INITIAL STUDY AND MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

LA MIRADA HIGH SCHOOL BASEBALL, SOFTBALL, PRACTICE FIELDS PROJECT

Prepared for:

Norwalk- La Mirada Unified School District
Facilities Planning & Construction
15711 Pioneer Boulevard, Bldg. G
Norwalk, CA 90650

Prepared by:

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February 2022

Project: 7079

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LIST OF TABLES

APPENDICES

PROJECT INFORMATION SHEET

1.	**Project Title**	La Mirada High School Baseball, Softball, Practice Fields Project
2.	**CEQA Lead Agency and Address**	Norwalk-La Mirada Unified School District Facilities Planning & Construction 15711 Pioneer Boulevard, Bldg. G Norwalk, CA 90650
3.	**Contact and Phone Number**	Edith C. Florence, Facilities Director (562) 868-9014
4.	**Project Applicant**	Norwalk-La Mirada Unified School District
5.	**Project Location**	13520 Adelfa Drive La Mirada, CA 90638
6.	**Project Site General Plan Designation**	Public/Institutional[1]
7.	**Project Site Zoning Designation**	Open Space[2]
8.	**Surrounding Land Uses and Setting**	Low Density Residential developments are located to the north of the project site. All other sides of the project site are surrounded by parks and open space.
9.	**Description of Project**	The District is proposing a new baseball field, a new baseball practice field, new football/soccer field, two new softball fields, new blacktop for basketball and volley ball courts, and new tennis courts at the La Mirada High School.
10.	**Selected Agencies whose Approval is Required**	• Agencies that will review the proposed project include but are not limited to the following: • California Department of Education (CDE) – School Facilities Planning Division • California Department of General Services – Division of State Architect (DSA) • Los Angeles County Fire Department • California Geological Survey (CGS) • California Regional Water Quality Control Board- Los Angeles

[1] City of La Mirada. 2011. La Mirada General Plan, Land Use Policy Map, LU-9. November 2. Accessed online at: https://www.cityoflamirada.org/home/showpublisheddocument?id=2630, on March 29, 2021.

[2] City of La Mirada, 2012. Zoning Map. Updated November 21. Accessed online on March 29, 2021 at: https://www.cityoflamirada.org/home/showpublisheddocument?id=5677, on March 29, 2021.

- South Coast Air Quality Management District
- Los Angeles County Health Department
- Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)

11. Have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1? If so, has consultation begun?

- The Norwalk-La Mirada School District has begun the consultation process. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted to obtain a list of tribes that are affiliated with the project area. The School District sent letters to those tribes to determine if they have an interest in the proposed project and to see if they request agency to agency consultation. The District received a response from the Kizh Nation and proceeded to meet with representatives of that tribe.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym/Abbreviation	Term
AB	Assembly Bill
ACM(s)	Asbestos-Containing Material(s)
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
AIA	Airport Influence Area
ALUCP	Airport land Use Compatibility Plan
ALUC	Airport Land Use Commission
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
APE	Area of Potential Effect
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
ARB	California Air Resources Board
BAU	business as usual
bgs	below the ground surface
BH	bore hole
BMPs	Best Management Practices
BSA	Biological Survey Area
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
CalEEMod	California Emissions Estimator Model
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CALGreen Code	Green Building Standards Code
CAOs	Cleanup and Abatement Orders
CASGEM	California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring
CBC	California Building Code
CCAA	California Clean Air Act
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDE	California Department of Education
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CDOs	Cease and Desist Orders
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CFCs	chlorofluorocarbons
CGS	California Geological Survey
CH_4	methane
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
City	City of La Mirada
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database

Acronym/Abbreviation	Term
CNEL	Community Noise Equivalent Level
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CO	carbon monoxide
CO_2e	CO_2 equivalent
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CWA	Clean Water Act
dB	decibel
dBA	A-weighted decibel scale
District	Norwalk-La Mirada Unified School District
DOC	California Department of Conservation
DPM	Diesel particulate matter
DSA	Division of State Architect
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
EI	Expansion Index
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EPRI	Electric Power Research Institute
ESA	Federal Endangered Species Act
ESA	Environmental Site Assessment
fc	foot-candle(s)
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Area
FHSZ	Fire Hazard Severity Zones
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
FMMP	Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program
FTA	Federal Transit Administration
FWPCA	Federal Water Pollution Control Act
GCCG	Gateway Cities Council of Governments
GHG	greenhouse gas
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning Systems
GWP	global warming potential
HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan
HFCs	hydrofluorocarbons
HSC	Health and Safety Code
HUD	US Department of Housing and Urban Development
Hz	hertz
I-	Interstate
ILE	Institution of Lighting Engineers
IPaC	Information, Planning and Conservation
IS	Initial Study

Acronym/Abbreviation	Term
L_{90}	noise level that is exceeded 90 percent of the time at a given location
LACFD	Los Angeles County Fire Department
LBP	lead-based paint
L_{dn}	day-night average noise
LED	Lighting-emitting diode
L_{eq}	equivalent noise level
LID	Low Impact Development
LOS	level of service
LRAs	Local Responsibility Areas
LRP	Legally Responsible Person
LSTs	localized significance thresholds
LUST	leaking underground storage tank
M	million
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
M_L	local magnitude
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
MM(s)	Mitigation Measure(s)
MMRP	Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program
MND	Mitigated Negative Declaration
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems permit
MSL	mean sea level
$MtCO_2e$	million tonnes of CO2e
Mw	potential maximum movement magnitude
N_2O	nitrous oxide
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NCCP	Natural Community Conservation Plan
ND	Negative Declaration
NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NHD	National Hydrography Dataset
NLMUSD	Norwalk-La Mirada Unified School District
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NO	nitric oxide
NO_2	nitrogen dioxide
NOI	Notice of Intent
NO_x	nitrogen oxides
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination
NWI	National Wetlands Inventory

Acronym/Abbreviation	Term
O_3	ozone
OPR	Office of Planning and Research
OPSC	Office of Public School Construction
OS	Open Space zoning designation
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Pb	Lead
PDF	Project Design Feature
PEA	Preliminary Endangerment Assessment
PFCs	perfluorocarbons
PM	particulate matter
PM_{10}	respirable particulates
$PM_{2.5}$	fine particulate matter
PPV	peak particle velocity
PRC	Public Resources Code
PRDs	Permit Registration Documents
Project	La Mirada High School – Athletic Field and Stadium Renovation Project
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RECs	Recognized Environmental Conditions
RMS	root mean square
ROG	Reactive organic gases
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SB	Senate Bill
SCAB	South Coast Air Basin
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SCCIC	Southern Central Coastal Information Center
SCH	State Clearinghouse
SF_6	sulfur hexafluoride
SIP	California State Implementation Plan
SLF	Sacred Lands File
SMARA	Surface Mining and Reclamation Act
SMARTS	Stormwater Multi-Application and Report Tracking System
SO_2	sulfur dioxide
SRA	State Responsibility Area
SRAs	source receptor areas
SSC	species of special concern
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board

Acronym/Abbreviation	Term
t	tonnes
TAC	toxic air contaminant
TCRs	tribal cultural resources
tonnes	metric tons
UltraSystems	UltraSystems Environmental Inc.
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
VdB	vibration decibels
VEC	Vapor Encroachment Condition
VHFHSZ(s)	very high fire hazard severity zones
VMT	vehicle miles traveled
VOC	volatile organic compound
WEAP	Worker Environmental Awareness Program
WOS	Waters of the State
WOUS	Waters of the United States
WRI	World Resources Institute
WRCC	Western Regional Climate Center
zero dBA	reference pressure level of 20 micropascals
§	Section
°F	degrees Fahrenheit

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Project Overview
This Initial Study (IS) was prepared by UltraSystems Environmental Inc. (UltraSystems) for the Norwalk-La Mirada Unified School District (District) to assess whether there may be significant environmental impacts from the proposed new athletic fields and facilities associated improvements. Based on the responses to the IS checklist questions, the District finds that a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) is the appropriate level of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) environmental documentation. This MND was prepared on the basis that either there was no substantial evidence that there may be significant environmental impacts on specific environmental areas, or, if there was a potentially significant impact, feasible mitigation measure(s) have been identified that would avoid or mitigate the potential impacts to a less than significant level.

1.1 Lead Agency

The District is the Lead Agency for this project pursuant to the CEQA and implementing regulations.[3] The Lead Agency has the principal responsibility for implementing and approving a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.

The purpose of an IS under § 15063(c) of the CEQA Statute and Guidelines is to:

- Provide the Lead Agency with information necessary to decide if an Environmental Impact Report (EIR), Negative Declaration (ND), or MND should be prepared.
- Enable a Lead Agency to modify a project to mitigate adverse impacts before an EIR is prepared, thereby enabling the project to qualify for a ND or MND.
- Assist in the preparation of an EIR, if required, by focusing the EIR on adverse effects determined to be significant, identifying the adverse effects determined not to be significant, explaining the reasons for determining that potentially significant adverse effects would not be significant, and identifying whether a program EIR, or other process, can be used to analyze adverse environmental effects of the project.
- Facilitate an environmental assessment early during project design.
- Provide documentation in the ND or MND that a project would not have a significant effect on the environment.
- Eliminate unnecessary EIRs.
- Determine if a previously prepared EIR could be used for the project.

In cases where no potentially significant impacts are identified, the Lead Agency may issue an ND and no mitigation measures would be needed. Where potentially significant impacts are identified, the Lead Agency may determine that mitigation measures would adequately reduce these impacts to less than significant levels. The Lead Agency would then prepare a MND for the proposed project. If the Lead Agency determines that individual or cumulative effects of the proposed project would cause a

[3] Public Resources Code §§ 21000 - 21177 and California Code of Regulations Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3.

significant adverse environmental effect that cannot be mitigated to less than significant levels, then the Lead Agency would require an EIR to further analyze these impacts.

1.2 Other Agencies

Other public agencies are provided the opportunity to review and comment on the IS/MND. Each of these agencies is described briefly below.

- A Responsible Agency (14 CCR § 15381) is a public agency, other than the Lead Agency, that has discretionary approval power over the project, such as permit issuance or plan approval authority.

- A Trustee Agency[4] (14 CCR § 15386) is a state agency having jurisdiction by law over natural resources affected by a project that are held in trust for the people of the State of California.

- Agencies with Jurisdiction by Law (14 CCR § 15366) are any public agencies who have authority (1) to grant a permit or other entitlement for use; (2) to provide funding for the project in question; or (3) to exercise authority over resources which may be affected by the project. Furthermore, a city or county will have jurisdiction by law with respect to a project when the city or county having primary jurisdiction over the area involved is: (1) the site of the project; (2) the area which the major environmental effects will occur; and/or (3) the area in which reside those citizens most directly concerned by any such environmental effects.

1.2.1 Requirements

CEQA Guidelines § 15063(d) identifies the following specific contents of an IS.

- A description and the location of the project.

- A description of the environmental setting.

- An assessment of environmental effects by use of a checklist, matrix, or other method, provided that entries on a checklist or other form are briefly explained to indicate that there is some evidence to support the entries. The brief explanation may be either through a narrative or a reference to another information source such as an attached map, photographs, or an earlier EIR or negative declaration. A reference to another document should include, where appropriate, a citation to the page or pages where the information is found.

- A discussion of measures to mitigate significant adverse environmental effects, if any.

- An examination of existing zoning, plans and other land use controls that apply to the project.

- The names of persons that participated in the preparation of the document.

4 The four Trustee Agencies in California listed in CEQA Guidelines § 15386 are California Department of Fish and Wildlife, State Lands Commission, State Department of Parks and Recreation, and University of California.

1.2.2 Mitigation Measures

Per CEQA Guidelines § 15041, Authority to Mitigate, a lead agency for a project has authority to require feasible changes in any or all activities involved in the project in order to substantially lessen or avoid significant effects on the environment, consistent with applicable constitutional requirements such as the "nexus" and "rough proportionality" standards. As defined by 14 CCR § 15040, "feasible" means capable of being accomplished in a successful manner within a reasonable period of time, taking into account economic, environmental, legal, social, and technological factors.

If significant impacts are identified, then mitigation measures are adopted to reduce the impact to less than significant levels. Mitigation measures must meet the following criteria:

- An essential nexus (i.e., connection) must be established between the mitigation measure and a legitimate governmental interest.
- The mitigation measure must be "roughly proportional" to the impacts of the project.

There are several forms of mitigation under CEQA (§ 15370). These are summarized below.

- ***Avoiding*** the impact by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action.
- ***Minimizing*** impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation.
- ***Rectifying*** the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the impacted environment.
- ***Reducing or eliminating*** the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action.
- ***Compensating*** for the impact by replacing, or providing substitute resources for, the impacted environment(s) having similar functions of equal or greater ecological value.

Avoiding impacts is the preferred form of mitigation measure, followed by minimizing and rectifying the impact to less than significant levels. Compensating for impacts would be used only when the other mitigation measures are not feasible.

Moreover, a lead agency may approve a project even though the project would cause a significant effect on the environment if the agency makes a fully informed and publicly disclosed decision that:

a) There is no feasible way to lessen or avoid the significant effect.

b) Specifically identified expected benefits from the project outweigh the policy of reducing or avoiding significant environmental impacts of the project.

1.3 Incorporation by Reference

Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines § 15150, this IS/MND incorporates by reference all or portions of other technical documents that are a matter of public record. Those documents either relate to the

proposed project or provide additional information concerning the environmental setting for the project. Where all or a portion of another document is incorporated by reference, the incorporated language considered is described within the text of this IS/MND.

The information contained in this IS/MND (refer to **Section 5.0**, References) is based, in part, on the following related technical studies and/or planning documents that include the project site or provide information addressing the general project area:

- *City of La Mirada General Plan* (adopted March 25, 2003). The General Plan is a policy document designed to give long-range guidance for decision-making affecting the future character of the City. It represents the official statement of the community's physical development as well as its economic, social, and environmental goals. The project site is designated in the City's General Plan as Public/Institutional (City of La Mirada Land Use Policy Map, n.d.)

- *City of La Mirada Municipal Code.* The Municipal Code covers all aspects of regulations including zoning and various development-related requirements for the City of La Mirada. Title 17 Buildings and Construction, and Article VIII, Land Use and Development Permit Requirements/Procedures, contains standards, requirements, restrictions, regulations, and review process that pertain to the construction and operation of uses within the City (City of La Mirada Municipal Code, 2019).

1.4 Organization of Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

This IS/MND is organized to satisfy CEQA requirements, and includes findings that no significant environmental impacts would occur when proposed mitigation measures are adopted. The IS/MND includes the following sections:

- Section 1, *Introduction*, which identifies the purpose and scope of the IS/MND.

- Section 2, *Environmental Setting*, which describes location, existing site conditions, land uses, zoning designations, topography, and vegetation associated with the project.

- Section 3, *Project Description*, which provides an overview of the project objectives, a description of the proposed development, project phasing during construction, and discretionary actions for the approval of the project.

- Section 4, *Environmental Checklist*, which presents checklist responses for each resource topic to identify and assess impacts associated with the proposed project, and proposes mitigation measures, where needed, to render potential environmental impacts less than significant, where feasible.

- Section 5, *References*, which includes a list of documents cited in the IS/MND.

- Section 6, *List of Preparers*, which identifies the persons who participated in preparing the IS/MND, and shows their technical specialties.

- Section 7, *Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan* (MMRP), which specifies the recommended mitigation measures, the implementation stage, and the enforcement agency.

1.5 Process for Adoption of MND

Prior to MND and proposed project consideration, a Notice of Intent to Adopt an MND will be provided to Responsible Agencies, Trustee Agencies, Agencies with Jurisdiction by Law, and the public for 30 days to review and comment on the IS/MND.

Approval of the proposed project by the Lead Agency is contingent on adoption of the IS/MND after considering agency and public comments. By adopting the IS/MND, the Lead Agency certifies that the analyses provided in the IS/MND were reviewed and considered by the Norwalk-La Mirada Unified School District, and reflect its independent judgment and analysis.

1.6 Findings from the Initial Study

1.6.1 No Impact or Impacts considered Less Than Significant

The project would have no impact or a less than significant impact on the following environmental categories listed from Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines:

Aesthetics
Agriculture
Air Quality
Energy
Greenhouse Gas Emissions
Hydrology and Water Quality
Land Use and Planning
Mineral Resources
Noise
Population and Housing
Public Services
Recreation
Utilities and Service Systems
Wildfire

1.6.2 Impacts Considered Less than Significant with Mitigation Measures

Based on IS findings, the project would have a less than significant impact on the following environmental categories listed in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines when proposed mitigation measures are implemented:

Biological Resources
Cultural Resources
Geology and Soils
Hazards and Hazardous Materials
Transportation
Tribal Cultural Resources
Mandatory Findings of Significance

Technical Studies and other documents, which include supporting information or analyses used to prepare the IS/MND, are included in the following appendices:

Appendix A	Project Plans
Appendix B	Photometric Plan
Appendix C	Air Quality/Greenhouse Gas Construction Emissions Calculations
Appendix D	Biological Field Survey Form and Tables
Appendix E	Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory
Appendix F	Geotechnical Study Report
Appendix G	Preliminary Environmental Assessment Work Plan
Appendix H	Drainage Study
Appendix I	Noise Report
Appendix J	Paleontological Records Search
Appendix K	Trip Generation Memorandum

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

2.1 Project Site

The project site is located on the grounds of the La Mirada High School campus, which is located on Adelfa Drive within the incorporated City of La Mirada in southeast Los Angeles County (refer to **Figure 2.1-1** through **Figure 2.1-3**). La Mirada High School was built in 1960 and is the only high school in La Mirada with grades 9 through 12. Enrollment in the 2020-2021 school year was 1,886 (CDE, 2021).

As shown on **Figure 2.1-3**, the project site consists of an existing football field and track located on the northeastern portion of the campus; existing softball fields, volleyball courts, and basketball courts on the southern portion of the campus; and two surface parking lots on the northwestern portion of campus.

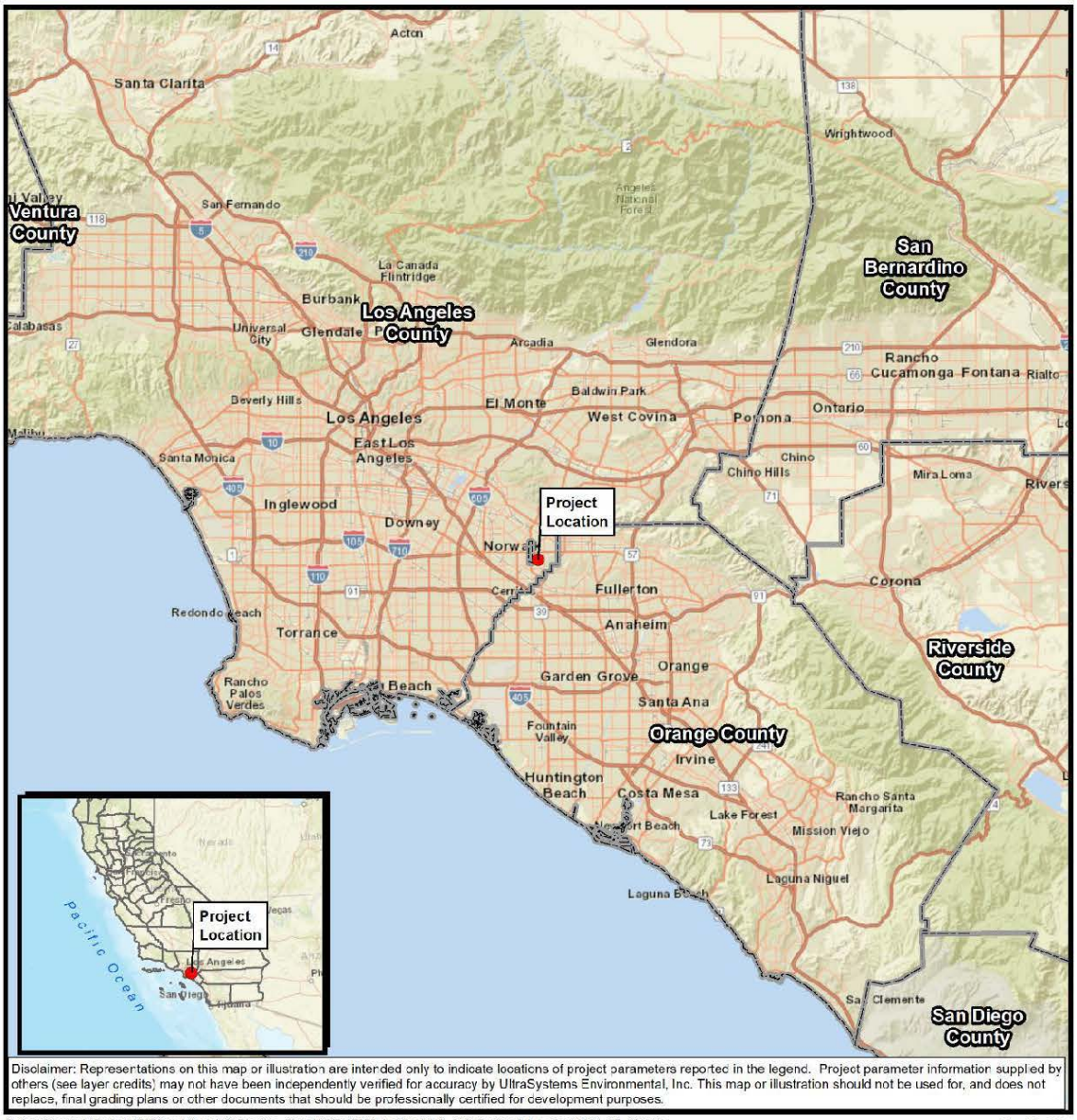
The project site has a General Plan land use designation of Public/Institutional and a zoning designation of Open Space (City of La Mirada, 2011; City of La Mirada, 2012). The City's General Plan land use designations and zoning in the vicinity of the project site are listed in **Table 2.1-1**, and shown on **Figure 2.1-4** and **Figure 2.1-5,** respectively.

Table 2.1-1
SUMMARY OF LAND USES AND ZONING

Area	Existing General Plan Land Use	Zoning	Existing use
La Mirada High School	Public/Institutional	Open Space (OS)	Educational and Athletics Facilities
North	Low Density Residential	R-1, Single-Family Residential	Single-Family Homes
East	Parks and Open Space	Open Space (OS)	La Mirada Golf Course
West	Parks and Open Space	Open Space (OS)	La Mirada Community Park
South	Parks and Open Space	Open Space (OS)	La Mirada Golf Course

Source: City of La Mirada, 2011 and City of La Mirada, 2012.

Figure 2.1-1
REGIONAL LOCATION



Disclaimer: Representations on this map or illustration are intended only to indicate locations of project parameters reported in the legend. Project parameter information supplied by others (see layer credits) may not have been independently verified for accuracy by UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. This map or illustration should not be used for, and does not replace, final grading plans or other documents that should be professionally certified for development purposes.

Path: \\Gissvr\gis\Projects\7079_LaMiradaHS_Practice_Fields\MXDs\7079_LaMiradaHS_2_0_Regional_Location_2021_05_10.mxd
Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community; UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2021

May 10, 2021

Scale 1:633,600

N

0 5 10 Miles

0 5 10 Kilometers

Legend

- Project Location
- County Boundary

La Mirada High School – Baseball, Softball, Practice Fields Project

Regional Location

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Figure 2.1-2
PROJECT VICINITY

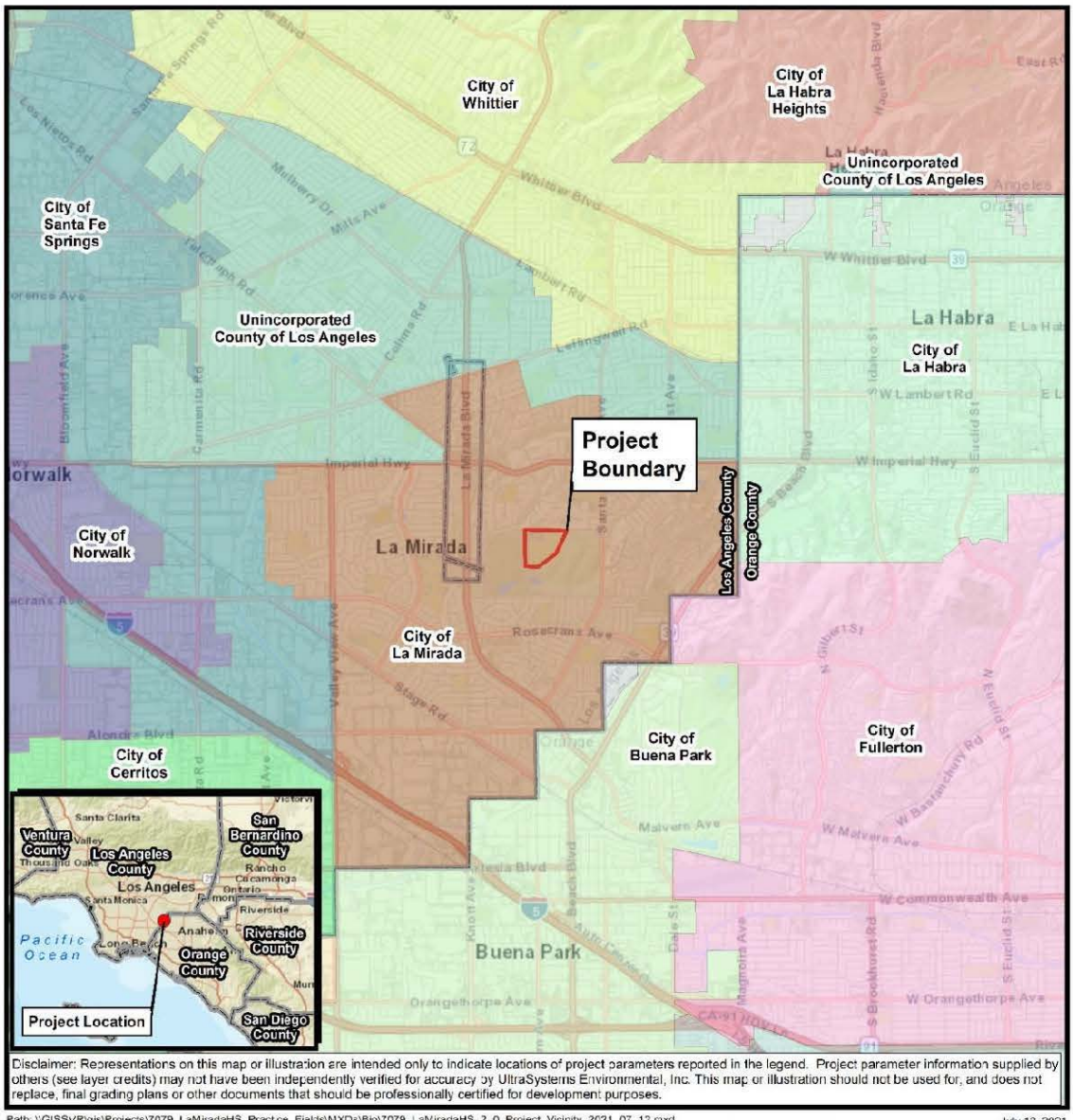
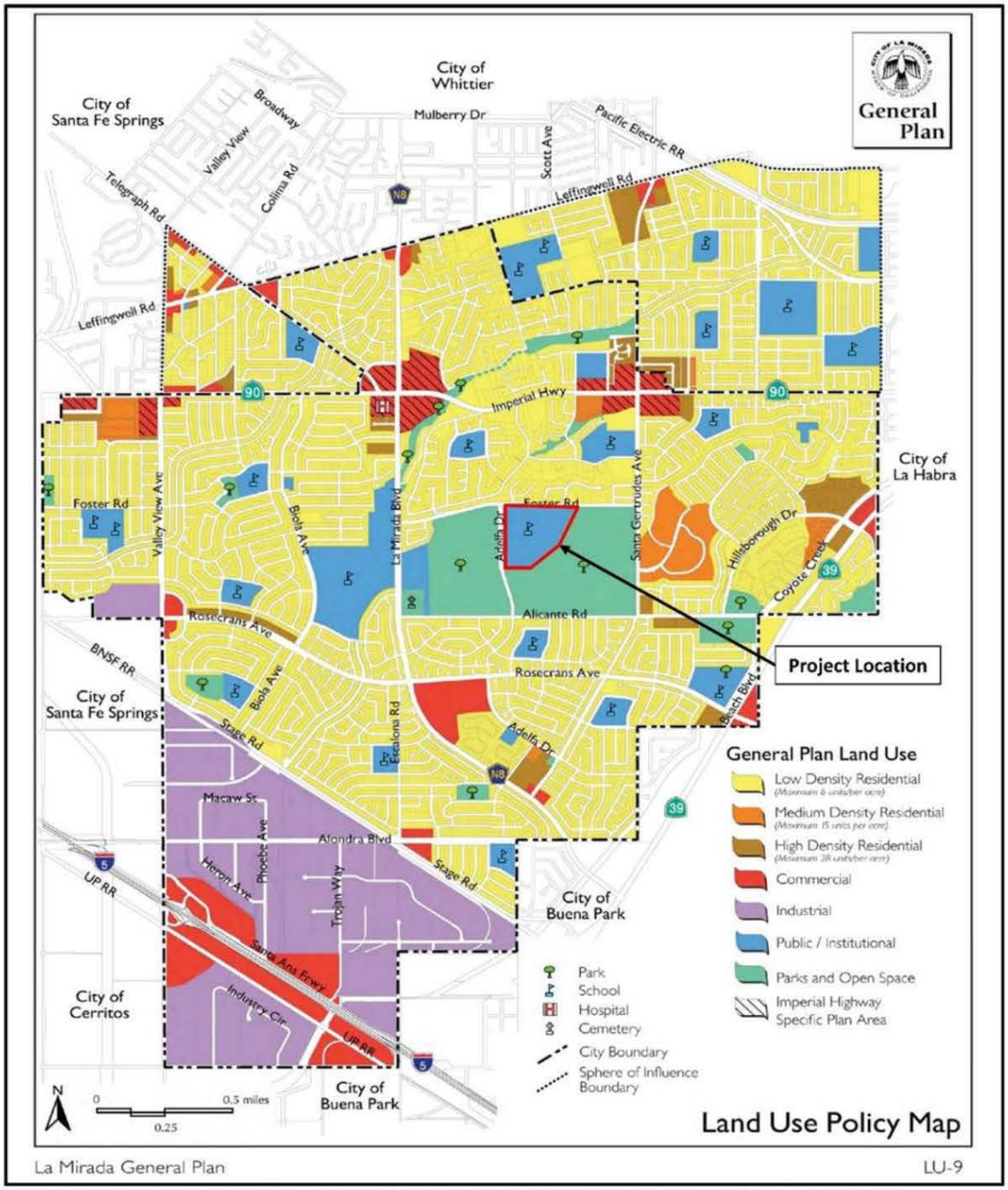


Figure 2.1-3
PROJECT LOCATION

Figure 2.1-4
GENERAL PLAN LAND USE DESIGNATION



Disclaimer: Illustration provided by City of La Mirada, who has indicated that the information is true and correct. No other warranties are expressed or implied.
Source: City of La Mirada, November 2, 2011.

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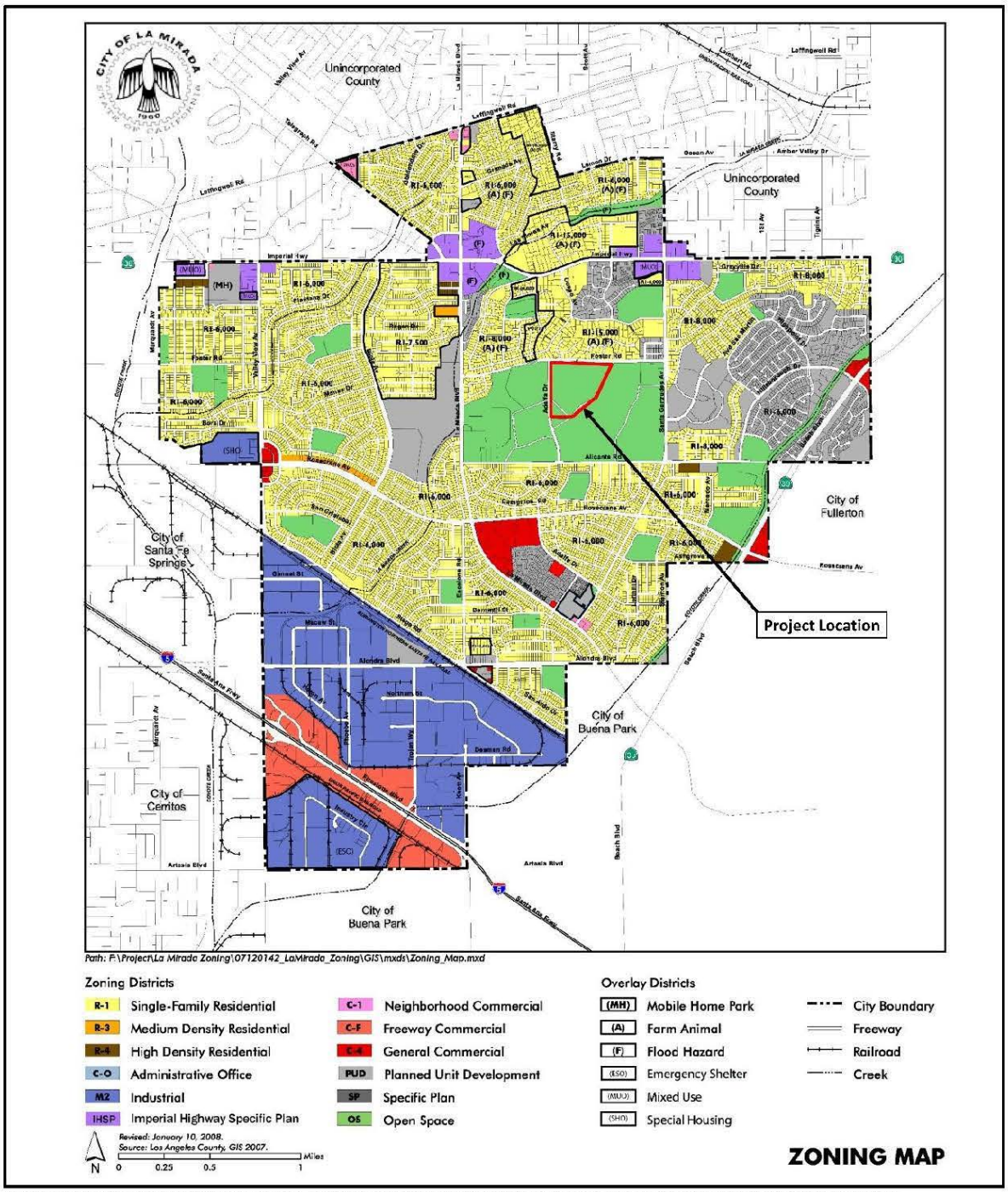
La Mirada High School – Baseball, Softball, Practice Fields Project
General Plan Land Use Designation

Figure 2.1-5
ZONING DESIGNATION



Disclaimer: Illustration provided by City of La Mirada, who has indicated that the information is true and correct. No other warranties are expressed or implied.
Source: City of La Mirada, November 21, 2012.

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La Mirada High School – Baseball, Softball, Practice Fields Project
Zoning Designation

2.2 Existing Conditions

The La Mirada High School campus is currently developed with 15 permanent buildings (including an indoor gym), 6 relocatable (portable) buildings, one custodial building, two concession/restroom buildings, a joint track and football field, soccer, three baseball/softball fields, six volleyball courts and eight basketball courts. Two existing surface parking lots are located in the north and west portions of the school campus. A photo key map is provided in **Figure 2.3-1** and project site photographs are provided in **Figure 2.3-2** and **Figure 2.3-3**.

2.3 Climate and Air Quality

The annual average temperature in La Mirada is approximately 63 degrees Fahrenheit (°F), and annual average total precipitation is approximately 15 inches, which occurs mostly during the winter. Winds in this region are generally light (Climate Data, 2021).

The project site is located within the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB), a 6,600-square-mile area encompassing all of Orange County and the non-desert portions of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties. Based on regional monitoring data and the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), the SCAB is currently designated as an extreme nonattainment area for 8-hour ozone (O_3); attainment for nitrogen dioxide (NO_2); attainment for carbon monoxide (CO); attainment for particulate matter PM_{10}; nonattainment for lead (Pb); serious nonattainment for particulate matter $PM_{2.5}$; and attainment for sulfur dioxide (SO_2) (AQMD, 2016).

The SCAB is currently designated nonattainment for O_3 and particulate matter PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$; attainment for CO, NO_2, sulfates, and hydrogen sulfides under the California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) (AQMD, 2016).

2.4 Biological Setting

The City of La Mirada is urbanized and the existing vegetation is largely ornamental. Approximately 400 feet south of the project site a 1.51-acre National Wetland Inventory freshwater pond is located in the La Mirada Golf Course that may provide limited habitat for some bird species (Google Earth Pro, 2021). The dominant land use in the project vicinity is urban development with ornamental landscaping. Turf, paved asphalt, concrete, and dirt are located on the project site.

2.5 Geologic and Soil Setting

The City of La Mirada is generally located within the north central portion of the Los Angeles Basin. The Los Angeles Basin is considered part of the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province of California. This area of Southern California is seismically active as a result of being located near the active margin between the North American and Pacific tectonic plates. The project site is not located within a currently designated State of California Earthquake Fault Zone (DOC, 2021a). The nearest zoned fault segments are the Whittier Fault Zone located approximately 4.2 miles north of the site and an unnamed fault segment approximately 2.3 miles east of the site (CGS, 1991; USGS, 2021). No known active or potentially active faults trend toward or through the project site.

Figure 2.3-1
KEY OBSERVATION POINTS

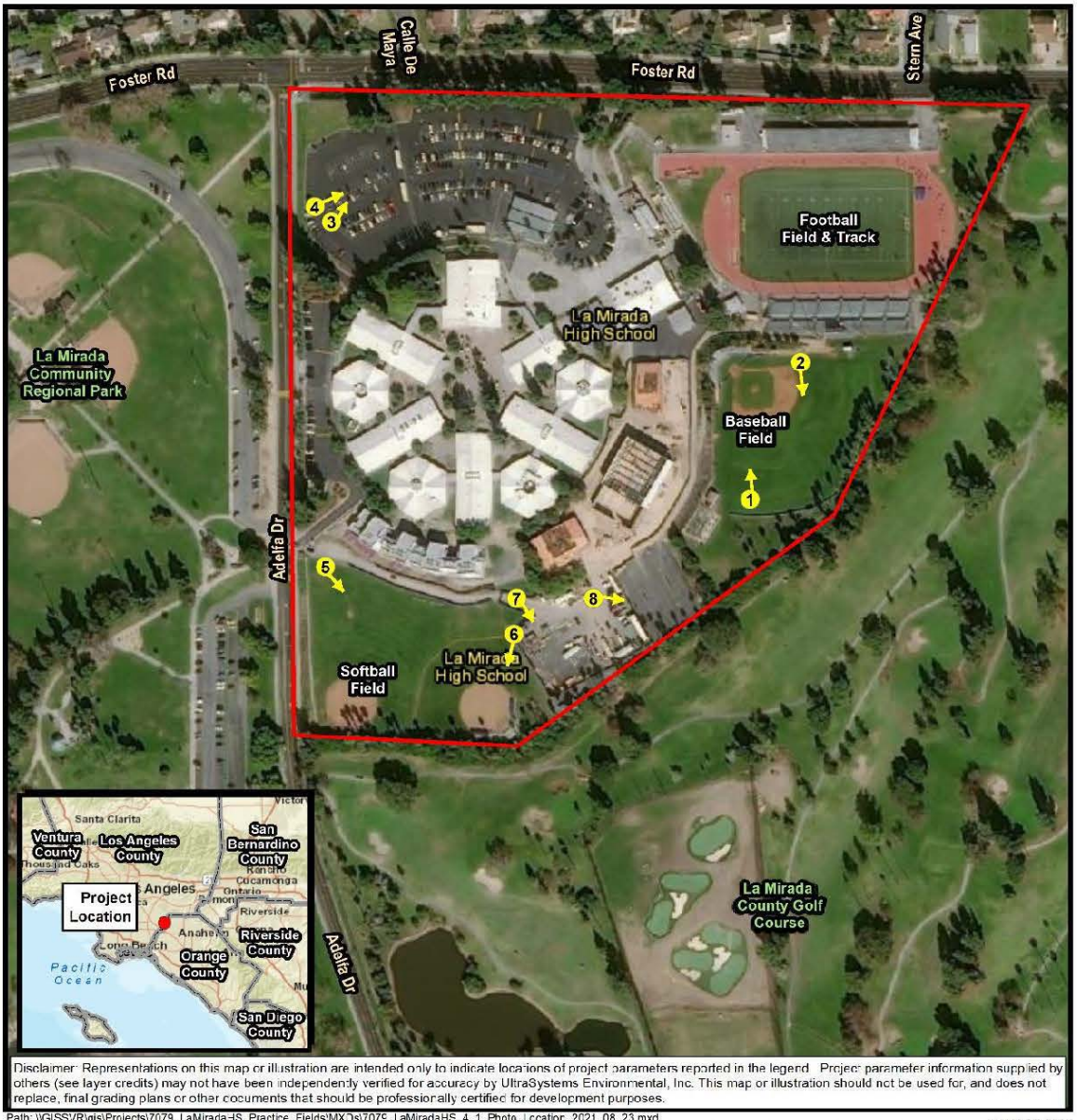


Figure 2.3-2
PHOTOS OF EXISTING SITE

KOP 1: View looking north across the La Mirada High School baseball field.

KOP 2: View looking south across the La Mirada High School baseball field.

KOP 3: View looking northeast across the La Mirada High School staff parking lot.

KOP 4: View looking east across the La Mirada High School staff parking lot.

Figure 2.3-3
PHOTOS OF EXISTING SITE

KOP 5: View looking southeast across the La Mirada High School softball fields.

KOP 6: View looking southwest across the La Mirada High School softball fields.

KOP 7: View looking southeast across the La Mirada High School volleyball courts.

KOP 8: View looking southeast across the La Mirada High School basketball courts. Note: Since this photo was taken all construction trailers shown on the photo have been removed (as of December 2021).

2.6 Project Topography and Hydrology

The project site has an overall grade change from the northeast corner of the football field to the southwest corner of the softball field. The site is within the Lower San Gabriel River Watershed, which is under the jurisdiction of the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) (RWQCB, 2014). The nearest river is the San Gabriel River approximately six miles to the southwest and the nearest surface water bodies are Coyote Creek located approximately one mile to the southeast and La Mirada Creek located approximately two miles to the southwest (RWQCB, 2014). Existing drainage for the whole project site drains to a street storm drain system on Adelfa Drive and Foster Road that flows to La Mirada Creek, a tributary of Coyote Creek (Watearth, 2021, p. 1).

3.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3.1 Project Background

La Mirada High School (LMHS) is located at 13520 Adelfa Drive, in the City of La Mirada, in the Norwalk-La Mirada Unified School District (District). The school was built in 1960; enrollment in the 2019-20 school year was 1,946 (CDE, 2021). On November 4, 2014, the $375 million local General Obligation Measure "G" Bond was approved by the voters. The District is proposing a new baseball field, new baseball infield, new football soccer field, two new softball fields, new blacktop for basketball and volley ball courts, and new tennis courts at La Mirada High School. Construction of the proposed project is anticipated to run from approximately December 2022 through January 2024.

The LMHS Matadors athletic program is an integral part of the school's identity. The program provides physical enrichment for students and presents learning experiences and growth opportunities for those who participate. LMHS offers many sports for its students, including baseball, basketball, cross country, football, golf, soccer, swimming, water polo, tennis, track, volleyball, wresting, cheer, and softball (La Mirada High School, 2021a). Several of these sports take place on the campus's numerous outdoor fields and courts.

