ATTACHMENT B
DRAFT INITIAL STUDY
FOR THE STANFORD MIDDLE SCHOOL PORTABLES PROJECT
Long Beach, CA
(Los Angeles County)

Prepared for:

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

SECTION 1.0 – INTRODUCTION

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), codified in the Public Resources Code, Section 21000 et seq., and the *CEQA Guidelines*, Title 14, Section 15000 et seq. of the California Code of Regulations was established to require public agencies to consider and disclose the environmental implications of their actions (projects). CEQA was enacted in 1970 by the California Legislature to disclose to decision makers and the public the significant environmental effects of a proposed project and identify possible ways to avoid or minimize significant environmental effects of a project by requiring implementation of mitigation measures or recommending feasible alternatives. CEQA applies to all California governmental agencies at all levels, including local, regional, and state, as well as boards, commissions, and special districts.

As provided by Public Resources Code Section 21067, the public agency with the principal responsibility for approving a project that may have a significant effect upon the environment is considered the Lead Agency. The Long Beach Unified School District (the District), as Lead Agency for the Stanford Middle School (MS) Portable Project (Proposed Project), is responsible for preparing environmental documentation in accordance with CEQA as amended to determine if approval of the discretionary actions requested and subsequent implementation of the Proposed Project could have a significant impact on the environment. As defined by Section 10563 of the CEQA Guidelines, an Initial Study (IS) is prepared primarily to provide the Lead Agency with information to use as the basis for determining whether an Environmental Impact Report (EIR), Negative Declaration (ND), Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND), or Notice of Exemption (NOE) would be appropriate for providing the necessary environmental documentation and clearance for the Proposed Project.

This IS analyzes the potential for the Proposed Project to result in environmental impacts. The findings in this IS have determined that a Categorical Exemption is the appropriate level of environmental documentation because the Proposed Project will not result in significant environmental impacts and is exempt from further review under the following conditions under Article 19. Categorical Exemptions from the California Code of Regulations CEQA Guidelines.

15301 Existing Facilities

Class 1 consists of the operation, repair, maintenance, permitting, leasing, licensing, or minor alteration of existing public or private structures, facilities, mechanical equipment, or topographical features, involving negligible or no expansion of existing or former use. Examples include but are not limited to:

(e) Additions to existing structures provided that the addition will not result in an increase of more than:

> 1) 50% of the floor area of the structures before the addition, or 2,500 square feet, whichever is less; or
>
> 2) 10,000 square feet if:
>
> > (A) The project is an area where all public services and facilities are available to allow for maximum development permissible in the General Plan and
> >
> > (B) The area in which the project is located is not environmentally sensitive.

15311. Accessory Structures

Class 11 consists of construction, or placement of minor structures accessory to (appurtenant to) existing commercial, industrial, or institutional facilities,

15314. Minor Additions to Schools

Class 14 consists of minor additions to existing schools within existing school grounds where the addition does not increase original student capacity by more than 25% or ten classrooms, whichever is less. The addition of portable classrooms is included in this exemption.

The District will be the Lead Agency for purposes of CEQA, as it is the agency charged with carrying out or approving the Proposed Project.

The Proposed Project description, location, and environmental issues are contained below.

SECTION 2.0 – ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 PROJECT PURPOSE

The Measure E bonds were approved on June 23, 2016 to support upgrades to aging schools within the Long Beach Unified School District (District). The $1.5 billion school repair and safety bond measure includes repairs, technology improvements, heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) and school safety improvements. Specific improvements may include but are not limited to:

- The installation of HVAC to all spaces within permanent buildings (except gymnasiums) on campus
- Utility upgrades required for the installation of HVAC
- Fire alarm upgrades (if required) to meet current code
- Lighting and Electrical upgrades within the building interior
- Accessibility upgrades – path of travel, door hardware/door replacement, accessible parking, drinking fountains, and restrooms
- Technology upgrades - installation of A/V system (Extron), ceiling mounted projectors, and new projection screens
- Interior/Exterior finishes - drop down ceilings, paint, flooring, roofing, building envelope, room signage

Measure E bonds are intended to improve student performance and health. Due to the age of the District's schools, campuses are in need of basic repairs as well as health and safety improvements. The purpose of the Stanford MS Portables Project is to provide refurbished portables to the campus, and path of travel ADA improvements in preparation of future HVAC improvements.

2.2 PROJECT LOCATION AND SITE CHARACTERISITICS

2.2.1 Project Site

Stanford MS is located at 5871 E. Los Arcos Street, Long Beach, and is situated in a residential area surrounded by housing on three sides with E. Vernon Street and the Interstate 405 (I-405) Freeway on the north. The Project site parcel is approximately 15.16 acres in size and encompasses approximately 113,000 square feet of existing permanent and portable buildings.

2.3 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The District serves over 72,000 students in 85 public schools and is considered the third largest school district in California. On June 2016, Measure E bonds were approved to implement District-wide school upgrade projects over the next 8 to 10 years.

Stanford MS was originally built in 1953. The school accommodates students from Grade 6 through Grade 8. According to the School Bond Projects Timeline (LBUSD 2019), Stanford MS is scheduled to receive the Measure E upgrades in Phase 8 of scheduled projects, which is expected to occur from 2023 to 2024.

2.4 PROJECT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goals and objectives under Measure E address four key areas consisting of repairs, technology, air conditioning, and safety. The objective of the Proposed Project is for the modernization of Stanford MS

to conduct upgrades in the permanent and relocatable buildings within the campus to improve classroom conditions, provide up-to-date equipment for student use, and create a safe educational environment.

Figure 1: Project Location Map

Figure 2: Project Area Map

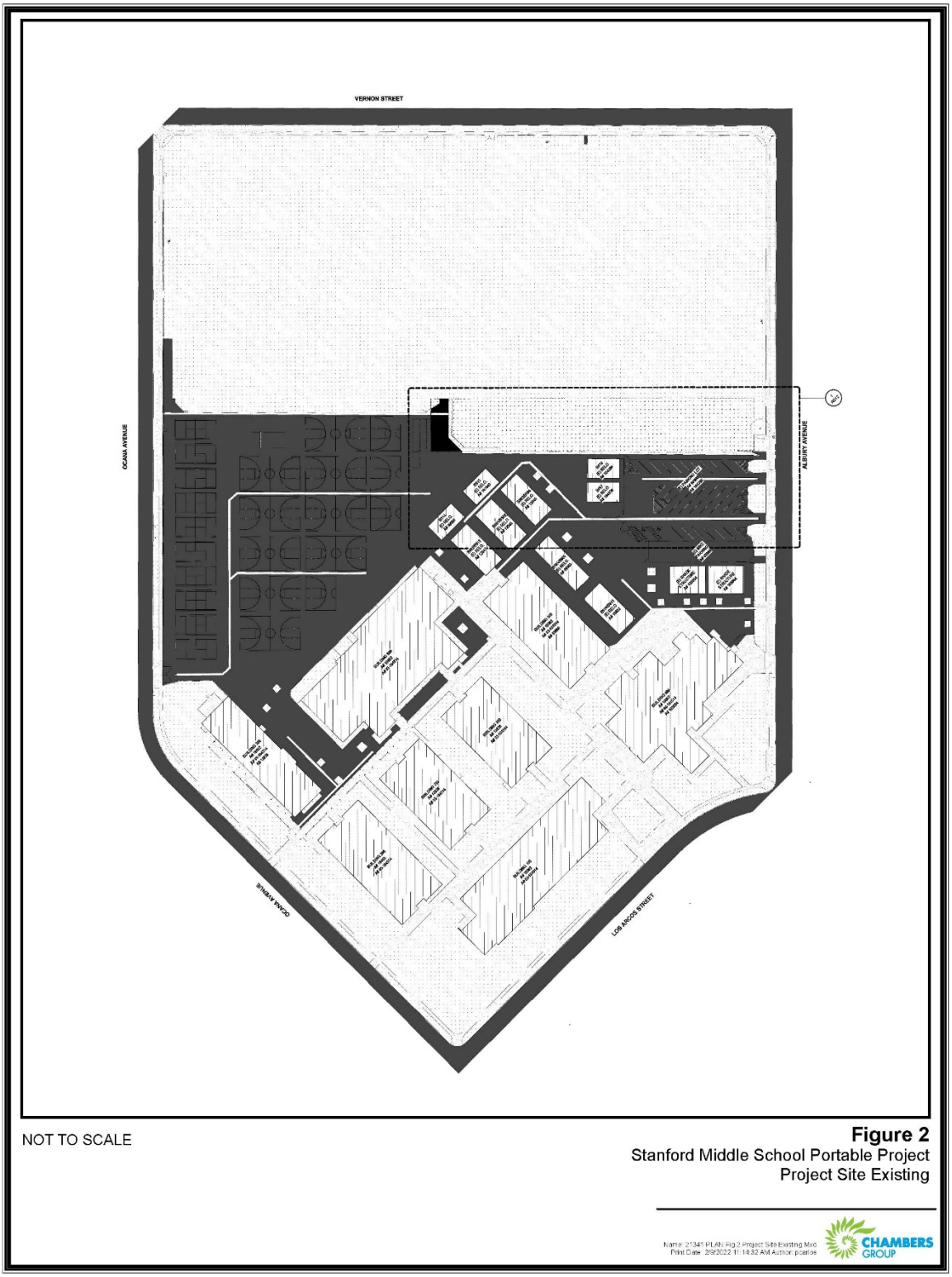
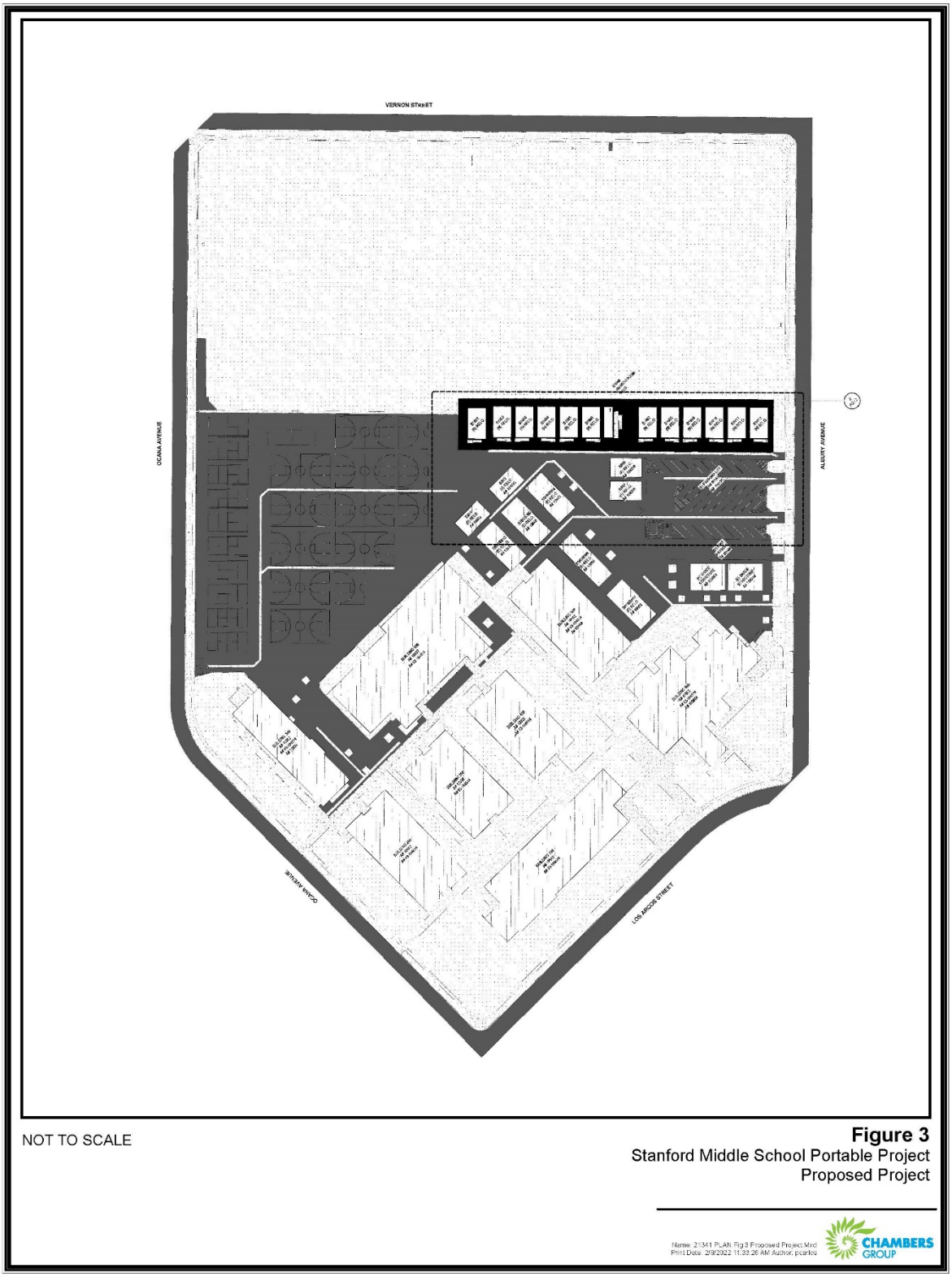


