

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

Gases that trap heat in the atmosphere are sometimes referred to as greenhouse gases (GHGs).⁴² These gases are released into the atmosphere by both natural and human activities. The accumulation of GHGs in the atmosphere is considered to be the cause of the increase in the Earth's temperature. The primary GHGs are carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, fluorinated gases, aerosols, and water vapor.

The Environmental Impact Report (EIR) prepared for the 2012 AQMP reported GHG emissions in the SCAB for the year of 2008.⁴³ Major sources of GHG emissions included fuel combustion, waste disposal, cleaning and surface coating, petroleum production and marketing, industrial processes, and other miscellaneous processes. The EIR found that mobile sources generate 59.4 percent of all GHG emissions in the SCAB.

The 2012-2030 General Plan Update will result in emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O) from building energy use, water supply treatment and distribution, solid waste, and mobile sources.⁴⁴

Building Energy Use. GHGs are emitted from buildings as a result of activities for which electricity and natural gas are typically used as energy sources. These are considered direct GHG emissions. The off-site generation of electricity from fossil fuels also emits GHGs; these emissions are considered to be indirect. GHG emissions resulting from building energy use are anticipated to total 306.97 metric tons per year from project buildout.

Water Supply Treatment and Distribution. Indirect GHG emissions will result from the production of electricity which is used to convey, treat and distribute water and wastewater. GHG emissions resulting from water supply treatment and distribution are anticipated to total 29.08 metric tons per year from project buildout.

Solid Waste. Solid waste will largely be diverted from landfills by, for instance, recycling and composting. The remainder will be disposed at a landfill, which produces in GHG emissions during anaerobic breakdown. GHG emissions resulting from waste are anticipated to total 43.27 metric tons per year from project buildout.

Mobile Sources. Mobile source GHG emissions will result from the daily operation of motor vehicles by visitors, employees, and customers. GHG emissions resulting from mobile sources are anticipated to total 1,018.66 metric tons per year.

The significance threshold for greenhouse gas emissions has not yet been determined.⁴⁵ The SCAQMD recommended a significance threshold of 3,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MTCO₂e). Under the 2012-2030 General Plan Update, the total GHG emissions from all sources are anticipated to total 1,459.16 metric tons per year, far below the threshold of 3,000 metric tons per year.⁴⁶ Thus, GHG emissions (both direct and indirect) associated with

⁴² Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Evaluation, 2012-2030 City of Bradbury General Plan Update, p. 32.

⁴³ Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Evaluation, 2012-2030 City of Bradbury General Plan Update, p. 31.

⁴⁴ Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Evaluation, 2012-2030 City of Bradbury General Plan Update, p. 59.

⁴⁵ Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Evaluation, 2012-2030 City of Bradbury General Plan Update, p. 52.

⁴⁶ Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Evaluation, 2012-2030 City of Bradbury General Plan Update, p. 61.

implementation of the 2012-2030 General Plan Update will not have a significant impact on the environment. Therefore, with the implementation of the Climate Action Plan Element and the following goals, objectives and policies proposed any impacts related to GHG emissions are **less than significant**.

Climate Objective 1. Reduce dependence on nonrenewable energy resources.

Climate Policy 2. Regularly review and update the City's Green House Gas (GHG) inventory, energy profile and Energy Action Plan.

Climate Policy 5. Promote the reduction of dependency on motor vehicles by encouraging the use of alternate transportation modes.

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

Applicable plans, policies and regulations which address GHG emissions include, among others:⁴⁷

- Title 24's energy efficiency standards
- Vehicle standards
- The Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007
- The draft NEPA Guidelines on GHGs
- The Western Regional Climate Action Initiative
- California Assembly Bill No. 1493 (AB 1493)
- Executive Order S-3-05
- California Senate Bill No. 1368 (SB 1368)
- Senate Bill 97 (SB 97)

The City is zoned for low density residential uses. The General Plan encourages the energy efficiency and would require new development to follow the rules and regulations under Title 24, as well as the policies and regulations relating to energy as they may be developed through the Energy Action Plan (EAP) and those outlined in the California Green Building Code related to energy efficiency requirements.

The 2012-2030 General Plan Update would not substantively change land use, the allowable development envelopes, or the existing patterns and intensities of use. Additionally, many of the new Climate Action Plan Element policies included would ensure that energy efficient appliances, practices, and building design features be used to ensure that energy use within the City is as efficient as possible.

Therefore, with the implementation of the Climate Action Plan Element and the objectives and policies listed above in response VII (a) any impacts related to GHG emissions are **less than significant**.

⁴⁷ Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Evaluation, 2012-2030 City of Bradbury General Plan Update, p. 44-52.