3.2 Project Overview

3.2.1 Proposed New Facilities

The District is proposing to replace the baseball, softball, and practice fields, and outdoor volleyball and basketball courts; in addition to a baseball team building and storage shed. Proposed new fields and facilities consist of a baseball field; second baseball infield; softball field; softball practice field; football and soccer practice field; basketball, volleyball, and tennis courts; baseball concession building; softball concession building; baseball team room building; and storage building.

Figure 3.2-1 is a site plan that details the scope of the proposed project. Refer to **Appendix A**, which provides project plans for the proposed project.

Table 3.2-1 below provides a breakdown of all of the project components for the proposed project. A brief description of these project components is also provided below.

Table 3.2-1
PROPOSED PROJECT COMPONENTS

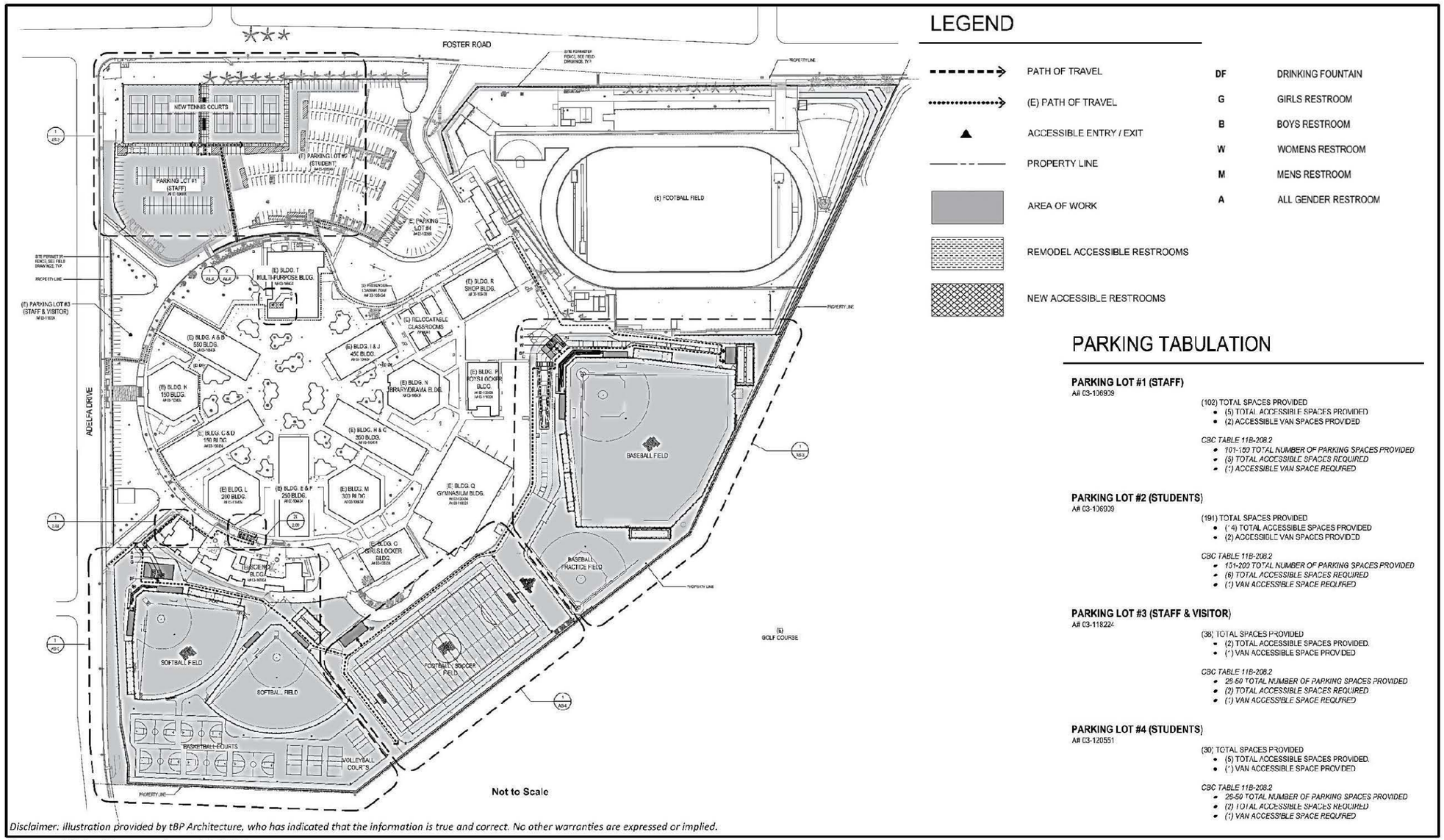
Component	Action
Baseball Field	
Path of Travel to Baseball Field	Concrete paths of travel would extend from existing hardscape north of the field, along the north and west sides of the field.
Guard/Fence	Install new chain link fence with ball control netting.
Field Lighting	New field lighting (Replace existing) mounted on six poles[1]
Batting Cages	Build one double batting cage and one single batting cage
Bullpens	Build 2 new bullpens
Bleachers	Install 3 new sets of 5-row bleachers
Synthetic Turf	Install synthetic turf over porous concrete pavement
Dugouts	Build 2 new dugouts
Fencing	Install new wrought iron campus perimeter fence with ball control netting along the east edge of the field

Component	Action
	Install new chain-link fence with ball control netting along the north and west edges of the field
Netting	Install new ball control netting
Scoreboard	Install new scoreboard
Flag Pole	Install new flag pole
Foul Poles	Install two new foul poles on the foul line
Baseball Practice Field	
Synthetic Turf	Install new synthetic turf
Field Lighting	Install new field lighting mounted on two poles[1]
Batting Cage	Build one single batting cage
Guard/Fence	Install new wrought iron campus perimeter fence with ball control netting along the southeast edge of the field Install new chain link fence with ball control netting along the southwest and northwest edges of the field
Netting	Install new ball control netting
Shade Shelter	Install (1) new shade shelter
Baseball Field Concession Building	
Concession Building	Build 2,175-square-foot, two-story concession building including storage rooms, a concession room, and restrooms.
Baseball Field Team Building	
Team Building	Build a one-story, 680-square-foot baseball team room building
Football/ Soccer Practice Field	
Synthetic Turf	Install new synthetic turf
Football/Soccer Goal/Goal Posts	Install new football goal posts and soccer goal cages
Soccer field marking	Yellow soccer field markings
Football field marking	White football field markings including yard markings at 10-yard intervals
Field Lighting	Install new field lights mounted on four poles[1]
Fencing	Install new wrought iron campus perimeter fence along the southeast edge of the field
Netting	Install new ball control netting along the northwest and southeast edges of the field
Football/Soccer/Softball Storage Building	
Storage Building	Build new one-story, 1,147-square-foot storage building
Softball Field Concession Building	
Concession Building	Build 1,835-square-foot, one-story concession building including storage room, team room, a concession room, and restrooms.
Softball Field	
Path of Travel to Softball Field	Concrete paths of travel would connect to existing hardscape north and northeast of the field, extending along the west, north, and southeast sides of the proposed field
Dugouts	Build 2 new dugouts
Bleachers	Install 1 set of new 3-row bleachers
Pitching Mound/Home Plate	Install pitching mound and home plate
Batting Cage	Build double softball batting cage
Bullpens	Build two new double softball bullpens
Synthetic Turf	Install synthetic turf
Field Lighting	Install new field lights mounted on four poles
Fencing	Install new wrought iron campus perimeter fence along the west edge of the field Install new chain-link fence along the entire field perimeter
Netting	Install new ball control netting
Flag Pole	Install new flag pole
Scoreboard	Install new scoreboard
Softball Practice Field	
Synthetic Turf	Install new synthetic turf
Field Lighting	Install new field lights mounted on four poles[1]

Component	Action
Fencing	Install new chain-link fence along the entire field perimeter
Netting	Install new ball control netting
Dugouts	Build two new dugouts
Paths of Travel	Concrete paths of travel would connect to existing hardscape north of the field. A path of travel along the west side of the field would be contiguous with the path of travel along the south side of the proposed softball field. A second path of travel would extend along the northeast side of the field, connecting to a path of travel along the perimeter of the proposed football and soccer practice field.
Blacktop	
Basketball Courts	Build six new asphalt-paved basketball courts
Volleyball Courts	Build four new asphalt-paved volleyball courts
Fencing	Install new perimeter chain-link fencing
Netting	Install new ball control netting
Court Lighting	Install court lighting mounted on 10 poles[1]
Paths of Travel	A concrete path of travel would extend north from the basketball courts, connecting to the proposed path of travel on the southeast side of the softball field.
Shade Shelters	Install (2) new shade shelters
Tennis Courts	
Tennis Courts	Build six new tennis courts in the northwest corner of the campus on the site of parts of two existing parking lots.
Path of Travel to Tennis Courts Parking	A concrete path would extend the southern and eastern sides of the courts
Bleachers	Install four new 2-row bleachers
Fencing	Install new chain-link fence around perimeter of the courts Install new wrought iron campus perimeter fence north of the courts
Court Lighting	Lights mounted on six poles[1]
General Site	
Restricted Access	
Pedestrian or Emergency Lighting	
Regrading/ Soil Erosion Remediation	
Vehicular Access	
Landscape	
Fencing	
Irrigation	
Stormwater	

Source: Norwalk La Mirada Unified School District Project Plans, 2021.

Figure 3.2-1
OVERALL SITE PLAN



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Source: tBP Architecture, June 18, 2021.

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La Mirada High School –
Baseball, Softball, Practice Fields Project

Overall Site Plan

3.2.2 Demolition

The project would involve demolition of the baseball field, softball field, softball practice field, basketball courts, volleyball courts; along with related improvements such as dugouts, bleachers, batting cages, fencing, and concrete; and parts of two parking lots in the northwest corner of the campus. One team room building and one storage shed, both next to the west edge of the baseball field, would be demolished. The landscaped trees and shrubs will also be removed. The 440,500 square feet to be demolished, and estimated demolition debris that would be generated, are shown below in **Table 3.2-2**. **Figure 3.2-2** shows the project demolition plan.

Table 3.2-2
ESTIMATED DEMOLITION DEBRIS AND GRADING QUANTITIES

Project Component	Demolition		Grading Quantity (cubic yards)
	Area (square feet)	Demolition Debris (cubic yards)	
Baseball Field and Baseball Practice Field	162,000	3,000	18,000
Softball Field and Softball Practice Field	87,000	1,600	9,700
Football/Soccer Practice Field	85,000	1,600	9,400
Hardcourt (Basketball and Volleyball Courts)	56,000	1,050	6,300
Tennis Courts	50,500	950	5,600
Total	**440,500**	**8,200**	**49,000**

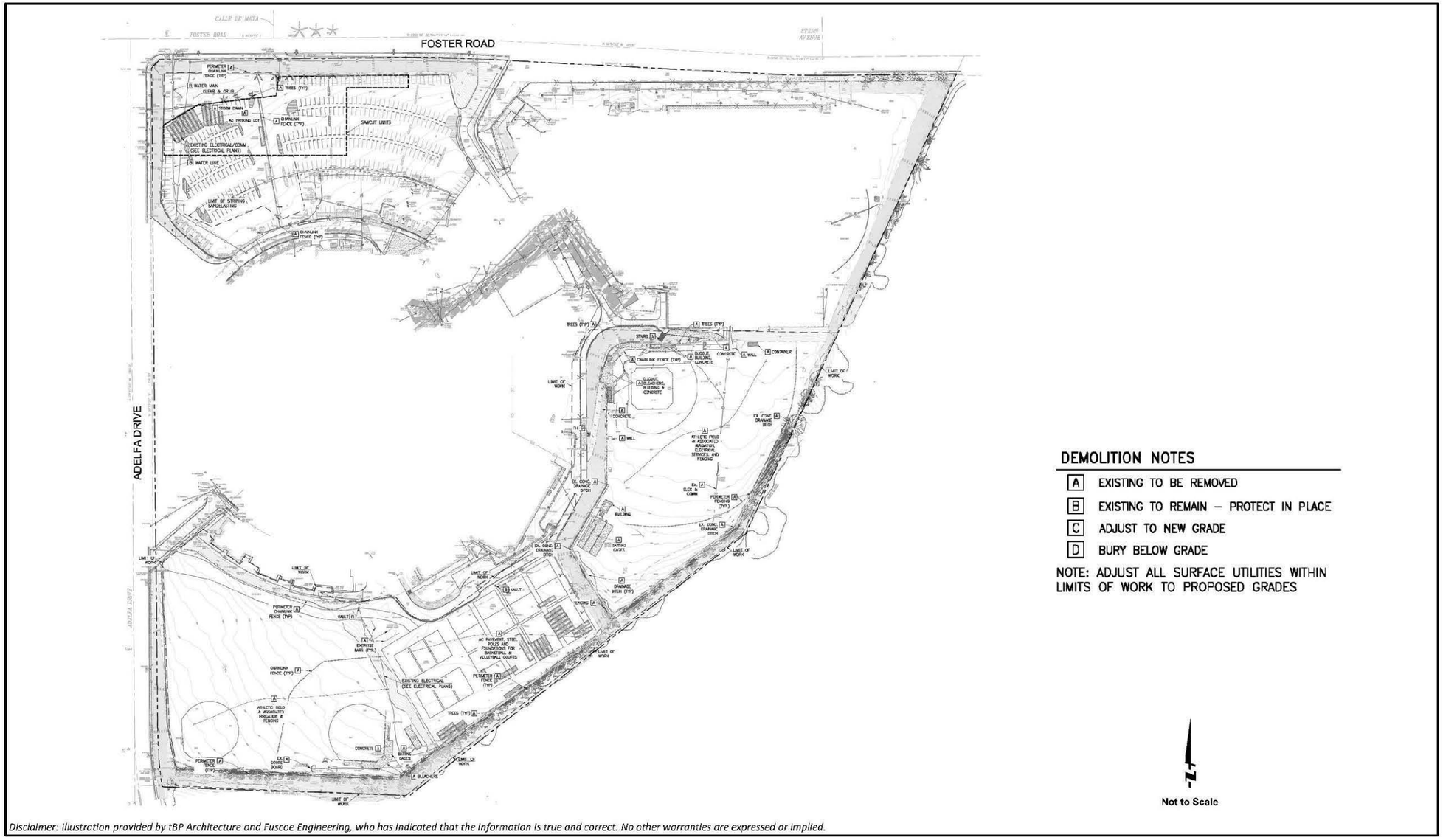
Source: Yoon, 2021

3.2.3 Baseball Field

The project would include construction of one new baseball field. Synthetic turf would be installed with outfield of alternating light green and medium green stripes; and infield and warning track of brown infilled synthetic turf (a warning track is approximately 15 feet wide, next to the outfield fence, and alerts running fielders that they are approaching the fence). The synthetic turf would consist of AstroTurf 3D3 Rootzone 60OZ for outfields, and AstroTurf 3DI for Baseball turf for infield brown areas.

The field would include two dugouts, each with a storage building; three bullpens, one double and two single; and one double batting cage. Three new sets of five-row bleachers would be installed. A scoreboard would be installed next to the east side of the field. New eight-foot-high wrought iron campus perimeter fence with ball control netting would be installed along the east edge of the field. The perimeter fence will sit on new retaining walls between the High School and the golf course. New chain-link fence with ball control netting would be installed along the north and west edges of the field. Field lights, consisting of 42 luminaires total, would be installed mounted on six poles that would be 70 to 80 feet high. **Table 3.2-3** below summarizes proposed field and court lighting for the project. Concrete paths of travel would extend from existing hardscape north of the field, along the north and west sides of the field. Pedestrian areas would be concrete pavement at least 4 inches deep. **Figure 3.2-3** shows the site plan for the baseball field.

Figure 3.2-2
DEMOLITION PLAN



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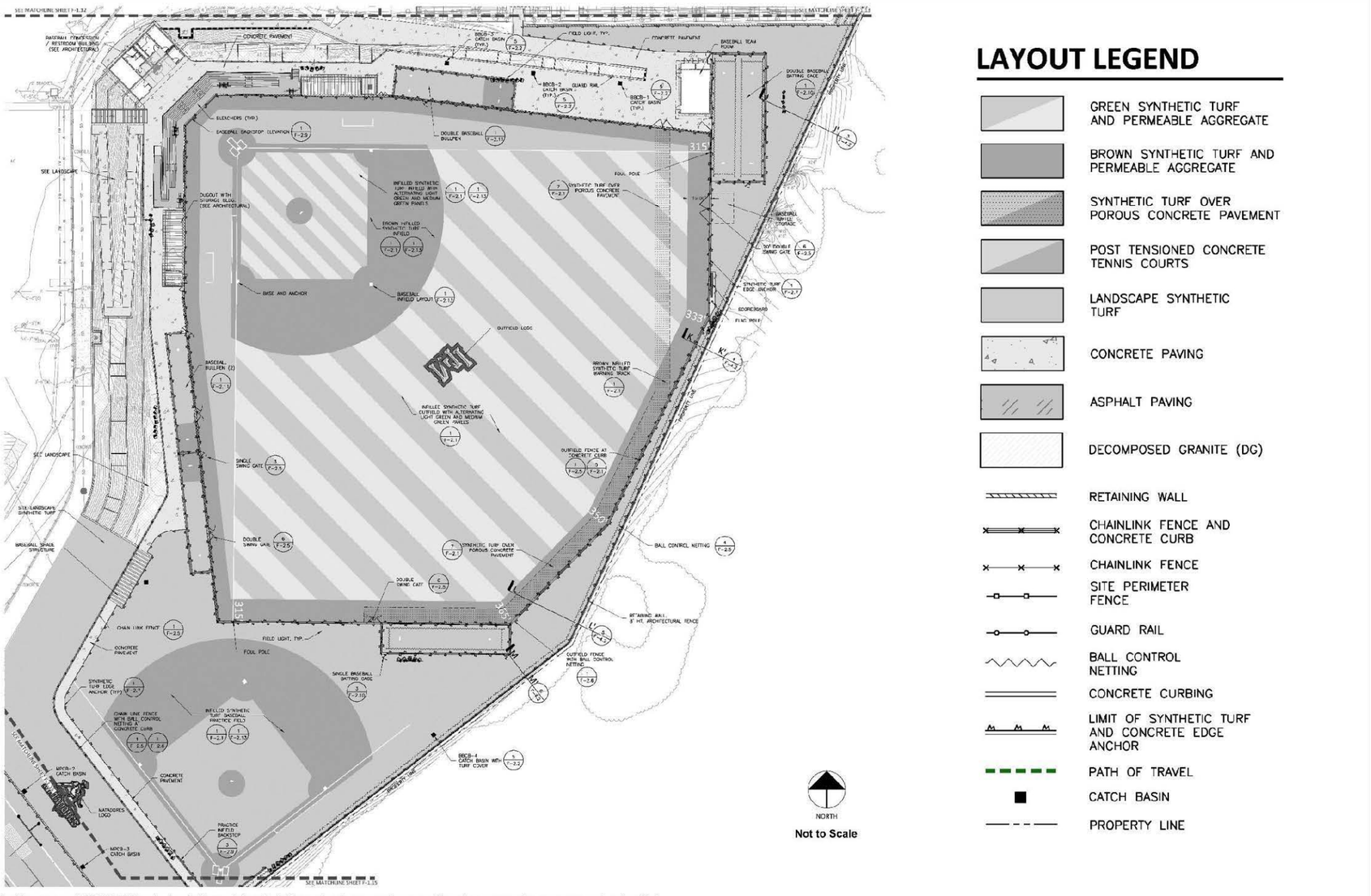
Source: tBP Architecture and Fuscoe Engineering, June 17, 2021.

La Mirada High School –
Baseball, Softball, Practice Fields Project

Demolition Plan

Figure 3.2-3
SITE PLAN, PROPOSED BASEBALL FIELD AND BASEBALL PRACTICE FIELD



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Source: tBP Architecture and DA HOGAN, June 17, 2021.

La Mirada High School –
Baseball, Softball, Practice Fields Project

Baseball Field Layout Plan

3.2.4 Baseball Practice Field

One baseball practice field is proposed. Synthetic turf would be installed, including brown infilled turf infield; the types of synthetic turf would be the same that would be installed on the baseball field. One single batting cage would be built. Field lights mounted on two 70-foot-high poles and consisting of 12 luminaires total would be installed. New eight-foot-high wrought iron campus perimeter fence with ball control netting would be installed along the southeast edge of the field. The perimeter fence will sit on new retaining walls between the High School and the golf course. New chain-link fence with ball control netting would be installed along the southwest and northwest edges of the field. A concrete path of travel would extend along the west side of the field, contiguous with the path of travel along the west side of the proposed baseball field. **Figure 3.2-3** shows the site plan for the baseball practice infield.

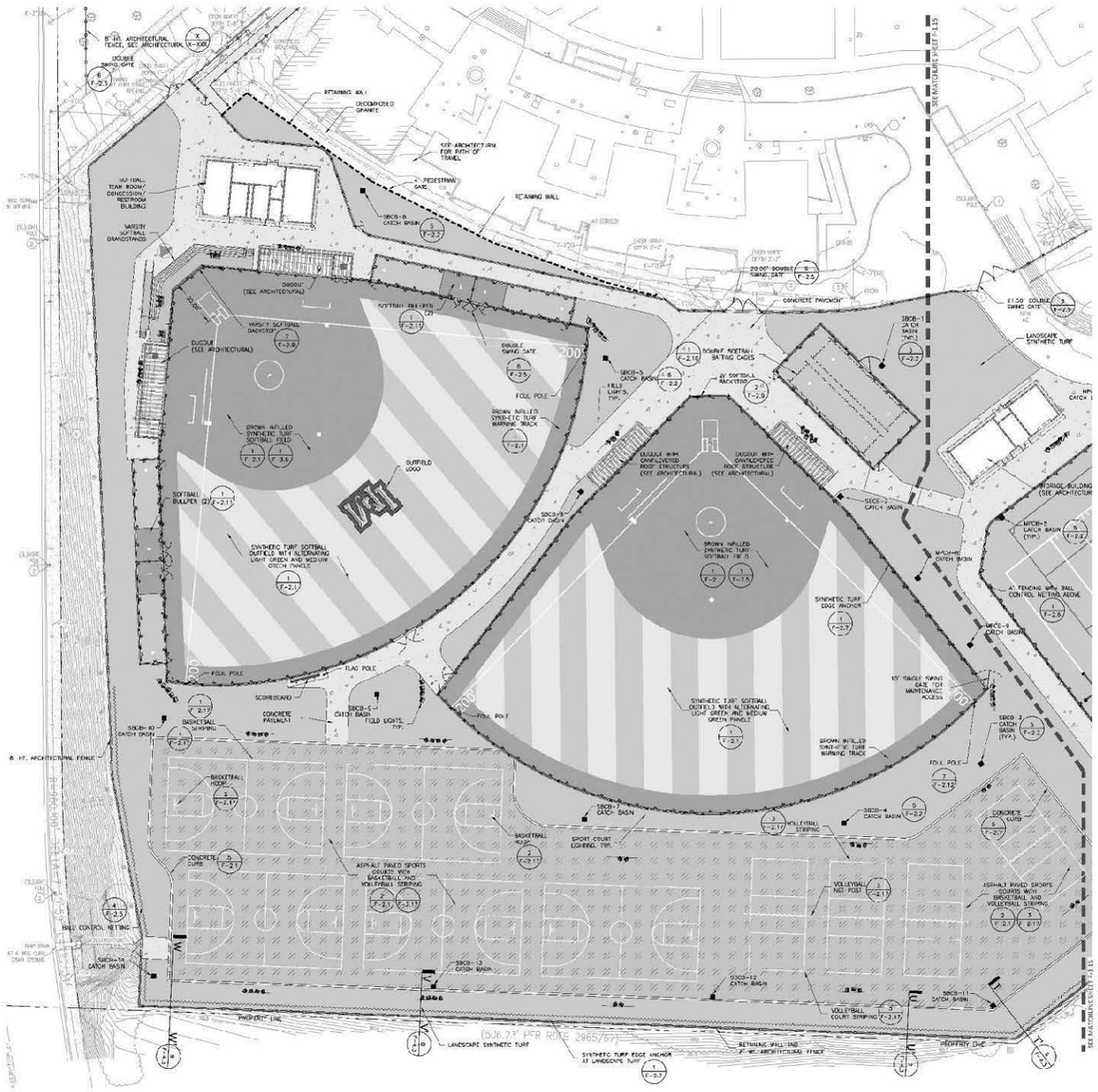
3.2.5 Softball Field

The project would include construction of one softball field in the southwest corner of the campus. The field would consist of synthetic turf including outfield of alternating light green and medium green stripes (AstroTurf 3D3 Rootzone 60OZ) and infield and warning track of brown infilled synthetic turf (AstroTurf 3DI). Two dugouts, one double batting cage, and two new double bullpens would be built. A scoreboard would be installed next to the south side of the outfield. One set of three-row bleachers would be installed. Field lights consisting of 22 luminaires total mounted on four 60-to-70-foot-high poles would be installed. New eight-foot-high wrought iron campus perimeter fence would be installed along the west edge of the field. The perimeter fence will sit on new retaining walls between the High School and the golf course. Chain link fence with ball control netting would be installed around the perimeter of the field. A retaining wall with a decomposed granite apron would be built north of the baseball field. Concrete paths of travel would connect to existing hardscape north and northeast of the field, extending along the west, north, and southeast sides of the proposed field. **Figure 3.2-4** shows the site plan for the softball field.

3.2.6 Softball Practice Field

One softball practice field would be built next to the east side of the proposed softball field. The practice field would consist of synthetic turf with outfield of alternating light green and medium green stripes and infield and warning track of brown infilled synthetic turf. Two dugouts would be built. Field lights comprising 18 luminaires total on two 60-to-70-foot-high poles would be installed. Chain-link fence and ball-control netting would be installed around the field perimeter. Concrete paths of travel would connect to existing hardscape north of the field. A path of travel along the west side of the field would be contiguous with the path of travel along the south side of the proposed softball field. A second path of travel would extend along the northeast side of the field, connecting to a path of travel along the perimeter of the proposed football and soccer practice field. **Figure 3.2-4** shows the site plan for the softball practice field.

Figure 3.2-4
SITE PLAN, PROPOSED SOFTBALL FIELDS AND BASKETBALL AND VOLLEYBALL COURTS



LAYOUT LEGEND

- GREEN SYNTHETIC TURF AND PERMEABLE AGGREGATE
- BROWN SYNTHETIC TURF AND PERMEABLE AGGREGATE
- SYNTHETIC TURF OVER POROUS CONCRETE PAVEMENT
- POST TENSIONED CONCRETE TENNIS COURTS
- LANDSCAPE SYNTHETIC TURF
- CONCRETE PAVING
- ASPHALT PAVING
- DECOMPOSED GRANITE (DG)
- RETAINING WALL
- CHAINLINK FENCE AND CONCRETE CURB
- CHAINLINK FENCE
- SITE PERIMETER FENCE
- GUARD RAIL
- BALL CONTROL NETTING
- CONCRETE CURBING
- LIMIT OF SYNTHETIC TURF AND CONCRETE EDGE ANCHOR
- PATH OF TRAVEL
- CATCH BASIN
- PROPERTY LINE

NORTH
Not to Scale

Disclaimer: Illustration provided by tBP Architecture and DA HOGAN, who has indicated that the information is true and correct. No other warranties are expressed or implied.

Source: tBP Architecture and DA HOGAN, June 17, 2021.

La Mirada High School –
Baseball, Softball, Practice Fields Project

Softball Field Layout Plan

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3.2.7 Football and Soccer Practice Field

The project includes construction of a new football and soccer practice field consisting of infilled synthetic turf (AstroTurf 3D3 Rootzone 60OZ) marked with yellow soccer field markings, and white football field markings including 10-yard-interval markings. New football goal posts and soccer goal cages would be installed. Field lights consisting of 28 total luminaires mounted on four 70-foot-high poles would be installed. New eight-foot-high wrought iron campus perimeter fence would be installed along the southeast edge of the field; and new ball control netting would be installed along the northwest and southeast edges of the field. The perimeter fence will sit on new retaining walls between the High School and the golf course. A concrete path of travel would extend along the northwest, west, and southeast sides of the field, connecting to existing hardscape north of the field. **Figure 3.2-5** shows the site plan for the football and soccer practice field.

3.2.8 Basketball and Volleyball Courts

Project development would include construction of asphalt-paved blacktop at least 2.5 inches thick, including six basketball courts and four volleyball courts, in the southwest corner of the campus. New eight-foot-high wrought iron fencing and ball control netting would be installed along the southern edge of the blacktop. The perimeter fence will sit on new retaining walls between the High School and the golf course. Court lighting comprised of 24 total luminaires on ten 40-foot-high poles would be installed for the basketball and volleyball courts. A concrete path of travel would extend north from the basketball courts, connecting to the proposed path of travel on the southeast side of the softball field. **Figure 3.2-4** shows the site plan for the basketball and volleyball courts.

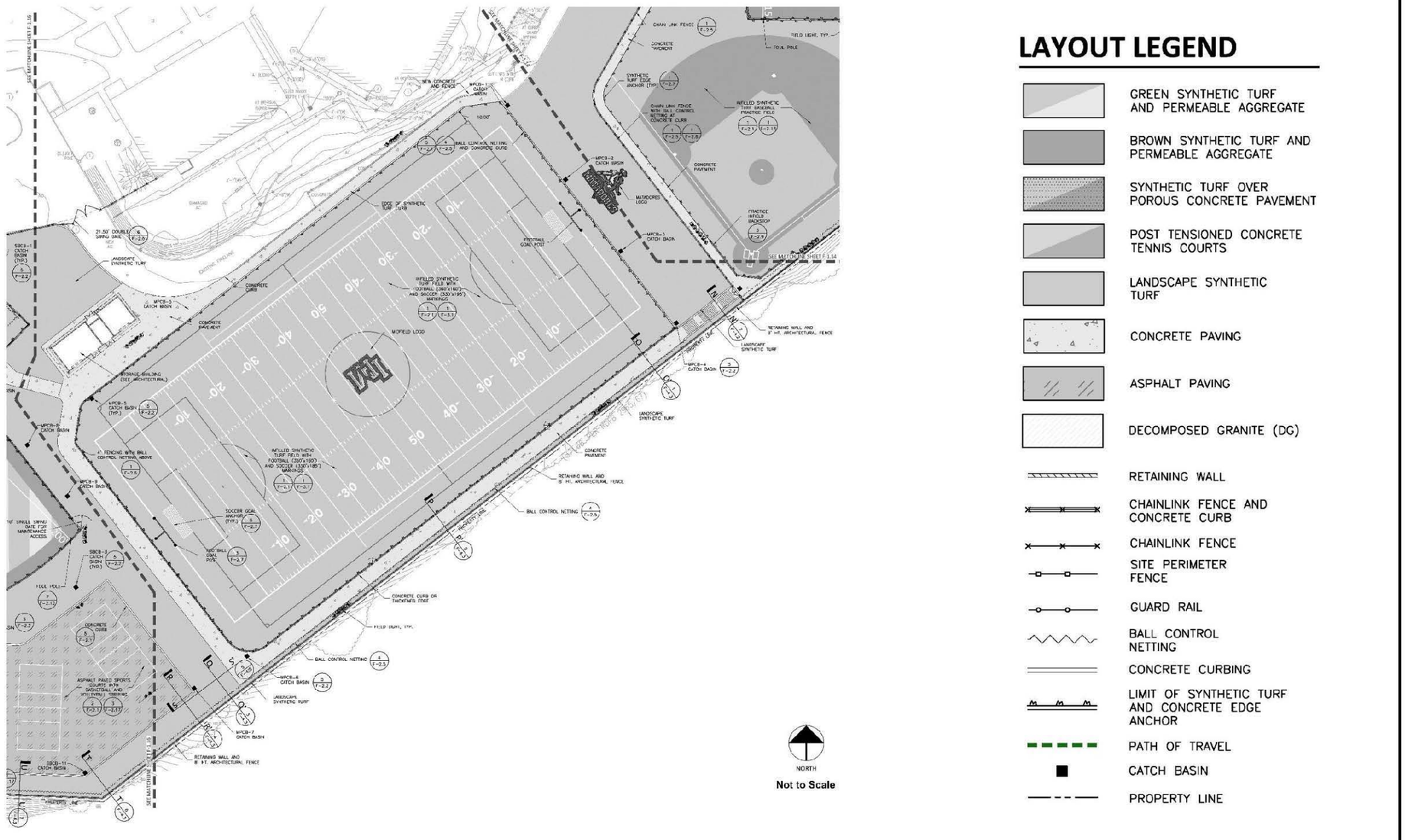
3.2.9 Tennis Courts

Six tennis courts constructed of post-tensioned concrete would be built in the northwest corner of the campus. Portions of two parking lots would be demolished for construction of the courts. Four new 2-row bleachers would be installed. Court lighting comprised of 24 total luminaires on six 50-foot-high poles would be installed. New eight-foot-high wrought iron fencing would be installed just north of the courts. Chain-link fencing would be installed around the perimeter of the courts. **Figure 3.2-6** shows the site plan for the proposed tennis courts. **Table 3.2-3** summarizes proposed field and court lighting for the project.

3.2.10 New Baseball Concession Building

The proposed baseball concession building would be two stories and 2,175 square feet in building area. The building would be of concrete masonry unit (CMU) construction with metal roofing. The first floor would consist of two storage rooms; the second floor would contain a concession room; a concession storage area; a utility room; and three restrooms (boys, girls, and gender-neutral). The total number of restroom fixtures would be four toilets, one urinal, and three sinks. One sink would be installed in the concession room. Renderings and floor plans for the proposed baseball concession building are included in **Appendix A**.

Figure 3.2-5
SITE PLAN, PROPOSED FOOTBALL AND SOCCER PRACTICE FIELD



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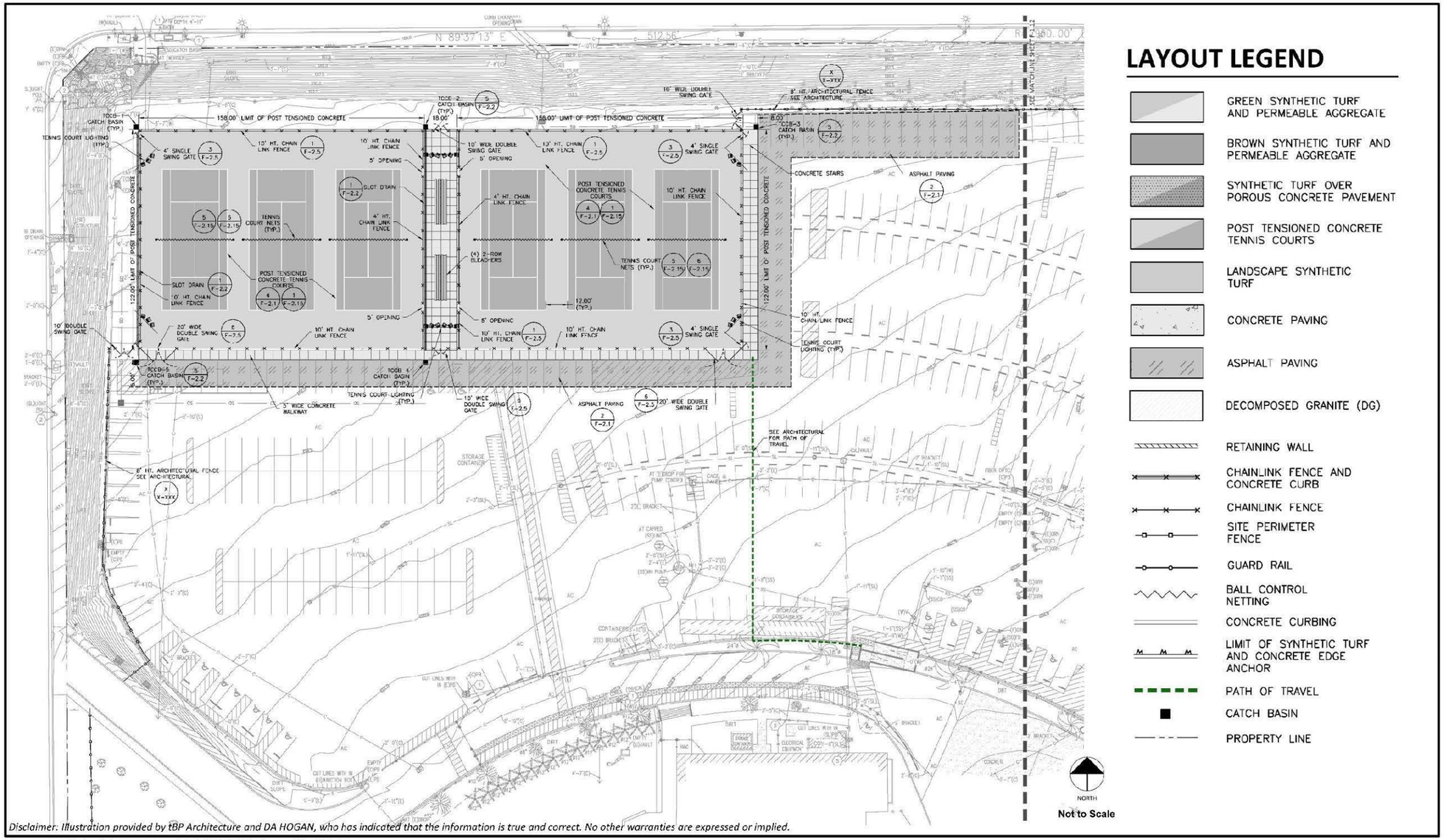
Source: tBP Architecture and DA HOGAN, June 17, 2021.

La Mirada High School – Baseball, Softball, Practice Fields Project

Football Field Layout Plan

Figure 3.2-6
SITE PLAN, PROPOSED TENNIS COURTS



Source: tBP Architecture and DA HOGAN, June 17, 2021.

La Mirada High School –
Baseball, Softball, Practice Fields Project

Tennis Courts Layout Plan

3.2.11 New Softball Concession Building

The proposed softball concession building would be one story and 1,835 square feet in building area. The building would be of CMU construction with metal roofing. The building would consist of a concession room with concession storage; a team room; a storage room; and three restrooms (girls, boys, and gender-neutral). The total number of restroom fixtures would be five toilets, two urinals, and five sinks. One sink would be installed in the concession room. Renderings and floor plans for the proposed softball concession building are included in **Appendix A**.

3.2.12 New Baseball Team Room Building

The proposed baseball team room building would be one story, 680 square feet, and constructed of CMU with metal roofing. Renderings and floor plans of the proposed baseball team room building are included in **Appendix A**.

3.2.13 New Football/Soccer/Softball Storage Building

The proposed football/soccer/softball storage building would be one story, 1,147 square feet, and of CMU construction with metal roofing. The building would consist of three storage rooms. Renderings and floor plans of the proposed football/soccer/softball storage building are included in **Appendix A**.

3.2.14 Paving

The proposed basketball and volleyball courts would be asphalt pavement at least 2.5 inches thick. Pedestrian areas would be concrete pavement at least 4 inches thick. Maintenance access corridors would be concrete pavement at least 6 inches thick. The tennis courts would be constructed of a post-tensioned concrete slab.

3.2.15 Proposed Utility Connections

The project proposes the following extensions of existing domestic water lines:

- One connection to an existing water main at the proposed tennis courts in northwest part of campus
- One extension to proposed softball concession building in southwest part of campus
- One extension approximately 175 feet from an existing water line in the southern part of the campus to the proposed baseball concession building

One fire water lateral is proposed, approximately 420 feet from an existing water line in the southern part of the campus to the proposed baseball team room.

Two new sewer laterals are proposed, one approximately 255 feet from an existing sewer line to the proposed baseball concessions building; and the second from an existing sewer line to the proposed softball concessions building.

Two new storm drains are proposed:

- One proposed storm drain on the western edge of the proposed tennis court area
- One proposed storm drain, approximately 875 feet long, through the proposed basketball courts and volleyball courts, and extending northward to the proposed football/soccer/softball storage building; a branch of this storm drain about 240 feet long would extend to the western part of the proposed basketball court area.

The project would increase the amount of impervious areas onsite from 175,000 square feet to 190,000 square feet, a net increase of 15,000 square feet or about nine percent.

3.2.16 Field and Court Lighting

Proposed court lighting is described below in **Table 3.2-3**. The proposed field and court lighting combined would use 188.54 kW of electricity with all luminaires lit.

Table 3.2-3
NEW FIELD AND COURT LIGHTING SYSTEMS SUMMARY

Pole			Luminaires			
Quantity	Locations	Height (feet)	Mounting Heights (feet)	Lamp Type	Quantity	
					Per pole	subtotal
Baseball Field						
2	A1, A2	70	70	TLC-LED-400	1	2
			15.5	TLC-BT-575	1	2
			70	TLC-LED-1500	4	8
2	B1, B2	80	15.5	TLC-BT-575	1	2
			80	TLC-LED-1500	7	14
2	C1, C2	70	15.5	TLC-BT-575	2	4
			70	TLC-LED-1500	5	10
Total: 6						**42**
Baseball Practice Infield						
2	A3, A4	70	70	TLC-LED-1500	6	**12**
Softball Field						
2	A5, A6	60	60'	TLC-LED-400	1	2
			15.5'	TLC-BT-575	1	2
			60'	TLC-LED-1200	3	6
2	B3, B4	70	15.5'	TLC-BT-575	1	2
			70'	TLC-LED-1500	5	10
Total: 4						**22**
Softball Practice Field						
2	A7, A8	60	15.5'	TLC-BT-575	1	2
			60'	TLC-LED-1200	3	6
2	B5, B6	70	15.5'	TLC-BT-575	1	2
			70'	TLC-LED-1500	4	8

Pole			Luminaires			
Quantity	Locations	Height (feet)	Mounting Heights (feet)	Lamp Type	Quantity	
					Per pole	subtotal
Total: 4						**18**
Football/ Soccer Practice Field						
4	F1 - F4	70	15.5	TLC-BT-575	2	8
			70	TLC-LED-1500	5	20
Total: 4						**28**
Basketball and Volleyball Courts						
4	V1 - V4	40	40	TLC-LED-400	2	8
			40	TLC-LED-600	1	4
6	BA1 - BA6	50	50	TLC-LED-600	2	12
Total: 10						**24**
Tennis Courts						
4	T1, T4, T5, T8	50	50	TLC-LED-1200	1	4
			50	TLC-LED-900	1	4
4	T2, T3, T6, T7	50	50	TLC-LED-1200	2	8
			50	TLC-LED-900	2	8
Total: 8						**24**
TOTALS						
Field Lighting, Subtotal						
20						**122**
Court Lighting, Subtotal						
18						**48**
Total						
38						**170**

Source: Musco Lighting, 2021.