Figure 3. Proposed Project



2.5 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.5.1 Building Upgrades

Goals and objectives under Measure E address four key areas which consists of repairs, technology, air conditioning and safety. The objective of the Project is for the District to provide 11 refurbished portable standard classrooms, one refurbished portable office, and one new portable restroom building, including ADA ramps. The portable classrooms will initially serve as interim housing during the HVAC upgrade project, and then will become classrooms used for permanent use after upgrades are completed and the aging portables on campus are removed. No increase in students or staff would result from the Proposed Project. The net increase in portable buildings after completion of the separate HVAC project (which includes removal of 10 portable classrooms) will be one additional portable classroom and one additional portable office. Overall, the goal is to improve classroom conditions, provide up-to-date equipment for student use, and create a safe educational environment.

The Project scope includes:

- Installation of eleven 24'x40' refurbished portable standard classrooms, one 24'x40' refurbished portable office, and one 12'x40' new portable restroom building
- Providing accessibility upgrades to path of travel, parking, and restrooms as required to meet current code and DSA requirements
- Removal and relocation of existing storage containers located in the Project area
- Removal of one existing tree along Albury Avenue and 5 trees within the campus interior
- Installation of fencing surrounding the additional portable classrooms

2.6 PROJECT SCHEDULE

2.6.1 Construction Activities

The Project is expected to occur in one phase, estimated to commence in Spring 2023 and be completed within 6 months. The school would continue normal operations during construction. Construction activities will take place between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. Monday through Saturday, and 9:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. on Sundays.

Construction Equipment

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

- Loaders
- Pick-up trucks
- Backhoes
- Asphalt paver
- Excavators

Demolition and Excavation

Proposed excavations will include concrete, asphalt, and earth excavation to allow installation of the upgraded portables or subsurface utilities, and to replace degraded asphalt/concrete or ADA pathways.

Staging Areas

Construction trailers and staging areas will be located within the school site. The staging areas would be located on already disturbed land. Temporary fence enclosures with lockable gates will be added to the staging areas.

2.7 DESIGN STANDARDS AND BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The following design standards are included as part of the Program Design Best Management Practices (BMPs), and would be applied to the Proposed Project:

2.7.1 Project Design Features/ Best Management Practices

Project Design Features

PDF-1: If Project clearing and construction must occur during the avian nesting season (February to September), a survey for active nests must be conducted by a qualified biologist, no more than two weeks prior to the activities to determine the presence/absence, location, and status of any active nests on or adjacent to the Project site. If no active nests are discovered or identified, no further mitigation is required. In the event that active nests are discovered on-site, a suitable buffer determined by the qualified biologist (e.g., 30 to 50 feet for passerines) should be established around such active nests. No ground-disturbing activities shall occur within this buffer until the biologist has confirmed that breeding/nesting is completed, and the young have fledged the nest. Limits of construction to avoid a nest site shall be established in the field by a qualified biologist with flagging and stakes or construction fencing. Construction personnel shall be instructed regarding the ecological sensitivity of the fenced area. The results of the survey shall be documented and filed with the District within five days after the survey.

Program Design and Construction Best Management Practices

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

Light and Glare: All luminaries, or lighting sources, in connection with school construction projects will be installed in such a manner as to minimize glare for pedestrians and drivers and to minimize light spilling onto adjacent properties.

Cultural Resources: In the event that unanticipated cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, a qualified archaeologist shall be contacted to assess the significance of the find. In the case that previously undiscovered resources are identified during construction activities, excavations within 50 feet of the find shall be temporarily halted or diverted. If the qualified archaeologist determines the find to be significant, construction activities can resume after the find is assessed and mitigated accordingly.

SECTION 3.0 – EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

3.1 ORGANIZATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

Sections 3.3.1 through 3.3.21 provide a discussion of the potential environmental impacts of the Project. The evaluation of environmental impacts follows the questions provided in the Checklist provided in the CEQA Guidelines.

3.2 TERMINOLOGY USED IN THIS ANALYSIS

For each question listed in the IS checklist, a determination of the level of significance of the impact is provided. Impacts are categorized in the following categories:

- **No Impact.** A designation of no impact is given when no adverse changes in the environment are expected.
- **Less Than Significant.** A less than significant impact would cause no substantial adverse change in the environment.
- **Less Than Significant with Mitigation**. A potentially significant (but mitigable) impact would have a substantial adverse impact on the environment but could be reduced to a less-than-significant level with incorporation of mitigation measure(s).
- **Potentially Significant.** A significant and unavoidable impact would cause a substantial adverse effect on the environment and no feasible mitigation measures would be available to reduce the impact to a less-than-significant level.

3.3 EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

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 the project (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).

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

Once the Lead Agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, 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.

"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."

Mitigation measures are identified and explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level (mitigation measures may be cross-referenced).

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

a) Earlier analyses used where they are available for review

b) Which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards and whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis

c) 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 for effects that are "Less than Significant with Mitigation Measures Incorporated

References and citations have been incorporated into the checklist references to identify information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.

Source listings and other sources used or individuals contacted are cited in the discussion.

The explanation of each issue identifies:

a) The significance criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question

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

3.3.1 Aesthetics

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

a)	Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099 would the project have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☐	No Impact ☒

a) **No Impact.** The Proposed Project site is bound by E Vernon Street and I-405 to the north, Albury Avenue to the east, East Los Arcos Street to the south, and Ocana Avenue to the west. Land use designations surrounding the Proposed Project site include Public Right-of-Way to the north, and Residential east, south and west (City of Long Beach 2019). Potential scenic vistas in proximity to the Proposed Project site include views of the Pacific Ocean to the south; however, the Project site is over 20 miles north of the coast. The area surrounding the Proposed Project site has been developed since the mid-20th century, and Stanford MS has existed on the current site since 1952. The proposed path of travel improvements, addition of portable classrooms and restroom, relocation of existing storage containers, addition of fencing, and removal of six existing trees would not include alterations to existing buildings. In addition, these upgrades would have no impact on scenic vistas. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in an impact associated with scenic vistas.

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?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☒	No Impact ☐

b) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The Proposed Project site is immediately adjacent to I-405 and 1.4 miles from California State Highway 1. Although portions of California State Highway 1 are classified as eligible for state scenic highway designation, the section nearest the Proposed Project site is not identified as being eligible or officially designated; and I-405 is not classified as eligible for state scenic highway designation (Caltrans 2019).