VIII. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS: Would the project:

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

The 1994 General Plan EIR addressed this issue area under the title, Risk of Upset/Human Health. The EIR stated that hazardous materials are unlikely to pose serious threats to public safety in Bradbury in that the residential nature of the City limits hazardous materials to primarily household types and quantities. Additionally, any potential impacts in regards to this area would be mitigated by programs in the General Plan as well as by State, Federal and Regional laws.⁴⁸

The existing layout of the City of Bradbury is low density residential uses in the lower elevations and estate and agricultural uses along the upper slopes. No hazardous waste generators exist in the City and no hazardous waste transportation routes traverse the City. The Land Use Element does not envision any future development that would generate an adverse impact in regards to this issue.⁴⁹

The 2012-2030 General Plan Update would not substantively change existing land uses, the allowable development envelopes, or the existing patterns and intensities of use. The presence, absence, use, storage and/or transport of hazardous materials are most often a function of specific commercial uses and associated with a specific development project or site. Additionally, the Los Angeles County Fire Department, Health Hazard Material Division administers the Unified Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Materials Management Regulatory Program for the City of Bradbury.⁵⁰

Therefore, with the incorporation of the following goals, objectives and policies, impacts resulting from the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials are considered **less than significant**.⁵¹

Safety Goal 6 – To minimize the risk to persons and property due to the use and storage of hazardous materials.

Safety Objective 5 – Reduce the possibility of hazardous materials becoming a health and safety issue within the community.

Safety Policy 7 – Obtain materials and support the dissemination of written information to all Bradbury households regarding minimizing or avoiding hazards within the home.

Safety Policy 17 – Regulate and monitor, to the extent possible, the delivery, use and storage of hazardous materials within the City.

⁴⁸ City of Bradbury 1994 General Plan Environmental Impact Report, p. 3-48.

⁴⁹ City of Bradbury 1994 General Plan Initial Study, p. 3-10.

⁵⁰ 2012-2030 City of Bradbury General Plan Update, p. 28.

⁵¹ 2012-2030 City of Bradbury General Plan Update, Health and Safety Element, p. 33-35.

(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?

Refer to response to VIII(a). impacts resulting from the reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment are **less than significant**.⁵²

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

The 1994 General Plan EIR addressed this issue area under the title, Risk of Upset/Human Health. The EIR stated that hazardous materials are unlikely to pose serious threats to public safety in Bradbury in that the residential nature of the City limits hazardous materials to primarily household types and quantities. Additionally, any potential impacts in regards to this area would be mitigated by programs in the General Plan as well as by State, Federal and Regional laws.⁵³

The California Education Code (section 17210 *et seq.*) outlines the requirements of siting school facilities near or on known or suspected hazardous materials sites, or near facilities that emit hazardous air emissions, handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste. Although hazardous materials and waste generated from future development may pose a health risk to nearby schools, all businesses that handle, or have on-site transportation of hazardous materials, would be required to comply with the provisions of the City's Fire Code and any additional measures required under the California Health and Safety Code (Article 1 Chapter 6.95).

The Royal Oaks Elementary School is located at 2499 Royal Oaks Drive, in the City of Bradbury. The general student population of Bradbury is served by the Duarte School District.

The 2012-2030 General Plan Update would not substantively change existing land uses, the allowable development envelopes, or the existing patterns and intensities of use. The City's General Plan provides for low density residential uses, which would not contribute to the potential for storage of large hazardous materials or hazardous air emissions. With the implementation of the goals, objectives and policies listed above in response to VIII(a), impacts resulting from hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school are **less than significant**.

(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?

The 1994 General Plan EIR did not address this issue area.

⁵² 2012-2030 City of Bradbury General Plan Update, Health and Safety Element, p. 33-35.

⁵³ City of Bradbury 1994 General Plan Environmental Impact Report, p. 3-48.

The City of Bradbury is not located on a site included on the Hazardous Waste and Substances “Cortese” List.⁵⁴ Therefore, **no impacts** related to this issue.

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

The 1994 General Plan EIR did not address this issue area. The City of Bradbury is not located within any airport land use plan or within two miles of a public use airport. The nearest airport is El Monte Airport, approximately 13 miles to the south, and there are no existing private airstrips within the City.

The 2012-2030 General Plan Update does not propose an airport or substantively modify the allowable development envelopes, or the existing patterns and intensities of use. Therefore, there are **no impacts** resulting from airport safety hazards related to a public airport.

(f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?

Refer to response to VIII(e). Therefore, there are **no impacts** resulting from airport safety hazards related to a private air strip.

(g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

The 1994 General Plan EIR addressed this issue area under the title, Risk of Upset/Human Health and stated that less than significant impacts would occur in regards to this issue area. The Safety Element of the 1994 included a plan that identified emergency evacuation routes and shelters. Additionally, the plan recognized that potential impacts in regards to this area would be mitigated by programs in the General Plan as well as by State, Federal and Regional laws.⁵⁵

The City of Bradbury adopted a Hazard Mitigation Plan in 2004. The Plan provides guidance for the City’s response to emergency situations associated with natural and manmade disasters. The Plan concentrates on management concepts and response procedures relative to large-scale disasters. Such disasters could pose major threats to life, the environment and property, and can impact the well-being of a large number of people.

The 2012-2030 General Plan Update would not substantively change land use or the allowable development envelopes and would not increase the residential or daily working populations in the City beyond those contemplated by the existing General Plan and Hazard Mitigation Plan. The 1994 General Plan and the 2007 General Plan projected a population of 1,500 and 501

⁵⁴ Website accessed on July 25, 2013, <http://www.calepa.ca.gov/sitecleanup/corteselist/SectionA.htm>.