3.2.17 Project Design Features

Energy Conservation

The new facilities will minimize energy use with the addition of LED sports lighting. The District is proposing the installation of Musco lighting systems, as described above in **Table 3.2-3**. The proposed project would also comply with the building standards applicable to public school structures set forth in Title 24 of California Code of Regulations (CCR), Part 2 Building Code, Part 3 Electrical Code, Part 4 Mechanical Code, Part 6 Energy Code, Part 11 Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen Code), and Part 12 Reference Standards Code requirements. Satisfying these standards and code requirements would ensure implementation of structural safety, energy efficient design, and would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

3.2.18 Construction Activities and Schedule

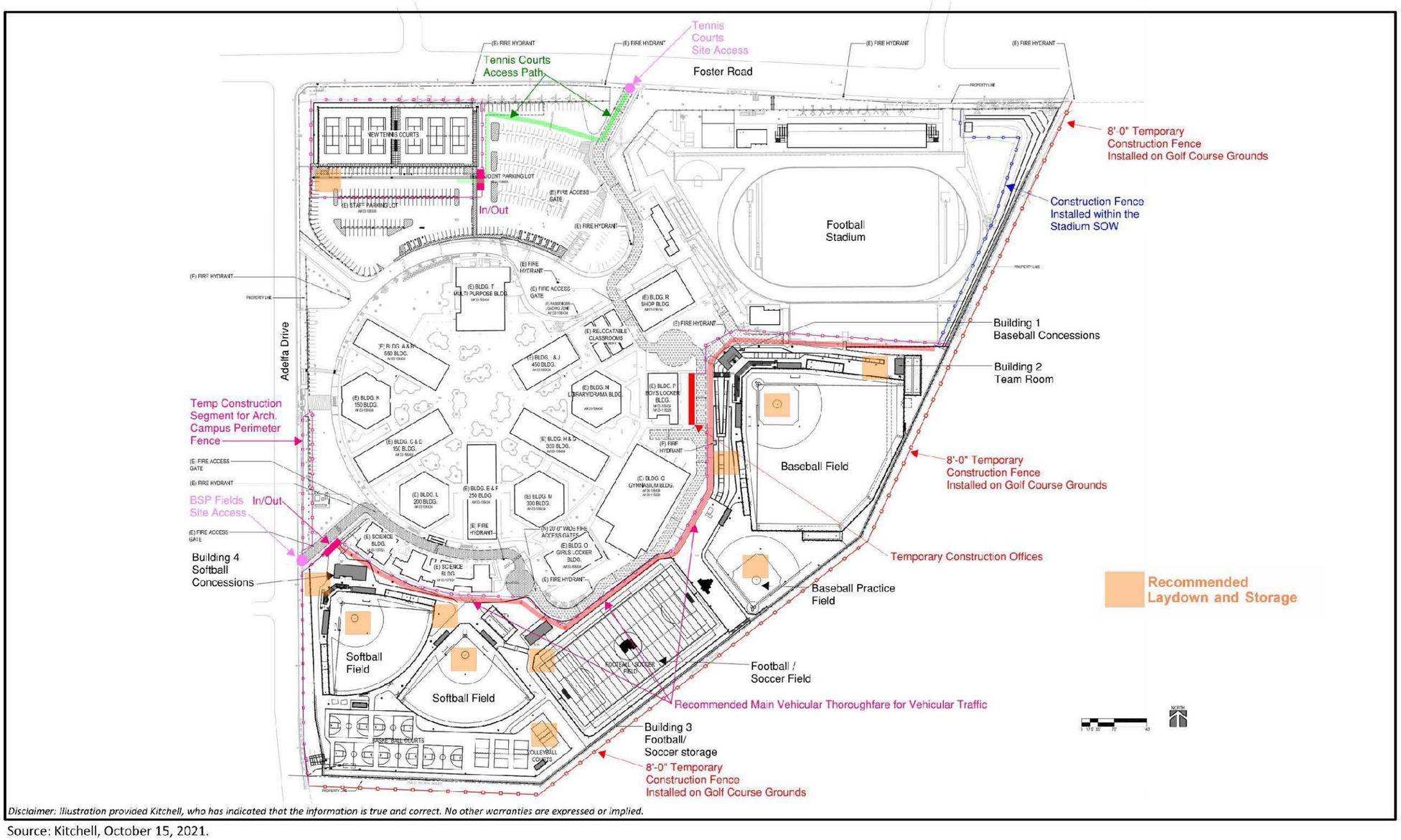
Project construction is planned to occur from approximately December 2022 through January 2024. Project construction is expected to be conducted in one phase. Thus, it is expected that existing improvements on some parts of the site would be demolished, and proposed improvements built on those parts of the site, while demolition was conducted on other parts of the site. Construction would

start with demolition and removal of existing structures and surfaces including turf, concrete walkways, fencing, and bleachers. Construction staging would be located on the school campus within the construction fenced areas depicted in **Figure 3.2-7.** Construction equipment expected to be used is listed in **Table 3.2-4** below and the usage details for that equipment are presented in **Table 3.2-5**. Each of the two tables is divided into two phases, Demolition and Construction; as noted above, it is expected that demolition and construction would overlap somewhat temporally. It is anticipated that the construction phase would require up to approximately 50 crewmen onsite at one time. Construction would occur from 7:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Monday through Friday.

Table 3.2-4
PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

Phase	Activities	Off-road	On-road
Demolition	Removal of existing turf, concrete walkways, blacktop, parts of two parking lots, court lighting, fencing, and bleacher structures.	Concrete/Industrial Saws	Dump trucks - if needed (LDH1)
		Dumpers/Tenders	
		Rubber-Tired Dozer	
		Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	
Construction	Installation of synthetic turf; bleachers; field lighting and scoreboards; court lighting; construction of concession buildings, baseball team room building, and storage building; and fencing and paving.	Aerial Lift	Flatbed truck (T6 instate construction, small)
		Bore/Drill Rig	
		Cement and Mortar Mixer	
		Crane	
		Dumpers/Tenders	
		Forklift	
		Grader	
		Paver	
		Roller	
		Trencher	
		Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	
Source: Yoon, 2021			

Figure 3.2-7 Logistics Plan



Disclaimer: Illustration provided Kitchell, who has indicated that the information is true and correct. No other warranties are expressed or implied.

Source: Kitchell, October 15, 2021.

Table 3.2-5
PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT USE

Phase	Equipment Type	BHP	Load Factor	Number of Days	Hrs/ day	Total hours
Demolition	Concrete/Industrial Saws	81	0.73	20	8	320
	Dumpers/Tenders	16	0.38	20	5	100
	Rubber-Tired Dozer	247	0.4	20	1	20
	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	97	0.37	20	6	240
Construction	Aerial Lift	63	0.31	15	5	75
	Bore/Drill Rig	221	0.5	15	3	45
	Cement and Mortar Mixer	9	0.56	100	5	500
	Crane	231	0.29	100	4	400
	Dumpers/Tenders	16	0.38	100	6	600
	Forklift	89	0.20	100	6	1,200
	Grader	187	0.41	25	2	50
	Paver	130	0.42	25	3	75
	Roller	80	0.38	25	3	75
	Trencher	78	0.50	50	4	200
	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	97	0.37	100	8	1600

Notes: BHP = Brake Horsepower

Grading and Demolition Debris Quantities

Estimated quantities of earthwork and of demolition debris are listed above in **Table 3.2-2**.

3.2.19 Schedule of Operation

As shown in **Table 3.2-6**, various games, practices, and events are possible that would require the use of the sports field lights. Uses that would extend into evening hours are summarized below:

- Baseball Fields: Monday-Saturday until 8:30 p.m., year-round
- Softball Fields: Monday-Saturday until 8:00 p.m., February through May
- Football/Soccer Practice Field: Daily until 9:00 PM, August-November
- Tennis Courts: Monday-Friday until 6:00 PM, year-round[5]

[5] Uses that would end no later than 5:00 p.m., and would thus be in daylight nearly year-round, are omitted from this summary; scheduled uses and events are listed in further detail below in Table 3.2-6.

Table 3.2-6
LA MIRADA HIGH SCHOOL FACILITIES TYPICAL USAGE

Use/Activity	Season	Current Number of days per Season*		Proposed Project Change in the Number of Days Field Lighting Would be Used	Current Number of Attendance			Proposed Project Change in the Number of Participants and Spectators (+/-)			Current Days of the Week	Current Time		Current No. of Hours with Lights	Current PA System Used?
		Unlighted	Lighted		Participants	Spectators		Participants	Spectators			Start	End		
Baseball Fields															
Baseball Games – Varsity	Feb - May	14	0	14	40	250	200	No Change	50	50	Mon-Sat	3:15 p.m.	5:15 p.m.	6:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.
Baseball Games - JV	Feb - May	5	0	5	40	250	100	No Change	No Change	No Change	Mon-Sat	3:15 p.m.	5:15 p.m.	3:15 p.m.	5:15 p.m.
Baseball Games – Freshman/ Sophomore	Feb - May	2	0	0	40	250	100	No Change	No Change	No Change	Mon-Sat	3:15 p.m.	5:15 p.m.	3:15 p.m.	5:15 p.m.
Baseball Playoff Game	Feb - May	4 max.	0	4 max.	40	250	250	No Change	No Change	No Change	Mon-Sat	3:15 p.m.	5:15 p.m.	6:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.
Baseball Practice	All Year	Daily	0	Daily	25	0	0	No Change	No Change	No Change	Mon-Fri	3:15 p.m.	5:15 p.m.	2:00 p.m.	8:30 p.m.
Softball Fields															
Softball Games – Varsity	Feb-May	14	0	14	40	200	100	No Change	No Change	100	Mon-Sat	3:15 p.m.	5:15 p.m.	6:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Softball Games - JV	Feb - May	5	0	5	40	250	100	No Change	No Change	No Change	Mon-Sat	3:15 p.m.	5:15 p.m.	3:15 p.m.	5:15 p.m.
Softball Games – Freshman/ Sophomore	Feb - May	2	0	0	40	250	100	No Change	No Change	No Change	Mon-Sat	3:15 p.m.	5:15 p.m.	3:15 p.m.	5:15 p.m.
Softball Playoff Game	Feb - May	4 max.	0	4 max.	40	250	250	No Change	No Change	No Change	Mon-Sat	3:15 p.m.	5:15 p.m.	6:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.

Use/Activity	Season	Current Number of days per Season*		Proposed Project Change in the Number of Days Field Lighting Would be Used	Current Number of Attendance			Proposed Project Change in the Number of Participants and Spectators (+/-)			Current Days of the Week	Current Time		Current No. of Hours with Lights	Current PA System Used?
		Unlighted	Lighted		Participants	Spectators		Participants	Spectators			Start	End		
Softball Practice	All Year	Daily	0	Daily	25	0	0	No Change	No Change	No Change	Mon-Fri	3:15 p.m.	5:15 p.m.	2:00 p.m.	5:00 p.m.
Football/Soccer Practice Field															
Football Games - JV	Aug-Nov	3 at football stadium	3 at football stadium	3 at new practice field	150 at football stadium	500 at football field	250 at football field	No Change	250 at new practice field	250 at new practice field	Thurs/Fri at football stadium	3:15 p.m./ 5:00 p.m.	5:15 p.m./ 7:00 p.m.	3:15 p.m./ 5:00 p.m.	5:15 p.m./ 7:00 p.m.
Football Games – Freshman/ Sophomore	Aug-Nov	3 at football stadium	3 at football stadium	3 at new practice field	150 at football stadium	500 at football field	250 at football field	No Change	250 at new practice field	250 at new practice field	Thurs/Fri at football stadium	3:15 p.m./ 5:00 p.m.	5:15 p.m./ 7:00 p.m.	3:15 p.m./ 5:00 p.m.	5:15 p.m./ 7:00 p.m.
Football Practice	Mar-Dec	Daily on lower field	Daily between Aug – Nov at football stadium	No lights needed for football practice at new practice field	75	0	0	No Change	No Change	No Change	Mon-Fri	2:00 p.m.	5:00 p.m.	2:00 p.m.	5:00 p.m.
Marching Band/ Color Guard Practice	Aug-Nov	Daily at stadium	Daily at stadium	Daily at new practice field	100	0	0	No Change	No Change	No Change	Mon-Fri	6:45 a.m./ 5:00 p.m.	7:50 a.m./ 9:00 p.m.	6:45 a.m./ 5:00 p.m.	7:50 a.m./ 9:00 p.m.
Soccer Games – Boys Varsity	Nov-Mar	No games anticipated at new practice field for Boys Varsity													
Soccer Games – Boys Freshmen	Nov-Mar	14 at football field	0	No Change	60	200	50	No Change	No Change	No Change	Mon-Fri	3:00 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	No Change	No Change

Use/Activity	Season	Current Number of days per Season*		Proposed Project Change in the Number of Days Field Lighting Would be Used	Current Number of Attendance			Proposed Project Change in the Number of Participants and Spectators (+/-)			Current Days of the Week	Current Time		Current No. of Hours with Lights	Current PA System Used?
		Unlighted	Lighted		Participants	Spectators		Participants	Spectators			Start	End		
						at football stadium	at football stadium								
Soccer Games – Girls Varsity	Nov-Mar	No games anticipated at new practice field for Girls Varsity													
Soccer Games – Girls JV	Nov-Mar	14 at football field	0	14 at new practice field	60	200 at football stadium	50 at football stadium	No Change	No Change	No Change	Mon-Fri	3:00 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	4:45 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Soccer Games – Girls Freshmen	Nov-Mar	14 at football field	0	No Change	60	200 at football stadium	50 at football stadium	No Change	No Change	No Change	Mon-Fri	3:00 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	No Change	No Change
Basketball Courts															
Basketball PE	Sept - June	Mon-Fri	0	No Change	50	0	0	0	0	0	Mon-Fri	7:55 a.m.	2:00 p.m.	7:55 a.m.	2:00 p.m.
Volleyball Courts															
Volleyball PE	Sept - June	Mon-Fri	0	No Change	50	0	0	0	0	0	Mon-Fri	7:55 a.m.	2:00 p.m.	7:55 a.m.	2:00 p.m.
Tennis Courts															
Tennis Games – Boys Varsity	Feb-May	No tennis courts are present on campus. LMHS tennis players use offsite city courts.		14	No tennis courts are present on campus. LMHS tennis players use offsite city courts.			No Change	20	10	Mon-Fri	-	-	2:00 p.m.	6:00 pm.
Tennis Games – Boys JV	Feb-May			14				No Change	20	10	Mon-Fri	-	-	2:00 p.m.	6:00 pm.

Use/Activity	Season	Current Number of days per Season*		Proposed Project Change in the Number of Days Field Lighting Would be Used	Current Number of Attendance		Proposed Project Change in the Number of Participants and Spectators (+/-)			Current Days of the Week	Current Time		Current No. of Hours with Lights	Current PA System Used?
		Unlighted	Lighted		Participants	Spectators	Participants	Spectators			Start	End		
Tennis Games – Girls Varsity	Aug-Nov			14			No Change	20	10	Mon-Fri	-	-	2:00 p.m.	6:00 pm.
Tennis Games – Girls JV	Aug-Nov			14			No Change	20	10	Mon-Fri	-	-	2:00 p.m.	6:00 pm.
Tennis Playoff Game – Boys	May			5 max.			No Change	10	10	Mon-Fri	-	-	2:00 p.m.	6:00 pm.
Tennis Playoff Game - Girls	Nov			5 max.			No Change	10	10	Mon-Fri	-	-	2:00 p.m.	6:00 pm.
Tennis Practice – Boys	All Year			Mon-Fri			No Change	10	10	Mon-Fri	-	-	2:00 p.m.	6:00 pm.
Tennis Practice – Girls	All Year			Mon-Fri			No Change	0	0	Mon-Fri	-	-	2:00 p.m.	6:00 pm.

Notes:
* All numbers are approximate.
**Graduation is an existing event at the school, there would be no change in this event.

Proposed field and court lighting would consist of light-emitting diode (LED) luminaires that would be fully shielded and directed onto the fields or courts. Typically, at the conclusion of a sports event or activity, the lights would be dimmed. This would allow for sufficient lighting for attendees to safely depart and for clean-up. It is anticipated that the departure of attendees and clean-up would take no longer than one hour, after which the lights would be extinguished. For example, for a baseball game that ends at 8:30 p.m., the lights would be dimmed at 8:30 p.m. and turned off by 9:30 p.m. The same traffic and crowd control measures that are currently in place for events at the school would be implemented for evening events, as determined necessary by school officials. All of the planned uses of the proposed facilities are school uses and events, and no community or joint use is planned.

3.3 Reviewing Agencies

The following agencies would be provided an opportunity to review the IS/MND for compliance with applicable requirements, and to submit written comments, if any, to the Lead Agency.

3.3.1 State

- California Department of Education (CDE) – School Facilities Planning Division
- California Department of General Services – Division of State Architect (DSA)
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife
- California Geological Survey (CGS)
- Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board-
- California Office of Planning and Research – State Clearinghouse
- Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)
- Native American Heritage Commission
- Department of Conservation
- Department of Health Services
- Office of Emergency Services
- State Water Resources Control Board

3.3.2 Regional and Local

- City of La Mirada
- Los Angeles County Fire Department
- Los Angeles County Health Department
- South Coast Air Quality Management District

3.4 Discretionary Action

After Lead Agency approval of this IS/MND (see **Section 1.0**), the following permits, and approvals listed in **Table 3.4-1** would be required prior to construction.

Table 3.4-1
AGENCY PERMITS AND APPROVALS

Agency	Permit or Approval
California Department of Education – School Facilities Planning Division	Approval of site plans
California Division of the State Architect (DSA)	Approval of plans and specifications
Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board –	Issuance of National Pollutant Discharge Elimination (NPDES) permit to contractor
South Coast Air Quality Management District	Issuance of applicable air quality permits
Los Angeles County Health Department	Permit
Los Angeles County Fire Department	Plan review re: fire access and hydrant(s)

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" or as a "Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated," as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

☐ Aesthetics	☐ Agricultural and Forest 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

Determination (To Be Completed by the Lead Agency)

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

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

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

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

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect (1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and (2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.

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

Signature _____ Date 2/15/2022

Edith C. Florence
Printed Name

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 in the parentheses following each question. 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 would not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).

(2) All answers must take into account 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 there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries 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 less than significant level.

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

   (a) Earlier Analyses Used. Identify and state where the earlier analysis 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 that 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) This is only a suggested form, and lead agencies are free to use different formats; however, lead agencies should normally address the questions from this checklist that are relevant to a project's environmental effects in whatever format is selected.

(9) 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.

4.1 Aesthetics

Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?			X	
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?				X
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?			X	
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?			X	

A "visual environment" includes the built environment (development patterns, buildings, parking areas, and circulation elements) and natural environment (such as hills, vegetation, rock outcroppings, drainage pathways, and soils) features. Visual quality, viewer groups and sensitivity, duration, and visual resources characterize views. Visual quality refers to the general aesthetic quality of a view, such as vividness, intactness, and unity. Viewer groups identify who is most likely to experience the view. High-sensitivity land uses include residences, schools, playgrounds, religious institutions, and passive outdoor spaces such as parks, playgrounds, and recreation areas. Duration of a view is the amount of time that a particular view can be seen by a specific viewer group. Visual resources refer to unique views, and views identified in local plans, from scenic highways, or of specific unique structures or landscape features.

a) Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

Less than Significant Impact

The City of La Mirada is set at the base of rolling hills; topography in the City is relatively flat. The City is built out and therefore, it contains no natural resource areas such as forests, wildlife habitat or agricultural land (City of La Mirada General Plan, 2003 p. OSC-1). Views from public roadways, thoroughfares and open spaces in the City include distant views of the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains to the north and the Puente Hills to the north and northeast.

The proposed project is located in a portion of La Mirada that includes the La Mirada Regional Golf Course, La Mirada Regional Park and La Mirada Civic Center. The project proposes to replace playfields and hardcourts on the La Mirada High School campus. The only fields and hardcourts that are anticipated to be visible from public roadways are the baseball field in the southwest corner of the campus, and the tennis courts near the northwest corner. Aboveground project components (buildings) would be visible farther into the site (east) from Adelfa Drive. The proposed field lights would slightly detract from vistas of mountains and hills to the north as seen from La Mirada Golf Course to the south. The impact would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

b) Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?

No Impact

The project site does not contain notable visual resources such as rock outcroppings, trees, or historic buildings. According to the California Department of Transportation, the project site is not located in the vicinity of an officially designated or eligible state scenic highway. As depicted in **Figure 4.1-1** below, the closest eligible state scenic highway is a portion of State Route 57 through Brea Canyon, located approximately 6.8 miles northeast of the project site (Caltrans, 2021). Therefore, the project would not damage any scenic resources and no impacts would occur.

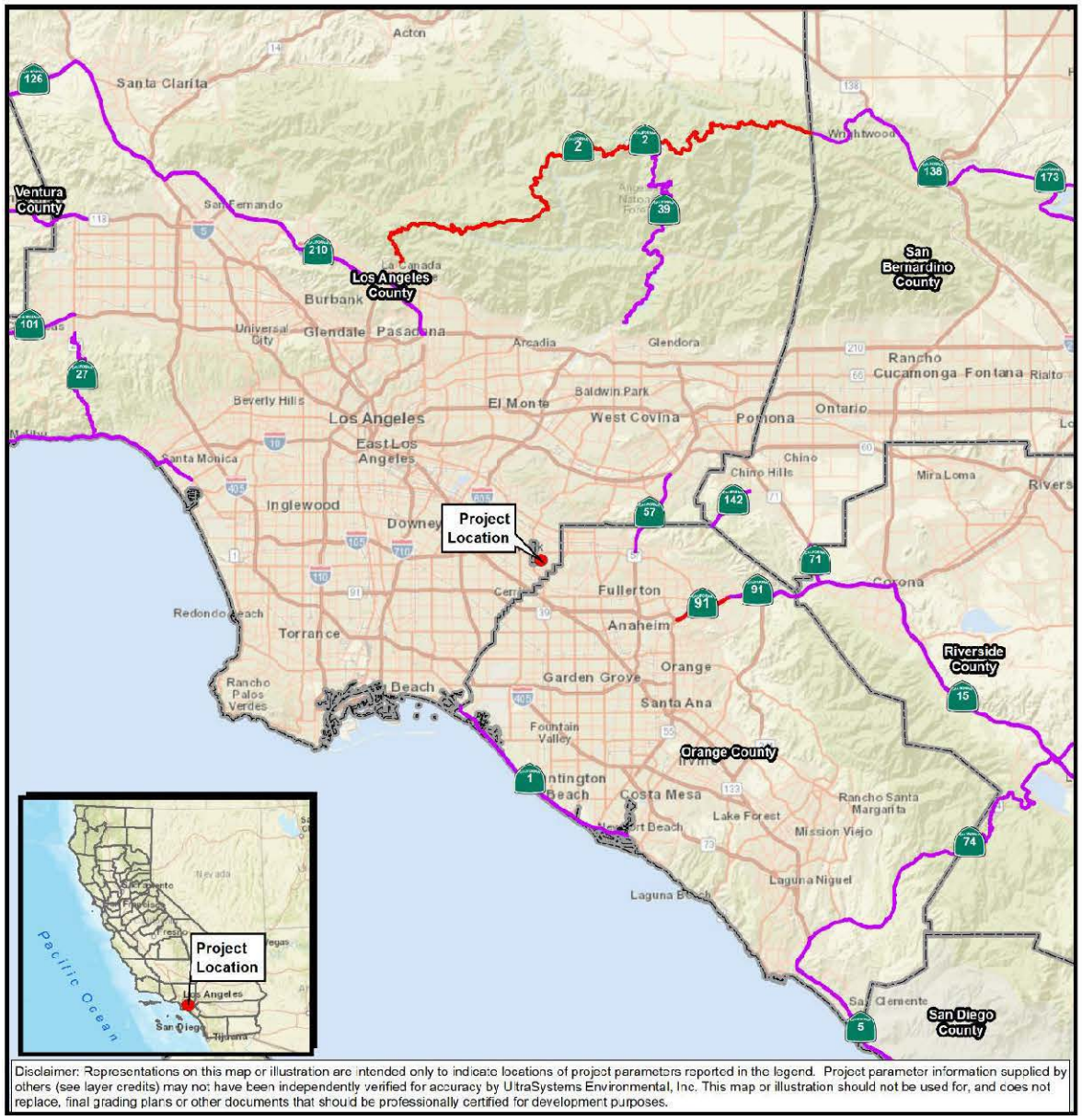
c) In non-urbanized areas, would the project substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project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

Less than Significant Impact

The project site is located in an urban setting characterized by single-family residences to the north, La Mirada Regional Golf Course to the east, and existing high school uses to the west and north. Views of the existing streetscape along Adelfa Drive consist of La Mirada Regional Park and La Mirada Regional Golf Course to the west, and La Mirada High School to the east (a small upslope along the southern part of the high school frontage along Adelfa Drive obscures part of the campus as seen from the roadway). Views of the existing streetscape along Foster Road include maintained sidewalks and streets with occasional street trees, as well as existing single-family housing. Street lights are visible along the Foster Road street frontage. Partial public views of the project site are available from Foster Road.

During project construction, there would be elements on the project site that are not compatible with the project vicinity. These features may include construction equipment (e.g., small cranes, pickup trucks), stockpiled materials, and construction-area barriers and fencing. Construction elements would be inconsistent with the visual character of the project vicinity. While these elements would be removed following construction, they would nonetheless result in a temporary impact. However, during project construction, work areas would be screened from public view through the use of temporary barriers. Therefore, short-term visual impacts during the construction phase would be less than significant.

Figure 4.1-1
DESIGNATED AND ELIGIBLE STATE SCENIC HIGHWAYS



Implementation of the proposed project would not result in long-term/permanent changes to the visual character of the site and public views of the site because the project does not propose any new buildings or structures that would block views. The proposed team room building, concession buildings, and storage building would all be one story and would range from 680 to 2,175 square feet in area. The project would not result in the removal or degradation of any significant visual resources, and would be consistent in appearance to the existing school campus land uses. The proposed playfields, hardcourts, and buildings would complement the existing buildings and architecture on campus. The proposed project would not conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality because the City is primarily built out and does not contain substantial undeveloped areas or identified scenic vistas in the project vicinity.

Development projects on the La Mirada High School campus are subject to review by the Division of State Architect (DSA), which issues the building/construction permits for projects on campus. DSA review of project building plans would not address scenic quality. Therefore, project impacts on scenic quality would be less than significant.

d) Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?

Less than Significant Impact

The project site is located in an urban area, which is characterized by low to medium nighttime ambient light levels. Streetlights, vehicle lights on local streets and exterior lighting at the school and in surrounding developments are the primary sources of ambient light in the project area. Light-sensitive uses in the project vicinity are limited to residences.

The project proposes court lighting for the volleyball and basketball courts mounted on ten 40-foot-high poles; court lighting for the tennis courts mounted on eight 50-foot-high poles; and field lighting mounted on 20 poles ranging from 60 to 80 feet high. No field or court lighting is present on any of the facilities to be replaced; parking lot lighting is present on the parking lot that would be partially demolished for construction of the tennis courts. The proposed tennis court lights would all be light-emitting diode (LED) lights. As depicted in **Appendix B**, two types of luminaires would be installed: TLC-LED-900, which would each use 0.89 kW of electricity; and TLC-LED-1200, which would each use 1.17 kW of electricity. The only light-sensitive uses near any of the proposed field and court lights are residences opposite Foster Road from the proposed tennis courts; the nearest residences to the proposed courts are approximately 160 feet to the north. The proposed tennis court lights would be aimed and shielded to focus light onto the tennis courts and the bleachers to be installed in the center of the tennis court area.

Sky Glow[6]

The project site is located approximately 22 miles southeast of the Griffith Observatory in an urbanized area of Los Angeles and would therefore have less potential to impact operations at the observatory than more closely-situated properties. The proposed project would involve installation of field and court lights on 38 poles ranging from 40 to 80 feet high. The height of the proposed light poles would allow for each luminaire to be mounted with a narrow beam angle, which would focus

6 Sky Glow is the brightening of the sky that occurs as a result of outdoor lighting fixtures emitting a portion of their light directly into the sky. Sky glow is of particular concern near observatories and in rural areas where there is low ambient light.

light downward. The proposed lighting fixtures would each have a standard visor and reflector and would be mounted on the pole to point downward towards the fields and courts. Lighting fixtures would be oriented to match the photometric plan for the proposed project (Musco, 2020). These design features would minimize sky glow to the maximum feasible extent. Based on the physical characteristics of the area surrounding the project site and the design of the proposed light fixtures, implementation of the project would not cause significant sky glow impact.

Glare

Glare is the objectionable brightness caused by over-illumination, as well as poorly shielded or poorly aimed light fixtures. The proposed project would introduce new outdoor artificial lighting elements, which have the potential to result in glare if the main beams of proposed lighting elements (i.e., the portion of the lamp with the greatest illuminance) are visible from offsite locations, resulting in excessive, uncontrolled brightness. However, many of the same design features that would minimize sky glow also would minimize glare impacts. The high mounting heights of the light fixtures would allow the light fixtures to be aimed at a steep angle that would focus the main beam of the lamp onto the fields and courts. The proposed lighting fixtures would each have a standard visor and reflector and would be mounted on the pole to point downward towards the fields and courts. These design features would ensure that a direct line of sight to the main beam of the lamp would be minimized and/or blocked from offsite locations. Although new sources of outdoor artificial light would be introduced into the community, the design of the proposed lighting system would ensure that offsite residential land uses and motorists, including motorists along Foster Road and Adelfa Drive, would not be exposed to excessive, uncontrolled brightness. Therefore, potential project impacts related to glare would be less than significant.

Light Trespass

The proposed artificial lighting system has been specifically designed to minimize light trespass. As described above, the high mounting height (40 to 80 feet) of the luminaires would allow the lamps to be installed with a narrow beam angle to direct light downward, onto the fields of play, and away from the sensitive receivers (residential properties), located north of the project site on the other side of Foster Road.[7] In addition, the luminaires closest to residences north of Foster Road would be aimed down and south at the tennis courts, thus minimizing light trespass impacts to those sensitive land uses. The proposed lighting fixtures would each have a standard visor.

The tennis courts would be used between 2:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m. Monday through Friday year-round (NLMUSD, 2021). Thus, during spring and summer, the courts would be used during daylight hours and the court lights are not expected to be used. Court lights are expected to be used from October through early March, when daylight savings time begins. Court lights would not need to be left on for any substantial amount of time after 6:00 p.m. (the estimated number of spectators at the tennis courts ranges up to 20).

Light trespass impacts are analyzed for two periods: 1), from dusk till 11:00 p.m.; and 2), from 11:00 p.m. until 7:00 a.m. 11:00 p.m. is referred to as "curfew"; and light trespass significance thresholds are lower after 11:00 p.m., to minimize interference with sleep (NLPIP, 2007). The tennis court lights would not be used between 11:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. Light trespass impacts would be less than significant.

[7] The lights to be mounted at lower heights, such as tennis court lights, would be focused on smaller areas than, for example, baseball field lights, and so could still be aimed downward.

4.2 Agriculture and Forestry Resources

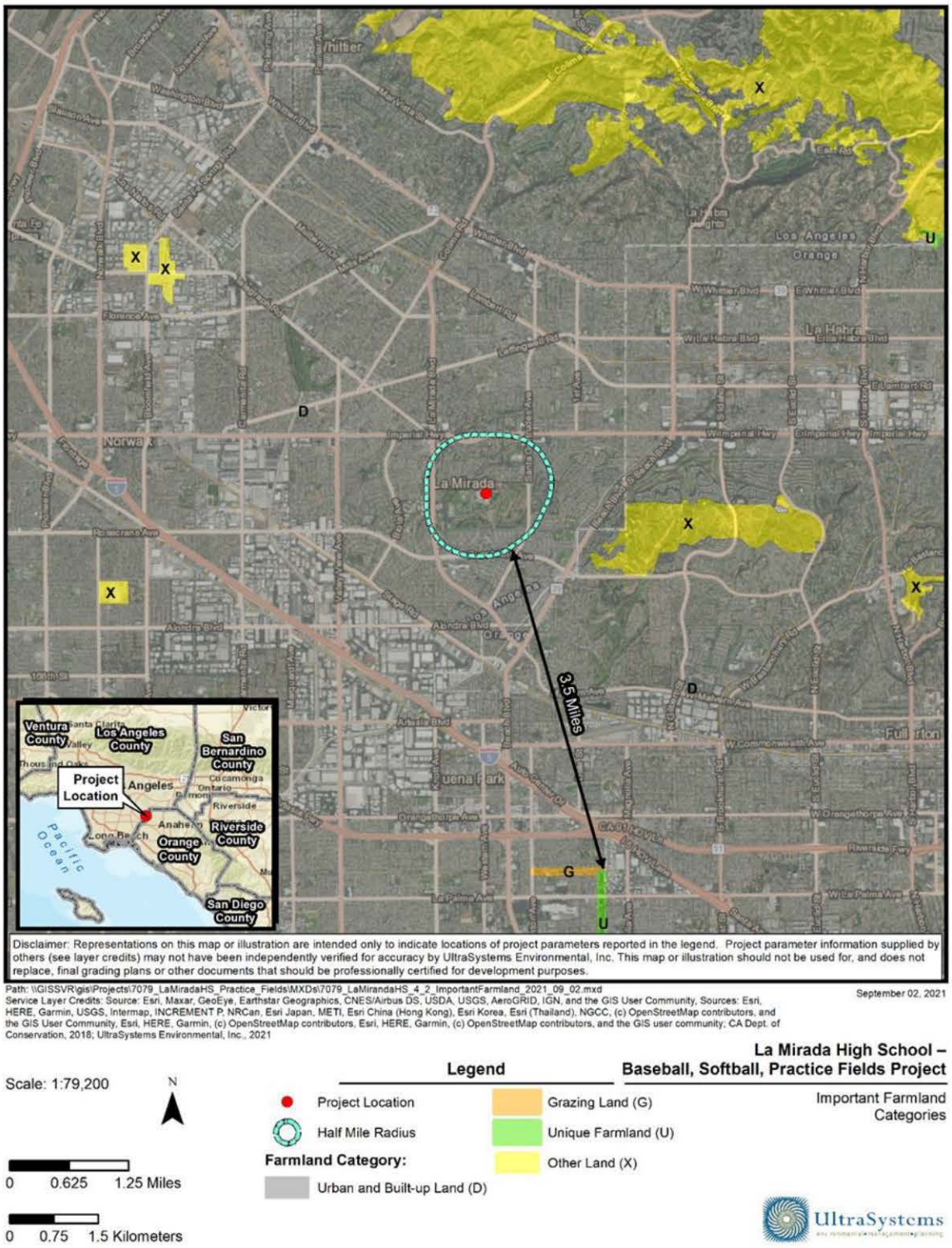
Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?				**X**
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?				**X**
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))?				**X**
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				**X**
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				**X**

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 contains a high school and is surrounded by urban development in all directions (UltraSystems, 2021). As shown in **Figure 4.2-1**, the project is classified as Urban and Built-Up Land under the California Important Farmland Finder maintained by the Department of Conservation (DOC). The DOC defines Urban and Built-Up Land as occupied structures with a building density of at least one unit to 1.5 acres, or approximately six structures to a 10-acre parcel (DOC, 2019). Therefore, the proposed project would not convert lands classified as prime, unique, or farmland of statewide importance, and there would be no impact in this regard.

FIGURE 4.2-1
IMPORTANT FARMLAND CATEGORIES



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

No Impact

The project site is not located on land enrolled in a Williamson Act contract (DOC, 2019) and is not located within an area zoned for agricultural use. The project site is zoned by the City of La Mirada as Open Space (OS) (City of La Mirada Zoning Map, 2012). Therefore, no impact would occur.

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 existing Open Space (OS) zoning designation for the project site does not support the definitions provided by PRC § 42526 for timberland, PRC § 12220(g) for forestland, or California Government Code § 51104(g) for timberland zoned for production. PRC § 12220(g) defines forest land as "land that can support 10 percent native tree cover of any species, including hardwoods, under natural conditions, and that allows for management of one or more forest resources, including timber, aesthetics, fish and wildlife, biodiversity, water quality, recreation, and other public benefits." Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with zoning for forest land or timberland, and no impact would occur.

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

No Impact

The project is located within a high school campus, in a developed urban area, and no forest land is present onsite. Implementation of the project would not result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. No impact would occur.

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

No Impact

The project site is located on campus of a high school in an urban setting. No farmland or forest land is on or near the project site. Implementation of the project would not result in changes to the environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. Therefore, no impact would occur.

4.3 Air Quality

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?			**X**	
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?			**X**	
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?			**X**	
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?			**X**	

Pollutants of Concern – Criteria Pollutants

The criteria air pollutants of concern are nitrogen dioxide (NO2), carbon monoxide (CO), particulate matter (PM), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), lead (Pb), and ozone (O_3), and their precursors. Criteria pollutants are air pollutants for which acceptable levels of exposure can be determined and an ambient air quality standard has been established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and/or the California Air Resources Board (ARB). Since the proposed project would not generate appreciable SO_2 or Pb emissions, it is not necessary for the analysis to include those two pollutants. Presented below is a description of the air pollutants of concern and their known health effects.

Nitrogen oxides (NO_X): NO_X serve as integral participants in the process of photochemical smog production and are precursors[8] for certain particulate compounds that are formed in the atmosphere. The two major forms of NO_X are nitric oxide (NO) and NO_2. NO is a colorless, odorless gas formed from atmospheric nitrogen and oxygen when combustion takes place under high temperature and/or high pressure. NO_2 is a reddish-brown pungent gas formed by the combination of NO and oxygen. NO_2 acts as an acute respiratory irritant and eye irritant, and increases susceptibility to respiratory pathogens. A third form of NO_x, nitrous oxide (N_2O), is a greenhouse gas.

Carbon monoxide (CO): CO is a colorless, odorless non-reactive pollutant produced by incomplete combustion of carbon-containing fuels (e.g., gasoline, diesel, and biomass). CO levels tend to be highest during the winter months and low wind speed when the meteorological conditions favor the accumulation of the pollutants. This occurs when relatively low inversion levels trap pollutants near the ground and concentrate the CO. CO is essentially inert to plants and materials but can have

[8] A precursor is a directly emitted air contaminant that, when released into the atmosphere, forms, causes to be formed, or contributes to the formation of a secondary air contaminant for which an ambient air standard has been adopted, or whose presence in the atmosphere will contribute to the violation of one or more standards.

significant effects on human health. The primary adverse health effect associated with CO is its binding with hemoglobin in red blood cells, which decreases the ability of these cells to transport oxygen throughout the body. Prolonged exposure can cause headaches, drowsiness, or loss of equilibrium; high concentrations are lethal.

Particulate matter (PM): PM is a mixture of microscopic solids and liquid droplets suspended in air. This pollution is made up of a number of components, including acids (such as nitrates and sulfates), organic chemicals, metals, soil or dust particles, and allergens (such as fragments of pollen or mold spores). Two forms of fine particulate matter are now regulated. Respirable particles, or PM_{10}, include that portion of the particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometers (i.e., 10 one-millionths of a meter or 0.0004 inch) or less. Fine particles, or $PM_{2.5}$, have an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 micrometers (i.e., 2.5 one-millionths of a meter or 0.0001 inch) or less. Particulate discharge into the atmosphere results primarily from industrial, agricultural, construction, and transportation activities. However, wind action on the arid landscape also contributes substantially to the local particulate loading. Fossil fuel combustion accounts for a significant portion of $PM_{2.5}$. In addition, particulate matter forms in the atmosphere through reactions of NO_x and other compounds (such as ammonia) to form inorganic nitrates. Both PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ may adversely affect the human respiratory system, especially in those people who are naturally sensitive or susceptible to breathing problems.

Reactive organic gases (ROG): ROG are compounds comprised primarily of atoms of hydrogen and carbon that have high photochemical reactivity. The major source of ROG is the incomplete combustion of fossil fuels in internal combustion engines. Other sources of ROG include the evaporative emissions associated with the use of paints and solvents, the application of asphalt paving and the use of household consumer products. Adverse effects on human health are not caused directly by ROG, but rather by reactions of ROG to form secondary pollutants. ROG are also transformed into organic aerosols in the atmosphere, contributing to higher levels of fine particulate matter and lower visibility. The term ROG is used by the ARB for air quality analysis and is defined essentially the same as the federal term volatile organic compound (VOC).

Ozone (O_3): Ozone is a secondary pollutant produced through a series of photochemical reactions involving ROG and NO_X. Ozone creation requires ROG and NO_X to be available for approximately three hours in a stable atmosphere with strong sunlight. Because of the long reaction time, peak ozone concentrations frequently occur downwind of the sites where the precursor pollutants are emitted. Thus, ozone is considered a regional, rather than a local, pollutant. The health effects of ozone include eye and respiratory irritation, reduction of resistance to lung infection and possible aggravation of pulmonary conditions in persons with lung disease. Ozone is also damaging to vegetation and untreated rubber.

Meteorology and Climate

Air quality is affected by both the rate and location of pollutant emissions and by meteorological conditions that influence movement and dispersal of pollutants. Atmospheric conditions such as wind speed, wind direction, and air temperature gradients, along with local topography, provide the link between air pollutant emissions and air quality.

The South Coast Air Basin (SCAB) is a coastal plain with connecting broad valleys and low hills, bounded by the Pacific Ocean to the southwest and high mountains around its remaining perimeter. The general region lies in the semi-permanent high-pressure zone of the eastern Pacific resulting in a mild climate tempered by cool sea breezes with light average wind speeds. The usually mild

climatological pattern is interrupted occasionally by periods of extremely hot weather, winter storms, or Santa Ana winds.

The vertical dispersion of air pollutants in the SCAB is hampered by the presence of persistent temperature inversions. An upper layer of dry air that warms as it descends characterizes high-pressure systems, such as the semi-permanent high-pressure zone in which the SCAB is located. This upper layer restricts the mobility of cooler marine-influenced air near the ground surface and results in the formation of subsidence inversions. Such inversions restrict the vertical dispersion of air pollutants released into the marine layer and, together with strong sunlight, can produce worst-case conditions for the formation of photochemical smog.

The atmospheric pollution potential of an area is largely dependent on winds, atmospheric stability, solar radiation, and terrain. The combination of low wind speeds and low inversions produces the greatest concentration of air pollutants. On days without inversions, or on days of winds averaging over 15 mph, smog potential is greatly reduced.

The annual average temperature, as recorded at the Montebello weather station (9.4 miles northwest of the proposed project site), is 67.4 degrees Fahrenheit (°F). The station has an average winter (December, January, and February) temperature of approximately 59.2°F and an average summer (June, July, and August) temperature of approximately 75.3°F. The average maximum recorded temperatures are 87.3°F during the summer and 60.4°F during the winter. The annual average of total precipitation in the proposed project area is approximately 14.78 inches, which occurs mostly during the winter and relatively infrequently during the summer. Precipitation averages approximately 9.18 inches during the winter, approximately 3.79 inches during the spring (March, April, and May), approximately 1.72 inches during the fall (September, October, and November), and approximately 0.09 inch during the summer (WRCC, 2021). Winds in the SCAB are generally light, tempered by afternoon sea breezes. Severe weather is uncommon in the Basin, but strong easterly winds known as the Santa Ana winds can reach 25 to 35 miles per hour below the passes and canyons. During the spring and summer months, air pollution is carried out of the region through mountain passes in wind currents or is lifted by the warm vertical currents produced by the heating of the mountain slopes. From the late summer through the winter months, because of the average lower wind speeds and temperatures in the proposed project area and its vicinity, air contaminants do not readily disperse, thus trapping air pollution in the area.

Regional Air Quality

Table 4.3-1 shows the area designation status of the SCAB for each criteria pollutant for both the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS).

Local Air Quality

The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) has divided the SCAB into source receptor areas (SRAs), based on similar meteorological and topographical features. The proposed project site is in SCAQMD's Southeast Los Angeles County SRA 5. However, the nearest monitoring site to the project is in Anaheim on Pampas Lane,[9] located 6.4 miles south-southeast of the proposed project site. Criteria pollutants monitored at the Anaheim Monitoring Station include ozone, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$. The nearest site that monitors NO_2 is in La Habra.[10] Ambient air quality data in the

[9] Station located at 1630 Pampas Lane, Anaheim, CA 92802.
[10] Station located at 621 West Lambert Road, La Habra, CA 90631.

proposed project vicinity as recorded at the Anaheim and La Habra monitoring stations from 2017 to 2019 and the applicable federal and state standards are shown in **Table 4.3-2**.

Table 4.3-1
FEDERAL AND STATE ATTAINMENT STATUS AS OF JUNE 30, 2021[a]

Pollutant	Federal Classification	State Classification
Ozone (O_3)	Nonattainment (Extreme)	Nonattainment
Particulate Matter (PM_{10})	Maintenance (Serious)	Nonattainment
Fine Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$)	Nonattainment (Serious)	Nonattainment
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	Maintenance (Serious)	Attainment
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)	Maintenance	Attainment
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)	Attainment	Attainment
Sulfates	No Federal Standards	Attainment
Lead (Pb)		Attainment
Hydrogen Sulfide (H_2S)		Attainment
Visibility Reducing Particles		Unclassified

Sources:
USEPA, 2021a; USEPA, 2021b; USEPA, 2021c; USEPA, 2021d; USEPA, 2021e; ARB, 2021b.
[a] State information as of July 10, 2021.