The Proposed Project site and surrounding area is heavily developed, and the construction and ongoing operation associated with the addition of refurbished portables, addition of fencing, and accessibility upgrades would not result in damages to any scenic resource. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would result in less than significant impacts associated with designated scenic resources.

c) Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099 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?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☒	No Impact ☐

c) **Less Than Significant Impact.** Implementation of the Proposed Project includes addition of refurbished portables, addition of fencing, and ADA accessibility upgrades. The area surrounding the Proposed Project site is designated as Residential and Public Right-of-Way. The Proposed Project involves exterior work within the campus. Work outside of the buildings include installation of 11 portable classrooms, 1 portable office, and 1 portable restroom with fencing, relocation of existing storage containers, removal of six trees, and path-of-travel improvements at various points around the campus. The net increase in portable buildings after completion of the separate HVAC project (which includes removal of 10 portable classrooms) will be one additional portable classroom and one additional portable office. The visual character of the Proposed Project site would be slightly altered; however, the exterior of the buildings would not change significantly. The Proposed Project would not substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings; therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would result in less than significant impacts associated with visual character or quality.

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?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☒	No Impact ☐

d) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The Proposed Project site currently contains security lighting, parking lighting, indoor lighting, and adjacent street lighting. Lighting at the Proposed Project site is currently installed to minimize glare for pedestrians and drivers and to minimize spillover light. The District applies design standards that avoid any impacts that adversely affect day or nighttime views, such as window shades and glare shields. The Proposed Project would add additional outdoor lighting as part of the portable classrooms and restroom, lighting characteristics would remain unchanged. Additionally, the Proposed Project would not alter the facade or exterior finish of existing buildings on the Proposed Project site. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would result in less than significant impacts associated with new sources of light or glare.

3.3.2 Agriculture & Forestry Resources

Agricultural resources include prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, unique farmland, farmland of local importance, and commercial grazing land as defined in the Guidelines for the Farmland

Mapping and Monitoring Program, pursuant to Section 65570 of the Government Code, as well as land in a Williamson Act contract.

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

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

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

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

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

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

a) **No Impact.** The Proposed Project site is currently an operating school; and the Proposed Project does not propose a change to the land use designation. The majority of work associated with the Proposed Project would occur on the exterior of existing buildings; accessibility upgrades and addition of refurbished portables would require minor construction activities to the exterior of buildings. The Proposed Project site is not identified as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance as shown on maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (Department of Conservation 2022a); therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in an impact associated with the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use.

b) Would the project conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☐	No Impact ☒

b) **No Impact.** There are no areas zoned for agricultural use on or near the Proposed Project site. Additionally, the City of Long Beach does not include any properties subject to the Williamson Act (Department of Conservation 2021). Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in an impact associated with Williamson Act lands or agricultural zoning.

c) Would the project conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220 (g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104 (g))?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☒	No Impact ☐

c) **Less than Significant Impact.** The City of Long Beach does not include any forest lands or timberland. Ornamental trees exist on the Proposed Project site; however, the proposed portable classroom and restroom addition, relocation of storage containers, and accessibility upgrades would result in disturbance to six existing ornamental trees on site. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in an impact associated with forest land or timberland.

d) Would the project result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☐	No Impact ☒

d) No Impact. The City of Long Beach does not include any forest land. Ornamental trees exist on the Proposed Project site; however, the proposed portable classroom and restroom addition, relocation of storage containers, and accessibility upgrades would result in disturbance to six existing ornamental trees on site. Additionally, implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in any change to land use on the Proposed Project site. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in an impact associated with forest land or the conversion of forest land to non-forest use.

e) Would the project involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion forest land to non-forest use?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☐	No Impact ☒

e) **No Impact.** The Proposed Project site and surrounding properties do not contain any Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program Farmland, and the City of Long Beach does not include any forest land. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in any impact associated with conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or forest land to non-forest land.

3.3.3 Air Quality

Introduction

This section describes the existing air quality setting and potential effects from project implementation on the site and its surrounding area.

Environmental Setting

The Proposed Project site is located within the City of Long Beach in southwestern Los Angeles County. The Proposed Project site is located within the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB), and air quality regulation is administered by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). The SCAQMD implements the programs and regulations required by the federal and state Clean Air Acts.

Atmospheric Setting

Air quality is a function of both the rate and location of pollutant emissions under the influence of meteorological conditions and topographical features. Atmospheric conditions such as wind speed, wind direction, and air temperature gradients interact with physical features of the landscape to determine their movement and dispersal and, consequently, their effect on air quality. The combination of topography and inversion layers generally prevents dispersion of air pollutants in the SCAB.

The climate of the SCAB is influenced by the semi-permanent high-pressure zone of the eastern Pacific, which results in a mild climate tempered by cool sea breezes. Although the SCAB has a semiarid climate, the air near the surface is typically moist due to the presence of a shallow marine layer. Except for infrequent periods when dry air is brought into the basin by offshore winds, the ocean effect is dominant. Periods of heavy fog are frequent, and low stratus clouds, often referred to as “high fog,” are a characteristic climate feature. Average temperatures for Long Beach Municipal Airport, which is the nearest monitoring station to the Proposed Project site (WRCC 2016), range from an average low of 45.3 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) in December to an average high of 83.9 °F in August. Rainfall averages approximately 12.01 inches a year, with almost all annual rainfall coming from the fringes of mid-latitude storms from late October to early April, with summers being almost completely dry.

Winds are an important parameter in characterizing the air quality environment of a project site because they determine the regional pattern of air pollution transport and control the rate of dispersion near a source. Daytime winds in the SCAB are usually light breezes from off the coast as air moves regionally

onshore from the cool Pacific Ocean. These winds are usually the strongest in the dry summer months. Nighttime winds in the SCAB result mainly from the drainage of cool air off the mountains to the east, and they occur more often during the winter months and are usually lighter than the daytime winds. Between the periods of dominant airflow, periods of air stagnation may occur, both in the morning and evening hours. Whether such a period of stagnation occurs is one of the critical determinants of air quality conditions on any given day.

During the winter and fall months, surface high-pressure systems north of the SCAB, combined with other meteorological conditions, can result in very strong winds from the northeast called "Santa Ana winds." These winds normally have durations of a few days before predominant meteorological conditions are reestablished. The highest wind speed typically occurs during the afternoon due to daytime thermal convection caused by surface heating. This convection brings about a downward transfer of momentum from stronger winds aloft. It is not uncommon to have sustained winds of 60 miles per hour with higher gusts during a Santa Ana wind.

Regulatory Setting

The Proposed Project site lies within the SCAB, which is managed by the SCAQMD. National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) have been established for the following criteria pollutants: carbon monoxide (CO), ozone (O_3), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), inhalable particulate matter (PM_{10}), fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$), and lead. The CAAQS also set standards for sulfates, hydrogen sulfide, and visibility.

Areas are classified under the Federal Clean Air Act as either "attainment" or "nonattainment" areas for each criteria pollutant, based on whether the NAAQS have been achieved or not. Attainment relative to the state standards is determined by the California Air Resources Board (CARB). The SCAB has been designated by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as a nonattainment area for O_3 and suspended particulates ($PM_{2.5}$). Currently, the SCAB is in attainment with the ambient air quality standards for CO, SO_2, PM_{10} and NO_2. The SCAB is designated as partial nonattainment for lead, based on two source-specific monitors in Vernon and in the City of Industry that are both near battery recycling facilities.

The EPA has designated the SCAB as extreme nonattainment for the 8-hour average ozone standard. The 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS was strengthened from 0.08 ppm to 0.075 ppm, effective May 27, 2008. The 1997 8-hour ozone standard was revoked in implementation rules for the 2008 ozone NAAQS, effective April 6, 2015. On October 1, 2015, the EPA again strengthened the 8-hour ozone NAAQS to 0.070 ppm, effective December 28, 2015, retaining the same form as the previous 1997 and 2008 standards. The 2008 ozone NAAQS is a primary focus of the 2016 AQMP.

Additionally, the EPA has designated the SCAB as nonattainment for $PM_{2.5}$. In 1997, the EPA established standards for $PM_{2.5}$ (particles less than 2.5 micrometers), which were not implemented until March 2002. $PM_{2.5}$ is a subset of the PM_{10} emissions whose standards were developed to complement the PM_{10} standards that cover a full range of inhalable particle matter. For the PM_{10} health standards, the annual PM_{10} standard was revoked by the EPA on October 17, 2006, and the 24-hour average PM_{10} nonattainment status was re-designated to attainment (maintenance) on July 26, 2013.

The 2012 AQMP provides measures to reduce $PM_{2.5}$ emissions to within the federal standard by 2015. On January 25, 2013, the CARB approved the 2012 AQMP that was prepared per the federal Clean Air Act requirements to show attainment of the $PM_{2.5}$ standard by the revised date of 2014. The 2012 AQMP

builds upon the approaches taken in the 2007 AQMP utilized to reduce $PM_{2.5}$ emissions in the SCAB. On December 14, 2012 the EPA revised the primary annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS from 15 µg/m^3 to 12 µg/m^3. The 2016 AQMP includes implementation strategies to meet the revised $PM_{2.5}$ standard.

The SCAB has been designated by CARB as a nonattainment area for O_3, NO_2, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, and lead. Currently, the SCAB is in attainment with the state ambient air quality standards for CO, SO_2, and sulfates and is unclassified for visibility-reducing particles and hydrogen sulfide. The 2007, 2012, and 2016 AQMPs provide measures to meet the state standards for O_3, NO_2, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$.

Table 1 presents the designations and classifications applicable to the Proposed Project area.

