# Section 5
# Cumulative Impacts

## 5.1 CEQA REQUIREMENTS FOR CUMULATIVE IMPACT ANALYSIS

CEQA requires an evaluation of the cumulative impacts of related projects in an EIR (CEQA Guidelines Section 15130). Based on State CEQA Guidelines Appendix G, the proposed project would have significant cumulative impacts if it had impacts that were individually limited but "cumulatively considerable." Cumulatively considerable means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects and the effects of probable future projects.

Since the EIR was prepared as a program document for a regional planning effort, probable future activities of the Master Plan are discussed throughout the environmental topic sections of the Program EIR (see **Section 4**).

Section 15130(b) identifies two approaches for evaluating cumulative impacts: the "list approach" and the "planning scenario approach." The list approach uses "a list of past, present, and reasonably anticipated probable future projects producing related or cumulative impacts, including, if necessary, those projects outside the control of the agency." The planning scenario approach utilizes "a summary of projections contained in an adopted general plan or related planning document, or in a prior environmental document which has been adopted or certified, which described or evaluated regional or area-wide conditions contributing to the cumulative impact. Any such planning document shall be referenced and made available to the public at a location specified by the lead agency."

The list of projects presented below reflects projects known for the planning area that have, or may have, cumulative impacts with the proposed Master Plan. It should also be noted that the Master Plan identifies over 130 river corridor enhancement projects currently proposed or planned by stakeholders located along the river (see Chapter 3.6 and Appendix A of the Master Plan)[1].

Additionally, as individual Master Plan projects are defined and proposed, the cumulative impacts of the site-specific proposal and relevant related projects will be determined and disclosed in subsequent second-tier CEQA documentation. It is anticipated that for these site-specific analyses, cumulative construction-related impacts on air quality, traffic, and noise will be especially considered.

## 5.2 RELATED PROJECTS

The following list of related projects has been identified for the cumulative analysis pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15130:

1 Information on these projects was gathered by the Master Plan Planning Team through interviews with the planning departments of the 19 municipalities located along the River.

- Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers Watershed Feasibility Study
- Watershed Management Plan for the San Gabriel River Above Whittier Narrows
- Whittier Narrows Dam Master Plan and Environmental Assessment
- Coyote Creek Watershed Plan
- Rio Hondo Watershed Management Plan
- San Gabriel River Watershed Non-Point Source Pollution Reduction Program
- Angeles Forest Plan Update
- San Gabriel Valley Basin Superfund Site
- Projects Identified by Municipalities in the Master Plan Study Area

### 5.2.1 Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers Watershed Feasibility Study

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) and LADPW prepared a feasibility study of the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers watershed to gather and evaluate available information, look for opportunities for watershed involvement, and initiate thinking on a future Integrated Basin Management Plan (IBMP). The study area included the entire 1,500 square mile Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers watershed and focused on opportunities for non-structural, integrated (multiple-use) solutions for flood control and drainage. The study also included a Database Management Plan to develop a mechanism for public access to geographical data for future project planning. Multi-objective demonstration projects were identified, including a project along the San Gabriel River in the City of Lakewood. It was considered a potential location for new recreational activities because of its proximity to other park and equestrian sites, as well as the opportunity to incorporate the river into recreational activities. A second site, on California State Polytechnic University, Pomona property, was identified along the San Jose Creek Channel, which is a tributary to the San Gabriel River. Potential uses of the site included development of former riparian habitat adjacent to the creek for recreation, flood control, and groundwater recharge. It was recommended in the report that stakeholders in the watershed develop an IBMP that sets forth an approach to "balance the needs of the natural ecosystem and the needs of humans" (COE, 2001) when considering new projects.