Table 4.3-2
AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING DATA

Air Pollutant	Standard/Exceedance	2017	2018	2019
Ozone (O_3)	Max. 1-hour Concentration (ppm)	0.090	0.112	0.096
	Max. 8-hour Concentration (ppm)	0.076	0.071	0.082
	# Days > Federal 8-hour Std. of 0.070 ppm	4	1	1
	# Days > California 1-hour Std. of 0.09 ppm	0	1	1
	# Days > California 8-hour Std. of 0.070 ppm	4	1	1
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)	Max. 1-hour Concentration (ppm)	0.076	0.067	0.059
	Annual Average (ppm)	0.014	0.013	0.012
	# Days > California 1-hour Std. of 0.18 ppm	0	0	0
Respirable Particulate Matter (PM_{10})	Max. 24-hour Concentration (µg/m³)	95.7	94.6	127.1
	#Days > Fed. 24-hour Std. of 150 µg/m³	0	0	0
	#Days > California 24-hour Std. of 50 µg/m³	5	2	4
	Annual Average (µg/m³)	26.9	27.9	24.6

Air Pollutant	Standard/Exceedance	2017	2018	2019
Fine Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$)	Max. 24-hour Concentration (µg/m³)	53.9	63.1	36.1
	State Annual Average (µg/m³)	ND	12.2	9.3
	#Days > Fed. 24-hour Std. of 35 µg/m³	8	7	4
	Federal Annual Average (µg/m³)	11.4	11.4	9.3

Source: ARB, 2021a.
ND There was insufficient (or no) data available to determine the value.

Sensitive Receptors

Some people, such as individuals with respiratory illnesses or impaired lung function because of other illnesses, the elderly over 65 years of age, and children under 14, are particularly sensitive to certain pollutants. Facilities and structures where these sensitive people live or spend considerable amounts of time are known as sensitive receptors. Land uses identified to be sensitive receptors by SCAQMD in the CEQA Handbook include residences, schools, playgrounds, childcare centers, athletic facilities, long-term health care facilities, rehabilitation centers, convalescent centers, and retirement homes. Sensitive receptors may be at risk of being affected by air emissions released from the construction and operation of the proposed project.

The proposed project would be in La Mirada near several existing single-family residences to the north. It is surrounded to the east, west, and south by city parks and a golf course. Exposure to potential emissions would vary substantially from day to day depending on the amount of work being conducted, the weather conditions, the location of receptors, and the length of time that receptors would be exposed to air emissions. The construction phase emissions estimated in this analysis are based on conservative estimates and worst-case conditions, with maximum levels of construction activity occurring simultaneously within a short period of time. The nearest sensitive receptors to the proposed project site, with the highest potential to be impacted by the proposed project, are across Foster Road approximately 40 meters from the project boundary.[11]

Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP)

The SCAQMD is required to produce plans to show how air quality will be improved in the region. The California Clean Air Act (CCAA) requires that these plans be updated triennially to incorporate the most recent available technical information.[12] A multi-level partnership of governmental agencies at the federal, state, regional, and local levels implement the programs contained in these plans. Agencies involved include the USEPA, ARB, local governments, Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), and SCAQMD. The SCAQMD and the SCAG are responsible for formulating and implementing the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) for the SCAB. The SCAQMD updates its AQMP every three years.

The 2016 AQMP (SCAQMD, 2017) was adopted by the SCAQMD Board on March 3, 2017, submitted to the ARB and on March 10, 2017, was made part of the State Implementation Plan (SIP), which was submitted to the USEPA (ARB, 2017). It focuses largely on reducing NO_X emissions as a means of attaining the 1979 1-hour ozone standard by 2022, the 1997 8-hour ozone standard by 2023, and the 2008 8-hour standard by 2031. The AQMP prescribes a variety of current and proposed new control

11 The SCAQMD's localized significance analysis methodology, described below, uses metric units.
12 CCAA of 1988.

measures, including a request to the USEPA for increased regulation of mobile source emissions. The NO_X control measures will also help the Basin attain the 24-hour standard for $PM_{2.5}$.

Air Quality Thresholds

A project may have a significant impact if project-related emissions would exceed federal, state, or regional standards or thresholds, or if project-related emissions would substantially contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation. To address potential impacts from construction and operational activities, the SCAQMD currently recommends that impacts from projects with mass daily emissions that exceed any of the thresholds outlined in **Table 4.3-3** be considered significant. As the Lead Agency, the School District defers to these thresholds for the evaluation of construction and operational air quality impacts.

Table 4.3-3
SCAQMD THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Pollutant	Mass Daily Thresholds (Pounds/Day)	
	Construction	Operation
Nitrogen Oxides (NOx)	100	55
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	75	55
Respirable Particulate Matter (PM_{10})	150	150
Fine Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$)	55	55
Sulfur Oxides (SOX)	150	150
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	550	550
Lead	3	3

Source: SCAQMD, 2019.

The SCAQMD Governing Board adopted a methodology for calculating localized air quality impacts through localized significance thresholds (LSTs), which is consistent with SCAQMD's Environmental Justice Program Enhancement I-4. LSTs represent the maximum emissions from a project that will not cause or contribute to an exceedance of the most stringent applicable state or national ambient air quality standard (SCAQMD, 2008a). The LSTs are developed based on the ambient concentrations of that pollutant for each source receptor area and are applicable to NO_2, CO, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$.

The project site is in SRA 5 (Southeast Los Angeles County). It is assumed that construction will disturb no more than five acres per day and that sensitive receptors are within 40 meters. According to the 2006-2008 look-up tables provided in the LST Guidelines for a conservative five acres per day disturbed at a receptor distance of 50 meters, the appropriate LSTs for construction activity are as shown in **Table 4.3-4**. LSTs for operational emissions only apply to onsite sources. Since the primary source of emissions for this project would be associated with offsite vehicle trips, an LST analysis of long-term emissions is not required.

Table 4.3-4
SCAQMD LOCALIZED THRESHOLDS FOR CONSTRUCTION

Pollutant	Localized Significance Threshold (lbs/day)
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)[a]	168
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	1,705
Inhalable Particulate Matter (PM_{10})	32
Fine Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$)	9

Source: Air Quality Significance Thresholds. South Coast Air Quality Management District. Revised October 21, 2009.
[a]The threshold is for emissions of NO_x.

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

Less than Significant Impact

According to the SCAQMD, there are two key determinants of a project's consistency with the AQMP (SCAQMD, 1993, pp. 12-2 and 12-3): (1) whether the project would not 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; and (2) whether the project will exceed the assumptions in the AQMP based on the year of project build out and phase).

- Project's Contribution to Air Quality Violations

As shown in Impact 4.3 b) the project would not violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation. Therefore, the project meets the first indicator.

- AQMP Assumptions

One way to assess project compliance with the AQMP assumptions is to ensure that the population density and land use are consistent with the growth assumptions used in the air plans for the air basin. According to ARB transportation performance standards, the rate of growth in vehicle miles traveled (VMT) and trips should be held to the rate of population growth. Compliance with this performance standard is one way suggested by the ARB of showing compliance with the growth assumptions used in the AQMP. If the total VMT generated by the proposed project at build-out is at or below that predicted by the AQMP, then the proposed project's mobile emissions are consistent with the AQMP. It is assumed that the existing and future pollutant emissions computed in the AQMP were based on land uses from area general plans.

The project concerns mainly construction activities in the replacement and/or upgrade of athletic facilities. Project implementation would not increase the capacity or enrollment at La Mirada High School. While project implementation is expected to generate net increases of up to 100 spectators at varsity softball games, those games would take place no more than 14 times per year. Therefore, increases in long-term operational emissions are not expected and the project would be substantially equal to what was appropriately assumed for the site in any growth rate or trip generation

assumptions. Therefore, the proposed would not conflict with AQMP and impacts would be less than significant.

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

Construction activities, including soil disturbance dust emissions and combustion pollutants from onsite construction equipment and from offsite trucks hauling dirt would temporarily add pollutants to the local airshed. Construction emissions were estimated using methodologies and formulas from CalEEMod Version 2020.4.0 (BREEZE Software, 2021).[13] As shown in **Table 4.3-5**, all construction emissions associated with the project would be below the regional and localized significance thresholds. Refer to **Appendix C** of this document for the construction emissions calculation summary.

Table 4.3-5
ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS

Stage	Maximum Daily Emissions (lbs/day)				
	ROG	NO_X	CO	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Demolition	1.0	8.8	11.9	0.4	0.4
Construction	1.3	12.4	14.0	0. 7	0. 6
Project Maximum Daily	**1.3**	**12.4**	**14.0**	**0. 7**	**0. 6**
SCAQMD Daily Threshold	75	100	550	150	55
Exceed Thresholds?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**
Localized Significance Threshold		168	1,705	31	9
Exceed Thresholds?	**N/A**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**

Operational traffic was evaluated and presented in a traffic memo (Sarsour, 2021). Trip generation facility-wide was projected to increase by 40 trips per day due to an increase of trips related to varsity softball games. However, since the baseline trips per day were 3,950 the increase in trips only represents a 1 percent increase to baseline. Due to the *de minimis* nature of the increase, operational emissions were not calculated.

Shortly before the draft IS/MND was to be distributed for public review, the District made several relatively minor changes to the project design. These included adding 980 square feet to three buildings (combined) and decreasing the area of one building by 133 square feet, for a net increase of 847 square feet. Although construction emissions of criteria pollutants and greenhouse gases would increase as a result, the new maximum daily emissions of criteria pollutants and annualized emissions of GHG would remain far below all SCAQMD significance thresholds.

[13] The CalEEMod software itself was not used.

At the same time, the District changed the schedule for its new football stadium project (which was subject of a different IS/MND) so that there would be a longer time in which that project's air pollution and GHG emissions would coincide with those of the proposed project. However, even if the days of maximum emissions from both projects coincided exactly, the sum of the two would remain far below the significance thresholds. The proposed project would not exceed SCAQMD thresholds during construction or operation of the proposed project. Impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less than Significant Impact

In accordance with CEQA Guidelines § 15130(b), this analysis of cumulative impacts incorporates a summary of projections. The following three-tiered approach is to assess cumulative air quality impacts.

- Consistency with the SCAQMD project specific thresholds for construction and operation.
- Project consistency with existing air quality plans.
- Assessment of the cumulative health effects of the pollutants.

Project-Specific Thresholds

During construction or operation, emissions of ROG, NO_X, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$ are not expected to exceed the SCAQMD regional significance thresholds. The SCAQMD estimates that emissions that do not exceed the project specific thresholds will not result in a cumulative impact.

Air Quality Plans

The SCAB, in which the project site is located, is in nonattainment for federal ozone and $PM_{2.5}$ standards. Therefore, the SCAQMD is required to prepare and implement an AQMP and to document the strategies and measures to be undertaken to reach attainment of ambient air quality standards.[14] While the SCAQMD does not have direct authority over land use decisions, it was recognized that changes in land use and circulation planning were necessary to maintain clean air. As discussed above in Impact 4.3 a), the proposed project is compliant with the AQMP.

Cumulative Health Impacts

The SCAB is in nonattainment for federal ozone and $PM_{2.5}$, which means that the background levels of those pollutants are at times higher than the ambient air quality standards. The air quality standards were set to protect the health of sensitive individuals (i.e., elderly, children, and the sick). Therefore, when the concentration of those pollutants exceeds the standard, it is likely that some of the sensitive individuals of the population experience adverse health effects.

[14] The AQMP becomes incorporated in California's State Implementation Plan (SIP), which is required by the USEPA.

The localized significance analysis in Impact 4.3 b) demonstrated that during construction activities, no localized significance thresholds are expected to be exceeded. Therefore, impacts due to the emissions of particulate matter, NO_2, and CO would be less than significant.

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

During construction activities, diesel equipment would be operating. Diesel particulate matter (DPM) is known to the State of California as a toxic air contaminant (TAC). Because diesel exhaust particulate matter is considered carcinogenic, long-term exposure to diesel exhaust emissions has the potential to result in adverse health impacts. The risks associated with exposure to substances with carcinogenic effects are typically evaluated based on a lifetime of chronic exposure, which is defined in the California Air Pollution Control Officers' Association Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Program Risk Assessment Guidelines as 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, 365 days per year, for 70 years. DPM would be emitted only during the short term of construction assumed for the proposed project from heavy equipment used in the construction process. Therefore, impacts from exposure to diesel exhaust emissions during construction would be less than significant.

As discussed in **Section 3.0**, no significant changes will occur to athletic facility use or number of students as a result of the project. Therefore, impacts from project operation would be less than significant.

4.4 Biological Resources

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact 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 Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?		**X**		
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?				**X**
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?				**X**
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 nursery sites?				**X**
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?				**X**
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?				**X**

4.4.1 Methodology

An UltraSystems biologist researched readily available information, including relevant literature, databases, agency web sites, various previously completed reports and management plans, GIS data, maps, aerial imagery from public domain sources, and in-house records to: 1) assess habitats,

special-status plant and wildlife species, jurisdictional waters, critical habitats, and wildlife corridors that may occur in and near the project site; and 2) identify local or regional plans, policies, and regulations that may apply to the project. Plant and wildlife species protected by federal agencies, state agencies, and nonprofit resource organizations, such as the California Native Plant Society (CNPS), are collectively referred to as "special-status species".[15] Some of these plant and wildlife species are afforded special legal or management protection because they are limited in population size, and typically have a limited geographic range and/or habitat. The following data sources were accessed:

- United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-Minute Topographic Map La Habra Quadrangle (USGS, 2018) and current aerial imagery (Google Earth Pro, 2021).
- California Natural Diversity Database[16] (CNDDB) provided by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CNDDB, 2021).
- Information, Planning and Conservation[17] (IPaC) provided by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) (USFWS, 2021a).
- Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California provided by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) (CNPS, 2021a).
- National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) and Wetlands Mapper provided by the USFWS (USFWS, 2021b).
- USEPA WATERS GeoViewer (USEPA, 2021).
- Critical Habitat Portal provided by the USFWS (USFWS, 2021c).
- e-Bird provided by Cornell Lab of Ornithology (Cornell 2021)

Aerial imagery from the above-mentioned sources was overlaid with geospatial data by utilizing Geographic Information System (GIS) software (ArcGIS 10.1) to identify: 1) the presence and geographic range of candidate, sensitive, or special-status species and potentially suitable habitats; and 2) proposed and final critical habitats, wetlands, waters of the State (WOS), and waters of the United States (WOUS), in the vicinity of the project site. A Biological Study Area (BSA) was defined for the project and includes the high school and a 500-foot buffer zone around the perimeter of the campus (see **Figure 4.4-1**).

[15] Avian species protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) are not considered "special-status species."
[16] A 10-mile radius CNDDB data inquiry was conducted for this project.
[17] A 0.5-mile radius IPaC data inquiry was conducted for this project.

Figure 4.4-1
Project Site Boundary and Biological Study Area (BSA)

a) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated

The project site is a high school campus which contains a joint football field and track, three baseball/softball fields, numerous outdoor courts, and an indoor gym. Surroundings are built out with residential uses, a park, and a golf course.

The existing onsite vegetation consists of turf grass field and non-native trees/ornamental shrub species that do not support sensitive habitats and provide low habitat value for special-status plant or wildlife species. According to a literature review and a habitat assessment survey, the project site lacks suitable soils, vegetation, and/or physical features to support special-status plant or wildlife species. Refer to Table 1 in **Appendix D** which shows special-status plant species recorded within ten miles of the project site.

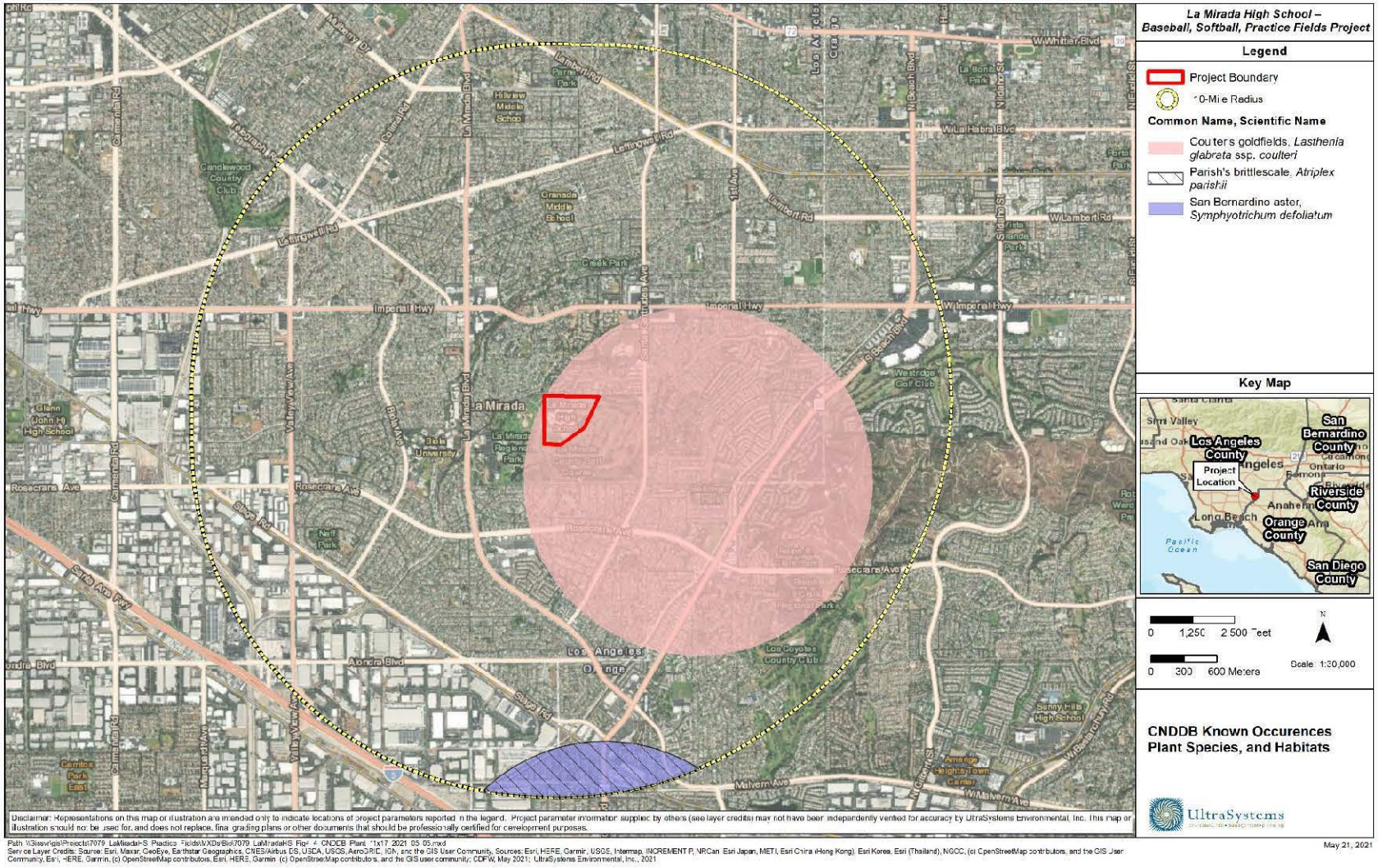
Plants

One special-status and 12 sensitive plant species are recorded within ten miles of the project site (see **Appendix D** for details of status and required habitat; see **Figure 4.4-2**). These species include:

- Salt marsh bird's beak (*Chloropyron maritimum* ssp*. maritimum*)
- Parish's brittlescale (*Atriplex parishii*)
- Plummer's mariposa-lily (*Calochortus plummeraeI*)
- Intermediate mariposa-lily (*Calochortus weedii* var. *intermedius*)
- Lucky morning-glory (*Calystegia felix*)
- Southern tarplant (*Centromadia parryi* ssp. *australis*)
- Many-stemmed dudleya (*Dudleya multicaulis*)
- Coulter's goldfields (*Lasthenia glabrata* ssp. *coulteri*)
- Robinson's pepper-grass (*Lepidium virginicum* var. *robinsonii*)
- Prostrate vernal pool navarretia (*Navarretia prostrata*)
- Brand's star phacelia (*Phacelia stellaris*)
- Parish's gooseberry (*Ribes divaricatum* var. *parishii*)
- Salt spring checkerbloom (*Sidalcea neomexicana*)

Plant species observed on the project site included Brazilian pepper tree (*Schinus terebinthifolius*; non-native [Cal-IPC 2021]), Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*; non-native [Cal-IPC 2021]), and turf grasses (see **Appendix D,**). The project site lacks suitable habitat (e.g., hydrology, soils, and/or native vegetation communities) to support the above-listed special-status species. These species were not observed during the habitat assessment survey and they are not anticipated to occur on the project site.

Figure 4.4-2
CNDDB KNOWN OCCURRENCES: PLANT SPECIES AND HABITATS



Wildlife

Twelve special-status wildlife species and 18 sensitive wildlife species have been recorded within a 10-mile radius of the project site, as identified in literature review and query from publicly available databases (e.g., CNDDB). These species are:

- Crotch bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*)
- Monarch – California overwintering population (*Danaus plexippus* pop. 1)
- Quino checkerspot butterfly (*Euphydryas editha quino*)
- Tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*)
- Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*)
- Western yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*)
- California black rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*)
- Coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*)
- Bank swallow (*Riparia riparia*)
- California least tern (*Sternula antillarum browni*)
- Least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*)
- Green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*)
- Western spadefoot (*Spea hammondii*)
- Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps canescens*)
- Grasshopper sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*)
- Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*)
- Ferruginous hawk (*Buteo regalis*)
- Coastal cactus wren (*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis*)
- California horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris actia*)
- American peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus anatum*)
- Yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*)
- Yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechia*)
- Western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*)
- Western yellow bat (*Lasiurus xanthinus*)
- Pocketed free-tailed bat (*Nyctinomops femorosaccus*)
- American badger (*Taxidea taxus*)
- Southern California legless lizard (*Anniella stebbinsi*)
- Coastal whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*)
- Western pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*)
- Coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*)

Details of these wildlife species are presented in Table 2 in **Appendix D**, including listing status and a description of the required habitat for each species.

Existing onsite vegetation consists of turf grass field and non-native trees/ornamental shrub species that do not support native habitat and provide low habitat value for special-status wildlife species. Similarly, the project site lacks soils and hydrological features required to support some of the sensitive species provided in **Appendix D**.

Wildlife species observed during the habitat assessment survey included only birds (see **Appendix D**). These species were house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), hooded oriole (*Icterus cucullatus*), Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), California towhee (*Melozone crissalis*), European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), and common raven (*Corvus corax*).

If project activities (including the removal or trimming of vegetation or trees), are scheduled during the nesting season (generally from February through September), direct impacts to nesting birds, their young, or their or eggs could occur. Similarly, if project activities occur during the nesting season, indirect impacts on migratory birds could occur from increased noise, vibration, and dust generated during construction. This could adversely affect the breeding behavior of some birds, and lead to the loss (take) of eggs and chicks, or nest abandonment.

With the implementation of mitigation measure (MM) **BIO-1**, the project would have less than significant impacts to nesting bird species protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the California Fish and Game Code.

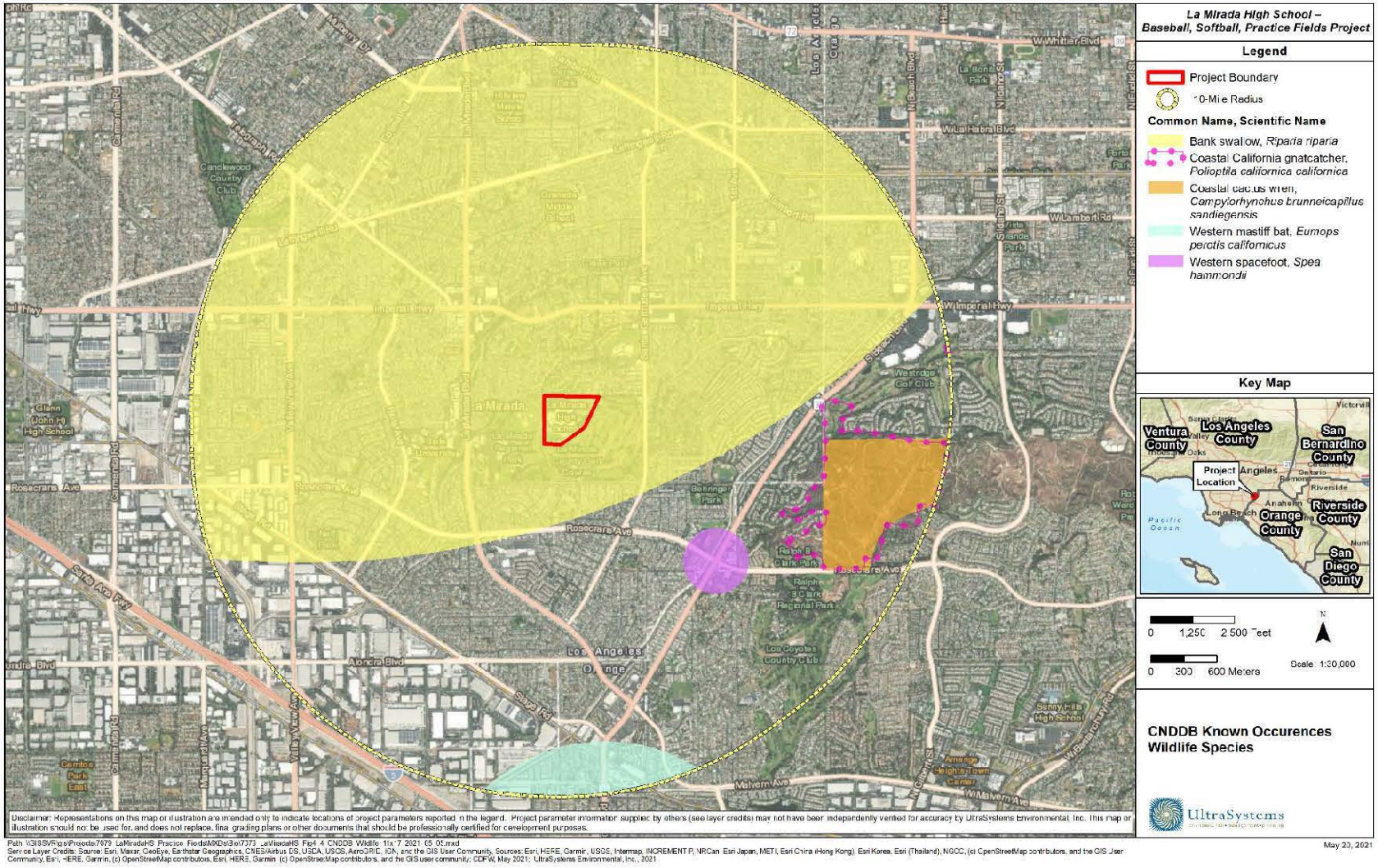
Mitigation Measure

MM BIO-1 If project construction occurs between March 1 and August 31, a qualified avian biologist shall conduct a preconstruction nesting bird survey no earlier than one week prior to construction. If the nests are still occupied, a buffer of 200 feet shall be maintained around any active nest, and the avian biologist shall visit the site once a week, until the avian biologist can determine that the young have fledged or the nest has become inactive.

Level of Significance After Mitigation

With implementation of **MM BIO-1**, the proposed project would have a less than significant impact to nesting bird species. With this mitigation measure the proposed project would not have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, to habitat, plant and wildlife species.

Figure 4.4-3
CNDDB KNOWN OCCURRENCES: WILDLIFE SPECIES



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

No Impact

No riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities were observed within project site or the BSA during the habitat assessment survey. Therefore, the project would not have direct or indirect impacts on riparian habitats or other sensitive natural communities and no substantial adverse effect would occur to any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by CDFW or USFWS. Mitigation is not required.

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

No wetlands occur on the project site. Within the BSA (approximately 400 feet south of the project site) a 1.51-acre NWI freshwater pond (classified as PUBHx) is located in the La Mirada Golf Course; however, this pond is fed by an artificial channel carrying urban runoff (LACDPW 2021; USFWS 2021c [R4SBAx]) and does not provide or receive flows from the project. **Table 4.4-1** provides the explanations of the wetlands classification codes. This freshwater pond would not be impacted directly or indirectly by project activities because the proposed project includes storm drain facilities to handle stormwater flows from the project site, which flow north and west, away from the freshwater pond. A second freshwater pond (also classified as PUBHx), La Mirada Lake, is located approximately 0.15 mile southwest of the southwest boundary of the school (see **Figure 4.4-3**).

Table 4.4-1
ATTRIBUTES OF NWI WETLANDS (PUBHx, R4SBAx)

Classification	Code	Description
System **Palustrine**	**P**	Includes all nontidal wetlands dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergents, emergent mosses or lichens, and all such wetlands that occur in tidal areas where salinity due to ocean-derived salts is below 0.5 ppt. It also includes wetlands lacking such vegetation, but with all of the following four characteristics: (1) area less than 8 ha (20 acres); (2) active wave-formed or bedrock shoreline features lacking; (3) water depth in the deepest part of basin less than 2.5 m (8.2 ft) at low water; and (4) salinity due to ocean-derived salts less than 0.5 ppt.
Class **Unconsolidated Bottom**	**UB**	Includes all wetlands and deepwater habitats with at least 25% cover of particles smaller than stones (less than 6-7 cm), and a vegetative cover less than 30%.
Water Regime **Permanently Flooded**	**H**	Water covers the substrate throughout the year in all years.
Special Modifier **Excavated**	**x**	This Modifier is used to identify wetland basins or channels that were excavated by humans.

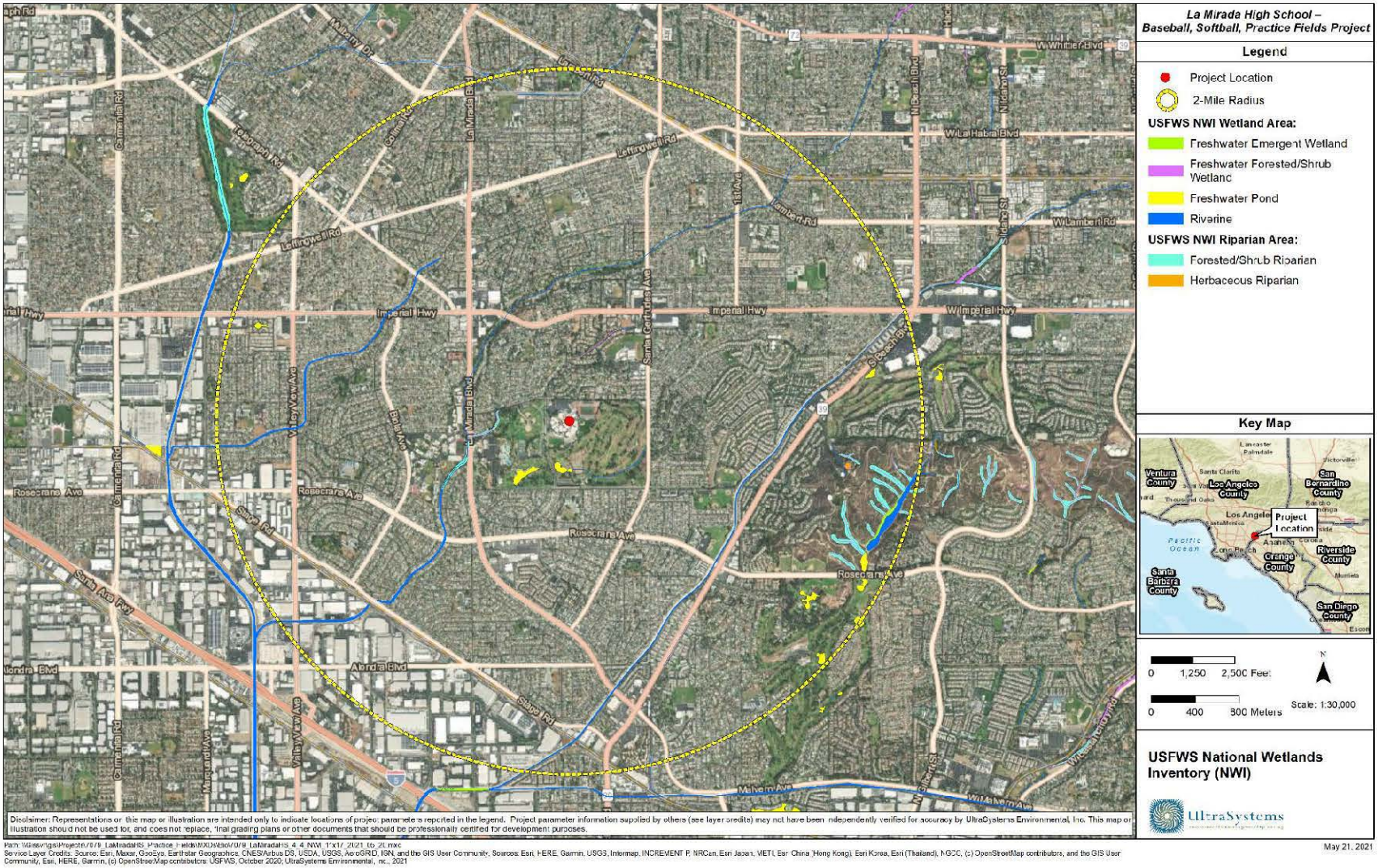
Classification	Code	Description
System **Riverine**	**R**	The Riverine System includes all wetlands and deepwater habitats contained within a channel, with two exceptions: (1) wetlands dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergents, emergent mosses, or lichens, and (2) habitats with water containing ocean-derived salts of 0.5 ppt or greater. A channel is an open conduit either naturally or artificially created which periodically or continuously contains moving water, or which forms a connecting link between two bodies of standing water.
Subsystem **Intermittent**	**4**	This Subsystem includes channels that contain flowing water only part of the year. When the water is not flowing, it may remain in isolated pools or surface water may be absent.
Class **Streambed**	**SB**	Includes all wetlands contained within the Intermittent Subsystem of the Riverine System and all channels of the Estuarine System or of the Tidal Subsystem of the Riverine System that are completely dewatered at low tide.
Water Regime **Temporary Flooded**	**A**	Surface water is present for brief periods (from a few days to a few weeks) during the growing season, but the water table usually lies well below the ground surface for the most of the season.

SOURCE: USFWS, 2021b.

Under existing conditions, stormwater runoff generated on the southern portion of the school, including the proposed project site, is captured by stormwater inlets on the project site and flows south/southwest, leaving the project site via a stormwater outlet located on Adelfa Drive, near the southwest boundary of the school. Stormwater enters a storm drain catchment approximately 190 feet south of the school outlet and enters La Mirada Lake, in La Mirada Regional Park. Overflow from the lake is discharged into La Mirada Creek via the municipal storm drain system (LACDPW, 2021). The proposed project does not involve alteration of the existing stormwater drainage system, and stormwater discharge from the proposed project site would not be altered from existing conditions.

Because the proposed project site does not support state or federal protected wetlands, and would not alter existing conditions, the wetlands under federal or state protection (i.e., freshwater ponds located in La Mirada Golf Course and in La Mirada Regional Park) would not be affected and no impact would occur. Mitigation would not be required.

Figure 4.4-3
USFWS NATIONAL WETLANDS INVENTORY



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

Less than Significant Impact

According to the literature review and habitat assessment survey, the nearest wildlife corridor is La Mirada Regional Park (see **Figure 4.4-4**), located west of the project site and within the western edge of the BSA. The project site is part of a fenced high school campus; does not function as a wildlife movement corridor; and does not contain wildlife travel routes, such as a riparian strip, ridgeline, drainage, or wildlife crossings such as a tunnel, culvert, or underpass. However, common wildlife species such as coyotes, northern raccoons, striped skunks, and Virginia opossums could be expected to travel within areas surrounding the project site.

The portion of La Mirada Regional Park located within the western edge of the BSA may be affected indirectly by construction activities (e.g., noise, vibrations, construction traffic) but this impact is not anticipated to be significant because construction activities would occur during daylight hours, during which the park is experiencing its highest levels of activity and would therefore likely be avoided by wildlife.

During operation of the proposed project, field lighting would be designed to minimize glare and to focus light down on the field of play, which would minimize impacts to nocturnal wildlife utilizing La Mirada Regional Park as a movement corridor. During evening games or events, field lighting would be dimmed at the conclusion of the event. Subsequently, the field lights would be completely extinguished one hour after the conclusion of evening games or events.

The project site and adjacent areas do not support resident or migratory fish species or wildlife nursery sites. One established resident or migratory wildlife corridor, La Mirada Regional Park, is located within the BSA and would experience minor temporary operational impacts from lighting and additional human activity; however, project site does not support native or migratory wildlife corridors. The project would not interfere substantially with or impede 1) the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species, 2) established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or 3) the use of native wildlife nursery sites. Impacts would be less than significant and mitigation is not proposed.

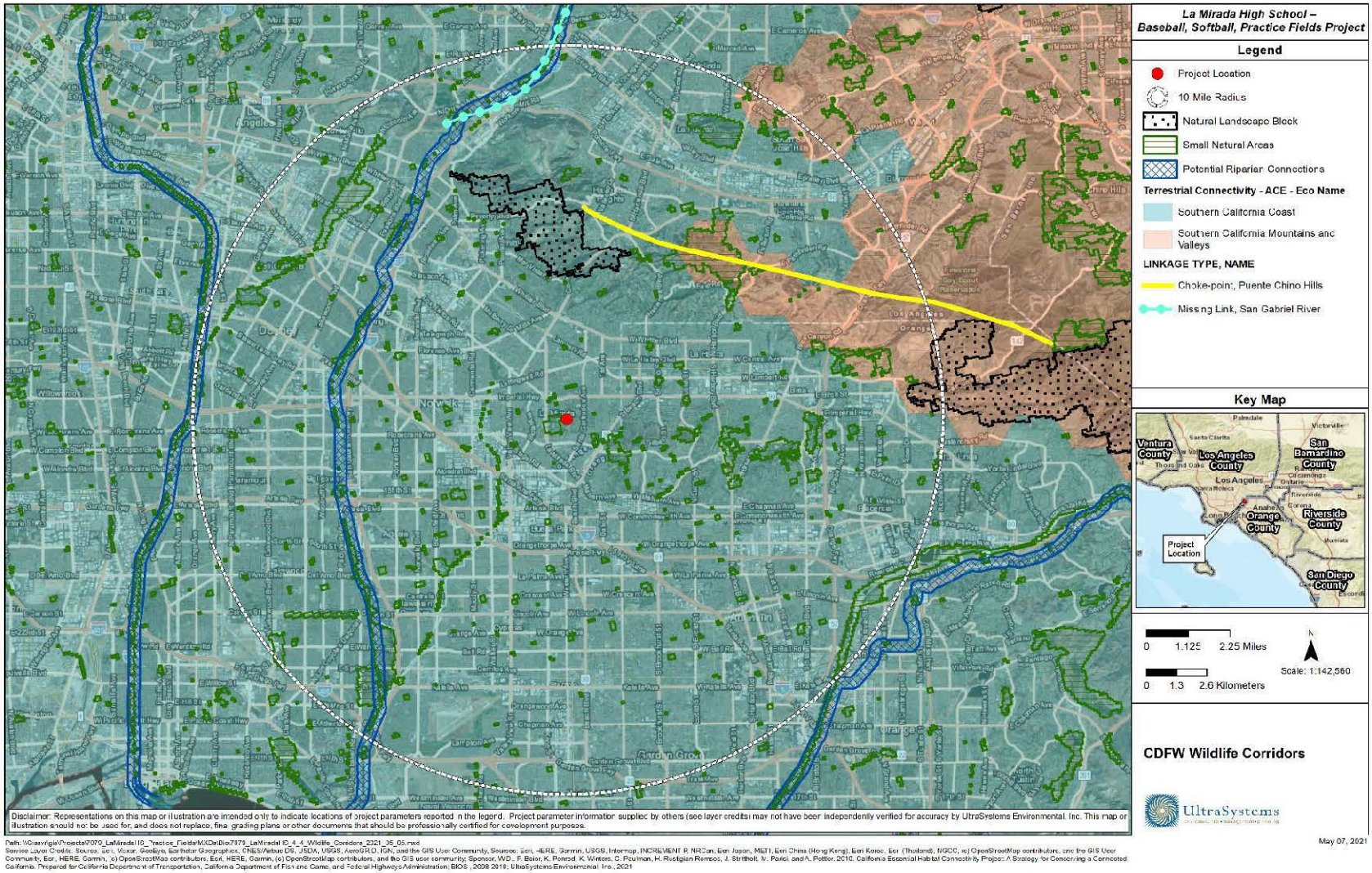
e) Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

No Impact

The City of La Mirada has landscape ordinances that apply to residential, commercial, and industrial zones; however, landscape regulations do not apply to public schools used as public educational facilities (Ord. 612 Exhibit A (part), 2008). No additional local ordinances or policies apply to the proposed project.

Although the proposed project would require the trimming and/or removal of existing trees and shrubs, City landscape regulations would not apply to the project because the project site is a public school/educational facility, and is exempt from City landscape regulations. Therefore, the project would not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, and no impacts would occur.

Figure 4.4-4
CDFW WILDLIFE CORRIDORS



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

No Impact

The project site is located within the densely developed City of La Mirada, and is not located in an area covered by a Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP), Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP) or other approved HCP; therefore, the project would not conflict with the provisions of an adopted HCP, NCCP, or other approved local, regional, or state HCP. No impact would occur.

4.5 Cultural Resources

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact 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?			**X**	
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?		**X**		
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?		**X**		

4.5.1 Methodology

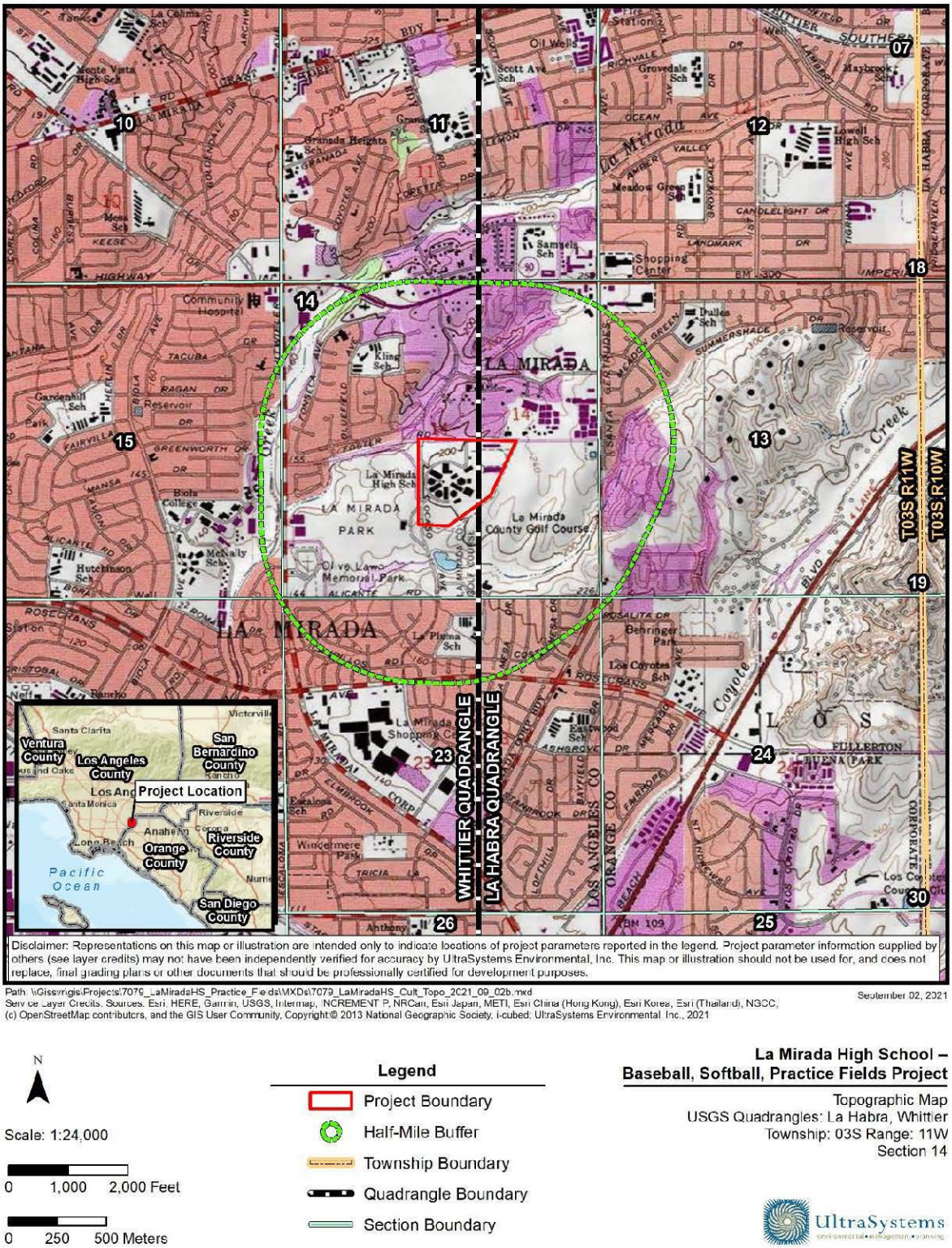
A cultural resources analysis was conducted for the La Mirada High School project site (**Figure 4.5-1**) that includes a California Historic Resources Inventory System (CHRIS) records and literature search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at California State University, Fullerton (see **Appendix E**). The report includes a search by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) of their Sacred Lands File (SLF) for potential traditional cultural properties, as well their list of local Native American tribes and tribal representatives to contact. The SCCIC records search was conducted on September 10, 2019 (within the acceptable past five-year period). The NAHC request was made on March 23, 2021 and a reply was received on April 5, 2021; letters were sent to the listed tribes on April 6, 2021 with follow-up telephone calls conducted May 21 and June 14, 2021. A pedestrian field survey was conducted May 5, 2021. The cultural resources analysis report is provided as **Appendix E**.