Table 1: Designations/Classifications for the Project Area

Pollutant	Averaging Time Standard	National Standards Attainment Date	California Standards
Ozone (O_3)	1-Hour (1979) (0.12 ppm)	Nonattainment (Extreme) 2/26/2023	Nonattainment
	8-Hour (1997) (0.08 ppm)	Nonattainment (Extreme) 6/15/2024	
	8-Hour (2008) (0.075 ppm)	Nonattainment (Extreme) 7/20/2032	
	8-Hour (2015) (0.07 ppm)	Pending – Expect Nonattainment beyond 2032	Pending
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	1-Hour (35 ppm) 8-Hour (9 ppm)	Attainment (Maintenance) 6/11/2007 (attained)	Maintenance
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)	1-Hour (100 ppb)	Unclassifiable/Attainment Attained	Attainment
	Annual (0.053 ppm)	Attainment (Maintenance) 9/22/1998	
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)	1-Hour (75 ppb)	Designation Pending/ Pending	Attainment
	24-Hour (0.14 ppm) Annual (0.03 ppm)	Unclassifiable/Attainment 3/19/1979 (attained)	
Particulate Matter (PM_{10})	24-Hour (150 µg/m^3)	Attainment (Maintenance) 7/26/2013	Nonattainment
Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$)	24-Hour (2006) (35 µg/m^3)	Nonattainment 12/14/2014	Nonattainment
	Annual (2012) (12.0 µg/m^3)	Nonattainment 4/5/2015	
	Annual (1997) (15.0 µg/m^3)	Attainment (final determination pending) 4/5/2015 (attained 2013)	Attainment
Lead (Pb)	3-Months Rolling (0.15 µg/m^3)	Nonattainment (Partial) 12/31/2015	Nonattainment

Source: SCAQMD 2016

Evaluation

a) Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management district or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☒	No Impact ☐

a) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The purpose of the AQMP is to provide direction that brings an area into compliance with federal and state air quality standards. The Proposed Project involves exterior work on existing buildings on the Stanford MS campus, the proposed portable classrooms and restroom addition, relocation of storage containers, removal of six trees, and accessibility upgrades. The proposed activities will require minor amounts of grading and demolition; and these activities are not anticipated to emit large amounts of emissions produced from construction equipment. The Proposed Project will not result in a substantial amount of emissions because the construction emissions will be temporary, and because the amount of construction equipment that will be onsite will be minimal in comparison to larger demolition projects. Operational emissions associated with the Proposed Project are anticipated to be substantially similar to existing conditions as the school will continue to operate in the same manner. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would result in a less than significant impact associated with the AQMP.

b) Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management district or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations would the project 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?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☒	No Impact ☐

b) **Less Than Significant Impact.** As stated above in Section 4.3.3 Impact (a), implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in a substantial amount of emissions during construction due to the minimal amount of construction equipment required. Operational emissions associated with the Proposed Project will remain similar to existing conditions, as the school will continue to operate in the same manner, and no increase in students is expected. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would result in less than significant impacts associated with air quality standards or air quality violations.

c) Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management district or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations would the project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☒	No Impact ☐

c) **Less Than Significant Impact.** During construction, the Proposed Project will utilize various construction equipment, including diesel equipment which will result in the presence of diesel particulate matter on campus. Additionally, as stated above in Section 4.3.3 Impact (a), and (b), the proposed construction activities will be short term and will not utilize a significant amount of equipment for long durations. The Proposed Project involves exterior work including addition of refurbished portable classrooms and restroom, relocation of a storage container, removal of six trees, and path-of-travel improvements at various points around the campus. While there will be indirect exposure to sensitive receptors, concentration amounts will not be in significant quantities in comparison to larger construction projects, and the duration will be short. Impacts will be less than significant.

d) Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management district or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations would the project result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☒	No Impact ☐

d) **Less Than Significant Impact.** Sources of odors associated with the Proposed Project will be from diesel equipment used during construction and uses of paints and solvents. As discussed above in Section 4.3.3 Impact (c), construction activities will be short term. There are no extensive grading or demolition activities onsite, or at the interim location that will result in substantial emissions. Exhaust odors from diesel engines may be considered offensive to some individuals; however, diesel emissions will not be ongoing, and any emissions would disperse rapidly including paints and solvents. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would result in a less than significant impact associated with objectionable odors.

3.3.4 Biological Resources

Biological resources include habitats and vegetative communities, migratory corridors, plants, wildlife, fisheries, special status species (regulated by a law, regulation, or policy, such as threatened and endangered species), and waters of the United States. The Stanford MS campus is within a developed site and is located in an urbanized area in the City of Long Beach. Campus vegetation is limited to ornamental landscaping.

a)	Would the project have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modification, on any species identified as candidate, sensitive or special status species in local or regional plans, policies or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☒	No Impact ☐

a) **Less Than Significant Impact.** Stanford MS was first built on the existing property in 1952. Since opening, the campus has expanded, and the property has become more developed. Campus vegetation is limited to ornamental landscaping, and it is anticipated that no candidate, sensitive, or special status species are anticipated to exist on or around the elementary school. While the Proposed Project site is not considered to be suitable habitat, it is possible that birds may be using the existing vegetation as areas to build temporary nests within the site and its immediate vicinity. Additionally, the majority of work associated with the Proposed Project would occur on the exterior of the existing buildings; minor accessibility upgrades as well as the preparation for portable classrooms and restroom would result in minor ground disturbing activities, while six trees would be removed. The Project activities would result in the loss of existing vegetation on and around the site, through the removal of six trees. Depending on when the tree removals are to occur within the construction timeline (June to December), construction activities may have the potential to pose a risk to nesting birds during nesting season. Implementation of PDF-1 prevents impacts to nesting birds and would ensure compliance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act which protects the removal of listed migratory birds or their parts such as eggs and nests from private property. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

b)	Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☐	No Impact ☒

b) No Impact. As noted above, the Proposed Project site is an existing campus located in an urbanized area of the City of Long Beach. Campus vegetation is limited to ornamental landscaping along the site boundary. No riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities are known to exist on the Proposed Project site (USFWS 2022). Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in impacts associated with riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities.

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?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☐	No Impact ☒

c) No Impact. The Proposed Project site, Stanford MS, is located in an urbanized area in the City. Campus vegetation is limited to ornamental landscaping. A review of the USFWS records reveal that no known wetlands exist on the site (USFWS 2022). Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in an impact associated with wetlands.

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?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☐	No Impact ☒

d) **No Impact.** As noted above, the Stanford MS is located in an urbanized area and no native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species, established wildlife corridors, or native wildlife nursery sites are known to exist on the Proposed Project site. As discussed in 4.3.4 (a), PDF-1 would be incorporated to prevent any impacts to nesting birds and those covered by the MTBA. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in an impact associated with native migratory species or nursery sites.

e) Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☐	No Impact ☒

e) **No Impact.** As discussed previously, the Proposed Project would involve the removal of six trees on the site. Further, the Long Beach Municipal Code has the following pre-requisite related to tree maintenance and removal (City of Long Beach 2022):

14.28.040 - Maintenance—Permission required.

No person shall perform any maintenance except for watering or fertilizing on any tree planted along a City street or on any other City property except under emergency conditions and upon the written approval of the Director of Public Works. A person determined by the Director to be qualified may perform such special maintenance on such trees as the Director may approve.

The trees that are proposed to be removed are all located on District property, not on a City street or on any other City property. Therefore, the City's Tree Maintenance Policy would not apply to the removal of the trees from the District property. The Proposed Project will comply with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources and therefore would not result in an impact associated with any policy or ordinance protecting biological resources.

f)	Would the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Conservancy Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☐	No Impact ☒

f) No Impact. No adopted habitat conservation plans or natural community conservation plans exist for the City of Long Beach or the surrounding area; therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in impacts associated with an applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan.

3.3.5 Cultural Resources

Cultural resources include archaeological and paleontological artifacts such as human remains, geologic features, historical buildings and structures, and Native American remains and artifacts. CEQA defines cultural resources as:

- Resources listed in, or determined to be eligible by, the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code 5024.0, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.),

- Resources included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, will be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public Agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant; and

- Any object, building structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be a historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource will be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code, 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852).

Impacts to cultural resources could include physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired.

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation (Standards) are codified at 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 67.7. In most circumstances, the Standards are relevant in assessing whether a substantial adverse change under CEQA would occur. Section 15064.5b(3) of the CEQA Guidelines states in part that ". . . a project that follows the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings or the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (1995), Weeks and Grimmer, shall be considered as mitigated to a level of less than a significant impact on the historic resource," and therefore may be considered categorically exempt.

In 2017, PCR Services Corporation (PCR Services) prepared the District-Wide Historical Resources Assessment for the Long Beach Unified School District (District-Wide Cultural Resources Assessment) (PCR Services 2017). The goal of this District-Wide Cultural Resources Assessment was to assist LBUSD to comply with the historical resources requirements of CEQA when applicable and to implement practical approaches to preserving culturally significant resources whenever possible.

As part of the District-Wide Cultural Resources Assessment, PCR Services concluded that Stanford MS is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A, B, C and the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) under Criterion 1, 2, 3.

a)	Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to §15064.5?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☐	No Impact ☒

a) **No Impact.** According to CEQA, a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code § 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.) is considered a 'historical resource'.

As discussed in Section 4.3.5, PCR services concluded Stanford MS is not eligible as a historic resource nor would the Project result in an adverse change of a significant historic resource.

b)	Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☐	No Impact ☒

b) No Impact. The Proposed Project is located within a heavily urbanized area of the City of Long beach where the site has been previously disturbed and developed. Stanford MS was originally built in 1955. To date, no known archaeological resources are known to be located on the Proposed Project site. In addition, in the unforeseen event where any archaeological resources are encountered during construction activities, the District's Construction BMPs related to cultural resources will be followed. Although the demolition of the Russel bungalow would result in ground disturbance, no disturbances will occur on native soils not previously disturbed. Ground disturbance for path-of-travel improvements will occur within previously-disturbed areas. Therefore, no impacts are expected.

c) Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☐	No Impact ☒

c) No Impact. As noted in Impact 4.3.5 (b), the Proposed Project site is located in an urbanized area, previously disturbed by past activities. No known human remains are known to be in the Proposed Project. In addition, if any human remains are encountered during construction activities, the District's Construction BMPs related to cultural resources and procedures required by state law will be followed. Further, the Proposed Project activities would not result in ground disturbance of any native soils not previously disturbed. Therefore, no impacts are expected.