### 5.2.2 Watershed Management Plan for the San Gabriel River Above Whittier Narrows

The San Gabriel Mountains Regional Conservancy is a California nonprofit public benefit corporation with the mission of connecting mountains, urban creeks, and the watershed of the Upper San Gabriel River. The Conservancy's Watershed Management Plan is intended to provide a foundation and framework to facilitate planning and implementation efforts in the upper half of the San Gabriel River Watershed including the Upper San Gabriel River, Walnut Creek, and San Jose Creek sub-watersheds. The Plan will address opportunities and challenges in a comprehensive watershed management plan that supports future planning efforts in the region. Future programs already identified include: citizen-based water quality monitoring that

would coordinate with watershed-wide monitoring efforts anticipated by the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board and the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers Watershed Council, citizen-based land stewardship programs, local land conservation and resource management plans, implementation of identified pilot projects, and formation of a "San Gabriel River Tributaries Land Trust."

### 5.2.3 Whittier Narrows Dam Master Plan

In 1996, the COE prepared a Master Plan for the Whittier Narrows Dam. Its purpose was to "guide the use and development of all resources within the Whittier Narrows Dam Recreation Area" (COE, 1996). The plan preparers were to provide recommendations that optimized use of land and natural resources, while supporting the uses (flood control, recreation, and water conservation) for which the dam was originally intended. The Master Plan included a Proposed Resource Use Plan that primarily included recommendations for the development of recreational facilities. Potential future uses included in the Plan were: biking facilities; overnight camping; expansion of an existing golf course into the Rio Hondo; soccer facilities; playgrounds; parking; an open-air amphitheater; commercial recreation activities (e.g., Grand Prix racing, a roller hockey, a waterplay park, or a golf driving range); expansion of the nature area; expansion of bicycle, equestrian, and hiking trails; and the development of a riverfront park on the Rio Hondo. A draft Environmental Assessment under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) was prepared that included an evaluation of the impacts of the aforementioned projects. The assessment concluded with a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) as no specific developments were included in the Master Plan. Specific developments proposed in the future will require additional environmental documentation.

### 5.2.4 Coyote Creek Watershed Plan

The Coyote Creek Watershed is located in the northwest corner of Orange County and covers an area of 41.3 square miles. The watershed and its tributaries, namely Coyote Creek, Fullerton Creek, and Brea Creek, drain approximately 155 square miles through the cities of Whittier, Santa Fe Springs, La Mirada, Cerritos, Buena Park, La Habra, Fullerton, and Brea.

Coyote Creek flows adjacent to the El Dorado Regional Park in the City of Long Beach. The Coyote Creek Flood Control Channel, a concrete-lined trapezoidal channel, is the principal tributary to the San Gabriel River. Water quality problems exist for Coyote Creek, its tributaries and receiving waters, including the San Gabriel River. According to the Regional Water Quality Control Board, the presence of metals, pesticides, non-point source pollutants, and other urban runoff constituents (nutrients and pathogens) contribute to the impaired water quality in the creek.

In June 2001, the COE conducted the "Westminster Watershed Reconnaissance Study," which consisted of feasibility-phase studies of water resource problems and opportunities in the urbanized and coastal areas in Orange County. Although the main focus of the reconnaissance study was the Westminster watershed, the Coyote Creek and the Carbon Creek watersheds were also evaluated. These watersheds have highly urbanized residential, commercial, and industrial developments.

The Coyote Creek Watershed Plan includes recommendations for water quality improvements, ecosystem restoration, recreation, and education at El Dorado Regional Park at the confluence of Coyote Creek and the San Gabriel River. The proposed plan is designed to improve the quantity and quality of wetland and riparian habitats; reduce ammonia and silver concentrations; and address coliform, algae, and abnormal fish histology in the Coyote Creek Watershed. The plan will also increase passive and active recreation opportunities, improve beach nourishment opportunities from sources in the watershed, provide educational benefits on watershed related issues, and improve aesthetic conditions in the flood control channel (Orange County, 2003a and 2003b).

### 5.2.5 Rio Hondo Watershed Management Plan

The San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments (SGVCOG) and San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy (RMC) have prepared the Rio Hondo Watershed Management Plan (SGVCOG, 2004). This multi-objective project is intended to integrate issues of land use, water supply, water quality, recreation and habitat into an implementation plan. The beneficial uses of the Rio Hondo are impaired by trash, copper, lead, zinc, ammonia, pH and coliform bacteria. The recharge basins and multiple habitat areas within the watershed provide opportunities for water quality improvements, parks, wildlife habitat and multiple-use projects.