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

Less than Significant Impact

Based on the cultural resources records search conducted at the SCCIC, no historical resources have been recorded within the project's Area of Potential Effect (APE) boundary (refer to **Figure 4.5-1**). Based on the results of the record search, two historic-era cultural resource sites are recorded within the 0.5-mile-radius buffer zone of the APE. These are southwest of the project APE. The first resource consists of the Olive Lawn Memorial Park (19-180621) that was constructed in 1924. The second is the remains of an olive grove (19-180624) from Windermere Ranch. As no historical resources have been recorded within the project's APE boundary, no impacts to historical resources are anticipated.

Figure 4.5-1
TOPOGRAPHIC MAP



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

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated

An archaeological resource is defined in § 15064.5(c) of the CEQA Guidelines as a site, area or place determined to be historically significant as defined in § 15064(a) of the CEQA Guidelines, or as a unique archaeological resource defined in § 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code as an artifact, object, or site that contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions of public interest or that has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest or best example of its type, or that is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person. The project would include excavation into previously undisturbed native soils, as the project includes construction of four buildings, one of which would be two stories; and installation of 38 poles for field and court lighting. It is unlikely that undisturbed unique archaeological resources exist on the project site as determined by the cultural resource investigation conducted by UltraSystems which included a CHRIS records search of the project site and buffer zone, a search of the SLF by the NAHC, and pedestrian field survey.

According to records at the SCCIC, there have been no previous cultural resource surveys that included a portion of the project area and seven additional surveys within the 0.5-mile radius project buffer but not within the project APE (see **Appendix E**). None of these surveys recorded prehistoric or historic cultural resources within the project boundary.

A NAHC SLF search was conducted on and within a 0.5-mile buffer around the project site. The NAHC letter indicated that no records exist documenting the presence of traditional cultural properties within this area. Tribal representatives of five Native American tribes were contacted requesting a reply if they have knowledge of cultural resources in the area that they wished to share, and asking if they had any questions or concerns regarding the project. These tribes included:

- Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
- Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
- Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes
- Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
- Gabrielino /Tongva Nation
- Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
- Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians

No tribal responses provided information on traditional cultural resources associated with the project site or stated concerns about the project. (See **Section 4.2** and Attachment C in **Appendix E**.) However, during Native American outreach for a related athletic field project on the campus in 2019, Chairperson Anthony Morales of the Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians stated concerns over the lack of knowledge of the site because there was no requirement for a cultural resource survey or for monitoring when the school was originally constructed [1960]; and that because of this he recommends both archaeological and Native American monitoring for the proposed construction (O'Neil et al. 2020:4-3 and 6-1). The cultural resources study findings suggest that there is a low potential for the presence of prehistoric cultural resources. If prehistoric and/or historic items are observed during subsurface activities, work should be stopped in that area and a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor should be called to assess the findings and retrieve the material.

The fully built environment of the project site and elevation relative to adjacent roads suggests that ground here has been subject to significantly cut-and-fill during construction of the campus, with no native surface soil remaining. While two historic properties were identified within the half-mile buffer zone, none are within the APE, and the results of the pedestrian assessment indicate no impacts to historical resources would occur during project construction. Based on the results of the records search, tribal consultation, and the onsite field survey, it is unlikely that cultural resources or tribal resources would be adversely affected by construction of the project.

However, grading activities associated with development of the project would cause new subsurface disturbance and could result in the unanticipated discovery of unique archeological resources. Therefore, mitigation measures **CUL-1**, **CUL-2**, and **CUL-3** below are recommended.

Mitigation Measures

MM CUL-1: A Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) Training shall be prepared and customized for the La Mirada High School location and current project that describes the types of local Native American resources that are commonly found subsurface in Southern California. It shall include a brief description of the local tribe, the Tongva/Gabrielino, including information from local tribal groups on their concerns for discoveries. Also included shall be material on potential paleontological resources that may be encountered subsurface on the project site. Related local, state and federal regulations and laws shall be noted, as well as procedures to follow if cultural and/or paleontological resources are uncovered. This presentation shall be designed for the layman. Figures of common artifacts and fossils shall be included. Materials shall be provided to the District, including copies of the PowerPoint presentation on a "thumb-drive" and hard copies of the presentation, so that its staff and project contractor supervisors can give this training to construction crew.

MM CUL-2: If historical or unique archaeological resources are discovered during construction activities, the contractor shall halt construction activities in a 30-foot radius and notify the Norwalk-La Mirada Unified School District. A Secretary of the Interior qualified archaeologist shall be notified and afforded the necessary time to recover, analyze, and curate the find(s). The qualified archaeologist shall recommend the extent of archaeological monitoring necessary to ensure the protection of any further resources that may be in the area. Construction activities may continue on other parts of the project site while evaluation and treatment of historical or unique archaeological resources takes place.

MM CUL-3: If a local Native American tribal organization(s) request that a tribal monitor and/or a qualified archaeologist monitor construction at the project location, then the project proponent shall retain and schedule any required monitors during all subsurface excavations into native soil. At the discretion of the monitoring archaeologist, excavation or other ground-disturbing activities must be halted when an archaeological artifact or feature is observed. Tribal monitors may request the archaeological monitor to halt ground-disturbing activities if they observe potential cultural finds. Native American monitors will be required to complete and submit daily monitoring logs while at the project site to the project proponent's lead archaeologist.

Level of Significance After Mitigation

With implementation of mitigation measures **CUL-1, CUL-2** and **CUL-3**, potential impacts related to archaeological resources would be reduced to less than significant.

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

Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated

The proposed project would be located on a site that has been graded and in use since 1960. The fully built environment of the proposed project site and elevation relative to adjacent roads and parcels suggests that there was significant cut-and-fill of the ground surface here for construction of the campus, with no native surface soil remaining. During previous ground disturbance activities, no human remains were identified or recorded onsite. In the unlikely event that human remains are discovered, during precise grading or construction activities, the project would be subject to California Health and Safety Code § 7050.5, CEQA § 15064.5, and California Public Resources Code § 5097.98.

California Health and Safety Code § 7050.5 identifies procedures for the unlikely discovery of human remains. CEQA § 15064.5 indicates the process for determining the significance of impacts to archeological and historical resources. California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 stipulates the notification process during the discovery of Native American human remains, descendants, disposition of human remains, and associated artifacts.

Mitigation Measure

MM CUL-4: If human remains are encountered during excavations associated with this project, all work shall stop within a 30-foot radius of the discovery and the Los Angeles County Coroner will be notified (§ 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). The Coroner will determine whether the remains are recent human origin or older Native American ancestry. If the coroner, with the aid of the supervising archaeologist, determines that the remains are prehistoric, they will contact the NAHC. The NAHC will be responsible for designating the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). The MLDS (either an individual or sometimes a committee) will be responsible for the ultimate disposition of the remains, as required by § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. The MLD will make recommendations within 24 hours of their notification by the NAHC. These recommendations may include scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials (§ 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code).

Level of Significance After Mitigation

Implementation of **MM CUL-4** and adherence to all applicable laws and regulations would reduce potential impacts regarding human remains to less than significant.

4.6 Energy

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact 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?			**X**	
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?			**X**	

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?

and

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

Less Than Significant Impact

According to the CEQA Guidelines, "[u]ses of nonrenewable resources during the initial and continued phases of the project may be irreversible since a large commitment of such resources makes removal or nonuse thereafter unlikely. Primary impacts and, particularly, secondary impacts (such as highway improvement that provides access to a previously inaccessible area) generally commit future generations to similar uses. Also, irreversible damage can result from environmental accidents associated with the project. Irretrievable commitments of resources should be evaluated to assure that such current consumption is justified." Therefore, the purpose of this analysis is to identify any significant irreversible environmental effects of project implementation that cannot be avoided.

Both construction and operation of the project would lead to the consumption of limited, slowly renewable, and non-renewable resources, committing such resources to uses that future generations would be unable to reverse.

During project construction, energy would be consumed in the form of electricity associated with the conveyance of water used for dust control and, on a limited basis, powering lights, electronic equipment, or other construction activities necessitating electrical power. Construction activities, including the construction of sports field facilities, typically do not involve the consumption of natural gas. Project construction would also consume energy in the form of petroleum-based fuels associated with the use of offroad construction vehicles and equipment on the project site, construction worker

travel to and from the project site, and delivery and haul truck trips hauling solid waste from and delivering building materials to the project site.

During project operation, energy would be consumed for multiple purposes, including but not limited to lighting and use of electronics. Energy would also be consumed during project operations related to electricity usage, water usage, solid waste disposal, and vehicle trips. However, because student enrollment and faculty and staff employment will not change, and types and frequency of events at the high school would not change substantially (see **Table 3.2-6**), there would be little increase in energy consumption in the operational phase.

Natural gas and electricity use are not expected to increase substantially over the current level, once the project is in operation. The project would comply with all applicable regulations and codes which require achievement of various levels of energy efficiency in building construction, design and operation. Therefore, the project would have a less than significant impact regarding conflict with or obstruction of a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency.

The consumption of resources would represent a long-term commitment of those resources. The commitment of resources required for the construction and operation of the project would limit the availability of such resources for future generations or for other uses during the life of the project. However, continued use of such resources is consistent with the anticipated growth on the high school campus and would not result in energy consumption requiring a significant increase in energy production for the energy provider. Therefore, the energy demand requirements associated with the project would be less than significant.

4.7 Geology and Soils

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact 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.			**X**	
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?			**X**	
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?			**X**	
iv) Landslides?				**X**
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?			**X**	
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?			**X**	
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?			**X**	
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?				**X**
f) Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?		**X**		

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

i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.

Less than Significant Impact

In California, an "Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone" (formerly Special Study Zone) is a seismic hazard area that varies in width, but averages approximately 0.25 mile around active faults. The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act was passed in 1972 to mitigate the hazard of surface faulting to structures for human occupancy. For the purposes of the Act, an active fault is one that has ruptured in the last 11 thousand years (Holocene time). The law requires the State Geologist to establish regulatory zones (Earthquake Fault Zones) and prepare maps showing surface traces of active faults.

The proposed project site is not within a designated State of California Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone, or within an area designated as a seismic hazard zone (Converse Consultants, 2021, p. 5). The nearest zoned fault segments are the Whittier Fault Zone located approximately 4.3 miles northeast of the site (Converse Consultants, 2021, p. 5). No known active or potentially active faults trend toward or through the project site (refer to **Figure 4.7-1** and **Figure 4.7-2** below) and the potential for surface rupture resulting from the movement of these or other known, nearby faults is considered to be low (Converse Consultants, 2021, p. 5). Therefore, impacts arising from surface rupture of a known active fault would be less than significant.

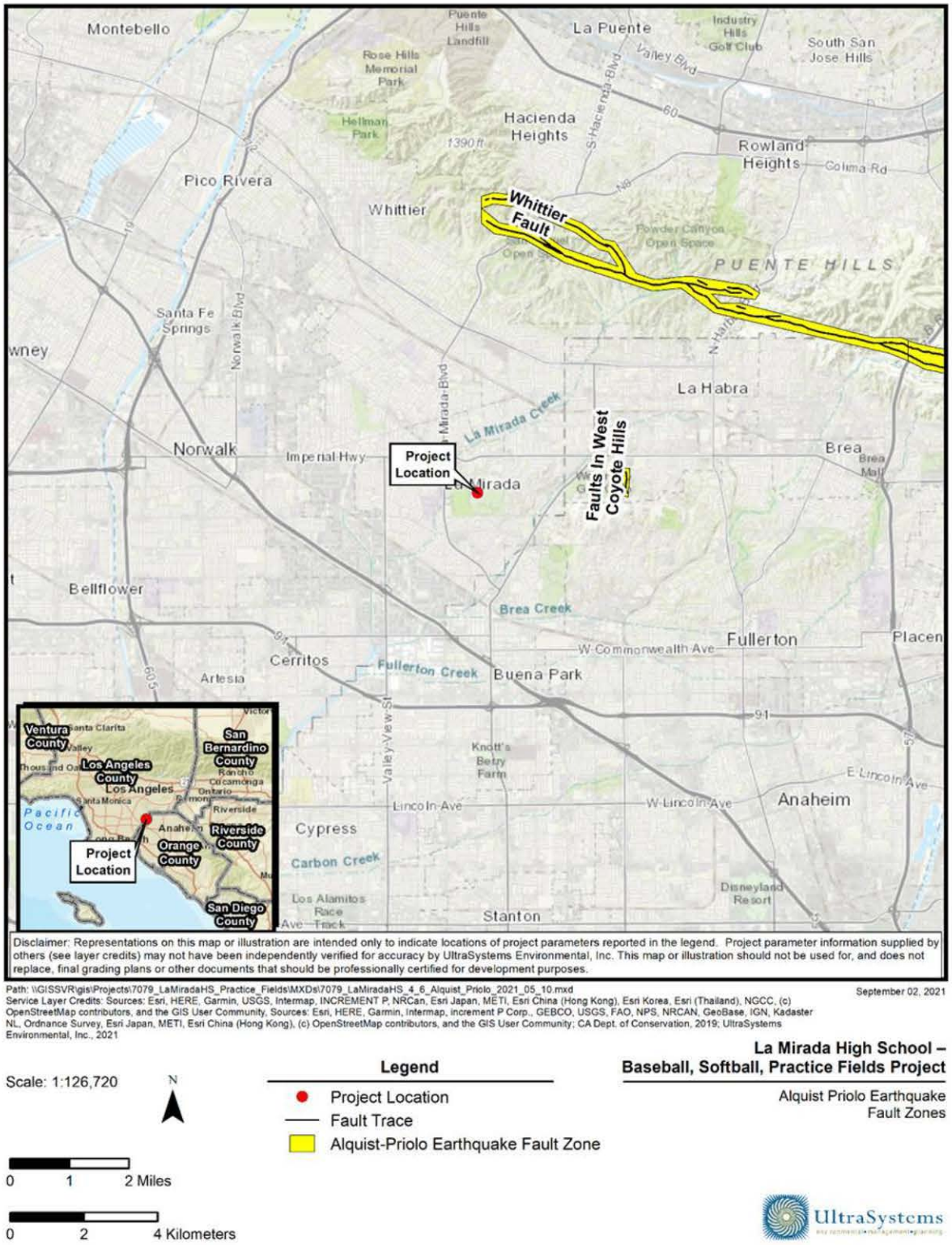
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?

Less than Significant Impact

The site is located in Southern California, which is a seismically active area (Converse Consultants, 2021, Figure Nos. 5 and 6). The type and magnitude of seismic hazards affecting the site are dependent on the distance to causative faults, the intensity, and the magnitude of the seismic event. The energy released by an earthquake is measured as moment magnitude (Mw). The moment magnitude scale is logarithmic; therefore, each one-point increase in magnitude represents a tenfold increase in amplitude of the waves as measured at a specific location and a 32-fold increase in energy. That is, a magnitude 7 earthquake produces 100 times (10 x 10) the ground motion amplitude of a magnitude 5 earthquake. The Whittier fault, the nearest active fault to the site for which a potential maximum movement magnitude (Mw) has been determined, is considered to be capable of producing a Mw 6.8 earthquake (Converse Consultants, 2021, p. 5). Refer to **Figures 4.7-1** and **4.7-2.** Motion on the Whittier fault is mostly horizontal. The proposed project would be constructed in accordance with applicable California Building Code (CBC) (Title 24, Part 2, California Code of Regulations) and requirements from the Division of the State Architect (DSA).

Figure 4.7-1
REGIONALLY ACTIVE FAULTS

Figure 4.7-2
ALQUIST-PRIOLO EARTHQUAKE FAULT ZONES



The CBC provides minimum standards to protect property and the public welfare by regulating the design and construction of excavations, foundations, building frames, retaining walls, and other building elements to mitigate the effects of seismic shaking and adverse soil conditions. The CBC contains provisions for earthquake safety based on factors including occupancy type, the types of soil and rock onsite, and the strength of ground motion with specified probability of occurring at the site. The CBC requires the preparation of project-specific geotechnical reports prepared by a Certified Engineering Geologist or Geotechnical Engineer prior to construction of proposed structures, such as the Geotechnical Study Report (Converse Consultants, 2019) prepared for the proposed project (refer to **Appendix F** of this document). Site-specific CBC seismic design parameters provided in the geotechnical report for the proposed project (Converse Consultants, 2019, p. 8) would be incorporated into project designs that would be reviewed by the DSA for the proposed project prior to approval of construction plans. The proposed buildings would also be inspected and signed off in the field by a certified DSA inspector to ensure that the CBC requirements are implemented. Therefore, impacts from strong seismic ground shaking would be less than significant.

iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

Less than Significant Impact

Liquefaction is the sudden decrease in the strength of cohesionless soils due to dynamic or cyclic shaking. Saturated soils behave temporarily as a viscous fluid (liquefaction) and consequently lose their capacity to support the structures founded on them. The potential for liquefaction decreases with increasing clay and gravel content but increases as the ground acceleration and duration of shaking increase. Liquefaction potential has been found to be the greatest where the groundwater level and loose sands occur within 50 feet of the ground surface (Converse Consultants, 2021, p. 6).

As depicted in **Figure 4.7-3**, the proposed project site is not located within a zone of required investigation for liquefaction as mapped by the California Geological Survey (CGS) (Converse Consultants, 2021, Figure 7). Groundwater was not encountered in borings under the proposed project site to depths of up to 51.5 feet below ground surface (bgs). Groundwater was found at a depth of 48 feet bgs in a boring under the football stadium project site near the north proposed project site boundary in 2019. The historical high groundwater level near the project site is approximately 50 feet bgs (Converse Consultants, 2021, p. 4).

Soils under the project site are comprised of dense granular materials and stiff fine-grained soil. The historically highest groundwater contour levels in the vicinity of the site are reportedly approximately 50 feet bgs. Therefore, liquefaction potential in subsurface site soils is considered very low (Converse Consultants, 2021, p. 6).

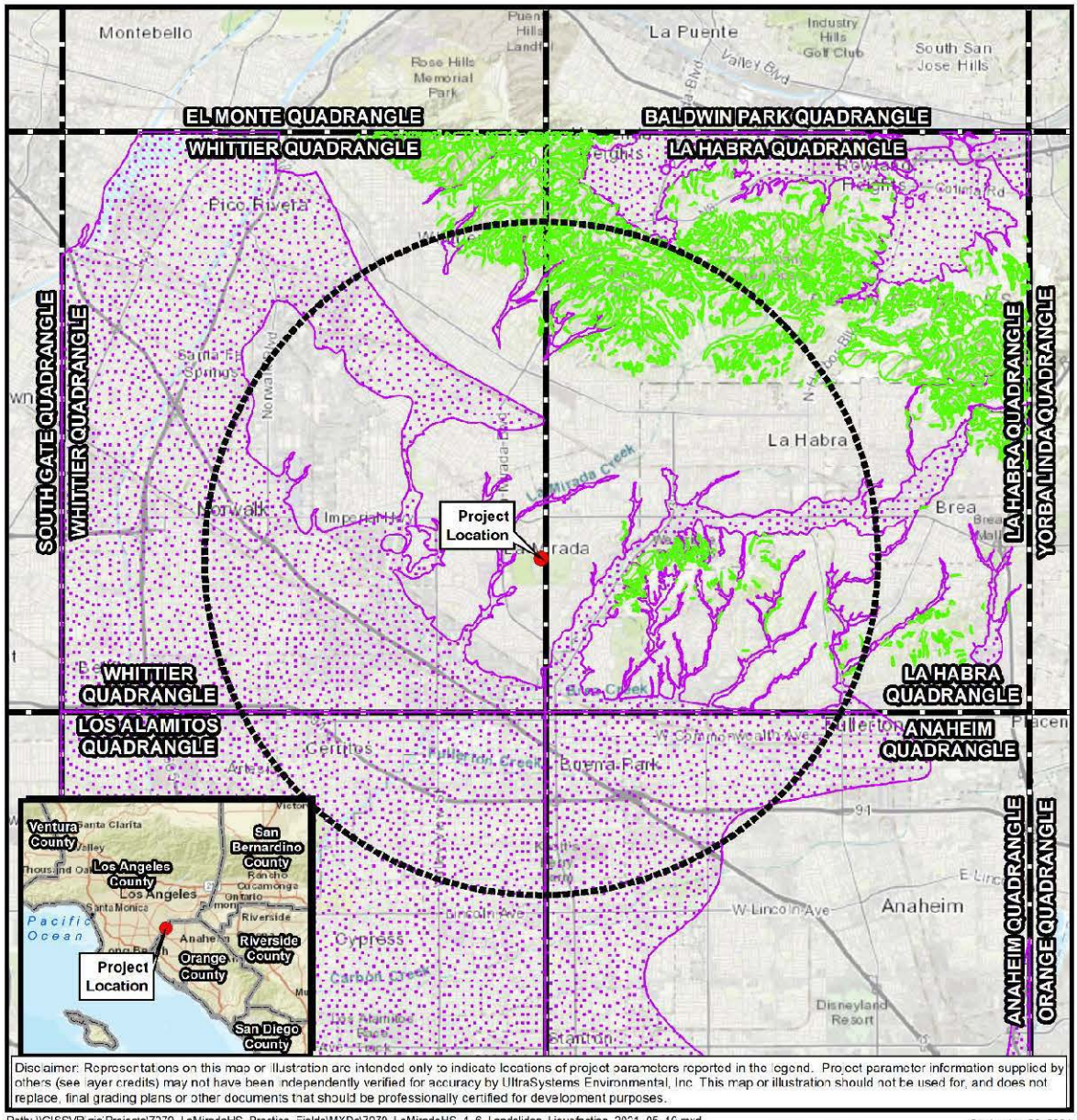
With the incorporation of recommendations detailed in the project's geotechnical report (Converse Consultants, 2019, pp. 12-26), construction and operation of the proposed project is not anticipated to result in seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction. Impacts would be less than significant and mitigation is not proposed.

iv) Landslides?

No Impact

Landslides occur when the stability of the slope changes from a stable to an unstable condition. The project site is relatively flat and is not within a zone of required investigation for earthquake-induced landslides. Therefore, no impacts on people or structures due to landslides are anticipated, and mitigation is not required. See **Figure 4.7-3**.

Figure 4.7-3
LANDSLIDES AND LIQUEFACTION



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

Less than Significant Impact

Section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA), as well as the State of California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne) requires construction projects that may potentially result in soil erosion to implement best management practices (BMPs) to eliminate or reduce sediment and other pollutants in stormwater runoff. Construction projects of one acre or more are regulated under the General Construction Permit, Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ, issued by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) in 2009. Projects obtain coverage by developing and implementing a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) estimating sediment risk from construction activities to receiving waters and specifying Best Management Practices (BMPs) that would be used by the project to minimize pollution of stormwater. The proposed project would be required to comply with the General Construction Permit prior to and during any ground-disturbing activities; therefore, the potential for substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil 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

The potential impact of landslides, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse of or resulting from the proposed project is discussed below.

Landslides

Potential impacts related to landslides are discussed in **Section 4.7(a)(iv).**

Lateral Spreading

Seismically induced lateral spreading involves primarily lateral movement of earth materials due to ground shaking. The project site and surroundings are relatively flat; thus, the potential for lateral spreading at the project site is considered very low (Converse Consultants, 2021, p. 7). Impacts would be less than significant.

Subsidence

The major cause of ground subsidence is the excessive withdrawal of groundwater. Soils with high silt or clay content are particularly susceptible to subsidence. The proposed project site is approximately 0.9 mile north of an area of land subsidence caused by groundwater withdrawal mapped by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS, 2021); however, the Geotechnical Study report prepared for the project estimates ground subsidence at the proposed project site as 0.1 foot, as a result of remedial grading (Converse Consultants, 2021, p. 16). For these reasons, impacts related to subsidence would be less than significant.

Liquefaction

Potential impacts related to liquefaction are discussed in **Section 4.7 a) iii)**.

Collapse

Collapsible soils consist of loose, dry, low-density materials that collapse and compact with the addition of water or excessive loading. These soils are distributed throughout the southwestern United States, specifically in areas of young alluvial fans, debris flow sediments, and wind-blown sediment deposits.

Subsurface soils on the proposed project site generally consist of existing fill soils placed during previous site grading operations and natural older sediments. The observed fill soils consist primarily of sandy silt, silty clay, sandy clays, clays and silty sands. The depth of the fill observed ranged from approximately five to 11 feet in the borings. The older alluvial sediments below the fill soils consist predominately of weathered siltstone, claystone and sandstone derived sediments overlying the less weathered claystone and siltstone layers of the La Habra Formation to the maximum drilled depth of approximately 51.5 feet bgs. The geotechnical investigation report for the proposed project determined that shallow site soils are unsuitable for supporting the proposed buildings and other improvements and recommends excavation of existing soils onsite to five feet below existing grade or three feet below bottoms of proposed footings, whichever is deeper. DSA would require implementation of recommendations of the geotechnical investigation report during project design and construction. Potential hazards from collapsible soils would be a less than significant impact after compliance with recommendations of the geotechnical investigation report and mitigation is not proposed.

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

Less than Significant Impact

Expansive soils shrink and swell with changes in soil moisture. Soil moisture may change from landscape irrigation, rainfall, and utility leakage. Repeated changes in soil volume due to water content fluctuations may compromise structure foundations. Expansive soils are commonly very fine-grained with high to very high percentages of clay.

An expansion index test of a sample of subsurface site soil yielded an expansion index of 74, indicating medium expansion potential. The geotechnical investigation report recommends mixing on-site soil used to support slabs, foundations, walkways, and pavements with 5 percent cement to reduce expansion potential. The report recommends use of conventional shallow footings for the proposed buildings. The DSA would require implementation of recommendations of the geotechnical investigation report during project design and construction, and thus no mitigation is required to ensure such implementation. Impacts would be less than significant.

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

The proposed project would not include septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems; the project would include installation of sewer laterals connecting to existing sewer pipes under the

campus. For this reason, no impact from septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems would occur.

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

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated

Surface soil throughout the City of La Mirada and the project site consist of older Quaternary Alluvium. This older Quaternary Alluvium is the result of "alluvial fan deposits from the Puente Hills to the north, possibly via La Mirada Creek that currently flows just to the west [and north] or Coyote Creek that currently flows to the east" (McLeod 2019:1). Underlying the Quaternary Alluvium are La Habra Formation deposits. The older Quaternary era was part of the Pleistocene period which extended back to approximately 2.58 million years ago; the La Habra Formation was during the late Pliocene that extended from approximately 5.3 million years ago to the start of the Pleistocene. It is thought that deposits of the La Habra Formation probably washed down from the Puente Hills during the late Pleistocene.

The closest vertebrate find in the Quaternary Alluvium to the project site is "LACM 3347, situated just west of due north of the proposed project north of Leffingwell Road east of La Mirada Boulevard [1.5 miles], [which] produced a fossil specimen of horse, *Equus*, at a depth of only two feet below the surface" (McLeod 2019:1). Fossils from the La Habra Formation of shark, turkey, ground sloth, mastodon, mammoth, horse, camel, deer, and antelope at depths of 40 feet were found northeast of the project site along Imperial Highway near the Los Angeles/Orange County line [1.5 miles] (McLeod 2019:2).

The proposed project would be located on a site that has been developed and in areas deeply graded and has been in use since the early-1960s. Although the project proposes precise grading activities, it is not anticipated to directly or indirectly destroy any paleontological resources or site or unique geologic feature since previous grading activities have yielded negative results. Refer to **Appendix J**, which is the paleontological records search conducted for a project in 2019 on the same project site (La Mirada High School), which is still pertinent to the proposed project. There are no regulations regarding paleontological resources monitoring or preservation in the City of La Mirada's General Plan. However, grading activities associated with development of the project would cause new subsurface disturbance and could result in the unanticipated discovery of paleontological resources. With implementation of mitigation measures **GEO-1** and **GEO-2**, potential impacts related to paleontological resources would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measure

MM GEO-1: A Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) Training shall be prepared and customized for the La Mirada High School location and current project that describes and illustrates the common paleontological resources that may be encountered in the soil on the project site. This WEAP training program shall be developed in conjunction with **MM CUL-1** concerning the types of local Native American resources that are commonly found subsurface in Southern California, and shall be administered jointly. Related local, state and federal regulations and laws shall be noted, as well as procedures to follow if cultural and/or paleontological resources are uncovered. This presentation shall be designed for the layman. Materials shall be provided to the Norwalk-La Mirada Unified School District so that

its staff and project contractor supervisors can themselves give this training, including copies of the PowerPoint presentation on either a CD or a "thumb-drive" and hard copies of the presentation.

MM GEO-2: If paleontological resources are uncovered during construction activities, the contractor shall halt construction activities in the immediate area and notify the Norwalk-La Mirada Unified School District. The on-call paleontologist shall be notified and afforded the necessary time and funds to recover, analyze, and curate the find(s). Subsequently, the monitor shall remain onsite for the duration of the ground disturbance to ensure the protection of any other resources that may be in the area.

Level of Significance After Mitigation

With implementation of mitigation measures **GEO-1** and **GEO-2**, potential impacts to paleontological resources would be reduced to a less than significant level.

4.8 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact 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?			**X**	
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?			**X**	

Constituent gases that trap heat in the Earth's atmosphere are called greenhouse gases (GHGs), analogous to the way a greenhouse retains heat. GHGs play a critical role in the Earth's radiation budget by trapping infrared radiation emitted from the Earth's surface, which would otherwise have escaped into space. Prominent GHGs contributing to this process include carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), ozone, water vapor, nitrous oxide (N_2O), and chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). Without the natural heat-trapping effect of GHG, the earth's surface would be about 34°F cooler. This natural phenomenon, known as the Greenhouse Effect, is responsible for maintaining a habitable climate. However, anthropogenic emissions of these GHGs in excess of natural ambient concentrations are responsible for the enhancement of the Greenhouse Effect. It has led to a trend of unnatural warming of the Earth's natural climate known as global warming or climate change, or more accurately Global Climate Disruption. Emissions of the gases that induce global climate disruption are attributable to human activities associated with industrial/manufacturing, utilities, transportation, residential, and agricultural sectors.

The global warming potential (GWP) is the potential of a gas or aerosol to trap heat in the atmosphere. Individual GHG compounds have varying GWP and atmospheric lifetimes. The reference gas for the GWP is CO_2; CO_2 has a GWP of one. The calculation of the CO_2 equivalent (CO_2e) is a consistent methodology for comparing GHG emissions since it normalizes various GHG emissions to a consistent metric. Methane's warming potential of 25 indicates that methane has a 25 times greater warming effect than CO_2 on a molecule per molecule basis. A CO_2e is the mass emissions of an individual GHG multiplied by its GWP. GHGs are often presented in units called tonnes (t) of CO_2e (tCO_2e).[18]

Types of Greenhouse Gases

This analysis focused upon emissions of CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O. Other Kyoto Protocol GHGs, such as chlorofluorocarbons, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride, are emitted in negligible quantities by project sources, so they are not discussed further.

[18] A tonne is a metric ton, or 1,000 kilograms.

Carbon Dioxide (CO_2): CO_2 is a colorless, odorless gas consisting of molecules made up of two oxygen atoms and one carbon atom. CO_2 is produced when an organic carbon compound (such as wood) or fossilized organic matter (such as coal, oil, or natural gas) is burned in the presence of oxygen. Whereas the natural production and absorption of CO_2 is achieved through the terrestrial biosphere and the ocean, humankind has altered the natural carbon cycle by burning coal, oil, natural gas, and wood. Since the industrial revolution began in the mid-1700s, each of these activities has increased in scale and distribution.

Methane (CH_4): CH_4 is a colorless, odorless non-toxic gas consisting of molecules made up of four hydrogen atoms and one carbon atom. CH_4 has both natural and anthropogenic sources. It is combustible, and it is the main constituent of natural gas—a fossil fuel. It is also released as part of the biological processes in low oxygen environments, such as in swamplands or in rice production (at the roots of the plants). Over the last 50 years, human activities such as growing rice, raising cattle, using natural gas, and mining coal have added to the atmospheric concentration of methane. Other anthropogenic sources include fossil-fuel combustion and biomass burning.

Nitrous Oxide (N_2O): N_2O is a colorless, non-flammable gas with a sweetish odor, commonly known as "laughing gas," and sometimes used as an anesthetic. N_2O is produced naturally by microbial processes in soil and water, including those reactions that occur in nitrogen-containing fertilizer. In addition to agricultural sources, some industrial processes (fossil fuel-fired power plants, nylon production, nitric acid production, and vehicle emissions) also contribute to its atmospheric load. N_2O is used as an aerosol spray propellant, e.g., in whipped cream bottles. It is also used in potato chip bags to keep chips fresh, in rocket engines and in race cars.

GHG Emission Levels

Per the World Resources Institute (WRI, 2019) in 2014, total worldwide GHG emissions were estimated to be 44,204 million (M) t of CO_2e ($MtCO_2e$) and GHG emissions per capita worldwide were 6.13 tCO_2e. These emissions exclude GHG emissions associated with the land use, land-use change and forestry sector, and bunker fuels. The WRI reports that in 2014, total GHG emissions in the U.S. were 6,371 $MtCO_2e$, with average GHG emissions per capita of 20.00 tCO_2e and total GHG emissions in California were 454.5 $MtCO_2e$ in 2014, with average GHG emissions per capita of 11.75 tCO_2e.

California has a larger percentage of its total GHG emissions coming from the transportation sector (56%) than the U.S. emissions (31%) and a smaller percentage of its total GHG emissions from the electricity generation sector, i.e., California has 13 percent, but the U.S. has 43 percent.

According to the 2010 GHG Community Emissions Inventory for La Mirada (GCCG, 2019a), as part of the Gateway Cities Council of Governments' (GCCG) Climate Action Plan Framework (CAP Framework), almost one half of the community's GHG emissions were from on-road transportation (see **Table 4.8-1**).

Table 4.8-1
2010 COMMUNITY GHG EMISSIONS

Sector	Emissions (tCO_2e)	Percent of Total
Residential Electricity	29,029	8.4%
Residential Natural Gas	30,379	8.8%
Commercial/Industrial Electricity	47,852	13.8%
Commercial/Industrial Natural Gas	27,365	7.9%
Small Stationary Sources	7,587	2.2%
On-Road Transportation	166,651	48.0%
Off-Road Equipment	8,483	2.4%
Agriculture	2	0.0%
Solid Waste	10,025	2.9%
Wastewater Treatment	2,197	0.6%
Water Conveyance	7,932	2.3%
Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCPs)	9,601	2.8%
Total	**347,103**	**100%**

Source: 2010 GHG Community Emissions Inventory for La Mirada (GCCG, 2019a)

GHG Thresholds

To provide guidance to local lead agencies on determining the significance of GHG emissions in their CEQA documents, the SCAQMD Board adopted an Interim CEQA GHG Significance Threshold for Stationary Sources, Rules, and Plans (SCAQMD, 2008b). The Interim Guidance uses a tiered approach to determining significance. Although this Interim Guidance was developed primarily to apply to stationary source/industrial projects where the SCAQMD is the lead agency under CEQA, in absence of more directly applicable policy, the SCAQMD's Interim Guidance is often used as general guidance by local agencies to address the long-term adverse impacts associated with global climate change.

Although the proposed project is not a typical land use development, the use of the Tier 3 quantitative thresholds for residential and commercial projects is a reasonable metric. The SCAQMD proposes that if a project generates GHG emissions below 3,000 tCO_2e annually, it could be concluded that the proposed project's GHG contribution is not cumulatively considerable and is therefore less than significant under CEQA. If the proposed project generates GHG emissions above the threshold, the analysis must identify mitigation measures to reduce GHG emissions.

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

Short-term construction GHG emissions were assessed using methodologies and formulas from CalEEMod Version 2020.4.0 (BREEZE Software, 2021).[19] Estimated emissions were compared with SCAQMD Interim Thresholds to determine potential significance. Even though construction equipment would emit minor amounts of CH_4 and N_2O, the predominant GHG emissions during construction would be CO_2 from construction equipment. **Table 4.8-2** shows the estimated GHG emissions from demolition and construction activity from the proposed project. Since construction GHG emissions would be well below the SCAQMD threshold of 3,000 tCO_2e annually, the proposed project's GHG impacts would be less than significant, and no mitigation would be required.

Table 4.8-2
CONSTRUCTION GHG EMISSIONS

Emission Source	GHG Emissions (tons/year)			
	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	CO_2e
Demolition	163.1	0.020	0.000	163.8
Construction	232.1	0.065	0.001	234.1
Total	**395.2**	**0.086**	**0.001**	**397.9**

Operational emissions were not calculated since changes in long-term impacts from the proposed project are not expected. However, following SCAQMD guidance, it is common practice to "amortize demolition and construction GHG emissions over 30 years (SCAQMD, 2008b). The amortized value would be **13.26 tCO_2e** per year.

Shortly before the draft IS/MND was to be distributed for public review, the District made several relatively minor changes to the project design. These included adding 980 square feet to three buildings (combined) and decreasing the area of one building by 133 square feet, for a net increase of 847 square feet. Although construction emissions of criteria pollutants and greenhouse gases would increase as a result, the new maximum daily emissions of criteria pollutants and annualized emissions of GHG would remain far below all SCAQMD significance thresholds.

At the same time, the District changed the schedule for its new football stadium project (which was subject of a different IS/MND) so that there would be a longer time in which that project's air pollution and GHG emissions would coincide with those of the proposed project. However, even if the days of maximum emissions from both projects coincided exactly, the sum of the two would remain far below the significance thresholds. Therefore, long-term GHG emissions due to the proposed project would have less than significant impacts, and no mitigation would be required.

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 City of La Mirada does not have any specific climate action plan but has been given a list of GHG Reduction Measure Templates (GCCG, 2019b) by Gateway Cities Council of Governments that provide

[19] The CalEEMod software was not run for this analysis. Instead, some of the equations that CalEEMod uses were reproduced in spreadsheet form, and some of the model's data, such as emission factors for different types of equipment, were obtained from appendices to the model's user's guide.

recommended GHG measures related to regional measures; energy efficiency and conservation; renewable energy; land use and community design; water and wastewater systems; waste reduction and recycling; sustainable transportation; green infrastructure, parks, urban forestry and agriculture; and green business and industry. The City has not formally adopted these measures (Cervantes, 2021). However, since changes in long-term, operational GHG emissions are not expected and the construction emissions are short-term, the project would not be expected to conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for reducing the emissions of GHGs. Therefore, the project would have a less than significant impact in this regard and no mitigation measures are required.

4.9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact 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?		X		
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?		X		
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?		X		
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?				X
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?				X
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?		X		
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?				X

The information in this Section is based largely on the Preliminary Endangerment Assessment (PEA) Work Plan completed by Ninyo & Moore dated June 30, 2021; a complete copy of this Work Plan is included as **Appendix G** to this IS/MND.

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 with Mitigation Incorporated

Construction

Construction of the proposed project includes demolition prior to development of the project. As discussed in the PEA Work Plan in **Appendix G**, based on the results of the previous Phase I ESA and PEA for the adjoining football stadium project, it was assumed that the project site contains lead in shallow soil around former buildings from lead-based paint and organochlorine pesticides (OCPs), and recognized environmental conditions identified from the former chemical use for agricultural land use (Ninyo & Moore, 2021; p. 4). These are described below.

Lead-Based Paint

Lead was formerly used as an ingredient in paint (before 1978) and as a gasoline additive; both of these uses have been banned. Lead is listed as a reproductive toxin and a cancer-causing substance; it also impairs the development of the nervous system and blood cells in children (California Department of Toxic Substance Control [DTSC], 2006). Lead-based paint is defined in Code of Federal Regulations Title 40 Part 745 as paint or other surface coatings that contain lead equal to or more than 1.0 milligram per square centimeter or 0.5 percent by weight. Those demolishing pre-1978 structures may presume the buildings contain lead-based paint (LBP) without having an inspection for LBP. Lead must be contained during demolition activities (California Health & Safety Code sections 17920.10 and 105255). Title 29 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 1926 establishes standards for occupational health and environmental controls for lead exposure. The standard also includes requirements addressing exposure assessment, methods of compliance, respiratory protection, protective clothing and equipment, hygiene facilities and practices, medical surveillance, medical removal protection, employee information and training, signs, recordkeeping, and observation or monitoring. As discussed in the PEA, the buildings to be demolished may contain LBP Therefore, a Hazardous Material Abatement Plan would be required to be prepared to satisfy these requirements as discussed in mitigation measure **HAZ-1**.

Recognized Environmental Condition (REC)

A recognized environmental condition (REC) is the presence or likely presence of any hazardous substance or petroleum products in, on, or at a property: due to release to the environment; under conditions indicative of a release to the environment; or under conditions that pose a material threat of a future release to the environment.

The PEA Work Plan (Ninyo & Moore, 2021) identified the following RECs for the proposed project site:

- The site was used for agriculture between 1928 and 1954. Two small structures were developed onsite by 1947 and demolished by 1952. Pesticides or herbicides may have been mixed or stored on the site in buildings observed onsite in a 1947 aerial photograph.

- Based on the age of the site buildings and structures, termiticides and LBP may be present on the site.

- Fill soil, present beneath much of the site, should be sampled and analyzed in accordance with DTSC guidelines.

A clarifier associated with a former automotive classroom is approximately 200 feet to the northwest of the southern portion of the BSP Fields project site. The clarifier had reportedly ceased operations by 1990. Soil samples were tested for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) during a PEA for the football stadium project abutting the north boundary of the proposed project site; no VOCs were detected. VOCs were detected in soil vapor samples from the same borings soil samples were taken from. Using the maximum VOC concentrations in soil vapor, estimated cancer risk and hazard indices from vapor intrusion are below DTSC thresholds and are therefore considered acceptable. In addition, the proposed project would not include development of habitable structures. Therefore, additional sampling for VOCs is not recommended for the proposed project. Soil vapor contamination related to the clarifier is not identified as an REC in the PEA Work Plan.

The proposed project would include the transport, storage, and use of chemical agents, solvents, paints, and other hazardous materials commonly associated with construction activities. Chemical transport, storage, and use would comply with Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); California Hazardous Waste Control Law;[20] (OSHA), and Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACoFD) requirements.