⁵⁵ City of Bradbury 1994 General Plan Environmental Impact Report, p. 3-48.

dwelling units at full build-out. Similarly, the 2012-2030 General Plan Update estimates a population of 1,540 and 497 dwelling units at build-out.

The 2012-2030 General Plan Update updates emergency routes in the City, as well as identifies collection and information centers. The following streets would be used as primary evacuation routes:

- Mount Olive Drive.
- Woodlyn Lane (gates will be opened to permit exiting at Royal Oaks Drive, North). The access gate located near Mount Olive Drive will be used by “First Responders” to gain access to the Woodlyn Lane neighborhood.
- Deodar Lane (gates at Wild Rose, Barranca, and Woodlyn Lane will be opened to permit exiting from the Bradbury Estates neighborhood.
- Winston Avenue and the Lemon Avenue access to the Flood Control Channel will be used as access points for “First Responders”.

Although no specific development project is considered at this time, development will continue under the full build-out of the General Plan. Both the existing and proposed General Plans provide for low density population, so a major increase in traffic is not anticipated. In the event of an accident or natural disaster, any delay in evacuation would occur due to the narrow roads and the abundance of private gates. These factors could also increase response times for emergency medical or containment services and/or evacuation personnel.⁵⁶ All new development would consult with the Fire Department to ensure adequate emergency access routes. As a result with the implementation of the goals, and objectives listed below, impacts related to emergency access are ***less than significant***.⁵⁷

Circulation-Transportation Goal 1 – The Circulation-Transportation Element seeks to maintain safe and efficient circulation systems that do not impact the rural residential character of the City.

Circulation-Transportation Goal 5 – Promote traffic safety throughout the community.

Circulation-Transportation Objective 2 – Strive for the creation of new transportation facilities for motorists, equestrians, pedestrians, and bicyclists. Emphasize design standards that result in the construction of circulation and transportation systems that are safe and efficient; and sensitive to the needs of the disabled and City’s unique rural residential character.

Safety Objective 4 – Implement the City’s Hazard’s Mitigation Plan in a timely manner.

⁵⁶ 2012-2030 City of Bradbury General Plan Update, Background Report, p. V-9.

⁵⁷ 2012-2030 City of Bradbury General Plan Update, Circulation Element, p. 12-13; 2012-2030 City of Bradbury General Plan Update, Health and Safety Element, p. 33.

(h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?

This specific issue area was not discussed in the 1994 EIR General Plan. However, under the title, Risk of Upset/Human Health addressed in the Initial Study the concern of an increase in fire hazards was found to be Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated. Implementation of the Public Safety Plan and programs provided in the 1994 General Plan provided ways to reduce the risk and protect residents from these hazards.

The City of Bradbury is located within a “Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone,” as determined by the Los Angeles County Fire Department, and is subject to the requirements of Section 51182 of the California Government Code, California Fire Protection. The Los Angeles County Fire Department adopted Fuel Modification Plan Guidelines in 1998 that provide guidelines and regulations for development and for maintaining existing properties within Fire Zone 4 or Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones.⁵⁸ All new development would be required to comply with existing City and County standards which require, among other things, the installation of automatic fire extinguishing systems, brush clearance around structures, incorporation of fire prevention building practices, and installation of fire retardant plant materials.

The 2012-2030 General Plan Update will continue plans and program initiated in the 1994 General Plan. In addition to existing standards, the following goals, objectives and policies will ensure that impacts in regards to this issue area are ***less than significant***.⁵⁹

Safety Goal 1 – To protect the citizens, their property and public facilities from natural and man-made hazards.

Safety Goal 5 – To minimize the risk to lives and property due to fire hazards

Safety Goal 8 – Assure that existing and new development addresses fire protection in a proactive and preventative way.

Safety Objectives 1 – Prepare the community for expected or unexpected disasters resulting from natural or manmade causes.

Safety Objective 2 – Prepare the residents of Bradbury to be aware of potential hazards and disasters and to be prepared to be self-reliant for at least seven-days in the event of a disaster.

Safety Objective 4 – Implement the City’s Hazard’s Mitigation Plan in a timely manner.

Safety Objective 7 – Ensure that adequate service levels of fire protection are maintained in the City.

Safety Policy 2 – Implement precautionary measures in high risk areas to reduce injury and loss of property caused by natural or manmade hazards.

⁵⁸ 2012-2030 City of Bradbury General Plan Update, Background Report, p. V-5.

⁵⁹ 2012-2030 City of Bradbury General Plan Update, Health and Safety Element, p. 33-35.

Safety Policy 3 – Review all development proposals for compliance with established hazard avoidance criteria.

Safety Policy 4 – Provide adequate levels of service to ensure that the residents are protected to the best of the City’s ability from natural and manmade disasters.

Safety Policy 11 – Maintain and evaluate the level of safety services available to the community.

Safety Policy 14 – Continue to support programs to reduce fire hazards within the community.

Safety Policy 15 – Provide appropriate fire-fighting equipment, personnel and peakload water supply.