3.3.6 Energy

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?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☒	No Impact ☐

a) **Less than Significant Impact.** The Proposed Project involves addition of refurbished portable classrooms and a portable restroom, relocation of a storage container, addition of fencing, removal of six existing trees, and path of travel improvements. The net increase in portable buildings after completion of the separate HVAC project (which includes removal of 10 portable classrooms) will be one additional portable classroom and one additional portable office. The Proposed Project would, at a minimum, implement CCR Title 24 Part 6: California's Energy Efficiency Standards for Residential and Nonresidential Buildings. In addition, the proposed repairs and improvements include the installation of energy efficient systems. The Proposed Project would, therefore, result in a less than significant impact.

b) Would the project Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☒	No Impact ☐

b) **Less than Significant Impact.** The Proposed Project would comply with the CRR Title 24 which regulates the amount of energy consumed by new development for heating, cooling, ventilation, and lighting which would apply to the implementation of the refurbished portable classrooms. The Proposed Project would result in less than significant impacts.

3.3.7 Geology and Soils

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

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

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) i) Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	☐	☐	☒	☐

a) **i) Less than Significant Impact.** Although the Proposed Project site is located within the seismically active region of southern California, the site is not located within a designated Alquist-Priolo Special Study Zone. The Alquist-Priolo Special Study Zone prevents construction of buildings used for human occupancy on the surface trace of active faults. The nearest designated Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone is approximately 1.4 miles southwest of the Proposed Project site (DOC 2022b). Furthermore, the Proposed Project involves exterior upgrades, including addition of refurbished portable classrooms and a portable bathroom, relocation of storage container, additional fencing, removal of six trees, and ADA accessibility requirements, coinciding with current building and safety codes.

The implementation of the Proposed Project will not exacerbate the existing conditions of potential fault rupture at the Project site, or result in risk of loss, injury, or death involving a

rupture of a known fault. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would result in a less than significant impact associated with earthquake fault rupture.

a) ii) Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving strong seismic ground shaking?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
	☐	☐	☒	☐

a) **ii) Less than Significant Impact.** The most significant seismic hazard potentially affecting the Proposed Project site is ground-shaking from a major earthquake. The Proposed Project site is not located within a State of California or Los Angeles County designated Earthquake Fault Rupture Hazard Zone for active surface faulting (DOC 2022b). The Proposed Project involves exterior upgrades, including addition of refurbished portable classrooms and bathroom, relocation of storage container, additional fencing, removal of six trees, and ADA accessibility requirements, coinciding with current building and safety codes. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would result in a less than significant impact associated with strong seismic ground-shaking.

a) iii) Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
	☐	☐	☒	☐

a) **iii) Less Than Significant Impact.** The California Geological Survey (2022) identifies the Proposed Project site as located within an area prone to seismically induced liquefaction; however, as noted above in Section 4.3.7 Impact (a. i.) and (a. ii.), the Proposed Project involves exterior upgrades, including addition of refurbished portable classrooms and bathroom, relocation of storage container, additional fencing, removal of six trees, and ADA accessibility requirements, coinciding with current building and safety codes. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would result in a less than significant impact associated with seismic induced liquefaction.

a) iv) Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving landslides?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
	☐	☐	☐	☒

a) **iv) No Impact.** The Proposed Project site is not identified as an area prone to seismically induced landslides, and the relatively flat site does not have any landslide potential; therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in an impact associated with seismically induced landslides.

b)	Would the project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☒	No Impact ☐

b) Less than Significant Impact. The locations of the proposed facility upgrades, would occur in areas that are currently paved and previously developed, and would require some demolition and grading for the refurbished portable classrooms. In addition, the relatively flat and paved nature of the Proposed Project site limits susceptibility to erosion; however, construction of accessibility upgrades would require minor ground disruption activities (less than 1-acre). Due to past development of the area and the limited amount of ground-disturbing activities associated with the Proposed Project, the potential for soil erosion or loss of topsoil would be minimal and not substantial; therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would result in less than significant impacts associated with soil erosion or loss of top soil.

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?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☒	No Impact ☐

c) Less Than Significant Impact. The Proposed Project site is located within the seismically active region of southern California and the California Geological Survey identifies the Proposed Project site as located within an area prone to seismically induced liquefaction (DOC 2022b); however, the Proposed Project site has been previously graded and developed, and the Proposed Project involves upgrades to existing facilities including upgrades to satisfy current earthquake standards. Facility upgrades would conform to current building and seismic safety codes as required by the California Building Code and California Department of Education. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would result in less than significant impacts associated with offsite landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse.

d)	Would the project be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☒	No Impact ☐

d) **Less than Significant Impact.** The Proposed Project site has been previously graded and developed. The United States Department of Agriculture classifies the landform underlaying the Proposed Project site as an alluvial fan (USDA 2018). The native materials are capped locally by artificial fill where previously existing natural grades have been modified as part of urbanization. Due to the soil type underlaying the Proposed Project site and previous grading and development on-site, it is unlikely that the Proposed Project site contains expansive soils. Additionally, the work

associated with implementation of the Proposed Project will involve minimal ground-disturbing activities. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would result in a less than significant impact associated with expansive soils.

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?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☐	No Impact ☒

e) No Impact. The Proposed Project site relies on existing sewer infrastructure to accommodate wastewater disposal requirements. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in an impact associated with soils incapable of supporting septic systems.

f)	Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☐	No Impact ☒

f) No Impact. No known paleontological resources are located on the Proposed Project site. The Proposed Project site is located in an urbanized area previously disturbed by past activities. In addition, if any paleontological resources are encountered during construction activities, the District's Construction BMPs (see Section 2.7) related to cultural resources would be followed. Further, ground disturbance of any native soils or soils not previously disturbed would not occur as part of the Proposed Project. Therefore, no impacts are expected.

3.3.8 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

This section describes the potential global climate change effects from implementation of the Proposed Project. The California Air Resources Board is the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of GHGs in California that contribute to global warming in order to reduce emissions of GHGs. The CARB Governing Board approved the 1990 GHG emissions level of 427 million tonnes of CO2 equivalent (MtCO2e) on December 6, 2007. Therefore, in 2020, annual emissions in California are required to be at or below 427 MtCO2e. In January 2017, the CARB Board approved the 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan (Scoping Plan). The Scoping Plan aims to reduce 1990 levels by 40 percent by 2030. The Scoping Plan continues programs and activities that are implemented primarily by state agencies but also includes actions by local government agencies. Primary strategies addressed in the Scoping Plan include new industrial and emission control technologies; alternative energy generation technologies; advanced energy conservation in lighting, heating, cooling, and ventilation; reduced-carbon fuels; hybrid and electric vehicles; and other methods of improving vehicle mileage. Local government will have a part in implementing some of these strategies. The Scoping Plan also calls for reductions in vehicle-associated GHG emissions through smart growth that will result in reductions of vehicle miles traveled (CARB 2017).

a)	Would the project generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☒	No Impact ☐

a) **Less than Significant Impact.** The Proposed Project would not result in an increase of the capacity of the school. Once operational, campus activities will remain consistent with previous uses with no new activities proposed that will result in long-term operational GHG emissions. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would result in a less than significant impact associated with greenhouse gas emissions.

b)	Would the project conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☒	No Impact ☐

b) **Less than Significant Impact.** In 2011, SCAQMD prepared an Air Quality-Related Energy Policy that integrates air quality, energy, and climate change issues. It outlines policies to guide and coordinate SCAQMD efforts and provides guidance in developing future clean air programs which includes reducing greenhouse gas emissions. While there is no adopted plan prepared by the County for reducing greenhouse gases, the City of Long Beach is currently preparing a Climate Action and Adaptation Plan to help to reduce greenhouse gases.

The Proposed Project emissions are short-term and are anticipated to be insignificant in comparison to larger construction projects. The operation of the Proposed Project would not create a significant increase in GHG emissions as the school will continue to operate in the same manner once the upgrades and repairs have been completed. In addition, the proposed improvements include upgrades to provide energy efficient systems to improve school conditions. Policy 9 of the Air Quality-Related Energy Policy includes actions to promote use of energy efficient appliances (SCAQMD 2011). Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would result in a less than significant impact associated with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for reducing the emissions of GHGs.

3.3.9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

a)	Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☒	No Impact ☐

a) **Less than Significant Impact.** The Proposed Project would not involve the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. The Proposed Project would involve the use of heavy equipment during construction that would emit emissions associated with internal combustion engines, (i.e. diesel and gasoline); however, once operational, the Proposed Project would only use chemicals associated with maintenance operations including the use of commercial cleansers,

lubricants, solvents, and paints, among other things typically used in educational facilities. Maintenance materials would not be considered acutely hazardous and would be used in limited quantities at the Proposed Project site. Compliance with the existing regulations, including the manufacturer's product label and Safety Data Sheets, would ensure that no significant hazard to the public, the students, or the environment would result through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials; therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would result in less than significant impacts associated with the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials.

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?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☒	No Impact ☐

b) **Less than Significant Impact.** The Proposed Project will not include any significant structural renovations that would result in the accidental release of hazardous materials to the environment. Due to the time of original construction (1952) and campus expansion that has occurred since, it is likely that Stanford MS contains asbestos-containing materials (ACM)/asbestos-containing building materials (ACBM) and lead-based paint (LBP). Most work associated with the Proposed Project would involve ground disturbing activities and not involve work with the existing buildings.

