFICATION	
		Responsible Party/ Monitoring Party	Method of Verification	Monitoring Action/ Implementation Stage	Signature	Date
	<p>provided to the City upon written request to the Tribe.</p> <p>D. On-site tribal monitoring shall conclude upon the latter of the following (1) written confirmation to the Kizh from a designated point of contact for the City that all ground-disturbing activities and phases that may involve ground-disturbing activities on the project site or in connection with the project are complete; or (2) a determination and written notification by the Kizh to the City that no future, planned construction activity and/or development/construction phase at the project site possesses the potential to impact Kizh TCRs.</p>					
<p>Adverse Change in the Significance of a Tribal Cultural Resource.</p>	<p>CUL-2: Unanticipated Discovery of Tribal Cultural Resource Objects (Non-Funerary/Non-Ceremonial)</p> <p>A. Upon discovery of any TCRs, all construction activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery shall cease (i.e., not less than the surrounding 50 feet) and shall not resume until the discovered TCR has been fully assessed by the Kizh monitor and/or Kizh archaeologist.</p> <p>B. The Kizh will recover and retain all discovered TCRs in the form and/or manner the Tribe deems appropriate, in the Tribe’s sole discretion, and for any purpose the Tribe deems appropriate, including for</p>	<p>Construction Contractor</p> <p>City of Baldwin Park Community Development Department</p>	<p>Review of cultural resources survey/ monitoring logs by City staff.</p>	<p>Field verification prior to grading and during construction.</p>		

IDENTIFIED IMPACT	RELATED MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING			VERIFICATION	
		Responsible Party/ Monitoring Party	Method of Verification	Monitoring Action/ Implementation Stage	Signature	Date
	educational, cultural, and/or historic purposes.					
Potential Disturbance of Buried Human Remains.	<p>CUL-3: Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains and Associated Funerary or Ceremonial Objects</p> <p>A. Native American human remains are defined in PRC 5097.98 (d)(1) as an inhumation or cremation, and in any state of decomposition or skeletal completeness. Funerary objects, called associated grave goods in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, are also to be treated according to this statute.</p> <p>B. If Native American human remains and/or grave goods are discovered or recognized on the project site, then Public Resource Code 5097.9 as well as Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 shall be followed.</p> <p>C. Human remains and grave/burial goods shall be treated alike per California Public Resources Code section 5097.98(d)(1) and (2).</p> <p>D. Preservation in place (i.e., avoidance) is the preferred manner of treatment for discovered human remains and/or burial goods.</p> <p>E. Any discovery of human remains/burial goods shall be kept confidential to prevent further disturbance.</p>	<p>Construction Contractor</p> <p>City of Baldwin Park Community Development Department</p> <p>County of Los Angeles Sheriff's Department/ Coroner Division</p>	Review of cultural resources survey/ monitoring logs by City staff.	Field verification prior to grading and during construction.		

GEOLOGY AND SOILS

IDENTIFIED IMPACT	RELATED MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING			VERIFICATION	
		Responsible Party/ Monitoring Party	Method of Verification	Monitoring Action/ Implementation Stage	Signature	Date
Adverse Change in the Significance of a Paleontological Resource.	GEO-1: Conduct Paleontological Sensitivity Training for Construction Personnel. The City or City’s contractor must retain a professional paleontologist, who meets the qualifications set forth by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, to conduct a Paleontological Sensitivity Training for construction personnel before commencement of excavation activities. The training will include a handout and will focus on how to identify paleontological resources that may be encountered during earthmoving activities, and the procedures to be followed in such an event; the duties of paleontological monitors; notification and other procedures to follow upon discovery of resources; and the general steps a qualified professional paleontologist would follow in conducting a salvage investigation if one is necessary.	Construction Contractor City of Baldwin Park Community Development Department	Review of cultural resources survey/ monitoring logs by City staff.	Field verification prior to grading and during construction.		
Adverse Change in the Significance of a Paleontological Resource.	GEO-2: Conduct Periodic Paleontological Spot Checks During Grading and Earth-Moving Activities. The City or City’s contractor must retain a professional paleontologist, who meets the qualifications set forth by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, to conduct periodic Paleontological Spot Checks beginning at depths below six feet from the surface to determine if construction excavations extend into older Quaternary deposits. After the initial Paleontological Spot Check, further periodic checks will be conducted at the discretion of the qualified paleontologist. If the qualified	Construction Contractor City of Baldwin Park Community Development Department	Review of cultural resources survey/ monitoring logs by City staff.	Field verification prior to grading and during construction.		