Safety Policy 18 – Require all existing and new development to install and maintain adequate smoke detection systems.

Safety Policy 19 – All new development to install fire sprinkler systems.

IX. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY: Would the project:

(a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?

The 1994 General Plan Initial Study stated that future residential development is not expected to include uses that would cause major discharges or alteration in surface water. Additionally, new development would be subjected to the preparation of a Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP), in compliance with the Municipal Stormwater NPDES Permit.⁶⁰ The EIR prepared for the 1994 General Plan found that no significant adverse impacts would occur with build-out of the area due to the implementation of Land Use and Conservation Policies.⁶¹

California American Water conducts extensive monitoring to test for various contaminants that may be present in the water supply and to ensure that all safe water quality standards are met. A report issued in 2011 indicated that all state and federal water quality standards were met in the City of Bradbury.⁶²

The 2012-2030 General Plan Update would not substantively change land uses, the allowable development envelopes, or the existing patterns and intensities of use. Addition of the following goals, objectives and policies will ensure that impacts in regards to water quality standards and discharge requirements are ***less than significant***.⁶³

Open-Space Policy 2 – Protect water quality.

⁶⁰ City of Bradbury 1994 General Plan Initial Study, p.3-5.

⁶¹ City of Bradbury 1994 General Plan Environmental Impact Report, p. 3-28.

⁶² 2012-2030 City of Bradbury General Plan Update, Background Report, p. VII-4.

⁶³ 2012-2030 City of Bradbury General Plan Update, Community Resources Element, p. 7, 29-31.

Open-Space Policy 5 – Prevention of soil erosion.

Conservation Goal 3 – Protect the valuable watershed and natural habitat areas.

Conservation Goal 4 – Protect and maintain the local water supply to ensure that the City's growing demand for water is properly accommodated.

Conservation Objective 5 – Continue to develop a comprehensive NPDES plan that meets state standards.

Conservation Policy 1 – Protect water bodies, watersheds and courses from development impacts.

Conservation Policy 3 – Protect surface water resources from contamination.

Conservation Policy 5 – Conserve water supplies (ground and surface).

Conservation Policy 15 – Eliminate identified water pollution sources.

Conservation Policy 16 – Improve major sewer, water, and storm drainage systems.

Conservation Policy 17 – Control hazardous materials in areas where water pollution is possible.

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

The EIR prepared for the 1994 General Plan stated that although new residential development in the City of Bradbury would lead to increases in water consumption and increased pumping of groundwater resources, the lower density development envisioned under the General Plan would not create a significant adverse impact.⁶⁴ Since that time, fixtures have become more efficient and the Building Codes have required use of the same.

The proposed 2012-2030 General Plan Update would not substantively change land uses, the allowable development envelopes, or the existing patterns and intensities of use. Any new development in the City would be subjected to compliance with City and County Codes, as they pertain to groundwater issues. Additionally, implementation of the following goals and policies would ensure impacts to groundwater supplies or recharge are **less than significant**.⁶⁵

Conservation Goal 3 – Protect the valuable watershed and natural habitat areas.

⁶⁴ City of Bradbury 1994 General Plan Environmental Impact Report, p. 3-26.

⁶⁵ 2012-2030 City of Bradbury General Plan Update, Community Resources Element, p. 29-30.

Conservation Goal 4 – Protect and maintain the local water supply to ensure that the City’s growing demand for water is properly accommodated.

Conservation Policy 1 – Protect water bodies, watersheds and courses from development impacts.

Conservation Policy 5 – Conserve water supplies (ground and surface).

(c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner, which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?

The EIR prepared for the 1994 General Plan found that issues related to water would not result in significant adverse impacts through the implementation of various programs in the General Plan.⁶⁶

The City of Bradbury does not discharge to a water body that would be susceptible to erosion and siltation caused by alteration of drainage properties. Additionally, drainage patterns in the City would not be substantially altered in a manner that could cause or contribute to increased erosion or siltation. Existing development regulations include design requirements to minimize post-construction erosion impacts, reduction of stormwater runoff, adequate drainage and the prevention of any illegal discharges that could contribute to capacity exceedances and localized flooding. These regulations ensure incorporation of stormwater detention facilities, design of drainage facilities to minimize adverse effects on water quality, and minimization of increases in impervious areas.

The 2012-2030 General Plan Update would not substantively change land use, the allowable development envelopes, or the existing patterns and intensities of use. Additionally, with the implementation of the goals, objectives, and policies listed in IX a) and b) would ensure impacts resulting from alterations to the existing drainage patterns that would cause erosion and siltation are ***less than significant***.

(d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?

Refer to response to IX(c). Impacts resulting from alterations to the existing drainage patterns that would cause flooding are ***less than significant***.

⁶⁶ City of Bradbury 1994 General Plan Environmental Impact Report, p. 3-28.

(e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?

The EIR prepared for the 1994 General Plan found that issues related to water would not result in significant adverse impacts through the implementation of various programs in the General Plan.⁶⁷

The City of Bradbury is almost entirely built-out with established utility services and discharges stormwater to the Los Angeles Hyperion Wastewater Treatment Plant (HWTP), which provides secondary treatment to dry-weather stormwater within its service area. Current regulations reduce the potential for runoff so that the stormwater system does not contribute to water quality contamination. Specific projects would be required to undergo project-specific environmental review, at which time specific mitigation or design changes would occur to reduce the exposure of people or structures to flooding.

