DRAFT
INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR THE WOODROW WILSON HIGH SCHOOL AQUATIC CENTER PROJECT LONG BEACH, CA (Los Angeles County)

Prepared for:

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SECTION 1.0 - PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

1.1 PROJECT PURPOSE

This Initial Study analyzes the proposed Woodrow Wilson High School (Wilson HS) Aquatic Center Project (Proposed Project). The Proposed Project would develop an aquatic center to replace the existing indoor pool at Wilson HS, and provide a regulation size pool for water polo games or swim meets. Long Beach Unified School District (District) is the lead agency for the Proposed Project. This Initial Study has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code §21000 et seq.) and the State CEQA Guidelines (Title 14, California Code of Regulations, §15000 et seq.) and has determined that preparation of a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) would be appropriate under CEQA.

1.2 PROJECT LOCATION AND SITE CHARACTERISTICS

1.2.1 Project Location, Setting, and Surrounding Uses

The Proposed Project would be constructed on the western portion of the Woodrow Wilson High School (Wilson HS) campus, located at 4400 East 10th Street, Long Beach, in the County of Los Angeles (Project Site) as shown in Figure 1: Project Site. The campus is bordered by East 10th Street to the north, Park Avenue to the east, East 7th Street to the south, and Bennett Avenue to the west, with Ximeno Avenue running in between the main campus and the western area of the campus with portable classrooms and sports facilities.

The Project Site is located on approxiamtely 1.6 acres on the west portion of campus, bordered by Bennett Avenue to the west, Ximeno Avenue to the east, tennis courts to the north, and portable classrooms to the south. The Project Site is zoned instituational (I) and the site is surrounded by the same zoning to the north, east, and south (City 2016). Residential uses (zoned R-3-S) are located just west of the Project Site as shown in Figure 2: Zoning.

Further from the Project Site are commercial and residential uses to the north and south, a recreational park to the east, and residential uses to the west.

1.2.2 Existing Conditions

Wilson HS is an existing 28-acre school that was originally built in 1924 and was restored between 1934 and 1953 after an earthquake caused damage to the campus. A new science building was built in 1990 and portable buildings were added between 1960 and 2016. The auditorium building was recently renovated in 2017, and a new synthetic turf field, rubberized track, and two concession stands were installed in 2017. The school currently accommodates high school students from grades 9-12, with an enrollment of approximately 3,500 students. The site currently includes five multi-story classroom buildings, one multi-story auditorium building, one multi-gymnasium/natatorium building, three single-story multi-purpose buildings, and thirty eight (38) portable classroom buildings. The campus currently contains an indoor pool located in the gymnasium/natatorium which is in the center of the main portion of campus east of Ximeno Avenue. The indoor pool was built in 1949; it is a small pool approximately 75 feet by 67 feet containing five 7-foot wide swim lanes and a 22-foot wide warm-up pool. New Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliant bleachers with the capacity of 300 spectators were installed at the Natatorium in 2017. The pool is no longer regulation size for water polo games or swim meets — 25

meters for a "short course" and 50 meters for a "long course". Therefore, the boys' water polo team practices at the Belmont Pool. The girls' swim team still uses the existing pool on campus.

The Project Site currently contains six basketball courts and four volleyball courts. The Project area also includes a generator and electrical boxes, all fenced in by six-foot-tall metal fencing.

1.3 PROJECT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The following objectives would be met with development of the Proposed Project:

- Develop a pool for competitive uses and events at the Wilson HS Campus.
- Create additional parking for aquatic events.
- Develop a fully functioning aquatic center with offices, lockers, restrooms, and a ticket and concession stand.

1.4 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Proposed Project includes the construction of a new aquatics facility that would include the following main facilities:

- An outdoor, Myrtha Brand, swimming pool that is 51.5 meters long by 25 yards wide, with a 1.5 meter-wide bulkhead. The plan is to have an approximately 30 foot deck surrounding the pool. The size of deck may become slightly smaller depending on final size of the buildings. The depth of the pool at the shallow end will be 4 feet, increasing to 7 feet 6 inches at the deep end of the pool.
- Bleachers with a capacity for up to approximately 500 spectators, and shade coverings over the bleachers
- 4 Stadium lights
- LED scoreboard with integrated sound system throughout the complex
- Parking with 20 to 25 stalls including ADA stalls
- A 10-foot tall concrete masonry unit (CMU) wall enclosure, where needed
- Surveillance cameras for security purposes
- Equipment storage enclosure/room

The aquatic center itself will also include:

- A snack bar/ticket booth
- Inclusive ADA complaint changing/locker rooms to accommodate 150 students with ADA compliant restrooms and showers
- Two team rooms
- Inclusive restrooms will be accessible from both the pool area and the locker room
- Coaches'/Physical Education (P.E.) teacher office with a restroom and a shower
- Laundry room
- Two chemical storage rooms, which should be easily accessible by truck for deliveries
- A mechanical room and an electrical room
- A pool attendant office including a restroom and shower
- An equipment storage enclosure/room
- Outdoor shower heads

A layout of the Proposed Project is shown in Figure 3: Site Plan. In addition the pool temperature shall be maintained at 78-82 degrees Fahrenheit for the competitive users, but the heating system shall be capable of 86 degrees Fahrenheit for all other pool users. The basis of the design for the pool heater is Lochinvar Aquas indirect gas fired pool boilers.

1.4.1 Event Schedule

The following pool users are expected to use the High School pools in LBUSD, which would include the new Wilson Aquatic Center:

i. High School water polo and swimming
   1. 3 levels of girls' polo and swimming
   2. 3 levels of boys' polo and swimming

ii. Physical Education (P.E.) Classes - Range in size but can be as large as 54 students and a few instructors. The lessons will be held during school hours.

iii. Parks and Recreation - Learn to swim programs

iv. Special Olympics

v. Private groups - Rentals

vi. YMCA – Summer swim programs

vii. Special needs programs for high school students

The Aquatic Center will be in use routinely, for the most part, with the exception of a few days in a year. Below is a sample schedule based on a normal school year with athletics and physical education:

School Days - Physical Education Classes

When school is in session (Sept - June), P.E. Classes will typically use the pool Monday thru Friday between the hours of 8 AM - 1 PM. While it may not be every day, P.E. classes will be in the pool on at least 90% of the days school is in session.

Fall (Aug - Nov) – Boy's Water Polo Season

Practices or games will occur between the hours of 1 PM - 8 PM (Monday - Friday). There will be some occasional Saturday practices and games, but the majority of the practices and games will occur during the week. Wilson HS typically has 2-3 games each week during the season.

Winter (Nov - Feb) – Girl's Water Polo Season

Practices or games will occur between the hours of 1 PM - 8 PM (Monday - Friday). There will be some occasional Saturday practices and games, but the majority of the practices and games will occur during the week. Wilson HS typically has 2-3 games each week during the season.

Spring (Feb-May) - Boys/Girls Swim Season

Practices or Swim Meets will occur between the hours of 1 PM - 8 PM (Monday - Friday). There will be some occasional Saturday practices and meets, but the majority of the practices and meets will occur during the week. Wilson HS typically has 1-2 swim meets each week during the season.

Summer (June-Aug) - Water Polo Summer Camps

During the summer months, boys and girls water polo will run summer camps. The practices occur typically between the hours of 7 AM - 2 PM with some occasional off-season games conducted in the evenings between the hours of 4 PM - 8 PM. The majority of the practices and games occur Monday through Friday.

Other Group Activities

Permitting outside groups activities will be accommodated when they do not conflict with the needs of the school water polo and swim teams. These typically happen on Saturday or Sunday. More local youth (age 5-13) club water polo and swim teams may reaching out to use the facility once it is built since there will be no other facility like it in the City with the exception of the Cabrillo High School Aquatic Center and the Belmont Pool. When the District has permitted these groups in the past for weekend use it has typically occurred between the hours of 8 AM - 6 PM.

1.5 CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE

The Proposed Project construction is expected to begin in June 2022 and be completed in September 2023.

Construction equipment to be used during construction of the Proposed Project may include the following items:

- Loaders
- Pick-up trucks
- Backhoes
- Water Truck
- Crane
- Asphalt paver
- Bulldozers
- Fork Lifts
- Concrete trucks/mixer
- Dump trucks

1.5.1 Demolition and Excavation

The existing basketball courts on the site would be demolished and the area would be excavated to allow for installing of the proposed pool. The total amount of soil excavation anticipated to occur is 10,974 cubic yards, with approximately 5,130 cubic yards of export, approximately 742 cubic yards of import, and approximately 5,102 cubic yards of soil that will be recompacted and used at the Project Site. Any waste material needing to be disposed of at a permitted disposal facility will be transported by an appropriately licensed contractor/waste hauler. Typical facilities that District contractors use include the Azusa Waste Management landfill and the Simi Valley Waste Management Landfill. The District hired Leighton Consulting and performed waste pre-characterization sampling of site soil (Appendix D) on November 24, 2020 in accordance with the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) Information Advisory Clean Imported Fill Material (DTSC 2001). Based on a comparison of soil analytical results to federal and state waste characterization criteria, the samples will likely be classified as non-hazardous. Some landfills may require segregation of soil or additional analyses for acceptance and the contractor would verify acceptance criteria with the individual landfill prior to transport.

1.5.2 Staging Areas

Construction trailers and staging areas will be located at the campus, likely on the paved areas east of Ximeno Avenue.

1.5.3 Construction Best Management Practices

The District will require its construction contractor to comply with all applicable rules and regulations in carrying out the construction of the Proposed Project. The Proposed Project would also comply with the District's Construction best management practices (BMPs), which are established and refined as part of the District's current building efforts.

Construction Traffic: The District will require its contractors to submit a worksite traffic control plan to the City of Long Beach for review prior to construction. The plan will show the location of any haul routes, construction hours, protective devices, warning signs, and access to abutting properties.

Construction Air Emissions: The District will require its construction contractors to comply with all applicable South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) rules (i.e., Rule 403, Fugitive Dust [2003]) and regulations in carrying out construction activities. To reduce the potential for significant hazardous emissions during a removal action, the District or its contractor will:

- Maintain slow speeds with all vehicles;
- Load impacted soil directly into transportation trucks to minimize soil handling;
- During dumping, minimize soil drop height into transportation trucks or stockpiles;
- During transport, cover or enclose trucks transporting soils, maintain a freeboard height of at least 12 inches, and repair trucks exhibiting spillage due to leaks;
- Place stockpiled soil in areas shielded from prevailing winds;
- During active demolition and debris removal, apply water every 4 hours to the area within 100 feet of the structure being demolished to reduce vehicle trackout;
- Use a gravel apron to reduce mud/dirt trackout from unpaved truck exit routes;
- During demolition activities, apply water to disturbed soils, both after demolition is completed and at the end of each day of cleanup;
- Prohibit demolition activities when wind speeds exceed 25 miles per hour;
- Implement the following for construction combustion equipment:

    a. The operator will ensure the use of Tier 2 vehicles or the equivalent alternative fueled or catalyst equipped diesel construction equipment, where practicable, including all off-road and portable diesel-powered equipment.

    b. The operator will ensure that idling time will be minimized by either shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the time of idling to 5 minutes as a maximum.

Construction Noise: The District will require the construction contractor to keep properly functioning mufflers on all internal combustion and vehicle engines used in construction. The District will require its construction contractor to provide advance notice of the start of construction to include all noise sensitive receptors, businesses, and residences adjacent to the Project Site and specifically when and where construction activities will occur and provide contact information for filing noise complaints. During construction activities, the construction contractor will, to the extent feasible, locate portable equipment and will store and maintain equipment away from the adjacent residents; will require all mobile or stationary internal combustion engine powered equipment or machinery be equipped with exhaust and air intake silencers in proper working order; and will require all construction equipment be properly maintained with operating mufflers and air intake silencers as effective as those originally installed by the manufacturer. The District will require its construction contractors to comply with all applicable noise ordinances of the affected jurisdiction and when necessary to comply with all applicable noise ordinances.

Cultural Resources: The District will require that the construction contractor, in the event a cultural resource (i.e., historic or prehistoric artifact, fossilized shell, or bone) is discovered during ground-disturbing activities, stop all work within the immediate area and notify the District, and that the find be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist. If the find is determined to be potentially significant, the archaeologist, in consultation with the District's Facilities Development and Planning Branch, will develop a treatment plan. All work in the immediate vicinity of the unanticipated discovery will cease until the qualified archaeologist has evaluated the discovery or the treatment plan has been implemented.

Hazardous Materials Management: The District will require its construction contractor to remediate hazardous materials at the Project Site under supervision of the District. The potential hazards are generally limited to asbestos-containing materials, lead-based paint, and fluorescent light tubes and ballasts.

1.5.4 Project Design Features

Project Design Feature 1:
The Project applicant shall construct a 10-foot high concrete masonry unit (CMU) wall along the west property line of the Project Site that is adjacent to Bennett Avenue. Other than the two entry gates that shall be constructed of a solid material, such as minimum 24 gauge sheet metal or another solid material that provides a minimum sound transmission class (STC) rating of 25 STC, the wall shall be free of any cut-outs or openings.