Goals of the Watershed Management Plan are: to integrate issues of land use, water supply, water quality, recreation and habitat; to provide a forum for stakeholders to present and solve shared issues; and to provide an implementation plan for short- and long-term watershed restoration. In addition to other key stakeholders, project participants represent the 22 cities that lie partially or completely within the boundaries of the Rio Hondo watershed, the U.S. Forest Service, and LADPW.

### 5.2.6 San Gabriel River Watershed Non-Point Source Pollution Reduction Program

Undertaken by the Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District, this program addresses non-point source pollution including excessive trash, nutrients and coliform bacteria. The focus of this effort is in the San Gabriel Canyon and Chantry Flats areas of the Angeles National Forest. Trash reduction, retrofit of lavatories, stream clearance to remove blockages caused by sedimentation and debris build-up, clearance/rehabilitation of designated trails, stream bank stabilization, and public outreach are all proposed.

### 5.2.7 Angeles Forest Plan Update

The U.S. Forest Service's Southern California Forest Plan includes updates of forest plans for the Angeles, Cleveland, Los Padres, and San Bernardino National Forests. The San Gabriel River's headwaters originate in the Angeles National Forest and extend from the West Fork of the river upstream of Cogswell Dam. Potential impacts to the San Gabriel River as a result of the Angeles National Forest's Revised Land Management Plan are summarized below.

Some objectives of the forest plan include enhancing environmental quality, increasing water yield, developing and dispersing recreation and managing chaparral vegetation. A goal of the fish and wildlife program is to maintain habitat for 'Management Indicator Species' that prefer conifer, oak woodland, riparian and pinyon/juniper vegetation (USFS, 2001). According to the plan, treatment of chaparral vegetation using prescribed burns with controlled fire would be the primary management tool. The prescribed burning is expected to reduce sediment loading in streams and rivers, and improve habitat for aquatic insects and fish.

Under the Angeles Forest Plan Update, the U.S. Forest Service aims to develop and implement plans for existing and proposed water developments to provide for optimum recreation facilities and use, specifically in areas not currently available or accessible to the public. Potential developments include family campgrounds and day-use facilities near water-oriented areas. The plan also outlines goals for improving and protecting the physical, chemical, biological and aesthetic quality of the water resources. These goals are to be accomplished by continuing the water-quality monitoring program necessary to determine compliance with current laws and regulations and producing water of sufficient quality to meet or exceed identified use requirements. The plan also calls for managing watersheds, such as the San Gabriel Watershed, to increase the yield of high quantity and quality water that meets water quality standards over the next 20 years (USFS, 2003). The draft plan was published in May 2004, and is expected to be finalized in early 2005.

### 5.2.8 San Gabriel Valley Basin Superfund

Within the approximately 170 square miles of the San Gabriel Valley, over 30 square miles of groundwater may be contaminated, including water within the San Gabriel River corridor. The area of contamination underlies portions of the cities of Alhambra, Arcadia, Azusa, Baldwin Park, Industry, El Monte, La Puente, Monrovia, Rosemead, South El Monte, and West Covina. Groundwater contamination by volatile organic compounds (VOCs) was first detected in this area in 1979. Since then, contaminants found in the groundwater include trichloroethene (TCE), perchloroethylene (PCE), carbon tetrachloride, perchlorate, and N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA). Existing cleanup activities include groundwater extraction, containment and treatment.

As discussed in **Section 4.6**, the Master Plan would encourage implementation of projects that include groundwater recharge, which may affect the groundwater flow directions and consequently change the shape and configuration of the existing VOC contamination plumes in the San Gabriel Valley Groundwater Basin. If such an effect on the contamination plumes occurred, it could interfere with the ongoing remediation and cleanup efforts. To avoid adverse groundwater quality effects, the rate and amount of recharge proposed under a Master Plan project will be reviewed to determine if the action could result in substantial changes to the location or shape of existing contamination plumes (see **Mitigation Measure MP-W7**, **Section 4.6.5.5**). With proper location and design of project elements that include groundwater infiltration, cumulative impacts on groundwater quality with the San Gabriel Valley Basin Superfund site would be less than significant.