No development is contemplated at this time and the 2012-2030 General Plan Update does not substantively change land use or development intensity. With the implementation of the proposed goals, objectives and policies listed above in response IX (a) and (b) as they relate to this issue area the 2012-2030 General Plan Update would not exceed the volume stormwater runoff and impacts are *less than significant*.

(f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?

The EIR prepared for the 1994 General Plan found that issues related to groundwater would not result in significant adverse impacts through the implementation of various programs in the General Plan.⁶⁸

Common sources of groundwater contamination during construction include earth-disturbing activities, such as trenching for underground utilities and pile driving for foundations. These activities could penetrate the water table and potentially result in minor groundwater contamination. Compliance with existing regulations would ensure that these earth-disturbing activities would not result in adverse groundwater conditions.

Another source of ground water contamination is spillage resulting from improper handling, or storage of hazardous materials used during construction, which, could contaminate surface water or percolate into the groundwater. Careful monitoring of construction activities to ensure compliance with best management practices would ensure groundwater degradation during construction is not substantial. Additionally, project-specific environmental review would be required, with appropriate mitigation identified.

No development is contemplated at this time and the 2012-2030 General Plan Update does not substantively change land use or development intensity. With the implementation of the proposed goals, objectives and policies listed above IX (a) and (b) as they relate to water quality

⁶⁷ City of Bradbury 1994 General Plan Environmental Impact Report, p. 3-28.

⁶⁸ City of Bradbury 1994 General Plan Environmental Impact Report, p. 3-28.

the 2012-2030 General Plan Update would not degrade water quality and impacts are ***less than significant***.

(g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?

The EIR prepared for the 1994 General Plan found that issues related to flooding would not result in significant adverse impacts through the implementation of various programs in the General Plan.⁶⁹

The City of Bradbury is not located within a 100-year flood hazard area, as mapped on a Federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map. The City's storm drain system would continue to be maintained and upgraded. The City's large agriculturally zoned and developed parcels either retain surface run-off on-site or it is directed to the public facilities by a system of privately owned and maintained drainage swales.⁷⁰ Minor occurrences concerning water runoff occurred in the past during extremely wet years, however privately owned improvements have been made to rectify the local flooding issues. These minor flooding problems tend to be localized and primarily relate to very small mudslides and small erosion problems in areas where the natural topography had been altered.

The City of Bradbury adopted and updated the Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan on July 7, 2007 by City Council Resolution No. 07-17.⁷¹ The updated plan fulfills the City's obligation pursuant to the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. Flood mitigation including flood hazard mitigation would continue to be addressed as part of the City's Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan to minimize potential risks associated with flooding.

Furthermore, future projects under the continued build-out of the General Plan would be required to undergo project-specific environmental review, at which time specific mitigation or design changes would be required to appropriately protect against potential flooding and would not result in exposing additional people to flooding. With the implementation of the proposed goals, objectives in the 2012-2030 General Plan Update and specifically the following Policy and Goal impacts as they related to housing placed within a flood hazard area are ***less than significant***.

Conservation Policy 18 - Implement and maintain flood management facilities.

Safety Goal 7 - Protect the community from floods and landslides.

(h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures, which would impede or redirect flood flows?

Refer to response to IX(g). Impacts as they related to structures placed within a 100-year flood hazard area are ***less than significant***.

⁶⁹ City of Bradbury 1994 General Plan Environmental Impact Report, p. 3-28.

⁷⁰ 2012-2030 City of Bradbury General Plan Update, Health and Safety Element, p. 19.

⁷¹ 2012-2030 City of Bradbury General Plan Update, Health and Safety Element, p. 27.

(i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?

The EIR prepared for the 1994 General Plan found that issues related to flooding would not result in significant adverse impacts through the implementation of various programs in the General Plan.⁷²

The San Gabriel River, situated east of the City of Bradbury, the Spinks Debris Basin and the Bradbury Debris Basin are within areas subject to flooding. Existing and future land uses and residents within the flood hazard areas will continue to be exposed to inundation hazards. The City's Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan minimizes potential risks from flooding.

Current design and construction practices and ongoing programs of review, modification, or total reconstruction of existing dams are intended to ensure that all dams are capable of withstanding the maximum credible earthquake (MCE) for the Incentive Area. FEMA requires that all reservoir owners develop Emergency Action Plans (EAP) for warning, evacuation, and post-flood actions. Although there may be coordination with County officials when drafting the EAP, the responsibility for developing potential flood-inundation maps and facilitation of emergency response is the responsibility of the reservoir owner. There are four reservoirs currently located with the City.⁷³

The 2012-2030 General Plan Update includes the following policies and goals to ensure impacts are less than significant:

Conservation Policy 18 – Adopt ordinances that require new development to utilize techniques and equipment that reduce consumption of non-renewable resources.

Safety Goal 7 – Protect the community from floods and landslides.