The construction contractor would be required by the District to prepare and submit to the District a Construction Safety Management Plan, based on OSHA standards. This plan would include provisions for proper training of construction crews regarding the use, storage and disposal of any hazardous materials or waste. In addition, the plan would include procedures for containing and cleaning up spills of hazardous materials; and immediately notifying the LACoFD in the case of a release of hazardous materials of a quantity and/or toxicity that onsite construction workers could not safely contain and clean up. Therefore, potential impacts regarding vapor encroachment would be less than significant with preparation of the required Construction Safety Management Plan and thus no mitigation would be required regarding RECs.

Mitigation Measure

MM HAZ-1 Due to the age of the existing buildings and the potential presence of LBP, testing shall be conducted prior to demolition and a Hazardous Material Abatement Plan shall be prepared.

Prior to the commencement of demolition, the project proponent shall retain a qualified environmental consultant to conduct a comprehensive survey of the existing buildings to confirm the presence or absence of LBP. If the existing buildings are found to contain any LBP, a detailed Hazardous Material Abatement Plan shall be prepared, approved, and implemented. The Hazardous Material Abatement Plan shall include a site-specific scope of work and specifications for the proper disposal of hazardous materials. The Hazardous Material Abatement Plan shall be prepared and implemented in accordance with all federal and state standards and regulations including the DTSC, California Department of Education (CDE), and Office of Public School Construction (OPSC).

20 Codified in California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.5, Hazardous Waste Control.

The Hazardous Material Abatement Plan shall require that all LBP be removed and properly disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the Hazardous Material Abatement Plan.

The Hazardous Material Abatement Plan shall be implemented prior to demolition activities to ensure that any hazardous materials are properly identified, removed, and disposed of offsite at a landfill that can accept asbestos and any other hazardous materials removed from the site.

A qualified environmental consultant shall be present on the project site during demolition activities and shall monitor compliance with the Hazardous Material Abatement Plan.

Level of Significance After Mitigation

After implementation of **MM HAZ-1** above, potential impacts from LBP would be less than significant.

Operation

Project operation would require the transport, storage, use, and disposal of certain chemicals typically used for cleaning and landscaping supplies, such as cleansers, paints, and lubricants for maintenance and upkeep of school grounds. The use of these materials would be subject to District guidelines and would be stored, handled, and disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations. The proposed project would not involve the routine transport, use, or disposal of quantities of hazardous materials that may create a significant hazard to the public or environment.

Once construction is complete and the project is operational, the District's Maintenance and Operations Department has standards and management procedures for the handling of hazardous materials that require District employees be trained in the use, storage and disposal of hazardous materials or waste, and safety procedures for containing and cleaning up accidental releases of hazardous materials.

Potential project impacts from the transport, storage, and use of chemical agents, solvents, paints, and other hazardous materials to the public or the environment during the operational phase would be less than significant, and mitigation is not proposed.

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 with Mitigation Incorporated

A PEA Work Plan for the proposed project site was submitted to the DTSC in June 2021. The structures on the project site may contain LBP (Ninyo & Moore, 2021). However, with implementation of **MM HAZ-1**, impacts regarding LBPs would be less than significant.

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 with Mitigation Incorporated

Construction

La Mirada High School and Reginald M. Benton Middle School are the only schools within one quarter mile of the project site. The structures on the project site have the potential to contain LBP. However, with implementation of **MM HAZ-1**, impacts regarding LBP would be less than significant. A PEA Work Plan for the proposed project site was submitted to the DTSC in June 2021.

Operation

Operation of the proposed playfields and hardcourts would require the storage and use of certain chemicals typically used in maintaining school athletic field facilities. The storage and use of these chemicals could potentially create a hazard to the public or the environment if the chemicals were accidentally released. However, the District's policies and guidelines for the use of these chemicals would be followed. Storage and use of hazardous materials during project operation would comply with federal, state, and local regulations. Therefore, use or emissions of hazardous materials during project operation would not pose substantial hazards to persons at a school, and impacts would be less than significant.

d) Would the project be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code § 65962.5 or a list of hazardous substance release sites identified by the state Department of Health Services pursuant to § 25356 of the Health & Safety Code and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?

No Impact

Government Code § 65962.5 requires the DTSC to compile and update, at least annually, lists of the following:

- Hazardous waste and substances sites from the DTSC EnviroStor database.
- Leaking underground storage tank (LUST) sites by county, and fiscal year from the SWRCB GeoTracker database.
- Solid waste disposal sites identified by the SWRCB with waste constituents above hazardous waste levels outside the waste management unit.
- SWRCB Cease and Desist Orders (CDOs) and Cleanup and Abatement Orders (CAOs).[21]

21 CDOs and CAOs may be issued for discharges of domestic sewage, food processing wastes, or sediment that do not contain hazardous materials.

- Hazardous waste facilities subject to corrective action by DTSC pursuant to Health and Safety Code (HSC) § 25187.5.[22]

These lists are collectively referred to as the "Cortese List." The La Mirada High School track and field and football and soccer field, in the northeast part of the school, is listed as a School Cleanup site on the EnviroStor database maintained by the DTSC. A Preliminary Environmental Assessment (PEA) of the eight-acre site completed in in October 2020 found concentrations of arsenic in two areas of the site at levels at or above the site-specific cleanup goal of 24 mg/kg. A Removal Action Workplan (RAW) has been prepared for the site consisting of excavation, transport, and disposal at appropriate landfill facilities of approximately 224 cubic yards (313 tons) of contaminated soil. Implementation of the RAW is scheduled for January/ February 2022. Confirmation sampling and testing would be conducted after excavation and removal of contaminated soil to confirm that soils with arsenic concentrations above the cleanup goal were completely removed (UltraSystems 2021).

One other Cortese List site is within 0.5 mile of the project site (refer to **Figure 4.9-1** below): an EnviroStor voluntary cleanup site at 13700 La Mirada Boulevard. Soil, soil vapor, and groundwater other than drinking water were contaminated with volatile organic compounds and total petroleum hydrocarbons. Site cleanup was certified in 2014 (DTSC, 2021).

Contaminated soil on site would be excavated and removed before demolition of any existing facilities or construction of any proposed facilities under the proposed project. Therefore, project development would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment, and impacts would be less than significant.

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

No Impact

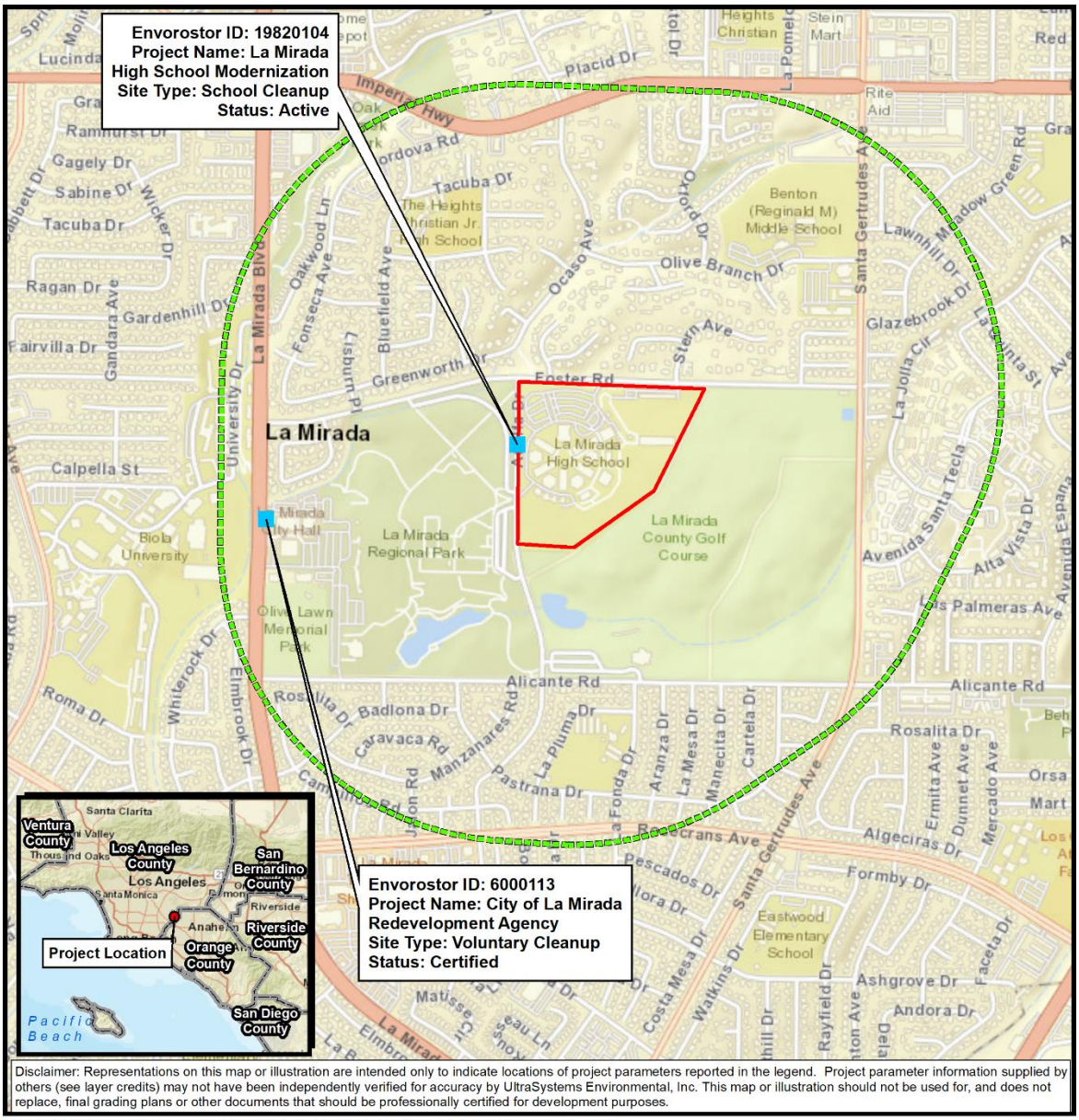
Airport Environs Land Use Plan for the Fullerton Municipal Airport

The nearest public airport to the project site is Fullerton Municipal Airport, approximately three miles to the southeast at 4011 West Commonwealth Avenue in the City of Fullerton. This airport is within the oversight of the Orange County Airport Land Use Commission (OCALUC). The current Airport Environs Land Use Plan (AELUP) for the Fullerton Municipal Airport was amended in 2019 (OCALUC, 2019).

As detailed in **Figure 4.9-2**, the project site is not within the boundary of the Fullerton Municipal Airport Land Use Plan (Orange County Airport Land Use Commission, 2004). Additionally, the project site is over two miles from the Fullerton Municipal Airport. Therefore, the project would not expose persons to safety hazards or excessive noise associated with airport operations. Therefore, no impact would occur and no mitigation is warranted.

22 If corrective action is not taken on or before the date specified in a CDO or CAO, or if immediate corrective action is necessary to remedy or prevent an imminent substantial danger to the public health, domestic livestock, wildlife, or the environment, the DTSC may take, or contract for, corrective action and recover the cost from a responsible party.

Figure 4.9-1
CORTESE ACT SITES



Path: \\GISSVR\gis\Projects\7079_LaMiradaHS_Practice_Fields\MXDs\7079_LaMiradaHS_4_9_Cortese_2021_06_03.mxd
June 03, 2021
Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community; The California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), May 2021; UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2021

Scale: 1:14,400

N

0 600 1,200 Feet

0 150 300 Meters

Legend

Project Boundary

Half-Mile Radius

Status (Envirostor Site 05-24-2021 Database)

DTSC Clean Up Sites

La Mirada High School – Baseball, Softball, Practice Fields Project

Cortese Act Sites

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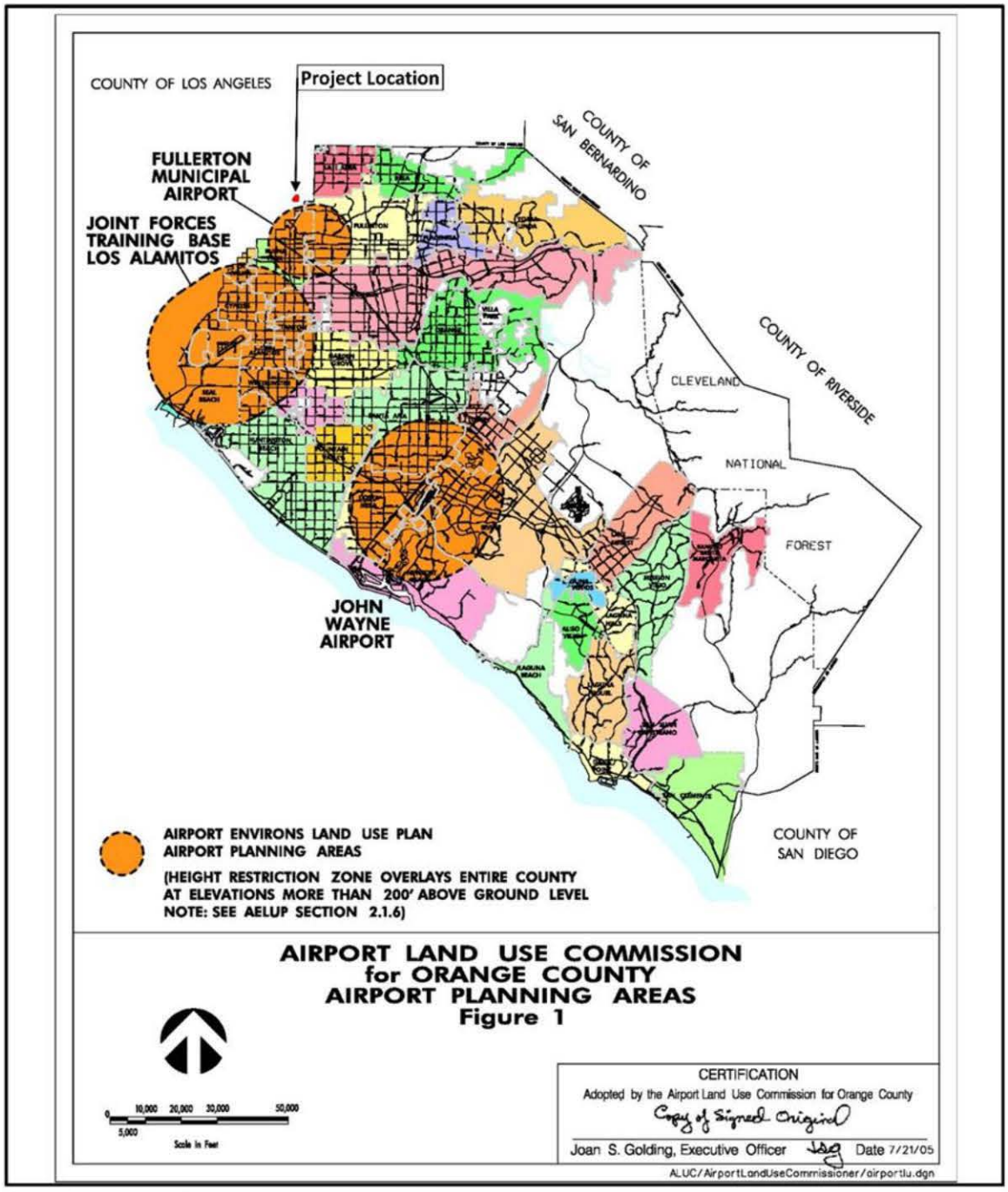
Figure 4.9-2
AIRPORT PLANNING AREAS



Disclaimer: Illustration provided by Airport Land Use Commission for Orange County, who has indicated that the information is true and correct. No other warranties are expressed or implied.

Source: Airport Land Use Commission for Orange County, 2005

UltraSystems

La Mirada High School – Baseball, Softball, Practice Fields Project
Airport Planning Areas

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

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated

Regional emergency response plans relevant to the project site include the City's Emergency Operations Plan, the Los Angeles County Emergency Response Plan, and the County's All-Hazard Mitigation Plan. Each school site in the Norwalk-La Mirada Unified School District has an Earthquake Emergency Actions, Fire Emergency, Lockdown Procedures, and Medical Emergency plans. These four documents cover all aspects of campus safety (NLMUSD, 2019).

Construction

As discussed in **Section 4.17** of this document, during the construction period, the proposed project would generate temporary construction-related truck and automobile traffic. Traffic during the construction phase would include construction workers traveling to and from the project site, trucks hauling construction materials to the site and transporting material away from the site on public roadways. Other than delivery of materials and supplies to the project site and the hauling of debris and soil from the project site, construction of the proposed project would be confined within the campus boundaries. Refer to mitigation measure **TRANS-1**, which would ensure that the project would have a less than significant impacts regarding emergency response during the construction phase.

Operation

The project site is an existing school campus that would continue to adhere to the District's and school's emergency response plans and policies. The proposed project would not change the existing land use or require any future land use changes. The project would not increase the number of students attending and is not expected to increase resulting traffic to and from the site thus it would not result in substantial changes to circulation patterns or emergency access routes in the area. Therefore, the proposed project operation would have no impact.

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 a highly urbanized area with single-family residential development to the north, a golf course to the east, and school campus to the west and south. All proposed improvements would be confined to the La Mirada High School campus. The proposed project would include required fire suppression design features identified in the latest edition of the California Building Code (CBC), and would comply with California Division of the State Architect (DSA) and Los Angeles County Fire Department requirements. With adherence to applicable regulations and the proximity to the nearest fire station (approximately 0.6 miles to the southwest), the project would have no impacts regarding wildfire would and no mitigation would be required.

4.10 Hydrology and Water Quality

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact 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?			**X**	
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?			**X**	
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;			**X**	
ii. substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite;			**X**	
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			**X**	
iv. impede or redirect flood flows?				**X**
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?				**X**
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?			**X**	

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

Currently, stormwater generated on the project site is drained via a series of grate-covered inlets, which filter out most trash while stormwater is channeled underground into an existing catch basin (located on the southwest corner of the project site near Adelfa Drive), which discharges into gutter on Adelfa Drive and then into an existing storm drain inlet approximately 485 feet south of the project site. Water received by this inlet enters the municipal storm drain system that drains into La Mirada Creek approximately 0.5 mile west of the project site.

La Mirada Creek is not included on the list of Impaired Water Bodies (in the Final 2014/2016 California Integrated Report - Clean Water Act Section 303[d] List/305[b] Report; SWRCB, 2017). However, approximately two miles downstream, La Mirada Creek discharges into Coyote Creek, which is listed as impaired for Toxicity, Fecal Indicator Bacteria, Pesticides, and Metals/Metalloids (SWRCB, 2019a). Beneficial uses for Coyote Creek are listed in **Table 4.10-1** below (RWQCB, 1994, p. 2-14).

Table 4.10-1
BENEFICIAL USES FOR COYOTE CREEK

Beneficial Use	Description
Municipal and Domestic Supply: (P)	Uses of water for community, military, or individual water supply systems including, but not limited to, drinking water supply.
Industrial Service Supply (P)	Uses of water for industrial activities that do not depend primarily on water quality including, but not limited to, mining, cooling water supply, hydraulic conveyance, gravel washing, fire protection, or oil well re-pressurization.
Industrial Process Supply (P)	Uses of water for industrial activities that depend primarily on water quality.
Warm Freshwater Habitat (P)	Uses of water that support warm water ecosystems including, but not limited to, preservation or enhancement of aquatic habitats, vegetation, fish, or wildlife, including invertebrates.
Wildlife Habitat (P)	Uses of water that support terrestrial ecosystems including, but not limited to, preservation and enhancement of terrestrial habitats, vegetation, wildlife (e.g., mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, invertebrates), or wildlife water and food sources.
Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species (E)	Uses of water that support habitats necessary, at least in part, for the survival and successful maintenance of plant or animal species established under state or federal law as rare, threatened, or endangered.

Source: RWQCB, 1994, pp. 2-4, 2-6, and 2-7.
E: Existing beneficial use.
P: Potential beneficial use.

The proposed project is located above the Coastal Plain of Los Angeles – Central Groundwater Subbasin (DWR, 2019). Beneficial uses for this groundwater subbasin are presented in **Table 4.10-2** (RWQCB, 1994, p. 2-26).

Table 4.10-2
BENEFICIAL USES FOR THE COASTAL PLAIN OF LOS ANGELES – CENTRAL SUBBASIN

Beneficial Use	Description
Municipal and Domestic Supply: (P)	Uses of water for community, military, or individual water supply systems including, but not limited to, drinking water supply.
Industrial Service Supply (E)	Uses of water for industrial activities that do not depend primarily on water quality including, but not limited to, mining, cooling water supply, hydraulic conveyance, gravel washing, fire protection, or oil well re-pressurization.
Industrial Process Supply (E)	Uses of water for industrial activities that depend primarily on water quality.
Agricultural Supply (E)	Uses of water for farming, horticulture, or ranching including, but not limited to, irrigation, stock watering, or support of vegetation for range grazing.

Source: RWQCB 1994, p. 2-4.
E: Existing beneficial use.

The Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) sets forth narrative and numerical water quality objectives for inland surface and groundwaters in their 1994 Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties (Region 8; Basin Plan), which was last updated in May 2019. The water quality objectives for inland surface waters are located in Chapter 3 of the Basin Plan, from pages 3-6 to 3-46; water quality objectives for groundwaters are located on pages 3-47 to 3-55.

Development of the proposed project may result in two types of water quality impacts: (1) short-term impacts due to construction-related discharges; and (2) long-term impacts from operation or changes in site runoff characteristics. Runoff during the construction process may carry onsite surface pollutants to water bodies such as streams, rivers, and channels that ultimately drain to the ocean, or to groundwater. Projects that increase urban runoff into local storm drains may indirectly increase local and regional flooding intensity and erosion.

Construction Pollutants Control

Temporary impacts to water quality could result from stormwater runoff during construction of the project. Construction projects typically expose soil to erosion and may temporarily alter drainage patterns. Disturbed soils accelerate erosion and increase sediment in stormwater runoff to receiving waters, causing increased amounts of suspended soil particles in water which can lead to increased water temperatures and decreased levels of dissolved oxygen.

Stormwater runoff during construction may contain fertilizers and pesticides, entrained soil, trash, waste oil, paints, solvents and other substances used during construction. Section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) requires projects that would disturb one acre or more of soil to obtain a

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Construction Permit. As part of the permit conditions, the District is required to submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) and a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), which identifies site-specific BMPs to eliminate or reduce the release of soil and pollutants in stormwater and non-storm water discharges from the construction site. The NPDES permit requires enforceable limits on sediment discharges, effluent monitoring, annual reporting, and construction and post-construction BMPs to eliminate or reduce point and non-point source discharges of pollutants.

Construction of the proposed project is anticipated to include the transport, storage, and use of chemical agents, solvents, paints, and other hazardous materials commonly associated with construction activities. However, chemical transport, storage, and use would comply with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); California's Hazardous Waste Control laws (27 CCR § 15100, Unified Program); Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA), Los Angeles County Fire Department and RWQCB requirements. For these reasons, potential violations of water quality standards or waste discharge requirements would be less than significant during project construction.

Operational Pollutant Controls

Once operational, the project would have largely the same function as the existing facilities, and the effects of replacing the existing volleyball and basketball courts with a football field would be negligible. However, custodial and maintenance rooms may contain compounds such as acidic or alkaline drain cleaners, pesticides, paint thinners, and cleaning supplies, similar to existing operational conditions. Storage of these compounds and resulting wastes would comply with California Code of Regulations Title 22 Chapter 45, *Requirements for Units and Facilities Deemed to Have a Permit by Rule*, which establishes the mechanisms and requirements for offsite collection, consolidation, and accumulation under permit by rule of hazardous wastes generated by the routine operation and maintenance of K-12 schools (22 CA Code of Regs 67450.40).

Per these regulations, the District must establish a plan and requirements for offsite collection, consolidation, and accumulation under permit by rule of hazardous wastes generated by the routine operation and maintenance of K-12 schools for offsite collection, consolidation, and accumulation under permit by rule of hazardous wastes generated by the routine operation and maintenance of K-12 schools. The District must also establish the requirements for transportation of eligible hazardous wastes generated by K-12 schools to an authorized offsite Schools Hazardous Waste Collection, Consolidation, and Accumulation Facilities (SHWCCAF) operated in accordance with the aforementioned regulations. Adherence to existing plans and requirements for the storage, collection, and transportation of hazardous wastes stored in or generated by the project would minimize the potential for hazardous materials or hazardous wastes from leaving the site, entering the municipal storm drains, and impacting water quality of receiving waters.

The Waste Discharge Requirements for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Discharges Within the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles County, (Order No. R4-2012-0175 [as amended by State Water Board Order WQ 2015-0075 and Los Angeles Water Board Order R4-2012-0175-A01]; NPDES No. CA 004001) for the Los Angeles County Flood Control District, the County of Los Angeles, and 84 incorporated cities within the coastal watersheds of Los Angeles County (with the exception of the City of Long Beach) require new development and significant redevelopment projects to incorporate low impact development (LID) BMPs to address increases in impervious areas and to reduce the quantity of rainfall runoff and improve the quality of water that leaves a site. However,

the proposed project is not of a scale large enough to meet the criteria for Redevelopment Projects as defined on pages 96-97 of the MS4 permit. During operation of the proposed project, the water quality of stormwater leaving the site is anticipated to be similar to stormwater quality under existing conditions.

Based on the analysis above, the proposed project is not anticipated to result in water quality impacts that would negatively affect the beneficial uses of either surface or groundwaters; the project would not violate any water quality standards, waste discharge requirements, or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality. Impacts would be less than significant and mitigation would not be required.

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 underlain by the Central Subbasin of the Coastal Plain of Los Angeles Groundwater Basin, which spans approximately the northeast half of the Los Angeles Basin (Subbasin number 4- 11.04; DWR 2004). The project is located in the service area of Suburban Water Systems Whittier/La Mirada District (Suburban Water Systems, 2019a). Approximately 80 percent of Suburban's water supply comes from groundwater pumped from wells in the San Gabriel Valley and Central Subbasins. The remaining 20 percent is sourced from surface water purchased from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, Covina Irrigating Company, and California Domestic Water Company (Suburban Water Systems, 2019b).

The project proposes three new connections to existing domestic water lines. Additionally, the project includes a new fire water line from an existing water line in the southern part of the campus to the proposed baseball team room. The new fire water line would be approximately 420 linear feet. The proposed new connections would not result in a significant expansion of facilities such that operation of the project would result in increased water demand from Suburban Water Systems (see **Section 4.19**).

The proposed replacement of existing surfaces with a permeable synthetic turf system (described below) would decrease impermeable surfaces by seven percent (Watearth 2021, p. 5). Therefore, the project would not have a significant impact on groundwater supplies and would not interfere substantially with groundwater recharge.

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

i) result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or offsite; or

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

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;

Less Than Significant Impact

The project site is relatively flat and the campus is currently served by a developed stormwater drainage system. The storm drain system within the project site directs water toward the southwest corner of the project site, where stormwater is discharged into a gutter on Adelfa Drive; this gutter drains into a storm drain inlet approximately 485 feet south of the project site. Water from this storm drain system discharges into La Mirada Creek, approximately 0.5 mile west of the inlet.

The project would replace the baseball, softball, and practice fields, and outdoor volleyball and basketball courts; in addition to a baseball team building and storage shed. Proposed new facilities consist of a baseball field; second baseball infield; softball field; softball practice field; football and soccer practice field; basketball, volleyball, and tennis courts; baseball concession building; softball concession building; baseball team room building; and storage building. The project would reduce impervious areas by 9 percent. Existing ballfields and hardcourts would be replaced with synthetic turf ball fields and a synthetic turf football/soccer practice field. The proposed synthetic turf and supplemental pad system are highly permeable, and will be installed over a permeable aggregate base comprised of clean crushed stone (Watearth 2021, p. 2).

The depths of the base materials (e.g., crushed rock) will be coordinated with the site drainage design so that void spaces within the rock layer can be used as stormwater detention storage (Watearth 2021, p. 2). Two new storm drains are proposed to be added to the existing drainage system. The first storm drain would be on the western edge of the proposed tennis court area (on the northwest corner of the site near the intersection of Adelfa Drive and Foster Road); and the second storm drain, approximately 875 feet long, through the proposed basketball courts and volleyball courts, and extending northward to the proposed football/soccer/softball storage building; a branch of this storm drain about 240 feet long would extend to the western part of the proposed basketball court area.

The proposed project would not involve substantial changes in the existing drainage pattern of the area, and no streams, rivers, or drainage channels that would contribute runoff to the local drainage network exist on the site. Finally, the proposed synthetic turf drainage system in combination with the additional proposed storm drains and existing storm drainage infrastructure, would not create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems, or result in substantial additional sources of polluted runoff during either the construction or operational phases. Therefore, impacts are anticipated to be less than significant and mitigation is not proposed.

iv) Impede or redirect flood flows?

No Impact

As shown in **Figure 4.10-1**, the project site is in an area that has been mapped by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) panel numbers 06037C1842F and 006037C1861F (FEMA, 2008) as Zone X, "*Areas determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance* [500-year] *floodplain*.".

The flood hazard zone nearest to the proposed project is the 100-year flood hazard zone associated with La Mirada Creek; the mapped lateral extent of this flood hazard zone is approximately 0.45 mile west of La Mirada High School, at an elevation approximately 100 feet lower than that of the high school. Therefore, the proposed project would not impede or redirect flood flows; no impact would occur, and mitigation is not proposed.

d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?

No Impact

As described in Section **4.10 c) iv)**, the proposed project site is above the 100- and 500-year flood hazard zones and it is not anticipated that the project site would become inundated due to flooding.

A tsunami is a sea wave (or series of waves) of local or distant origin that results from large-scale seafloor displacements associated with large earthquakes, major submarine landslides, or exploding volcanic islands (California Seismic Safety Commission, 2019). The closest mapped zones are in the Seal Beach/Los Alamitos area. A review of the Tsunami Inundation Map for the Los Alamitos and Seal Beach, California quadrangles (CEMA, CGS, and USC, 2009) revealed that the tsunami inundation zone nearest to the proposed project site would be at the confluence of Coyote Creek and the San Gabriel River, is approximately 9.25 miles southwest of the project site. Therefore, it is not anticipated that the project site would not be inundated due to a tsunami and no impacts would occur in this regard.

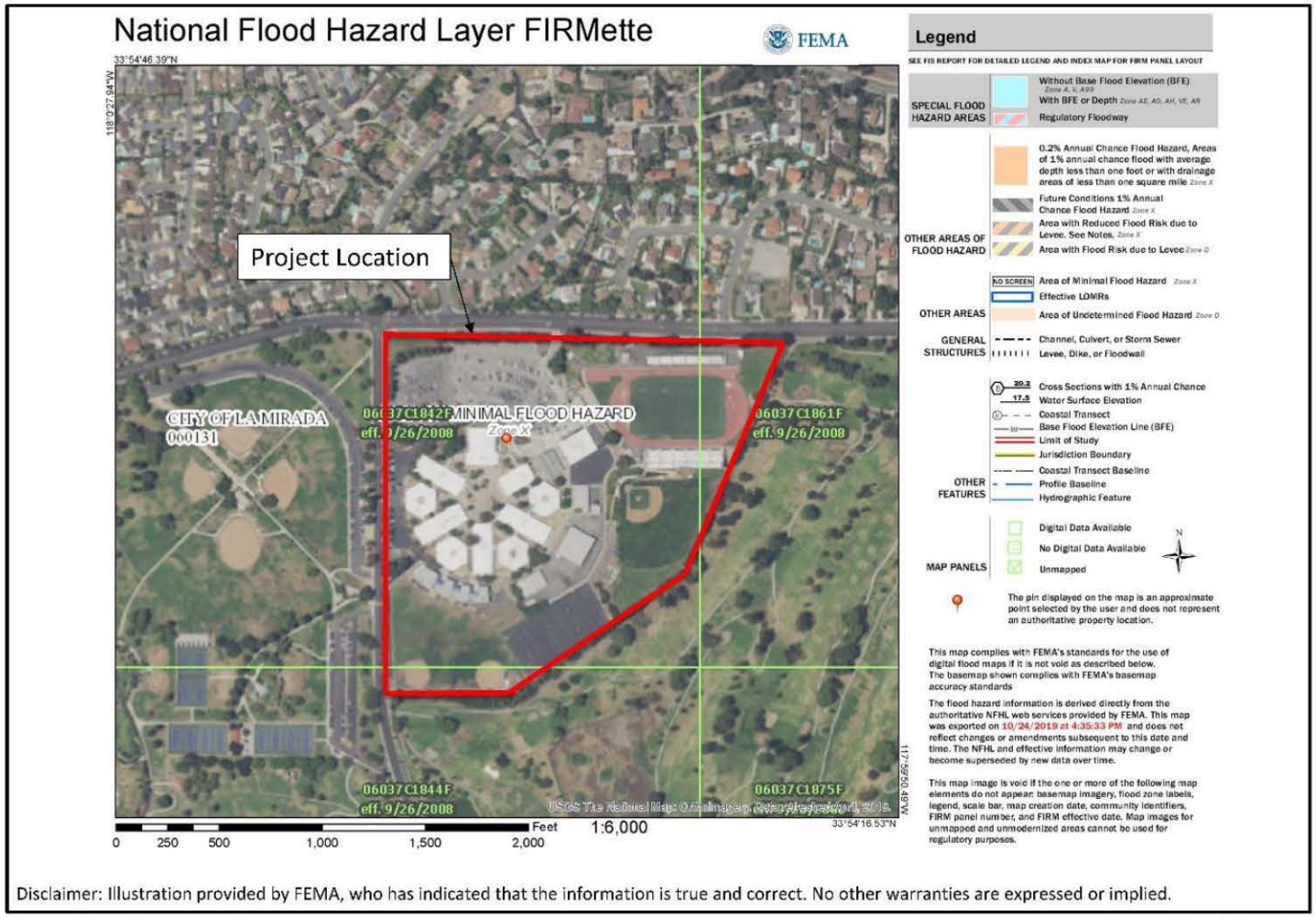
A seiche is an oscillating wave caused by wind, tidal forces, earthquakes, landslides and other phenomena in a closed or partially closed water body such as a river, lake, reservoir, pond, and other large inland water body. A review of aerial imagery (Google Earth, 2021) and a site visit by UltraSystems' staff in 2021 revealed no water bodies on or within a five-mile radius of the proposed project site large enough to support a seiche. Therefore, the proposed project would not be inundated by a seiche and no impacts would occur in this regard.

e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?

Less Than Significant Impact

The proposed project would implement construction BMPs to minimize or avoid potentially polluted stormwater runoff from leaving the project site during project construction. Additionally, Section 402 CWA requires projects that would disturb one acre or more of soil to obtain a NPDES General Construction Permit. As part of the permit conditions, the District is required to submit an NOI and a SWPPP to the SWRCB, which identifies site-specific BMPs to eliminate or reduce the release of soil and pollutants in stormwater and non-stormwater discharges from the construction site. The NPDES

Figure 4.10-1
FEMA FIRM MAP



Sources: FEMA, October 24, 2019

UltraSystems
environmental • management • planning

La Mirada High School –
Baseball, Softball, Practice Fields Project

FEMA FIRM Map

permit requires enforceable limits on sediment discharges, effluent monitoring, annual reporting, and construction and post-construction BMPs to eliminate or reduce point and non-point source discharges of pollutants. The proposed project is not anticipated to result in water quality impacts that would negatively affect the beneficial uses of either surface or groundwaters; the project would not violate any water quality standards, waste discharge requirements, or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality. Therefore, the project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan (i.e. Basin Plan).

Under existing conditions, approximately 36 percent of the project site is comprised of impermeable surfaces. The proposed project would decrease impermeable surface area by approximately seven percent and would not result in an increase of impermeable areas compared to existing conditions. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of a sustainable groundwater management plan**.**

4.11 Land Use and Planning

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Physically divide an established community?				**X**
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?				**X**

a) Would the project physically divide an established community?

No Impact

A significant impact would occur if the project was sufficiently large or configured in such a way as to create a physical barrier within an established community. The project site is on a high school campus that is fenced on all sides, and thus is not used for access between surrounding land uses. Based on a site visit by UltraSystems staff in May 2021, the project site is in a built out urban area with single family residential development, a golf course, and La Mirada Community Regional Park. The project would not alter the existing street grid surrounding the project site. Furthermore, the physical arrangement of the surrounding community would not be modified or divided by the project. Therefore, the project would not physically divide an established community and no impact would occur.

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 La Mirada High School campus is zoned OS (Open Space) by the City of La Mirada, and is designated Public/Institutional by the City of La Mirada General Plan (City of La Mirada, 2012; City of La Mirada, 2011). The proposed project would not conflict with any land use plan or policy because the project does not propose land use changes, zone changes or changes to the City's General Plan. Additionally, as discussed in **Sections 4.1** through **4.21** of this document, the project would be consistent with applicable plans, policies and regulations. Furthermore, the California Supreme Court held that public school districts are a matter of statewide concern and that school districts, being local agencies of the state, are not subject to municipal construction regulations when constructing of school buildings.[23] It was subsequently held that school construction is regulated, and inspected at the state level through the Division of State Architect (DSA) and the Field Act per the California Education Code.[24] Therefore, the project would have no impact regarding conflict with existing state, regional, county, or local laws, policies, regulations, plans or guidelines.

23 See Hall v. City of Taft (1956) 47 Cal.2d 177 [302 P.2d 574].

24 See Town of Atherton v. Superior Court (1958) 159 Cal.App.2d 417 [324 P.2d 328]. The Field Act is California Education Code Sections 17280 et seq.

4.12 Mineral Resources

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact 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?				**X**
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?				**X**

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?

and

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

Assessment of mineral resources is based on the State of California's Mineral Land Classification/Designation Program established pursuant to the 1975 Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA). The SMARA provides a comprehensive surface mining and reclamation policy with the regulation of surface mining operations to assure that adverse environmental impacts are minimized and that mined lands are reclaimed to a usable condition (SMARA, 2020). The primary objectives of SMARA are the assurance of adequate supplies of mineral resources important to California's economy and the reclamation of mined lands. These objectives are implemented through land use planning and regulatory programs administered by local governments with the assistance of the DOC and the CGS. Information on the location of important mineral deposits is developed by the CGS through a land use planning process referred to as mineral land classification.

As shown on **Figure 4.12-1** below, the project site is not located within a designated Mineral Resource Zone, and therefore is not located in an area with significant mineral resource deposits. Based on review of the California Department of Conservation, Division of Oil, Gas and Geothermal Resources mapping, the project site is not located within a known oil and gas field or in the vicinity of oil and gas wells (DOC, 2021c). **Figure 4.12-2** shows the lack of oil and gas wells in the vicinity of the project site. As shown on **Figure 4.12-3**, the closest geothermal well is located over 41 miles southeast of the project site.

The project site is part of a developed high school campus. The project site is not designated by the City of La Mirada General Plan or zoning map as being in an area designated for mineral resources extraction activities (City of La Mirada, 2003, pp. LU-8, LU-23). Therefore, no impacts would occur regarding the availability of known mineral resources or locally important mining sites.

Figure 4.12-1
DESIGNATED MINERAL RESOURCE ZONES

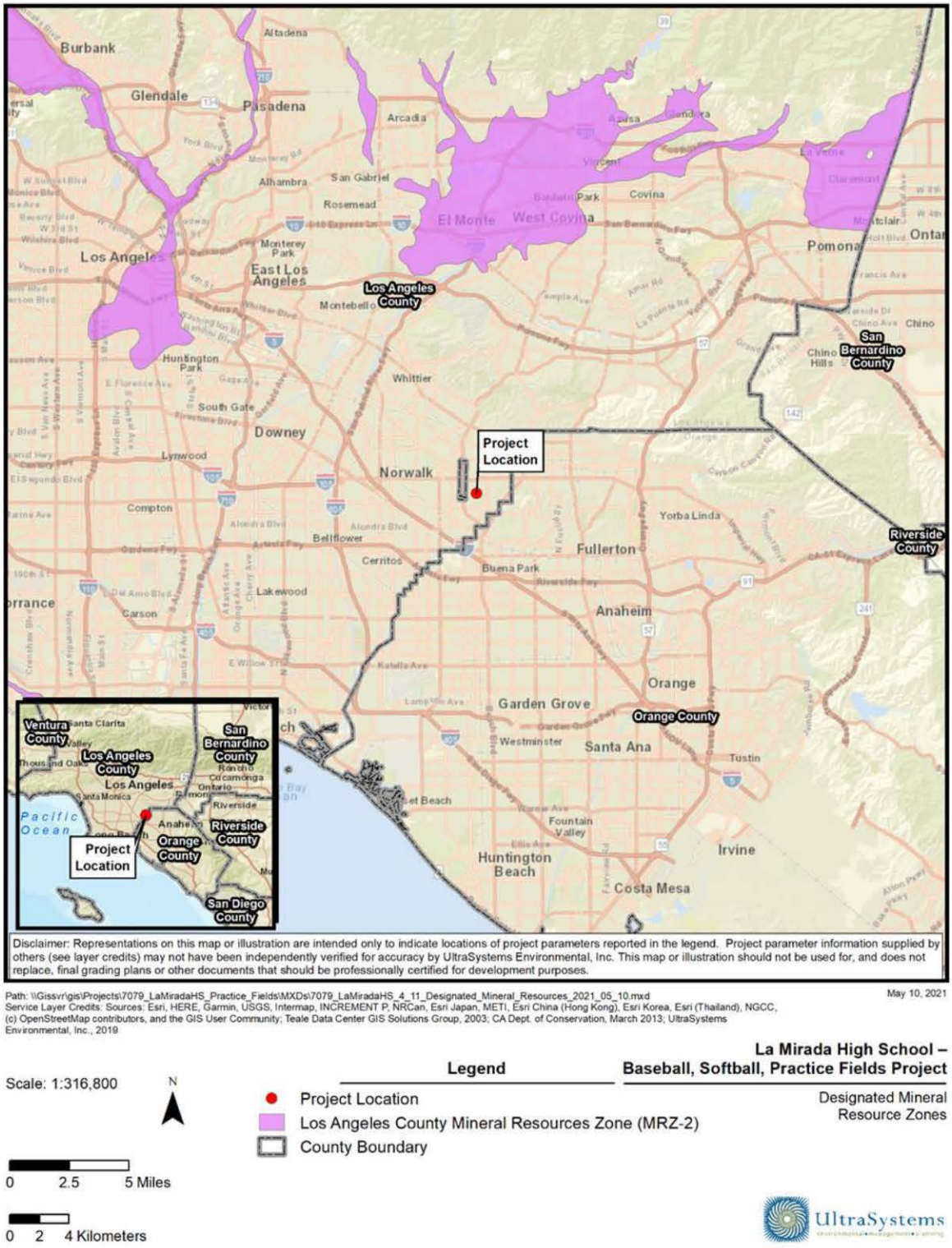


Figure 4.12-2
OIL AND GAS WELLS AND FIELDS

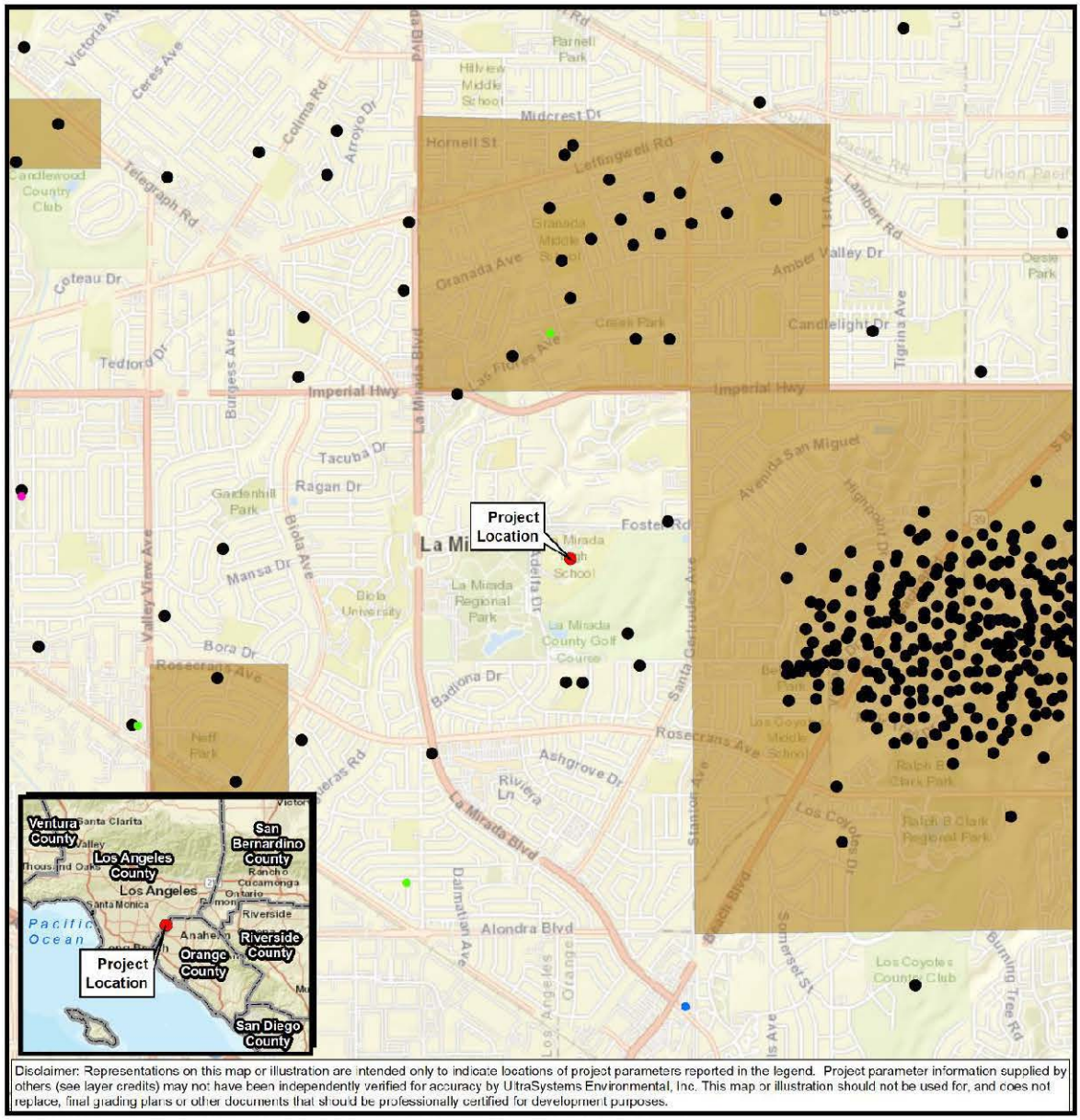


Figure 4.12-3
GEOTHERMAL WELLS

4.13 Noise

Would the project result in:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact 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?			**X**	
b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?			**X**	
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?				**X**

3.1.2 Noise Fundamentals

Sound is a pressure wave transmitted through the air. It is described in terms of loudness or amplitude (measured in decibels), frequency or pitch (measured in hertz [Hz] or cycles per second), and duration (measured in seconds or minutes). The decibel (dB) scale is a logarithmic scale that describes the physical intensity of the pressure vibrations that make up any sound. The pitch of the sound is related to the frequency of the pressure vibration. Because the human ear is not equally sensitive to all frequencies, a special frequency-dependent weighting scale is used to relate noise to human sensitivity. The A-weighted decibel scale (dBA) provides this compensation by discriminating against upper and lower frequencies in a manner approximating the sensitivity of the human ear. The scale is based on a reference pressure level of 20 micropascals (zero dBA). The scale ranges from zero (for the average least perceptible sound) to about 130 (for the average human pain level).