Figure 1 - Project Site

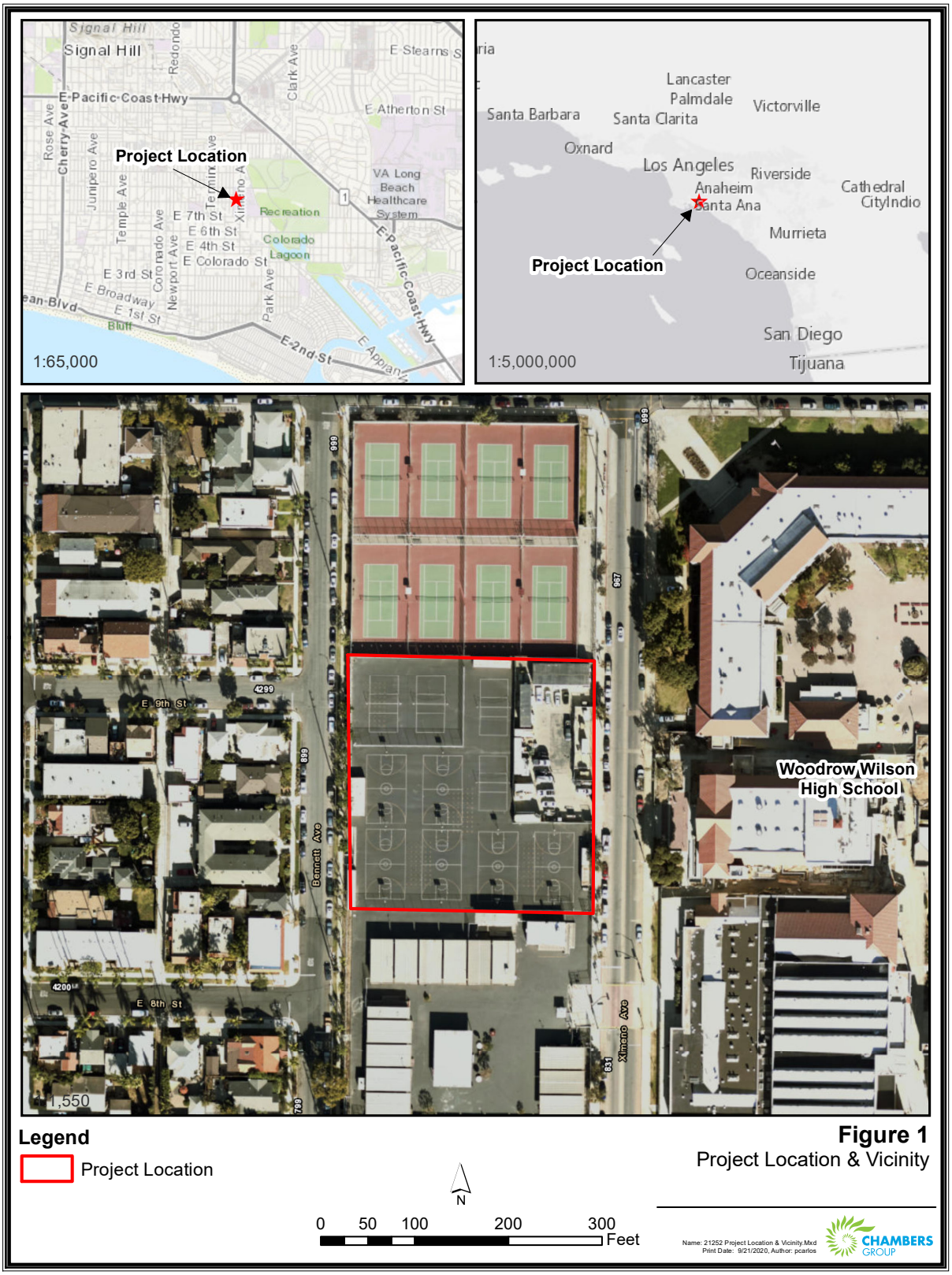

Figure 2 - Zoning

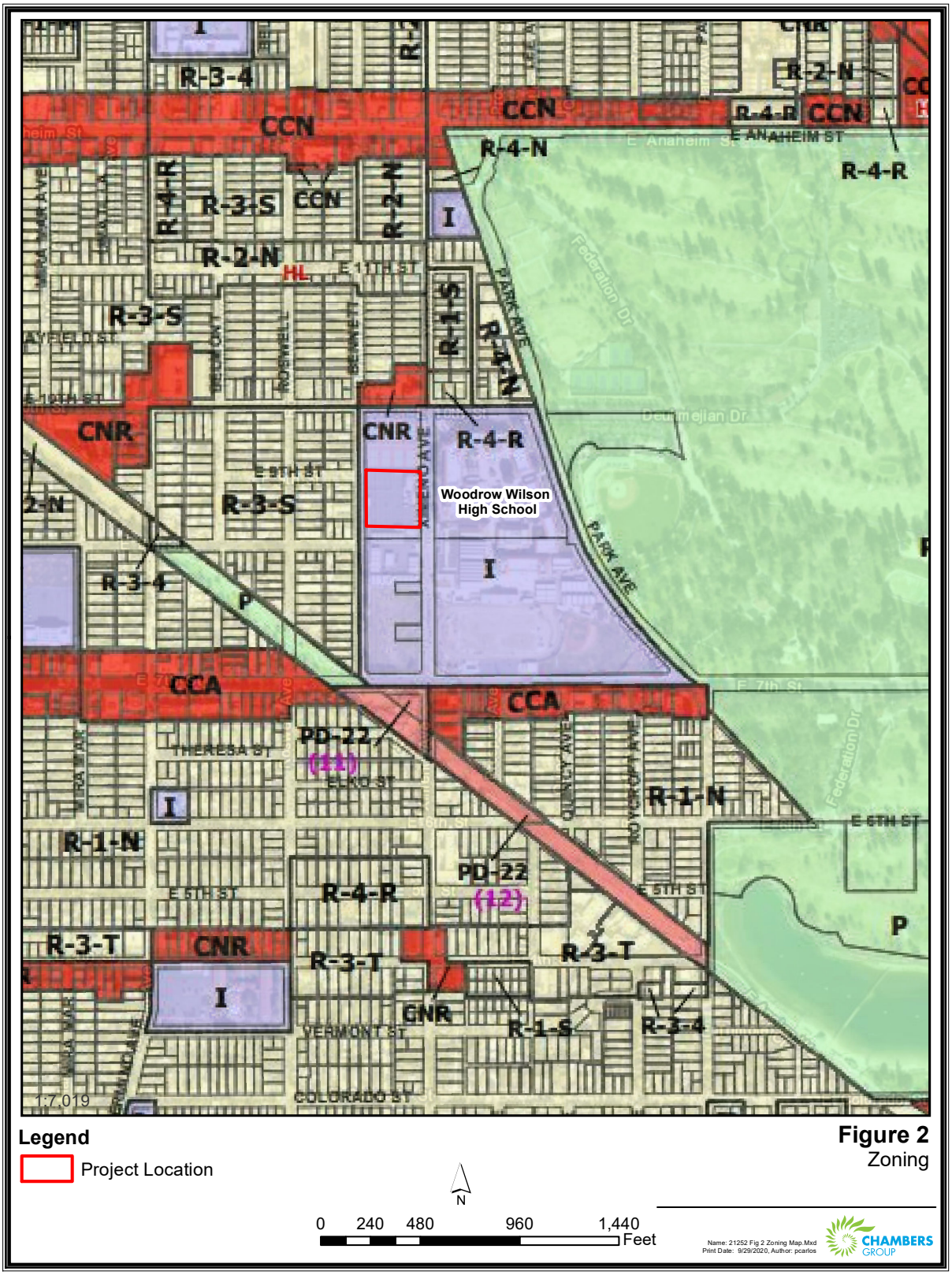

Figure 3 – Site Plan

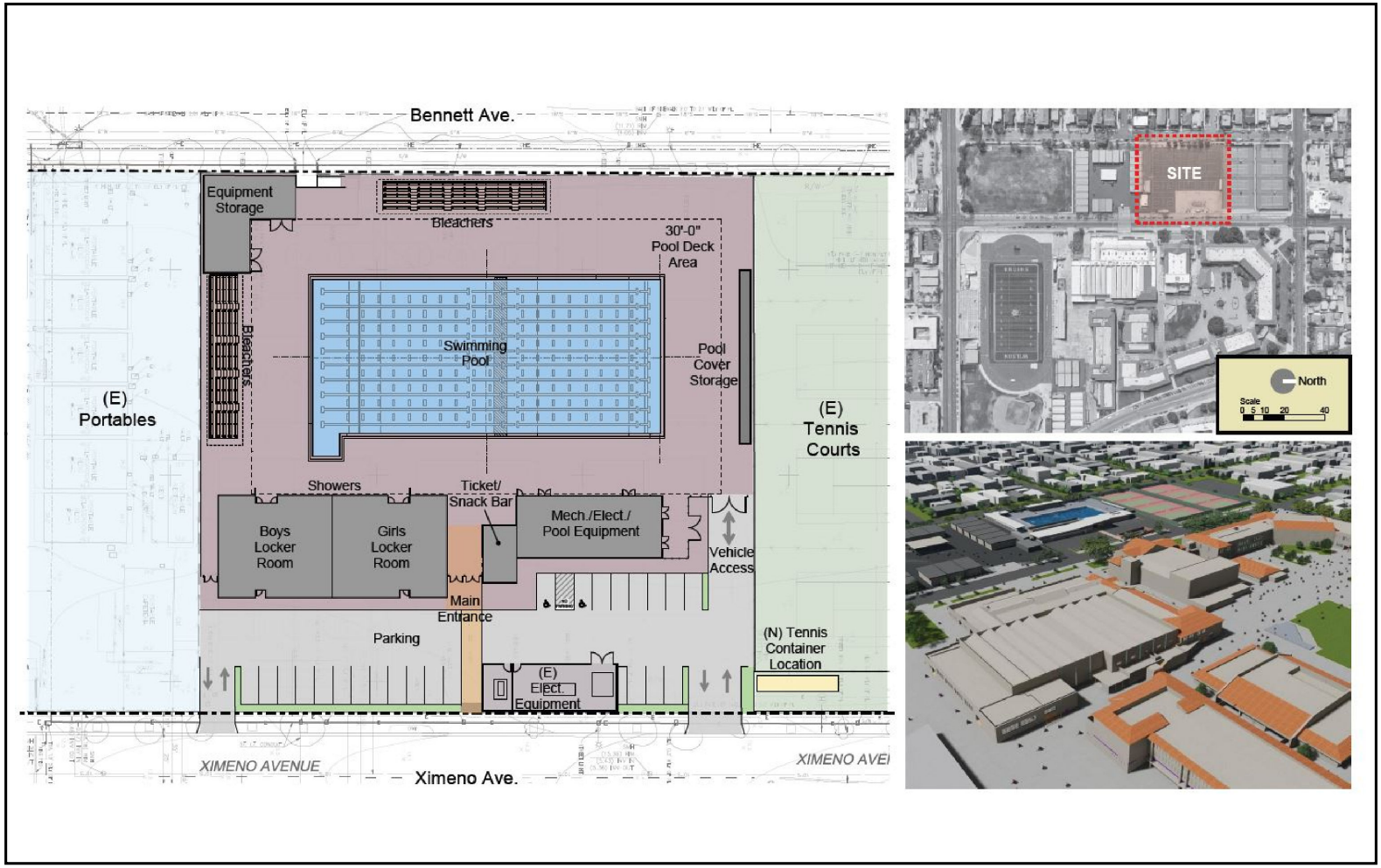

Figure 3
Site Plan

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Print Date: 9/29/2020, Author: pcarlos

1.6 REQUIRED PERMITS AND APPROVALS

Reviewing Agencies include those agencies that do not have discretionary powers but may review the Mitigated Negative Declaration for adequacy and accuracy. Responsible Agencies have discretionary approval authority for a project. Potential Reviewing Agencies and Responsible Agencies include the following:

1.6.1 Responsible Agencies

State of California

- Department of Education
    - School Facilities Planning Division
- Department of General Services
    - Office of Public School Construction
    - Division of the State Architect
- Department of Public Health (DPH)
- Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA)

Regional Agencies

- South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD)
- Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)
- Los Angeles County Department of Health

Local Agencies

- City of Long Beach Fire Department

1.6.2 Reviewing Agencies

- City of Long Beach
- Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and tribes requesting consultation

1.6.3 Permits and Approvals

The following permits may be required prior to construction of the Project.

- SCAQMD – Rule 201/203 Permit to Construct/Permit to Operate or Rule 222 registration for the natural gas fire pool water heaters
- RWQCB – Compliance with National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Construction General Permit

SECTION 2.0 – ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION

2.1 ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:

The environmental factors checked below would potentially be affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact," as indicated by the checklists on the following pages. For each of the potentially affected factors, mitigation measures are recommended that would reduce the impacts to less than significant levels.

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

2.2 DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

1. I find that the project **could not** have a significant effect on the environment, and a **NEGATIVE DECLARATION** will be prepared. ☐
2. I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A **MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION** will be prepared. ☒
3. I find the proposed project **may have a significant effect** on the environment, and an **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT** is required. ☐
4. 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. ☐
5. I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or Negative Declaration pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or Negative Declaration, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required. ☐

Signature	Date: 3.11.21
David Miranda	Executive Director of Facilities
Name	Title

SECTION 3.0 – EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

1. A brief explanation is required for all answers except "No Impact" answers that are adequately supported by the information sources a lead agency cites. A "No Impact" answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).

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

3. Once the lead agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate if substantial evidence exists that an effect may be significant. If one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries are marked when the determination is made, an EIR is required.

4. "Negative Declaration: Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated" applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less Than Significant Impact." The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level (mitigation measures from earlier analyses may be cross-referenced).

5. Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration. Section 15063(c)(3)(D). In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:

    a. Earlier Analysis Used. Identify and state where they are available for review.

    b. Impacts Adequately Addressed. Identify which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.

    c. Mitigation Measures. For effects that are "Less than Significant with Mitigation Measures Incorporated," describe the mitigation measures which were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the project.

6. Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate into the checklist references to information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.

7. Supporting Information Sources: A source list should be attached, and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.

8. The explanation of each issue should identify:

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

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

   *Note: Instructions may be omitted from final document.

SECTION 4.0 – CHECKLIST OF ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

4.1 AESTHETICS

1.	**AESTHETICS.** **Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project:**	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
(a)	Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(b)	Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(c)	In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(d)	Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☒	☐

4.1.1 Environmental Setting

The aesthetic value of an area is a measure of its visual character and quality, combined with the viewer response to the area. Scenic quality can best be described as the overall impression that an individual viewer retains after driving through, walking through, or flying over an area. Aesthetic resources include scenic resources, which include water forms, trees, rock outcroppings, historic buildings, and scenic highways. Impacts to aesthetic resources include obstruction and destruction of views to or from scenic resources and/or the degradation of the visual character of the area.

Existing Visual Characteristics

The Project Site is located on approxiamtely 1.6 acres on the west portion of the Wilson HS campus, bordered by Bennett Avenue to the west, Ximeno Avenue to the east, tennis courts to the north, and portable classrooms to the south. The Project Site currently contains six basketball courts, four volleyball courts. The Project area also includes a generator and electrical boxes, all fenced in by six-foot-tall metal fencing.

4.1.2 Impact Analysis

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

Less Than Significant Impact. No scenic views exist from the Project Site and therefore, no scenic vistas would be obstructed by the Proposed Project (City 2019). No designated scenic vistas are identified in the City's General Plan, only scenic routes, including Ocean Boulevard, Livingston Drive, the Promenade in downtown, and Pacific Coast Highway, among others, are identified within the Urban Design Element (City 2019). None of these scenic routes are within or adjacent to the Project

Site. The Project would involve the demolition of the existing basketball and volleyball courts and installation of an aquatic center. The aquatic center would include a 1 story building with locker rooms and pool equipment. Installation of the building would not block any existing views. In addition, the aquatic center would include bleachers with a shade structure; however, these items would mostly be screened from view from adjacent uses by a 10-foot-high wall along Bennett Avenue. Impacts to scenic vistas would be less than significant.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Proposed Project is not designated as a state scenic highway (Caltrans 2020). No rock outcroppings exist on the site. A Phase II Intensive Historic Resource Assessment report was prepared in compliance with Compliance Activity B as required by the District-Wide Cultural Resources Assessment. Based on a review of available Project plans and the scope of the proposed Project, it does not appear that the Project will result in the significant modification or destruction of the character defining features of Building 100, Building 200, Building 300, or Building 800. Further, the location of the Proposed Project is sufficiently removed from the vicinity of the buildings that have character defining features, that there is no adverse visual impact to the resource. The Proposed Project would, therefore, have a less than significant impact on scenic resources.

c) *Would the project, in non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?*

Less than Significant Impact. The Proposed Project includes the demolition of the existing hardscape sports courts, and installation of an aquatic center. These changes would result in minor changes to the overall visual character and quality of the site. The Project would be consistent with the character of the surrounding structures. The improved educational facility installations would not degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site or its immediate surroundings. The Proposed Project would also be consistent with zoning regulations (City 2020a). Impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Project Site currently does not contain any lighting. However, there is street lighting surrounding the site on Bennett Avenue and Ximeno Avenue. As shown in Figure 4: Lighting Plan, lighting would be installed on the east side of the Project Site, in the four corners of the proposed pool. Lights would be hooded and faced downwards and would only be utilized during nighttime. Events would end no later than 8:00 PM and lights would be turned off after event goers leave. The Project Site is in an urban environment; therefore, the Project would not create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect the area. Impacts would be less than significant.

Figure 4 – Lighting Plan

Figure 4
Lighting Plan

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Print Date: 9/29/2020, Author: pcarlos

4.2 AGRICULTURE & FORESTRY RESOURCES

2.	**AGRICULTURE & FOREST RESOURCES. (In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:**	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated**	**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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
(b)	Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒
(c)	Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?	☐	☐	☐	☒
(d)	Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
(e)	Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or the conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

4.2.1 Environmental Setting

Agricultural resources include prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, unique farmland, farmland of local importance, and commercial grazing land as defined in the Guidelines for the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program, pursuant to Section 65570 of the Government Code, as well as land in a Williamson Act contract.

Prime farmland is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, fiber, forage, oilseed, and other agricultural crops with minimum inputs of fuel, fertilizer, pesticides, and labor and without intolerable soil erosion. (7 U.S.C. 4201(c)(1)(A))

Unique farmland is land other than prime farmland that is used for the production of specific high-value food and fiber crops such as, citrus, tree nuts, olives, cranberries, fruits, and vegetables. (7 U.S.C. 4201(c)(1)(B))

Additional farmland of statewide or local importance is land identified by state or local agencies for agricultural use but not of national significance. (7 U.S.C. 4201(c)(1)(C))

The California Legislature passed the Williamson Act in 1965 to preserve agricultural and open-space lands by discouraging premature and unnecessary conversion to urban uses. The Williamson Act creates an arrangement whereby private landowners contract with counties and cities to voluntarily restrict their land to agricultural and compatible open-space uses.

The Williamson Act is a means to restrict the uses of agricultural and open-space lands to farming and ranching uses during the length of the contract period. The Williamson Act Program was also envisioned as a way for local governments to integrate the protection of open space and agricultural resources into their overall strategies for planning urban growth patterns.

4.2.2 Impact Analysis

a) *Would the project convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?*

No Impact. The Project Site is designated in the City of Long Beach General Plan as Multiple Family Residential Low Density (MFR-L) (City 2020b). Land use designations surrounding the Project Site include MFR-L to the north, east, and west and Neighborhood Serving Center or Corridor Low Density (NSC-L) to the south (City 2020b). The Project Site is not identified as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance as shown on maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP) (DOC 2016a); therefore, the Proposed Project would not result in an impact associated with the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use.

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

No Impact. The Project Site is zoned Institutional (I) and the site is surrounded by the same zoning to the north, east, and south. Residential uses (zoned R-3-S) are located just west of the Project Site (City 2016). There are no areas adjacent to the Proposed Project Site that are zoned for agricultural uses. The Project Site is not included in these designated areas (DOC 2016b). The Proposed Project would not result in an impact associated with Williamson Act lands or agricultural zoning.

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

No Impact. The City of Long Beach does not include any forest lands or timberland. Although open space is present throughout the City, these portions of the City will not be significantly impacted by the Proposed Project. The Proposed Project would not take place within the forest lands. The Project would not result in an impact associated with forest land or timberland.

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

No Impact. Implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in any change to land use on the Project Site. The Proposed Project does not contain forest lands, or lands for forest uses. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not result in an impact associated with forest land or the conversion of forest land to non-forest use.

e) Would the project involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or the conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

No Impact. The Proposed Project is zoned for institutional uses and there are no agricultural uses surrounding the site. The Project Site is not within an area identified as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland or Farmland of Statewide Importance (DOC 2016a). The Proposed Project does not include activities involving conversion of agricultural or forest lands; therefore, no impact would occur.

4.3 AIR QUALITY

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. Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
(a)	Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(b)	Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(c)	Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(d)	Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☒	☐

4.3.1 Environmental Setting

South Coast Air Basin

The Project Site is located within south coastal Los Angeles County, which is part of the South Coast Air Basin (Air Basin) that includes the non-desert portions of Riverside, San Bernardino, and Los Angeles Counties and all of Orange County. The Air Basin is located on a coastal plain with connecting broad valleys and low hills to the east. Regionally, the Air Basin is bounded by the Pacific Ocean to the southwest and high mountains to the east forming the inland perimeter.

Monitored Local Air Quality

The air quality at any site is dependent on the regional air quality and local pollutant sources. Regional air quality is determined by the release of pollutants throughout the Air Basin. Estimates of the existing emissions in the Air Basin provided in the 2012 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP), indicate that collectively, mobile sources account for 59 percent of the Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC), 88 percent of the nitrogen oxide (NOx) emissions and 40 percent of directly emitted particular matter (PM)2.5, with another 10 percent of PM2.5 from road dust. The 2016 AQMP found that since 2012 AQMP projections were made stationary source VOC emissions have decreased by approximately 12 percent, but mobile VOC emissions have increased by 5 percent. The percentage of NOx emissions remain unchanged between the 2012 and 2016 projections.

The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) has divided the Air Basin into 38 air-monitoring areas with a designated ambient air monitoring station representative of each area. The Project Site is located on the northwestern edge of air monitoring area 4, which covers the south coastal Los Angeles County. Since not all air monitoring stations measure all of the tracked pollutants, the data from the following two monitoring stations, listed in the order of proximity to the Project Site have been used: Compton Monitoring Station (Compton Station) and Long Beach Monitoring Station (Long Beach Station).

The Long Beach Station is located approximately 4.9 miles northwest of the Project Site at 2425 Webster Avenue, Long Beach and the Compton Station is located approximately 9.3 miles north of the Project Site at 700 North Bullis Road, Compton. Ozone, NOx, and PM 2.5 were measured at the Compton Station and PM10 was measured at the Long Beach Station. However, it should be noted that due to the air monitoring stations distances from the Project Site, recorded air pollution levels at the monitoring stations reflect with varying degrees of accuracy, local air quality conditions at the Project Site. The monitoring data is presented in Table 4-1 and shows the most recent three years of monitoring data from the California Air Resources Board (CARB). CO measurements have not been provided, since carbon monoxide (CO) is currently in attainment in the Air Basin and monitoring of CO within the Air Basin ended on March 31, 2013.