Construction activities associated with the Proposed Project would require compliance with federal and state law that regulate construction activities which might involve interaction with ACM or LBP. Regulations require that, prior to demolition, alteration, or renovation, (1) proper notification is given to the SCAQMD (who regulates airborne pollutants) and the local California OSHA office; (2) the LBUSD will certify that ACM's have been removed or mitigated by a licensed asbestos abatement contractor certified by the State of California Contractors Licensing Board; and (3) the LBUSD will institute an operations and maintenance (O&M) program so that ACM that are not damaged or LBP that will remain in place are properly managed to prevent exposure to hazardous materials. These permitting requirements automatically apply to all development associated with the Proposed Project and are considered standard conditions for approval of the Proposed Project.

School staff and contractors conducting onsite construction work will be informed of the type of ACBMs that they may encounter, and the location of the ACBM. The appropriate employers/contractors and certified Hazardous Materials oversight consultants will implement specific work practices to protect workers, school staff, and students from airborne asbestos exposures. Control measures will be implemented that will address worker, staff, and student safety during the proposed upgrades. Recommendations include abatement procedures, proper training when working with or near ACBM, and sampling and reporting procedures.

Compliance with these regulations and implementation of the recommended safety measures would reduce potential impacts during construction and operation to a level below significant.

Additionally, as mentioned in Section 4.3.9 Impact (a), the construction phase of the Proposed Project would involve the use of equipment during construction that would emit emissions associated with internal combustion engines (i.e., diesel and gasoline); however, the use of fuels is regulated by the state and would be in compliance with all state regulations during construction.

Implementation of the Proposed Project would result in a less than significant impact associated with the release of hazardous materials.

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?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☒	No Impact ☐

c) Less than Significant Impact. The implementation of the Proposed Project includes installation of portable classrooms and restroom, relocation of a storage container, removal of six trees, and accessibility upgrades to Stanford MS. The school closest to the Proposed Project site is William F Prisk Elementary, located immediately adjacent to and east of the Proposed Project site. As noted in the previous responses, the Proposed Project would involve the use of construction equipment that would emit emissions associated with internal combustion engines (i.e., diesel and gasoline). Once operational, the Proposed Project would involve minimal amounts of cleaning solvents and fuel for janitorial purposes and landscaping maintenance which would be subject to federal, state, and local health and safety requirements. As discussed above in Impact 4.3.9 Impact (a), adherence to all local, county, State, and federal policies and regulations would reduce impacts to a level less than significant. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would result in less than significant impacts associated with hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school.

d)	Would the project be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☐	No Impact ☒

d) **No Impact.** The Proposed Project site is not on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 (SWRCB 2022; DTSC 2022); therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in an impact associated with known hazardous materials sites.

e)	For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan had not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☐	No Impact ☒

e) **No Impact.** The Proposed Project site is located approximately 1.0 mile southeast of Long Beach Municipal Airport. Additionally, the Proposed Project site is not located within the Airport Influence Area for the Long Beach Municipal Airport or within its Runway Protection Zones (LACALUC 2003). Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in an impact associated with a public airport.

f)	Would the project impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☒	No Impact ☐

f) Less than Significant Impact. Implementation of the Proposed Project involves installation of portable classrooms and a portable restroom, incorporation of ADA accessible ramps and other features throughout the campus. These activities would not interfere with established emergency response or emergency evacuation plans as there is no proposed alteration of infrastructure identified in an evacuation plan.

g)	Would the project expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☐	No Impact ☒

g) **No Impact.** The Proposed Project site is identified as a Non-Very High Fire Hazard Safety Zone (CAL FIRE 2011). Additionally, the Proposed Project is not located within or adjacent to wildlands or identified Very High Fire Hazard Safety Zones. The Monroe Interim Housing site is also not located within a wildland area or high fire zone. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in an impact associated with wildland fires.

3.3.10 Hydrology and Water Quality

Hydrology is the study of the movement, distribution, and quality of water throughout the Earth, and thus addresses both the hydrologic cycle and water resources. Water quality is the physical, chemical and biological characteristics of water, characterized through the methods of hydrometry. The primary bases for such characterization are parameters which relate to drinking water, safety of human contact, and for the health of ecosystems.

A seiche is a standing wave in an enclosed or partially enclosed body of water.

A tsunami is a series of waves created when a body of water, such as an ocean, is rapidly displaced.

A mudflow or mudslide is the most rapid (up to 80 km/h) and fluid type of downhill mass wasting.

a)	Would the project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☒	No Impact ☐

a) **Less than Significant Impact.** The Proposed Project involves installation of refurbished portable classrooms and a portable bathroom, fencing, relocation of existing storage containers, removal of six trees, and path of travel improvements. Most work would be conducted outdoors and would require some soil disturbance. The disturbance would result in short-term impacts to site drainage during construction periods. If soil is not contained and is directly exposed to rain, soil erosion and sediment could flow into the storm drain system, resulting in the potential degradation of water quality; however, the likelihood of a violation of water quality standards or waste discharge requirements would be reduced due to compliance with industry standard best management practices (BMPs).

BMPs reduce the potential for erosion by implementing erosion and sediment control measures that regulate the amount and quality of runoff from a construction site. Due to the limited amount of soil disturbance, implementation of BMPs, and the majority of work associated with the Proposed Project occurring indoors and on existing buildings, the impact associated with water quality standards or waste discharge requirements are not considered significant. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would result in less than significant impacts associated with water quality standards or waste discharge requirements.

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?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☐	No Impact ☒

b) **No Impact.** The Proposed Project involves installation of refurbished portable classrooms and bathroom, fencing, relocation of existing storage containers, removal of six trees, and path of travel improvements. The Proposed Project site is currently developed, and the majority of ground cover is impervious surface. The Proposed Project would not substantially increase the amount of impervious surface, and would not interfere with groundwater recharge. Additionally, the Proposed Project would not increase the number of students or staff, and additional water resources would not be required to accommodate any such growth. Therefore, implementation

of the Proposed Project would not result in impacts associated with groundwater recharge or groundwater depletion.

c) i) 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 result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☒	No Impact ☐

c) **i) Less than Significant Impact.** The Proposed Project site is in an urbanized location and is currently developed and mostly covered in impervious surfaces except for small areas landscaped with grass and trees. Minor ground disturbing activities would occur; and a minor increase in impervious surface would result due to the proposed ADA accessibility improvements and additional portable classrooms and restroom. However, the Proposed Project would not substantially increase the area of impervious surfaces at the Proposed Project site. In addition, any construction which would result in ground disturbing activities would be required to utilize BMPs that would reduce any potential erosion or siltation on- or offsite. Further, the drainage pattern of the Proposed Project site and surrounding area is well established, and no streams or rivers are located on or near the Proposed Project site. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would result in less than significant impacts associated with the existing drainage pattern.

c) ii) 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 substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☒	No Impact ☐

c) **ii) Less than Significant Impact.** The Proposed Project would not create or contribute significant runoff from the Proposed Project site. The Proposed Project site is in an urbanized location and the site is currently developed and mostly covered in impervious surface. Accessibility upgrades and additional portable facilities would result in a minor increase in impervious surfaces. Since the increase in impervious surfaces would be very minor, the Proposed Project would not be expected to create or contribute surface runoff volume that would exceed the capacity of the existing stormwater drainage systems. The Proposed Project site does not include any streams or rivers on or near the site; therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would result in a less than significant impact associated with surface runoff potentially resulting in flooding.

c) iii) 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 create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources or polluted runoff?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☒	No Impact ☐

c) **iii) Less than Significant Impact.** The Proposed Project involves installation of refurbished portable classrooms and restroom, fencing, relocation of existing storage containers, removal of six trees, and path of travel improvements. As discussed above in Section 3.3.10 Impact (c, ii), the Proposed Project site is in an urbanized location and the site is currently developed and covered in impervious surface. ADA accessibility upgrades and portable facilities would result in a very minor increase in impervious surfaces. The drainage site would not be substantially altered from existing conditions, and the Proposed Project is not anticipated to significantly impact stormwater runoff. BMPs would reduce any impacts during construction associated with stormwater runoff; therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would result in a less than significant impact associated with stormwater drainage from construction activities.

c) iv) 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 impede or redirect flood flows?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☐	No Impact ☒

c) **iv) No Impact.** The Proposed Project is not located within a Federal Emergency Management Agency identified 100-year flood hazard area, and is located in an area with reduced risk of flood due to levee (FEMA 2008); therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in an impact associated with redirecting flood flows in a flood hazard area.

d) Would the project in flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☐	No Impact ☒

d) No Impact. Seiches or mudflows are not potential hazards in the Proposed Project area. Tsunamis have the potential to impact the coastal area; however, the Proposed Project site is located

approximately 6 miles inland and is not located in an inundation or tsunami hazard area (City of Long Beach 1988). The Proposed Project is not located within a Federal Emergency Management Agency identified 100-year flood hazard area (FEMA 2008). Implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in an impact associated with inundation by flood hazard, seiche, tsunami, or mudflow.

e)	Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☐	No Impact ☒

e) No Impact. The Proposed Project involves installation of refurbished portable classrooms and restroom, fencing, relocation of existing storage containers, removal of six trees, and path of travel improvements. Any construction which would result in ground disturbing activities would be required to utilize BMPs that would reduce any potential erosion or siltation on- or offsite.