Impacts related to the loss of property or harm to individuals due to hazards related to flooding are considered ***less than significant***.

(j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?

The 1994 General Plan EIR discussed this issue area under Earth Resources and proposed a number of policies and implementation programs that addressed the geologic and seismic hazards that are present in the planning area, including, but not limited to:

- Geologic investigations should be performed for projects within one-half mile of the Duarte and Sierra Madre fault traces. Buildings should be located away from the fault, as much as possible. Investigations should also be performed for development on potential landslide areas.

⁷² City of Bradbury 1994 General Plan Environmental Impact Report, p. 3-28.

⁷³ 2012-2030 City of Bradbury General Plan Update, Health and Safety Element, p. 26.

- Areas with slopes greater than 20 percent should be subject to engineering design methods to achieve adequate foundation support.
- Exposed slopes should be landscaped immediately after grading to prevent erosion.
- Projects within or near identified flood hazard areas should be constructed to withstand flood waters at a capacity of the 100-year flood or should include storm drain improvements to eliminate potential flooding.
- Water lines and utilities infrastructure in hazard zones should be designed with a higher safety factor.

The EIR stated that these policies and programs would mitigate impacts associated with any new development proposed and any adverse impacts associated would be mitigated by the policies, programs, land use controls, and building and engineering methods.⁷⁴

The City of Bradbury is almost entirely built-out and the 2012-2030 General Plan Update would not substantively change land use, the allowable development envelopes, or the existing patterns and intensities of use.

A seiche is wave generated on the surface of a landlocked body of water, such as a lake, reservoir or swimming pool.⁷⁵ A tsunami is a great sea wave produced by submarine earth movement or volcanic eruption. Both seiches and tsunamis are known to occur following earthquakes. After a major earthquake, it can be assumed that there may be minor flooding and damage caused by water sloshing out of swimming pools (resulting from a seiche); however, this is not anticipated to be substantial. The City is located inland from the Pacific Ocean and would not be subjected by a tsunami. The San Gabriel River Channel, east of the City, is designed to contain a 100-year flood. The Natural Ground Center, the Spinks Debris Basin, the Bradbury Debris Basin, and check dams provide the City with protection from large scale floods. The General Plan EIR found less than significant impact from seiche.

Mudflows are often triggered by periods of heavy rainfall. Earthquakes, subterranean water flow and excavation can also trigger mudflows. Factors contributing to rain-caused mudslides are barren earth, steep slopes and roads. Although landslides are natural processes, the incidence of mudslides and their impacts on people and structures can be exacerbated by human activities. Grading and construction can decrease the stability of a slope by adding weight to the top, removing support at the base, or increasing water content. Other activities that can increase the potential for mudslides include: excavation, improper drainage, ground water alteration and vegetation removal (due to construction or wildfire). Minor problems involving small mudslides and erosion problems have occurred due to runoff in areas where the natural grade has been disturbed.

The City is located at the foot of the San Gabriel Mountains, with hillside areas to the north. In the event of heavy rains, saturated soils in hillside areas may be subject to failure. The majority of the vacant parcels in the City are located in areas where the existing slope grade exceeds a 2:1 ratio of horizontal to vertical distance. Existing regulations regulate grading that would increase the potential for mudslides and the General Plan encourages the preservation of natural features in hillside areas.

⁷⁴ City of Bradbury 1994 General Plan Environmental Impact Report, p. 3-28.

⁷⁵ Merriam-Webster Dictionary, 2009.

No individual development projects are contemplated at this time. Any future development in the City of Bradbury would be required to analyze hazards associated with mudflow and seiches. Due to the City's location, there is no need for reports to address tsunamis.

With the implementation of the proposed goals and objectives stated in the 2012-2030 General Plan Update impacts as they related to inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow are ***less than significant***.

Safety Goal 1 – To protect the citizens, their property, and public facilities from natural and man-made hazards.

Safety Goal 4 – To minimize the risk to persons and property due to seismic activity.

Safety Goal 7 – Protect the community from floods and landslides.

Safety Objective 1 – Prepare the community for expected or unexpected disasters resulting from natural or manmade causes.

Safety Objective 6 – Assure that potential flooding and landslide hazards are reviewed during new development.

Safety Policy 12 – Restrict development in areas prone to seismic hazards.

Safety Policy 20 – Require that all new development incorporate sufficient measures to mitigate flood and landslide hazards including but not limited to on-site drainage systems and grading of site to minimize storm-water runoff.

X. LAND USE AND PLANNING: Would the project:

(a) Physically divide an established community?

The 1994 General Plan EIR found that no impact would occur in regards to physically dividing an established community. Additionally, the EIR stated that the Land Use Plan was designed to prevent adverse impacts on land use. Future development envisioned under the Land Use Element would not result in land use conflicts or incompatibilities.⁷⁶

The 2012-2030 General Plan Update would not substantively change land use, the allowable development envelopes, or the existing patterns and intensities of use. The City of Bradbury is essentially built-out, with a very limited inventory of large, unconstrained, vacant properties available for new development. There are no land use changes or any extensions of roadways or other development features that could result in the physical division of an established community. Rather, the 2012-2030 General Plan Update supports the preservation of existing residential neighborhoods while allowing the City to continue developing under the allowable envelopes, preserving residential neighborhoods, promoting transit accessibility and ensuring design which will provide for appropriate transitions and compatibility between adjoining uses.