Table 4-1– Local Area Air Quality Monitoring Summary

Pollutant (Standard)	Year		
	2016	**2017**	**2018**
Ozone: [1]			
Maximum 1-Hour Concentration (ppm)	0.092	0.075	0.100
Days > CAAQS (0.09 ppm)	0	0	**1**
Maximum 8-Hour Concentration (ppm)	0.076	0.063	0.079
Days > NAAQS (0.070 ppm)	**5**	**4**	**1**
Days > CAAQs (0.070 ppm)	**1**	0	**1**
Nitrogen Dioxide: [1]			
Maximum 1-Hour Concentration (ppb)	99.1	683	70.0
Days > NAAQS (100 ppb)	0	0	0

Pollutant (Standard)	Year		
	2016	2017	2018
Days > CAAQS (180 ppb)	0	0	0
Inhalable Particulates (PM10) :[2]			
Maximum 24-Hour National Measurement (ug/m^3)	79.0	84.0	155.8
Days > NAAQS (150 ug/m^3)	0	0	**1**
Days > CAAQS (50 ug/m^3)	**10**	**4**	**4**
Annual Arithmetic Mean (AAM) (ug/m^3)	33.5	32.7	29.7
Annual > NAAQS (50 ug/m^3)	No	No	No
Annual > CAAQS (20 ug/m^3)	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**
Ultra-Fine Particulates (PM2.5):[1]			
Maximum 24-Hour National Measurement (ug/m^3)	66.7	49.4	38.5
Days > NAAQS (35 ug/m^3)	5	2	**1**
Annual Arithmetic Mean (AAM) (ug/m^3)	13.2	13.2	10.8
Annual > NAAQS and CAAQS (12 ug/m^3)	**Yes**	**Yes**	No

Notes: Exceedances are listed in **bold.** CAAQS = California Ambient Air Quality Standard; NAAQS = National Ambient Air Quality Standard; ppm = parts per million; ppb = parts per billion; ND = no data available.

[1] Data obtained from the Compton Station.

[2] Data obtained from the Long Beach Station.

Source: http://www.arb.ca.gov/adam/

Ozone

During the last three years, the State 1-hour concentration standard for ozone has been exceeded between 0 and 1 days each year at the Compton Station. The State 8-hour ozone standard has been exceeded between 0 and 1 days each year over the last three years at the Compton Station. The Federal 8-hour ozone standard has been exceeded between 1 and 5 days each year over the last three years at the Compton Station. Ozone is a secondary pollutant as it is not directly emitted. Ozone is the result of chemical reactions between other pollutants, most importantly hydrocarbons and nitrogen dioxide ($NO_{2)}$, which occur only in the presence of bright sunlight. Pollutants emitted from upwind cities react during transport downwind to produce the oxidant concentrations experienced in the area. Many areas of Southern California contribute to the ozone levels experienced at this monitoring station, with the more significant areas being those directly upwind.

Nitrogen Dioxide

The Compton Station did not record an exceedance of either the Federal or State 1-hour NO_2 standards for the last three years.

Particulate Matter

The State 24-hour concentration standard for PM10 has been exceeded between 4 and 10 days each year over the past three years at the Long Beach Station. Over the past three years the Federal 24-hour standard for PM10 has not been exceeded 1 day at the Long Beach Station. The annual PM10

concentration at the Long Beach Station has exceeded the State standard for the past three years and has not exceeded the Federal standard for the past three years.

Over the past three years the 24-hour concentration standard for PM2.5 has been exceeded between 1 and 5 days over the past three years at the Compton Station. The annual PM2.5 concentrations at the Compton Station has not exceeded the Federal standard for the past three years. The annual PM2.5 concentrations at the Compton Station has exceeded the State standard for two of the past three years. Particulate levels in the area are due to natural sources, grading operations, and motor vehicles.

According to the EPA, some people are much more sensitive than others to breathing fine particles (PM10 and PM2.5). People with influenza, chronic respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, and the elderly may suffer worsening illness and premature death due to breathing these fine particles. People with bronchitis can expect aggravated symptoms from breathing in fine particles. Children may experience decline in lung function due to breathing in PM10 and PM2.5. Other groups considered sensitive are smokers and people who cannot breathe well through their noses. Exercising athletes are also considered sensitive because many breathe through their mouths during exercise.

4.3.2 Impact Analysis

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Proposed Project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the SCAQMD Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP). The following section discusses the Proposed Project's consistency with the SCAQMD AQMP.

SCAQMD Air Quality Management Plan

CEQA requires a discussion of any inconsistencies between a proposed project and applicable General Plans and regional plans (CEQA Guidelines Section 15125). The regional plan that applies to the Proposed Project includes the SCAQMD AQMP. Therefore, this section discusses any potential inconsistencies of the Proposed Project with the AQMP.

The purpose of this discussion is to set forth the issues regarding consistency with the assumptions and objectives of the AQMP and discuss whether the Proposed Project would interfere with the region's ability to comply with Federal and State air quality standards. If the decision-makers determine that the proposed project is inconsistent, the lead agency may consider project modifications or inclusion of mitigation to eliminate the inconsistency.

The SCAQMD CEQA Handbook states that "New or amended GP Elements (including land use zoning and density amendments), Specific Plans, and significant projects must be analyzed for consistency with the AQMP." Strict consistency with all aspects of the plan is usually not required. A proposed project should be considered to be consistent with the AQMP if it furthers one or more policies and does not obstruct other policies. The SCAQMD CEQA Handbook identifies two key indicators of consistency:

(1) Whether the project will result in an increase in the frequency or severity of existing air quality violations or cause or contribute to new violations, or delay timely attainment of air quality standards or the interim emission reductions specified in the AQMP.

(2) Whether the project will exceed the assumptions in the AQMP or increments based on the year of project buildout and phase.

Both of these criteria are evaluated in the following sections.

Criterion 1 - Increase in the Frequency or Severity of Violations?

Based on the air quality modeling analysis contained in this report, short-term regional construction air emissions would not result in significant impacts based on SCAQMD regional thresholds of significance discussed above or local thresholds of significance discussed above and in Appendix A. The ongoing operation of the Proposed Project would generate air pollutant emissions that are inconsequential on a regional basis and would not result in significant impacts based on SCAQMD thresholds of significance discussed above. The analysis for long-term local air quality impacts showed that local pollutant concentrations would not be projected to exceed the air quality standards. Therefore, a less than significant long-term impact would occur and no mitigation would be required.

Therefore, based on the information provided above, the Proposed Project would be consistent with the first criterion.

Criterion 2 - Exceed Assumptions in the AQMP?

Consistency with the AQMP assumptions is determined by performing an analysis of the Proposed Project with the assumptions in the AQMP. The emphasis of this criterion is to insure that the analyses conducted for the Proposed Project are based on the same forecasts as the AQMP. The AQMP is developed through use of the planning forecasts provided in the Regional Transportation Plan (RTP)/ Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS) and Federal Transportation Improvement Program (FTIP). The RTP/SCS is a major planning document for the regional transportation and land use network within Southern California. The RTP/SCS is a long-range plan that is required by federal and state requirements placed on SCAG and is updated every four years. The FTIP provides long-range planning for future transportation improvement projects that are constructed with state and/or Federal funds within Southern California. Local governments are required to use these plans as the basis of their plans for the purpose of consistency with applicable regional plans under CEQA. For this Project, the City of Long Beach General Plan's Land Use Plan defines the assumptions that are represented in AQMP.

The Project Site is currently designated as Multiple Family Residential-Moderate Density (MFR-M) in the General Plan and is zoned Institutional (I). The Proposed Project consists of development of an aquatics center on the existing Wilson HS campus. The Proposed Project is an allowed use within the current MFR-M land use designation and Institutional zoning. As such, the Proposed Project is not anticipated to exceed the AQMP assumptions for the Project Site and is found to be consistent with the AQMP for the second criterion.

Based on the above, the Proposed Project will not result in an inconsistency with the SCAQMD AQMP. Therefore, a less than significant impact will occur in relation to implementation of the AQMP.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Proposed Project would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the Project region is non-attainment under an applicable Federal or State ambient air quality standard. The following section calculates the potential air emissions associated with the construction and operations of the Proposed Project and compares the emissions to the SCAQMD standards.

Construction Emissions

The construction activities for the Proposed Project are anticipated to include demolition of the existing pavement on the Project Site, grading of the 1.6-acre Project Site, building construction of a new aquatics facility, paving of a new parking lot with 20 to 25 stalls, and application of architectural coatings. The construction emissions have been analyzed for both regional and local air quality impacts.

Construction-Related Regional Impacts

The CalEEMod model has been utilized to calculate the construction-related regional emissions from the Proposed Project and the input parameters utilized in this analysis have been detailed in Section 7.1 of Appendix A. The worst-case summer or winter daily construction-related criteria pollutant emissions from the proposed project for each phase of construction activities are shown below in Table 4-2 and the CalEEMod daily printouts are provided in Appendix A. Since it is possible that building construction, paving, and architectural coating activities may occur concurrently towards the end of the building construction phase, Table 4-2 shows the combined regional criteria pollutant emissions from building construction, paving and architectural coating phases of construction.

Table 4-2 – Construction-Related Regional Criteria Pollutant Emissions

Activity	Pollutant Emissions (pounds/day)					
	VOC	NOx	CO	SO_2	PM10	PM2.5
Demolition[1]						
Onsite	1.69	16.62	13.96	0.02	1.65	0.91
Offsite	0.14	2.70	1.15	0.01	0.34	0.10
Total	**1.83**	**19.32**	**15.11**	**0.03**	**1.99**	**1.00**
Grading[1]						
Onsite	1.08	12.00	5.94	0.01	2.74	1.61
Offsite	0.31	8.65	2.54	0.03	0.71	0.21
Total	**1.39**	**20.66**	**8.48**	**0.04**	**3.46**	**1.83**
Combined Building Construction, Paving and Architectural Coatings						
Onsite	11.94	20.04	23.34	0.04	0.97	0.92
Offsite	0.23	1.14	1.88	0.01	0.58	0.16
Total	**12.17**	**21.18**	**25.22**	**0.04**	**1.54**	**1.08**

Activity	Pollutant Emissions (pounds/day)					
	VOC	NOx	CO	SO_2	PM10	PM2.5
Maximum Daily Construction Emissions	**12.17**	**21.18**	**25.22**	**0.04**	**3.46**	**1.83**
SCQAMD Thresholds	75	100	550	150	150	55
Exceeds Threshold?	No	No	No	No	No	No

Notes:
[1] Demolition and Grading based on adherence to fugitive dust suppression requirements from SCAQMD Rule 403.
[2] Onsite emissions from equipment not operated on public roads.
[3] Offsite emissions from vehicles operating on public roads.
Source: CalEEMod Version 2016.3.2.

Table 4-2 shows that none of the analyzed criteria pollutants would exceed the regional emissions thresholds during either demolition, grading, or the combined building construction, paving and architectural coatings phases. Therefore, a less than significant regional air quality impact would occur from construction of the Proposed Project.

Construction-Related Local Impacts

Construction-related air emissions may have the potential to exceed the State and Federal air quality standards in the Project vicinity, even though these pollutant emissions may not be significant enough to create a regional impact to the Air Basin.

The local air quality emissions from construction were analyzed through utilizing the methodology described in *Localized Significance Threshold Methodology* (LST Methodology), prepared by SCAQMD, revised October 2009. The LST Methodology found the primary criteria pollutant emissions of concern are NOx, CO, PM10, and PM2.5. In order to determine if any of these pollutants require a detailed analysis of the local air quality impacts, each phase of construction was screened using the SCAQMD's Mass Rate LST Look-up Tables. The Look-up Tables were developed by the SCAQMD in order to readily determine if the daily onsite emissions of CO, NOx, PM10, and PM2.5 from the Proposed Project could result in a significant impact to the local air quality.

Table 4-3 shows the onsite emissions from the CalEEMod model for the different construction phases and the calculated localized emissions thresholds. Since it is possible that building construction, paving, and architectural coating activities may occur concurrently, Table 4-3 shows the combined local criteria pollutant emissions from building construction, paving and architectural coating phases of construction.

Table 4-3– Construction-Related Local Criteria Pollutant Emissions

Phase	Pollutant Emissions (pounds/day)			
	NOx	CO	PM10	PM2.5
Demolition[1]	16.62	13.96	1.65	0.91
Grading[1]	12.00	5.94	2.74	1.61
Combined Building Construction, Paving and Architectural Coatings	20.04	23.34	0.97	0.92
Maximum Daily Construction Emissions	**20.04**	**23.34**	**2.74**	**1.61**
SCAQMD Local Construction Thresholds[2]	**72**	**739**	**6**	**4**

Phase	Pollutant Emissions (pounds/day)			
	NOx	CO	PM10	PM2.5
Exceeds Threshold?	No	No	No	No

Notes:
[1] Demolition and Grading phases based on adherence to fugitive dust suppression requirements from SCAQMD Rule 403.
[2] The nearest offsite sensitive receptors to the Project Site are multi-family homes located as near as 50 feet (15 meters) to the west of the Project Site. According to SCAQMD methodology, all receptors closer than 25 meters are based on the 25-meter threshold. The 1-acre and 2-acre thresholds were interpolated to the 1.6-acre Project Site.
Source: Calculated from SCAQMD's Mass Rate Look-up Tables for five acres in Air Monitoring Area 4, South Coastal Los Angeles County.

The data provided in Table 4-3 shows that none of the analyzed criteria pollutants would exceed the local emissions thresholds during either demolition, grading, or the combined building construction, paving, and architectural coatings phases. Therefore, a less than significant local air quality impact would occur from construction of the Proposed Project.

Operational Emissions

The on-going operation of the Proposed Project would result in a long-term increase in air quality emissions. This increase would be due to emissions from onsite area sources, energy usage, and pool heater boiler emissions created from the on-going use of the Proposed Project. The following section provides an analysis of potential long-term air quality impacts due to regional air quality and local air quality impacts with the on-going operations of the Proposed Project.

Operations-Related Regional Criteria Pollutant Analysis

The operations-related regional criteria air quality impacts created by the Proposed Project have been analyzed through use of the CalEEMod model and the input parameters utilized in this analysis have been detailed in Section 8.1 of Appendix A. The worst-case summer or winter VOC, NOx, CO, SO_2, PM10, and PM2.5 daily emissions created from the Proposed Project's long-term operations have been calculated and are summarized below in Table 4-4 and the CalEEMod daily emissions printouts are shown in Appendix A.

Table 4-4– Operational Regional Criteria Pollutant Emissions

Emissions Source	Pollutant Emissions (pounds/day)					
	VOC	NOx	CO	SO_2	PM10	PM2.5
Area Sources[1]	0.22	<0.00	0.01	<0.00	<0.00	<0.00
Energy Usage[2]	<0.00	<0.00	<0.00	<0.00	<0.00	<0.00
Pool Heater Boiler[3]	0.09	0.18	1.54	0.01	0.12	0.12
Total Emissions	**0.31**	**0.18**	**1.55**	**0.01**	**0.12**	**0.12**
SCQAMD Operational Thresholds	**55**	**55**	**550**	**150**	**150**	**55**
Exceeds Threshold?	No	No	No	No	No	No

Notes:
[1] Area sources consist of emissions from consumer products, architectural coatings, and landscaping equipment.
[2] Energy usage consist of emissions from natural gas usage (does not include the pool heater boiler).
[3] Pool heater boiler based on a 2.0 MBTU per hour boiler operating 8 hours per day.
Source: Calculated from CalEEMod Version 2016.3.2.

The data provided in Table 4-4 shows that none of the analyzed criteria pollutants would exceed the regional emissions thresholds. Therefore, a less than significant regional air quality impact would occur from operation of the Proposed Project.

Friant Ranch Case

The operations-related regional criteria air quality impacts In *Sierra Club v. County of Fresno* (2018) 6 Cal.5th 502 (also referred to as "*Friant Ranch*"), the California Supreme Court held that when an EIR concluded that when a project would have significant impacts to air quality impacts, an EIR should "make a reasonable effort to substantively connect a project's air quality impacts to likely health consequences." In order to determine compliance with this Case, the Court developed a multi-part test that includes the following:

1. The air quality discussion shall describe the specific health risks created from each criteria pollutant, including diesel particulate matter.

This Analysis details the specific health risks created from each criteria pollutant in Section 4.1 and specifically in Table B of Appendix A. In addition, the specific health risks created from diesel particulate matter is detailed in Section 2.2 of Appendix A. As such, this analysis meets the part 1 requirements of the Friant Ranch Case.

2. The analysis shall identify the magnitude of the health risks created from the Project. The Ruling details how to identify the magnitude of the health risks. Specifically, on page 24 of the ruling it states "The Court of Appeal identified several ways in which the EIR could have framed the analysis so as to adequately inform the public and decision makers of possible adverse health effects. The County could have, for example, identified the Project's impact on the days of nonattainment per year."

The Friant Ranch Case found that an EIR's air quality analysis must meaningfully connect the identified air quality impacts to the human health consequences of those impacts, or meaningfully explain why that analysis cannot be provided. As noted in the Brief of Amicus Curiae by the SCAQMD in the Friant Ranch case (Brief), SCAQMD has among the most sophisticated air quality modeling and health impact evaluation capability of any of the air districts in the State, and thus it is uniquely situated to express an opinion on how lead agencies should correlate air quality impacts with specific health outcomes. The SCAQMD discusses that it may be infeasible to quantify health risks caused by projects similar to the proposed Project, due to many factors. It is necessary to have data regarding the sources and types of air toxic contaminants, location of emission points, velocity of emissions, the meteorology and topography of the area, and the location of receptors (worker and residence). The Brief states that it may not be feasible to perform a health risk assessment for airborne toxics that will be emitted by a generic industrial building that was built on "speculation" (i.e., without knowing the future tenant(s)). Even where a health risk assessment can be prepared, however, the resulting maximum health risk value is only a calculation of risk, it does not necessarily mean anyone will contract cancer as a result of the Project. The Brief also cites the author of the CARB methodology, which reported that a PM2.5 methodology is not suited for small projects and may yield unreliable results. Similarly, SCAQMD staff does not currently know of a way to accurately quantify ozone-related health impacts caused by NOX or VOC emissions from relatively small projects, due to photochemistry and regional model limitations. The Brief concludes, with respect to the Friant Ranch EIR, that although it may

have been technically possible to plug the data into a methodology, the results would not have been reliable or meaningful.