### 5.2.9 Projects Identified by Municipalities in the Master Plan Study Area for Cumulative Impact Analysis

In addition to the area-wide projects identified above, numerous residential, commercial, industrial, and other types of projects are planned in the Master Plan study area that may have related impacts. In order to identify such projects, municipalities located in the Master Plan study area were consulted to develop a list of related projects within each municipality that might contribute to a cumulative impact with the Master Plan (**Table 5-1**).

**Table 5-1**
**Related Projects Identified by Municipalities in the Master Plan Study Area**

| Related Project | Location |
|---|---|
| **Arcadia** | |
| 14,726 square-foot warehouse | 11700 Clark Street (Vacant site east of Peck Road) |
| **Azusa** | |
| 84,000 square-foot facility for the U.S. National Guard Armories | 1351 Sierra Madre Avenue |
| 29,000 square-foot single-story building for the Laborers Union Training School | 1385 Sierra Madre Avenue |
| **Baldwin Park** | |
| Six-unit multi-family residential development | 12776 Torch Avenue |
| Ten-unit single-family residential development (under construction) | 4751 Center Street |
| **Bellflower** | |
| None | -- |
| **Cerritos** | |
| None | -- |
| **Downey** | |
| McDonald's Restaurant | Southwest corner of Firestone Boulevard and Rives Avenue |
| 53,000 square-foot warehouse | Hall Road just west of Woodruff Avenue |
| 12,000 square-foot industrial facility | Washburn Road just east of Woodruff Avenue |
| 156,000 square-foot commercial facility (Kaiser offices) | Bellflower Boulevard north of Imperial Highway |
| **Duarte** | |
| 29 Single Family Housing | 2900 Huntington Drive |
| Daycare Center | 2500 Huntington Drive |

## Table 5-1 (Continued)
## Related Projects Identified by Municipalities in the Master Plan Study Area

| Related Project | Location |
|---|---|
| **El Monte** | |
| Office/warehouses | 2304 Durfee Avenue and 2411 Durfee Avenue |
| Four-unit Planned Unit Development (PUD) | 11958 Lower Azusa Road |
| Three-unit PUD | 11821 The Wye St |
| Auto dealership | 2720-24 Durfee Avenue |
| Four-unit PUD | 3627-29 Durfee Avenue |
| Three-unit PUD | 3757-37 Durfee Avenue |
| Six-unit PUD | 4318-30 Durfee Avenue |
| Storage facility for repossessed vehicles | 3350 Gilman Road |
| Four-unit PUD | 12359-63 Magnolia |
| Three-unit PUD | 12359 Felipe Street |
| **City of Industry** | |
| 2100 square-foot shop building | 10006 Rose Hills Road |
| 4,950 square-foot restaurant/convenience store and four onsite gasoline pumps | 13401 Crossroads Parkway East |
| 46,400 square-foot industrial building | 3700 Capitol Avenue |
| **Irwindale** | |
| [(1)]United Rock Products Inc. Conditional Use Permit (CUP) No. 5-04 for continued mining of Quarry No. 2 until December 31, 2020, or until reaching the maximum permitted depth of 410 feet from the original grade level, whichever event occurs first. Reclamation of the Quarry is anticipated to be completed and the site ready for development by December 31, 2061. The proposed end use of the site is industrial and/or commercial development. | West of Buena Vista Street and north of Arrow Highway |
| [(2)]United Rock Products Inc. CUP No. 6-04 for continued mining of Quarry No. 3 until December 31, 2037, or until reaching the maximum permitted depth of 440 feet from the original grade level, whichever event occurs first. The proposed end use of the site is a groundwater recharge basin. | West of I-605 and north of Arrow Highway |
| [(3)]Hanson Aggregates West Inc. Development Agreement (DA) No. 1-01 (application being processed; not yet approved) to extend the mining operations to a planned depth not to exceed 0 feet above mean sea level (an additional 150 feet deep) or to December 31, 2030, whichever occurs first. The site will be reclaimed and developed with commercial/recreation and industrial/ commercial uses. | West of I-605 and south of Live Oak Avenue |
| **Lakewood** | |
| [(4)]Boyar Park Renovation Project Phase I | On Del Amo Boulevard adjacent to the River |