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	paleontologist determines that construction excavations have extended into the older Quaternary deposits, construction monitoring for Paleontological Resources are required. The City or City’s contractor must retain a qualified paleontological monitor, who will work under the guidance and direction of a professional paleontologist, who meets the qualifications set forth by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology. The paleontological monitor must be present during all construction excavations (e.g., grading, trenching, or clearing/grubbing) into the older Pleistocene alluvial deposits. Multiple earth-moving construction activities may require multiple paleontological monitors. The frequency of monitoring is based on the rate of excavation and grading activities, proximity to known paleontological resources and/or unique geological features, the materials being excavated (native versus artificial fill soils), and the depth of excavation, and if found, the abundance and type of paleontological resources and/or unique geological features encountered. Full-time monitoring can be reduced to part-time inspections if determined adequate by the qualified professional paleontologist.					
Adverse Change in the Significance of a	GEO-3: Cease Ground-Disturbing Activities and Implement Treatment Plan if Paleontological Resources Are Encountered. In the event that paleontological	Construction Contractor	Review of cultural resources survey/	Field verification prior to grading and during construction.		

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		Responsible Party/ Monitoring Party	Method of Verification	Monitoring Action/ Implementation Stage	Signature	Date
Paleontological Resource.	resources and or unique geological features are unearthed during ground-disturbing activities, ground-disturbing activities the paleontological monitor may halt or divert away from the vicinity of the find so that the find can be evaluated. A buffer area of at least 50 feet must be established around the find where construction activities are not allowed to continue until appropriate paleontological treatment plan is approved by the City. Work is allowed to continue outside of the buffer area. The City shall coordinate with a professional paleontologist, who meets the qualifications set forth by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, to develop an appropriate treatment plan for the resources. Treatment may include implementation of paleontological salvage excavations to remove the resource along with subsequent laboratory processing and analysis or preservation in place. At the paleontologist's discretion and to reduce construction delay, the grading and excavation contractor will assist in removing rock samples for initial processing.	City of Baldwin Park Community Development Department	monitoring logs by City staff.			
Adverse Change in the Significance of a Paleontological Resource.	GEO-4: Prepare Report Upon Completion of Monitoring Services. Upon completion of the above activities, the professional paleontologist will prepare a report summarizing the results of the monitoring and salvaging efforts, the methodology used in these efforts, as well as a description of the fossils collected and their significance. The report will be submitted to the City, the Natural History Museums of Los	Construction Contractor City of Baldwin Park Community Development Department	Review of cultural resources survey/ monitoring logs by City staff.	Field verification prior to grading and during construction.		

IDENTIFIED IMPACT	RELATED MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING			VERIFICATION	
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	Angeles County, and representatives of other appropriate or concerned agencies to signify the satisfactory completion of the project and required mitigation measures.					
NOISE						
Substantial Temporary Increase in Ambient Noise Levels.	<p>NOI-1: Reduce Potential Project Construction Noise Levels. To reduce potential noise levels from project construction activities, the City or City’s contractor shall:</p> <p>6) <i>Notify Residential Land Uses of Planned Construction Activities.</i> This notice shall be provided at least two (2) weeks prior to the start of any construction activities, describe the noise control measures to be implemented by the project, and include the name and phone number of the designated contact for the project representative at the City of Baldwin Park responsible for handling construction-related noise complaints (per action #5 below). This notice shall be provided to the owner/occupants of the residence to the west of the project site and the commercial business to the north.</p> <p>7) <i>Restrict Work Hours:</i> All construction-related work activities, including material deliveries, shall be subject to the requirements of City Municipal Code Section 130.37(E) (Special Noise Sources - Construction of Buildings and Projects).</p>	<p>Construction Contractor</p> <p>City of Baldwin Park Community Development Department</p>	<p>Review of construction plans by City staff</p>	<p>Field verification prior to grading and during construction.</p>		