On the other hand, for extremely large regional projects (unlike the Proposed Project), the SCAQMD states that it has been able to correlate potential health outcomes for very large emissions sources – as part of their rulemaking activity, specifically 6,620 pounds per day of NOx and 89,180 pounds per day of VOC were expected to result in approximately 20 premature deaths per year and 89,947 school absences due to ozone. As shown above in Table 2, Project-related construction activities would generate a maximum of 12.17 pounds per day of VOC and 21.18 pounds per day of NOx and as shown above in Table 4-4, operation of the Proposed Project would generate 0.31 pounds per day of VOC and 0.18 pounds per day NOx. The Proposed Project would not generate anywhere near these levels of 6,620 pounds per day of NOx or 89,190 pounds per day of VOC emissions. Therefore, the Proposed Project's emissions are not sufficiently high enough to use a regional modeling program to correlate health effects on a basin-wide level.

Notwithstanding, this analysis does evaluate the Proposed Project's localized impact to air quality for emissions of CO, NOX, PM10, and PM2.5 by comparing the Proposed Project's onsite emissions to the SCAQMD's applicable LST thresholds. As evaluated in this analysis, the Proposed Project would not result in emissions that exceeded the SCAQMD's LSTs. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not be expected to exceed the most stringent applicable federal or state ambient air quality standards for emissions of CO, NOx, PM10, and PM2.5.

Operations-Related Local Air Quality Impacts

Project-related air emissions may have the potential to exceed the State and Federal air quality standards in the Project vicinity, even though these pollutant emissions may not be significant enough to create a regional impact to the Air Basin. The Proposed Project has been analyzed for the potential local air quality impacts from on-site operations.

Project-related air emissions from onsite sources such as architectural coatings, landscaping equipment, and onsite usage of natural gas appliances may have the potential to create emissions areas that exceed the State and Federal air quality standards in the Project vicinity, even though these pollutant emissions may not be significant enough to create a regional impact to the Air Basin.

The local air quality emissions from onsite operations were analyzed using the SCAQMD's Mass Rate LST Look-up Tables and the methodology described in LST Methodology. The Look-up Tables were developed by the SCAQMD in order to readily determine if the daily emissions of CO, NOx, PM10, and PM2.5 from the Proposed Project could result in a significant impact to the local air quality. Table 4-5 shows the onsite emissions from the CalEEMod model that includes area sources, energy usage, and vehicles operating in the immediate vicinity of the Project Site and the calculated emissions thresholds.

Table 4-5– Operations-Related Local Criteria Pollutant Emissions

Onsite Emission Source	Pollutant Emissions (pounds/day)			
	NOx	**CO**	**PM10**	**PM2.5**
Area Sources[1]	<0.00	0.01	<0.00	<0.00
Energy Usage[2]	<0.00	<0.00	<0.00	<0.00
Pool Heater Boiler[3]	0.18	1.54	0.12	0.12
Total Emissions	**0.18**	**1.55**	**0.12**	**0.12**
SCAQMD Local Operational Thresholds[4]	**72**	**739**	**2**	**1**
Exceeds Threshold?	No	No	No	No

Notes:
[1] Area sources consist of emissions from consumer products, architectural coatings, and landscaping equipment.
[2] Energy usage consist of emissions from natural gas usage.
[3] Pool heater boiler based on a 2.0 MBTU per hour boiler operating 8 hours per day.
[4] The nearest offsite sensitive receptors to the Project Site are multi-family homes located as near as 50 feet (15 meters) to the west of the Project Site. According to SCAQMD methodology, all receptors closer than 25 meters are based on the 25-meter threshold. The 1-acre and 2-acre thresholds were interpolated to the 1.6-acre Project Site.
Source: Calculated from SCAQMD's Mass Rate Look-up Tables for five acres in Air Monitoring Area 4, South Coastal Los Angeles County.

The data provided in Table 4-5 shows that the on-going operations of the Proposed Project would not exceed the local NOx, CO, PM10 and PM2.5 thresholds of significance. Therefore, the ongoing operations of the Proposed Project would create a less than significant operations-related impact to local air quality due to onsite emissions and no mitigation would be required.

Therefore, the Proposed Project would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Proposed Project would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. The local concentrations of criteria pollutant emissions produced in the nearby vicinity of the Proposed Project, which may expose sensitive receptors to substantial concentrations have been calculated for both construction and operations, which are discussed separately below. The discussion below also includes an analysis of the potential impacts from toxic air contaminant emissions. The nearest sensitive receptors to the Project Site are residents at the multi-family homes on the west side of Bennett Avenue that are located as near as 50 feet west of the Project Site.

Construction-Related Sensitive Receptor Impacts

The construction activities for the Proposed Project are anticipated to include demolition of the existing pavement on the Project Site, grading of the 1.6-acre Project Site, building construction of a new aquatics facility, paving of a new parking lot with 20 to 25 stalls, and application of architectural coatings. Construction activities may expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations of localized criteria pollutant concentrations and from toxic air contaminant emissions created from onsite construction equipment, which are described below.

Local Criteria Pollutant Impacts from Construction

The local air quality impacts from construction of the Proposed Project has been analyzed above and found that the construction of the Proposed Project would not exceed the local NOx, CO, PM10 and PM2.5 thresholds of significance. Therefore, construction of the Proposed Project would create a less than significant construction-related impact to local air quality and no mitigation would be required.

Toxic Air Contaminants Impacts from Construction

The greatest potential for toxic air contaminant emissions would be related to diesel particulate matter (DPM) emissions associated with heavy equipment operations during construction of the Proposed Project. According to SCAQMD methodology, health effects from carcinogenic air toxics are usually described in terms of "individual cancer risk". "Individual Cancer Risk" is the likelihood that a person exposed to concentrations of toxic air contaminants over a 70-year lifetime will contract cancer, based on the use of standard risk-assessment methodology. It should be noted that the most current cancer risk assessment methodology recommends analyzing a 30 year exposure period for the nearby sensitive receptors (OEHHA 2015).

Given the relatively limited number of heavy-duty construction equipment, the varying distances that construction equipment would operate to the nearby sensitive receptors, and the short-term construction schedule, the Proposed Project would not result in a long-term (i.e., 30 or 70 years) substantial source of toxic air contaminant emissions and corresponding individual cancer risk. In addition, California Code of Regulations Title 13, Article 4.8, Chapter 9, Section 2449 regulates emissions from off-road diesel equipment in California. This regulation limits idling of equipment to no more than five minutes, requires equipment operators to label each piece of equipment and provide annual reports to CARB of their fleet's usage and emissions. This regulation also requires systematic upgrading of the emission Tier level of each fleet, and currently no commercial operator is allowed to purchase Tier 0 or Tier 1 equipment and by January 2023 no commercial operator is allowed to purchase Tier 2 equipment. In addition to the purchase restrictions, equipment operators need to meet fleet average emissions targets that become more stringent each year between years 2014 and 2023. As of January 2019, 25 percent or more of all contractors' equipment fleets must be Tier 2 or higher. Therefore, no significant short-term toxic air contaminant impacts would occur during construction of the Proposed Project. As such, construction of the Proposed Project would result in a less than significant exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.

Operations-Related Sensitive Receptor Impacts

The on-going operations of the Proposed Project may expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations from the potential local air quality impacts from onsite operations and from possible toxic air contaminant impacts.

Local Criteria Pollutant Impacts from Onsite Operations

The local air quality impacts from the operation of the Proposed Project would occur from onsite sources such as architectural coatings, landscaping equipment, and onsite usage of natural gas appliances. The analysis in Appendix A found that the operation of the Proposed Project would

not exceed the local NOx, CO, PM10 and PM2.5 thresholds of significance as discussed above. Therefore, the on-going operations of the Proposed Project would create a less than significant operations-related impact to local air quality due to on-site emissions and no mitigation would be required.

Operations-Related Toxic Air Contaminant Impacts

Particulate matter (PM) from diesel exhaust is the predominant TAC in most areas and according to The California Almanac of Emissions and Air Quality 2013 Edition, prepared by CARB, about 80 percent of the outdoor toxic air contaminant (TAC) cancer risk is from diesel exhaust. Some chemicals in diesel exhaust, such as benzene and formaldehyde have been listed as carcinogens by State Proposition 65 and the Federal Hazardous Air Pollutants program. Due to the nominal number of diesel truck trips that are anticipated to be generated by the Proposed Project, a less than significant TAC impact would occur during the on-going operations of the Proposed Project and no mitigation would be required.

Therefore, operation of the Proposed Project would result in a less than significant exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Proposed Project would not create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people. Individual responses to odors are highly variable and can result in a variety of effects. Generally, the impact of an odor results from a variety of factors such as frequency, duration, offensiveness, location, and sensory perception. The frequency is a measure of how often an individual is exposed to an odor in the ambient environment. The intensity refers to an individual's or group's perception of the odor strength or concentration. The duration of an odor refers to the elapsed time over which an odor is experienced. The offensiveness of the odor is the subjective rating of the pleasantness or unpleasantness of an odor. The location accounts for the type of area in which a potentially affected person lives, works, or visits; the type of activity in which he or she is engaged; and the sensitivity of the impacted receptor. Potential odor impacts have been analyzed separately for construction and operations below.

Construction-Related Odor Impacts

Potential sources that may emit odors during construction activities include the application of coatings such as asphalt pavement, paints and solvents and from emissions from diesel equipment. Standard construction requirements that limit the time of day when construction may occur as well as SCAQMD Rule 1108 that limits VOC content in asphalt and Rule 1113 that limits the VOC content in paints and solvents would minimize odor impacts from construction. As such, the objectionable odors that may be produced during the construction process would be temporary and would not likely be noticeable for extended periods of time beyond the Project Site's boundaries (Appendix A). Through compliance with the applicable regulations that reduce odors and due to the transitory nature of construction odors, a less than significant odor impact would occur and no mitigation would be required.

Operations-Related Odor Impacts

The Proposed Project would consist of the development of an aquatics center. Potential sources that may emit odors during the on-going operations of the Proposed Project would primarily occur from the trash storage areas and use and storage of pool chemicals. Pursuant to City regulations, permanent trash enclosures that protect trash bins from rain as well as limit air circulation would be required for the trash storage areas. As detailed in the Project design, all of the pool chemicals would be stored in a structure, specifically designed for the storage of pool chemicals and the pool chemicals will primarily be applied through mechanical systems that limit the chemical exposure to air.

Due to the distance of the nearest receptors from the Project Site and through compliance with SCAQMD's Rule 402, City trash storage regulations and pool chemical regulations, a less than significant impact related to odors would occur during the on-going operations of the Proposed Project (Appendix A). Therefore, a less than significant odor impact would occur and no mitigation would be required.

4.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

4.	BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES. Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	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?	☐	☒	☐	☐
(b)	Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☒	☐	☐
(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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
(d)	Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	☐	☐	☐	☒
(e)	Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(f)	Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

4.4.1 Environmental Setting

Biological resources include habitats and vegetative communities, migratory corridors, plants, wildlife, fisheries, special status species (regulated by a law, regulation, or policy, such as threatened and endangered species), and waters of the United States. The Wilson HS campus is a developed site and is located in an urbanized area in the City of Long Beach. Campus vegetation is limited to ornamental landscaping. The Project Site, in the western portion of the campus, contains no landscaping apart from several ornamental trees located within the sidewalk along Bennett Avenue.

4.4.2 Impact Analysis

a) *Would the project have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modification, on any species identified as 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?*

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation. The Proposed Project would include ground disturbing activities which include the demolition of the existing hardscape sports courts, and excavation for the pool. However, the Project Site is located in a highly urbanized setting and is currently developed with basketball and volleyball courts. Vegetation at the Project Site includes ornamental landscaping along the sidewalk of Bennet Avenue and Ximeno Avenue. Due to the potential disturbance of the ornamental trees along Bennet Avenue and Ximeno Avenue, mitigation measures MM BIO-1 and MM BIO-2 will be implemented to avoid disturbance or nesting bird species.

MM-BIO-1: A nesting bird pre-construction survey will be conducted by a Qualified Biologist and submitted to the District three days prior to demolition and/or vegetation removal activities during nesting bird season (February 15 through August 31). Should nesting birds be found, an exclusionary buffer will be established by a Qualified Biologist. The buffer may be up to 500 feet in diameter depending on the species of nesting bird found. This buffer will be clearly marked in the field by construction personnel under guidance of the Qualified Biologist, and construction or clearing will not be conducted within this zone until the Qualified Biologist determines that the young have fledged or the nest is no longer active. Nesting bird habitat within the Project site will be resurveyed during bird breeding season if a lapse in construction activities lasts longer than seven days.

MM-BIO-2: Project-related activities likely to have the potential to disturb suitable bird nesting habitat shall be prohibited from February 15 through August 31, unless a Project Biologist acceptable to the District surveys the Project area prior to disturbance to confirm the absence of active nests. Disturbance shall be defined as any activity that physically removes and/or damages vegetation or habitat or any action that may cause disruption of nesting behavior such as loud noise from equipment and/or artificial night lighting.

Implementation of MM-BIO-1 and MM-BIO-2 would reduce Project-related impacts to nesting birds to less than significant. Therefore, impacts to special status species would be less than significant with mitigation.

b) *Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?*

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation. The Project site does not contain any riparian habitat or sensitive natural communities, as it is fully developed and paved. The Project site does include ornamental trees that may need to be disturbed; however, these trees are not anticipated to provide habitat for sensitive or special status species due to the developed nature of the site. As noted in impact 4.4.2 (a), above, mitigation measures would be implemented to reduce any potential impacts to nesting birds that may occur as a result of the disturbance to the ornamental trees. With implementation of mitigation measures MM BIO-1 and MM BIO-2, impacts would be less than significant.

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

No Impact. The Project Site is not located on or in the vicinity of a federally protected wetland (USFWS 2020). No impact would occur.

d) *Would the project Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?*

No Impact. There are no native biological habitats on the Project site nor any wildlife corridors. The Project site is currently urbanized and developed. The implementation of the Project would have no impact regarding wildlife corridors or nursery sites.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Project Site contains no landscaping apart from several ornamental trees located within the sidewalk along Bennett Avenue. Although most of the trees will remain preserved in place, due to construction vehicles accessing the Project site, it is possible that the ornamental street trees will be impacted. The District will comply with the existing tree protection policies including section 21.42.050 Landscaping standards – Public right-of-way (Parkway) of the City's zoning code. Compliance with the zoning code will include coordination with the Department of Development Services if a street tree needs to be removed. With compliance with the existing City zoning code, impacts will be less than significant.

f) *Would the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Conservancy Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?*

No Impact. The Project site is not within the area of any adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not conflict with any approved plans. No impact would occur.

4.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

5.	CULTURAL RESOURCES. Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
(a)	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to §15064.5?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(b)	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐
(c)	Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	☐	☒	☐	☐

4.5.1 Environmental Setting

LBUSD prepared a Cultural Resources Assessment in June 2015 to assess all the potential cultural resources located within the District boundaries. According to the resource assessment, the Wilson High School is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The school itself, has a Mediterranean style.

In November of 2020, a Phase II Intensive Historic Assessment Report (Appendix B) was prepared to assess the potential impacts the Proposed Project may have on the character defining features of Wilson High School.

In November 2020, a Cultural Resources Survey was conducted for the Proposed Project. This survey included a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search and a Cultural Resources Phase I Pedestrian Survey (Cultural Resources Survey) for the Proposed Project. These tasks were completed to determine the presence of and potential for prehistoric and/or historic cultural resources within the Proposed Project Site and to assess potential impacts to those resources from Proposed Project activities in compliance with applicable County, State, and federal codes, regulations, and statutes.

4.5.2 Impact Analysis

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

Less than Significant Impact. Chambers Group submitted a records search request with the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) for the Proposed Project site and a 0.5-mile buffer in all directions. The SCCIC houses information about prehistoric and historic cultural resources (location and description) and prior cultural studies performed within Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, and San Bernardino Counties.

The SCCIC records search request was submitted electronically to SCCIC Coordinator Stacy St. James on September 9, 2020. Chambers Group received the requested CHRIS records search results from the SCCIC on September 17, 2020. Results of the CHRIS records search indicated that nine previous

cultural resource investigations have been conducted within a 0.5-mile radius of the Proposed Project Site. Of these, three include the Proposed Project Site which are listed below. All other sites that do not intersect with the Proposed Project are listed in the Cultural Resources Survey Report (Appendix C).

Table 4-6: Prior Cultural Resources Studies Within a 0.5-mile Radius of the Proposed Project Site

SCCIC Report Number	Author / Company	Year	Study Title	Relationship to Proposed Project Site
LA-00503	Dixon, Keith A.	1974	Archaeological Resources and Policy Recommendations of Long Beach	*Intersects with Proposed Project Site*
LA-02399	Winman, Lois J., and E. Gary Stickel	1978	Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor Areas Cultural Resource Survey	*Intersects with Proposed Project Site*
LA-10527	Weinman, Lois J.	1978	Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor Areas Regional Cultural History, Los Angeles County, California	*Intersects with Proposed Project Site*

The CHRIS records search also identified five previously recorded cultural resources located within 0.5 mile of the Proposed Project Site. None of these resources was mapped within any portions of the Proposed Project Site. Sites that do not intersect with the Proposed Project are listed in the Cultural Resources Survey Report (Appendix C).

Based on the background research and SCCIC records search results, none of these previously recorded cultural resources overlaps with the Proposed Project Site. However, the Wilson HS campus itself has structures which are determined to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) under Criterion 3 as an excellent representative example of a Mediterranean Revival-Style school constructed before the 1933 Long Beach Earthquake (Paleowest 2020). The contributing buildings, which are buildings that contribute to the historic character of the school, are buildings 100, 200, 300, and 800 (PCR Services 2017, Paleowest 2020)

The District-Wide Cultural Resources Assessment stipulated that compliance activities be completed for Wilson High School including providing a Phase II Intensive Historic Resources Assessment and preservation advice. Based on the Phase II Intensive Historic Resources Assessment prepared by Paleowest (Appendix B), the Project will not result in the significant modification or destruction of the character defining features of Building 100, Building 200, Building 300, and Building 800. Further, the location of the Proposed Project is sufficiently removed from the vicinity of the contributing buildings, that there is no adverse visual impact on the resource. Therefore, the Project will not result in a substantial adverse change that would impair the historic significance of Wilson High School, and less than significant impacts would result.