## Table 5-1 (Continued)
## Related Projects Identified by Municipalities in the Master Plan Study Area

| Related Project | Location |
|---|---|
| **Long Beach** | |
| Shopping center | 120 Studebaker Road |
| Commercial center | 400 Studebaker Road |
| 175,000 square-foot commercial building | 7200 Carson Street |
| Haynes Generating Station Units 5 & 6 Repowering Project (identified by City of Seal Beach). Installation of a 600-megawatt natural gas-fired combined-cycle generating system to replace existing Units 5 & 6. No net increase in capacity. NOP published June 25, 2004. | Westminster Avenue and 2nd Street |
| **Los Alamitos** | |
| None | -- |
| **Norwalk** | |
| None | -- |
| **Pico Rivera** | |
| Five 2300 square-foot homes | 8338 Orange Avenue |
| 51-unit motel | 6515 Whittier Boulevard |
| 188,000 square-foot self-storage facility | Beverly Boulevard and Abbeywood Avenue |
| **Santa Fe Springs** | |
| Nature Conservancy | Adjacent to the River from Cedardale Drive to Telegraph Road |
| RV storage project | Northwest corner of the city |
| **Seal Beach** | |
| [(5)]Hellman Ranch Wetland Restoration Project | North of Gum Grove Park, west of the Seal Beach Naval Weapons Station, and east of the River |
| **South El Monte** | |
| Mixed use (commercial/single family housing/elderly housing) development | Durfee Avenue and Michael Hunt Drive |
| **Whittier** | |
| [(6)]Pio Pico Park | Approximately 100 feet east of the River on Whittier Boulevard |

Notes: The following projects, while identified by the cities as related projects and included in the above table, are included on the Master Plan Action Grid (see Chapter 3 and Appendix A):

(1) Master Plan Project No. R4.02 United Rock Products Quarry #2
(2) Master Plan Project No. R3.25 United Rock Products Quarry #3
(3) Master Plan Project No. R4.05 Hanson Quarry
(4) Master Plan Project No. R6.17 Mae Boyer Park Renovation
(5) Master Plan Project No. R7.10 Hellman Ranch Wetlands Freshwater Marsh Restoration
(6) Master Plan Project No. R5.06 Pio Pico State Historic Park

## 5.3 CUMULATIVE IMPACT ANALYSIS

The cumulative effects of implementing the proposed project with the identified projects producing related impacts are summarized in this section.

### 5.3.1 Cumulatively Considerable Impacts

State CEQA Guidelines Section 15130 (a) requires that an EIR discuss cumulative impacts of a project when the project's incremental effect is cumulatively considerable. The Draft EIR identified Air Quality as a potential cumulative considerable impact due to limited mitigation for tailpipe emissions from heavy construction. However, in preparation of the Findings of Fact, several mitigation measures were identified to reduce emissions to a level of less than significant. Therefore, development of Master Plan projects should not have incremental effects that are cumulatively considerable.

### 5.3.2 Less Than Significant Cumulative Impacts

State CEQA Guidelines Section 15130(a)(2) states that when the combined cumulative impact associated with the project's incremental effect and the effects of other projects is not significant, the EIR shall briefly indicate why the cumulative impact is not significant and not discussed in further detail in the EIR.

#### 5.3.2.1 Air Quality

The SCAB is a non-attainment area for ozone (extreme), PM10 (serious), and CO (serious). It can be reasonably assumed that construction of Master Plan projects would overlap with other construction in the South Coast Air Basin including construction of one or more of the related projects. However, each of the Master Plan projects is anticipated to be below the construction emission thresholds established by SCAQMD, and operational impacts on air quality of Master Plan projects would be negligible. In addition, each of the related projects would be required to mitigate its temporary construction impacts to the extent feasible. Therefore, cumulative effects are anticipated to be less than significant.