⁷⁶ City of Bradbury 1994 General Plan Environmental Impact Report, p. 3-8.

The protection of residential neighborhoods is an important objective of the General Plan. The 2012-2030 General Plan Update would continue to protect the City's residential communities and would not physically divide an established community. Therefore, with the implementation of the Land Use Element and the following there are **no impacts** resulting in the physical division of an established community.

Land Use Goal 1 – The Land Use Element maintains the existing rural residential character of the City. The element designates the general location, distribution, and extent of existing and permitted development.

Land Use Objective 1 – To maintain the existing character of the community and to preserve those environmental resources and amenities that make the City of Bradbury a desirable place to live.

Land Use Policy 1 - The residential character of the community and environmental resources important to the City will be maintained.

(b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

The 1994 General Plan EIR found that no impact would occur in regards to conflicting with applicable environmental plans or policies. Additionally, the EIR stated that the Land Use Plan was designed to prevent adverse impacts on land use and future development envisioned under the Land Use Element would not result in land use conflicts or incompatibilities.⁷⁷

Applicable regionally adopted plans, policies, and regulations include the 2007 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP), the Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) and SCAG's Regional Comprehensive Plan and Guide (RCPG). The SCAG regional plans cover Los Angeles County, which includes the City of Bradbury, and five other counties within Southern California.

Implementation of the 2012-2030 General Plan Update would not result in additional development beyond what has already been contemplated within the existing General Plan. Therefore, the growth projections included in the RCPG, which are based on full build-out of the City's existing General Plan, still provide a good estimation of growth for the City, and, in turn, are consistent with the growth projections included in the AQMP. With the implementation of the Land Use Goal, Policy and Objective stated above in response X(a) there are **no impacts** in resulting from conflicts with planning regulations.

⁷⁷ City of Bradbury 1994 General Plan Environmental Impact Report, p. 3-8.

(c) Conflict with any applicable Habitat Conservation Plan or Natural Community Conservation Plan?

Implementation of the 2012-2030 General Plan Update would not conflict with any Habitat Conservation Plan or Natural Community Conservation Plans because the City does not have any habitat or natural community conservation plans. The City is almost entirely built-out and the majority of the vacant parcels are in areas that may be difficult to develop due to steep slopes, erosion potential and natural constraints. The developed areas contain paved, landscaped areas of ornamental and non-native plant species. Any proposed development in areas of natural vegetation would be required to submit a biological resource evaluation and be subject to potential mitigation.

Although the City does not have any Habitat Conservation Plans or Natural Community Conservation Plans, the 2012-2030 General Plan Update includes:

Conservation Policy 14 – Explore the use of Habitat Conservation Plans and Natural Communities Conservation Programs.

Therefore, there are ***no impacts***.

XI. MINERAL RESOURCES: Would the project:

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

The 1994 General Plan EIR discussed this issue area under the title of Energy and Mineral Resources. The EIR found that no impacts would occur in that the City is not located within a Significant Mineral Aggregate Resource Area nor in an area with active mineral extraction activities.⁷⁸

The Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 (SMARA) provides for the regulation of surface mining operations to assure that adverse environmental impacts are minimized and mined lands are reclaimed to a usable condition. The SMARA also encourages the production, conservation, and protection of the State's mineral resources. California Public Resources Code, Section 2207 provides annual reporting requirements for all mines in the State, under which the State Mining and Geology Board (SMGB) is also granted authority and obligations.

There are no MRZ zones in the City of Bradbury.

The 2012-2030 General Plan Update does not substantively change land use or development intensity. The General Plan Update includes:

Conservation Policy 19 – Protect natural resources.

⁷⁸ City of Bradbury 1994 General Plan Initial Study, p.3-10.

With the implementation of the proposed goals, objectives and policies in the 2012-2030 General Plan Update and specifically Conservation Policy 19, **no impacts** related to the loss of availability of a known mineral resource.

(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?

Refer to response to XI(a). There are **no impacts** related to the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource.

XII. NOISE: Would the project result in:

(a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?

The 1994 General Plan EIR's major goal of the Noise Element was to prevent the creation of noise problems in the City and the mitigation of existing noise sources. Policies and programs in the Noise Element serve to reduce noise impacts due to future development in the planning area. Implementation of these programs would mitigate noise impacts to a level of insignificance.⁷⁹

The City of Bradbury is exclusively zoned and developed with single-family residential detached dwelling units on primarily private roads.⁸⁰ Under the 2012-2030 General Plan Update, the City would remain exclusively single-family residential. There are no industrial uses in close proximity to residents in the City. As a result, noise levels which are acceptable for commercial and industrial uses in other communities are not acceptable in the City of Bradbury.