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

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. Chambers Group conducted a Cultural Resources survey on October 8, 2020. The survey provided a full pedestrian visual inspection of the existing

surface of the Proposed Project Site under the conditions present at the time of the survey. The Cultural Resources Survey was performed by conducting a detailed visual inspection of the entirety of the Proposed Project Site. During the survey, no new cultural resources were observed or recorded. Very little in the way of verifiably native soils was observed, as the entirety of the Proposed Project Site is presently paved. Wherever the pavement is removed in the course of Proposed Project activities, cultural resource surface deposits may be present. It is also undetermined what cultural resources are within the Proposed Project Site at subsurface depths which may be disturbed by the Proposed Project. Although the Cultural Resources Survey has been completed with no new discoveries, as noted above, the soil surface visibility was almost entirely impeded by the existing pavement. Based on the limited ground surface visibility, the historic nature of the Wilson HS structures and the existence of previously recorded prehistoric and historic resources within the 0.5-mile buffer around the Proposed Project Site, new resources still have potential to be discovered in or near the site. Due to the demonstrated sensitivity of the area we recommend the following mitigation measures be implemented.

MM CUL-1: LBUSD shall retain the services of a qualified cultural resources firm and require that all initial ground disturbing work be monitored by an archaeologist. The archaeological consultant shall provide a supervising cultural resources specialist and a cultural resources monitor present at the Project construction phase kickoff meeting.

MM CUL-2: Just prior to commencing construction activities and thus prior to any ground disturbance in the Proposed Project Site, the supervising cultural resources specialist and cultural resources monitor shall conduct initial Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training to all construction personnel, including supervisors, present at the outset of the Project construction work phase, for which the lead contractor and all subcontractors shall make their personnel available. This WEAP training will educate construction personnel on how to work with the monitor(s) to identify and minimize impacts to cultural resources and maintain environmental compliance, and be performed periodically for new personnel coming on to the project as needed.

MM CUL-3: The contractor shall provide the supervising cultural resources specialist and cultural resources monitor with a schedule of initial potential ground disturbing activities. A minimum of 48 hours will be provided to the archaeological consultant of commencement of any initial ground disturbing activities such as vegetation grubbing or clearing, grading, trenching, or mass excavation.

As detailed in the schedule provided, a cultural resources monitor shall be present onsite at the commencement of ground-disturbing activities related to the Project. The cultural resources monitor, in consultation with the supervising cultural resources specialist, shall observe initial ground disturbing activities and, as they proceed, make adjustments to the number of cultural resources monitors as needed to provide adequate observation and oversight.

All monitors will have stop-work authority to allow for recordation and evaluation of finds during construction. The cultural resources monitor will maintain a daily

record of observations as an ongoing reference resource and to provide a resource for final reporting upon completion of the Project.

The supervising cultural resources supervisor, cultural monitor, and the lead contractor and subcontractors shall maintain a line of communication regarding schedule and activity such that the cultural monitor is aware of all ground disturbing activities in advance in order to provide appropriate oversight.

MM-CUL-4: If cultural (or paleontological) resources are discovered, construction shall be halted within 50 feet of any cultural artifacts or features or paleontological finds, and within 100 feet of any human remains and shall not resume until a qualified archaeologist can determine the significance of the find and/or the find has been fully investigated, documented, and cleared.

MM CUL-5: At the completion of all ground disturbing activities, the archaeological consultant shall prepare a Cultural Resources Monitoring Report summarizing all monitoring efforts and observations, as performed, and any and all prehistoric or historic archaeological finds, as well as providing follow-up reports of any finds to the SCCIC, as required.

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

Less than Significant Impact. No known human remains are located within the Project Site based on the results of the record search and literature review. However, due to the amount of grading that needs to occur for the proposed pool, there is a potential for human remains to be discovered. In the unlikely event that human remains are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, the Proposed Project would be subject to California Health and Safety Code 7050.5, CEQA Section 15064.5, and California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the Los Angeles County Medical Examiner-Coroner shall be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Medical Examiner-Coroner shall notify the NAHC, which shall notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD would complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials. With the Project's compliance with existing regulations, less than significant impacts would result.

4.6 ENERGY

6.	ENERGY Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	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 or operation?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(b)	Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	☐	☐	☒	☐

4.6.1 Impact Analysis

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Proposed Project would impact energy resources during construction and operation. Energy resources that would be potentially impacted include electricity, natural gas, and petroleum based fuel supplies and distribution systems. This analysis includes a discussion of the potential energy impacts of the Proposed Project, with particular emphasis on avoiding or reducing inefficient, wasteful, and unnecessary consumption of energy. A general definition of each of these energy resources are provided below.

Electricity, a consumptive utility, is a man-made resource. The production of electricity requires the consumption or conversion of energy resources, including water, wind, oil, gas, coal, solar, geothermal, and nuclear resources, into energy. The delivery of electricity involves a number of system components, including substations and transformers that lower transmission line power (voltage) to a level appropriate for on-site distribution and use. The electricity generated is distributed through a network of transmission and distribution lines commonly called a power grid. Conveyance of electricity through transmission lines is typically responsive to market demands. According to the California Energy Commission's Electricity Consumption by County tool, in 2019, Los Angeles County consumed 66,118 Gigawatt-hours per year of electricity (Appendix A).

Natural gas is a combustible mixture of simple hydrocarbon compounds (primarily methane) that is used as a fuel source. Natural gas consumed in California is obtained from naturally occurring reservoirs, mainly located outside the State, and delivered through high-pressure transmission pipelines. The natural gas transportation system is a nationwide network and, therefore, resource availability is typically not an issue. Natural gas satisfies almost one-third of the State's total energy requirements and is used in electricity generation, space heating, cooking, water heating, industrial processes, and as a transportation fuel. Natural gas is measured in terms of cubic feet. According to the California Energy Commission's Gas Consumption by County tool, in 2019, Los Angeles County consumed 3,048.32 Million Therms of natural gas (Appendix A).

Petroleum-based fuels currently account for a majority of the California's transportation energy sources and primarily consist of diesel and gasoline types of fuels. However, the State has been working on developing strategies to reduce petroleum use. Over the last decade California has implemented several policies, rules, and regulations to improve vehicle efficiency, increase the development and use of alternative fuels, reduce air pollutants and GHG emissions from the transportation sector, and reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT). Accordingly, petroleum-based fuel consumption in California has declined. According to data obtained from the California Energy Commission's data on gas consumption per County, in 2017, 3,659 million gallons of gasoline and 300 million gallons of diesel was sold in Los Angeles County (Appendix A).

The following section calculates the potential energy consumption associated with the construction and operations of the proposed project and provides a determination if any energy utilized by the Proposed Project is wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources.

Construction Energy

The construction activities for the Proposed Project are anticipated to include demolition of the existing pavement on the Project Site, grading of the 1.6-acre Project Site, building construction of a new aquatics facility, paving of a new parking lot with 20 to 25 stalls, and application of architectural coatings. The Proposed Project would consume energy resources during construction in three general forms:

1. Petroleum-based fuels used to power off-road construction vehicles and equipment on the Project Site, construction worker travel to and from the Project Site, as well as delivery and haul truck trips (e.g. hauling of demolition material to off-site reuse and disposal facilities);

2. Electricity associated with the conveyance of water that would be used during Project construction for dust control (supply and conveyance) and electricity to power any necessary lighting during construction, electronic equipment, or other construction activities necessitating electrical power; and,

3. Energy used in the production of construction materials, such as asphalt, steel, concrete, pipes, and manufactured or processed materials such as lumber and glass.

Construction-Related Electricity

During construction, the Proposed Project would consume electricity to construct the new structures and infrastructure. Electricity would be supplied to the Project Site by Southern California Edison (SCE) and would be obtained from the existing electrical lines in the vicinity of the Project Site. The use of electricity from existing power lines rather than temporary diesel or gasoline powered generators would minimize impacts on energy use. Electricity consumed during Project construction would vary throughout the construction period based on the construction activities being performed. Various construction activities include electricity associated with the conveyance of water that would be used during Project construction for dust control (supply and conveyance) and electricity to power any necessary lighting during construction, electronic equipment, or other construction activities necessitating electrical power. Such electricity demand would be temporary, nominal, and would cease upon the completion of construction. Overall, construction activities associated with the Proposed Project would require limited electricity consumption that would not be expected to have an adverse impact on available electricity supplies and infrastructure. Therefore, the use of electricity during Project construction would not be wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary.

Since SCE already provides power to the Project Site, it is anticipated that only nominal improvements would be required to SCE distribution lines and equipment with development of the Proposed Project. Compliance with City's guidelines and requirements would ensure that the Proposed Project fulfills its responsibilities relative to infrastructure installation, coordinates any electrical infrastructure removals or relocations, and limits any impacts associated with construction of the Project. Construction of the Project's electrical infrastructure is not anticipated to adversely affect the electrical infrastructure serving the surrounding uses or utility system capacity.

Construction-Related Natural Gas

Construction of the Proposed Project typically would not involve the consumption of natural gas. Natural gas would not be supplied to support construction activities, thus there would be no demand generated by construction. Since SoCal Gas already provides natural gas to the Project Site, construction-related activities would be limited to installation of new natural gas connections within the Project Site. Development of the Proposed Project would not require extensive infrastructure improvements to serve the Project Site. Construction-related energy usage impacts associated with the installation of natural gas connections are expected to be confined to trenching in order to place the lines below surface. In addition, prior to ground disturbance, the Proposed Project would notify and coordinate with SoCalGas to identify the locations and depth of all existing gas lines and avoid disruption of gas service. Therefore, construction-related impacts to natural gas supply and infrastructure would be less than significant.

Construction-Related Petroleum Fuel Use

Petroleum-based fuel usage represents the highest amount of transportation energy potentially consumed during construction, which would utilized by both off-road equipment operating on the Project Site and on-road automobiles transporting workers to and from the Project Site and on-road trucks transporting equipment and supplies to the Project Site.

The off-road construction equipment fuel usage was calculated through use of the off-road equipment assumptions and fuel use assumptions shown in Section 8.2 of Appendix A, which found that the off-road equipment utilized during construction of the Proposed Project would consume 23,615 gallons of fuel. The on-road construction trips fuel usage was calculated through use of the construction vehicle trip assumptions and fuel use assumptions shown in Appendix A, which found that the on-road trips generated from construction of the Proposed Project would consume 7,406 gallons of fuel. As such, the combined fuel used from off-road construction equipment and on-road construction trips for the Proposed Project would result in the consumption of 31,021 gallons of petroleum fuel. This equates to 0.0008 percent of the gasoline and diesel consumed in the County of Los Angeles annually. As such, the construction-related petroleum use would be nominal, when compared to current petroleum usage rates.

Construction activities associated with the Proposed Project would be required to adhere to all State and SCAQMD regulations for off-road equipment and on-road trucks, which provide minimum fuel efficiency standards. As such, construction activities for the Proposed Project would not result in the wasteful, inefficient, and unnecessary consumption of energy resources. Impacts regarding transportation energy would be less than significant. Development of the Project would not result in the need to manufacture construction materials or create new building material facilities specifically to supply the Proposed Project. It is difficult to measure the energy used in the production of construction materials such as asphalt, steel, and concrete, it is reasonable to assume that the production of building materials such as concrete, steel, etc., would employ all reasonable energy conservation practices in the interest of minimizing the cost of doing business (Appendix A).

Operational Energy

The on-going operation of the Proposed Project would require the use of energy resources for multiple purposes including, but not limited to, pool heating, heating/ventilating/air conditioning (HVAC), refrigeration, lighting, appliances, and electronics. Energy would also be consumed during operations related to water usage, solid waste disposal, and landscape equipment.

Operations-Related Electricity

Operation of the Proposed Project would result in consumption of electricity at the Project Site. As detailed in Section 8.3 of Appendix A the Proposed Project would consume 15,729 kilowatt-hours per year of electricity. This equates to 0.00002 percent of the electricity consumed annually in the County of Los Angeles. As such, the operations-related electricity use would be nominal, when compared to current electricity usage rates in the County.

It should be noted that, the Proposed Project would comply with all Federal, State, and City requirements related to the consumption of electricity, that includes CCR Title 24, Part 6 Building Energy Efficiency Standards and CCR Title 24, Part 11: California Green Building Standards. The CCR Title 24, Part 6 and Part 11 standards require numerous energy efficiency measures to be incorporated into the proposed aquatics center, including enhanced insulation, use of energy efficient lighting and appliances, water and space heating systems, as well as requiring a variety of other energy-efficiency measures to be incorporated into the Proposed Project. Therefore, it is anticipated the Proposed Project will be designed and built to minimize electricity use and that existing and planned electricity capacity and electricity supplies would be sufficient to support the Proposed Project's electricity demand. Thus, the Project would not result in the wasteful or inefficient use of electricity and no mitigation measures would be required.

Operations-Related Natural Gas

Operation of the Proposed Project would result in increased consumption of natural gas at the Project Site. As detailed in Section 8.3 of Appendix A, the Proposed Project would consume 5,840 MBTU per year of natural gas. This equates to 0.0019 percent of the natural gas consumed annually in Los Angeles County. As such, the operations-related natural gas use would be nominal, when compared to current natural gas usage rates in the County.

It should be noted that, the Proposed Project would comply with all Federal, State, and City requirements related to the consumption of natural gas, that includes CCR Title 24, Part 6 Building Energy Efficiency Standards and CCR Title 24, Part 11: California Green Building Standards. The CCR Title 24, Part 6 and Part 11 standards require numerous energy efficiency measures to be incorporated into the Proposed Project, including enhanced insulation as well as use of efficient natural gas appliances and HVAC units. Therefore, it is anticipated the Proposed Project will be designed and built to minimize natural gas use and that existing and planned natural gas capacity and natural gas supplies would be sufficient to support the Proposed Project's natural gas demand. Thus, impacts with regard to natural gas supply and infrastructure capacity would be less than significant and no mitigation measures would be required (Appendix A).

Therefore, the Proposed Project would not result in the wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources during project construction or operation. Impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The Proposed Project would comply with California Code of Regulations Title 24, which regulates the amount of energy consumed by new development for heating, cooling, ventilation, and lighting. Additionally, the Proposed Project would implement the District wide strategy of promoting renewable energy sources. For example, the Project goal will be to achieve 30-50% potable water use reduction for fixtures, toilets, and irrigation water, as well as meeting federal and California State Requirements. In addition, for the pool filtration system, the District will utilize filtration technology that is more water and energy efficient that the traditional sand filtration devices. Therefore, the Proposed Project would result in less than significant impacts associated with renewable energy or energy efficiency plans.

4.7 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

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.	☐	☐	☒	☐
	ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☐	☒	☐
	iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☐	☒	☐
	iv) Landslides?	☐	☐	☐	☒
(b)	Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(c)	Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(d)	Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(e)	Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	☐	☐	☐	☒

7.	GEOLOGY AND SOILS. Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
(f)	Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geological feature?	☐	☒	☐	☐

4.7.1 Environmental Setting

Informed land-use decisions require information about California's geologic and seismic hazards, such as surface rupture, ground failure, landslides, liquefaction, soil erosion, and subsidence. The California Geological Survey (CGS) provides technical information and advice about landslides, erosion, sedimentation, and other geologic hazards to the public, local governments, agencies, and industries that make land-use decisions in California. Surface rupture is the breakage of ground along the surface trace of a fault caused by the intersection of the fault surface area ruptured in an earthquake. Liquefaction is a process by which water-saturated granular soils transform from a solid to a liquid state during strong ground-shaking. A seismically induced landslide is a general term for falling, sliding, or flowing mass of soil, rocks, water, and debris caused by an earthquake. Erosion is displacement of soil, usually by moving water and wind.

The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act was passed in 1972 to mitigate the hazard of surface faulting to structures for human occupancy. This state law was a direct result of the 1971 San Fernando Earthquake, which was associated with extensive surface fault ruptures that damaged numerous homes, commercial buildings, and other structures. Surface rupture is the most easily avoided seismic hazard. The Act's main purpose is to prevent the construction of buildings used for human occupancy on the surface trace of active faults. The Act addresses only the hazard of surface fault rupture and is not directed toward other earthquake hazards. The Seismic Hazards Mapping Act, passed in 1990, addresses nonsurface fault rupture earthquake hazards, including liquefaction and seismically induced landslides.

4.7.2 Impact Analysis

a) *i) Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving 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.*

Less than Significant Impact. The Project Site is approximately 1 mile southwest of the Newport-Inglewood Fault Zone (CGS 2015). Although the Proposed Project is in the vicinity of a fault, the Project Site is not located within a designated Alquist-Priolo Special Study Zone (CGS 2019). The Project would be consistent with the City's safety codes and requirements, and would not directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects related to rupture of a known earthquake fault. Impacts would be less than significant.

ii) Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving strong seismic ground shaking?

Less than Significant Impact. The Proposed Project would include upgrades and renovations at an existing school facility. The Project Site is located approximately 1 mile southwest of the Newport-Inglewood Fault Zone (CGS 2015). Although ground disturbance will occur with construction of the aquatic facility, the facilities will be constructed following the LBUSD and City of Long Beach Design guidelines and standards, as well as the 2019 California Building Code for construction. Therefore, impacts would remain less than significant impact.

iii)Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

Less than Significant Impact. Liquefaction is a process where soil behaves temporarily as a viscous liquid. Liquefaction typically occurs in areas where sediment is water-saturated during moderate to great earthquakes. The California Geological Survey (CGS 2019) identifies that the area as susceptible to liquefaction. The Proposed Project, however, involves upgrading an existing recreational area with other recreational uses. The Proposed Project would be required to adhere to the LBUSD and City of Long Beach Design guidelines and standards as well as the 2019 California Building Code which would ensure that impacts would remain less than significant impact.

iv)Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving landslides?

No Impact. The Project Site is not identified as an area prone to seismically induced landslides. The Project Site is relatively flat which would not induce or facilitate landslides. The implementation of the Project would result in no impact.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Proposed Project includes the demolition of the existing hardscape sports courts and installation of an aquatic center. The construction activities, including the demolition of the existing uses and excavation for the pool, have the potential result in soil erosion or the loss of topsoil. Since ground disturbance will occur over the 1.6-acre Project Site, the Proposed Project would comply with the NPDES General Construction Permit, which includes preparation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Conformance with applicable erosion control regulations during construction activities will reduce impacts to a level of less than significant. The Proposed Project would also include BMPs including those outlined in the SWPPP which would ensure that impacts would be less than significant.

c) Would the project be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?

Less than Significant Impact. As discussed above, the Project Site is not located in an area of slope instability but is susceptible to liquefaction (CGS 2019). The Project Site is relatively flat and the Proposed Project includes improving an existing recreational area with other recreational uses which would not result in an increased risk for landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse. Impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Project Site has been previously graded and developed with recreational courts. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey, designates the Project Site soil as urban land-thums-windfetch complex 0 to 2 percent slopes (NRCS 2020). The soil profile for this soil type typically has a loam soil for the first 16 inches, and then a clay loam deeper in the soil profile. Soils with clay content typically have a higher potential to shrink and swell, however, since the clay content is minimal and previous grading and development has occurred on-site, it is unlikely that the Project Site contains expansive soils. The Proposed Project would adhere to the requirements of the 2019 California Building Code, and therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would result in a less than significant impact.

e) Would the project have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?