3.1.3 Noise Measurement Scales

Several rating scales have been developed to analyze adverse effects of community noise on people. Since environmental noise fluctuates over time, these scales consider that the effect of noise on people depends largely upon the total acoustical energy content of the noise, as well as the time of day when the noise occurs. Those that are applicable to this analysis are as follows:

- L_{eq}, the equivalent noise level, is an average of sound level over a defined time period (such as 1 minute, 15 minutes, 1 hour or 24 hours). Thus, the L_{eq} of a time-varying noise and that of a steady noise are the same if they deliver the same acoustic energy to the ear during exposure.

- L_{90} is a noise level that is exceeded 90 percent of the time at a given location; it is often used as a measure of "background" noise.

- CNEL, the Community Noise Equivalent Level, is a 24-hour average L_{eq} with a 4.77-dBA "penalty" added to noise during the hours of 7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m., and a 10-dBA penalty added to noise during the hours of 10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. to account for noise sensitivity in the evening and nighttime (Caltrans, 2009). The logarithmic effect of these additions is that a 60-dBA 24-hour L_{eq} would result in a calculation of 66.7 dBA CNEL.

- L_{dn}, the day-night average noise, is a 24-hour average L_{eq} with an additional 10-dBA "penalty" added to noise that occurs between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m. The L_{dn} metric yields values within 1 dBA of the CNEL metric. As a matter of practice, L_{dn} and CNEL values are considered to be equivalent and are treated as such in this assessment.

3.1.4 Existing Noise

The project site is located in a highly urbanized area and is surrounded by single-family residences to the north, the La Mirada County Golf Course to the south and east, and the La Mirada Community Regional Park to the west. The principal source of noise in the general area of the city is vehicular and rail traffic. Major noise contributors in the city include the Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) railroad, Interstate 5 (I-5) freeway, and major and minor arterials, such as Alondra Boulevard, La Mirada Boulevard, Rosecrans Avenue, Valley View Avenue, Imperial Highway, and Beach Boulevard. None of these thoroughfares is close enough to the project area to influence the noise environment (City of La Mirada, 2003, p. SCS-16).

To determine the existing noise levels, UltraSystems conducted ambient noise sampling at seven locations in the general project area; these are shown in **Figure 4.13-1**. **Table 4.13-1** lists the measurement points, sampling locations, and measurement results. Details of the ambient sampling methods and results are provided in **Appendix J**.

The samples were taken between 8:07 a.m. and 10:45 a.m. on Wednesday, May 5, 2021. The 15-minute L_{eq} values ranged from 42.4 to 61.0 dBA. The lowest of these values was at Point 4, which is located in the La Mirada Regional Park, west of the project site. The maximum ambient noise level was located at Point 2, in front of a single-family residence along Foster Road, north of the project site.

Figure 4.13-1
NOISE MONITORING LOCATIONS

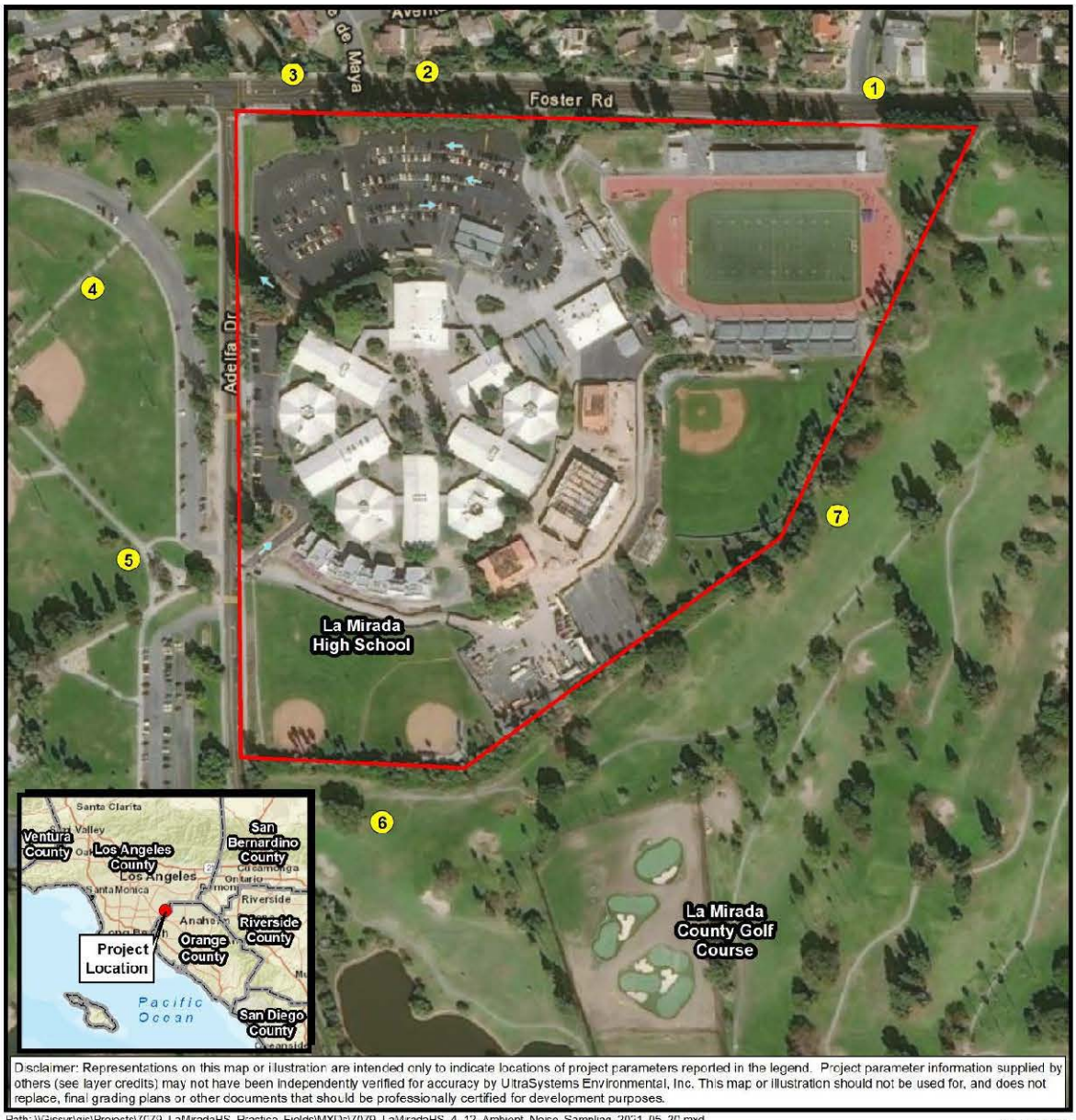


Table 4.13-1
Measured Ambient Noise Levels

Point	Sampling Location	Measurement Results (dBA)		
		15-Minute Leq	L_{max}	L_{90}
1	15575 Foster Road. Approximately 960 feet northeast of the project site, on the sidewalk of a church across Foster Road.	55.5	70.8	40.8
2	15338 Avenida Socorro. Approximately 110 feet north of the project site, on the sidewalk of a single-family residence across Foster Road.	61.0	81.6	42.7
3	13223 Calle De Maya. Approximately 106 feet north of the project site, on the sidewalk of a single-family residence across Foster Road.	57.3	75.5	44.7
4	13701 Adelfa Drive. Approximately 390 feet west of the project site, on a grass field in the La Mirada Regional Park.	42.4	56.8	40.4
5	13701 Adelfa Drive. Approximately 275 feet west of the project site, on a grass field in the La Mirada Regional Park.	47.6	62.9	41.9
6	15501 East Alicante Road. Approximately 144 feet south of the project site, on a grass field in the La Mirada County Golf Course.	50.6	64.7	42.5
7	15501 East Alicante Road. Approximately 102 feet south of the project site, on a grass field in the La Mirada County Golf Course.	46.8	59.5	41.4

Source: UltraSystems, with Google Earth, 2020.

3.1.5 Sensitive Receivers

Noise sensitive receivers defined in the City of La Mirada General Plan Safety and Community Services Element (City of La Mirada General Plan, 2003, p. SCS-16) include hospitals, convalescent homes, schools, and churches, and residences. Although not mentioned in the city's General Plan, other types of noise sensitive receivers commonly evaluated in noise impact studies include parks, libraries and religious institutions. The existing sensitive receivers that are nearest to the project site are listed in rows A through E in **Table 4.13-2**. These receivers would potentially be exposed to noise during project construction and operations.

Table 4.13-2
NEAREST EXISTING SENSITIVE RECEIVERS

ID	Sensitive Receiver	Type	Address	Approximate Distance from Site (feet)
A	La Mirada High School	School	13520 Adelfa Drive	0
B	La Mirada Golf Course	Recreation	15501 Alicante Road	28
C	La Mirada Community Park	Recreation	13701 Adelfa Drive	60
D	Neighborhood north of Foster Road	Residential	15330 Avenida Socorro	124
E	La Mirada Church of the Nazarene	Religious	15575 Foster Road	650
F	Neighborhood on Alicante Road	Residential	15408 Alicante Road	1,250
G	Reginald M. Benton Middle School	School	15709 Olive Branch Drive	1,895
Source: Google Earth Pro, 2021.				

3.1.6 Regulatory Setting

General Plan

The proposed project would be located in La Mirada, California. The primary regulatory documents that establish noise standards in the City of La Mirada are the General Plan, Safety and Community Services Element (City of La Mirada General Plan, 2003) and the Municipal Code (City of La Mirada Municipal Code, 2020). The Safety and Community Services Element contains several noise minimization policies, but none of them applies to the proposed project.

However, the General Plan has adapted the state's noise compatibility guidelines, which the City is supposed to consider when reviewing development proposals. These guidelines are shown in **Table 4.13-3**. Its original purpose is to guide the siting of various land uses, to ensure that people are not exposed to excessive noise. However, this type of table is often used as well to determine whether a new noise source will adversely affect pre-existing land uses.

Table 4.13-3
LAND USE AND NOISE COMPATIBILITY MATRIX

Land Use Category	Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) or Day-Night Level (L_{dn}), dB			
	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable
Residential - Low-Density Single-Family, Duplex, Mobile Homes	0-60	60-65	65-75	75+
Residential - Multi-Family	0-60	60-65	65-75	75+
Commercial - Motels, Hotels, Transient Lodging	0-60	60-70	70-80	80+
Schools, Libraries, Churches, Hospitals, Nursing Homes	0-60	60-70	70-80	80+
Amphitheater, Concert Hall, Auditorium, Meeting Hall	N/A[a]	50-65	N/A	65+

Land Use Category	Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) or Day-Night Level (L_{dn}), dB			
	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable
Sports Arenas, Outdoor Spectator Sports	N/A	50-70	N/A	70+
Playgrounds, Neighborhood Parks	0-70	N/A	70-75	75+
Golf Courses, Riding Stables, Water Recreation, Cemeteries	0-70	N/A	70-80	80+
Office Buildings, Businesses, Commercial, Professional, and Mixed-Use Developments	0-65	65-75	75+	N/A
Industrial, Manufacturing Utilities, Agriculture	0-70	70-80	80+	N/A
Freeway Adjacent Commercial, Office, and Industrial Uses.	0-65	65-80	80+	N/A

- Normally Unacceptable: Specific land use is satisfactory, based on the assumption that any building is of normal conventional construction, without any special noise insulation requirements.
- Conditionally Unacceptable: New Construction or Development should be undertaken only after a detailed analysis of noise reduction requirements is made and needed noise insulation features included in design. Conventional construction, but with closed fresh air supply system or air conditioning will normally suffice.
- Normally Unacceptable: New construction or development should generally be discouraged. If new construction or development does proceed, a detailed analysis of noise reduction requirements must be made and needed noise insulation features included in design.
- Clearly Unacceptable: New construction or development should generally not be undertaken.

Source: City of La Mirada, Safety and Community Services Element, 2003, p. SCS-20

[a] N/A = No applicable guideline.

La Mirada Municipal Code

With a few minor and inapplicable exceptions, the City of La Mirada Municipal Code does not have quantitative ambient noise standards or exposure limits. Section 9.04.010(a) of the Code makes it "unlawful for any person to make or continue to cause to be made or continued, within the city, any loud or unnecessary noise or any noise which may reasonably be anticipated to annoy, disturb, injure or endanger the comfort, repose, peace, health or safety of others."[25] It then lists several categories of noise that are considered "loud, disturbing, and unnecessary." One of these is construction noise that "makes loud noises to the disturbance of persons occupying sleeping quarters in a dwelling, hotel, or apartment or other place of residence."[26] That section goes on to prohibit construction activities between 8:00 p.m. Saturday and 9:00 a.m. Sunday and on other days of the week from 8:00 p.m. one evening until 7:00 a.m. the next day. Under certain circumstances, permission may be obtained from the City Engineer to do construction work during normally prohibited hours.

Thresholds of Significance for this Analysis

Two criteria were used for judging noise impacts. First, noise levels generated by the proposed project must comply with all relevant federal, state, and local standards and regulations. Noise impacts on the surrounding community are limited by local noise ordinances, which are implemented through investigations in response to nuisance complaints. It is assumed that all existing regulations for the construction and operation of the proposed project will be enforced. In addition, the proposed project should not produce noise levels that are incompatible with adjacent noise-sensitive land uses.

25 La Mirada Municipal Code (LMMC) § 9.04.010(a).
26 LMMC § 9.04.010(b)(4).

The second measure of impact used in this analysis is a significant increase in noise levels above existing ambient noise levels as a result of the introduction of a new noise source. An increase in noise level due to a new noise source has a potential to adversely impact people. The proposed project would have a significant noise impact if it would:

- Expose persons to or generate noise levels in excess of standards recommended in the City of La Mirada Safety and Community Services Element; or
- Include construction activities within the hours prohibited by the Municipal Code, without a permit; or
- Increase short-term noise exposures at sensitive receivers during construction by 5 dBA L_{eq} or more for more than one hour; or
- Increase operational exposures at sensitive receivers (mainly because of an increase in traffic flow) by 5 dBA L_{eq} or more.

3.1.7 Discussion of Impacts

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

Construction

Noise impacts from construction activities are a function of the noise generated by the operation of construction equipment and on-road delivery and worker commuter vehicles, the location of equipment, and the timing and duration of the noise-generating activities. For the purpose of this analysis, it was estimated that the proposed project would be built in two phases: demolition and construction, which are listed in **Table 4.13-4**. Construction is anticipated to begin approximately in December 2022 and end in about January 2024.

The types and numbers of pieces of equipment to be deployed during each construction phase were determined as part of the air quality and greenhouse gas emissions analyses for this project.[27] Equipment characteristics for the two phases are shown in **Table 4.13.4**. For each equipment type, the table shows an average noise emission level (in dB at 50 feet, unless otherwise specified) and a "usage factor," which is an estimated percentage of operating time that the equipment would be producing noise at the stated level.[28,29] Equipment use was matched to phases of the construction schedule.

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27 See **Section 4.3** and **Section 4.8**.

28 Equipment noise emissions and usage factors are from Knauer, H. et al., 2006. *FHWA Highway Construction Noise Handbook*. U.S. Department of Transportation, Research and Innovative Technology, Administration, Cambridge, Massachusetts, FHWA-HEP-06-015 (August 2006), except where otherwise noted.

29 Crane, cement and mortar mixer, roller and trencher noise emissions data from County of Ventura, Construction Noise Threshold Criteria and Control Plan. Amended July 2010. This document was also source of usage factors for

Table 4.13-4
CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT CHARACTERISTICS

Construction Phase	Equipment Type	No. of Pieces	Maximum Sound Level @ 50 feet (dBA)	Usage Factor
Demolition	Concrete/Industrial Saws	2	90	0.2
	Dumpers/Tenders	1	76	0.4
	Rubber-Tired Dozers	1	79	0.40
	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	85	0.37
Construction	Aerial Lift	1	75	0.2
	Bore/Drill Rig	1	84	0.2
	Cement and Mortar Mixers	1	85	0.40
	Cranes	1	83	0.08
	Dumpers/Tenders	1	76	0.4
	Forklift	2	67	0.3
	Graders	1	85	0.41
	Pavers	1	77	0.42
	Rollers	1	74	0.1
	Trencher	1	83	0.3
	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	85	0.37

Using calculation methods published by the Federal Transit Administration (FTA, 2018) UltraSystems estimated the average hourly exposures at the nearest sensitive receiver for each project element. The distances used for the calculation were measured from the receivers to the approximate center of activity of each construction phase, since that would be the average location of construction equipment most of the time. Exposures were analyzed for three categories of sensitive receivers:

- A residence on the north side of Foster Road, near the tennis courts to be built.
- La Mirada Golf Course.
- Buildings on the high school campus.

For the golf course exposure calculation, it was assumed that the only places that people would spend any significant amount of time were the greens, and that the maximum time that an individual would remain on a green would be 10 minutes. Calculated hourly average exposures were adjusted to account for the shorter exposure time.

For none of the source-receptor paths analyzed were there intervening structures to reduce the sound transmission. On other hand, some of the golf course greens were shielded to some extent by terrain, and some residences across Foster Road from the project are shielded by terrain between the construction area and the street and by a six-foot-high wall on the north side of the street. The method for estimating sound reduction by walls or terrain is described in **Appendix I**. It was determined that intervening terrain on the golf course would provide either 5 dB of attenuation or none, depending upon the geometry. The intervening terrain north of the tennis court construction site and the wall along Foster Road would provide a combined attenuation of 11.2 dB.

cranes, cement and mortar mixers, pavers, and rollers. Trencher usage factor from Port of Long Beach (2009), Appendix C. Dump truck data from FHWA, 2017.

Shortly before the draft IS/MND was to be distributed for public review, the District made several relatively minor changes to the project design. These included adding 980 square feet to three buildings (combined) and decreasing the area of one building by 133 square feet, for a net increase of 847 square feet. This change would not affect the noise impact analysis, because the maximum noise exposures to sensitive receivers would occur during activities other than building construction.

At the same time, the District changed the schedule for its new football stadium project (which was subject of a different IS/MND) so that there would be a longer time in which that project's noise emissions would coincide with those of the proposed project. This would not result in greater noise impacts because the two projects would generally have different pairs of noise sources and sensitive receivers, Therefore, sensitive receivers would not be exposed to significant levels of combined noise.

Table 4.13-5 shows the maximum estimated short-term increases in noise exposure from project activities for the three main sensitive receivers. Ten other construction scenarios were analyzed but are not shown here. For those ten, construction and demolition activities' contributions to exposure were 41.5 to 49.5 dBA for the golf course, 61.0 dBA for the nearest residence and 62.0 to 73.6 dBA for the campus.

Table 4.13-5
MAXIMUM ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION NOISE EXPOSURES AT NEAREST SENSITIVE RECEIVERS

Sensitive Receiver	Construction Element	1-Hour L_{eq} (dBA)		
		Existing	Projected[c]	Change
La Mirada Golf Course Greens	Football and Soccer Practice Field (Grading)	50.6	55.4	+4.8
Residences across Foster Road from project site	New Tennis Courts (Demolition of Parking Lot)	59.5[a]	63.6	+4.1
On La Mirada High School campus, outside project boundary	Softball Practice Field (Grading)	55.1[b]	74.1	+19.0

[a]Mean of two measurements made for this report.
[b]Mean of two measurements made October 3, 2019 for Noise Report for the La Mirada High School New Football Stadium Project. Norwalk-La Mirada Unified School District, Los Angeles County, California. Prepared by UltraSystems Environmental Incorporated, April 2020.
[c]Existing ambient plus contribution of construction equipment during the loudest construction phase.

As noted in **Section 4.13.5**, the City of La Mirada Municipal Code does not include ambient noise exposure standards, and exempts construction activities from most restrictions. The significance criterion applied here is a 5-dBA increase in noise exposure for more than one hour. The 4.8-dBA increase on the golf course greens would be less than significant partly because golfers would not spend more than one hour at any of the greens closest to the project site. The 5-dBA criterion would not be exceeded at the residences north of Foster Road. Increases in on-campus exposures would exceed the significance criterion. However, the District has a standard provision in its construction contracts that requires contractors to make arrangement in their schedule to control noise during periods of testing at schools. Contractors must reschedule their work or otherwise avoid any noise-generating activities during periods of testing, at no additional cost to the District. As a result, on-campus noise exposures would be less than significant, and no mitigation is necessary.

Operation

The project will modernize and improve athletic facilities at La Mirada High School, except for the tennis courts, but it will not increase the number of student participants or spectators on campus. Neither student enrollment nor the number of faculty and support staff will increase (Yoon, 2021). The level of noise-producing maintenance activities such as lawnmowing and leaf blowing will not change. Therefore, noise from onsite sources other than the tennis courts will not change.

Data on exposures to noise from a group of tennis courts were obtained from measurements made at a tennis club and camp in Southampton, New York (Ross et al., 2018). Measurements were made at 80 feet from a group of seven tennis courts, on which 25 players were active. The resulting L_{eq}, L_{max}, and L_{90} values were 51.3, 61.3 and 47.5 dBA, respectively. The center of activity of the proposed tennis courts at La Mirada High School will be approximately 215 feet from the nearest sensitive receiver (a single-family house on the north side of Foster Road). For 25 active players (the activity level for the ambient measurement), the short-term exposure at the residence would be:

$$L_{eq} = 51.3 + 20 \log (80/215) = 42.71 \text{ dBA } L_{eq}$$

For 20 players, the short-term exposure would be:

$$L_{eq} = 42.71 + 10 \log (20/25) = \mathbf{41.7 \text{ dBA } L_{eq}}$$

This level is about 19 dBA below the measured ambient noise level for this receptor (61.0 DBA L_{eq}), so the increase in hourly noise exposure would not be detectable by the human ear. Noise exposure from use of the high school tennis courts would be less than significant. Therefore, the proposed project would result in less than significant noise impacts during project operation.

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

Less than Significant Impact

Vibration is sound radiated through the ground. Groundborne noise is the rumbling sound caused by the vibration of building interior surfaces. The ground motion caused by vibration is measured as peak particle velocity (PPV) in inches per second and is referenced as vibration decibels (VdB). Typical outdoor sources of perceptible groundborne vibration are construction equipment and traffic on rough roads.

The American National Standards Institute (ANSI, 1983) indicates that vibration levels in critical care areas, such as hospital surgical rooms and laboratories, should not exceed 0.2 inch per second of PPV. The FTA also uses a PPV of 0.2 inch per second as a vibration damage threshold for fragile buildings and a PPV of 0.12 inch per second for extremely fragile historic buildings. The FTA criteria for infrequent groundborne vibration events (less than 30 events per day) that may cause annoyance are 80 VdB for residences and buildings where people normally sleep, and 83 VdB for institutional land uses with primarily daytime use (Federal Transit Administration, 2018. P. 186).

Construction

The project would not include any blasting, drilling, or pile driving. Construction equipment such as loaded trucks, jack hammers, and small bulldozers may temporarily increase groundborne vibration or noise at the project site.

The construction vibration analysis used formulas published by the Federal Transit Administration (FTA, 2018, p. 185). For a standard reference distance of 25 feet, peak particle velocity is found from:

$$PPV = PPV_{ref} \times (25/D)^{1.5}$$

where

PPV_{ref} = Reference source vibration at 25 feet
D = Distance from source to receiver

The vibration level (VdB) for a standard reference distance of 25 feet is found from:

$$VdB = L_{vref} - 30 \log(D/25)$$

where

L_{vref} = Reference source vibration level at 25 feet
D = Distance from source to receiver

The FTA has published standard vibration levels for construction equipment operations, at a distance of 25 feet (FTA, 2018, p. 184). The smallest distance from heavy construction activity to a sensitive receiver would be about 136 feet (grading on the baseball field to a classroom building). The calculated vibration levels expressed in VdB and PPV for selected types of construction equipment at distances of 25 and 136 feet are listed in **Table 4.13-6**.

As shown in **Table 4.13-6**, the vibration level of construction equipment at the nearest sensitive receiver (136 feet) would be at most 0.0071 inch per second, which is less than the FTA damage threshold of 0.12 inch per second PPV for fragile historic buildings, and 64 VdB, which is less than the FTA threshold for human annoyance of 80 VdB. Construction vibration impacts would therefore be less than significant.

Table 4.13-6
VIBRATION LEVELS OF CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

Equipment	PPV at 25 feet (in/sec)	Vibration Decibels at 25 feet (VdB)	PPV at 140 feet (in/sec)	Vibration Decibels at 140 feet (VdB)
Loaded trucks	0.076	86	0.006	64
Jack hammer	0.035	79	0.003	57
Small bulldozer	0.003	58	0.0002	36

Operations

Operation of the proposed project would not involve significant sources of groundborne vibration or groundborne noise. Thus, operation of the proposed project would result in a less than significant impact.

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

No Impact

The nearest airport is Fullerton Municipal Airport, whose nearest runway is approximately three miles southeast of the project site. The project site is outside the boundaries of the Fullerton Municipal Airport Land Use Plan (Orange County Airport Land Use Commission, 2004, Figure 1). Therefore, the project would not expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels from airport operations and no impact would occur.

4.14 Population and Housing

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact 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)?				X
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X

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 not develop housing and thus would not induce population growth. Project operation would not increase the faculty or staff at La Mirada High School and thus would not indirectly cause population growth in the region. Project construction would generate temporary employment of up to approximately 50 construction workers. The unemployment rate in Los Angeles County in March 2021 was 10.9 percent (EDD, 2021).[30] Therefore, it is expected that project construction employment would be absorbed from the regional labor force and would not attract workers into the region. Existing infrastructure is in place at the high school and no extension of roads is proposed. The project would not directly or indirectly induce population growth in the project area because it involves improvements to an existing high school campus. Therefore, no 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 project site is located within a high school campus. No housing is located onsite and the project would not displace anyone. Therefore, no impact would occur.

[30] The United States economy is recovering from the deep recession of 2020-21 caused by the coronavirus pandemic.

4.15 Public Services

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, 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:				
a) Fire protection?				**X**
b) Police protection?				**X**
c) Schools?				**X**
d) Parks?				**X**
e) Other public facilities?				**X**

a) Fire protection?

No Impact

The LACoFD provides fire protection and emergency medical services citywide. The nearest Fire Station is No. 49, which is also LACoFD Battalion 21 Headquarters. Station No. 49 is located approximately 0.6 mile southwest of the project site at 13820 La Mirada Boulevard. Fire Station No. 194 is also located in the City of La Mirada approximately 2.6 miles east of the project site at 13540 South Beach Boulevard.

The LACoFD has more than 2,500 uniformed and 400 civilian personnel. Stations 49 and 194 are capable of handling most fires and medical-related calls in the City. As required, resources from nearby LACoFD stations may respond, and in a large incident or for a major disaster, the entire department fleet can be made available (City of La Mirada Fire Department, 2021).

The proposed project would replace existing playfields and hardcourts. The project would not expand enrollment at the school; and is not expected to cause an increase in numbers of participants or spectators at athletic events or routine school use of the replacement facilities.

The proposed project would not adversely affect the existing service capacity of the LACoFD as little or no additional calls for service are anticipated to be generated by project development. Therefore, the project would be within the existing capacity of the fire department and the project would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered fire department facilities. No impact would occur and no mitigation is warranted.

b) Police protection?

No Impact

The City of La Mirada contracts with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD) for law enforcement services. The La Mirada Community Sheriff's Station is located at 13716 La Mirada

Boulevard, 0.6 mile southwest of the project site. The Sheriff's Department provides general law enforcement, traffic enforcement, crime investigation and special services throughout the City (City of La Mirada Sheriff's Department, 2021).

The project would not expand enrollment at the school; and is not expected to cause an increase in numbers of participants or spectators at athletic events or routine school use of the replacement facilities.

Project development is not expected to cause an appreciable increase in demands for police protection. Project development would not require LASD to build a new or expanded sheriff's station. No impact would occur and no mitigation is warranted.

c) Schools?

No Impact

The proposed project site on the existing La Mirada High School campus. The project would replace existing playfields and hardcourts and would not increase seating capacity. The project would have a beneficial impact on facilities at La Mirada High School, and no adverse impact would occur.

d) Parks?

No Impact

La Mirada High School has athletic facilities and does not require students to use off-campus parks for school athletic or physical education purposes. Demands for parks are generated by the populations in the parks' service areas. Project development would not increase enrollment at the school and would not indirectly cause population increase in or near the City of La Mirada. Development would have a beneficial impact on athletic facilities at the school. No adverse impact would occur.

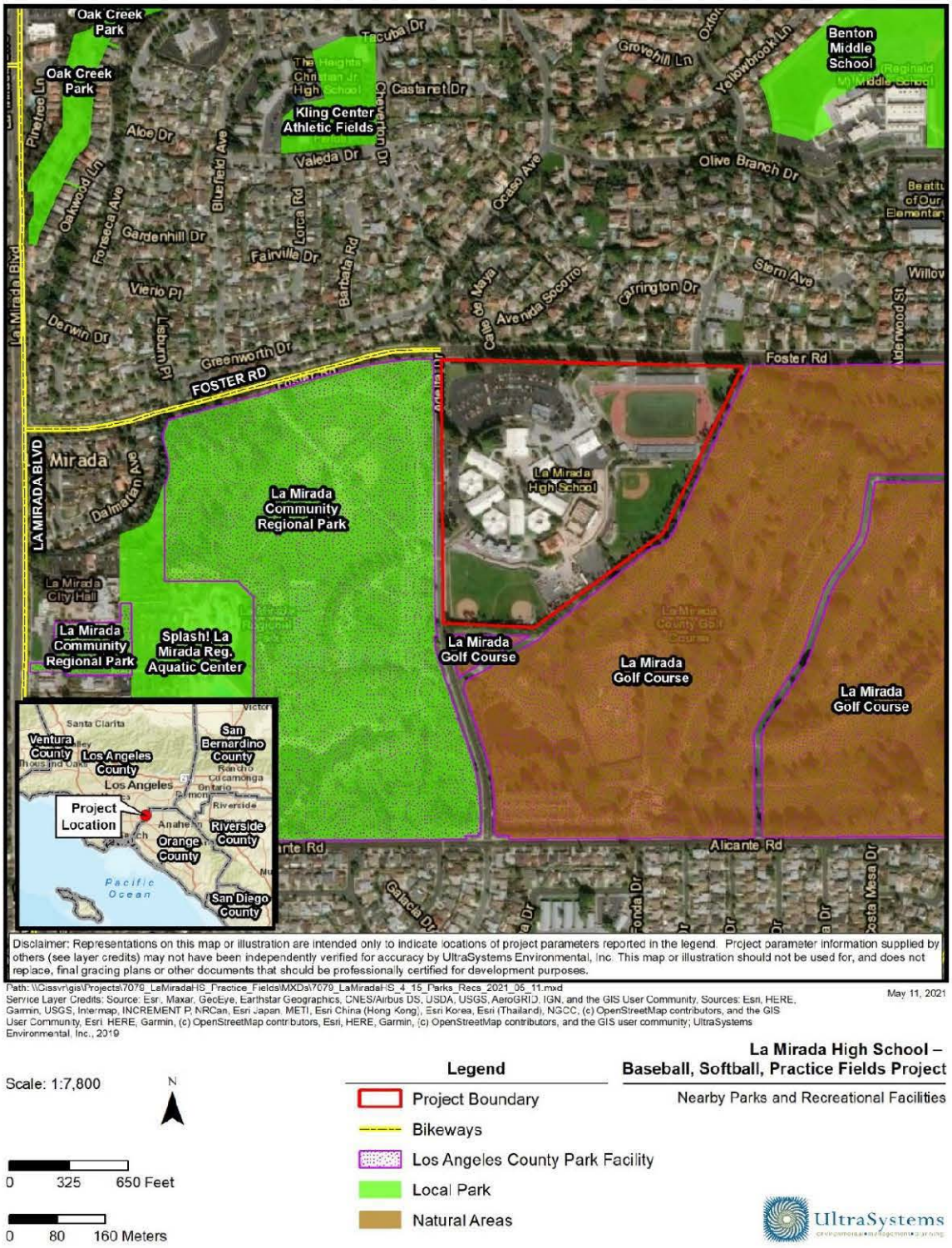
There are eight neighborhood parks and one regional park located in the City of La Mirada (City of La Mirada Parks, 2019). **Figure 4.15-1** shows the parks in the vicinity of the project site. Demand for parks typically increases with housing or population growth in an area. The project would improve and add athletic facilities to the high school site. Furthermore, the proposed project would not directly or indirectly induce population growth in the project area nor would the proposed project result in substantial adverse physical impacts to parks. Therefore, no impacts would occur.

e) Other public facilities?

No Impact

La Mirada High School has a library for student use. Demands for other public facilities such as libraries and medical facilities are generated by the populations in the service areas of the facilities. The proposed replacement of playfields and hardcourts would not directly or indirectly induce population growth in the project region. Therefore, no impacts to other public facilities such as libraries and medical facilities would occur.

Figure 4.15-1
NEARBY PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES



4.16 Recreation

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact 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?				**X**
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?			**X**	

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 increase in use of recreational facilities is generally spurred by population growth. As discussed in **Section 4.13** of this document, the project would not directly or indirectly induce any population growth in the project area. The District is proposing a new baseball field, new football soccer field, two new softball fields, new blacktop for basketball and volley ball courts, and new tennis courts at La Mirada High School. The proposed improvements would meet the athletic needs of the high school and would not increase the use of existing neighborhood or regional parks or other recreational facilities. Therefore, there would be no impact in this regard.

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?

Less Than Significant Impact

As discussed in **Sections 4.1** through **4.21** of this document, after implementation of mitigation, no significant adverse physical effects on the environment are expected from construction and operation of the project. With adherence to all applicable regulations and implementation of the recommended mitigation measures in this document, impacts would be less than significant.

4.17 Transportation

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Conflict with a program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?		**X**		
b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?			**X**	
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?			**X**	
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?		**X**		

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

Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated

Adelfa Drive is a two-lane north-south roadway with sidewalks on both sides of the roadway. A bicycle lane is located on the west side of the roadway, and present along parts of the school frontage on the east side of the roadway. Foster Road is a four-lane east-west roadway with a two-way median turn lane and with sidewalks and bicycle lanes along each side of the roadway. The intersection of Adelfa Drive and Foster Road is a three-way intersection controlled by all-way stop signs.

Project Construction

The proposed project would generate temporary construction-related truck and automobile traffic. A maximum of 50 construction workers are expected to be onsite during peak construction activities. Project construction is expected to last 14 months (December 2022 through January 2024). In addition, trucks would haul construction materials to the site and haul material away from the site. Construction would occur from 7:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, and on Saturdays as needed. The truck trips would be spread throughout the day and would generally occur during non-peak hours therefore, the level of construction-related traffic would result in less than significant impacts on the street network and circulation system in the project area.

During the construction phase, there is the potential for existing pedestrian facilities, including the sidewalk along Foster Road to be disrupted by construction vehicles. A proposed storm drain at the southwest corner of the campus would be connected to an existing storm drain in Adelfa Drive. Other proposed utility connections would be to existing utility facilities within the campus. Therefore, during project construction traffic flow along Adelfa Drive could be temporarily impacted when

construction work is being done in the public right-of-way for the proposed storm drain construction. This impact would be potentially significant. Preparation of a construction management plan, per mitigation measure **TRANS-1** below, would reduce the potential for disruptions to existing pedestrian facilities and traffic flow along Adelfa Drive during project construction.

Project Operation

Project operation would involve net increases in numbers of participants at one facility, 20 participants at the proposed tennis courts (the courts would be new to the campus and would not replace existing courts). Operation would involve estimated net increases of 100 participants at varsity softball games at the proposed varsity softball field. It is expected that five participants and/or spectators would arrive per vehicle; thus, a varsity softball game is expected to generate 40 trips, 20 trips inbound and 20 outbound (see **Table 4.17-1** below, and **Appendix K** which is the Trip Generation Memorandum prepared for the proposed project). Operation would involve an estimated net increase of 250 participants to junior varsity (JV) and freshman football games at the proposed football/soccer practice field. However, JV and freshman football games currently occur at the existing football stadium; and the number of vehicle trips to the new practice field is expected to be the same as the number of trips to such games at the existing stadium, and no net increase in trips to the JV and freshman games is expected. The only events generating a net increase of participants and/or spectators to the school and which would occur more than 14 times annually would be boys' tennis practice, which is estimated to generate 10 spectators and would occur Monday through Friday year-round between 2:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m. Uses and activities would not overlap with each other or occur simultaneously. The estimated generation of 40 trips by a varsity softball game is approximately one percent of current estimated trip generation by the school. Therefore, an analysis of traffic impacts to intersections and roadways is not required. Operational traffic impacts would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

Table 4.17-1
PROJECT TRIP GENERATION

Land Use	Students/ Spectators	Daily		AM Peak Hour		PM Peak Hour	
		Rate	Trips	Rate	Trips	Rate	Trips
Existing Conditions							
High School	1,946	2.03	3,950	0.52	1,012	0.14	273
Net Increase							
Varsity Softball Games	100[1]	NA	40[2]	NA	0	NA	20
Total with Varsity Softball Games							
	2,046	NA	**3,990**	NA	**1,012**	NA	**293**

[1] Participants and spectators are estimated to arrive five per vehicle, on average.
[2] 40 daily trips reflects 20 trips in and 20 trips out. The outbound trips would occur shortly after 8 p.m., that is, after the p.m. peak hour.
NA = not applicable
Source: Sarsour, 2021.

Mitigation Measures

MM TRANS-1 The General Contractor shall submit a detailed Construction Management Plan to the Norwalk-La Mirada Unified School District. The Construction Management Plan shall specify that the Construction Manager will schedule truck traffic and employee shifts to avoid creating trips during the peak traffic periods, as is feasible for construction operations. All measures including identified truck routes and designated employee parking areas shall be included in the Construction Management Plan. The Plan shall include but is not limited to the following provisions:

a) Identification of permitted hours for construction related deliveries and removal of heavy equipment and material;

b) Identification of where construction workers would park their personal vehicles during project construction with a requirement that at no time shall construction worker vehicles block any driveways. If complaints are received by the project applicant regarding issues with construction worker vehicle parking, the project applicant shall identify alternative parking options for construction workers so as not to interfere with adjacent and residential parking availability;

c) Identification of how emergency access to and around the project site will be maintained during project construction;

d) Identification of haul routes for delivery or removal of heavy and/or oversized equipment or material loads. Where feasible, delivery or removal of oversized equipment or material loads shall be conducted during off-peak hour traffic periods;

e) Maintain pedestrian and bicycle connections around the project site and safe crossing locations shall be considered for all pedestrian detours; and

f) Maintain the security of the project site by erecting temporary fencing during the construction phase of the project. Any onsite night lighting used during the construction phase of the project shall comply with City of La Mirada lighting requirements.

Level of Significance After Mitigation

After implementation of mitigation measure **TRANS-1** above, the project would have less than significant construction-phase impacts on pedestrian and bicycle facilities and less than significant impacts regarding pedestrian and bicycle flow to and from the project site during construction.

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

Less than Significant Impact

CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3, subdivision (b) sets forth requirements and procedures for the use of Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) as a method of determining the significance of transportation impacts.

The California Office of Planning and Research, in its *Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts in CEQA* (2018), suggested four screening thresholds to identify projects expected to cause less than significant VMT impacts without conducting a detailed VMT analysis. One of those thresholds, Small Projects, are projects estimated to generate fewer than 110 trips per day. The proposed project is estimated to generate 40 trips per day. The Small Projects screening threshold applies to the proposed project. Therefore, no VMT analysis is required, and VMT impacts 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)?

Less than Significant Impact

All construction would occur on the La Mirada High School campus except for construction of a proposed storm drain connecting to an existing storm drain in Adelfa Drive. Project development would not change campus access from Adelfa Drive or Foster Road; or circulation within the campus. Therefore, construction of the proposed project would not substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature or incompatible uses. Regarding project operation, the proposed improvements to the athletic facilities would not create any hazards or dangerous intersections. Therefore, the project would have a less than significant impact in this regard.

d) Would the project result in inadequate emergency access?

Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated

Construction

During project demolition and construction activities, delivery truck trips and construction equipment could contribute additional traffic within the project area, which could in turn impact emergency access to the project site. A proposed storm drain at the southwest corner of the campus would be connected to an existing storm drain in Adelfa Drive. Therefore, during project construction traffic flow along Adelfa Drive could be impacted when construction work is being done in the public right-of-way for the proposed storm drain construction. Partial lane closures may be needed along Adelfa Drive, which could potentially impact emergency vehicle access to the project site. Project construction is estimated to employ up to 50 construction workers at a time. The construction trip generation intensities would vary based on the construction phase, truck hauling patterns, and construction employment intensities. To ensure that there would be less than significant impacts to emergency access during the construction phase, mitigation measure **TRANS-1** is required.