3.3.11 Land Use Planning

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

The Proposed Project site is located within an area designated by the City of Long Beach General Plan as Institutional, which allows educational land uses. The zoning for the Proposed Project site is Institutional, which also allows public and private educational land uses by right (without a Conditional Use Permit). Land uses designations adjacent to the Proposed Project site include Residential, Open Space and Industrial. In the November 2017 Draft General Plan Update, designations for zoning and land use will be referred to as 'Placetype' designations which will illustrate major physical planning concepts for the City.

a)	Would the project physically divide an established community?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☐	No Impact ☒

a) **No Impact.** The Proposed Project will be located on a site that has been in use as a public school since 1952. The Proposed Project will continue the longstanding presence of an educational institution at the Proposed Project site. The Proposed Project would not change the land uses currently existing at the site or create an incompatible use. The continued use of the site as a school campus would not result in a new barrier in the community that would divide the established surrounding community; therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would result in no impact.

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?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☐	No Impact ☒

b) **No Impact.** As described above, the Proposed Project site is located within an area designated by the General Plan as Institutional, which allows educational land uses. The zoning for the Proposed Project site is Institutional, which also allows public and private educational land uses by right (without a Conditional Use Permit). The Proposed Project would not result in a change to the existing land use or zoning designations. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in an impact associated with an applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation.

3.3.12 Mineral Resources

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

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?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☐	No Impact ☒

a) **No Impact.** The State of California Division of Mines and Geology classifies the Proposed Project site as within Mineral Resource Zone 1, where geologic information indicates that no significant mineral deposits are present. Adequate information exists that indicates that there is little likelihood of the presence of mineral deposits at the Proposed Project site (DOC 2022c); therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in an impact associated with mineral resources.

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?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☐	No Impact ☒

b) **No Impact.** No existing or historic mineral resource sites are present in or around the Proposed Project site; therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in an impact associated with a mineral resource recovery site.

3.3.13 Noise

Environmental Setting

The Proposed Project is located in the City of Long Beach. Lakewood Boulevard (SR-19) is identified as a Regional Corridor according to the City's Mobility Plan that serves as the main north-south corridor within east Long Beach and extends north from Pacific Coast Highway through the City of Lakewood. Noise sources nearby the Proposed Project include stationary sources (commercial, residential), traffic, and nuisance (sirens, dogs barking, car alarms) (City of Long Beach 2013).

City of Long Beach Noise Standards

For construction activities within the City of Long Beach, Section 8.80.202 of the Municipal Code exempts construction noise from the City's exterior and interior noise standards between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. on weekdays and between 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. on Saturdays.

Since some construction activities could result in noise levels that could cause harm to the nearby residents, a noise threshold utilizing the OSHA agency limits of noise exposure is used. The use of a significance threshold using an OSHA standard is considered conservative. The OSHA standard is limiting noise exposure of workers to 90 dB or less over 8 continuous hours. Typical construction activities result in a range of noise levels from operating various pieces of equipment. Typical equipment operating cycles may be used at a full power setting followed by a lower setting. Therefore, noise levels fluctuate during construction activities. For the purpose of this noise impact analysis, noise levels that could expose residents or workers to more than 90 dB for over 8 continuous hours are considered a significant noise impact.

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?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☒	No Impact ☐

a) Less than Significant Impact. The long-term operation of the Proposed Project would not introduce any new noise sources to the Proposed Project site or surrounding area. The Proposed

Project would not increase the capacity of the school, and would therefore not result in an increase in noise. Operation of the Proposed Project would not result in an impact associated with noise level standards.

Implementation of the Proposed Project includes installation of refurbished portable classrooms and restroom, fencing, relocation of existing storage containers, removal of six trees, and path of travel improvements. Construction is expected to occur over a 6-month period, starting in Spring of 2023. Although construction noise may be audible at surrounding properties, construction activities will be limited to the allowable construction times provided in Chapter 8.80.202 of the Long Beach Municipal Code, which restricts construction noise that occurs between 7:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. on weekdays, 6:00 p.m. and 9:00 a.m. on Saturdays, and anytime on Sundays. In addition, the majority of work associated with the Proposed Project would occur inside existing buildings; construction noise levels are not anticipated to exceed the construction noise levels according to the OSHA standard. Therefore, construction of the Proposed Project would result in less than significant impacts associated with noise levels and standards.

b)	Would the project result in generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☒	No Impact ☐

b) **Less than Significant Impact.** Groundborne vibration is an oscillatory motion that is often described by the average amplitude of its velocity in inches per second or more specifically, peak particle velocity. Groundborne vibration is much less common than airborne noise; the ambient peak particle velocity of a residential area is commonly 0.0003 inches per second or less, well below the threshold of annoyance of 0.02 inches per second for infrequent events. Nonetheless, human reactions to vibration are highly subjective, and even levels below the threshold like rattling of dishes, doors, or fixtures can cause minor annoyances.

The majority of work associated with the Proposed Project would occur inside existing buildings and is not anticipated to create a significant amount of groundborne vibration or groundborne noise. While the use of construction equipment may result in vibrations and groundborne noise, these activities will be temporary and cease once the Proposed Project is returned to normal operations. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would result in less than significant impacts associated with groundborne vibration or groundborne noise.

3.3.14 Population and Housing

Population refers to the occupants of housing projects, population indirectly associated with workers or proposed nonresidential projects, or changes in the amount and distribution of population and employment permitted by adoption or revision to a land use plan. Important areas include changes in the number, characteristics, geographical distribution, and timing of new residents directly or indirectly resulting from a project and the degree to which project-related changes are consistent with City, regional or other adopted population growth policies. Other issues are the degree to which project-related population is already present in the area under analysis (i.e., already residing or working in the area), or whether they represent immigrants.

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

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

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)?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☒	No Impact ☐

a) **Less than Significant Impact.** The Proposed Project is limited to addition of new classrooms and restroom, relocation of a storage container, addition of fencing, removal of six existing trees, and path of travel improvements, and it would not induce population growth in the areas surrounding the Proposed Project area nor would it create the need for additional housing. Additionally, implementation of the Proposed Project would not increase the capacity of Stanford MS or result in an increase in student enrollment. The Proposed Project would not result in the creation of housing or businesses that would induce or accelerate population growth. Further, the Proposed Project would be located on an existing school site and adjacent to a number of roadways that currently serve the site. The Proposed Project site is already served by utilities infrastructure, and utility upgrades associated with the Proposed Project are strictly related to addition of refurbished portable classrooms and restroom facility. Therefore, the implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in a significant and permanent impact associated with population growth.

b)	Would the project displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☐	No Impact ☒

b) **No Impact**. The Proposed Project site does not contain any residences or housing units and does not accommodate residential use; therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in an impact associated with the displacement of existing housing. No impact would occur.

3.3.15 Public Services

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

a)	i) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for fire protection?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☒	No Impact ☐

a) **i) Less than Significant Impact.** The Proposed Project would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered fire protection facilities. Fire protection services would be provided by the City of Long Beach Fire Department and the County of Los Angeles Fire Department. Long Beach Fire Station 17 is located approximately 1 miles west of Stanford MS and would serve as the primary responder to the Proposed Project site (Google Earth 2022). Fire protection service needs are generally related to the size of the population and geographic area served, the number and types of calls for service, and other community and physical characteristics. Because land uses at the Proposed Project site would remain the same as under current conditions, an increase in the demand for fire services resulting from the Proposed Project is not anticipated. The Proposed Project site is located in an urbanized area that is void of any wildlands that may create significant fire risks to the Proposed Project site. In addition, to ensure conformance with state Fire Codes, the Proposed Project would not result in street closures that would result in inadequate access to the Proposed Project site. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in an impact associated with fire protection.

a)	ii) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for police protection?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☒	No Impact ☐

a) **ii) Less than Significant Impact.** The Proposed Project would not result in adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered facilities to maintain acceptable service ratios for police protection. The District maintains its own safety department to provide security

for the schools within its jurisdiction. The District's School Safety and Emergency Preparedness Department would provide on-campus security for the Proposed Project. The City of Long Beach Police Department would be the secondary provider of law enforcement services to the Proposed Project and would supplement the District's School Safety and Emergency Preparedness Department as needed. The police substation nearest to the Proposed Project site is the East Division located at 3800 East Willow approximately 1.6 miles from the Proposed Project site (Google Earth 2022). The Proposed Project would rely primarily on the City of Long Beach Police Department police protection services, and would not induce population growth resulting in the need for additional police services. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in an impact associated with police protection.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) iii) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for schools?	☐	☐	☒	☐

a) **iii) Less than Significant Impact.** Implementation of the Proposed Project involves addition of refurbished portable classrooms and restroom, relocation of a storage container, addition of fencing, removal of six existing trees, and path of travel improvements. The work would be mostly concentrated in the exterior of the buildings and would consist of upgrade, and renovations. During construction, portions of the buildings would not be available for school use. The potential limitation of use will be short-term, and following construction the Proposed Project site would return to its fully functioning existing uses. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would result in a less than significant impact associated with schools.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) iv) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for parks?	☐	☐	☐	☒

a) **iv) No Impact.** The Proposed Project would not result in adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered facilities to maintain acceptable opportunities for parks.

The closest park to the Proposed Project site is the Los Altos Park at 5481 Stearns Street, approximately 0.5 mile west of the Proposed Project site. The Proposed Project would not induce population growth and therefore will not create new residents. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in an impact associated with parks.

a) v) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for other public facilities?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☐	No Impact ☒

a) **v) No Impact.** Implementation of the Proposed Project is not anticipated to impact any other public facilities.

3.3.16 Recreation

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

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

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?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☐	No Impact ☒

a) No Impact. The Proposed Project would not result in adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered facilities to maintain acceptable opportunities for parks. The closest park to the Proposed Project site is the Los Altos Park at 5481 Stearns Street, approximately 0.5 mile west of the Proposed Project site. The Proposed Project would not induce population growth and therefore will not create new residents. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in an impact associated with parks.

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?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☐	No Impact ☒

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

3.3.17 Transportation

The existing roadway network surrounding the Proposed Project is as follows:

- East Vernon Street is an east-west local street running to north of the Project site that provides two travel lanes, one lane per direction. On-street parking is generally permitted along the north-curb and south-curb of the roadway.