No Impact. Wilson High School relies on sewers for waste water disposal and would not involve the use of alternative wastewater disposal systems. Therefore, no impacts would occur.

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

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. The Project Site is located in an urbanized area previously disturbed by past activities. Therefore, there are no geologic features located within the Project Site.

As discussed in Section 4.5 Cultural Resources, no new cultural resources were observed or recorded during the survey. In addition, none of the previously recorded cultural resources were mapped within any portions of the Project Site. However, based on the limited ground surface visibility, and the historic nature of Wilson HS, new resources still have the potential to be discovered in or near the site. Due to the demonstrated sensitivity of the area, mitigation measures CUL-1 through CUL-5 would be implemented during initial ground disturbance to mitigate potential impacts to undiscovered paleontological resources. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

4.8 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

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

4.4.3 Impact Analysis

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Proposed Project would not generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment. The Proposed Project would consist of development of an aquatics center. The Proposed Project is anticipated to generate GHG emissions from area sources, energy usage, mobile sources, waste disposal, water usage, and construction equipment. The Project's GHG emissions have been calculated with the CalEEMod model based on the construction and operational parameters detailed in Section 8.1 of Appendix A. A summary of the results is shown below in Table 4-7 and the CalEEMod model run is provided in Appendix A.

Table 4-7– Project Related Greenhouse Gas Annual Emissions

	Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Metric Tons per Year)			
Category	**CO_2**	**CH_4**	**N_2O**	**CO_2e**
Area Sources[1]	<0.00	<0.00	<0.00	<0.00
Energy Usage[2]	5.01	<0.00	<0.00	5.03
Solid Waste[3]	31.36	1.85	<0.00	77.68
Water and Wastewater[4]	17.98	0.08	<0.00	20.72
Pool Heater Boiler[5]	311.65	0.01	<0.00	311.80
Construction[6]	10.32	<0.00	<0.00	10.36
Total GHG Emissions	**376.32**	**1.94**	**<0.00**	**425.60**
SCAQMD Draft Threshold of Significance				**3,000**
Exceed Thresholds?				**No**

Notes:
[1] Area sources consist of GHG emissions from consumer products, architectural coatings, and landscaping equipment.
[2] Energy usage consists of GHG emissions from electricity and natural gas usage.
[3] Waste includes the CO_2 and CH_4 emissions created from the solid waste placed in landfills.
[4] Water includes GHG emissions from electricity used for transport of water and processing of wastewater.
[5] Pool heater boiler based on a 2.0 MBTU per hour boiler operating 8 hours per day
[6] Construction emissions amortized over 30 years as recommended in the SCAQMD GHG Working Group on November 19, 2009.
Source: CalEEMod Version 2016.3.2.

The data provided in Table 4-7 shows that the Proposed Project would create 425.60 $MTCO_2e$ per year. According to the SCAQMD draft threshold of significance detailed in Appendix A, a cumulative global climate change impact would occur if the GHG emissions created from the ongoing operations would exceed 3,000 $MTCO_2e$ per year (Appendix A). Therefore, a less than significant generation of greenhouse gas emissions would occur from development of the Proposed Project. Impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Proposed Project would not conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions. The applicable plan

for the Proposed Project would be the CAAP. The Proposed Project's consistency with the Priority Mitigation Actions in the CAAP is shown in Table 4-8.

Table 4-8– Consistency with the City of Long Beach CAAP

Priority Mitigation Actions	Project Consistency
T-1: Increase frequency, connectivity, and safety of transit options.	**Not Applicable**. This action is applicable to Long Beach Transit.
T-2: Increase employment and residential development along primary transit corridors	**Not Applicable**. The Proposed Project would not increase employment or residential development.
T-3: Implement the Port of Long Beach Clean Air Action Plan	**Not Applicable**. This action is applicable to the Port of Long Beach.
T-4: Increase bikeway infrastructure	**Consistent**. The Proposed Project would provide bike racks and onsite circulation system that would be bike accessible.
T-5: Expand/improve pedestrian infrastructure citywide	**Consistent**. The Proposed Project would provide an onsite pedestrian infrastructure system.
T-6: Develop an Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Master Plan	**Not Applicable**. This action is only applicable to the City to implement.
T-7: Update the Transportation Demand Management Ordinance	**Not Applicable**. This action is only applicable to the City to implement.
T-8: Increase density and mixing of land uses	**Consistent**. Implementation of the Proposed Project would increase the density of the school site.
T-9: Integrate SB 743 planning with CAAP process	**Not Applicable**. This action is only applicable to the City to implement.
T-10: Identify and implement short-term measures to reduce emissions related to oil and gas extraction	**Not Applicable**. No oil and gas extraction is part of the Proposed Project.
BE-1: Provide access to renewably generated electricity	**Not Applicable**. This policy is only applicable to Southern California Edison, which is the electrical provider for the City.
BE-2: Develop a home energy assessment program	**Not Applicable**. The policy is only applicable to the City to implement.
BE-3: Provide access to energy efficiency financing, rebates, and incentives for building owners	**Not Applicable**. The policy is only applicable to the City to implement.
BE-4: Promote community solar and microgrids	**Not Applicable**. The policy is only applicable to the City to implement.
BE-5: Perform municipal energy audits	**Not Applicable**. This policy is only applicable to the City to implement.
W-1: Ensure compliance with state law recycling program requirements for multi-family residential and commercial property	**Not Applicable**. This policy is only applicable to the City to implement. However, the Proposed Project will commercial property recycling program.
W-2: Develop a residential organic waste collection program	**Not Applicable**. This policy is only applicable to the City to implement.
W-3: Ensure compliance with state law organic waste diversion requirements for multi-family residential and commercial	**Not Applicable**. This policy is only applicable to the City to implement.

Priority Mitigation Actions	Project Consistency
W-4: Identify organic waste management options	**Not Applicable**. This policy is only applicable to the City to implement.

Source: City of Long Beach, CAAP found at: http://www.longbeach.gov/lbds/planning/caap/documents/

As shown in Table 4-8 with implementation of statewide regulatory requirements including the CalGreen building standards, the Proposed Project would be consistent with all applicable policies of the CAAP. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would not conflict with any applicable plan that reduces GHG emissions.

4.9 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(b)	Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(c)	Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(d)	Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(e)	For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(f)	Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
(g)	Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires?	☐	☐	☐	☒

4.9.1 Environmental Setting

The Proposed Project and Project Site were analyzed to determine the potential for hazards or hazardous materials to occur onsite. Background research included an evaluation of the Geotracker and Envirostor websites, operated by the State Water Resources Control Board and the Department of Toxic Substances Control, respectively. In addition, Leighton Consulting prepare a Waste Pre-Characterization Sampling

memorandum (Appendix D) to convey analytical results for soil samples collected at Wilson High School. Onsite pavement coring and soil sampling activities were conducted on November 24, 2020, by Millennium Environmental with oversight by Leighton Consulting.

4.9.2 Impact Analysis

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

Less than Significant Impact. The potential impacts from the route transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials is outlined for both the construction and operation phase below.

Construction

During construction, the temporary storage and use of potentially hazardous petroleum hydrocarbon fuels and lubricants at the Project Site will occur. Other potentially hazardous materials may also be used. The delivery of hazardous materials to the Project Site would be made by carriers following 49 CFR Part 173. In addition, the transportation of hazardous materials would be subject to 49 CFR Part 172 which contains the hazardous materials communication requirements including shipping papers, marking, labeling and placarding, in addition to emergency response requirements, training, and security plan. By following proper handling, health and safety practices, hazards communication, and emergency response procedures, any impact that would create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport or use of hazardous materials at the Project Site would be less than significant.

Operation

The Proposed Project includes operations and maintenance activities that would result in the periodic transport of hazardous materials to (and from) the Project Site. Typical hazardous materials may include chlorine (if used) for the swimming pools, and various potentially hazardous materials used for facility maintenance. No other routine storage or use of hazardous materials is planned. The delivery of hazardous materials to the Project Site (or disposal from the Project Site) would be made by carriers following 49 CFR Part 173. In addition, the transportation of hazardous materials would be subject to 49 CFR Part 172 which contains the hazardous materials communication requirements including shipping papers, marking, labeling and placarding, in addition to emergency response requirements, training, and security plan. By following proper handling, health and safety practices, hazards communication, and emergency response procedures, impacts that would create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport or use of hazardous materials at the Project Site would be less than significant.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Proposed Project will require the use of heavy equipment during construction of the proposed aquatic center. There is a potential for release of fuels and/or lubricants during construction. Hazardous materials associated with swimming pool maintenance such as chlorine (if used), and other potentially hazardous materials for facility maintenance could be subject

to reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment. However, the contractor would have an approved Spill Prevention Countermeasure and Control (SPCC) plan in place to address any releases that may occur during construction activities. Containment measures also would be implemented as required in the Construction General Permit. As noted in the Waste Pre-Characterization Sampling memorandum, based on a comparison of soil analytical results to federal and State waste characterization criteria, the samples will likely be classified as non-hazardous Proper handling, health and safety practices, hazard communication, and emergency response training would be provided to all construction and facility personnel responsible for using these hazardous materials. A SPCC would be prepared to address proper handling and emergency response to accidental releases. Therefore, the Proposed Project would have a less than significant impact with regards to creating a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Project includes construction of an aquatic center to replace the indoor pool that was built in 1949. The Proposed Project involves demolition of the basketball courts and volleyball courts all within the boundaries of the existing campus. The Proposed Project would involve the use of heavy equipment during construction that would emit emissions associated with internal combustion engines, i.e., diesel and gasoline. Once operational, the Project would involve the use of chemicals associated with maintenance operations which would be subject to federal, State, and local health and safety requirements. As discussed above in Section 4.8.1 Impact (a), adherence to all local, county, State, and federal policies and regulations would reduce impacts to a level less than significant. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would result in less than significant impacts associated with hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing school.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The following databases compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 were checked for known hazardous materials contamination at the Project Site:

- GeoTracker (California State Water Resources Control Board): list of leaking underground storage tank sites
- EnviroStor (California Department of Toxic Substances Control): list of hazardous waste and substances sites
- EnviroMapper (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)

Wilson High School contains one school cleanup site which was considered cleaned up and closed as of November 2019 (Department of Toxic Substances Control 2020). The school also previously contained a Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) which is considered a closed case as of April 1998 (State Water Resources Control Board 2020). There are no other active hazardous materials sites located near the Project Site. Since the two sites have been cleaned up and closed, and neither was

directly located on the Project Site, implementation of the Project would result in less than significant impacts.

e) *For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 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?*

Less than Significant Impact. The nearest airport to the Project Site is the Long Beach Airport, which is approximately 1.95 miles north of the Project Site. However, the Project Site is outside the airport influence area as designated by the Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC) (ALUC 2003). Impacts would be less than significant.

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

No Impact. The Proposed Project will be designed to provide unobstructed access. Permitting requirements require the Long Beach Fire Department and the Division of State Architect (DSA) to perform an Access Compliance review and a Fire and Life Safety review, respectively, prior to approval of the Proposed Project drawings and specification documents. Emergency access will be ensured and the Proposed Project will not interfere with adopted emergency response or evacuation plans. Therefore, no impacts would occur.

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

No Impact. The Project Site is located in an urbanized area of the City of Long Beach that does not include wildlands or high fire hazard terrain or vegetation. The Proposed Project will not expose persons or structures to the risk of wildland fires during construction or operation. Therefore, no impacts would occur.

4.10 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(b)	Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(c)	Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:				
	i) Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;	☐	☐	☒	☐

10.	HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY. Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
	ii) Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flood on- or off-site;	☐	☐	☒	☐
	iii) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or	☐	☐	☒	☐
	iv) Impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(d)	In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	☐	☐	☐	☒
(e)	Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐

4.10.1 Impact Analysis

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Proposed Project includes the demolition of an existing basketball and volleyball court area that is currently paved, and the installation of an aquatic center facility. The Project Site is located within the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) jurisdiction, which is responsible of the preparation of the Los Angeles Region's water quality control plan. The Project would be compliant with the NPDES Multiple Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit which requires the implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs). The Project Site is currently completely paved which offers little to no permeability. Under the Proposed Project, the site would result in a similar amount of permeability. Runoff would likely not increase, however with implementation of BMPs, impacts to surface and/or ground water quality would remain less than significant.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Project Site is located in an urbanized area currently containing an operational school. The Proposed Project would not include the alteration of a stream or river. Water usage associated with the Proposed Project would be provided by the Long Beach Water Department which receives water from imports as well as groundwater from the central basin. The proposed swimming pool would contain slightly more water than the existing pools. Pool filters would recycle water, but pool levels would be lost daily due to evaporation. Additionally, showers and toilets would slightly increase water usage. However, the amount of water used by the Proposed Project in the long-term would result in a minor increase over the existing water use of Wilson High School as a whole. The pool building would be designed using Title 24 regulations. In addition, the Project goal will be to achieve 30-50% potable water use reduction for fixtures, toilets, and irrigation water, as well as meeting federal and California State Requirements. In addition, for the pool filtration system,

the District will utilize filtration technology that is more water and energy efficient that the traditional sand filtration devices. This would ensure water use is greatly minimized. The Proposed Project would not physically interfere with any groundwater supplies. Impacts are therefore less than significant.

c) *Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:*

i) result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;

Less than Significant Impact. The Project Site is relatively flat. The Project includes replacing existing paved sports courts with an aquatic center which may result in a small amount of erosion or siltation before the aquatic center is complete. BMPs would be implemented to reduce erosion. Impacts would, therefore, be less than significant.

ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site;

Less than Significant Impact. The Proposed Project would not involve alteration of a stream or river. The Project Site is located in an urban area and is almost entirely covered with impervious surfaces. Demolition of the paved basketball and volleyball courts would involve re-grading. The Project Site is currently completely paved which offers little to no permeability. Under the Proposed Project, the site would result in a similar amount of permeability. This change in use would not result in flooding on- or off-site. Implementation of the Project would result in a less than significant impact.

iii) create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources or polluted runoff; or

Less than Significant Impact. The Proposed Project would not impede any current stormwater drainage systems existing at the Project Site. The Project includes replacing existing paved sports courts with an aquatic center and would not create a substantial increase in runoff. Impacts would, therefore, be less than significant.

iv) impede or redirect flood flows?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project Site is not located in a 100-year flood hazard zone as per the Federal Management Agency (FEMA). According to FEMA Flood Map 06037C1970F the Proposed Project is located in flood hazard zone X which is an area with reduced flood risk due to levee (FEMA 2008). Flood impacts would be less than significant.

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

No Impact. The Project Site is located approximately 1.45 miles from the Pacific coast. Seiches are large waves generated by ground shaking effects within enclosed bodies of water. Tsunamis are tidal waves generated by fault displacement or major ground movement The Project Site is relatively flat and not located in any flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones (DOC 2020a). No impacts would occur.

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

Less than Significant Impact. As mentioned above, the Proposed Project would comply with the NPDES General Construction Permit, which requires the preparation of a SWPPP. The SWPPP outlines BMPs that prevent impacts to water quality. BMPs would be implemented prior to initiation of construction activities and throughout the duration of construction reducing any impacts to less than significant. Additionally, the operational use of the Proposed Project area will remain the same as the existing rate and amount of runoff would be substantially similar to existing conditions. The Project would be compliant with all city, State, and federal regulations. Impacts would be less than significant.

4.11 LAND USE AND PLANNING

11.	LAND USE/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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
(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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

4.11.1 Environmental Setting

Cities and counties "plan" in order to identify important community issues (such as new growth, housing needs, and environmental protection), project future demand for services (such as sewer, water, roads, etc.), anticipate potential problems (such as overloaded sewer facilities or crowded roads), and establish goals and policies for directing and managing growth. Local governments use a variety of tools in the planning process including the general plan, specific plans, zoning, and the subdivision ordinance.

The Project Site is designated in the City of Long Beach General Plan as a Multiple Family Residential Low Density (MFR-L) Placetype (City 2020a). The Project Site is zoned institutional (I) (2016).

Impact Analysis

a) Would the project physically divide an established community?

No Impact. The Proposed Project is located within an established institutional setting and is a related to institutional uses. The Proposed Project will not physically divide an established community. Therefore, there Proposed Project would not result in any impacts related to dividing a community.

b) Would the project cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

No Impact. The Proposed Project is in conformance with the City's zoning designation of institutional. Although the Project Site is designated as MFR-L, this PlaceType allows a mix of uses including Neighborhood-serving uses. The Proposed Project would not alter the general function of the existing site and would be compliant with the land use plan, policies, and regulations. No impacts would occur.

4.12 MINERAL RESOURCES

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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
(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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

4.12.1 Environmental Setting

Mineral resources are commercially viable mineral or aggregate deposits, such as sand, gravel, and other construction aggregate. The California Geological Survey provides objective geologic expertise and information about California's diverse nonfuel mineral resources. Maps, reports, and other data products developed by the staff assist governmental agencies, mining companies, consultants, and the public in recognizing, developing, and protecting important mineral resources. The California Department of Conservation (DOC) protects mineral resources to ensure adequate supplies for future production. The California Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 (SMARA) was developed to encourage production and conservation of mineral resources, prevent or minimize adverse effects to the environment, and protect public health and safety.

4.12.2 Impact Analysis

a) *Would the project result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?*

No Impact. The General Plan does not specifically designate the Project Site as an area with known mineral resources (City 1973). Additionally, the DOC notes that there are no active mining operations, no land designated with soils known to contain mineral resources, and no land classified as MRZ-2 within the entire City of Long Beach (CGS 2010). There are no active or abandoned wells within or near the Project Site (DOC 2020b). Therefore, no impact to the loss of a known mineral resource would occur and no further discussion is required.

b) *Would the project result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?*

No Impact. There are no existing or historic mineral resource recovery sites in or near the Project Site. Implementation of the Project would not result in any impacts.

4.13 NOISE

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

4.13.1 Environmental Setting

In December 2020, a Noise Assessment (Appendix E) was prepared for the Project that details potential noise impacts and mitigation measures required to reduce impacts. To determine the existing noise levels, noise measurements have been taken in the vicinity of the Project Site. The field survey noted that noise within the Proposed Project area is generally characterized by vehicle traffic on Bennett Avenue and Ximeno Avenue and from school activities. Due to COVID-19, the campus had very limited activities occurring on the Project Site. As such, the existing noise levels are shown by taking noise measurements in the Project vicinity as well as utilizing the City's noise modeling of existing (year 2019) conditions.