Operation

Project operation would not alter or impact roads or sight lines at intersections. Project development would not change campus access from Adelfa Drive or Foster Road; or circulation within the campus. Therefore, project operation would have no impact on emergency access.

Mitigation Measure

Refer to mitigation measure **TRANS-1** above.

Level of Significance after Mitigation

Mitigation measure **TRANS-1** would reduce potential impacts regarding emergency access to a less than significant level because this mitigation measure requires identification of how emergency access to and around the project site would be maintained during project construction. After implementation of mitigation measure **TRANS-1**, potential impacts to emergency access during construction would be reduced to less than significant.

4.18 Tribal Cultural Resources

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource 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 § 5020.1(k)?				**X**
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource that is determined to be a significant resource to a California Native American tribe pursuant to the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code § 5024.1(c)?		**X**		

a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource 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 Resource Code § 5020.1(k)?

No Impact

The Cultural Resources investigation determined that there are no tribal cultural resources 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) within the project site or within a half-mile buffer surrounding the project site. Therefore, no impact would occur.

b) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource that is determined to be a significant resource to a California Native American tribe pursuant to the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code § 5024.1(c)?

Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated

A cultural resources analysis for the project site was prepared that includes a records and literature search at the CHRIS SCCIC, a request to the NAHC to conduct a search of their SLF for potential traditional cultural properties, as well as to provide a list of local Native American tribes and tribal representatives to contact. A field pedestrian survey was also conducted. The results of the records search and field pedestrian survey are presented in the Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory report, which is included as **Appendix E** to this document. The historical background investigation found that the campus and surrounding area has been a fully developed urban landscape since the early

1960s, and that the athletic fields of the high school were constructed with deep cut-and-fill grading resulting in the removal of the several feet of the native soil. There was no finding of historic or prehistoric cultural resources within the project site. Furthermore, the cultural resources investigation determined that there are no tribal cultural resources listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources within the project site or within a half-mile buffer surrounding the project site.

However, unknown or unrecorded resources may potentially be discovered during precise grading activities. This may occur if ground disturbance activities penetrate deeper than previous work performed such as during excavation for the ten lighting poles, foundations for one and two-story team rooms, sheds and concession stands, grading for new pathways, excavation for dugouts and foundations of new bleachers.

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 requires meaningful consultation with California Native American tribes on potential impacts on tribal cultural resources (TCRs), as defined in Public Resources Code § 21074. TCRs are sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either eligible or listed in the California Register of Historical Resources or a local register of historical resources.[31] The District has a list of local Native tribes, organizations, and interested individuals that stated they wish to be on the District's list of contacts for AB 52 consultation for CEQA projects.

The District has initiated AB 52 outreach to local tribes for the project. Letters were sent by Ms. Bomee Yoon, District Facilities Coordinator, to the listed local Native American tribes asking if they wished to participate in AB 52 consultation concerning the Project. The letters were sent on May 10, 2021 to eight tribes (B. Yoon, personal communication, June 15, 2021):

- Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
- Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
- Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes
- Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
- Gabrielino /Tongva Nation
- Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
- Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians

The District received one reply on May 20, 2021 from the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation. Tribal Admin Specialist Savannah Salas, writing for Chairman Andy Salas, indicated in an email that they would like to consult on the project because the project location is within their Ancestral Tribal Territory. The District and the Gabrieleno – Kizh Nation communicated with one another to schedule a consultation meeting on July 21, 2021; this meeting was postponed (B. Yoon, personal communication, July 19, 2021). Consultation was initiated July 20, 2021 via email and continued through September 28, 2021 (B. Yoon, personal communication, September 30, 2021). There were no replies from other tribes. Mitigation measures have been added following the results of tribal consultation with the Gabrieleno – Kizh Nation.

The project site has been previously disturbed with deep cut-and-fill operations (see **Section 4.5** above and **Appendix E**). Accordingly, it is unlikely that any undisturbed tribal resources exist on the site. Due to the developed nature of the project site (the school campus) and the surrounding area,

31 California Natural Resources Agency (CNRA), 2018. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act. As amended 2018. Electronic document. http://files.resources.ca.gov/ceqa/docs/update2018/proposed-regulatory-text.pdf.

the fact that the proposed project would require only grading and excavation into previously disturbed ground, the absence of nearby recorded cultural resource sites, that none of the contacted tribes have noted the presence of TCRs at or near the project site, and the absence of traditional sites recorded in the NAHC's SLF, it is less likely that significant tribal cultural resources would be encountered during construction of the proposed project..

However, any unanticipated tribal cultural resources discovered during construction would be evaluated and protected in compliance with State CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5(f). The mitigation measures agreed to between the tribe and the lead agency following AB 52 consultation are presented below.

Mitigation Measures

MM TCR-1: Prior to the commencement of any ground disturbing activity at the project site, the project applicant shall retain a Native American Monitor approved by the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation – the tribe that consulted on this project pursuant to Assembly Bill AB 52 (the "Tribe" or the "Consulting Tribe"). A copy of the executed contract shall be submitted to the Norwalk-La Mirada Unified School District prior to the issuance of any permit necessary to commence a ground-disturbing activity.

MM TCR-2: The Tribal monitor shall only be present on-site during the construction phases that involve ground-disturbing activities. 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 monitoring shall end when all ground-disturbing activities on the Project Site are completed, or when the Tribal Representatives and Tribal Monitor have indicated that all upcoming ground-disturbing activities at the Project Site have little to no potential for impacting Tribal Cultural Resources.

MM TCR-3: Upon discovery of any Tribal Cultural Resources, construction activities shall cease in the immediate vicinity of the find (not less than the surrounding 100 feet) until the find can be assessed. All Tribal Cultural Resources unearthed by project activities shall be evaluated by the qualified archaeologist and Tribal monitor approved by the Consulting Tribe. If the resources are Native American in origin, the Consulting Tribe will retain it/them in the form and/or manner the Tribe deems appropriate, for educational, cultural and/or historic purposes.

MM TCR-4: If human remains and/or grave goods are discovered or recognized at the Project Site, all ground disturbance shall immediately cease, and the county coroner shall be notified per Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5. Human remains and grave/burial goods shall be treated alike per California Public Resources Code section 5097.98(d)(1) and (2). Work may continue on other parts of the Project Site while evaluation and, if necessary, mitigation takes place (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[f]).

MM TCR-5: If a non-Native American resource is determined by the qualified archaeologist to constitute a "historical resource" or "unique archaeological resource," time allotment to allow for implementation of avoidance measures, or appropriate mitigation, must be available. The treatment plan established for the resources shall be in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(f) for historical resources and PRC Sections 21083.2(b) for unique archaeological resources. 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. Any historic archaeological material that is not Native American in origin shall be curated at a public, non-profit institution with a research interest in the materials, such as the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County or the Fowler Museum, if such an institution agrees to accept the material. If no institution accepts the archaeological material, it shall be offered to a local school or historical society in the area for educational purposes.

Level of Significance After Mitigation

MM TCR-1 through **TCR-5** require monitoring of ground-disturbing activities during project construction by a Native American monitor approved by the Consulting Tribe; halting construction activities if unanticipated discovery of a TCR or historic artifact(s) and their evaluation by the Native American and a qualified archaeologist, describes treatment of human remains if found, and the disposition of TCRs and historic artifacts if found. With implementation of **MM TCR-1** through **TCR-5,** potential project impacts on TCRs would be less than significant.

4.19 Utilities and Service Systems

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact 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?			**X**	
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?			**X**	
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?				**X**
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?			**X**	
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?				**X**

a) Would the project require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?

Less Than Significant Impact

The project involves the replacement of playfields and hardcourts including two concession/restroom/storage buildings for the baseball fields and softball fields, respectively. Those two proposed buildings would contain a total of eight toilets, four urinals, and ten sinks. No plumbing fixtures would be demolished, so all the forementioned fixtures would be net additions. The project would not expand enrollment at the school. Project development is anticipated to cause net increases

in numbers of participants and/or spectators at proposed facilities shown below in **Table 4.19-1**. Estimated net increases in utility demands would be minimal due to the small numbers of events. For instance, the largest net increases in numbers of spectators would be at junior varsity and freshman/sophomore football games at the new football/soccer practice field; each type of event would only occur three times annually on the new facility. Only one type of event would occur more than 14 times annually—boys' tennis practice—and that is only estimated to attract net increases of 10 spectators. Most events are scheduled for approximately two hours each. Thus, utility demands by persons at the new facilities would be a small fraction of existing utilities demands by students and staff. The school's enrollment during the 2020-2021 school year was 1,886 (CDE, 2021). Students are on campus typically at least seven hours per day, and staff longer than that. The project would involve replacement of natural turf with synthetic turf, thus reducing irrigation water demand.

Table 4.19-1
ESTIMATED NET INCREASE IN USAGE

Facility/Event	Estimated Net Increase in Usage Compared to Existing Facilities			Number of Events per Year	Season	Days	Proposed Times
	Participants	Spectators					
		Maximum	Average				
Baseball Field/ Varsity Baseball Games	No change	50	50	14	Feb-May	Mon-Sat	6:30-8:30 p.m.
Softball Field/ Varsity Softball Games	No change	No change	100	14	Feb-May	Mon-Sat	6:00-8:00 p.m.
Football_Soccer Practice Field/ JV Football Games	No change	250	250	3	Aug-Nov	Thu/Fri	3:15-7:00 p.m.
Freshman_ Sophomore Football Games	No change	250	250	3	Aug-Nov	Thu/Fri	3:15-7:00 p.m.
Tennis Courts/ Boys Varsity Tennis Games	No change	20	10	14	Feb-May	Mon-Fri	2:00-6:00 p.m.
Boys JV Tennis Games	No change	20	10	14	Feb-May	Mon-Fri	2:00-6:00 p.m.
Girls Varsity Tennis Games	No change	20	10	14	Aug-Nov	Mon-Fri	2:00-6:00 p.m.
Girls JV Tennis Games	No change	20	10	14	Aug-Nov	Mon-Fri	2:00-6:00 p.m.

Facility/Event	Estimated Net Increase in Usage Compared to Existing Facilities			Number of Events per Year	Season	Days	Proposed Times
	Participants	Spectators					
		Maximum	Average				
Tennis Playoff Game- Boys	No change	10	10	5 max.	May	Mon-Fri	2:00-6:00 p.m.
Tennis Playoff Game- Girls	No change	10	10	5 max.	Nov	Mon-Fri	2:00-6:00 p.m.
Tennis Practice- Boys	No change	10	10	Mon-Fri	Year-round	Mon-Fri	2:00-6:00 p.m.

Water Treatment Facilities

Impacts to water treatment capacity are addressed below in **Section 4.19.b**.

Wastewater Treatment Facilities

Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts (LACSD) District No. 18 provides wastewater treatment for nearly the entire City, including the project site, at its Los Coyotes Water Reclamation Plant (LCWRP) in the City of Cerritos. The LCWRP has the capacity of 37.5 million gallons per day (mgd); average wastewater flows in 2019, the latest year for which data are available, were 18.63 mgd; and remaining capacity was 18.87 mgd (LACSD, 2021a). Project operation would involve occasional and relatively small net increases in numbers of persons at the new athletic facilities and thus is not expected to substantially increase wastewater generation, resulting in a less than significant impact.

Storm Drainage

Existing storm drainage onsite is via concrete ditches discharging to gutters and/or storm drain inlets on Adelfa Drive and Foster Road. The project proposes installation of subdrains and underground storm drains; the storm drains would converge into one storm drain, at the southwest corner of the project site, which would discharge to Adelfa Drive. Site runoff would be reduced compared to existing conditions by 0.4 cfs in a two-year storm, 0.3 cfs in a 25-year storm, and 0.2 cfs in a 100-year storm (Watearth, 2021).

For operational conditions, the project proposes two options for low-impact development BMPs to minimize pollution of receiving waters:

- Biofiltration with underdrain. The biofiltration basin would be 75 feet long and 26 feet wide and would be just south of the tennis courts.

- An underground vault 15 feet long, 13 feet wide, and 6.5 feet deep, which would be near the southwest corner of the tennis court area (Watearth, 2021).

Impacts of construction and operation of the proposed storm drains, biofiltration basin, and underground vault would be part of the impacts of the whole project analyzed throughout Section 4.0 of this IS/MND, and no additional impacts would occur.

Project development would not involve or require construction of new or expanded offsite storm drains except for the storm drain from the southwest corner of the site to an existing storm drain in Adelfa Drive. Impacts would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

Electric Power

Southern California Edison (SCE) provides electricity to the project site. The project would involve installation of electric distribution lines to the four proposed buildings and to new field lights. Field lights and court lights would be installed on the baseball field, baseball practice infield, softball field, softball practice infield, football/soccer practice field, basketball and volleyball courts, and tennis courts. Project operation would involve occasional and relatively small net increases in numbers of persons at the new athletic facilities and thus is not expected to substantially increase electricity demands. Project operation would not require SCE to build new or expanded transmission facilities, or to obtain increased electricity supplies. Impacts would be less than significant.

Natural Gas

The Southern California Gas Company (SCGC) provides natural gas to the project site. The project would not involve extension of natural gas laterals to the two proposed concession/restroom buildings. Project development would not require SCGC to build new or expanded natural gas transmission pipelines, or to obtain increased natural gas supplies. Impacts would be less than significant and no mitigation is needed.

Telecommunications

The project would not install telecommunications facilities. No impact would occur.

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

Suburban Water Systems (SWS) supplies water to the school, which is in the SWS Whittier-La Mirada Service Area. SWS obtains water from three sources: 1, groundwater from the Central Subbasin of the Los Angeles Coastal Plain Groundwater Basin and the Main San Gabriel Valley Groundwater Basin (MSGVGWB); 2, water imported from northern California via the State Water Project and from the Colorado River via the Colorado River Aqueduct; and, 3, water purchased from various agencies (MNS, 2015, p. 33). SWS forecasts that it will have sufficient water supplies to meet demands in its service areas over the 2020-2040 period in normal year, single-dry-year, and multiple-dry-year conditions (MNS, 2015, pp. 56-57).

Imported water is treated at two Metropolitan Water District of Southern California treatment plants, the Weymouth Treatment Plant in the City of La Verne and the Diemer Treatment Plant in the City of Yorba Linda in Orange County; the two plants combined have capacity of 1.04 billion gallons per day (MWDSC, 2021).

Project operation would involve occasional and relatively small net increases in numbers of persons at the new athletic facilities and thus is not expected to substantially increase water demands. Project development would not require SWS to obtain increased water supplies and would not require construction of new or expanded water treatment facilities. 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?

No Impact

Project development would not impact wastewater treatment capacity, as substantiated above in **Section 4.19.a**.

d) Would the project generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?

Less Than Significant Impact

In 2019, the latest year for which data are available, about 94 percent of the solid waste landfilled from the City of La Mirada was disposed of at three landfills in Orange County described in **Table 4.19-2** below (CalRecycle, 2021a). The three landfills have combined remaining disposal capacity of over 6,000 tons per day.

Table 4.19-2
LANDFILLS SERVING LA MIRADA

Facility and Nearest City/Community	Remaining Capacity, cubic yards	Daily Permitted Disposal Capacity, tons	Actual Daily Disposal, tons[1]	Residual Daily Disposal Capacity, tons	Estimated Closing Date
Frank Bowerman Sanitary Landfill, Irvine, Orange County	205,000,000	11,500	8,277	3,223	2053
Olinda Alpha Landfill, Brea, Orange County	34,200,000	8,000	7,011	989	2021
Prima Deshecha Landfill, San Juan Capistrano, Orange County	134,300,000	4,000	1,864	2,136	2102
Total	**373,500,000**	**23,500**	**17,152**	**6,348**	Not applicable

[1] Daily disposal calculated based on annual disposal tonnage assuming 300 operating days per year: that is, six days per week less certain holidays.
Sources: CalRecycle. 2020a. Jurisdiction Disposal by Facility; CalRecycle. 2020[b, c, and d]. Solid Waste Information System (SWIS): SWIS Facility/Site Search; CalRecycle. 2020e. 2019 Landfill Summary Tonnage Report.

Project operation would involve occasional and relatively small net increases in numbers of persons at the new athletic facilities and thus is not expected to substantially increase solid waste generation. Project solid waste generation would not exceed the capacities of the affected landfills. Impacts

would be less than significant. Impacts on state and local standards governing solid waste disposal and diversion are addressed below in **Section 4.19.e**.

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

No Impact

Assembly Bill 341 (AB 341; Chapter 476, Statutes of 2011) increases the statewide waste diversion goal to 75 percent by 2020, and mandates recycling for commercial and multi-family residential land uses. The school has storage areas for recyclable materials in accordance with AB 341.

Assembly Bill 1826 (AB 1826; California Public Resources Code Sections 42649.8 et seq.) requires recycling of organic matter by businesses, and multifamily residences of five of more units, generating such wastes in amounts over certain thresholds. Organic waste means food waste, green waste, landscape and pruning waste, nonhazardous wood waste, and food-soiled paper waste that is mixed in with food waste. Multifamily residences are not required to have a food waste diversion program. The school would recycle organic matter from the two concession buildings, in compliance with AB 1826.

Senate Bill 1383 (SB 1383; California Health and Safety Code Sections 39730.5 et seq.) set targets to achieve a 50 percent reduction in the level of the statewide disposal of organic waste from the 2014 level by 2020 and a 75 percent reduction by 2025. The law is intended to reduce emissions of methane, a short-lived climate pollutant, from decomposition of organic waste in landfills, for the protection of people in at-risk communities as well as to reduce GHG emissions.

Section 5.408 (Construction Waste Reduction, Disposal, and Recycling) of the 2019 California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen; Title 24, California Code of Regulations, Part 11) requires that at least 65 percent of the nonhazardous construction and demolition waste from nonresidential construction operations be recycled and/or salvaged for reuse. Project construction would include recycling and/or salvaging construction and demolition waste in accordance with Section 5.408.

The proposed project would not conflict with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste. Therefore, no impacts would occur.

4.20 Wildfire

If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?				**X**
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?				**X**
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?				**X**
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?				**X**

As shown in **Figure 4.20-1**, the project site is not located in or near a State Responsibility Area (SRA) (CAL FIRE, 2020). As shown on **Figure 4.20-2,** the project site is not in a very high fire hazard severity zone (VHFHSZ) in a Local Responsibility Area (LRA) (CALFIRE, 2020). The City of La Mirada does contain one area classified as a very high fire hazard severity zone (VHFHSZ) LRA, which is located approximately 1 mile east of La Mirada High School (CAL FIRE, 2021).

Figure 4.20-1
FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONE - STATE RESPONSIBILITY AREAS

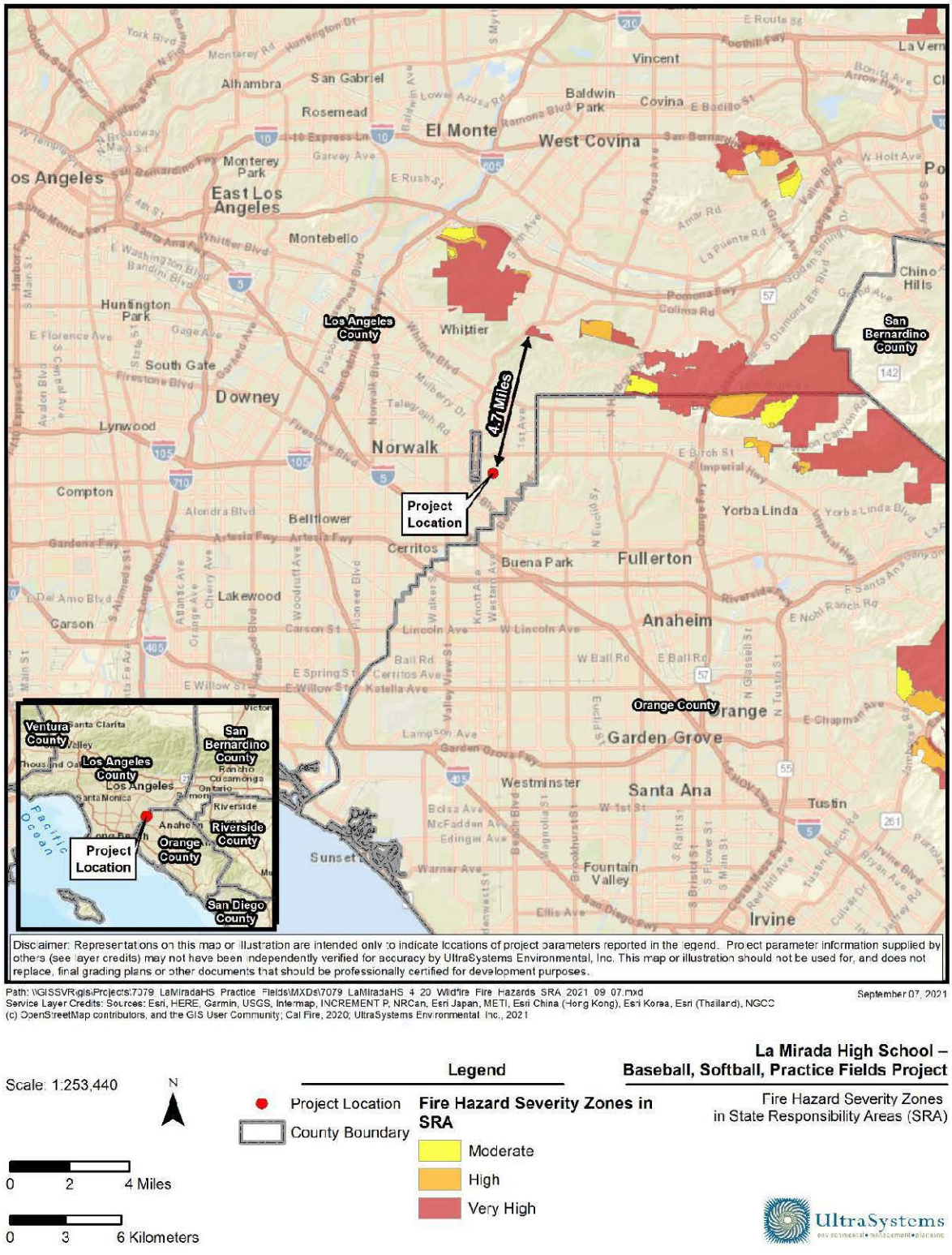
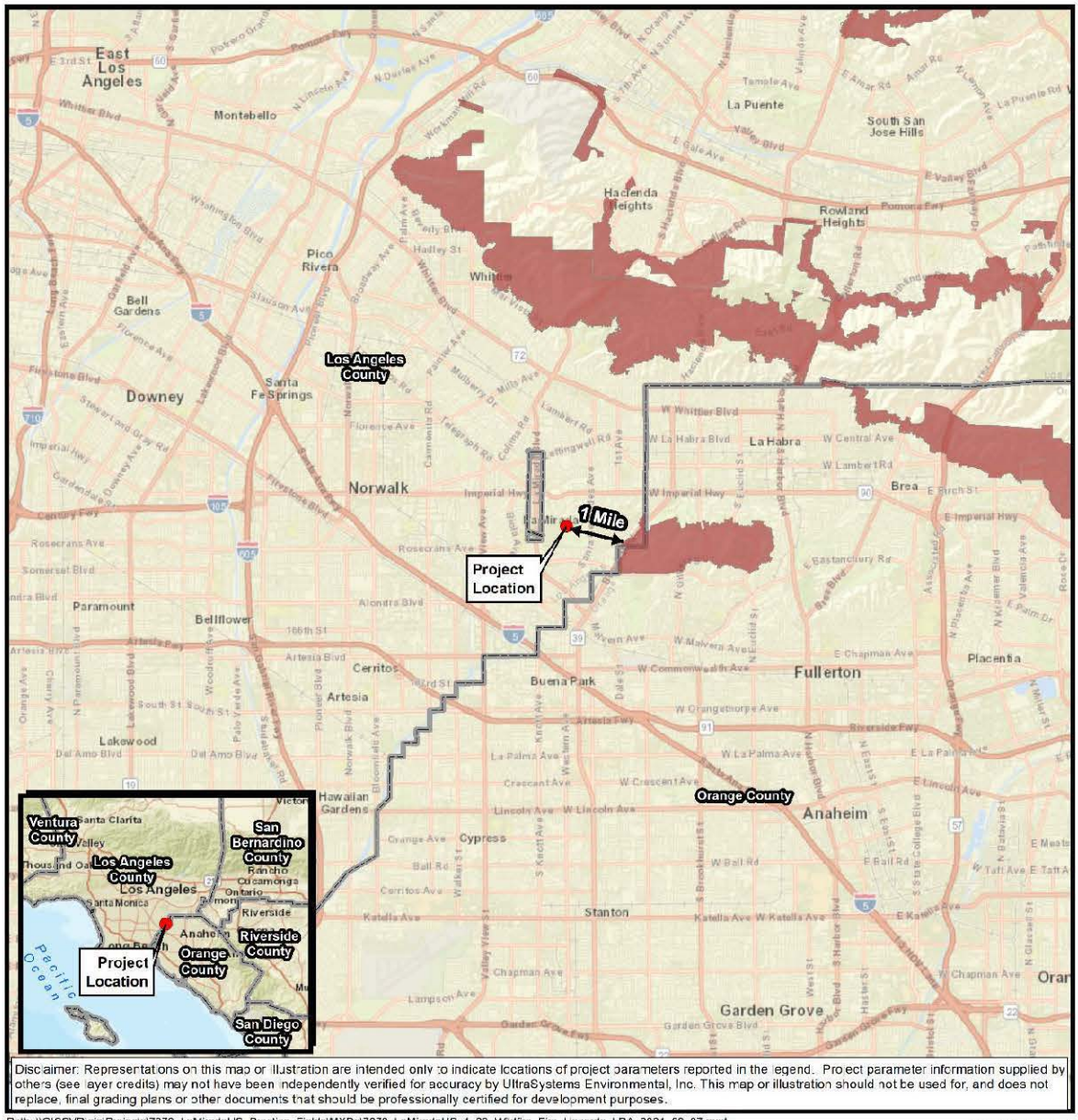


Figure 4.20-2
FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONE - LOCAL RESPONSIBILITY AREAS



a) If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

No Impact

The project site is not located in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. The City of La Mirada has a comprehensive emergency program in place for large-scale disasters (City of La Mirada Emergency Preparedness, 2021). La Mirada High School has emergency response and emergency evacuation plans. The project would be developed entirely within the school campus. Project development would not block emergency access to La Mirada High School or to nearby properties. Therefore, the project would have no impact in this regard.

b) If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, 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?

No Impact

The project site is not located in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. No slopes are located on the project site which could exacerbate wildfire risks. The project is surrounded by urban development such as a golf course, single-family residences, and a school campus that are not susceptible to wildfires. Therefore, the project would not expose students or staff to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire. The project would have no impact in this regard.

c) If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, 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?

No Impact

The project site is not located in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. All infrastructure that would be installed by the proposed project would be underground. The proposed improvements would be constructed in compliance with all applicable fire codes. Therefore, the project would have no impact in this regard.

d) If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, 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?

No Impact

The project site is not located in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. The proposed project would not expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides due to runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes. The project site is relatively flat and is not located in an area with substantial slopes or unstable ground conditions. Therefore, the project would have no impact in this regard.

4.21 Mandatory Findings of Significance

Does the project have:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) 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?		**X**		
b) 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)?			**X**	
c) Environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?		**X**		

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

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated

Section 4.4 of this document addresses impacts on biological resources. The project site is located in an urbanized area that already has buildings, structures, sidewalks, and developed areas that would not support sensitive habitats or special-status plant or wildlife species. With the implementation of mitigation measure **BIO-1**, the project would have less than significant impacts to native bird species protected under the MBTA and the California Fish and Game Code. Therefore, with implementation of mitigation measure **BIO-1**, the proposed project would not have substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, to habitat, plant and wildlife species and less than significant impacts would occur.

Section 4.5 of this document addresses potential impacts on Cultural Resources. Grading activities associated with development of the project would disturb previously undisturbed soils and could result in the unanticipated discovery of unique archeological resources. Mitigation measures **CUL-1** through **CUL-3** are recommended to reduce potential impacts regarding historical/cultural resources to a less than significant level. With implementation of mitigation measure **CUL-1** through **CUL-3**, potential impacts related to historical or archaeological resources would be less than significant. In the unlikely event of an unexpected discovery of human remains, implementation of mitigation measure **CUL-4** and adherence to all applicable laws would ensure that impacts related to the accidental discovery of human remains would be less than significant.

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

The proposed project would be consistent with regional plans and programs that address environmental factors such as air quality, water quality, and other applicable regulations that have been adopted by public agencies with jurisdiction over the project for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating environmental effects.

Replacement of the school's football stadium is slated to start construction in Spring/ Summer 2022, with completion scheduled in Summer/ Fall 2023. Impacts of the new football stadium project and the proposed project combined are not anticipated to comprise significant cumulative impacts because:

1) Construction of the two projects is expected to overlap temporally, as the proposed project is scheduled to begin construction in December 2022.

2) The numbers of participants and spectators for events at proposed project facilities would be far smaller than the corresponding numbers for events at the new football stadium.

The City of La Mirada Planning Division has environmental documents on its website for three development projects:

1) Warmington Residential Project, a proposed 39-unit condominium development at 12841 Valley View Avenue;

2) Bora and Valley Condominium Project, a proposed 56-unit condominium development at 13811 Valley View Avenue (City of La Mirada, 2021a);

3) Biola University Master Plan Update; Biola University is at 13800 Biola Avenue

The nearest of those project sites is approximately one mile from the proposed project site. Thus, due to distance, impacts of those projects are not expected to combine with impacts of the proposed project to cause significant cumulative impacts. Therefore, impacts of the proposed project would not be cumulatively considerable.

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

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated

As discussed in **Sections 4.1** through **4.20** of this document, potential project impacts were found to either be no impact, less than significant impact, or less than significant after mitigation. Therefore, with the implementation of recommended mitigation measures in this document, the project would have a less than significant impact on human beings, both directly and indirectly.

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7.0 MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

The Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) has been prepared in conformance with § 21081.6 of the Public Resources Code and § 15097 of the CEQA Guidelines, which require all state and local agencies to establish monitoring or reporting programs whenever approval of a project relies upon a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) or an Environmental Impact Report (EIR). The MMRP ensures implementation of the measures being imposed to mitigate or avoid the significant adverse environmental impacts identified through the use of monitoring and reporting. Monitoring is generally an ongoing or periodic process of project oversight; reporting generally consists of a written compliance review that is presented to the decision-making body or authorized staff person.

It is the intent of the MMRP to: (1) provide a framework for document implementation of the required mitigation; (2) identify monitoring/reporting responsibility; (3) provide a record of the monitoring/reporting; and (4) ensure compliance with those mitigation measures that are within the responsibility of the Norwalk – La Mirada Unified School District (herein referred to as NLMUSD) to implement.

The MMRP table below lists impacts, mitigation measures adopted by the District in connection with approval of the proposed project, level of significance after mitigation, responsible and monitoring parties, and the project phase in which the measures are to be implemented.

Table 7.0-1
MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	RESPONSIBLE/ MONITORING PARTY	MONITORING ACTION	1. ENFORCEMENT AGENCY 2. MONITORING AGENCY 3. MONITORING PHASE
4.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES				
Threshold 4.4 (a): Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	**MM BIO-1:** If project construction occurs between March 1 and August 31, a qualified avian biologist shall conduct a preconstruction nesting bird survey no earlier than one week prior to construction. If the nests are still occupied, a buffer of 200 feet shall be maintained around any active nest, and the avian biologist shall visit the site once a week, until the avian biologist can determine that the young have fledged or the nest has become inactive.	NLMUSD	Field Verification	NLMUSD NLMUSD During Construction
4.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES				
Threshold 4.5 (b): Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?	**MM CUL-1:** A Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) Training shall be prepared and customized for the La Mirada High School location and current project that describes the types of local Native American resources that are commonly found subsurface in Southern California. It shall include a brief description of the local tribe, the Tongva/Gabrielino, including information from local tribal groups on their concerns for discoveries. Also included shall be material on potential paleontological resources that may be encountered subsurface on the project site. Related local, state and federal regulations and laws shall be noted, as well as procedures to follow if cultural and/or paleontological resources are uncovered. This presentation shall be designed for the layman. Figures of common artifacts and fossils shall be included. Materials shall be provided to the District, including copies of the PowerPoint presentation on a "thumb-drive" and hard copies of the presentation, so that its staff and project contractor supervisors can give this training to construction crew.	NLMUSD	Field Verification	NLMUSD NLMUSD During Construction

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	RESPONSIBLE/ MONITORING PARTY	MONITORING ACTION	1. ENFORCEMENT AGENCY 2. MONITORING AGENCY 3. MONITORING PHASE
Threshold 4.5 (b): Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?	**MM CUL-2:** If historical or unique archaeological resources are discovered during construction activities, the contractor shall halt construction activities in a 30-foot radius and notify the Norwalk-La Mirada Unified School District. A Secretary of the Interior qualified archaeologist shall be notified and afforded the necessary time to recover, analyze, and curate the find(s). The qualified archaeologist shall recommend the extent of archaeological monitoring necessary to ensure the protection of any further resources that may be in the area. Construction activities may continue on other parts of the project site while evaluation and treatment of historical or unique archaeological resources takes place.	NLMUSD	Field Verification	NLMUSD NLMUSD During Construction
Threshold 4.5 (b): Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?	**MM CUL-3:** If a local Native American tribal organization(s) request that a tribal monitor and/or a qualified archaeologist monitor construction at the project location, then the project proponent shall retain and schedule any required monitors during all subsurface excavations into native soil. At the discretion of the monitoring archaeologist, excavation or other ground-disturbing activities must be halted when an archaeological artifact or feature is observed. Tribal monitors may request the archaeological monitor to halt ground-disturbing activities if they observe potential cultural finds. Native American monitors will be required to complete and submit daily monitoring logs while at the project site to the project proponent's lead archaeologist.	NLMUSD	Field Verification	NLMUSD NLMUSD During Construction
Threshold 4.5 (c): Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	**MM CUL-4:** If human remains are encountered during excavations associated with this project, all work shall stop within a 30-foot radius of the discovery and the Los Angeles County Coroner will be notified (§ 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). The Coroner will determine whether the remains are recent human origin or older Native American ancestry. If the coroner, with the aid of the supervising archaeologist, determines that the remains are prehistoric, they will contact the NAHC. The NAHC will be responsible for designating the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). The MLDS (either an individual or sometimes a committee) will be responsible for the ultimate disposition of the remains, as required by § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. The MLD will make recommendations within 24 hours of their notification by the NAHC. These recommendations may include scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials (§ 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code).	NLMUSD	Field Verification	NLMUSD NLMUSD During Construction
4.7 GEOLOGY AND SOILS				
Threshold 4.7 (f): Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique	**MM GEO-1:** A Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) Training shall be prepared and customized for the La Mirada High School location and current project that describes and illustrates the common paleontological	NLMUSD	Field Verification	NLMUSD NLMUSD

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	RESPONSIBLE/ MONITORING PARTY	MONITORING ACTION	1. ENFORCEMENT AGENCY 2. MONITORING AGENCY 3. MONITORING PHASE
paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	resources that may be encountered in the soil on the project site. This WEAP training program shall be developed in conjunction with MM CUL-1 concerning the types of local Native American resources that are commonly found subsurface in Southern California, and shall be administered jointly. Related local, state and federal regulations and laws shall be noted, as well as procedures to follow if cultural and/or paleontological resources are uncovered. This presentation shall be designed for the layman. Materials shall be provided to the Norwalk-La Mirada Unified School District so that its staff and project contractor supervisors can themselves give this training, including copies of the PowerPoint presentation on either a CD or a "thumb-drive" and hard copies of the presentation.			During Construction
Threshold 4.7 (f): Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	**MM GEO-2:** If paleontological resources are uncovered during construction activities, the contractor shall halt construction activities in the immediate area and notify the Norwalk-La Mirada Unified School District. The on-call paleontologist shall be notified and afforded the necessary time and funds to recover, analyze, and curate the find(s). Subsequently, the monitor shall remain onsite for the duration of the ground disturbance to ensure the protection of any other resources that may be in the area.	NLMUSD	Field Verification	NLMUSD NLMUSD During Construction

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	RESPONSIBLE/ MONITORING PARTY	MONITORING ACTION	1. ENFORCEMENT AGENCY 2. MONITORING AGENCY 3. MONITORING PHASE
4.9 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS				
Threshold 4.9 (a): Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials	**MM HAZ 1** Due to the age of the existing buildings and the potential presence of LBP, testing shall be conducted prior to demolition and a Hazardous Material Abatement Plan shall be prepared. Prior to the commencement of demolition, the project proponent shall retain a qualified environmental consultant to conduct a comprehensive survey of the existing buildings to confirm the presence or absence of LBP. If the existing buildings are found to contain any LBP, a detailed Hazardous Material Abatement Plan shall be prepared, approved, and implemented. The Hazardous Material Abatement Plan shall include a site-specific scope of work and specifications for the proper disposal of hazardous materials. The Hazardous Material Abatement Plan shall be prepared and implemented in accordance with all federal and state standards and regulations including the DTSC, California Department of Education (CDE), and Office of Public School Construction (OPSC). The Hazardous Material Abatement Plan shall require that all LBP be removed and properly disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the Hazardous Material Abatement Plan. The Hazardous Material Abatement Plan shall be implemented prior to demolition activities to ensure that any hazardous materials are properly identified, removed, and disposed of offsite at a landfill that can accept asbestos and any other hazardous materials removed from the site. A qualified environmental consultant shall be present on the project site during demolition activities and shall monitor compliance with the Hazardous Material Abatement Plan.	NLMUSD	Field Verification	NLMUSD NLMUSD Prior to the commencement of demolition
Threshold 4.9 (c): Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	Refer to **MM HAZ-1** above.	NLMUSD	Field Verification	NLMUSD NLMUSD During project construction

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	RESPONSIBLE/ MONITORING PARTY	MONITORING ACTION	1. ENFORCEMENT AGENCY 2. MONITORING AGENCY 3. MONITORING PHASE
Threshold 4.9 (f): Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	**MM TRANS-1**: The General Contractor shall submit a detailed Construction Management Plan to the Norwalk-La Mirada Unified School District. The Construction Management Plan shall specify that the Construction Manager will schedule truck traffic and employee shifts to avoid creating trips during the peak traffic periods, as is feasible for construction operations. All measures including identified truck routes and designated employee parking areas shall be included in the Construction Management Plan. The Plan shall include but is not limited to the following provisions: a) Identification of permitted hours for construction related deliveries and removal of heavy equipment and material; b) Identification of where construction workers would park their personal vehicles during project construction with a requirement that at no time shall construction worker vehicles block any driveways. If complaints are received by the project applicant regarding issues with construction worker vehicle parking, the project applicant shall identify alternative parking options for construction workers so as not to interfere with adjacent and residential parking availability; c) Identification of how emergency access to and around the project site will be maintained during project construction; d) Identification of haul routes for delivery or removal of heavy and/or oversized equipment or material loads. Where feasible, delivery or removal of oversized equipment or material loads shall be conducted during off-peak hour traffic periods; e) Maintain pedestrian and bicycle connections around the project site and safe crossing locations shall be considered for all pedestrian detours; and f) Maintain the security of the project site by erecting temporary fencing during the construction phase of the project. Any onsite night lighting used during the construction phase of the project shall comply with City of La Mirada lighting requirements.	NLMUSD	Field Verification	NLMUSD NLMUSD During Construction

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	RESPONSIBLE/ MONITORING PARTY	MONITORING ACTION	1. ENFORCEMENT AGENCY 2. MONITORING AGENCY 3. MONITORING PHASE
TRANSPORTATION				
Threshold 4.17 (a): Conflict with a program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	Refer to **MM TRANS-1** above.	NLMUSD	Field Verification	NLMUSD
Threshold 4.17 (d): Result in inadequate emergency access?	Refer to **MM TRANS-1** above	NLMUSD	Field Verification	NLMUSD
4.18 TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES				
Threshold 4.18 (b): cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource that is determined to be a significant resource to a California Native American tribe pursuant to the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code § 5024.1(c)?	**MM TCR-1**: Prior to the commencement of any ground disturbing activity at the project site, the project applicant shall retain a Native American Monitor approved by the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation – the tribe that consulted on this project pursuant to Assembly Bill AB 52 (the "Tribe" or the "Consulting Tribe"). A copy of the executed contract shall be submitted to the Norwalk-La Mirada Unified School District prior to the issuance of any permit necessary to commence a ground-disturbing activity.	NLMUSD	Field Verification	NLMUSD NLMUSD During project construction
Threshold 4.18 (b): cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource that is determined to be a significant resource to a California Native American tribe pursuant to the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code § 5024.1(c)?	**MM TCR-2**: The Tribal monitor shall only be present on-site during the construction phases that involve ground-disturbing activities. 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 monitoring shall end when all ground-disturbing activities on the Project Site are completed, or when the Tribal Representatives and Tribal Monitor have indicated that all upcoming ground-disturbing activities at the Project Site have little to no potential for impacting Tribal Cultural Resources.	NLMUSD	Field Verification	NLMUSD NLMUSD During project construction

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	RESPONSIBLE/ MONITORING PARTY	MONITORING ACTION	1. ENFORCEMENT AGENCY 2. MONITORING AGENCY 3. MONITORING PHASE
Threshold 4.18 (b): cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource that is determined to be a significant resource to a California Native American tribe pursuant to the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code § 5024.1(c)?	**MM TCR-3**: Upon discovery of any Tribal Cultural Resources, construction activities shall cease in the immediate vicinity of the find (not less than the surrounding 100 feet) until the find can be assessed. All Tribal Cultural Resources unearthed by project activities shall be evaluated by the qualified archaeologist and Tribal monitor approved by the Consulting Tribe. If the resources are Native American in origin, the Consulting Tribe will retain it/them in the form and/or manner the Tribe deems appropriate, for educational, cultural and/or historic purposes.	NLMUSD	Field Verification	NLMUSD NLMUSD During project construction
Threshold 4.18 (b): cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource that is determined to be a significant resource to a California Native American tribe pursuant to the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code § 5024.1(c)?	**MM TCR-4**: If human remains and/or grave goods are discovered or recognized at the Project Site, all ground disturbance shall immediately cease, and the county coroner shall be notified per Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5. Human remains and grave/burial goods shall be treated alike per California Public Resources Code section 5097.98(d)(1) and (2). Work may continue on other parts of the Project Site while evaluation and, if necessary, mitigation takes place (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[f]).	NLMUSD	Field Verification	NLMUSD NLMUSD During project construction

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	RESPONSIBLE/ MONITORING PARTY	MONITORING ACTION	1. ENFORCEMENT AGENCY 2. MONITORING AGENCY 3. MONITORING PHASE
Threshold 4.18 (b): cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource that is determined to be a significant resource to a California Native American tribe pursuant to the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code § 5024.1(c)?	**MM TCR-5**: If a non-Native American resource is determined by the qualified archaeologist to constitute a "historical resource" or "unique archaeological resource," time allotment to allow for implementation of avoidance measures, or appropriate mitigation, must be available. The treatment plan established for the resources shall be in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(f) for historical resources and PRC Sections 21083.2(b) for unique archaeological resources. 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. Any historic archaeological material that is not Native American in origin shall be curated at a public, non-profit institution with a research interest in the materials, such as the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County or the Fowler Museum, if such an institution agrees to accept the material. If no institution accepts the archaeological material, it shall be offered to a local school or historical society in the area for educational purposes.	NLMUSD	Field Verification	NLMUSD NLMUSD During project construction
4.21 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE				
Threshold 4.21 (a): 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?	Refer to **MM CUL-1** through **MM CUL-3** and **MM TCR-1** through **MM TCR-5** above.	--	--	--

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	RESPONSIBLE/ MONITORING PARTY	MONITORING ACTION	1. ENFORCEMENT AGENCY 2. MONITORING AGENCY 3. MONITORING PHASE
Threshold 4.21(c): Environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly	Refer to all of the mitigation measures listed above in this table.	--	--	--