- Albury Avenue is a north-south local street east of the Project site that provides two travel lanes, one in each direction. On-street parking is generally permitted along both the east-curb and west-curb portions of the roadway, with limits on hours of parking, especially during school pickup times or when school is in session.

- East Los Arcos is an east-west local street south of the Project site that provides two travel lanes, one lane in each direction within the vicinity of the Proposed Project site. Parking is generally permitted on the south-curb and north-curb with limits on hours of parking, especially during school pickup times or when school is in session.

- Ocana Avenue is a north-south local street west of the Project site that provides two travel lanes, one in each direction. On-street parking is generally permitted along the east-curb north of the school loading zone and west-curb within the vicinity of the Proposed Project site.

a)	Would the project conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadways, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☒	No Impact ☐

a) **Less than Significant Impact.** The Proposed Project would generate minor increases in traffic associated with the short-term construction activities by workers and equipment travelling to and from the Proposed Project. These increases will be minor and limited only during the construction period (June 2023 - December 2023). Thus, a major part of the construction activities and the

traffic increase would happen during summer break when school is closed, and regular traffic is absent. The Proposed Project will not significantly interfere with the flow of traffic along Stearns Street or Bellflower Boulevard, the two major thoroughfares in the immediate vicinity, as there is no proposed roadwork along the area.

Implementation of the Proposed Project involves addition of refurbished portable classrooms and restroom, relocation of a storage container, addition of fencing, removal of six existing trees, and path of travel improvements. It will not include activities that would impede any bicycle or pedestrian facilities as all proposed activities will remain within the campus. Further, the Proposed Project will not cause an increase in the student enrollment in Stanford MS. Thus, implementation of the Proposed Project would not conflict with any applicable plans, ordinances, or policies establishing measures of effectiveness for the circulation systems, and the impacts will be less than significant.

b)	Would the project Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☒	No Impact ☐

b) Less than Significant Impact. The Proposed Project site is located within one-half mile of numerous transit stops along Stearns Street and Bellflower Boulevard. The proximity to multiple transit stops would result in a less than significant impact associated with transportation. Further, the Proposed Project is not expected to induce a population growth or result in an increase in the student enrollment at Stanford MS; it does not include development of land uses that would increase vehicle travel to and from the area. Thus, the impacts will be less than significant as a result of implementation of the Proposed Project.

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)?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☐	No Impact ☒

c) No Impact. The Proposed Project will not result in increased hazards due to design features. Implementation of the Proposed Project includes addition of refurbished portable classrooms and restroom, relocation of a storage container, addition of fencing, removal of six existing trees, and path of travel improvements; it does not include significant adjustments to the roadways, or signals. The Proposed Project uses are compatible with the existing land uses. All proposed construction activities will remain within existing buildings. No impact will occur.

d)	Would the project result in inadequate emergency access?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☐	No Impact ☒

d) No Impact. All work proposed as a part of the Project will occur entirely within the Stanford MS campus and existing buildings. There are no proposed changes to the roadways that would result in inadequate emergency access. No impact will occur.

3.3.18 Tribal Cultural Resources

a)	Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:				
i.	Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☒	No Impact ☐
ii.	A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☒	No Impact ☐

a) i and ii) Less than Significant Impact. The Proposed Project involves addition of refurbished portable classrooms and restroom, relocation of a storage container, addition of fencing, removal of six existing trees, and path of travel improvements. Ground disturbance of any native soils or soils not previously disturbed will not occur as part of the Proposed Project. The Proposed Project would not result in an impact associated with tribal cultural resources. Since the Project has been determined to be eligible for a Categorical Exemption, no AB 52 consultation efforts were required.

3.3.19 Utilities and Service Systems

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

a) Would the project require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or expansion of which could cause significant environmental effects?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☒	No Impact ☐

a) **Less than Significant Impact.** Implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in an increase in student or staff population. After construction, the generation of wastewater and water usage on the Proposed Project site would not differ substantially from existing conditions. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would result in less than significant impacts associated with water and/or wastewater facilities.

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?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☐	No Impact ☒

b) **No Impact.** Long Beach Water is responsible for supplying water to the Proposed Project site and for ensuring that the delivered water meets applicable California Department of Health Services standards for drinking water. The Proposed Project does not involve increases in student or staff populations at the campus, and no substantial increase in water supply requirements is anticipated. In addition, the District would comply with local, regional, and state water conservation policies and would follow standard BMPs, including Title 22 regulations, in order to reduce water consumption. The Proposed Project would result in no need for new or expanded entitlements; therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in an impact associated with sufficient water supplies.

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?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☐	No Impact ☒

c) **No Impact.** It is anticipated that no net increase in wastewater generation for the region would occur. Furthermore, the Proposed Project would be located on an existing developed site with established sewer line connections that are currently serviced by the City of Long Beach. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in an impact associated with new or expanded wastewater treatment facilities.

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?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☒	No Impact ☐

d) **Less than Significant Impact.** The City of Long Beach diverts most of its waste to the Southeast Resource Recovery Facility (SERRF) which consists of a joint power authority consisting of the City of Long Beach and Los Angeles County Sanitation District. It receives and average 1,272 tons per day (Los Angeles County 2019). The Proposed Project is not involved in increasing student and faculty population that would result in an increase in waste generation once in operation. During construction, the Proposed Project will result in the generation of solid wastes such as scrap, lumber, concrete, plastics, packaging material, and kitchen and bathroom fixtures. According to the City of Long Beach Department of Development Services, the Construction and Demolition Debris Recycling (C&D) Program took effect on November 2007 and was revised in March 2019. The program encourages applicants to recycle 65% of all C&D materials. In addition, to ensure optimal diversion of solid wastes, the District requires its contractors to recycle or salvage nonhazardous waste materials generated during demolition and/or construction, to foster material recovery and reuse, and to minimize disposal in landfills. Furthermore, impacts from construction activities will be short-term and intermittent, and will be mitigated by BMPs and compliance with existing state solid waste reduction statutes. With incorporation of these programs, impacts will be less than significant.

e)	Would the project negatively impact the provision of solid waste services or impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☒	No Impact ☐

e) **Less than Significant Impact.** As stated in the previous Section 3.3.19 Impact (d), the Proposed Project will not involve expansion of the school that will increase student and staff populations increasing operational wastes. The operation of the Proposed Project will not result in an increase

in waste generation beyond existing conditions. However, the construction activities will generation solid wastes. During construction and operation of the Proposed Project, the District would comply with all city, county, and state solid waste diversion, reduction, and recycling mandates, including compliance with the county-wide Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP). Implementation of material recovery, reuse, and recycling will result in less than significant impact associated with waste regulations.

f)	Would the project comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☒	No Impact ☐

f) Less than Significant Impact. The Proposed Project will not result in an increase of student and staff populations, and therefore, would not result in an increase in operational solid waste. Thus, the operation of the Proposed Project is not expected to result in an increase in waste generation beyond existing conditions. However, as noted in Impact 4.3.19 (d), the construction activities will generate solid wastes. During construction and operation of the Proposed Project, the District would comply with all city, county, and state solid waste diversion, reduction, and recycling mandates, including compliance with the county-wide IWMP. Implementation of material recovery, reuse, and recycling will result in less than significant impact associated with waste regulations.

3.3.20 Wildfire

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

a) **No Impact.** As stated in Section 3.3.9 Impact (g), the Proposed Project site is identified as a Non-Very High Fire Hazard Safety Zone (CAL FIRE 2011) and is not located within or adjacent to wildlands or identified Very High Fire Hazard Safety Zones. The Proposed Project, and surrounding areas are fully developed. All proposed activities will remain within the site and will not interfere with established emergency response or emergency evacuation plans as there is no proposed alteration of infrastructure identified in an evacuation plan. No impact will occur.

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?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☐	No Impact ☒

b) **No Impact.** As discussed in Section 3.3.20 Impact (a), the Proposed Project site, is not located within a fire hazard area. Stanford MS is located within an established and built-out urbanized environment. No impact will occur.

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?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☐	No Impact ☒

c) **No Impact.** All proposed activities will occur within the campus and will not include activities involving installation or maintenance of roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, or other utilities) that may exacerbate a fire risk. No impact will occur.

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?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☐	No Impact ☒

d) No Impact. The Proposed Project site, is not located within a fire hazard area. Stanford MS is relatively flat and will not pose a risk of post-fire induced landslides. No impact will occur.

3.3.21 Mandatory Findings of Significance

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?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☒	No Impact ☐

a) Less than Significant Impact. The Proposed Project will not have a significant impact on any fish, wildlife, or habitat. Project Design Features will be implemented in order to minimize or avoid the Proposed Project's environmental effects to biological resources. Further, no known archaeological resources are located on the Proposed Project site. In addition, if any archaeological resources are encountered during construction activities, the District's Construction BMPs related to cultural resources will be followed. Therefore, the Proposed Project activities, including the implementation of the Project Design Features noted in the project description, will have a less than significant impact regarding degrading the quality of the environment including biological and cultural resources.

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?)	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☒	No Impact ☐

b) Less than Significant Impact. Based on the preceding discussion, with implementation of the BMPs and Project Design Features included in this Initial Study, and compliance with existing regulations, the Proposed Project would not result in any significant adverse impacts which could contribute to a cumulatively considerable impact.

c)	Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less than Significant Impact ☒	No Impact ☐

c) Less than Significant Impact. The Proposed Project would result in temporary impacts to air quality, noise, and traffic during repair and upgrade activities. The impacts would cease upon completion of construction. However, as discussed in the above analyses for the Project, with implementation of the BMPs and Project Design Features included in this Initial Study, and compliance with existing regulations, the Proposed Project would not result in any unmitigated significant adverse impacts. Thus, the Project would not have the potential to result in substantial adverse effect on human beings.

SECTION 4.0 – REFERENCES

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