Noise Measurements taken in Project Vicinity

The following describes the measurement procedures, measurement locations, and noise measurement results of the noise measurements taken in the Project vicinity.

Noise Measurement Locations

The noise monitoring locations were selected in order to obtain noise levels at the nearest residential uses to the Project Site. Descriptions of the noise monitoring sites are provided below in Table 4-9. Appendix E includes a photo index of the study area and noise level measurement locations.

Noise Measurement Timing and Climate

The noise measurements were recorded between 3:29 p.m. and 3:56 p.m. on Thursday, November 12, 2020. During the noise measurements, the sky was partly cloudy, the temperature was 70 degrees Fahrenheit, the humidity was 48 percent, barometric pressure was 29.94 inches of mercury, and the wind was blowing at an average rate of three miles per hour.

Noise Measurement Results

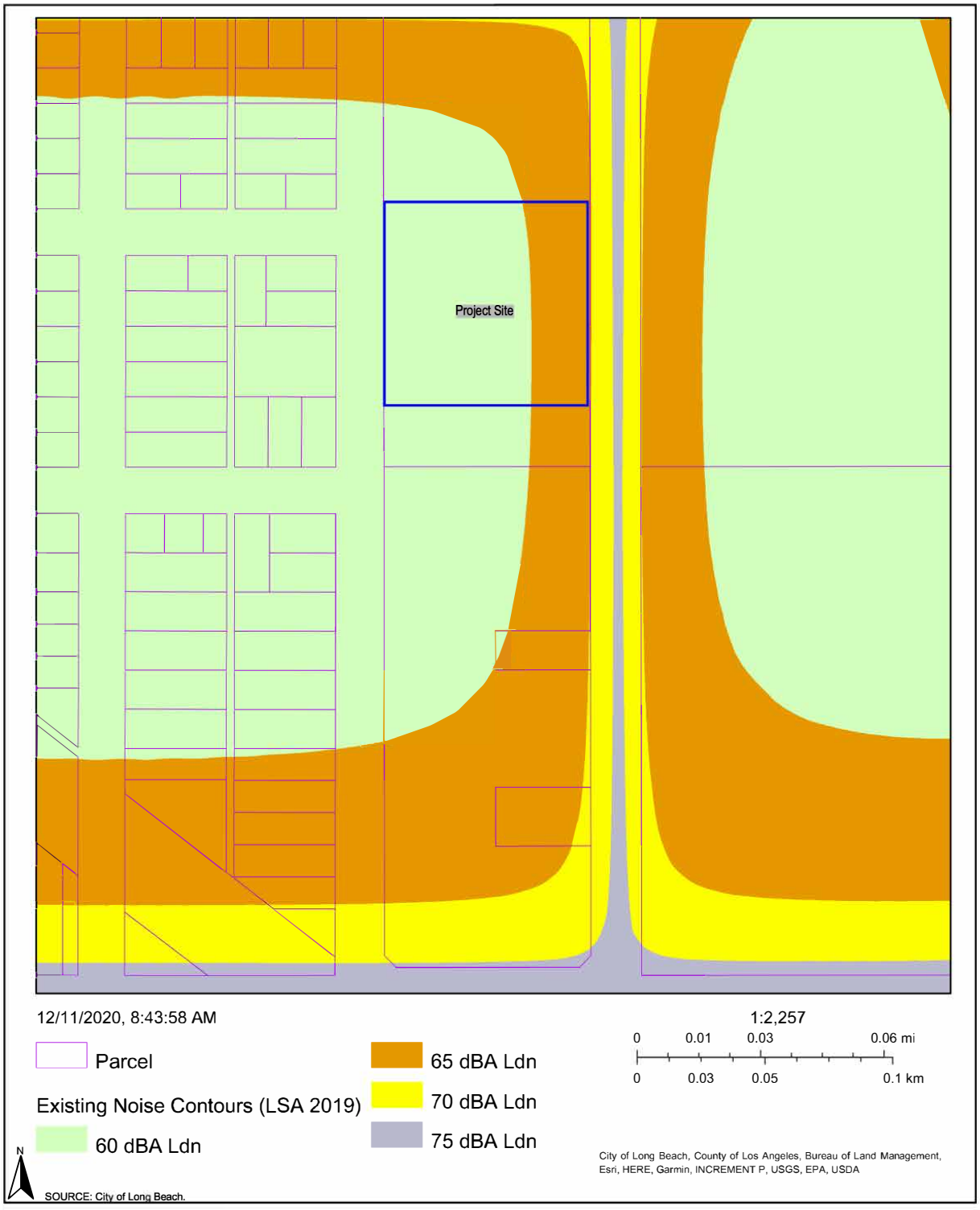
The results of the noise level measurements are presented in Table 4-9 and the noise monitoring data printouts are included in Appendix E.

Table 4-9– Existing (Ambient) Noise Level Measurements

Site No.	Description	Primary Noise Sources	Start Time of Measurement	Measured Noise Level	
				dBA Leq	dBA Lmax
1	Located northwest of the Project Site, in front of 901 Bennett Avenue	Vehicles on Bennett Avenue	3:29 p.m.	57.7	73.6
2	Located southwest of the Project Site, in front of 815 Bennett Avenue	Vehicles on Bennett Avenue	3:46 p.m.	51.7	71.3

Source: Noise measurements taken on November 12, 2020.

Figure 5: Existing Noise Contours of the Project Site



VISTA ENVIRONMENTAL

Figure 5
Existing Noise Contours of the Project Site

City of Long Beach Noise Modeling of Existing Conditions

The City maintains the "DataLB", which can be accessed at: http://www.longbeach.gov/ti/gis-maps---data/. DataLB is a GeoSpatial and Open Data Portal that uses the Geographic Information System (GIS) that allows users to download maps with information of specific areas of the City. One of the layers within DataLB is for existing noise contours that was compiled by LSA in 2019 and the existing noise contours for the vicinity of the Project Site is shown in Figure 5, above. Figure 5 shows that the west side of the Project Site is located within the 60 dBA Ldn noise contour and the east side of the Project Site is located within the 65 dBA Ldn noise contour. For reference, the Ldn metric is a weighted noise level (i.e. a 10 dB penalty is added to the nighttime noise sensitive hours of 10 p.m. to 7 a.m.).

4.13.2 Impact Analysis

a) Would the project result in generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation. The Proposed Project would not generate 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. The following section calculates the potential noise emissions associated with the temporary construction activities and long-term operations of the Proposed Project and compares the noise levels to the City standards.

Construction-Related Noise

The construction activities for the Proposed Project are anticipated to include demolition of the existing pavement on the Project Site, grading of the 1.6-acre Project Site, building construction of a new aquatics facility, paving of a new parking lot with 20-25 stalls, and application of architectural coatings. Noise impacts from construction activities associated with the Proposed Project would be a function of the noise generated by construction equipment, equipment location, sensitivity of nearby land uses, and the timing and duration of the construction activities.

Section 8.80.202 of the City's Noise Ordinance restricts construction activities from occurring between the hours of 7:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. on weekdays, between 6:00 p.m. and 9:00 a.m. on Saturdays, or anytime on Sundays or federal holidays. Through adherence to the construction-related noise requirements provided in the City's Noise Ordinance, construction-related noise levels would not exceed any noise standards established in the General Plan or noise ordinance. However, the City construction noise standards do not provide any limits to the noise levels that may be created from construction activities; and, even with adherence to the City standards, the resultant construction noise levels may result in a significant substantial temporary noise increase to the nearby sensitive receptors.

Construction noise impacts to the nearby sensitive receptors have been calculated through use of the RCNM and the parameters and assumptions detailed in Section 6.1 of Appendix E. The results are shown in Table 4-10 and the RCNM printouts are provided in Appendix E.

Table 4-10– Worst-Case Construction Noise Levels at the Nearest Homes

Construction Phase	Nearest Homes to West	
	Minimum Distance from Equipment (feet)	Noise Level at Nearest Homes (dBA Leq)
Demolition	60	82
Grading	60	80
Building Construction	60	76
Paving	260	75
Painting	60	72
Construction Noise Threshold (OSHA)		**90**
Exceed Threshold?		**No**

Source: RCNM, Federal Highway Administration, 2006

Table 4-10 shows that the greatest noise impacts would occur during the demolition phase of construction, with a noise level as high as 82 dBA Leq at the nearest homes to the west. Table 4-10 also shows that none of the construction phases would exceed the OSHA noise standard of 90 dB at the nearby homes. Therefore, through adherence to allowable construction times provided in Section 8.80.202 of the Municipal Code, the construction activities for the Proposed Project would not create a substantial temporary increase in ambient noise levels that are in excess of applicable noise standards. Impacts would be less than significant.

Operational-Related Noise

The Proposed Project would consist of the development of an aquatics center. Since the Proposed Project consists of the relocation of an existing aquatic center on campus that would not result in an increase in student enrollment nor would it result in a new use on campus, the Proposed Project is not anticipated to generate any new vehicle trips to the school. As such, no roadway noise impacts are anticipated to be created from operation of the Proposed Project. Potential noise impacts associated with the operations of the Proposed Project would limited to onsite activities associated with the operation of the aquatics center.

The operation of the Proposed Project may create an increase in onsite noise levels from the operation of pool area, rooftop mechanical equipment, and parking lot. Section 8.80.160 of the Municipal Code limits onsite noise sources at the property lines of the nearby homes to 50 dBA between 7 a.m. and 10 p.m. and 45 dBA between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m.

In order to determine the noise impacts from the operation of pool activities, rooftop mechanical equipment, and the parking lot, reference noise measurements noise measurements for similar operations are shown in Table 4-11. In order to account for the noise reduction provided by the proposed 10-foot high sound wall on the west property line that is detailed in Project Design Feature 1, the wall attenuation algorithm from the *Technical Noise Supplement to the Traffic Noise Analysis Protocol* (TeNS), prepared by Caltrans, September 2013, were utilized and the unmitigated noise calculation spreadsheet along with the reference noise measurements are provided in Appendix E.

Table 4-11– Operational Noise Levels at the Nearest Homes Prior to Mitigation

	Reference Noise Measurements[1]		Calculated Noise Levels at Nearest Homes to West	
Noise Source	Distance Receptor to Source (feet)	Reference Noise Level (dBA Leq)	Distance to Homes (feet)	Noise Level[2] (dBA Leq)
Pool Activities	30	71.8	100	49
Rooftop Equipment	6	65.1	200	29
Parking Lot	5	63.1	245	20
		Noise Level from All Sources Combined		**49**
		City Noise Standards (day/night)		**50/45**
		Exceed City Noise Standards (day/night)?		**No/Yes**

Notes:
[1] The reference noise measurements printouts are provided in Appendix E.
[2] The calculated noise levels account for the proposed 10-foot high wall on the west property line.
[3] The pool activities was based on a noise measurement 30 feet from Long Beach Community College Liberal Arts Campus pool hosting a swim meet.
Source: Noise calculation methodology from Caltrans, 2013 (see Appendix E).

Table 4-11 shows that the Proposed Project's worst-case (i.e., during a swim meet) operational noise from the simultaneous operation of all noise sources on the Project Site would create a noise level of 49 dBA at the multi-family homes to the west, which would be within the City's daytime noise standards of 50 dBA between 7 a.m. and 10 p.m. However, the worst-case combined operational noise would exceed the City's nighttime noise standard of 45 dBA between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m.. This would be considered a significant impact.

The worst-case unmitigated operational noise, shown above in Table 4-11, is created from a swim meet at the aquatics center, which is a much more intensive use than a typical swim or water polo practice. As such Mitigation Measure N-1 is provided which prohibits swim or water polo competitions from occurring between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m..

The operational noise levels at the nearby homes were recalculated based on a pool practice at a high school, instead of a swim meet and the results are shown in Table 4-12 and the mitigated noise calculation spreadsheet along with the reference noise measurements are provided in Appendix E.

Table 4-12– Mitigated Operational Noise Levels at the Nearest Homes

	Reference Noise Measurements[1]		Calculated Noise Levels at Nearest Homes to West	
Noise Source	Distance Receptor to Source (feet)	Reference Noise Level (dBA Leq)	Distance to Homes (feet)	Noise Level[2] (dBA Leq)
Pool Activities	15	66.6	100	37
Rooftop Equipment	6	65.1	200	29
Parking Lot	5	63.1	245	20
		Noise Level from All Sources Combined		**38**
		City Noise Standards (day/night)		**50/45**
		Exceed City Noise Standards (day/night)?		**No/No**

Notes:
[1] The reference noise measurements printouts are provided in Appendix E.
[2] The calculated noise levels account for the proposed 10-foot high wall on the west property line.

[3] The pool activities was based on a noise measurement 15 feet from Laguna Beach High School pool during a swim practice
Source: Noise calculation methodology from Caltrans, 2013 (see Appendix E).

Table 4-12 shows through implementation of Mitigation Measure N-1, the Project's worst-case operational noise from the simultaneous operation of all noise sources on the Project Site would create a noise level of 38 dBA at the multi-family homes to the west, which would be within both the City's daytime noise standard of 50 dBA between 7 a.m. and 10 p.m. and nighttime noise standard of 45 dBA between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m. Therefore, with implementation of Mitigation Measure N-1, the Proposed Project would not result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels from onsite noise sources. Impacts would be less than significant.

MM N-1: The LBUSD shall restrict any swimming or water polo competitions from occurring in the Aquatics Facility between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. This restriction shall not apply to swim and water polo practices and other non-intensive uses of the Aquatics Facility.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Proposed Project would not expose persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels. The following section analyzes the potential vibration impacts associated with the construction and operations of the Proposed Project.

Construction-Related Vibration Impacts

The construction activities for the Proposed Project are anticipated to include demolition of the existing pavement on the Project Site, grading of the 1.6-acre Project Site, building construction of a new aquatics facility, paving of a new parking lot with approximately 20 to 25 stalls, and application of architectural coatings. Vibration impacts from construction activities associated with the proposed project would typically be created from the operation of heavy off-road equipment. The nearest sensitive receptors to the Project Site are residents at the multi-family homes on the west side of Bennett Avenue that are located as near as 60 feet west of the proposed construction activities on the Project Site.

Section 8.80.200(G) of the City's Municipal Code limits vibration impacts to the nearby single-family homes to 0.001 g's in the frequency range of 0 to 30 hertz and 0.003 g's in the frequency range of 30 to 100 hertz. The acceleration of gravity (g), which is 32.2 feet per second can be converted into peak particle velocity by multiplying 0.001 g's by 32.2 and then converting to inch per second, which results in a threshold of 0.386 inch per second PPV.

The primary source of vibration during construction would be from the operation of a bulldozer. From Table F in Appendix E, a large bulldozer would create a vibration level of 0.089 inch per second PPV at 25 feet. Based on typical propagation rates, the vibration level at the nearest homes (60 feet away) would be 0.034 inch per second PPV. The vibration level at the nearest homes to the west would be below the 0.386 inch per second PPV threshold detailed above. Impacts would be less than significant.

Operations-Related Vibration Impacts

The Proposed Project would consist of the development and operation of an aquatics center. The ongoing operation of the Proposed Project would not include the operation of any known vibration

sources. Therefore, a less than significant vibration impact is anticipated from the operation of the Proposed Project.

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 us airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?*

Less than Significant Impact. The nearest airport to the Project Site is the Long Beach Airport, which is approximately 1.95 miles north of the Project Site. However, the Project Site is outside the airport influence area as designated by the Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC) (ALUC 2003) and outside of the 60 dBA CNEL noise contours of Long Beach Airport. Impacts would be less than significant.

4.14 POPULATION AND HOUSING

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)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
(b)	Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒

4.14.1 Environmental Setting

Housing impacts may result directly from a project which includes housing units or indirectly from revisions to the Housing Element in a General Plan or changes in housing demand associated with new nonresidential development projects.

A project would have a significant adverse impact if it would induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly by proposing new homes and businesses or indirectly through the extension of roads or other infrastructure; displace housing units, causing the construction of replacement housing somewhere else; or displace people, causing the construction of replacement housing somewhere else.

4.14.2 Impact Analysis

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

No Impact. The Project would require approximately 15 months of construction. Given that the Project is located in an urban area of Los Angeles County, there is a sufficient local workforce available for construction. The Project would not require construction crews to relocate to the Project area.

The proposed aquatic center is located in a developed area and has been designed to meet the needs of the LBUSD. The new aquatic center would not cause an increase in student enrollment at Wilson HS. As such, there would be no likelihood that operation of the aquatics facility would indirectly induce population growth. No operation and maintenance impact would occur.

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

No Impact. The Proposed Project would not require the permanent removal or displacement of housing or persons that would warrant replacement housing to be constructed elsewhere. No impact would occur.

4.15 PUBLIC SERVICES

15.	PUBLIC SERVICES.	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
(a)	Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
	i) Fire Protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
	ii) Police Protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
	iii) Schools?	☐	☐	☐	☒
	iv) Parks?	☐	☐	☐	☒
	v) Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒

4.15.1 Environmental Setting

Public services include fire, police, schools, parks, and libraries. A project would impact a public service if it would result in an increased demand for that service or if the project would result in a hindrance to that service.

4.15.2 Impact Analysis

a) *Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for fire protection?*

No Impact. Fire protection services for the Project Site would be provided the Long Beach Fire Department. The closest fire station located near the Project Site is Long Beach Fire Department Station No. 4 located at 411 Loma Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90814 less than 1 mile southwest of the

existing Wilson HS. Fire protection service needs are generally related to the size of the population and geographic area served, the number and types of calls for service, and other community and physical characteristics. Because land uses at the Project Site would remain the same as under current conditions and no increase in students would result, an increase in the demand for fire services resulting from the Proposed Project is not anticipated. The implementation of the Proposed Project would, therefore, not result in an impact regarding fire protection services.

b) *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 police protection?*

No Impact. LBUSD maintains its own safety department to provide security for schools. The closest police station to the Project Site is located at 3800 East Willow Street, Long Beach, CA 90815 approximately 1.8 miles northwest of the Project Site. The Project would not induce an increase in population and consequently will not require additional police protection. No significant impacts are expected to occur.

c) *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 schools?*

No Impact. The Proposed Project involves the upgrades within the school property boundaries. Construction of the Proposed Project would not require students or staff to be relocated and normal operations would occur during construction. Operation of the Project would not result in an increase school population. The implementation of the Proposed Project would, therefore, not result in an impact.

d) *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 parks?*

No Impact. The Project would not result in adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered facilities to maintain acceptable opportunities for parks. The closest park to the Project Site is Recreation Park located at 4900 East 7th Street, Long Beach, CA 90804 approximately 0.2 miles east of the Project Site. The school does not utilize this park for recreational purposes. The Proposed Project would not induce population growth and would not create new residents that would result in the need of new or expanded parks. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in a significant impact associated with parks.

e) *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 other public facilities?*

No Impact. The Proposed Project is not expected to impact any other public facilities such as hospitals or libraries. The Proposed Project does not include activities that would increase student enrollment and result in the need for expanded public services and facilities. No impact would occur.