IDENTIFIED IMPACT	RELATED MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING			VERIFICATION	
		Responsible Party/ Monitoring Party	Method of Verification	Monitoring Action/ Implementation Stage	Signature	Date
	<p>Construction activities, including deliveries, shall occur only during the hours of 7 AM to 7 PM. The representative from the City or the City’s contractor shall post a sign at all entrances to the construction site informing contractors, subcontractors, other workers, etc. of this requirement.</p> <p>8) <i>Construction Equipment Selection, Use, and Noise Control Measures</i>: The following measures shall apply to construction equipment used at the project site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Contractors shall use the smallest size equipment capable of safely completing work activities. b. Construction staging shall occur as far away from residential land uses as possible given site and active work constraints. c. Electric hook-ups shall be provided for stationary equipment (e.g., pumps, compressors, welding sets). This measure shall be subject to the approval of the local electric utility. If electric service is denied, the City or City’s contractor shall ensure actions 3a, 3b, and 3d are implemented. d. All stationary noise generating equipment shall be shielded and located as far as possible from residential land uses given site and active work constraints. Shielding may 					

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	<p>consist of a three-or four-sided enclosure provided the structure/enclosure breaks the line of sight between the equipment and the receptor and provides for proper ventilation and equipment operation.</p> <p>e. Heavy equipment engines shall be equipped with standard noise suppression devices such as mufflers, engine covers, and engine/mechanical isolators, mounts, and be maintained in accordance with manufacturer’s recommendations during active construction activities.</p> <p>f. Pneumatic tools shall include a suppression device on the compressed air exhaust.</p> <p>g. No radios or other amplified sound devices shall be audible beyond the property line of the construction site.</p> <p>9) <i>Install Construction Noise Barrier:</i> The following measures shall apply to project construction activities:</p> <p>a. Site Preparation, Grading, and Foundation Work: During all site preparation, grading, and structure foundation work activities, a physical noise barrier shall be installed and maintained along the western site perimeter to the maximum extent</p>					

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	<p>feasible given site constraints and access requirements. The noise barrier shall extend to a height of six (6) feet above grade. Potential barrier options capable of reducing construction noise levels could include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. A plywood or other barrier installed at-grade (or mounted to structures located at-grade, such as a K-Rail), and consisting of a solid material (i.e., free of openings or gaps other than weep holes) that has a minimum rated transmission loss value of 10 dB. ii. Commercially available acoustic panels or other products such as acoustic barrier blankets that have a minimum sound transmission class (STC) or transmission loss value of 10 dB. iii. Any combination of noise barriers and commercial products capable of achieving required construction noise reductions during site preparation, grading, and structure foundation work activities. iv. The noise barrier may be removed following the completion of building foundation work (i.e., it is not necessary once framing and typical 					

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	<p>vertical building construction begins provided no other grading, foundation, etc. work is still occurring on-site).</p> <p>The noise barrier shall not be required if the perimeter concrete masonry unit wall included in the project's site plan is fully constructed prior to the start of substantial site preparation and grading activities at the site (i.e., only clearing and grubbing and grading necessary to access the site and install the perimeter wall may occur).</p> <p>10) <i>Prepare a Construction Noise Complaint Plan:</i> The City or the City's contractor shall prepare a Construction Noise Complaint Plan that shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identify the name and/or title and contact information (including phone number and email) for a designated City representative responsible for addressing construction-related noise issues. b. Includes procedures describing how the designated project representative shall receive, respond, and resolve construction noise complaints. c. At a minimum, upon receipt of a noise complaint, the project contractor shall notify the City contact, identify the noise 					

6 – Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

IDENTIFIED IMPACT	RELATED MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING			VERIFICATION	
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	source generating the complaint, determine the cause of the complaint, and take steps to resolve the complaint.					

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