#### 5.3.2.2 Biological Resources

With regard to biological resources, development of Master Plan projects would not have incremental effects that are cumulatively considerable. Instead, overall Master Plan impacts to biological resources are beneficial, and would be expected to partially offset biological resources impacts from development of the related projects by increasing open space, improving habitats, and reducing exotics. These projects are located in highly disturbed urban areas but some sites may contain remnant vegetation and wildlife resources. Overall, the cumulative effect with implementation of the Master Plan would be less than cumulatively considerable, and would be beneficial as compared with existing conditions.

#### 5.3.2.3 Cultural Resources

Impacts on historic resources are specific to individual sites, unless adjacent or part of a historic resources district, which does not apply in the present case. Therefore, the incremental effects on historic resources associated with implementation of the Master Plan would not be cumulatively considerable when combined with other related projects that could affect historic resources, and is therefore less than significant.

Significant impacts to archaeological materials are not predicted for the Master Plan since mitigation measures, including monitoring during subsurface disturbances, would be conduced as warranted. Since other related projects are located in disturbed urban areas with limited potential for cultural resources, and since these projects would also mitigate their individual impacts, if any, significant cumulative impacts on cultural resources are not anticipated.

#### 5.3.2.4 Geology and Soils

Hazards related to geology including seismic events and soil conditions are specific to individual sites. Potentially cumulative impacts could occur if other related projects near Master Plan project sites also impacted groundwater levels and therefore created a liquefaction hazard. However, none of the related projects identified by the cities would substantially impact groundwater and the Master Plan includes mitigation measures to reduce potential adverse impacts related to liquefaction. Therefore, implementation of the Master Plan would have a less than significant cumulative effect with other related projects related to geology and soils.

#### 5.3.2.5 Hazards

Potential Master Plan impacts related to hazards include mosquito and bird habitat creation and construction in areas of potential soil contamination. Mitigation has been identified to reduce these impacts to less than significant levels. Although none of the related projects identified by the cities (and not already included in the Master Plan) are known to incorporate surface water features that would create mosquito or bird habitat, any of the related projects could include stormwater best management practices, such as above-ground water features and/or below-ground stormwater treatment devices, which could serve as mosquito habitat. However, since the Master Plan incorporates mitigation measures for vector control, and the extent of mosquito habitat potentially created by any stormwater BMPs associated with the related projects is not known, a cumulatively considerable increase in vector-related public health risks is not anticipated based on available information.

Increases in habitat quality and connectivity may increase risks to public health due to increased movement of animals (and animal diseases transmittable to humans) into and through densely populated urban areas. However, the Master Plan goal includes balancing enhancements to habitat, recreation, and open space while maintaining and enhancing flood protection and water resources; therefore, the extent of habitat enhancements that can be achieved along the River corridor would be moderated by these other objectives. Furthermore, the Master Plan Habitat element includes Performance Criteria H.2.5 and H.4.3, which are intended to encourage future Master Plan project proponents to consider the public health implications of habitat enhancement projects early in the planning process. Therefore, the Master Plan would not result in a

cumulatively considerable increase in risks to public health associated with increased human-wildlife interactions.

The potential to encounter contaminated soils during construction of Master Plan projects, or of any of the listed projects, is site specific and generally does not have impacts beyond the particular project site after proper mitigation. Therefore the cumulative impact on hazards is less than significant.

#### 5.3.2.6 Hydrology and Water Quality

The other related development projects could increase impervious surface area within the corridor and, therefore, result in generation of additional runoff over existing conditions. Increases in runoff which exceed the capacity of the receiving waterbody would be potentially significant without mitigation.