4.16 RECREATION

16.	RECREATION. Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
(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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

4.16.1 Environmental Setting

Recreational facilities include active and passive facilities. Active recreational facilities include parks, tennis and basketball courts, pools, golf courses, and various other facilities. Passive recreational facilities include plazas and other public places.

A project would result in a significant impact on recreational facilities if it would increase the use of existing parks and facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated or if the project included recreational facilities or required construction that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment.

4.16.2 Impact Analysis

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?*

No Impact. The Project includes construction of an aquatic center to replace the existing 75 feet by 67 feet indoor pool containing five 7-foot wide swim lanes and a 22-foot wide warm-up pool that was built in 1949. The Proposed Project involves demolition of the existing paved basketball courts and volleyball courts. These basketball courts and volleyball courts would eventually be replaced on the campus. It is unknown at this time, when and exactly where these courts would be constructed, however, this future project would be considered a separate discretionary action that would trigger CEQA and it would be required to undergo project specific environmental review similar to the proposed Project, prior to construction. Ultimately, construction of the Proposed Project would not permanently remove recreational facilities that would require the increased use of existing surrounding recreational facilities.

Additionally, the Proposed Project would not directly or indirectly induce population which would increase the use of existing neighborhood, regional parks, or any other recreational facilities. As

discussed above in Section 4.15.2 Impact (d), one recreational facility is in close proximity to the Project Site: Recreational Park (approximately 0.2 mile from Project Site). Wilson High School does not use the nearby park as the school provides its own recreational facilities to fulfill student recreational needs. No impact would occur.

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?*

No Impact. The Project Site is located at Wilson High School, which provides students with on-campus recreational facilities. Implementation of the Proposed Project would not require the construction or expansion of offsite recreational facilities. The Proposed Project is intended to upgrade school facilities for an existing student population and would not burden any facility beyond capacity by generating additional recreational users. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in an impact associated with the construction or expansion of recreational facilities.

4.17 TRANSPORTATION

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, roadways, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(b)	Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(c)	Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e. g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
(d)	Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☒	☐

4.17.1 Environmental Setting

The existing roadway network surrounding the Project Site consists of East 10th Street to the north, Ximeno Avenue to the east, East 7th Street to the south, and Bennett Avenue to the west.

4.17.2 Impact Analysis

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Proposed Project would not change any existing roadways, bicycle lanes, or pedestrian paths. The Proposed Project activities will remain within the existing campus. The Proposed Project would generate minor increases in traffic associated with short-term construction activities due to the presence and use of construction equipment and vehicles. However, there will not be a significant and permanent increase in traffic after the completion of the Proposed Project. In addition, as part of District Construction BMPs, the District will require its contractors to submit a

worksite traffic control plan to the City of Long Beach for review prior to construction. The plan will show the location of any haul routes, construction hours, protective devices, warning signs, and access to abutting properties. The Proposed Project is not expected to change current local traffic levels. Impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less than Significant Impact. In 2013, the State Legislature adopted SB 743, a measure requiring all California cities to change long-standing methods for analyzing transportation-related impacts of projects. In June 2020, the City of Long Beach approved guidelines for analyzing the traffic and circulation impacts under SB 743 (City 2020c). According to the guidelines, the County of Los Angeles Average VMT per Population is 13.9 and the VMT per population for the Project Site is less than 11.8, or below. Therefore, the average VMT per capita is lower than the County average by 15 percent or more for the Project Site, indicating that any office or residential type development in the area would have a less than significant impact. Additionally, the Project Site is located within a half mile from a High Quality Transit Corridor or Major Transit Stop (City of Long Beach 2020c). Development in close proximity to High Quality Transit Corridors or Major Transit Stops also typically result in a less than significant impacts.

Currently, members of the boys water polo and swim teams drive to both practice and compete in a competition pool that is regulation size. The Proposed Project would develop a competition size pool at the existing school, which would lower the VMT for student athletes practicing and competing in home meets. Consequently, impacts to VMT would be less than significant.

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

No Impact. The Proposed Project would not change any design features of the existing structures. There would be no change to the existing roadways and the Project would not involve any incompatible uses. Implementation of the Project would not result in an impact.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Proposed Project would occur entirely within the Wilson High School campus and does not include changes to nearby roadways or emergency access routes. As part of District Construction BMPs, the District will require its contractors to submit a worksite traffic control plan to the City of Long Beach for review prior to construction. The plan will show the location of any haul routes, construction hours, protective devices, warning signs, and access to abutting properties. After construction, all lanes in the vicinity of the Proposed Project would remain open for emergency use; therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in an impact associated with emergency access.

4.18 TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

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

4.18.1 Environmental Setting

Chambers Group submitted a Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on September 9, 2020, and received a Native American Contact List in response on September 24, 2020, which was provided with a draft letter to LBUSD. Based on the list of tribes that had previously requested consultation with the District, the District sent out AB 52 letters to the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, and the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation on October 5, 2020. On October 9, 2020, the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation responded and requested formal consultation. A formal consultation phone call was conducted on December 16, 2020.

4.18.2 Impact Analysis

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

Less than Significant Impact. Based on information provided by the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation, including information discussed during the December 16, 2020 consultation call, the District recognizes that potential subsurface tribal cultural resources may be present near or within the Project Site. As noted in Section 4.5.2, the CHRIS records search identified five previously recorded cultural resources located within 0.5 mile of the Proposed Project Site. None of these resources was mapped within any portions of the Proposed Project Site. Since no resources on the Project Site area 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), impacts are considered less than significant.

b) *Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe?*

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. As noted above in 4.18.2 a), based on information provided by the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation, including information discussed during the December 16, 2020 consultation call, the District recognizes that potential subsurface tribal cultural resources may be present near or within the Project Site. Due to the amount of excavation and grading involved in the Proposed Project, the following mitigation measures will be implemented to reduce impacts to less than significant.

MM TCR-1: *Retain a Native American Monitor/Consultant*: Prior to the commencement of any ground disturbing activity at the Project site, the Project applicant shall retain a Native American Monitor (Tribal Monitor) that is a documented lineal descendant from an ancestral tribe (Tribe) of the Project area. A copy of the executed contract shall be submitted to the Lead Agency prior to the issuance of any permit necessary to commence a ground-disturbing activity. It is the contractor's responsibility to ensure the proper scheduling of the Tribal Monitor with a minimum of 48 hours' notice. If the Tribal Monitor does not arrive on time or without prior warning of absence, the work may proceed IF an archaeological monitor is also present at the site. The Tribal Monitor will only be present on-site during the construction phases that involve ground-disturbing activities, and shall have the authority to temporarily halt or divert construction equipment if a potential find is made. Ground disturbing activities are defined by the Tribe as activities that may include, but are not limited to, pavement removal, potholing or auguring, grubbing, tree removals, boring, grading, excavation, drilling, and trenching, within the project area. The Tribal Monitor will complete daily monitoring logs that will provide descriptions of the day's activities, including construction activities, locations, soil, and any cultural materials identified. The on-site Tribal monitoring shall end when all ground-disturbing activities on the Project Site are completed, or when the Tribal Representatives or Tribal Monitor have indicated that all upcoming ground-disturbing activities at the Project Site have little to no potential for impacting Tribal Cultural Resources. Upon discovery of any Tribal Cultural Resources, construction activities shall cease in the immediate vicinity of the find (not less than the surrounding 50 feet) until the find can be assessed. If the find is archaeological in nature, a qualified archaeologist must inspect it and work with the Tribal monitor to determine appropriate evaluation methods. All Tribal Cultural Resources unearthed by project activities shall be evaluated by the Tribal monitor and a qualified archaeologist. If the resources are Native American in origin, the appropriate ancestral Tribe may be offered once the finds have been properly documented and analyzed by the archaeological team. The tribe will determine the correct treatment of the artifacts. The artifacts could be used

for educational, cultural and/or historic purposes. Preservation in place (i.e., avoidance) is the preferred manner of treatment. If preservation in place is not feasible, treatment may include implementation of archaeological data recovery excavations to remove the resource along with subsequent laboratory processing and analysis.

MM TCR-2: *Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects*: 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 PRC 5097.98, are also to be treated according to this statute. Health and Safety Code 7050.5 dictates that any discoveries of human skeletal material shall be immediately reported to the County Coroner and excavation 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 that they are those of a Native American, he or she shall contact, by telephone within 24 hours, the NAHC and PRC 5097.98 shall be followed. If avoidance and preservation in place is not a feasible option, a treatment plan will be prepared to outline culturally appropriate procedures for recovery and ultimate disposition of the remains and associated items. This plan shall be prepared with close coordination of all consulting tribes with ancestral ties to the Project site.

MM TCR-3: *Resource Assessment & Continuation of Work Protocol*: Upon discovery of human remains, the tribal and/or archaeological monitor/consultant will immediately divert work at minimum of 100 feet and place an exclusion zone around the discovery location. The monitor/consultant(s) will then notify the Tribe, the qualified lead archaeologist, and the construction manager who will call the coroner. Work will continue to be diverted and the find protected while the coroner determines whether the remains are human and subsequently Native American. The discovery is to be kept confidential and secure to prevent any further disturbance. If the finds are determined to be Native American, the coroner will notify the NAHC as mandated by state law who will then appoint a Most Likely Descendent (MLD).

4.19 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

19.	UTILITIES/SERVICE SYSTEMS. Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(b)	Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	☐	☐	☒	☐

19.	UTILITIES/SERVICE SYSTEMS. Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
(c)	Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(d)	Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(e)	Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid wastes?	☐	☐	☒	☐

4.19.1 Environmental Setting

Utilities and service systems include potable water and wastewater treatment. The quantity of water consumed and wastewater generated by a project is determined by several factors including the size, type, and characteristics of the project. The need for construction of new or replacement water and wastewater treatment facilities (e.g., reservoirs, storage tanks, water mains, filtration plants, pumps, wells, and other connections or distribution facilities) would depend on the existing capacity and anticipated demand for the project area.

4.19.2 Impact Analysis

a) *Would the project 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 expansion of which could cause significant environmental effects?*

Less than Significant Impact. Implementation of the Proposed Project would not directly result in an increase in student or staff population. The proposed aquatic center would replace the existing natatorium and pool, including pool equipment. Therefore, post construction, the generation of wastewater, water usage, and other electricity and gas usage on the Project Site would not differ substantially from existing conditions. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would result in less than significant impacts associated with water and/or wastewater facilities, or other utility facilities.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Project includes construction of a 51.5 meters long by 25 yards wide aquatic center to replace the existing 75 feet by 67 feet and a 22-foot wide warm-up pool indoor pool. The proposed swimming pool would contain slightly more water than the existing pool. Pool filters would recycle water, but water levels in the pool would be lost daily due to evaporation. Additionally, showers and toilets would slightly increase water usage. However, the amount of water used by the Proposed Project in the long-term would result in a minor increase over the existing water use of

Wilson High School as a whole. The pool building would be designed using Title 24 regulations. In addition, the Project goal will be to achieve 30-50% potable water use reduction for fixtures, toilets, and irrigation water, as well as meeting federal and California State Requirements. In addition, for the pool filtration system, the District will utilize filtration technology that is more water and energy efficient that the traditional sand filtration devices. This would ensure water use is greatly minimized.

Overall, while the proposed Project would result in a long-term use of water supplies, it is considered a nominal increase compared to the overall water consumption of such an urban area and a minor increase over existing water use of Wilson HS. The Project is considered to have sufficient water supplies available and is not expected to significantly contribute to any water shortages during normal, dry, and multiple dry years. Impacts would be less than significant.

c) *Would the project result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?*

Less than Significant Impact. Users of the Proposed Project and on-site staff would generate wastewater via showers and toilets. The Proposed Project would replace the existing pool. It is expected a number of pool staff and patrons would come from the local area, therefore not resulting in a net increase to the amount of wastewater generated in the community. Overall, the limited amount of wastewater generated by Project operation is considered less than significant.

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?*

Less than Significant Impact. The Proposed Project will not significantly affect the volume of solid waste. Construction of the Proposed Project would result in the generation of solid waste including scrap lumber, concrete, residual waste, packaging material, plastics, and vegetation. To ensure optimal diversion of solid waste resources by the Proposed Project, the District will require contractors to recycle or salvage nonhazardous waste materials generated during demolition and/or construction, to foster material recovery and reuse, and to minimize disposal in landfills. Furthermore, impacts from construction activities will be short-term and intermittent, and will be mitigated by compliance with existing state solid waste reduction statutes. The Proposed Project would not cause an increase in student and staff population that would result in the permanent and significant increase of solid waste. Therefore, impacts to solid waste would be less than significant.

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

Less than Significant Impact. Construction of the Proposed Project would generate routine solid waste, thus requiring the consideration of waste reduction and recycling measures. The Project would be required to adhere to AB 939 which requires specific waste diversion goals. The Proposed Project would reuse and recycle construction material to the extent feasible. The Proposed Project would not cause an increase in student and staff population that would result in the permanent and significant increase of solid waste. Therefore, the proposed Project is consistent with AB 939, resulting in less than significant impacts.

4.20 WILDFIRE

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 Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
(a)	Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(b)	Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(c)	Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(d)	Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	☐	☐	☒	☐

4.20.1 Impact Analysis

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Proposed Project will not impair an adopted emergency response plan or evacuation plan. The Proposed Project does not include any modifications of main roads that could be designated as emergency evacuation routes, nor does the Project include construction of facilities that would interfere with an emergency response or evacuation plan. Impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Proposed Project is not located within a very high fire hazard severity zone (CalFire 2007). The Project Site is located on a relatively flat, urbanized location with little vegetation and therefore will not exacerbate wildfire risks. Impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Proposed Project does not include installation of any maintenance associated infrastructures that would exacerbate a fire risk. In addition, the Proposed Project is not located within a very high fire hazard severity zone. Impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Project Site does not include structures that would be exposed to downstream flooding or landslides. The Project Site is relatively flat and does not include activities which would change the drainage or slope of the Project Site. Impacts would, therefore, be less than significant.

4.21 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

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?	☐	☒	☐	☐
(b)	Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects?)	☐	☐	☒	☐
(c)	Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☒	☐	☐

4.21.1 Impact Analysis

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

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. As discussed in Section 4.4 Biological Resources, the Project Site is located in a highly urbanized setting within a fully developed and operational school. Vegetation present consists mainly of ornamental landscaping. There are no riparian habitats or other sensitive natural communities within the Proposed Project, nor is the Project Site within an area of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan. Due to the potential disturbance of trees surrounding the Project Site during construction, mitigation measures MM BIO-1 and BIO-2 are provided to reduce potential

impacts. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant as it relates to sensitive habitats or threatened or engendered species.

As discussed in Section 4.5 Cultural Resources, buildings 100, 200, 300, and 800 have been identified as contributing buildings according to the Cultural Resources Assessment (PCR Services 2015). However, the proposed construction activities would not include renovations to these buildings, and therefore, the Proposed Project would not disturb buildings that contribute to the historic character of the school. However, because the proposed construction activities would include excavation where subsurface depths may be disturbed, even with no new discoveries of cultural resources found during the Cultural Resources Survey, mitigation measures would be implemented due to the demonstrated sensitivity of the Project Site. Furthermore, limited ground surface visibility, combined with the historic nature of Wilson HS structures, new resources still have potential to be discovered in or near the Project Site. Implementation of MM CUL-1 through MM CUL-5 would result in less than significant impacts.

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

Less than Significant Impact. According to the City of Long Beach Fiscal Year 2019 Capital Improvement Program (CIP), there are proposed mobility improvements along 15th Street and Loma Avenue and West Anaheim Street and Loma Avenue. Mobility improvements include street repairs, street and intersection widening, traffic signal upgrades, transit improvements, parking and traffic lane striping, neighborhood traffic management, or bike lanes. There are proposed street resurfacing projects on Ximeno Avenue from 15th Street to Pacific Coast Highway and Ximeno Avenue from 4th Street to 10th Street, and proposed water repairs at Water Point Repair on 1397 Ximeno Avenue (City 2020d).

While these projects will occur nearby the Proposed Project, these are not expected to result in cumulative impacts because they are not proposed to occur at the same time as the Proposed Project based on current estimates of the CIP. In addition, these improvements would not occur within the Project boundary.

Wilson HS proposes additional renovations as part of LBUSD's District wide improvements (LBUSD 2019). Future projects that may coincide with the construction of the Proposed Project, which is proposed to begin in June 2022 and be completed by September 2023, include the following:

- Wilson Natatorium Renovation (Construction to begin Fall 2023)
- Wilson HVAC Installation (Construction began Summer 2020)
- Wilson Gymnasium and Locker Room Building Renovation (Construction to begin Spring 2023)

These proposed District wide improvements will require its own standalone environmental analysis to determine its individual and cumulative impacts. These proposed improvements are not expected to occur within the Proposed Project Site. While there are some overlaps of the Proposed Project to the District wide improvements, these overlaps would occur for no more than 3 to 6 months should there be no schedule delays. These overlaps could result in cumulative impacts, particularly to air

quality, greenhouse gas, and noise as a result of the proposed construction activities. However, as discussed above in Section 4.3 Air Quality, Section 4.8 Greenhouse Gas Emissions, and Section 4.13 Noise, the proposed construction and operations would not result in exceeding above local thresholds. Furthermore, the Proposed Project would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant. Impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. Effects to human beings are generally associated with air quality, noise, traffic safety, geology/soils, and hazards/hazardous materials. The Proposed Project would result in an increase in ambient noise levels for onsite noise sources during Project operations. Therefore, implementation of MM N-1, which restricts swimming and water polo competitions during a specific time of the day, would address the potential impacts to ambient noise levels and result in less than significant impact.

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