Within the City, outdoor and indoor noise is generated from activities associated with single-family residences, such as yard maintenance, barking dogs, and the use of appliances and electronics.⁸¹ The average residential lot in the City is substantially larger than single-family residential lots in adjacent communities. These large parcels generally contain dense landscaping and have significant setbacks which buffer noise emanating from adjacent uses.

The Irwindale Raceway located south of the City of Bradbury has been identified as a noise source.⁸² To combat noise related to the Raceway, dwelling units constructed within the past several decades are well insulated and are equipped with double and triple pane windows.

The greatest source of noise for the City of Bradbury is traffic.⁸³ Therefore, revised Noise Contours were prepared for the General Plan Update 2012-2030. Royal Oaks Drive, which borders the City, Huntington Drive, Buena Vista Street, Highland Avenue, and Duarte Road are

⁷⁹ City of Bradbury 1994 General Plan Environmental Impact Report, p. 3-53.

⁸⁰ City of Bradbury General Plan Update 2012-2030, Health and Safety Element, p. 4-6.

⁸¹ City of Bradbury General Plan Update 2012-2030, Health and Safety Element, p. 4-5.

⁸² City of Bradbury General Plan Update 2012-2030, Health and Safety Element, p. 4-5.

⁸³ City of Bradbury General Plan Update 2012-2030, Health and Safety Element, p. 5.

the major arterials that serve the City. Interstate I-210 and I-605 freeways also generate noise. All of these noise sources are located beyond the City limits. The highest ambient noise level impacting the community is generated by traffic using Royal Oaks Drive, which is located in the City of Duarte. However, Royal Oaks noise levels do not exceed Bradbury City noise standards.⁸⁴

Because the City of Bradbury will remain exclusively single-family residential, the 2012-2030 General Plan Update is not expected to result in increased local traffic. Any increases in traffic volumes along major roadways is expected to be generated by development located outside the City and impacts resulting from traffic are **less than significant**. The following goals, objectives and policies further ensure that potential noise impacts remain less than significant.

Noise Goal 1 – Reduce noise impacts from transportation sources.

Noise Goal 2 – Develop measures to address non-transportation noise impacts such as those that are generated from surrounding commercial and recreational activities (racetracks, etc.).

Noise Goal 3 – Establish land uses which are compatible with existing noise levels within the community.

Noise Goal 4 – Prevent and mitigate the adverse impacts of noise on City residents.

Noise Objective 1 – Maintain and reduce where feasible background noise levels emanating from citywide transportation sources.

Noise Objective 2 – Identify and mitigate construction activity and other sources of noise that may impact the community.

Noise Objective 3 – Careful consideration of noise impacts should be part of all land use decisions.

Noise Objective 4 – Maintain the quiet residential character of the City free from excessive noise from mobile and fixed source generators both citywide and region-wide.

Noise Policy 1 – Ensure noise mitigation measures are included in the design of new developments.

Noise Policy 2 – Encourage the State Department of Transportation (Caltrans) to continue programs that lead to the reduction of noise levels on the Interstate I-210 and I-605 freeways.

Noise Policy 3 – Continue the City's street improvement program to help reduce noise levels.

Noise Policy 4 – Encourage the use of acoustical materials in all new residential developments.

⁸⁴City of Bradbury Existing and Future Noise Contours, January 2014

Noise Policy 5 – Limit delivery, and truck traffic to designated routes.

Noise Policy 6 – Ensure residential developments are designed and mitigated achieve a maximum exterior CNEL of 65 dB and a maximum interior CNEL of 45 dB.

Noise Policy 7 – Encourage, support, and enforce all State and Federal legislation designed to abate and control noise pollution.

Noise Policy 8 – Encourage the use of rubberized asphalt for resurfacing streets.

Noise Policy 9 – Continuously review the Noise Ordinance to ensure noise-generating uses are adequately addressed.

Noise Policy 10 – Strive to resolve existing and potential conflicts between noise-generating uses and human activities.

Noise Policy 11 – Prohibit significant noise-generating activities on land located near sensitive noise receptors.

Noise Policy 12 – Evaluate the noise impacts generated by existing and future projects located in surrounding communities that impact or may impact the Bradbury ambient noise level.

Noise Policy 13 – Enforce limits set by the State to control noise levels, particularly those governing motor vehicles.

Noise Policy 14 – Ensure that construction noise does not cause an adverse impact to the residents of the City.

(b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive ground borne vibration or ground borne noise levels?

The 1994 General Plan EIR's major goal of the Noise Element was to prevent the creation of noise problems in the City and the mitigation of existing noise sources. Policies and programs in the Noise Element served to reduce noise impacts due to future development in the planning area. Implementation of these programs would mitigate noise impacts to a level of insignificance.⁸⁵

The City of Bradbury is subject to ground-borne vibration and noise levels associated with traffic from nearby major roadways and freeways and from construction activities. The 2012-2030 General Plan Update does not propose any new development which would result in ground borne vibration or noise levels beyond those levels accounted for in the existing General Plan. Implementation of the goals, objectives and policies stated in XII (a) as they relate to ground borne vibration and noise would ensure impacts related to this issue area are ***less than significant***.

⁸⁵ City of Bradbury 1994 General Plan Environmental Impact Report, p. 3-53.