However, compliance with LADPW standards for stormwater discharges would be required at every construction site within the County. LADPW has determined the allowable discharge rate for parcels within their jurisdiction. Allowable discharge rates are calculated by multiplying the site acreage by the allowable flow rate per acre, which varies by the design capacity of the receiving drainage facility and is determined by LADPW. The objective of the allowable discharge rates is to maintain the design capacities of LADPW's existing storm drainage facilities in compliance with the agency's flood protection standards. Compliance with the LADPW standards would reduce cumulative impacts on drainage to a less than significant level for the related development projects. Together with the beneficial impacts on runoff from the Master Plan projects which would decrease stormwater runoff by provision of infiltration and detention facilities, the cumulative impact would be less than significant or beneficial.

With regard to stormwater runoff quality, development of Master Plan projects would not have an incremental effect that is cumulatively considerable. Instead, Master Plan impacts to water quality are net beneficial, and would be expected to partially offset water quality impacts from development of the related projects which would increase impervious surface area (homes, warehouses, restaurants, etc.). Each of the related projects would contribute non-point source pollutants to runoff that flows into surface waters tributary to the San Gabriel River. However, the cities along the corridor require implementation of BMPs in compliance with SUSMP. Overall, the cumulative effect with implementation of Master Plan is less than cumulatively considerable. Runoff quality from the watershed should improve over time as compared with existing conditions.

#### 5.3.2.7 Land Use

Each of the proposed related projects and the Master Plan projects would require compliance with local zoning and land use regulations. Master Plan projects would be generally consistent with relevant land use policies. The cumulative impact on land use of all related projects is less than significant.

#### 5.3.2.8 Noise

Cumulatively considerable noise impacts could occur in the event construction schedules overlapped for various projects in the same vicinity and the net effect was generation of noise in excess of local noise standards. However, the Master Plan and each of its Concept Design Studies, however, would not contribute to a significant noise impact. Further, since each project would be required to incorporate mitigation to reduce noise generation to the extent feasible, the cumulative effect would be less than significant. Operations related noise related to the Master Plan projects would be limited to infrequent maintenance and recreation use. Again, with compliance with local noise standards, cumulative impacts with the related projects would be less than significant.

#### 5.3.2.9 Public Services and Utilities

The demand for utilities and public services at the Master Plan project sites would be extremely limited. Since the demand for these services by the related development projects would be coordinated with the relevant utilities, the cumulative demand for water, sewerage, electricity, telephone, police services, and fire services of the proposed project with the identified related projects would be less than significant.

#### 5.3.2.10 Recreation

Development of the Master Plan projects will increase recreational opportunities throughout the corridor. This will serve the needs of limited number of new people residing in the proposed housing (total of 77 identified units) on the related projects list. The cumulative impacts is beneficial.

#### 5.3.2.11 Traffic Impacts

Cumulatively considerable impacts could occur on traffic in the event construction schedules overlapped for various projects and the net effect was degradation of service to unacceptable volume/capacity ratios on specific roadway segments. The cumulative impact would then be considered significant, but temporary. It is anticipated that in this case, traffic mitigation would be required of each project to reduce LOS on the affected streets to "D." The cumulative impact would then be mitigated to a level of less than significant.

### 5.3.3 Cumulatively Beneficial Impacts of Other Areawide Plans

Restoration and environmental improvement are goals common to the relevant local and regional planning efforts detailed in **Sections 5.2.1** through **5.2.8**. Overall, construction of individual projects as part of the local and regional planning efforts together with implementation of projects under the proposed Master Plan would result in beneficial impacts on:

- Recreation – increased connectivity of trail systems and overall improved levels of service for San Gabriel Valley residents
- Biological resources – increased habitat linkages and overall acreage of open space; increased exotics removal within the river system

- Aesthetics – visual improvements in the watershed and along the river corridor; reduced trash
- Water quality – improvements from treatment (e.g., constructed wetlands) and from reduction of non-point source pollution within the watershed; beneficial impacts from upstream projects (e.g., Coyote Creek Watershed Plan) on downstream water quality
- Water conservation – increased groundwater volumes from stormwater infiltration projects and reduction in potable demand from reuse projects
- Education – increased interagency coordination and information exchange with the public; increased availability of interpretive material
- Data collection – increases in monitoring networks and quantity of data available for analysis and interpretation